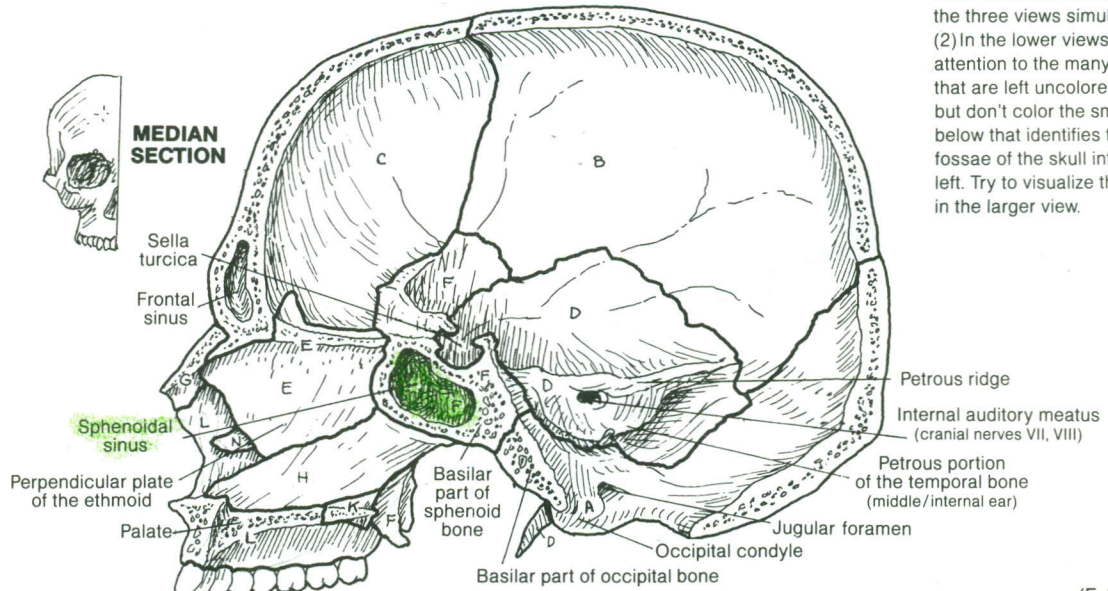


# III. SKELETAL SYSTEM

## BONES OF THE SKULL (2)

**CRANIAL:** \* OCCIPITAL<sub>A</sub>, PARIETAL<sub>B</sub>, FRONTAL<sub>C</sub>,  
TEMPORAL<sub>D</sub>, ETHMOID<sub>E</sub>, SPHENOID<sub>F</sub>  
**FACIAL:** \* NASAL<sub>G</sub>, VOMER<sub>H</sub>, ZYGOMATIC<sub>J</sub>, PALATINE<sub>K</sub>,  
MAXILLA<sub>L</sub>, INFERIOR NASAL CONCHA<sub>N</sub>

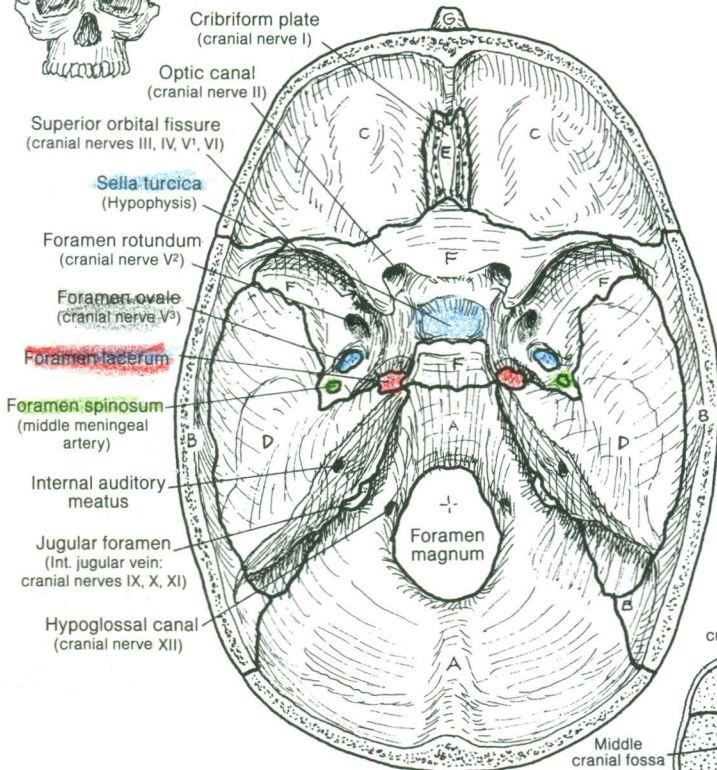
CN: Use the same colors as were used on Plate 19. (1) Color the three views simultaneously. (2) In the lower views, pay close attention to the many foramina that are left uncolored. (3) Notice but don't color the small drawing below that identifies the large fossae of the skull interior to its left. Try to visualize those fossae in the larger view.



