7-9 SKULL FROM BEHIND (NORMA OCCIPITALIS)

Observe:
1. The outline is horseshoe-shaped from the tip of one mastoid process over the vertex to the tip of the other.
2. At the base of the skull, the outline is nearly straight from one mastoid process to the other, except where the occipital condyles project downward. On each side, it crosses two grooves (for the origin of the posterior belly of Digastric laterally, and for the occipital artery medially). Between the condyles is the foramen magnum.
3. The surface is convex. Near the center is the lambda. From it a triradiate suture runs: the sagittal (interparietal) upward in the median plane, and the lambdoid (parietooccipital) inferolaterally to the blunt postero-inferior angles of the parietal bones where it bifurcates.
4. On each side are two inconstant foramina for emissary veins and meningeal arteries: parietal and mastoid foramina.
5. Midway between lambda and foramen magnum is the external occipital protuberance or inion. From it the superior nuchal line curves laterally and crosses the lateral aspect of the mastoid, dividing it into a smooth upper and a rough lower part.
6. The surface below the superior nuchal line is the nuchal area for the muscles of the neck or nucha.
7-6 SKULL, FROM THE SIDE (NORMA LATERALIS)

DR. BOSWELL EMPHASIZES THIS IS AN APPROXIMATION.
Temporal lines

1. Fossa
2. Arch

Angle of mandible

Base of mandible (Inferior border)

Margin of large defect, denoting missing bone

Post. border of ramus of mandible

Angle of mandible

Base of mandible (Inferior border)

Mental tubercle

Mental protuberance

7-4 SKULL, FRONT VIEW (NORMA FRONTALIS)

Dr. Boswell emphasizes this is an approximation.
Superior View of Skull

Boswell Diagram
2/26/96
(reproduced from his markings on skull)

Dr. Boswell - Emphasizes

This is an approximation

Large Laceration
(Dotted Line)

Coronal Suture

Margin of Large Defect
Denoting Missing Bone.

Lamboid Suture

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