

arched direction are two curved lines, the **superior** and **inferior temporal lines**; the former gives attachment to the temporal fascia, and the latter indicates the upper limit of the muscular origin of the Temporalis. Above these lines the bone is covered by the galea aponeurotica; below them it forms part of the temporal fossa, and affords attachment to the Temporalis muscle. At the back part and close to the upper or sagittal border is the **parietal foramen**, which transmits a vein to the superior sagittal sinus, and sometimes a small branch of the occipital artery; it is not constantly present, and its size varies considerably.

The **internal surface** (Fig. 133) is concave; it presents depressions corresponding to the cerebral convolutions, and numerous furrows for the ramifications of the middle meningeal vessel;¹ the latter run upward and backward from the sphenoidal angle, and from the central and posterior part of the squamous border. Along the upper margin is a shallow groove, which, together with that on the opposite

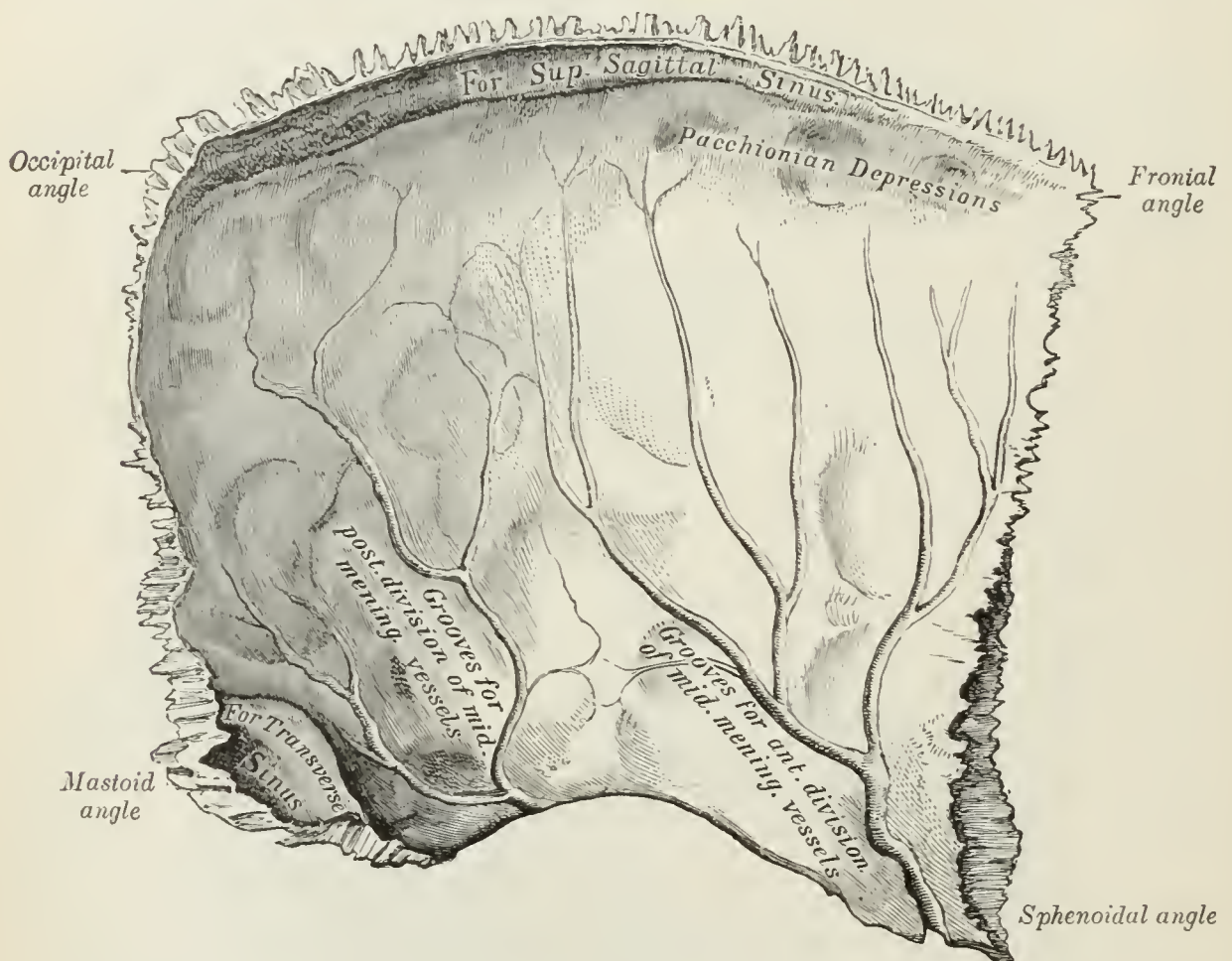


FIG. 133.—Left parietal bone. Inner surface.

parietal, forms a channel, the **sagittal sulcus**, for the superior sagittal sinus; the edges of the sulcus afford attachment to the falx cerebri. Near the groove are several depressions, best marked in the skulls of old persons, for the **arachnoid granulations** (*Pacchionian bodies*). In the groove is the internal opening of the parietal foramen when that aperture exists.

Borders.—The **sagittal border**, the longest and thickest, is dentated and articulates with its fellow of the opposite side, forming the sagittal suture. The **squamous border** is divided into three parts: of these, the anterior is thin and pointed, bevelled at the expense of the outer surface, and overlapped by the tip of the great wing of the sphenoid; the middle portion is arched, bevelled at the expense of the outer surface, and overlapped by the squama of the temporal; the posterior part is thick and serrated for articulation with the mastoid portion of the temporal. The

¹ Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, 1912, vol. xlv.