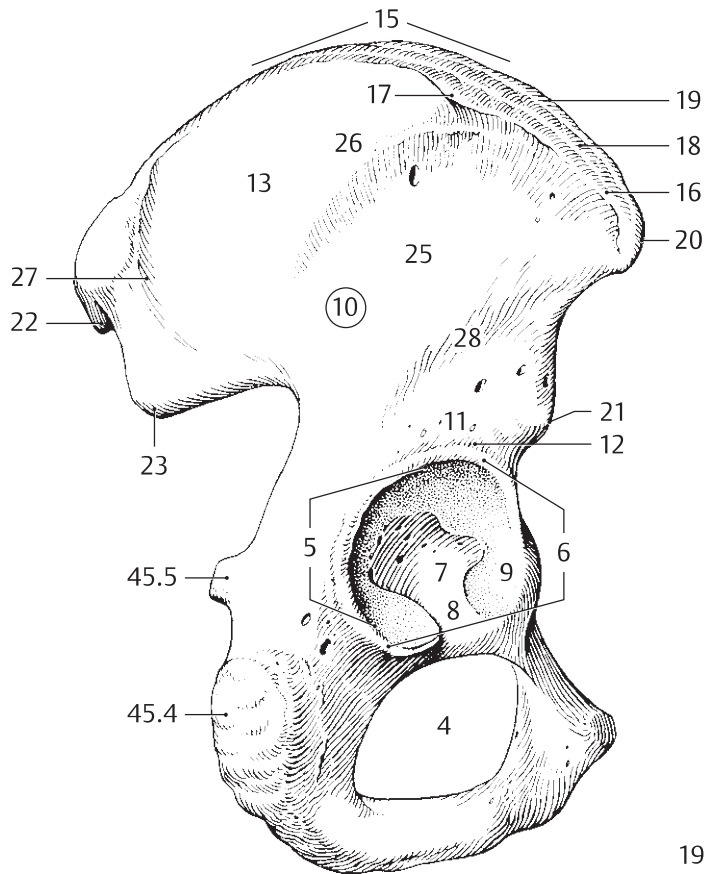
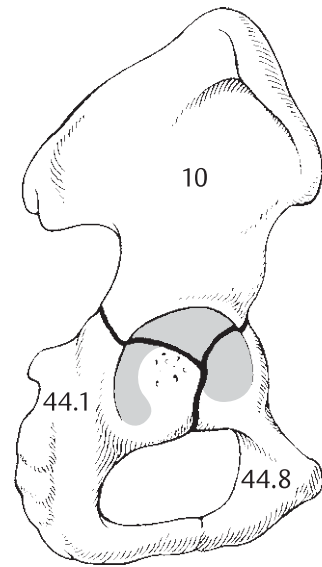


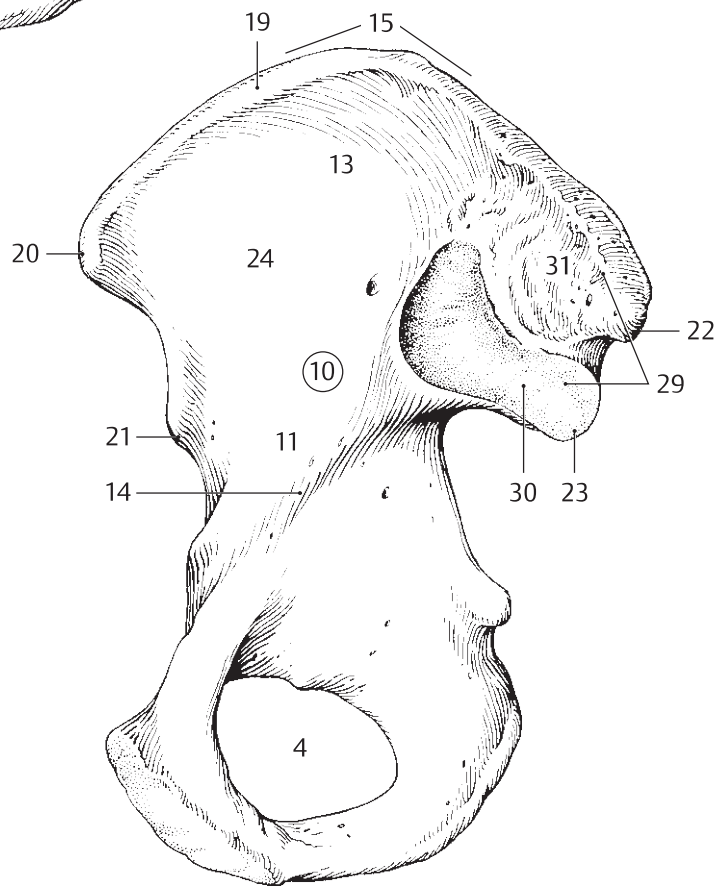
- 1 **BONES OF THE LOWER LIMB.** Ossa membri inferioris.
- 2 **PELVIC GIRDLE.** Cingulum membri inferioris (Cingulum pelvicum). It is composed of the sacrum and the two ilia.
- 3 **HIP BONE.** Os coxae (pelvicum). Bony structure comprised of the ilium, ischium and pubis. A B C
- 4 **Obturator foramen.** Foramen obturatum (obturatorium). Large opening between the pubis and ischium. A C
- 5 **Acetabulum.** Hip joint socket. Cavity formed by the ilium, ischium and pubis. A
- 6 **Margin of the acetabulum.** Limbus acetabuli (margo acetabularis). Margin interrupted by the acetabular notch. A
- 7 **Acetabular fossa.** Fossa acetabuli (acetabularis). Deeper part embraced by the lunate surface. A
- 8 **Acetabular notch.** Incisura acetabuli (acetabularis). Notch in the lunate surface of the acetabulum facing the obturator foramen and continuous with the acetabular fossa. A
- 9 **Lunate surface.** Facies lunata. Cartilage covered, sickle-shaped articular surface of the acetabulum. A
- 10 **Ilium.** Os ilii (ilium, os iliacum). A B C
- 11 **Body of the ilium.** Corpus ossis ilii. The central portion of the ilium situated near the acetabulum. A B C
- 12 **Supra-acetabular sulcus.** Sulcus supraacetabularis. Groove formed between the acetabular margin and the body of the ilium. A
- 13 **Wing (or ala) of the ilium.** Ala ossis ilii. A C
- 14 **Arcuate line.** Linea arcuata. Prominent bony ridge at the boundary between the greater and lesser pelvis. C
- 15 **Iliac crest.** Crista iliaca. A C
- 16 **External lip of the iliac crest.** Labium externum. Bony ridge for attachment of the external abdominal oblique muscle. A
- 17 **Tubercle of iliac crest.** Tuberculum iliacum. Palpable projection on the external lip of the iliac crest about 5 cm behind the anterior iliac spine at the junction of the anterior gluteal line with the iliac crest. A
- 18 **Linea intermedia.** Rough bony area between the external and internal lips of the iliac crest. Origin of the internal abdominal oblique muscle. A
- 19 **Internal lip of the iliac crest.** Labium internum. Bony ridge on the inner margin of the iliac crest for attachment of the transversus abdominis muscle. A C
- 20 **Anterior superior iliac spine.** Spina iliaca anterior superior. Bony projection marking the anterior limit of the iliac crest. Origin of the sartorius muscle. A C
- 21 **Anterior inferior iliac spine.** Spina iliaca anterior inferior. Bony process at the anterior margin of the ilium. Origin of the rectus femoris muscle. A C
- 22 **Posterior superior iliac spine.** Spina iliaca posterior superior. Bony process at the posterior end of the iliac crest. A C
- 23 **Posterior inferior iliac spine.** Spina iliaca posterior inferior. Bony process at the superior end of the greater sciatic notch. A C
- 24 **Iliac fossa.** Fossa iliaca. A concavity forming the internal surface of the ala of the ilium. C
- 25 **Gluteal surface.** Facies glutealis. External surface of the ala of the ilium. A
- 26 **Anterior gluteal line.** Linea glutealis anterior. A flat ridge situated somewhat in the middle of the ala of the ilium between the fields of origin of the gluteus medius and minimus muscles. A
- 27 **Posterior gluteal line.** Linea glutealis posterior. Bony ridge between the fields of origin of the gluteus medius and maximus muscles. A
- 28 **Inferior gluteal line.** Linea glutealis inferior. Bony ridge above the acetabulum between the fields of origin of the gluteus minimus and rectus femoris muscles. A
- 29 **Sacropelvic surface.** Facies sacropelvina. Surface of the dorsal segment of the ilium facing the sacrum and consisting of the following two parts. C
- 30 **Auricular surface.** Facies auricularis. The ear-shaped surface which articulates with the sacrum. It is covered with fibrocartilage. C
- 31 **Iliac tuberosity.** Tuberositas iliaca. Roughened area behind and above the auricular surface. Gives attachment to the sacroiliac ligaments. C



