

GLOSSARY.

- Acetabulum. That cavity of the hip bone which received the head of the femur.
- Astralagus. The bone of the ankle on which the tibia rests. See figure 43, page 144; figure 131, page 365.
- Atlas. The first vertebra of the neck. See page 399, figure 135.
- Auditory bulla. An inflated part of one of the bones of the ear; seen one on each side of the base of the skull of some animals, as the rodents, the cats, etc.
- Axis. The second vertebra of the neck. See figures 136, 137, page 400.
- Basilar length. Distance from the front of the premaxillæ to the lower border of the foramen magnum; basal length.
- Calcaneum. The heel-bone. See figure 43, on page 144; figure 131, page 365.
- Canine teeth. Those teeth in the upper and lower jaws which correspond to the prominent holding teeth of a cat and dog.
- Cannon-bone. In the even-toed hoofed animals the bone immediately below the wrist bones and the ankle bones.
- Carpal bones. The bones of the wrist. See figure 124, page 358.
- Champlain stage. See page 10.
- Cingulum. A ridge or fold of enamel at the base of the crown of teeth, especially the cheek-teeth of some mammals.
- Clavicle. The bone of an animal which corresponds to the collar bone of man. Many mammals do not have these bones.
- Condyle. Rounded articular surfaces, as those by which the head is joined to the neck, and the articular surface at the lower end of the humerus.
- Cuboid. A bone of the ankle. See figure 131, page 365.
- Cuneiform. A bone of the wrist. See figure 124, page 358; also applied to three bones of the ankle. See figure 131, page 365.
- Dental formula. See page 103.
- Entepicondylar foramen. A hole at the inner side of the lower end of the humerus.

- Entoconid.** See page 152, figure 47.
- Entostylid.** See page 152, figure 47.
- Epicondyle.** The prominence on each side of the lower end of the humerus.
- Femur.** The bone of the upper part of the hind leg and articulating above with the hip bone. Plural, femora. See figure 126, page 360.
- Fibula.** The bone of the lower leg which is the smaller and which is found on the outer side. See figure 131, page 365.
- Foramen magnum.** The opening at the base of the skull by which the spinal cord enters the brain-cavity.
- Glenoid fossa.** The smooth surface on the skull at which the lower jaw is attached.
- Hyoid.** The bone at the base of the tongue.
- Hypocone.** See page 152, figure 46.
- Hypoconoid.** See page 152, figure 47.
- Hypostyle.** See page 152, figure 46.
- Humerus.** The bone of the upper part of the arm.
- Ilium.** That part of the innominate bone which forms the hip. See page 360, figure 126.
- Incisor teeth.** The front, or gnawing, teeth of mammals.
- Innominate bone.** That bone formed by the permanent union of the ilium, the ischium, and the pubic bones, of each side. See figure 126, page 360.
- Ischium (plural Ischia).** In a mammal that part of the innominate bone on which the animal rests when in a sitting position. See figure 126, page 360.
- Jugal bone.** The bone in an animal which corresponds to the cheek-bone in man; called also malar.
- Lake.** In tooth of horse. See page 152, figure 46. Corresponding structures are found in many hoofed animals.
- Loess.** See pages 15, 38.
- Lunar bone.** A bone of the wrist. See figure 124, page 358.
- Magnum.** A bone of the wrist. See figure 124, page 358.
- Malar bone.** See Jugal bone.
- Mammals, Mammalia.** Animals which nourish their young on milk; nearly all have a covering of hair. See pages 101, 102.
- Mark.** In a horse's tooth the same as "lake."

