



Figure 2. In gyroencephalic species, gyrogenesis is temporally coincident with rapid linear surface area expansion and morphological differentiation, subsequent to cortical pyramidal cell neurogenesis and migration. Workman et al. (2013) have defined a species-independent CNS event time, shown on the abscissa. Lower axes represent corresponding postnatal ages (days) for ferret, gestational ages (days) for rhesus macaques, and gestation weeks for humans. Common trajectories of folding (red curve), surface area expansion (solid line), and reduction in cerebral cortical diffusion anisotropy (hyphenated line) (Wang et al., 2017), relative to event time, have been observed for these three species.