A Right hip bone, lateral view



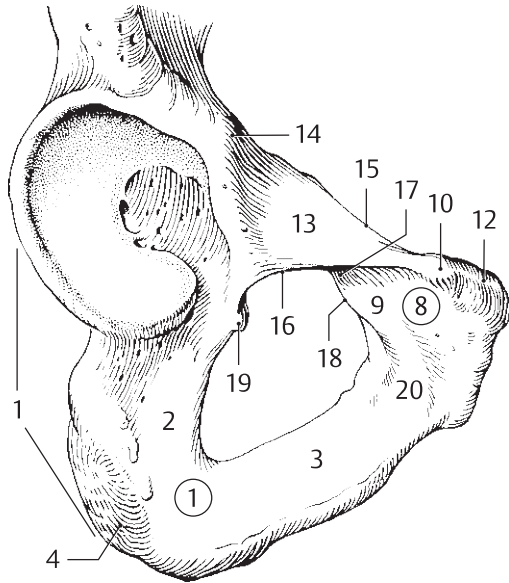
B Epiphyseal plates in the hip bone of an adolescent



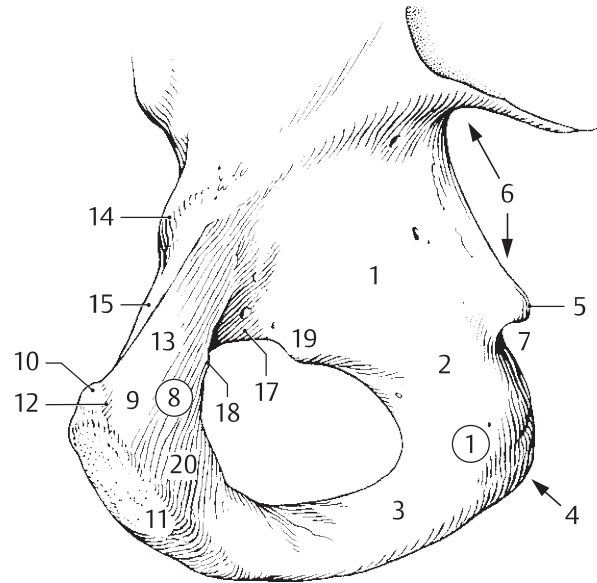
C Right hip bone, medial view

- 1 **Ischium.** Os ischii. Bone which forms the posterior and inferior boundary of the obturator foramen. A B
- 2 **Body of ischium.** Corpus ossis ischii. The portion of the ischium situated behind the obturator foramen. A B
- 3 **Ramus of ischium.** Ramus ossis ischii. The portion of the ischium situated below the obturator foramen. The anterior end unites with the inferior ramus of the pubis. A B
- 4 **Ischial tuberosity.** Tuber ischiadicum (ischiale). Ischial process at the lower end of the lesser sciatic notch. A B
- 5 **Ischial spine.** Spina ischiadica (ischialis). Bony prominence between the greater and lesser sciatic notches. B
- 6 **Greater sciatic notch.** Incisura ischiadica (ischialis) major. Large notch between the posterior inferior iliac spine and the ischial spine. B
- 7 **Lesser sciatic notch.** Incisura ischiadica (ischialis) minor. Notch between the ischial spine and the ischial tuberosity. B
- 8 **Pubis.** Os pubis. Bone which forms the anterior and inferior borders of the obturator foramen. A B
- 9 **Body of the pubis.** Corpus ossis pubis. A B
- 10 **Pubic tubercle.** Tuberculum pubicum. Protuberance located anterolateral to the symphysis. A B
- 11 **Symphyseal surface.** Facies symphysialis. The median surface of the symphysis facing the contralateral pubis. B
- 12 **Pubic crest.** Crista pubica. Ridge extending medially from the pubic tubercle to the symphysis. Attachment site of the rectus abdominis muscle. A B
- 13 **Superior ramus of the pubis.** Ramus superior ossis pubis. The part of the pubis situated above the obturator foramen. A B
- 14 **Iliopubic (iliopectineal) eminence.** Eminentia iliopubica [e. iliopectinea]. Flat prominence at the proximal portion of the pubis. A B
- 15 **Pecten (pectineal line) of the pubis.** Pecten ossis pubis. Sharp, bony ridge which passes to the pubic tubercle as a continuation of the arcuate line. Origin of the pectineus muscle. A B
- 16 **Obturator crest.** Crista obturatoria. It extends from the pubic tubercle to the acetabulum. Origin of the pubofemoral ligament. A
- 17 **Obturator groove.** Sulcus obturatorius. Sulcus above the obturator foramen. A B
- 18 **Anterior obturator tubercle.** Tuberculum obturatorium anterius. Small protuberance anterior to the obturator groove. A B
- 19 **Posterior obturator tubercle.** [Tuberculum obturatorium posterius]. Prominence occasionally present behind the obturator groove. A B
- 20 **Inferior ramus of pubis.** Ramus inferior ossis pubis. The portion of the pubis located anterior-inferior the obturator foramen between the symphysis and the suture line with the ischium. A B
- 21 **PELVIS.** Portion of the body located between the stomach and lower extremities, i.e., a bony ring comprised of the sacrum, ilium, pubis and ischium. C D E F
- 21 a **Pelvic cavity.** Cavitas pelvis (pelvica).
- 22 **Pubic arch.** Arcus pubis. The arch below the symphysis formed by the right and left pubic bones. D
- 23 **Subpubic angle.** Angulus subpubicus. The angle between the right and left inferior ramus of the pubis (average of 75° in men and 90°–100° in women). C
- 24 **Greater pelvis.** Pelvis major. The space between the two alae of the ilium above the linea terminalis.
- 25 **Lesser pelvis.** Pelvis minor. The space below the linea terminalis.
- 26 **Terminal line.** Linea terminalis. Line extending along the arcuate line from the promontory to the upper margin of the symphysis. It marks the boundary between the greater pelvis and lesser pelvis as well as the plane of the pelvic inlet. C D E
- 27 **Upper pelvic aperture (pelvic inlet).** Apertura pelvis (pelvica) superior. Upper opening of the lesser pelvis in the plane of the linea terminalis. D
- 28 **Lower pelvic aperture (pelvic outlet).** Apertura pelvis (pelvica) inferior. Lower opening of the lesser pelvis between the coccyx, pubic arch and sacrotuberous ligaments. F
- 29 **Pelvic axis.** Axis pelvis. Imaginary line passing through all median connecting lines between the symphysis and the anterior surface of the sacrum. The fetal head follows its course during birth. F
- 30 **Conjugate diameter.** Diameter conjugata. Anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis, measured from the sacral promontory to the posterior surface of the symphysis (about 11 cm). E F
- 31 **Transverse diameter of pelvis.** Diameter transversa. Widest part of the inlet (ca. 13 cm). E
- 32 **Oblique diameter.** Diameter obliqua. It is measured from the iliosacral joint obliquely forward to the iliopubic eminence of the opposite side (ca. 12.5 cm). E
- 33 **Pelvic inclination.** Inclinatio pelvis. The angle between the plane of the pelvic inlet and the horizontal plane. F

