

## The WORDS!

**Manus – hand - carpal, metacarpals, phalanges and unguals.**

**Manus – plural**

**Phalanx – individual finger bone**

**Phalanges – plural**

**Ungual – claw or hoof**

**Metacarpals – wrist bones**

**Radius – arm bone more anterior**

**Radii – plural**

**Ulna – elbow bone more posterior**

**Ulnae – plural**

**Olecranon or Olecranon process – elbow proximal end of the ulna in the back**

**Humerus – upper arm**

**Humeri – plural**

**Deltopectoral crest – outside upper edge of humerus**

**Spc – Insertion for M. supracoracoideus, proximal lateral prominence on the humerus.**

**Scapula – shoulder blade**

**Scapulae – plural**

**Scapulocoracoid – Scapula and coracoid - forming the pectoral girdle with the sternal plate.**

**Acromiun process – corner on scapula's anterior edge**

**Supracoracoideus fossa – Indentation in the scapular blade above glenoid fossa and the coracoid and under the acromiun process.**

**Coracoid – anteroventral to scapula helps form the glenoid**

**Coracoid foramen – hole in the coracoid above the glenoid fossa**

**Glenoid fossa – hole in the scapula-coracoid for the humerus**

**Sternum – sternal plate – anteroventral to coracoid**

**Sterna – plural**

**Furcula – wishbone – our sauropod doesn't have one.**

**Furculae – plural**

**The Pelvis –**

**Pelvis – ilium, ischium, pubis, sacral vertebrae, sacral ribs and sacricostal yoke**

**Pelves – plural**

**Pubic peduncle – articulation for pubis, anterior on the ilium**  
**Ischial peduncle – articulation for ischium, posterior on the ilium**  
**Pubic peduncle (pubic symphysis) anterior edge of ischium**  
**Acetabulum – dorsal to the pubic peduncle (pubic symphysis) of the ischium**  
**Iliac peduncle – dorsal or proximal articular surface of the ischium**  
**Symphysis of the ischium – seam where both ischia meet posteroventrally**

**Symphysis – an immovable or more or less movable articulation of various bones in the median plane of the body 2: an articulation in which the bony surfaces are connected by pads of fibrous cartilage without a synovial membrane**

**Ilium – connects to sacrum (sacral vertebrae) at costal yoke**  
**Ilia – plural**  
**Ischium – hangs down and back**  
**Ischia – plural**  
**Pubis – down in front in saurischians (lizard-hips)**  
**Pubes – plural**  
**Obturator foramen – hole in the pubis below the acetabulum on the edge of the ischial peduncle (ischial symphysis) on the pubis**  
**Acetabulum – hole in pelvis for the femoral head – made by the ilium, ischium and pubis**  
**Iliac peduncle – dorsal edge of the pubis**  
**Sacrum – fused vertebrae in pelvis**  
**Sacral ribs – fuse vertebrae to costal yoke and ilium**

**Femur – upper leg bone**  
**Femora – plural**  
**Great trochanter – process on proximal end of the femur dorsolateral edge of the femur**  
**Lateral bulge – bend in the outside upper part of the femur**  
**Fourth trochanter – muscle attachment on the femur back and inside of shaft (posteroventral)**  
**Lateral condyle – outside ball on distal femur – fibial condyle**  
**Medial condyle – inside ball on distal end of femur – tibial condyle**  
**Intercondylar groove – space between condyles**  
**Trochlear groove – anterodistal process in the femur – (patellar groove) where the patella should be...if sauropods had patellas!**

**Tibia – medial lower leg bone**  
**Tibiae - plural**  
**Cnemial crest – shinbone on tibia positioned anterolaterally**  
**Fibular articular surface – inside the cnemial crest**  
**Lateral groove – slot in distal end of tibia posterolateral**  
**Posteroventral process – distal end of tibia, backside of the lateral groove.**  
**Articular surface for the ascending process – in front of the**

