

TERMINOLOGIA ANTHROPOLOGICA

Names of the parts of the human body, terms of aspects and relationships, and osteological terminology are as in Terminologia Anatomica.

GENERAL TERMS	EXPLANATION
ADAPTATION	Adjustment and change of an organism to a specific environment, due primarily to natural selection.
ADAPTIVE RADIATION	Divergence of an ancestral population through adaption and speciation into a number of ecological niches.
ADULT	Fully developed and mature individual
ANAGENESIS	The progressive adaption of a single evolutionary line, where the population becomes increasingly specialized to a niche that has remained fairly constant through time.
ANCESTRY	One's family or ethnic descent, the evolutionary or genetic line of descent of an animal or plant / Ancestral descent or lineage
ANTEMORTEM	Biological processes that can result in skeletal modifications before death
ANTHROPOCENTRICISM	The belief that humans are the most important elements in the universe.
ANTHROPOLOGY	The study of human biology and behavior in the present and in the past
ANTHROPOLOGIST BIOLOGICAL	A specialist in the subfield of anthropology that studies humans as a biological species
FORENSIC	A specialist in the use of anatomical structures and physical characteristics to identify a subject for legal purposes
PHYSICAL	A specialist in the subfield of anthropology dealing with evolutionary changes in the human bodily structure and the classification of modern races

SOCIAL	A specialist in the subfield of anthropology that deals with cultural and social phenomena such as kingship systems or beliefs
ANTHROPOMETRY	The study of human body measurement for use in anthropological classification and comparison
ARCHETYPE	That which is taken as the blueprint for a species or higher taxonomic category
ARTIFACT Any archaeological physical	remains of past human activity.
ARTIFICIAL DEFORMATION	Long term trauma modifying the shape of a bone, often the result of cultural practices such as cradleboarding and binding of the crania of infants
ASSEMBLAGE	All of the artifacts from a given site
BALANCED POLYMORPHISM	Maintenance of two or more alleles, each with a frequency greater than 1% in a population;
BINOMINAL NOMENCLATURE Scientific name of	an organism using the biological Linnean classification system, including the name of the genus and species (also binomial nomenclature)
CALLUS The hard tissue	formed at the site of a broken bone during the healing process
CLADOGENESIS	The divergence of two evolutionary lines from a common ancestor with each line adapting to different niches and hence becoming reproductively isolated.
COMMINGLED Skeletal remains containing	skeletal elements of more than one individual
CONGENITAL Acquired during	development in the uterus and not through heredity
CONVERGENT EVOLUTION The independent	evolution of similar forms in different organismal lineages as a result of long term adaptation in similar ecological habitat or niches.
CORONER	A usually elected public officer who is typically not required to have specific medical qualifications and whose principal duty is to inquire by an inquest into the cause of any death which there is reason to suppose is not due to natural causes.

CRANIAL CAPACITY	Measure of the volume of the interior of the cranium/brain case; measured in cubic centimeters
EDENTULUS	Lacking teeth
ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA	Lines, pits or areas of opacity in tooth crowns formed by insults disrupting enamel formation
ENCEPHALIZATION QUOTIENT	Measure of relative brain size expressing the difference between observed brain size (or weight) and that predicted from the individual's body size.
ENDOCAST	Cast of the interior of the cranial vault
ETHNICITY	The fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition e.g. Cape Malay
EPIPHYSIS	Cap/end of a long bone that develops from a secondary ossification center and normally including the articular cartilage and joint surface.
FACTOR OF INDIVIDUALIZATION	Feature or trait uniquely associated with an individual e.g. handedness, tattoos, dental fillings
FETUS	An unborn human more than eight weeks after conception
FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST	A medical professional who specializes in determining the cause of death.; may have specialized medical and forensic science training and knowledge
FRACTURE COMPLETE FRACTURE A fracture where	the broken ends of a bone become separated

INCOMPLETE / GREENSTICK	A fracture where there is a combination of bending and breakage of a bone
COMMINUTED	A fracture where the bone appears to splinter
COMPOUND A fracture where the broken	bone perforates the skin underlying pathological cause, which has led to the bone structure weakening
PATHOLOGICAL A fracture with an	
GENDER The behavioural,	cultural or psychological traits typically associated with one sex; distinct from biological sex
GRACILE	Slender build
HARRIS LINES	Lines of increased bone density that represent the position of the growth plate at the time of insult to the organism
HOMOGENEOUS	Of uniform structure or composition throughout or exhibiting homogeneity
HETEROGENEOUS Not uniform in	structure or composition or consisting of dissimilar elements or parts
INFANT A very young child	or baby, usually within the first one or two years of life. Definitions vary based on behavioural, anthropological or physical traits
INVOLUCRUM	Coarsely woven bone around the original long bone cortex
JUVENILE Physiologically	immature or undeveloped
MEDICAL EXAMINER	A usually appointed public officer with duties similar to those of a coroner but who is required to have specific medical training (as in pathology) and is qualified to conduct medical examinations and autopsies .
MEDICO-LEGAL Of, relating to, or	concerned with medicine and law.