- Mesostyle. See page 152, figure 46.
- Metacone. See page 152, figure 46.
- Metaconid. See page 152, figure 47.
- Metapodials. A term including the metacarpals and the metatarsals.
- Metacarpals. The bones of the fore leg which are immediately below the wrist bones. In man and some animals there are five of these, and they form the palm. They are numbered from the inner or thumb side.
- Metatarsals. The bones of the hind leg which are immediately below the ankle bones. In man and some animals they are five in number, and they form the instep. See page 144, figure 43; page 365, figure 131. They are numbered from the inner or great toe side.
- Metastyle. See page 152, figure 46.
- Millimeter. A unit of length in the metrical system. Twenty-five millimeters (mm.) may for practical purposes be taken as equal to 1 inch. One hundred mm. are slightly less than 4 inches; 305 mm. equal 12 inches.
- Molar teeth. Those teeth, three or fewer in numbers, which are farthest behind in the upper and lower jaws. They are not preceded by milk teeth.
- Moraines. See page 12.
- Navicular. A bone of the ankle. See figure 131, page 365.
- Occipital condyles. The smooth articular surface by means of which the skull joins the first bone of the neck.
- Ossa innominata. See Innominate bones.
- Paracone. See page 152, figure 46.
- Parastylid. See page 152, figure 47.
- Patella. The knee-cap.
- Pelvis. The basinlike structure formed by the innominate bones and the sacrum. See figure 126, page 360.
- Phalanx, phalange, phalanges. Terms applied to the bones of the fingers and toes, excepting the metapodials. The first phalanges are the upper ones. See figure 43, page 144; figure 124, page 358; figure 131, page 365.
- Pisiform. A bone of the wrist. See figure 125, page 359.

- Pleistocene epoch. See page 10.
- Postprotoconal valley. That deep inlet of the enamel which is found on the inner side of the grinding surface of the upper cheek-teeth of a horse. See page 152, figure 46, *pv*.
- Premolar teeth. Those grinding, or cutting, teeth, usually three or four in number, which occupy the front part of the upper and lower jaws behind the canines; they take the place of the milk teeth when these are shed.
- Protocone. See page 152, figure 46.
- Protoconid. See page 152, figure 47.
- Protoconule. See page 152, figure 46.
- Protostyle. See page 152, figure 46.
- Pubis. That bone which forms the front part of the outlet of the pelvis.
- Quaternary. That division of geological time which includes the Pleistocene and the Recent. See page 49.
- Radius. That one of the two bones of the lower arm which joins the wrist on the thumb side. See figure 124, page 358.
- Ridge-plate. A constituent of a tooth of an elephant consisting of a thin plate of dentine surrounded by enamel. See page 393.
- Sacrum. Those bones of the vertebral column to which the hip bones are joined. See figure 126, page 360.
- Scaphoid. A bone of the wrist. See figure 124, page 358.
- Scapula. The shoulder blade.
- Sectorial tooth. A tooth, the fourth premolar above and the first molar below, which in Carnivora is more or less blade-like and fitted for cutting.
- Sesamoid bones. Small bones found in the tendons of the feet. See figure 125, page 359; figure 131, page 365.
- Squamosal. A bone of the skull in the region of the ear and sending forward the zygomatic process. Same as temporal bone.
- Sternum. The breast bone of an animal.
- Style. In speaking of a tooth this means a prominent fold of enamel on the outer, or in the inner, face of a tooth.

- Symphysis.** The union of two bones of opposite sides of the body, as the two halves of the lower jaw and of the two pubic bones.
- Tarsal bones.** The bones of the ankle. See figure 131, page 365.
- Temporal bone.** See squamosal bone.
- Temporal fossa.** The space between the zygomatic arch and the wall of the brain-case.
- Tibia.** That bone of the lower part of the hind leg which is on the inner side; the shin-bone. See figure 131, page 365.
- Trapezium.** A bone of the wrist. See page 358, figure 124, t.
- Trapezoid.** A bone of the wrist. See figure 124, page 358.
- Trochanter.** Each of the two processes of bone at the upper end of the femur. A process called the third trochanter is situated on the outer side of the shaft of the femur in some animals, as the horse. See page 144.
- Trochlea.** The pulley-like end of the humerus which fits against the ulna.
- Ulna.** That one of the two bones of the lower arm which joins the wrist on the side of the little finger. See figure 124, page 358.
- Unciform.** A bone of the wrist. See figure 124, page 358.
- Ungual phalange.** That bone of a digit which bears a nail or a claw or a hoof.
- Vertebrata.** Animals which, with rare exceptions, possess a back-bone; as fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals. For common names of most of the species dealt with in this work see pages 32, 34, 38.
- Zygoma; zygomatic arch.** The arch of bone on each side of the skull below and behind the orbit.

