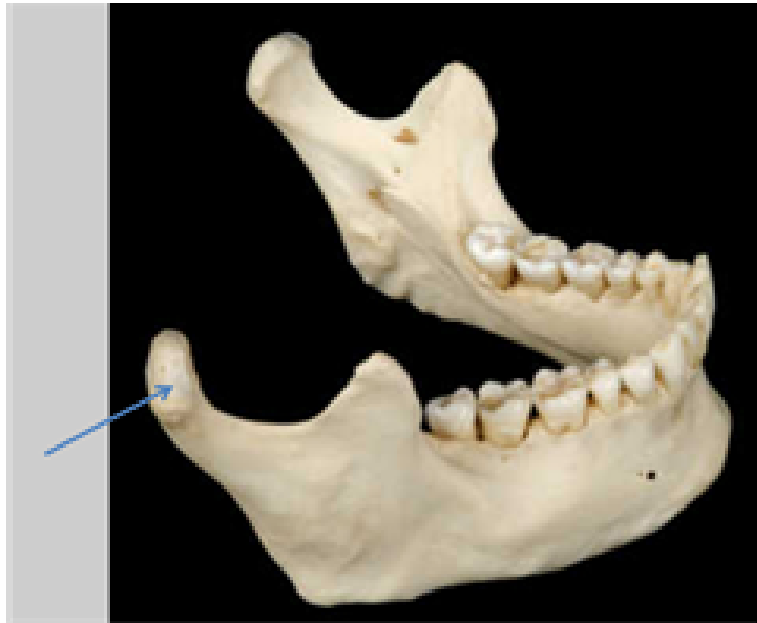


# Surface Features of Bones



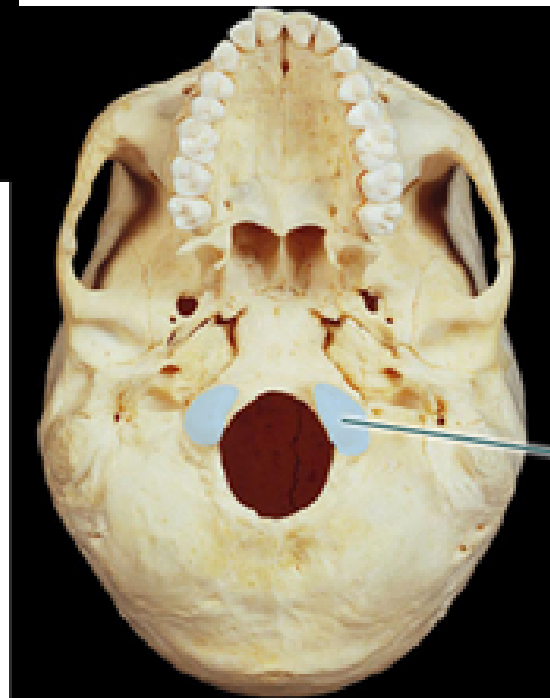
Medical  
Students in  
1915

# Condyle - A large, rounded, articulating knob



Mandibular  
Condyle

Occipital  
Condyle



Femoral  
Condyle

Head - A prominent, rounded, usually articulating proximal end of a bone



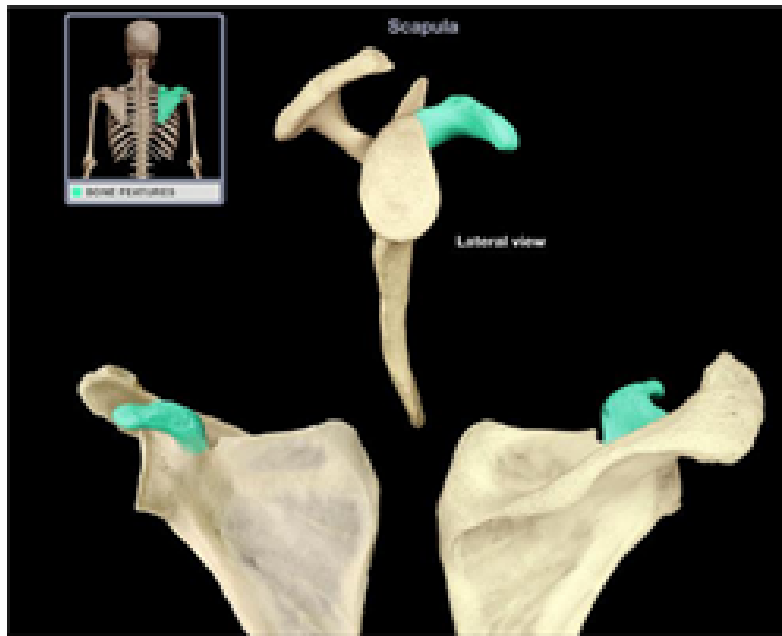
Head of the  
Humerus

bone  
Head of  
the Ulna



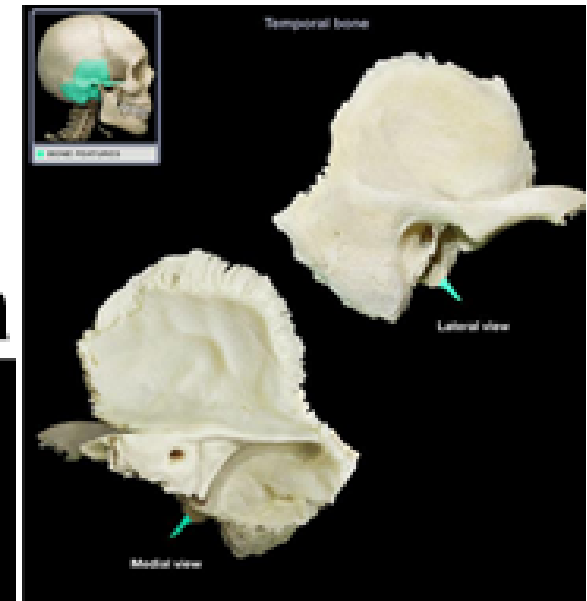
Head of the  
Femur

Process - Any bony prominence or knob; often forms a joint with a fossa



Coracoid Process / Scapula

Styloid Process / Ulna