METABOLIC BONE DISORDERS

Disorders in which a reduction in bone mass is the result of inadequate osteoid production, or mineralization or excessive deossification of bone
E.g. scurvy - caused by a long term insufficient intake of vitamin C. Rickets - resulting from an insufficient amount of vitamin D in the diet that causes a failure of mineral deposition in the bone tissue

METAPHYSIS

Region between the diaphysis and epiphysis of a long bone; growth plate

MORPHOLOGY

The form and structure of an organism or one of its parts

MORTUARY

Relating to burial

practices; a place, where dead bodies are kept before burial or cremation

NEONATE

A newborn child (or other mammal), an infant less than four weeks old

ORTHOGNATHIC

A facial profile where the face does not project anteriorly; a profile with a gnathic index less than 98%

OSTEITIS

General term used for an

OSTEODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A profile created

inflammation of bone tissue caused by infection

from the analysis of osteological materials which includes the age, sex, race/ethnicity and potential factors of individualization

OSTEOMYELITIS

Bone inflammation caused by bacteria that usually initially enter the bone via a wound

OSTEOPHYTES

Osteoarthritic lipping, usually associated with the superior and inferior borders of the anterior surface of the vertebral bodies

OSTEOPOROSIS / OSTEOPENIA

Nonclinical condition, refers to an increased porosity (reduced density) of bone that is most often part of the aging process

PALEOEPIDEMIOLOGY

Study of the occurrence

PALEOPATHOLOGY

and aetiology of disease in a past population

Study of diseases in ancient populations as revealed by skeletal remains, preserved soft tissues and DNA analysis

PARALLEL EVOLUTION

Two evolutionary lineages derived from a common ancestor which have evolved in similar ecological

habitats and thus demonstrate similar adaptations.

PATHOLOGY

The anatomic and physiological deviations from the normal that constitute disease or characterize a particular disease

PEDIATRIC

Relating to the medical care of children

PERIMORTEM

Biological processes which can result in skeletal modifications just before or immediately after death / at, around, or just at the time of death

PERIOSTITIS

Condition of

inflammation of the periosteum caused by trauma or infection, it is not a disease

PHENOTYPE

The observable physical or biochemical characteristics of an organism, as determined by both genetic makeup and environmental influences; the expression of a specific trait, such as stature or blood type, based on genetic and environmental influences; an individual or group of organisms exhibiting a particular phenotype

POPULATION AFFINITY

The attribution of

individuals to geographic, cultural or other populations on the basis of morphological, genetic or other characteristics;

POROTIC HYPEROSTOSIS / SPONGY HYPEROSTOSIS

Condition exhibiting lesions, usually of the cranial vault, these represent a thinning and often complete destruction of the outer table of the cranial vault which results in a sieve-like or coral-like appearance of the ectocranial surface e.g. cribra orbitalia- orbital lesions, cribra cranii – disturbances of the endocranial surface

POSTMORTEM

Biological processes that can result in skeletal Modifications at or after the death of the individual/ occurring or done after death; of or relating to a medical examination of a dead body.

POST-MORTEM INTERVAL

The time that has elapsed since a person has died

PROGNATHIC

Having jaws that project forward to a marked degree, generally associated with the lower angle of the cranial base flexion

PROGNATHISM	Is a term used to describe the positional relationship of the mandible and/or maxilla to the skeletal base where either of the jaws protrudes beyond a predetermined imaginary line in the coronal plane of the skull
RACE	Cultural system of classifying humans into discreet categories based on physical appearance. Each of the major divisions of humankind, having distinct physical characteristics, a local, geographical or global human population distinguished as a more or less distinct group by genetically transmitted physical characteristics. In current research, 'race' is generally classified in terms of geographic, cultural or other criteria, and the concept of 'race' is considered to be a socio-political construct, not a biological trait.
ROBUST Sturdy in	construction, strong, powerful / powerfully built; suited to physical strength or endurance
SECULAR TREND	Tendency for children to get larger at all ages over time/average age of puberty decreasing over time
SEX	Either of the two main categories (male and female) into which humans are categorized on the basis of their reproductive functions
SEXUAL DIMORPHISM	Biological differences in morphology or phenotype between the males and females of a species
SITE	A location where artifacts/ skeletal remains are found
STATURE An individual's natural	height / the natural height of a human or animal measured from the substrate to the most superior anatomical point of the body
SUB-ADULT	An individual that has passed through the juvenile period but not yet attained typical adult characteristics
TAPHONOMY	The study of the natural geological, chemical, weathering and other conditions and processes by which organisms become fossilized; processes that affect skeletal remains between death and curation
TRAUMA BALLISTIC	Form of physical trauma sustained from the discharge of arms or ammunition
BLUNT FORCE	Usually serious injury caused by a blunt object or collision with a blunt surface (as in a vehicle accident

or fall from a building)

SHARP FORCE

Usually serious injury characterized by a relatively well defined traumatic separation of tissues, occurring when a sharp edge or pointed object comes into contact with the skin and underlying tissues

TREPHINATION / TREPANATION

The practice of making a hole in the cranial vault, often including techniques such as scraping a patch of bone away, cutting grooves through the vault, drilling holes around the plug of bone to be removed, for purposes of surgical or perhaps spiritual intervention

