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Bio 2311

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The Adult Skull

Palatine bone: The palatine bone is a paired, L-shaped facial bone that is made with two plates which are the perpendicular plate and horizontal. It makes up a portion of the nasal cavity and palate.

Styloid process: A slender pointed piece of bone under the ear. It projects down and forward from the inferior surface of the temporal bone.

Fossa: The depression in the inner surface of the ileum bounded in front by the articular tubercle.

Stylomastoid foramen: A rounded opening at the inferior end of the facial canal and 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: The small, thin bone separating the left and right nasal cavities in humans and most vertebrates.

Sphenoid: It's a compound bone that forms the base of the cranium, behind the eye and below the front part of the brain and has a wedge.

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

Lambdoid suture: Is a line of dense, fibrous tissue that connects the occipital bone with the parietal bones. It is continuous with the occipitomastoid suture, which connects the occipital bone with the temporal bones.

Occipital Condyle: Is each of 2 rounded knobs on the occipital bone that forms a joint with the first cervical vertebra.

Foramen magnum: The hole in the base of the skull where the spinal cord passes.