

Husna Sulthana
Adult skull

Palatine bone: A paired bone located between the maxillae and the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, it's composed of two plates, the horizontal and perpendicular. Also, a bone of extremely irregular form on each side of the skull that is situated in the posterior part of the nasal cavity between the maxilla and the pterygoid.

Styloid process: it's a sharp spine that projects downward and forward from the inferior surface of the temporal bone just in front of the stylomastoid foramen

Mandibular fossa: is an oval depression behind the anterior root of the zygomatic process of temporal bone for the reception of the condyle of the mandible. It's bounded in front by the articular tubercle.

Stylomastoid foramen: is a rounded opening at the inferior end of the facial canal and it is located on the inferior surface of the petrous temporal bone, between the base of the styloid process and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Vomer: a bone of the skull of most vertebrates that is situated below the ethmoid region and in the human skull forms part of the nasal septum.

Sphenoid: being in the shape of a wedge- wedge shaped, a compound bone that forms the base of the cranium, behind the eye and below the front part of the brain.

Condylloid fossa: a depression behind the condyle of the occipital bone in which the posterior margin of the superior face of the atlas lies in extension.

Lambdoid suture: a line of dense, fibrous tissue that connects the occipital bone with the parietal bones and it's continuous with the occipitomastoid suture, which connects the occipital bone with the temporal bone.

Occipital condyle: are two large protuberances on the undersurface of the occipital bone which is located besides the front half of the foramen magnum. it forms the connection between the skull and the vertebral column.

Foramen magnum: is the largest foramen of the skull and it's located in the most inferior portion of the cranial fossa as a part of the occipital bone.