PROJECTIONS AND PARTS

ALA

A wing or wing-like projection

ALVEOLUS

A tooth socket

ARTICULATION

An area where adjacent bones are in contact (via cartilage or fibrous tissue) at a joint
E.g. the most proximal surface of the tibia is said to articulate with the distal end of the femur

BIFID

Part of an animal or plant, divided by a deep cleft or notch into two parts
E.g. spinous process of cervical vertebrae

BOSS

A smooth, round, broad eminence
E.g. female skulls tend to show more bossing of the frontal bone than males

CANAL

A tunnel-like, extended

foramen

E.g. the carotid canal is found at the base of the skull

CAPITUM

A round knob on a

bone which looks like the head of a bone

CAPUT

Head of a bone

CONDYLE

A rounded articular process, a large joint articulation surface on a bone
E.g. the occipital condyles lie on the base of the cranium and articulate with the uppermost vertebra, the atlas

CORPUS

The body of a bone

CORNU	A horn e.g. sacral cornu
CREST	A prominent, usually sharp and thin ridge of bone, especially one surmounting a bone or its border often formed between adjacent muscle masses e.g. iliac crest, interosseous crest, sagittal crest is a structure that forms during the development of large temporalis muscles in the gorilla
EMINENCE	An elevation or bony projection, usually not as prominent as a process. E.g. the articular eminence of the temporal bone is the rounded area with which the mandibular condyle articulates during chewing
EPICONDYLE	A small bony nonarticular projection adjacent to or above the condyle e.g. the lateral epicondyle of the humerus is located just proximal to the elbow, adjacent to the lateral condylar surface
EPIPHYSIS	The end portion or extremity of a long bone that expanded for articulation E.g. the proximal epiphysis of the tibia is the expanded end of the bone that articulates with the femur
FACET	A small articular surface, or a tooth contact E.g. bodies of the thoracic vertebrae have facets for articulation with the heads of ribs, occlusal facets form on the chewing surfaces of the teeth shortly after crown eruption
FONTANELLE	A space between cranial bones of an infant e.g. the "soft spot" / membrane on top of a baby's head indicated the presence of a fontanelle
FORAMEN	An opening through a bone, usually a passage for blood vessels and nerve E.g. the mental foramen is an opening on the lateral surface of the mandible
FOSSA	A depressed area or indentation, usually broad and shallow E.g. the olecranon fossa is located on the posterior surface of the distal humerus, where it receives the proximal ulna during full extension of the arm
FOVEA	A pit-like, depressed area, usually smaller than a fossa E.g. the anterior fovea of an unworn molar is seen in occlusal view

GROOVE	A long pit or furrow / a shallow linear depression E.g. obturator groove, the intertubercular groove passes between two tubercles on the humerus
HAMULUS	A hook shaped projection E.g. the hamuli of the wrist's hamate bone give the bone its name
HEAD	A large, rounded, usually articular end of a bone E.g. the head of the femur is the superior (proximal) end of the bone
INCISURA	A cut or notch on a bone E.g. interclavicular notch of the occipital bone
LABRUM	A lip of a bone
LAMINA	A bony plate
LINEA /LINE	A line on a bone or a raised linear surface not as thick as a torus or as sharp as a crest E.g. linea aspera, soleal line, the inferior temporal lines mark the superior extent of the temporalis muscles
MALLEOLUS	A rounded, protuberance usually located adjacent to the ankle joint / A little hammer, a tuberosity bony projection E.g. easily palpated along the lateral and medial aspects are the lateral and medial malleoli
MEATUS	A way, a path, or passage E.g. the external auditory meatus is the canal that connects the middle and outer ear
NECK	Section of the bone between the head and the shaft E.g. the neck of the femur is long relative to the size of the femoral head in some early hominids
OS	Bone E.g. os coxa
OSSIFICATION CENTER	Site of bone or bony tissue formation, usually at a primary site with secondary sites following. This may take the form of either intramembranous or endochondral ossification
PEDICLE	A base or a stem of bone E.g. usually associated with vertebrae
PROCESS A bony prominence	or slender projection, which varies in length

		E.g. spinous process / mastoid process forms the prominence behind the ear
RIDGE		A linear bony elevation, often roughened E.g. the lateral supracondylar ridge of the humerus borders the bone above the lateral epicondyle
SHAFT / DIAPHYSIS The long, straight		section between the ends of a long bone E.g. the femoral shaft is roughly circular in cross section
SINUS		A cavity within the cranium E.g. the frontal sinus is well developed in some early hominid crania
SPINE (SPINA)		A sharp prominence or slender process of bone generally longer, thinner, sharper process than an eminence E.g. anterior superior iliac spine / vertebral spines are used in the identification of various vertebrae
SULCUS		A long, wide groove E.g. calcaneal sulcus, pre-auricular sulcus, tympanic sulcus
SUTURE A seam, where		adjacent bones of the skull articulate E.g. the lambdoidal suture is between the occipital and parietal bones
TORUS		A bony thickening E.g. the supraorbital torus on some Homo erectus frontal bones is very thick
TROCHANTER A large, prominent,		blunt, rugose process or rounded elevation usually found on the femur E.g. large trochanter of the femur is called the greater trochanter, while the smaller trochanter is called the lesser trochanter
TROCHLEA		A pulley-shaped surface
TUBERCLE A small rounded		elevation, usually rugose; often a site of tendon or ligament attachment / A small tuberosity E.g. external occipital protuberance, the conoid tubercle is found along the inferior edge of the clavicle
TUBEROSITY		A larger, rugose eminence of variable shape; often a