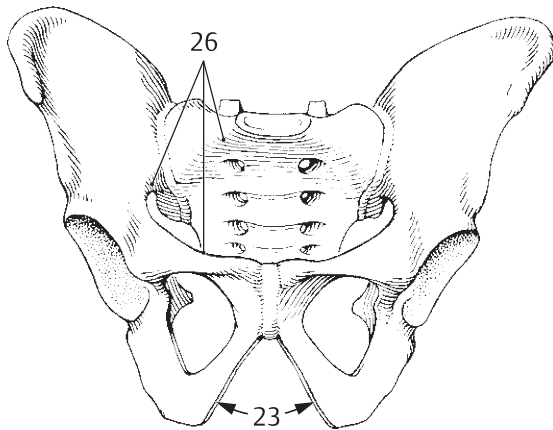
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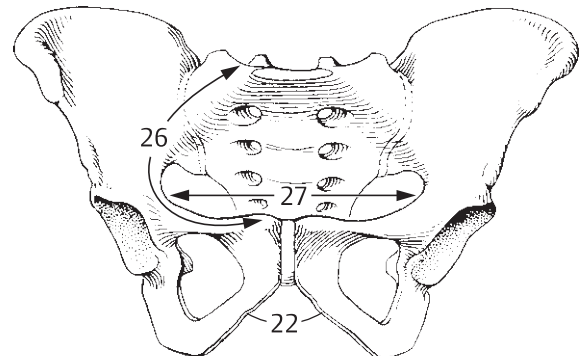
A Lower half of right hip bone, external surface



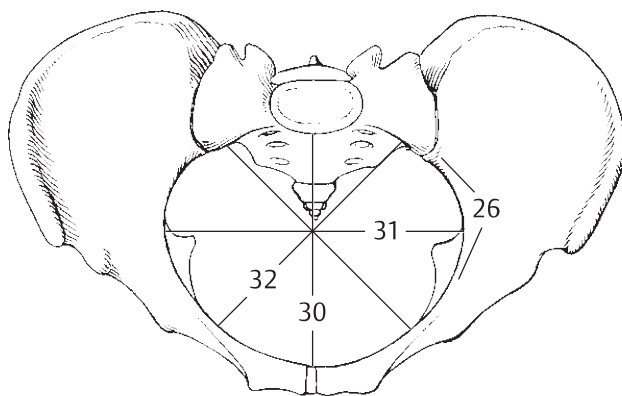
B Lower half of right hip bone, internal surface