Styloid Process / Temporal Bone

# Crest - A narrow, ridgelike projection



Iliac Crest /  
Pelvic  
Girdle

Lacrimal Crest /  
Lacrimal Bone



Sacral Crest  
/ Sacrum

# Spine - A sharp, slender process

## Nasal Spine



Spine of the  
Scapula



# Trochanter - A massive process found only on the femur



Greater Trochanter /  
Femur



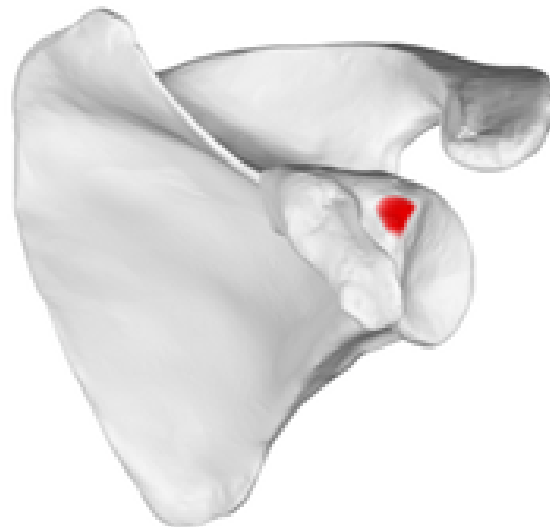
Lesser Trochanter /  
Femur

# Tubercle - A small, rounded process



Greater  
Tubercle /  
Humerus

Supraglenoid  
Tubercle /  
Scapula



Conoid  
Tubercle /  
Clavicle



# Tuberosity - A large, roughened process



Deltoid  