site of tendon or

ligament attachment

E.g. the deltoid tuberosity marks the shaft of the humerus

NOMINA SOMATOLOGICA

SOMATOLOGICAL TERMS

Termini Cephalometrici

Cephalometric Terms

Nomina Generalia

General Terms and definitions

Planum Frankfurti horizontale

Frankfurt horizontal plane (Eye-ear plane), Horizontal plane through left and right poria and left orbitale (or, where possible, left and right orbitalia)

Planum medianum sagittale

Median sagittal plane

Planum transversum (bioporionicum)

Standard transverse plane, vertical plane through left and right poria, Perpendicular to Frankfurt horizontal plane

Nomina Specialia

Special Names

Points followed by an * are the same as those of like name upon the bony surface of the skull, save that here the point designated is upon the external surface of the skin, exactly above the one on the skull, and differs from this latter by the thickness of the soft parts.(P.V. Tobias)

Alare (al)

Most lateral point on the nasal alae, terminus of maximum nasal breadth

Alveolare

Upper alveolar point, lowest point on maxillary alveolar process in median plane

Apex (ap)

Highest point of head in standard transverse plane (not necessarily situated in median sagittal plane)

Auriculare inferius (see Subaurale)

Auriculare superius (see Superaurale)

Bregma (b)*	Point of intersection of coronal suture and median plane
Cheilion (ch)	Angle (external corner) of mouth; lateral terminus of oral slit
Crinion (see Trichion)	
Ectocanthion (ex)	Lateral angle of eye, meeting point of eyelids; outer corner of palpebral opening
Endocanthion (en)	Medial angle of eye, meeting point of eyelids
Euryon (eu)*	Most lateral point of lateral wall of calvaria
Frontotemporale (ft)*	Most medial point of superior temporal line or temporal crest on frontal bone
Glabellare*	Glabellar point, most anterior point of glabella
Gnathion (gn) *	Most inferior point, in median sagittal plane, on lower border of chin
Goniale (Gonion) (go) *	Most lateral point on angle of mandible
Inion (i) *	Most salient point over external occipital protuberance
Labiomentale (alb.m)	Median point in the transverse groove in the chin at the point where the lower lip is attached, the sulcus labiomentalis. It is usually characterized upon the surface by the presence of a little dimple.
Labiale (Labrale) inferius (li)	Point on mucocutaneous margin of lower lip in median sagittal plane
Labiale (Labrale) superius (ls)	Intersection of median sagittal plane with tangent to highest points of left and right curves of upper lip mucocutaneous margin
Mastoidale (ms) *	Most lateral point on mastoid process at level of external acoustic

	meatus
Metopion (m)	Metopic point, intersection between median sagittal plane and horizontal line between left and right frontal eminences
Nasale (Nasion*) (n)	Upper nasal point, overlying intersection of median sagittal plane with frontonasal suture
Ophryon (on)	Supraglabellar (supra-orbital) point, intersection of median sagittal plane and tangent to upper margin of eyebrows
Opisthocranion (op) *	Furthest occipital point from glabellar point in median sagittal plane
Orale (see Stomion)	
Orbitale (or) *	Infra-orbital point, lowest point over orbital margin
Otobasion inferius (obi)	Inferior terminus of auricular basis
Otobasion superius (obs)	Superior terminus of auricular basis
Pogonion	Most anterior point of chin region in median sagittal plane
Porion	Superior point of external acoustic meatus
Postaurale (pa)	Most posterior point on helix
Preaurale (pra)	Most anterior point of auricular basis
Pronasale (pro)	Most anterior point of nasal tip
Prosthion (pr) *	Most anterior point on maxillary alveolar process in median sagittal plane
Sella	Midpoint of hypophysial fossa, in median sagittal plane (determined radiologically)
Sellion	Deepest point in saddle-shaped depression (when present) of nasal bridge in median sagittal plane
Stomion (sto)	Median point of mouth cleft, with lips

	closed
Subaurale (sba)	Most inferior point on auricle
Subnasale (sn)	Subnasal point, inferior terminus for nasal height
Superaurale (sba)	Highest point on helix of auricle
Tragion (t)	Superior tragus point, in pit between tragus and helix
Trichion (tr)	Median point of anterior hairline (when intact)
Vertex (v)	Highest point of head in median sagittal plane (with head in the Frankfort horizontal plane)
Zygion (zy) *	Most lateral point on zygomatic arch, terminus of bizygomatic breadth

NOMINA OSTEOLOGICA

Termini Craniologici

Nomina Generala

Cranium (sensu lato)

Cranium (sensu stricto)

