The Squama (*squama temporalis*).—The squama forms the anterior and upper part of the bone, and is scale-like, thin, and translucent.

Surfaces.—Its **outer surface** (Fig. 137) is smooth and convex; it affords attachment to the Temporalis muscle, and forms part of the temporal fossa; on its hinder part is a vertical groove for the middle temporal artery. A curved line, the **temporal line,** or **supramastoid crest,** runs backward and upward across its posterior part; it serves for the attachment of the temporal fascia, and limits the origin of the Temporalis muscle. The boundary between the squama and the mastoid portion of the bone, as indicated by traces of the original suture, lies about 1 cm. below this line. Projecting from the lower part of the squama is a long, arched process, the **zygomatic process.** This process is at first directed lateralward, its two surfaces looking upward and downward; it then appears as if twisted inward

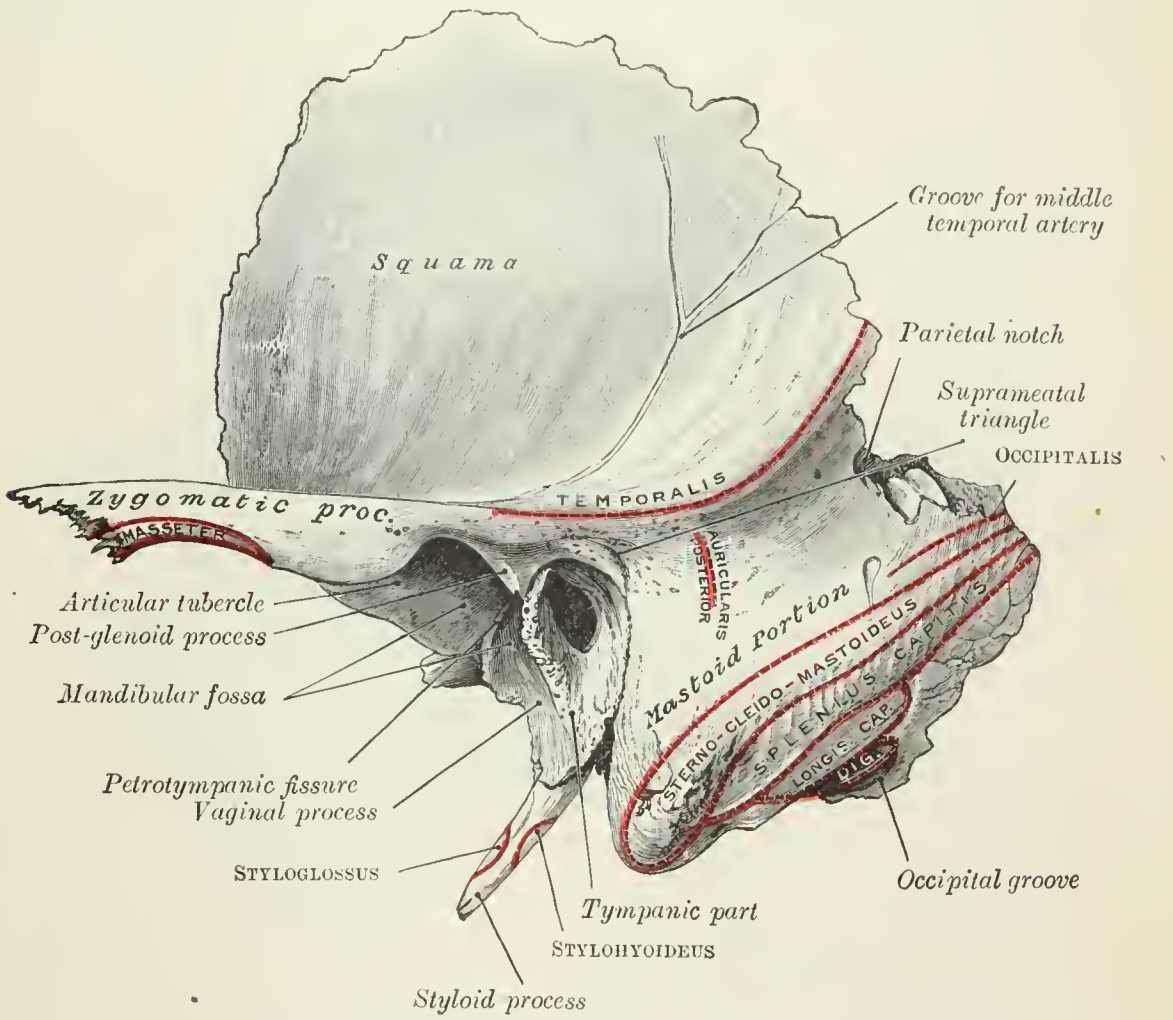

Fig. 137.—Left temporal bone. Outer surface.

upon itself, and runs forward, its surfaces now looking medialward and lateralward. The superior border is long, thin, and sharp, and serves for the attachment of the temporal fascia; the inferior, short, thick, and arched, has attached to it some fibers of the Masseter. The lateral surface is convex and subcutaneous; the medial is concave, and affords attachment to the Masseter. The anterior end is deeply serrated and articulates with the zygomatic bone. The posterior end is connected to the squama by two roots, the **anterior** and **posterior roots.** The posterior root, a prolongation of the upper border, is strongly marked; it runs backward above the external acoustic meatus, and is continuous with the temporal line. The anterior root, continuous with the lower border, is short but broad and strong; it is directed medialward and ends in a rounded eminence, the **articular tubercle** (*eminentia articularis*). This tubercle forms the front boundary of the mandibular fossa,