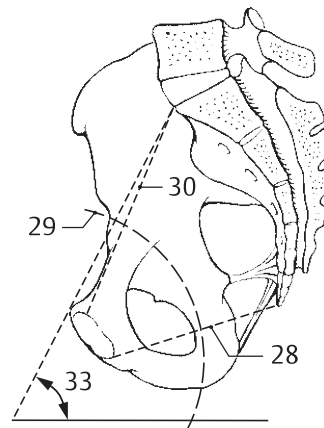
C Male pelvis, anterior view



D Female pelvis, anterior view

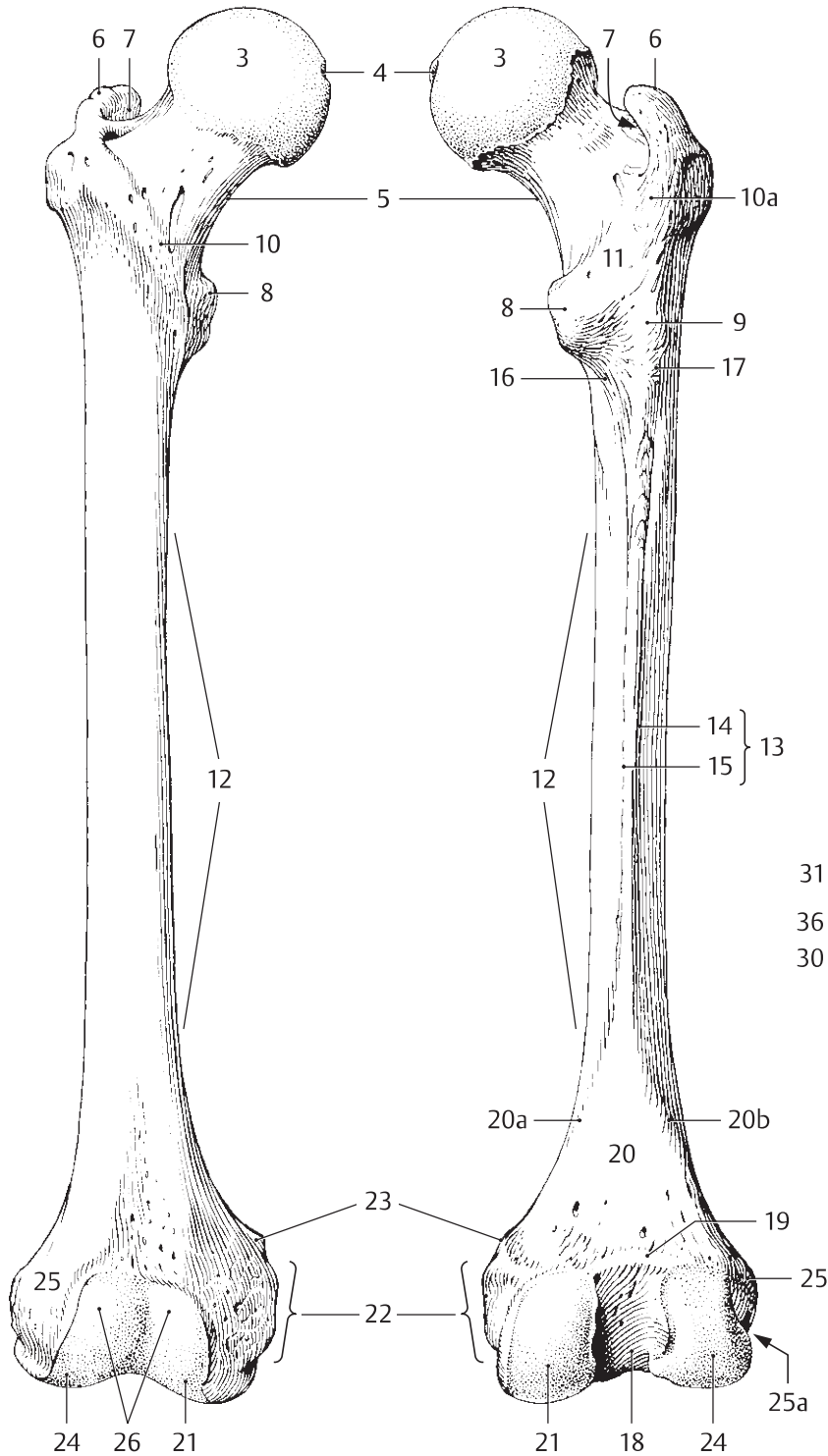


E Pelvis, superior view



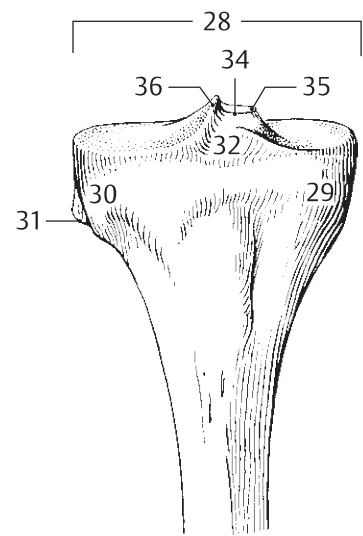
F Pelvis, medial view

- 1 **FREE LOWER LIMB.** Pars libera membri inferioris.
- 2 **Femur. Thigh bone.** (Os femoris). A B
- 3 **Head of femur.** Caput femoris. A B
- 4 **Pit (fovea) in the head of the femur.** Fovea capitis femoris. Depression for attachment of the ligament of the head of the femur. A B
- 5 **Neck of femur.** Collum femoris. Portion of the femur between the femoral head and greater trochanter. A B
- 6 **Greater trochanter.** Trochanter major. Large prominence on the superolateral aspect of the femur shaft for attachment of the gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, and piriformis muscles. A B
- 7 **Trochanteric fossa.** Fossa trochanterica. Depression medial to the root of the greater trochanter. Origin of the internal obturator and gemelli muscles. A B
- 8 **Lesser trochanter.** Trochanter minor. Small prominence on the posteromedial aspect of the proximal femur shaft for attachment of the iliopsoas muscle. A B
- 9 **[Trochanter tertius].** Process occasionally present posteriorly at the lateral end of the linea aspera at the level of the lesser trochanter for attachment of a part of the gluteus maximus. B
- 10 **Intertrochanteric line.** Linea intertrochanterica. Rough anterior line between the shaft and neck of the femur, extending from the greater to the lesser trochanter. A
- 10a **Quadrato tubercle.** Tuberculum quadratum. Rounded elevation on the intertrochanteric crest. B
- 11 **Intertrochanteric crest.** Crista intertrochanterica. Posterior bony ridge between the shaft and neck of the femur, running from the greater to the lesser trochanter. B
- 12 **Shaft of femur.** Corpus femoris. A B
- 13 **Linea aspera.** Rough double line on the posterior aspect of the femur for attachment of two vasti muscles and the short head of the biceps. Insertion of the adductors, gluteus maximus, and pectineus muscles. B
- 14 **Lateral lip of the linea aspera.** Labium laterale. B
- 15 **Medial lip of the linea aspera.** Labium mediale. B
- 16 **Pectineal line.** Linea pectinea. Bony ridge extending downward from the lesser trochanter, nearly reaching the linea aspera. Gives attachment to the pectineus muscle. B
- 17 **Gluteal tuberosity.** Tuberositas glutealis. Rough, oblong field continuous with the linea aspera superolaterally. Insertion of the gluteus maximus. B
- 18 **Intercondylar fossa.** Fossa intercondylaris. Posterior notch between the femoral condyles. B
- 19 **Intercondylar line.** Linea intercondylaris. Posterior ridge between the roots of the condyles. B
- 20 **Popliteal surface.** Facies poplitea. Triangular field on the posterior aspect of the femur between the intercondylar line and the diverging lips (supracondylar lines) of the linea aspera. B
- 20a **Medial supracondylar line.** Linea supracondylaris medialis. Continuation of the medial lip of the linea aspera toward the medial condyle. B
- 20b **Lateral supracondylar line.** Linea supracondylaris lateralis. Continuation of the lateral lip of the linea aspera toward the lateral condyle. B
- 21 **Medial condyle.** Condylus medialis. Medial knee joint surface of the femur. A B
- 22 **Medial epicondyle.** Epicondylus medialis. Bony elevation on the medial aspect of the medial condyle. A B
- 23 **Adductor tubercle.** Tuberculum adductorium. Small process situated above the medial epicondyle for attachment of the adductor magnus muscle. A B
- 24 **Lateral condyle.** Condylus lateralis. Articular surface of the femur on the lateral aspect of the knee joint. A B
- 25 **Lateral epicondyle.** Epicondylus lateralis. Bony elevation on the lateral aspect of the lateral condyle. A B
- 25a **Groove for popliteus.** Sulcus popliteus. Groove between the lateral condyle and the lateral epicondyle. B
- 26 **Patellar surface.** Facies patellaris. Surface that articulates with the patella. A
- 27 **Tibia.** C D
- 28 **Superior articular surface.** Facies articularis superior. Tibial articular surface of the knee joint. C D
- 29 **Medial condyle.** Condylus medialis. Medial expansion at the proximal end of the tibia. C D
- 30 **Lateral condyle.** Condylus lateralis. Lateral expansion at the proximal end of the tibia. C D
- 31 **Articular facet for the fibula.** Facies articularis fibularis. Articular surface for the head of the fibula on the posterolateral aspect of the lateral condyle. C D
- 32 **Anterior intercondylar area.** Area intercondylaris anterior. Area between the knee joint surfaces of the tibia and in front of the intercondylar eminence. C D
- 33 **Posterior intercondylar area.** Area intercondylaris posterior. The region between the knee joint surfaces of the tibia and behind the intercondylar eminence. D
- 34 **Intercondylar eminence.** Eminentia intercondylaris. Bony elevation between the articular surfaces of the tibia, for attachment of the cruciate ligaments and menisci. C D
- 35 **Medial intercondylar tubercle.** Tuberculum intercondylare mediale. Elevation of the medial articular surface at the margin facing the intercondylar eminence. C D
- 36 **Tuberculum intercondylare laterale.** Elevation of the lateral articular surface at the margin facing the intercondylar eminence. C D