Calvaria

Calotte (Calva)

Basis cranii

Planum alveolocondylare

OSTEOLOGICAL TERMS

Craniological Terms and explanations

General Names

Skull (with mandible)

Cranium (skull without facial bones and mandible)

Brain-case (cranium without facial bones and mandible)

Roof of brain-case (calvaria without cranial base and inferior parts of calvarial walls)

Basicranium (cranial base)

Alveolocondylar plane, horizontal plane through prosthion and most inferior points of left and right occipital condyles

Nomina Specialia Cranii

Acanthion

Special Names on Cranium

Tip of anterior nasal spine in median plane

Alveolon (alv)

Point of intersection of midline of hard palate with tangent to posterior margins of alveolar processes

Alveolare (Alveolare superius; Infradentale superius) (ids)

Lowest median point on maxilla between upper central incisor teeth

Asterion (ast)

Point of junction of lambdoid, occipitomastoid and squamous sutures

Auriculare (au)

Auricular point, point on root of zygomatic process vertically above midpoint of external acoustic pore

Basion (ba)

Point of intersection of median sagittal plane with anterior margin of foramen magnum

Ectobasion (Hypobasion)

Lowest median point on anterior margin of foramen magnum

Endobasion

Highest median point on anterior margin of foramen magnum

Bregma

Point of intersection of coronal suture and median plane

Clitium

Midpoint of posterior margin of sella turcica

Coronale (co)

Most lateral point on coronal suture, terminus of maximum frontal breadth

Crotaphion (see Krotaphion)

Dacryon (d)

Middle lacrimal point, meeting point on lateral frontal bone, frontal process of maxilla and lacrimal bone

Ectoconchion (ec)	Lateral orbital point, point on lateral orbital margin which is furthest from maxillafrontale
Ectomolare (ecm/ekm)	Most lateral point on alveolar process of maxilla, usually at middle of second molar
Endinion (Entinion)	Most salient point on internal occipital protuberance
Endomolare (enm)	Most medial point on inner surface of alveolar process of maxilla, usually at middle of second molar
Ehippion	Point of intersection between median sagittal plane and anterior margin of sella turcica
Euryon (eu)	Most lateral point on lateral wall of calvaria, terminus of maximum cranial breadth, hence left euryon must lie in same transverse and horizontal planes as right euryon
Frontomolare orbitale (anterius) (fmo)	Inner lateral orbital point, point of intersection of lateral orbital margin and zygomaticofrontal suture
Frontomolare temporal (fmt)	Outer lateral orbital point, most lateral point of zygomaticofrontal suture
Frontotemporale (ft)	Most medial point of superior temporal line or temporal crest on frontal bone, terminus of minimum frontal breadth
Glabella	Most prominent point on frontal bone in median plane, above frontonasal suture and between superciliary arches or supra-orbital ridges, anterior terminus of maximum cranial breadth
Hormion (ho)	Posterior vomerine point, median point between alae of vomer
Incision	Incision point on occlusal surface where upper central incisors meet
Infranasion	Point of intersection of frontonasal, nasomaxillary and frontomaxillary

	sutures
Infraorbitale (see Orbitale)	
Infratemporale	Most medial point on infratemporal crest of greater wing of sphenoid
Inion (Ectinion) (i)	Most salient midline point at junction of superior nuchal lines, at base of external occipital protuberance
Intercristale	Point of intersection of sagittal and occipital (nuchal) crests (only in hominoid crania in which these two crests are present and meet)
Jugale (ju)	Junction of posterior vertical margin of zygomatic bone with superior horizontal margin of zygomatic arch
Klition (see Clition)	
Krotaphion	Posterior terminus of sphenoparietal suture
Lacrimale (la)	Posterior lacrimal point, point of intersection of posterior lacrimal crest with frontolacrimal suture
Lambda (l)	Median point at or close to junction of sagittal and lambdoid sutures
Mastoidale (ms)	Most inferolateral point on tip of mastoid process
Maxillofrontale	Anterior lacrimal point, point of intersection of anterior lacrimal crest of maxilla with frontomaxillary suture
Metopic suture	The suture between two halves of the frontal bone; only rarely persists into adulthood
Metopion (m)	Point of intersection of median sagittal plane and horizontal line between frontal eminences
Nariale	Lowest point of piriform aperture on left or right of anterior nasal spine
Nasion (n)	Point of intersection of median sagittal plane and frontonasal suture