**lateral groove, distal end of tibia**

**Fibula – lateral lower leg bone**

**Fibulae – plural**

**Anterior trochanter – front edge of fibula above the lateral trochanter**

**Lateral trochanter – outside edge of fibula about half way down**

**Astragalar articular surface – medial edge distal end of fibula (mediodistal)**

**Calcaneal articular surface – distal end ventral surface of fibula**

**Astragalus – ankle bone - articulates with distal tibia, fibula and calcaneum**

**Ascending process – bump on dorsal surface of the astragalus - lateral edge**

**Posterior astragalar fossa – on dorsal surface – oriented towards the tail**

**Crest in posterior astragalar fossa – intraastragalar fossa ridge**

**Distal articular surface – bottom of astragalus – articulates with the metatarsals**

**Fibular articular surface – lateral edge of the astragalus**

**Calcaneal articular surface – distolateral edge of astragalus**

**Proximal surface of the astragalus articulates with the tibia**

**Calcaneum – heel bone - articulates with distal fibula, the astragalus and the metatarsals**

**Tarsal bones – astragalus and calcaneum in sauropods**

**Metatarsals – middle foot bones I – V, I= big toe, I-1 and I-2=1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> phalanges on the big toe**

**Phalanges, unguals, etc.**

**Pes – foot**

**Pedes – plural**

**Cervicals – neck vertebrae**

**Oblique accessory lamina – inside the pleurocoel in the centrum, ours bifurcate**

**Cervical ribs – rib on the ventrolateral margin of the centrum**

**Dorsals – back vertebrae**

**Neural arch – the bone that is around the neural canal to which the transverse processes and neural spine articulate**

**Neural canal – opening under the neural arch for the spinal cord**

**Neural spine – center top of vertebra**

**Lateral triangular process – top outside edge of the neural spine**

**Transverse process – positioned dorsolaterally above the centrum**

**Transverse – made at right angles to the anterior-posterior axis of the body**

**Sinusoidal – of, relating to, shaped like, or varying according to a sine curve or sine wave**

**Apophysis – an expanded or projecting part**

**Epi – upon, besides, attached to, over, outer, after**

**Diapophysis – place where the tuberculum of the rib articulates on the transverse process in dorsal and cervical vertebrae**

**Parapophysis** – point on the body of the centrum where the capitulum of the rib articulates – usually below the diapophysis  
**Lamina**- singular – thin struts that give support to the vertebrae  
**Laminae** – plural – Get over it and just learn them!  
**Centrum** – main body of the vertebra  
**Pleurocoels** – Pneumatic foramen (air sacks) positioned laterally in the centrum  
**Prezygapophysis** – singular  
**Prezygapophyses** –plural – front of vert, articulate with the postzygapophyses on the preceding or anterior vertebra  
**Postzygapophysis** – singular  
**Postzygapophyses** – plural – articulate with the prezygapophyses on the vertebra behind it or the posterior vertebra  
**Hypantrum** – opening between the prezygapophyses in which the hyposphene from the anterior vertebra fits.  
**Hyposphene** – triangular shaped piece of bone between the postzygapophyses that articulates in the hypantrum of the vertebra behind.  
**Hyposphenal ridge** ?  
**Hypantral ridge**?

**Caudals** – tail – all the bones posterior to the sacrum or pelvis  
**Chevron articular facets** – ventral on the centrum – anterior and posterior  
**Chevrons** – the hangie down part under the caudal vertebrae – forms the haemal canal

**Amphicoelous** – concave on both ends  
**Amphiplatian** – flat on both ends  
**Procoelous** – concave in front, convex in back  
**Opisthocelous** – convex in front, concave in back  
**Platycoelous** – Flat in front, concave in back  
**Coeloplatian** – Concave in front, flat in back

**Dorsal** – up  
**Ventral** – down  
**Cranial** – towards the head  
**Rostral** – more towards the nose  
**Anterior** – in front of or to the front  
**Posterior** – behind or to the back end  
**Caudal** – towards the tail  
**Medial** – from the middle outward towards the side - inner  
**Lateral** – from the side inward - outer  
**Proximal** – close to the body

**Distal – away from the body**

**Plantar – the bottom of the pes or plantar view – looking at the bottom of the hind foot**

**Palmar – the bottom of the manus or palmar view looking at the bottom of the front foot**

**Median plane – center line divides the body left-right from head to tail**

**Transverse plane – divides the body front to back**

**Horizontal or frontal plane – divides the body top to bottom**