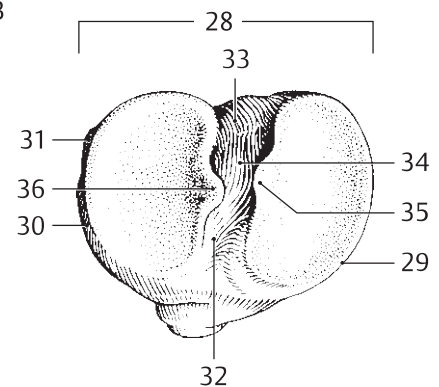


A Right femur, anterior view

B Right femur, posterior view

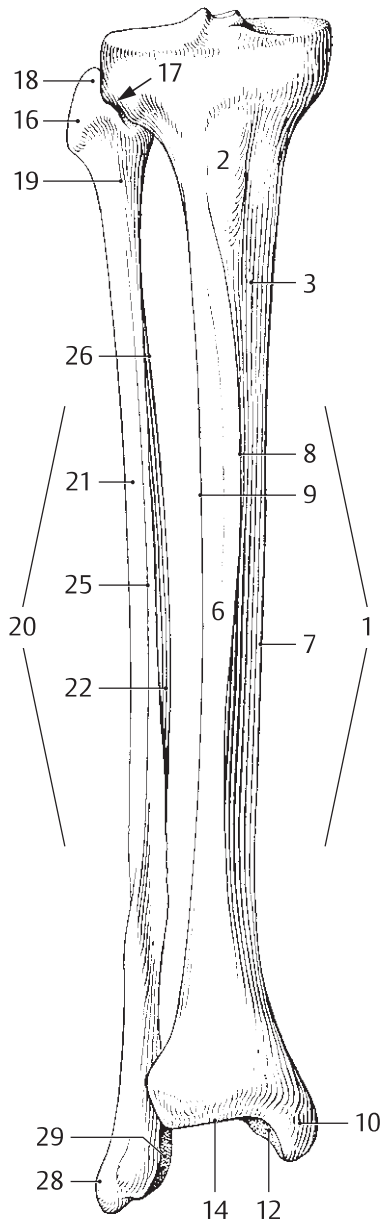


C Head of right tibia, anterior view

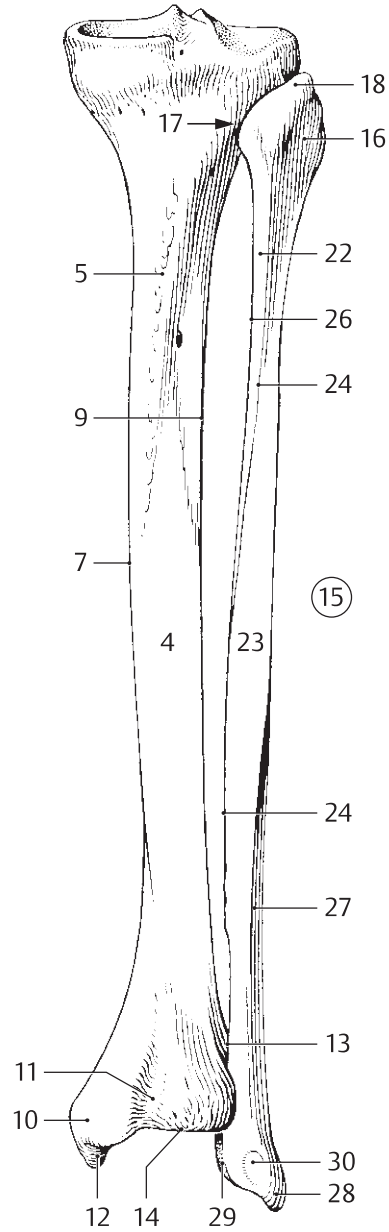


D Head of right tibia, superior view

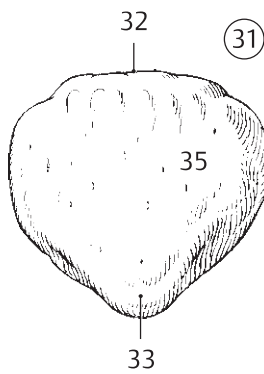
- 1**
- 1 **Shaft of tibia.** Corpus tibiae (tibiale). A B D
 - 2 **Tibial tuberosity.** Tuberositas tibiae. Roughened area on the upper end of the anterior margin of the tibia. Attachment site of the patellar ligament. A
 - 3 **Medial surface.** Facies medialis. Surface of tibia directed anteromedially. A D
 - 4 **Posterior surface of tibia.** Facies posterior. B D
 - 5 **Soleal line of tibia.** Linea musculi solei. Line extending obliquely from the upper, lateral part of the tibia, downward and across to the medial part, giving attachment to the soleus muscle. B
 - 6 **Facies lateralis.** Lateral surface of tibia facing anterolaterally. A D
 - 7 **Medial (inner) margin.** Margo medialis. A B D
 - 8 **Anterior margin.** Margo anterior. A D
 - 9 **Interosseous margin.** Margo interosseus. Border facing the fibula and providing attachment to the interosseus membrane along most of its margin. A B D
 - 10 **Medial malleolus.** Malleolus medialis. A B
 - 11 **Malleolar groove.** Sulcus malleolaris. Small groove on the posterior aspect of the medial malleolus for the tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle. B
 - 12 **Articular surface of malleolus.** Facies articularis malleoli. Lateral surface of the medial malleolus facing the talus. A B
 - 13 **Fibular notch.** Incisura fibularis. Depression on the lateral surface of the distal end of the tibia. Articulates with the fibula. B
 - 14 **Inferior articular surface.** Facies articularis inferior. Inferior joint surface facing the talus. A B
 - 15 **Fibula.** A B D
 - 16 **Head of fibula.** Caput fibulae (fibulare). The proximal end of the fibula. A B
 - 17 **Facies articularis capitis fibulae.** Articular surface facing the tibia at the proximal end of the fibula. A B
 - 18 **Apex (styloid process) of head of fibula.** Apex capitis fibulae. Upward pointing process on the head of the fibula. A B
 - 19 **Neck of fibula.** Collum fibulae. A
 - 20 **Shaft of fibula.** Corpus fibulae. A
 - 21 **Facies lateralis.** Lateral surface that faces slightly upward. A D
 - 22 **Facies medialis.** Medial surface between the anterior and interosseous margins. It faces the tibia. A B D
 - 23 **Facies posterior.** Posterior surface between the posterior and interosseous margins. B D
 - 24 **Medial crest.** Crista medialis. Bony ridge on the posterior surface at the border between the origins of the tibialis posterior and flexor hallucis longus muscles. B D
 - 25 **Anterior margin.** Margo anterior. A D
 - 26 **Interosseous margin.** Margo interosseus. Osseous ridge located between the anterior margin and the medial crest for attachment of a portion of the interosseous membrane. A B D
 - 27 **Margin posterior.** Margo posterior, directed posterolaterally. B D
 - 28 **Lateral malleolus.** Malleolus lateralis. A B
 - 29 **Articular surface of malleolus.** Facies articularis malleoli. Articular surface on the lateral malleolus facing the talus. A B
 - 30 **Lateral malleolar fossa.** Fossa malleoli lateralis. Depression on the posteromedial aspect of the lateral malleolus for attachment of the posterior talofibular ligament. B
 - 30a **Sulcus malleolaris.** Groove lateral to the malleolar fossa.
 - 31 **Patella.** The knee cap, which is embedded in the quadriceps tendon. C
 - 32 **Base of patella.** Basis patellae. Broad, superior border of the patella. C
 - 33 **Apex of patella.** Apex patellae. Inferior, pointed border of the patella. C
 - 34 **Facies articularis.** Cartilage-covered articular surface of the patella facing the femur.
 - 35 **Facies anterior.** Anterior surface of the patella. C