Nasospinale (ns)	Subnasal point, point of intersection of median sagittal plane and line joining lowest points on left and right inferior margins of piriform aperture
Obelion (ob)	Point of intersection between median sagittal plane and line joining left and right parietal foramina
Ophryon (on)	Point of intersection between median sagittal plane and line joining left and right frontotemporalia
Opisthion (o)	Point of intersection of median sagittal plane and posterior margin of foramen magnum
Opisthocranion (op)	Furthest occipital point in the median sagittal plane, posterior terminus of maximum cranial length
Orale (ol)	Point of intersection of median sagittal plane and line tangential to posterior margins of alveoli of maxillary central incisors
Orbitale	Infra-orbital point, lowest point on inferior margin of orbit
Porion (po)	Middle point on upper margin of external acoustic pore
Prosphenion	Middle point of the sphenothmoidal suture on the inner surface of the basicranium
Prosthion	Most anterior point on alveolar margin of maxilla in median sagittal plane between upper central incisors
Pterion (Regio pterionica) (pt)	Region (rarely a point) in which frontal, parietal, squamous part of temporal and greater wing of sphenoid bones meet or approximate to one another
Rhinion (rhi)	Lowest point between nasal bones in median sagittal plane
Sellion	Saddle point of nose, deepest point in saddle-shaped depression (when

	present) of nasal bridge in median sagittal plane
Sphenion	Anterior terminus of sphenoparietal suture
Sphenobasion (sphba)	Point on external basicranium at which median sagittal plane intersects the spheno-occipital synchondrosis (or remnant of the synchondrosis)
Sphenoidale	Point of intersection of median sagittal plane and prechiasmatic sulcus, immediately anterior to tuberculum sellae
Spheno-occipital synchondrosis	The cartilaginous junction between the basisphenoid and basioccipital bones of the mammalian skull that in humans is usually closed by the age of 25.
Staphylion (sta)	Point of intersection of median sagittal plane and tangent to deepest (most anterior) parts of posterior margins of left and right palatine bones
Stenion	Most medial point of sphenosquamous suture (on external basicranium)
Stephanion (st)	Point of intersection of coronal suture and (inferior) temporal line
Subnasal point (see Nasospinale)	
Subspinale	Point of junction of antero-inferior surface of anterior nasal spine and surface of maxillary alveolar process (naso-alveolar clivus)
Supraglabellare	Deepest point of supraglabellar fossa (when present) in median sagittal plane
Supraorbitale	Point of intersection of median sagittal plane and transverse line connecting highest points on left and right superior orbital margins

Zygion (zy)	Most lateral point on zygomatic arch, terminus of bizygomatic breadth, hence left zygion must lie in same horizontal plane as right zygion
Zygomaxillare (zm)	Most inferior point on zygomaticomaxillary suture
Zygomaxillare anterius	Point of intersection of zygomaticomaxillary suture and limit of masseteric attachment
Zygoorbitale (zyo)	Point of intersection of inferior orbital margin and zygomaticomaxillary suture

Nomina Specialia Mandibulae

Special names of mandible and abbreviated definitions

Condylion laterale mandibulae (cdl)	Most lateral point on mandibular condylar process
Condylion mediale mandibulae (cdm)	Most medial point on mandibular condylar process
Condylion superior mandibulae (cs)	Most superior point on the mandibular condylar process
Coronion (cr)	Tip of coronoid process
Coronoidale	Highest point on coronoid process
Genion	Tip of mental spine, or median point between mental spines
Gnathion (Menton) (gn)	Lowest point on inferior margin of mandible in median plane
Gonion (go)	Lateral point of angle of mandible, approximating to most inferior and posterior positions on angle of mandible
Gonial eversion	Outward projection of the gonial region or the angle of the mandible
Infradentale (Incision, Symphysis)(id)	Anterior median lower alveolar point, point between lower central incisors where the median sagittal plane intersects anterior margin of alveolar

	process
Intradentale	Highest point on the process between the sockets of the lower central incisors
Linguale	Posterior median lower alveolar point, superior terminus of symphysis of mandible on lingual surface
Mentale (ml)	Lowest point on margin of mental foramen of mandible
Menton (see Gnathion)	
Pogonion (pg)	Most anterior point of symphyseal region of mandible in median sagittal plane

Symphysion (see Infradentale)

Termini Morphologici Cranii

Morphological Terms of Cranium

Area nuda crania	Bare area of cranium ?
Clivus naso-alveolaris	Naso-alveolar clivus
Cribr orbitalia	Cribr orbitalia
Crista nuchalis	Nuchal crest
Crista occipitomastoidea	Occipitomastoid crest
Crista paramastoidea	Paramastoid crest
Crista sagittalis	Sagittal crest
Crista Sylvii	Sylvian crest
Crista temporalis	Temporal crest
Crista temporonuchalis conjuncta	Compound temporal/nuchal crest
Depression prelambdoidea (Depressio obelionica)	Prelambdoid (Obelionic) depression
Forma vermiculata	Vermiculate pattern

Fossa prenasalis (subnasalis)	Prenasal (Subnasal) fossa
Eminentia juxtamastoidea	Juxtamastoid eminence
Incisura malaris (Incurvatio inframalaris frontalis)	Malar notch- old term ??? (zygomatic notch, used more frequently)
Jugum alveolare	Bony convexity over tooth root (of maxilla or mandible)
Jugum caninum	Bony convexity over canine root
Limen coronale	coronal line
Mons temporosphenoidalis	Temporosphenoidal eminence
Os epipterionicum	Epiptereric ossicle, Flower's bone
Os incae (see os interparietale)	Inca bone, Goethe's lambdoid bone
Os interparietale	Interparietal bone/ossicle
Os japonicum (Os zygomaticum bipartitum, vel tripartitum)	Inferior element in subdivided zygomatic bone
Os preinterparietale	Pre-interparietal ossicle
Os pterionicum	Pterionic ossicle
Os tribasilare	The three components of basicranium (presphenoid, basisphenoid, basi-occipital)
Processus ectoglenoidalis	Ectoglenoid process
Processus entoglenoidalis	Entoglenoid process
Processus juxtamastoideus	Juxtamastoid process
Processus postglenoidalis	Postglenoid process
Prognathismus dentium	Dental prognathism
Prognathismus maxillae	Maxillary prognathism
Recessus medialis fossae mandibularis	Medial recess of mandibular fossa
Recessus anteromedialis fossae mandibularis	Anteromedial recess of mandibular fossa

