

# ***SURFACE MARKINGS***

<b><i>Markings</i></b>	<b><i>Description</i></b>	<b><i>Example</i></b>
<b><u>Depressions and Openings</u></b>		
<b>Foramen</b> (fo-RA-men)	An opening through which blood vessels, nerves, or ligaments pass.	Infraorbital foramen of the maxilla.
<b>Fossa</b> =basinlike depression	A depression in or on a bone.	Mandibular fossa of the temporal bone.
<b>Groove</b> =ditchlike groove	A furrow or depression that accommodates a soft structure such as a blood vessel, nerve, or tendon.	Intertubercular groove of the humerus.
<b><u>Processes</u></b>		
<b>Process</b>	Any prominent projection.	Mastoid process of the temporal bone.
<b>Condyle</b> (KON-dil) =knuckle-like process	A large, rounded articular prominence.	Medial condyle of the femur.
<b>Facet</b>	A smooth, flat surface.	Articular facet of a vertebra for the tubercle of the rib.
<b>Head</b>	A rounded articular projection supported on the constricted portion (neck) of a bone.	Head of the femur.
<b>Crest</b>	A prominent border or ridge.	Iliac crest of the pelvic bone.
<b>Epicondyle</b> =above	A prominence above a condyle.	Medial epicondyle of the femur.
<b>Linea</b> or line	Less prominent ridge than a crest.	Linea aspera of the femur.
<b>Spinous</b> or spine	A sharp, slender process.	Spinous process of a vertebra.
<b>Trochanter</b> (tro-KAN-ter)	A large projection found only on the femur.	Greater trochanter of the femur.
<b>Tubercle</b> (TOO-ber-kul)=knob	A small, rounded process.	Greater tubercle of the humerus.
<b>Tuberosity</b>	A large, rounded, usually roughened process.	Ischial tuberosity of the pelvic bone.