

arcuate fiber	Any of the nervous or tendinous fibers forming an arch between parts, such as those connecting adjacent gyri in the cerebral cortex.
chondrogenesis	The process that results in the formation of the cartilage.
CNS	Central nervous system.
commissural	Anterior commissure is the band of fibers connecting the parts of the two cerebral hemispheres.
corticogenesis	The organization of cells during the development of the cortex of the brain.
dysplasia	An abnormality of development.
etiology	The cause, set of causes, or manner of causation of a disease or condition.
exogenous	Growing or originating from outside an organism.
glial	See "radial glial."
gyral	Moving in a circle or spiral.
heterotopia	Periventricular heterotopia is a condition in which nerve cells (neurons) do not migrate properly during the early development of the fetal brain.
macrocephaly	Abnormally large head.
neocortex	The outer layer of the cerebral hemispheres, made up of six layers. It is involved in higher functions such as sensory perception, generation of motor commands, spatial reasoning, conscious thought and language.
neurogenesis	The process by which neurons are generated from neural stem and progenitor cells. Most active during pre-natal development, neurogenesis is responsible for populating the growing brain with neurons.
neuropil	The complex net that forms the bulk of the central nervous system gray matter of the brain and in which the nerve cell bodies are embedded.
neurotrophins	A family of proteins that induce the survival, development, and function of neurons.
ontogenesis	The origin and development of an individual organism from embryo to adult
phenotype	The observable physical or biochemical characteristics of an organism, as determined by both genetic makeup and environmental influences.
progenitor	A person or thing from which a person, animal, or plant is descended or originates.
radial glial cells	A pivotal cell type in the developing central nervous system (CNS) involved in key developmental processes, from patterning and neuronal migration to precursors during neurogenesis.
synapse	A junction that permits a neuron to pass an electrical or chemical signal to another cell.
synaptogenesis	The formation of synapses.