Sulcus ophryonicus	Ophryonic groove
Sulcus supratoralis ossis frontalis	Supratoral sulcus of frontal bone
Sulcus supratoralis ossis occipitalis	Supratoral sulcus of occipital bone
Torus angularis	Angular torus on temporal bone
Torus maxillaries	Maxillary torus
Torus occipitalis	Occipital torus
Torus palatines	Palatine torus
Torus sagittalis	Sagittal torus
Torus supraorbitalis	Supra-orbital torus
Trigonum frontale	Frontal trigone

Termini Morphologici Mandibulae

Morphological terms of Mandible

Crisa endoalveolaris	Endo-alveolar crest
Crista endocondyloidea	Endocondyloid crest
Crista endocoronoidea	Endocoronoid crest
Depression subalveolaris (see Incurvatio mandibulae)	
Eminentia lateralis rami	Lateral eminence of ramus
Foramen supraspinosum (Foramen lingual mandibulae)	Supraspinous foramen, mandibular lingual foramen
Fossa genioglossi	Genioglossal fossa
Incisura preangularis	Pre-angular notch
Incisura submentalis	Submental notch
Incurvatio mandibulae anterior (Impressio incisive)	Anterior mandibular incurvation
Mentu osseum	Bony chin

Planum alveolare dentale	Dental alveolar plane
Planum alveolare lingual	Lingual alveolar plane
Planum triangulare	Triangular plane
Prominentia alveolaris	Alveolar prominence
Prominentia lateralis	Lateral prominence
Recessus mandibulae	Mandibular recess
Sulcus extramolaris	Extramolar sulcus
Torus epimedialis (see Planum alveolare lingual)	
Torus lateralis superior	Superior lateral torus
Torus lateralis supremus	Highest lateral torus
Torus mandibularis	Mandibular torus
Torus marginalis	Marginal torus
Torus transversus inferior	Inferior transverse torus
Torus transversus superior	Superior transverse torus
Torus triangularis rami	Triangular torus of ramus
Trigonum mentale	Mental trigone
Tuberculum marginale anterius	Anterior marginal tubercle
Tuberculum marginale posterius	Posterior marginal tubercle
Tuberculum mentale posterius (Tuberculum submentale)	Posterior mental tubercle
Tuberositas interdigastrica	Interdigastric tuberosity

Termini Morphologici **Postcranial**- ?Latin

Morphological Terms of
Postcranial skeleton

TRUNK

ACROMION (a)	The most lateral point of the acromion process, felt through the skin, found by tracing along the spine of the scapula, with index and middle fingers, or by following the shaft of the clavicle
CERVICALE (c) Free end of the	spine of the seventh cervical vertebrae; the vertebra prominens.
ILIOCRISTALE (ic)	The most lateral point of the iliac crest; feel from below towards the fingers laid flat and horizontal (when the subject is standing), and parallel to the crest. The point sought is found where the surface of the bone passes from the side to the top of the crest.
ILIOSPINALE ANTERIOR	Anterior superior iliac spine
ILIOSPINALE POSTERIUS	Posterior superior iliac spine
LUMBALE (lu)	The most posteriorly projecting point over the spinous process of the fifth lumbar vertebra. This is difficult to locate and some anthropometrists do not use it because of this.
MESOSTERNALE (mst)	The point in the sternal median line crossed by the transverse line connecting the middle of the 4 th costal cartilages, at the insertion into sternum. The determination of this cartilage is facilitated by first locating the second costal cartilage, which noticeably projects a little above the others.
NEURAL ARCH Immature bony	components of the vertebral arch, usually two in number
OMPHALION (EMPHALION) (om)	Midpoint of umbilicus in median sagittal plane
RIBS	
FALSE RIBS	Ribs with a posterior vertebral attachment, however the anterior attachment is to the costal cartilages, with no direct anterior attachment to the sternum. Ribs 8-10 are usually classified as false ribs
FLOATING RIBS	Ribs with a posterior vertebral attachment but no anterior sternal attachment, usually classified as ribs 11 and 12
TRUE RIBS	Ribs with a posterior vertebral attachment and a direct attachment to the sternum anteriorly. Ribs

1-7 are usually classified as true ribs

STERNAL FORAMEN

A midline foramen usually present in approximately 5-10% of adult corpora sternorum

SUB-PUBIC ANGLE

The angle that is formed just below the pubic symphysis by the meeting of the inferior ramus of the pubis on one side with the corresponding part on the other side usually less the 90° in males and more than 90° in females

SUPRASTERNALE (sst)

The middle of the suprasternal notch, in the upper margin of the sternum. This margin is covered simply by a thin layer of the skin, and the point in question may be readily located with precision.

