

by articulation with the sphenoidal concha and orbital process of the palatine. The **lateral surface** (Fig. 152) is formed of a thin, smooth, oblong plate, the **lamina papyracea** (*os planum*), which covers in the middle and posterior ethmoidal cells

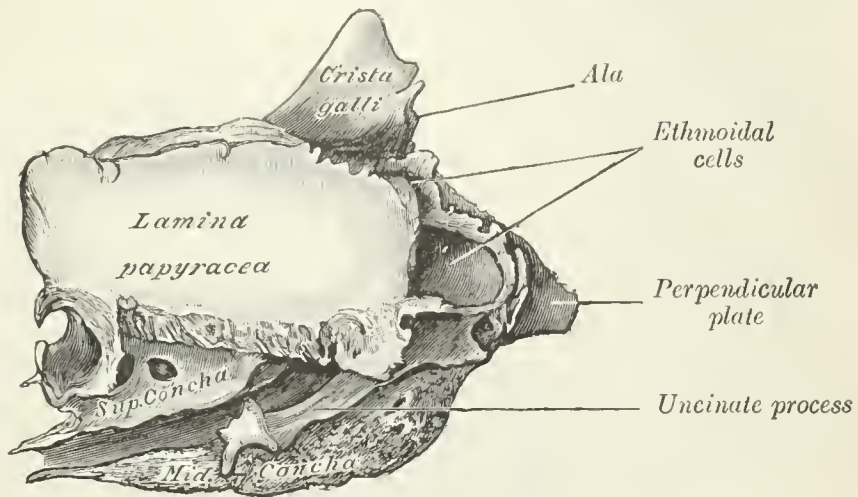


FIG. 152.—Ethmoid bone from the right side.

and forms a large part of the medial wall of the orbit; it articulates above with the orbital plate of the frontal bone, below with the maxilla and orbital process of the palatine, in front with the lacrimal, and behind with the sphenoid.

In front of the lamina papyracea are some broken air cells which are overlapped and completed by the lacrimal bone and the frontal process of the maxilla. A

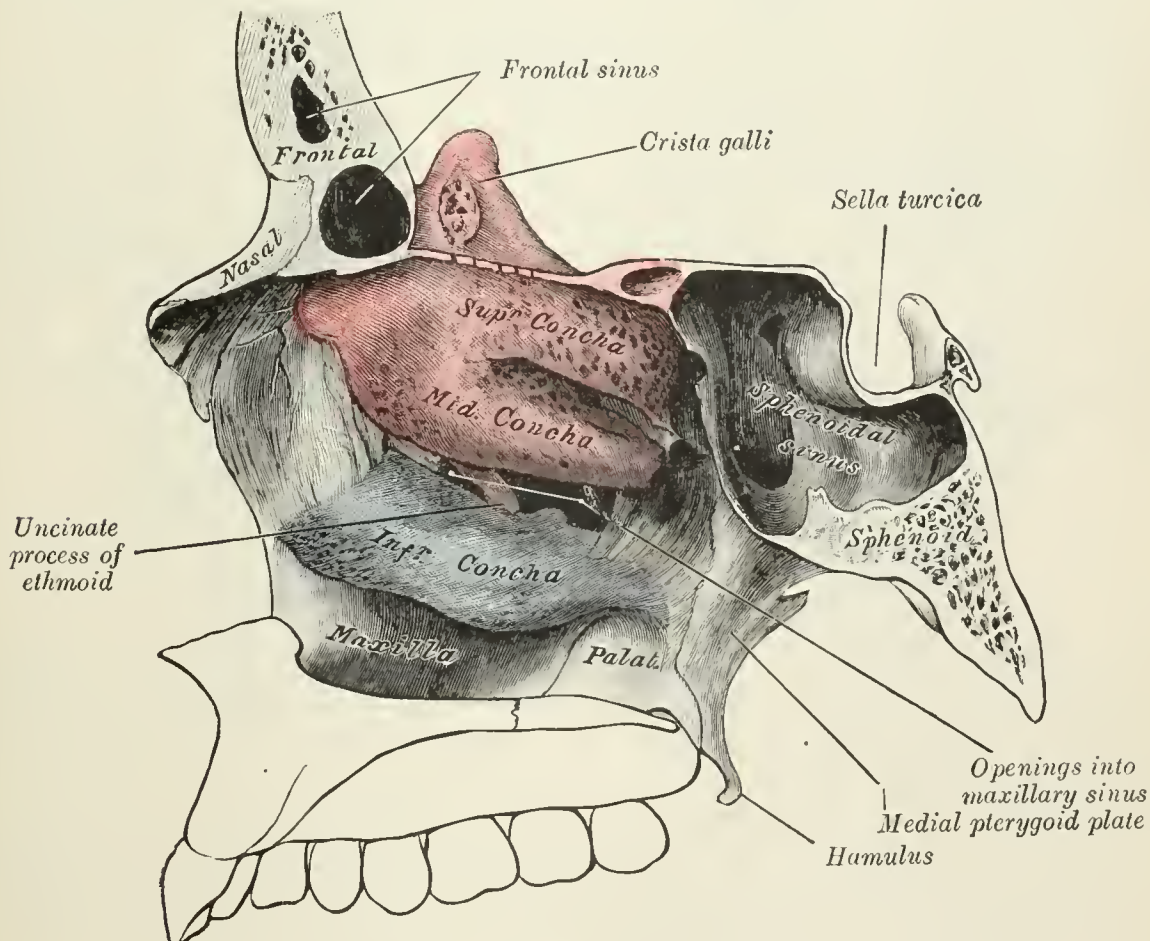


FIG. 153.—Lateral wall of nasal cavity, showing ethmoid bone in position.

curved lamina, the **uncinate process**, projects downward and backward from this part of the labyrinth; it forms a small part of the medial wall of the maxillary sinus, and articulates with the ethmoidal process of the inferior nasal concha.