Tuberosity /  
Humorus

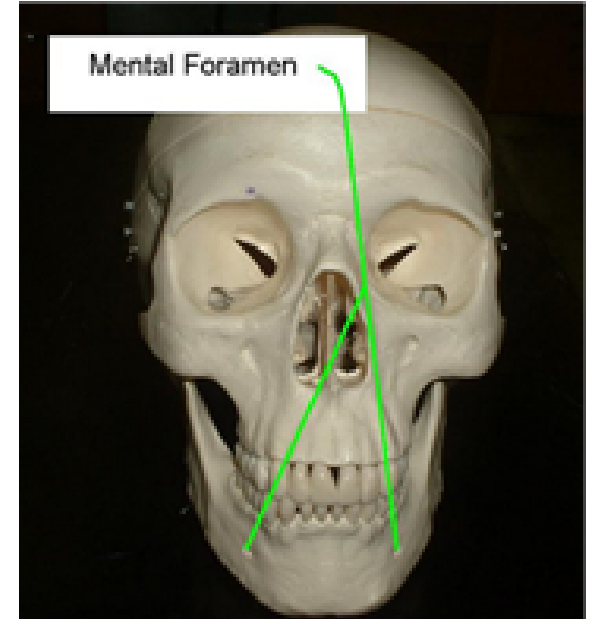
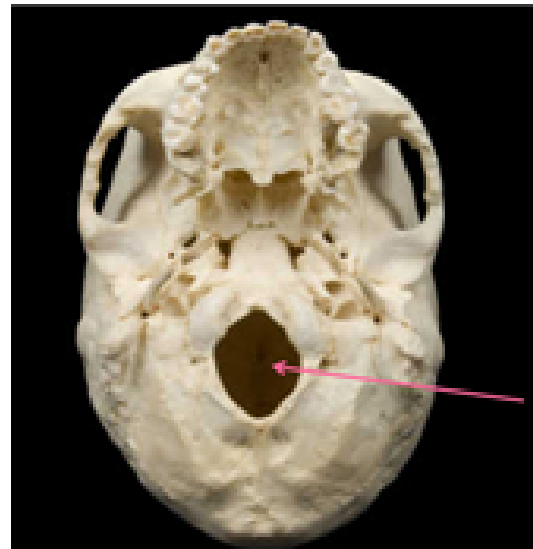
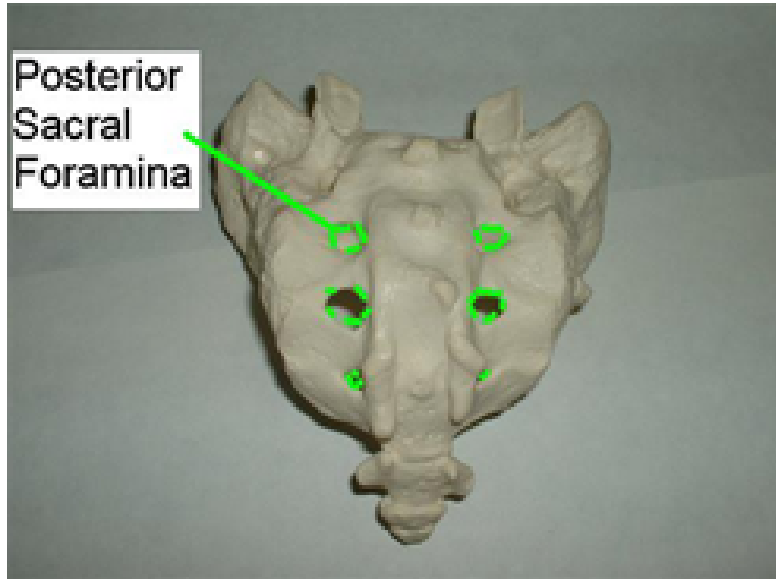
Radial  
Tuberosity /  
Radius



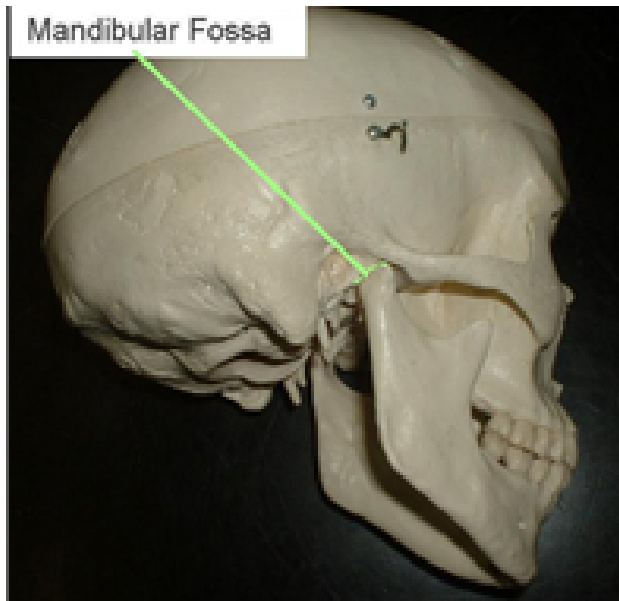
Ischial  
Tuberosity /  
Ischium

# Foramen - A rounded opening through a bone

## Foramen Magnum / Occipital Bone



# Fossa - A flattened or shallow surface



Mandibular Fossa/  
Temporal Bone

Subscapular Fossa / Scapula



Hypophyseal Fossa /  
Sphenoid

Meatus - A tubelike passageway through bone



External Auditory Meatus / Temporal Bone

Sinuses - A cavity or hollow space in a bone

