Objective
The human lungs are divided by fissures into lobes, which facilitate movements of lobes in relation to one another. Anatomical variations of lungs including number, fissures and lobes are at utmost important. The study was done to note the morphological variation of the fissures and lobes in fetal lungs.

Methods
This study was done on 52 formalin fixed human fetuses, ranging from 12th weeks to 40th weeks gestational age in the Institute of Anatomy. After fixation the fetuses were desected and the both lungs were removed. For each lung, details of the morphology of lobes and fissures, presence of any variant fissure or accessory fissure were noticed.

Results
On the right side, 8 specimens showed incomplete oblique fissure, 39 specimens showed incomplete horizontal fissure, 1 specimen showed absence of horizontal fissure and 9 specimens showed superior accessory fissure. On the left side, 5 specimens showed incomplete oblique fissure and the left minor fissure was seen in 8 specimens.

Conclusion
The findings of the present study showed a wide range of variations of major and minor accessory fissures. The facts about such variations might explain bizarre presentation of certain clinical cases pertaining to lung pathology. Knowledge of lobes and fissures in a particular population might help the clinician during diagnosis and partial resection of lungs. This may reduce morbidity and mortality associated with lung disease.