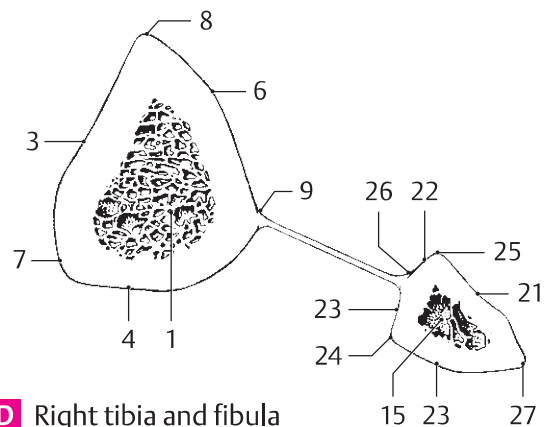
A Right tibia and fibula, anterior view



B Right tibia and fibula, posterior view



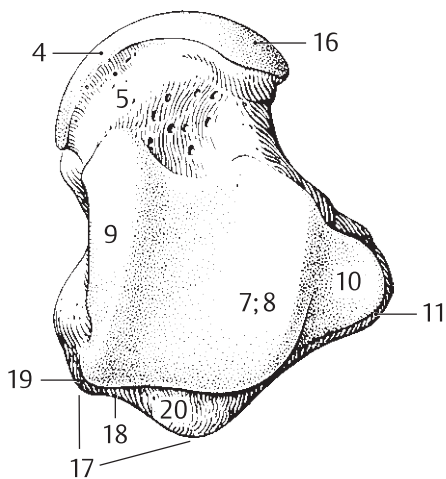
C Patella, anterior view



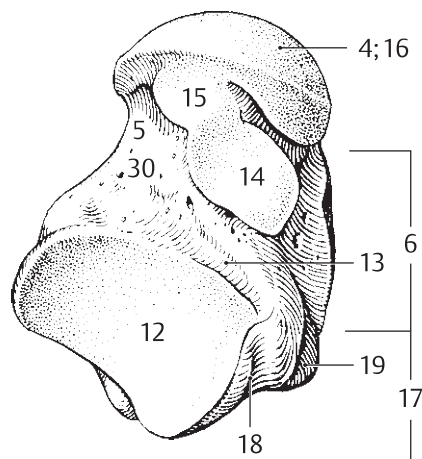
D Right tibia and fibula in cross section

OSSA PEDIS. Bones of the foot.

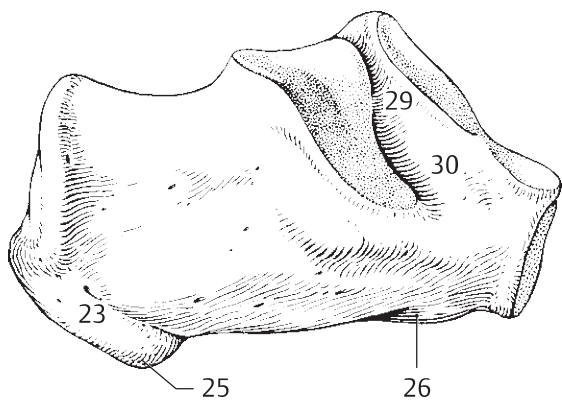
- 1 **TARSUS.** The region of articulation extending from the heel to the metatarsals. E
- 2 **TARSAL BONES.** Ossa tarsi (tarsalia). The seven bones of the ankle, including the talus, calcaneus, os cuboideum, and three cuneiform bones. E
- 3 **Talus.** The ankle bone, which is located between the tibia, calcaneus, navicular bone, and fibula. A B E
- 4 **Head of talus.** Caput tali (talare). It articulates with the navicular bone. A B
- 5 **Neck of talus.** Collum tali. Proximal tapering part of the head of the talus. A B
- 6 **Body of talus.** Corpus tali. B
- 7 **Trochlea tali (talare).** Cylindrical surface of the talus that articulates with the tibia and fibula. A
- 8 **Superior surface.** Facies superior. Upper surface of the talus that articulates with the inferior articular surface of the tibia. A
- 9 **Medial malleolar surface.** Facies malleolaris medialis. Almost sagittally oriented surface of the talus that articulates with the medial malleolus. A
- 10 **Lateral malleolar surface.** Facies malleolaris lateralis. Surface on the lateral part of the talus that articulates with the lateral malleolus. A
- 11 **Lateral process of the talus.** Processus lateralis tali. Bony projection below the lateral malleolar surface. A
- 12 **Posterior calcanean facet.** Facies articularis calcanea posterior. Posteroinferior surface that articulates with the calcaneus. B
- 13 **Sulcus of talus.** Sulcus tali. A groove between the middle and posterior articular facets for the calcaneus. B
- 14 **Middle calcanean facet.** Facies articularis calcanea media. Middle articular surface of the calcaneus. B
- 15 **Anterior calcanean facet.** Facies articularis calcanea anterior. Anterior articular surface of the calcaneus below the head of the talus. B
- 16 **Facies articularis navicularis.** Surface on the anterior part of the head of the talus that articulates with the navicular bone. A B
- 17 **Posterior process of talus.** Processus posterior tali. Broad process below the posterior margin of the trochlea. It bears the medial and lateral tubercles with the groove for the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus between them. A B
- 18 **Sulcus tendinis m. flex. hall. longi.** Groove for the flexor hallucis longus tendon posteromedial to the posterior process of the talus. A B
- 19 **Medial tubercle.** Tuberculum mediale. Bony process anteromedial to the groove for the flexor hallucis longus tendon. A B
- 20 **Lateral tubercle.** Tuberculum laterale. Bony process lateral to the groove for the flexor hallucis longus tendon. A
- 21 **[Os trigonum].** Independent bone occasionally formed by the lateral tubercle of the posterior process of the talus due to a separate ossific center. E
- 22 **Calcaneus.** Heel bone. C D E
- 23 **Tuber calcanei.** Tuberosity on the posterior aspect of the calcaneus. C D
- 24 **Medial process of calcaneus.** Processus medialis tuberis calcanei. Weak process anterior, medial and inferior to the tuberosity of the calcaneus. D
- 25 **Lateral process of calcaneus.** Processus lateralis tuberis calcanei. Weak process inferolateral to the tuberosity of the calcaneus. C
- 26 **Anterior tubercle of calcaneus.** Tuberculum calcanei. Eminence on the anterior aspect of the inferior surface of the calcaneus. Attachment site of the plantar calcaneocuboid ligament. C
- 27 **Sustentaculum tali.** Medial prolongation of the calcaneus bearing the medial posterior facet of the calcaneus. D E
- 28 **Sulcus tendinis m. flex. hall. longi.** Bony groove for the flexor hallucis longus tendon located below the sustentaculum tali. D
- 29 **Sulcus calcanei.** Groove between the middle and posterior articular facets. C D
- 30 **Sinus tarsi.** Laterally opening, funnel-shaped space forming a continuation of the calcaneal sulcus and the sulcus of the talus. The inferior ankle joint is palpable here. B C. See also pp. 53C, 71 A C



