Bones

I. Vertebrae
   A. Body
      1. Costal facet (L. costa, rib; Fr. facette, small smooth area on a bone)
         function – articulates with head of rib
   B. Spaces
      1. Vertebral foramen & canal (L. an aperature)
         function – houses spinal cord
      2. Vertebral notches (indentation at the edge of a bone)
         a. Intervertebral foramen
            function – transmits spinal nerves & radicular vessels
   C. Neural arch
      1. Pedicle (L. pediculus, foot)
         a. Transverse process (bony projection)
            i. Costotubercular facet
               function – articulates with rib
         b. Superior articular process
            i. Superior articular facet
               function – articulates with adjacent vertebra
         c. Inferior articular process
            i. Inferior articular facet
               function – articulates with adjacent vertebra
      2. Lamina (L. plate, leaf)
      3. Spinous process
         attachments – trapezius, rhomboids, spinalis, erector spinae & transversospinalis m. and supraspinous lig.

II. Sacrum
   A. Base
      function – articulates with the 5th lumbar vertebra
   B. Promontory (projection)
      attachments – anterior longitudinal lig.
   C. Ala (L. wing)
   D. Pelvic Surface
      attachments – piriformis m.
      1. Pelvic sacral foramina (L. pelvis, basin)
         function – transmits ventral rami of sacral nerves & lateral sacral arteries
   E. Dorsal surface
      attachments – erector spinae & gluteus maximus m.
      1. Dorsal sacral foramina
         function – transmits dorsal rami of sacral nerves
   F. Apex (L. summit or tip)
      function – articulates with coccyx
   G. Sacral canal
      function – houses sacral spinal roots

III. Coccyx (G. kokkyx, a cuckoo)
   attachments – coccygeus muscle (trunk)