

an oval facet, for articulation with the pisiform; its lateral part is rough for ligamentous attachment. The **lateral surface**, the base of the pyramid, is marked by a flat, quadrilateral facet, for articulation with the lunate. The **medial surface**, the summit of the pyramid, is pointed and roughened, for the attachment of the ulnar collateral ligament of the wrist.

Articulations.—The triangular articulates with *three* bones: the lunate laterally, the pisiform in front, the hamate distally; and with the triangular articular disk which separates it from the lower end of the ulna.

The Pisiform Bone (*os pisiforme*) (Fig. 224).—The pisiform bone may be known by its small size, and by its presenting a single articular facet. It is situated on a plane anterior to the other carpal bones and is spheroidal in form. Its **dorsal surface** presents a smooth, oval facet, for articulation with the triangular: this facet approaches the superior, but not the inferior border of the bone. The **volar surface** is rounded and rough, and gives attachment to the transverse carpal ligament, and to the Flexor carpi ulnaris and Abductor digiti quinti. The **lateral** and **medial surfaces** are also rough, the former being concave, the latter usually convex.

Articulation.—The pisiform articulates with *one* bone, the triangular.

Bones of the Distal Row (*lower row*).—**The Greater Multangular Bone** (*os multangulum majus; trapezium*) (Fig. 225).—The greater multangular bone may be distinguished by a deep groove on its volar surface. It is situated at the radial side of the carpus, between the navicular and the first metacarpal bone. The **superior surface** is directed upward and medialward; medially it is smooth, and articulates with the navicular; laterally it is rough and continuous with the lateral surface. The **inferior surface** is oval, concave from side to side, convex from before backward, so as to form a saddle-shaped surface for articulation with the base

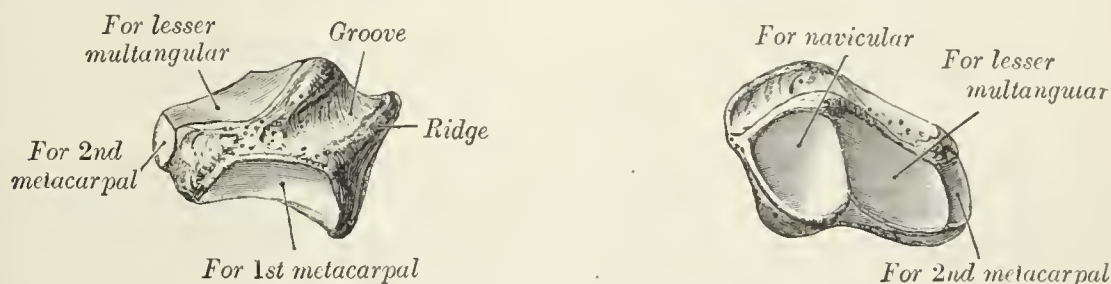


FIG. 225.—The left greater multangular bone.

of the first metacarpal bone. The **dorsal surface** is rough. The **volar surface** is narrow and rough. At its upper part is a deep groove, running from above obliquely downward and medialward; it transmits the tendon of the Flexor carpi radialis, and is bounded laterally by an oblique ridge. This surface gives origin to the Opponens pollicis and to the Abductor and Flexor pollicis brevis; it also affords attachment to the transverse carpal ligament. The **lateral surface** is broad and rough, for the attachment of ligaments. The **medial surface** presents two facets; the upper, large and concave, articulates with the lesser multangular; the lower, small and oval, with the base of the second metacarpal.

Articulations.—The greater multangular articulates with *four* bones: the navicular proximally, the first metacarpal distally, and the lesser multangular and second metacarpal medially.

The Lesser Multangular Bone (*os multangulum minus; trapezoid bone*) (Fig. 226).—The lesser multangular is the smallest bone in the distal row. It may be known by its wedge-shaped form, the broad end of the wedge constituting the dorsal, the narrow end the volar surface; and by its having four articular facets touching each other, and separated by sharp edges. The **superior surface**, quadrilateral,