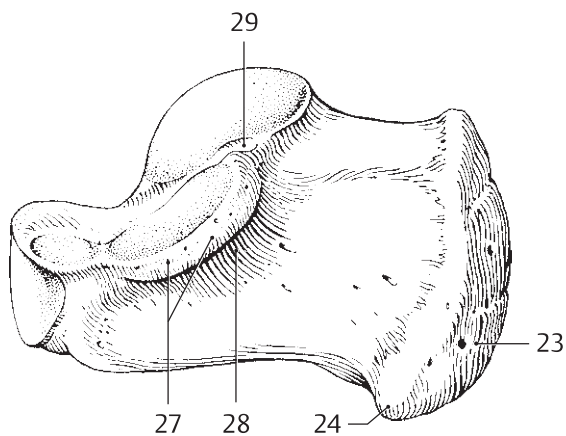
A Right talus, superior view



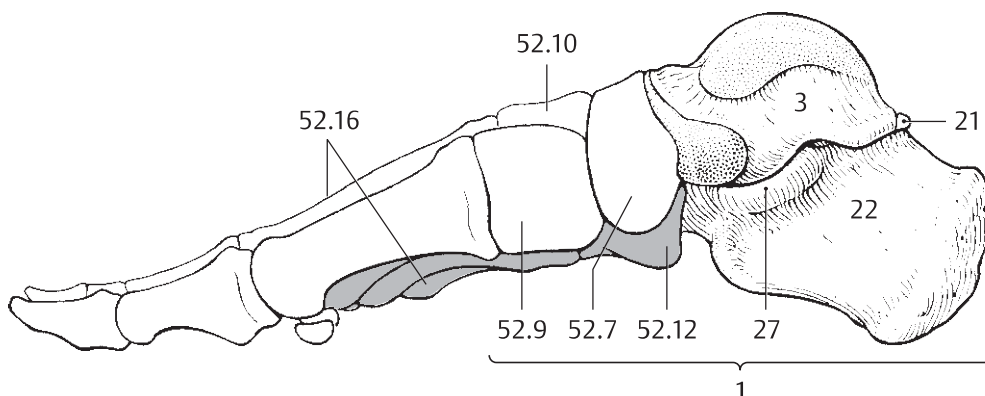
B Right talus, inferior view



C Right calcaneus, lateral view

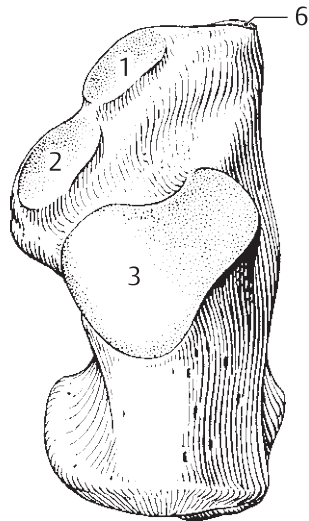


D Right calcaneus, medial view

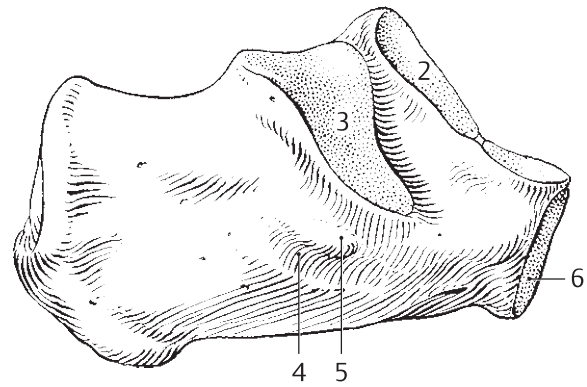


E Right foot, medial view

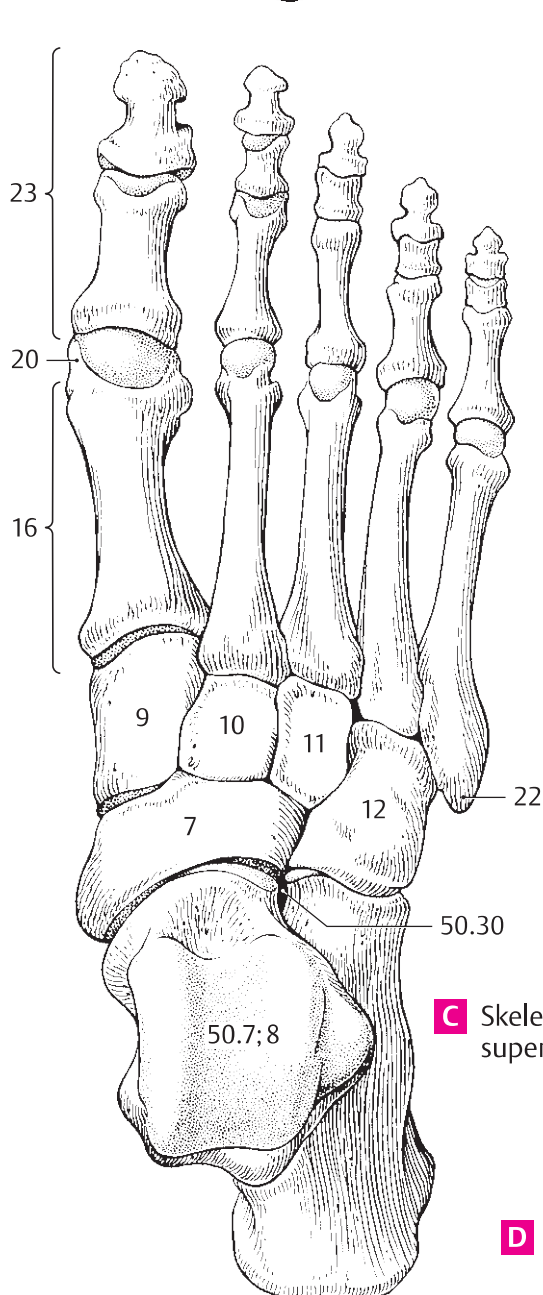
- 1 **Anterior facet for the talus.** *Facies articularis talaris anterior*. Small anterior articular surface for the head of the talus. A B
- 2 **Middle facet for the talus.** *Facies articularis talaris media*. Middle articular surface for the talus separated from the posterior facet by the sulcus calcanei. A B
- 3 **Posterior facet for the talus.** *Facies articularis talaris posterior*. Large posterior surface for articulation with the talus. A B
- 4 **Sulcus tendinis m. peronei (fibularis) longi.** Groove for the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle on the lateral aspect of the calcaneus below the peroneal trochlea. B
- 5 **Peroneal trochlea.** *Trochlea peronealis (fibularis)*. Bony eminence above the groove for the tendon of the peroneus longus. It functions like a pulley for this muscle and attaches a part of the peroneal retinaculum. The peroneal brevis runs cranial to the trochlea. B
- 6 **Facies articularis cuboidea.** Cuboid articular surface forming the anterior aspect of the calcaneus. A B
- 7 **Navicular bone.** *Os naviculare*. Bone medial to the head of the talus and the three cuneiform bones. C D
- 8 **Tuberosity of navicular bone.** *Tuberositas ossis navicularis*. Rough area on the inferomedial aspect of the navicular bone, for attachment of the tibialis posterior muscle. It is palpable through the skin. D
- 9 **Medial cuneiform.** *Os cuneiforme mediale*. Most medial of the cuneiform bones, located between the navicular and the 1st metatarsal bones. Its wedge-shaped base is directed downward. C D
- 10 **Intermediate cuneiform.** *Os cuneiforme intermedium*. Middle cuneiform bone located between the navicular and 2nd metatarsal bones. Its wedge-shaped base is directed upward. C D
- 11 **Lateral cuneiform.** *Os cuneiforme laterale*. Most lateral cuneiform bone located between the navicular and 3rd metatarsal bones. Its wedge-shaped base is directed upward. C D
- 12 **Cuboid bone.** *Os cuboideum*. Bone found between the calcaneus and the fourth and fifth metatarsals. C D
- 13 **Groove for tendon of peroneus longus.** *Sulcus tendinis musculi peronei (fibularis) longi*. Groove on the inferolateral aspect of the cuboid that serves as a guide for the tendon. D