SYMPHYSION (sy)

Middle point in the upper border of the pubic arch, at the symphysis. This is usually at about the level of the upper border of the pubic hair, but as there is some variation in this it is not safe to rely wholly upon this when precision is wanted.

THELION

Midpoint of nipple (mainly in juveniles and males)

VENTRAL ARC (PUBIC SYMPHYSIS)

Slightly elevated ridge on the anterior/ventral surface of the body of the os pubis

VENTRAL RAMPART

Primary ossification center of the pubis at the symphysis
A bevelled area of built up bone that develops along the ventral aspect of the joint separating the articular face medially from the outer surface of the pubic body laterally

LIMBS

ACROPODION (ap)
The most

forward projecting point of the foot whether, upon the first or second toe.

**CONDYLION
LATERALE FEMORIS
(MERION LATERALE)**

Most lateral point over the lateral condyle of the femur

FEMORIS (MERION MEDIALE)

CONDYLION MEDIALE

<p style="text-align: center;">Most medial</p>	<p>point over the medial condyle of the femur</p>
<p>DACTYLION (da)</p>	<p>The distal point of a finger, designated as da 1; da 11; etc. When not specified the one referred to is the point of the middle finger, da 111, which is used in the series or distances from the floor. As thus used the arm hangs at the side in the most natural position. (III tipe of middle finger)</p>
<p>EPICONDYLION LATERALE HUMERI</p>	<p>Most lateral point over the lateral epicondyle of the humerus</p>
<p>FEMORALE Most distal</p>	<p>point on the lateral femoral condyle</p>
<p>FIBULARE</p>	<p>Superior fibular point</p>
<p>MALLEOLARE MEDIALE (SPHYRION TIBIALE) Inferior point of tibial malleolus</p>	
<p>MALLEOLARE LATERALE (SPHYRION FIBULARE) Inferior point of fibular malleolus</p>	
<p>METACARPALE LATERALE (ml)</p>	<p>The most projecting point on the free outer margin of the hand, at the level of the basal joint (metacarpophalangeal articulation) of the little finger.</p>
<p>METACARPALE MEDIALE (mm)</p>	<p>The most projecting point on the free margin of the hand, at the level of the basal joint (metacarpophalangeal articulation) of the index.</p>
<p>METACARPALE RADIALE</p>	<p>Most lateral point over radial (lateral) side of the 2nd metacarpal</p>
<p>METACARPALE ULNARE</p>	<p>Most medial point over the ulnar (medial) side of the 5th metacarpal</p>
<p>METATARSALE FIBULARE</p>	<p>Most lateral point over the fibular (lateral) side of the 5th metatarsal</p>
<p>METATARSALE TIBIALE Most medial</p>	<p>point over the tibial (medial) side of 1st metatarsal head</p>
<p>METATARSALE LATERALE (mt. 1)</p>	<p>The most laterally projecting point of the metatarsophalangeal articulation of the little toe.</p>
<p>METATARSALE</p>	<p>MEDIALE (mt.m) The most medially projecting point of the metatarsophalangeal articulation of the great toe (hallux).</p>

OLECRANION (OLECRANON)		Most proximal point of olecranon
PATELLARE		Most distal point of patella
PHALANGION (ph)		The most proximal point of the basal phalanx of a finger: designated as I, II, III, etc.
PTERNION (pte)		The most posterior point of the heel, when the foot is sustaining the weight of the body.
RADIALE (r)		The plane of the top of the capitulum of the radius. In the hanging arm it is found in the bottom of the conspicuous groove or dimple of the elbow.
SQUATTER'S FACETS		Occasionally there are small articular facets on the neck of the Talus, formed by contact with the anterior surface of the distal tibia during strong dorsiflexion of the foot at the ankle
STYLION (sty)		The distal margin of the styloid process of the radius where it appears superficially upon the medial side of the wrist. In the hanging arm seize the wrist and palpate downwards over the surface of the process with the thumb. The exact end of the process may be felt with the thumb nail.
TIBIALE (ti)		The medial separation between femur and tibia, at the medial glenoid margin of the latter; the point is difficult to find in persons with strongly developed panniculus adiposus in the knee region. To find this, place thumb and forefinger of the right hand upon the quadriceps tendon (ligamentum patellae), ask the subject to slightly flex the knee, and then slip the forefinger over to the side, and explore with the finger nail for the separation between the bones.
TIBIALE LATERALE (EXTERNUM)		Most lateral point on superior extremity of tibia
TIBIALE MEDIALE (INTERNUM) TROCHANTERION (tro)		Most medial point on superior extremity of tibia A point of some uncertainty. It is defined as the highest point upon the trochanter major. To find the more precise point, as defined, the hand is placed nearly flat upon the region where the bone lies subcutaneous, and request the subject to move the leg laterally, to bow the body forward, and to make other motions which concern either the femur or the adjacent parts. The shape of the process and the position of its highest point may thus be located with a fair degree of accuracy.