(Interior view)



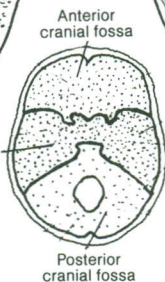
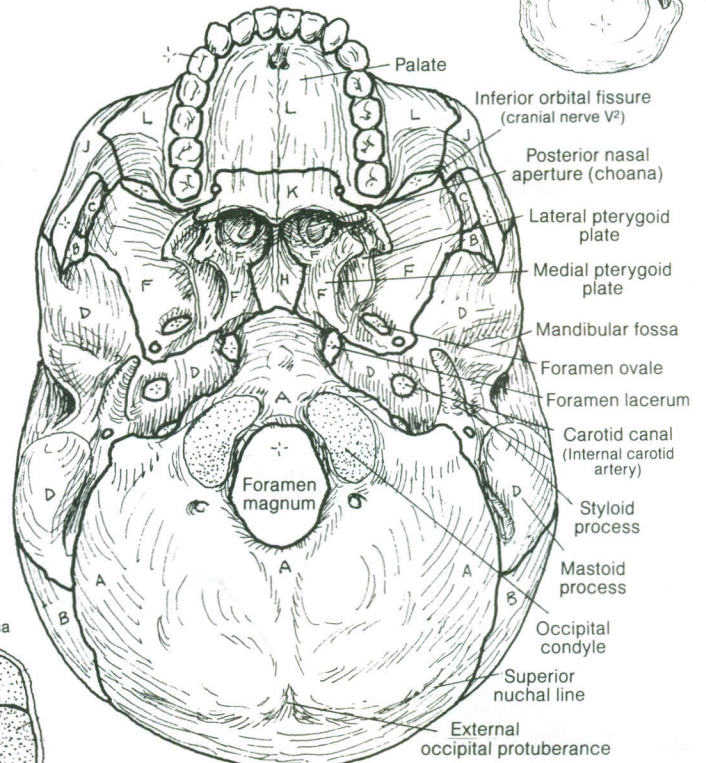
**BASE OF SKULL**



You are looking into the interior of the right side of the skull. The vomer and perpendicular plate of the *ethmoid* contribute significantly to the nasal septum, and hide from view the conchae on the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.

(Exterior view)

**BASE OF SKULL**



You are looking into the cranial cavity from above. The anterior cranial fossa contains the frontal lobes of the cerebrum (brain); the olfactory tracts lie over the cribriform plates and receive the olfactory nerves. The middle cranial fossa embraces the temporal lobes of the cerebrum; note the numerous foramina/canals for cranial nerves and vessels which enter/exit the cavity. The posterior cranial fossa retains the cerebellum and the brain stem, along with related cranial nerves and vessels which enter/exit the cavity.

The occipital condyles articulate with the facets of the atlas or first cervical vertebra. The muscular pharyngeal wall attaches around the posterior nasal apertures. The lateral pterygoid plate offers attachment for certain muscles of mastication. The foramen magnum transmits the lower brain stem/spinal cord and the vertebral arteries. Much of the occipital bone posterior to the foramen magnum is a site of attachment for large muscle bundles making up the posterior cervical (paraspinal) musculature.