- 14 **Tuberosity of cuboid.** *Tuberositas ossis cuboidei*. Bony elevation on the inferior aspect of the cuboid bone proximal to the groove for the peroneus longus. D
- 15 **Calcanean process.** *Processus calcaneus*. Plantar process of the cuboid bone. The inferior segment of the proximal articular surface projects upwardly and obliquely to support the calcaneus. D
- 16 **METATARSUS.** The part of the foot situated between the tarsus and the toes. It comprises five metatarsal bones. C D
- 17 **METATARSAL BONES.** *Ossa metatarsi (metatarsalia) [I–V]*. The five metatarsal bones. D
- 18 **Base of metatarsal bone.** *Basis metatarsalis*. The thickened proximal end of the metatarsal bones. D
- 19 **Shaft of metatarsal bone.** *Corpus metatarsale*. D
- 20 **Head of metatarsal bone.** *Caput metatarsale*. C D
- 21 **Tuberosity of first metatarsal.** *Tuberositas ossis metatarsalis primi (I)*. Protuberance projecting downward and laterally from the proximal part of the first metatarsal bone. D
- 22 **Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal.** *Tuberositas ossis metatarsalis quinti (V)*. Protuberance projecting laterally from the proximal part of the fifth metatarsal bone. Attachment site of the peroneus brevis muscle. C D
- 23 **PHALANGES OF TOES.** *Ossa digitorum pedis*. C D
- 24 **PHALANGES.** Osseous segments or bones that comprise the toes. C D
- 25 **Proximal phalanx.** *Phalanx proximalis*. First or proximal phalanx of the toes. D
- 26 **Middle phalanx.** *Phalanx media*. Middle segment of the toes. D
- 27 **Distal phalanx.** *Phalanx distalis*. Distal or terminal nail-bearing bone of the toe. D
- 28 **Distal tuberosity of toes.** *Tuberositas phalangis distalis*. Roughened area located on the plantar aspect of the distal end of the distal phalanx for attachment of the tactile pads. D
- 29 **Base of phalanx.** *Basis phalangis*. Proximal end of each phalanx with an acetabular articular surface. D
- 30 **Shaft of phalanx.** *Corpus phalangis*. D
- 31 **Head of phalanx.** *Caput phalangis*. Distal, articular end of the phalanx. D
- 32 **Sesamoid bones.** *Ossa sesamoidea*. Wormian bones embedded in tendons or ligaments. They regularly occur below the head of the first metatarsal on both sides of the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus muscle. D



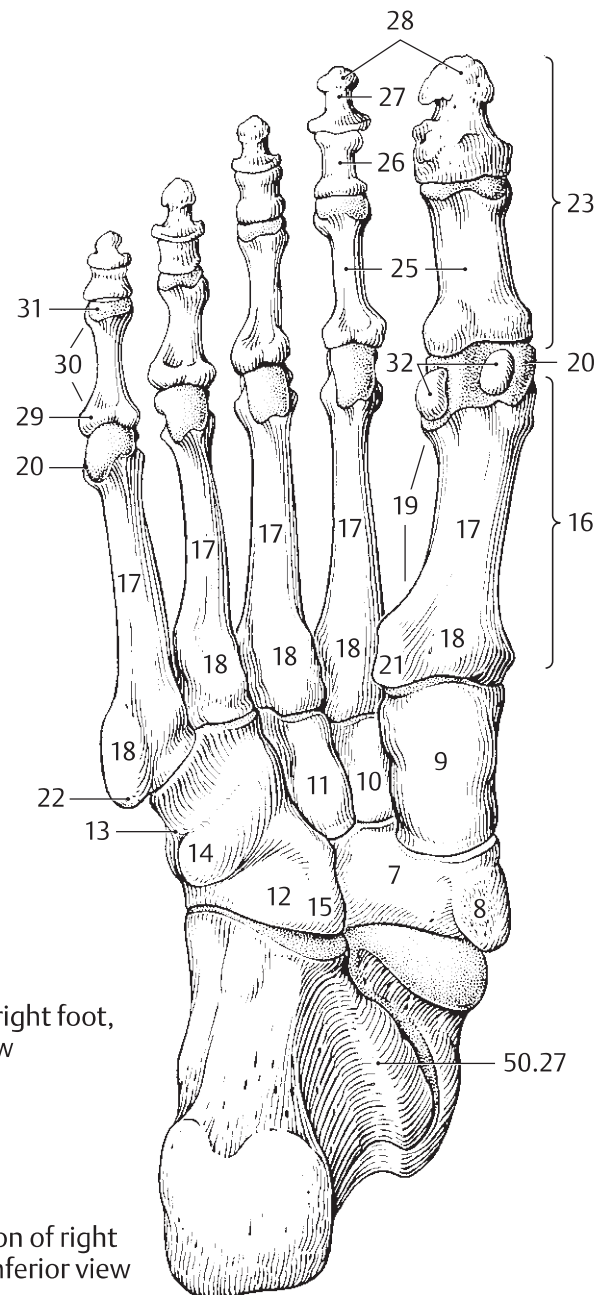
A Right calcaneus, superior view



B Right calcaneus, lateral view



C Skeleton of right foot, superior view



D Skeleton of right foot, inferior view