

The **inferior vermis** lies in a deep vertical depression in the **suboccipital** surface called the **posterior cerebellar incisura**, which also contains the **falx cerebelli**. The **inferior vermis** forms the posterior cortical surface within this **incisura**. In contrast, the **superior vermis** is the highest point on the **cerebellum**, occupying the space under the **straight sinus** where the tentorial leaflets intersect with the **falx cerebri**. The superior vermis slopes downward from its apex anteriorly to the posterior cerebellar incisura. The tentorial part of the vermian surface includes (from anterior to posterior) the **culmen**, **declive**, and **folium**. The suboccipital part of the vermian surface includes (from superior to inferior) the **tuber**, **pyramid**, **uvula**, and **nodule**. The nodule is hidden deep to the uvula.

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