

fibers of the *Latissimus dorsi*. The **lateral angle** is the thickest part of the bone, and is sometimes called the head of the scapula. On it is a shallow pyriform, articular surface, the **glenoid cavity**, which is directed lateralward and forward and articulates with the head of the humerus; it is broader below than above and its vertical diameter is the longest. The surface is covered with cartilage in the fresh state; and its margins, slightly raised, give attachment to a fibro-cartilaginous structure, the **glenoidal labrum**, which deepens the cavity. At its apex is a slight elevation, the **supraglenoid tuberosity**, to which the long head of the *Biceps brachii* is attached. The **neck** of the scapula is the slightly constricted portion which surrounds the head; it is more distinct below and behind than above and in front.

The Coracoid Process (*processus coracoideus*). — The coracoid process is a thick curved process attached by a broad base to the upper part of the neck of the scapula; it runs at first upward and medialward; then, becoming smaller, it changes its direction, and projects forward and lateralward. The ascending portion, flattened from before backward, presents in front a smooth concave surface, across which the *Subscapularis* passes. The horizontal portion is flattened from above downward; its upper surface is convex and irregular, and gives attachment to the *Pectoralis minor*; its under surface is smooth; its medial and lateral borders are rough; the former gives attachment to the *Pectoralis minor* and the latter to the *coracoacromial ligament*; the apex is embraced by the conjoined tendon of origin of the *Coracobrachialis* and short head of the *Biceps brachii* and gives attachment to the *coracoclavicular fascia*. On the medial part of the root of the coracoid process is a rough impression for the attachment of the *conoid ligament*; and running from it obliquely forward and lateralward, on to the upper surface of the horizontal portion, is an elevated ridge for the attachment of the *trapezoid ligament*.

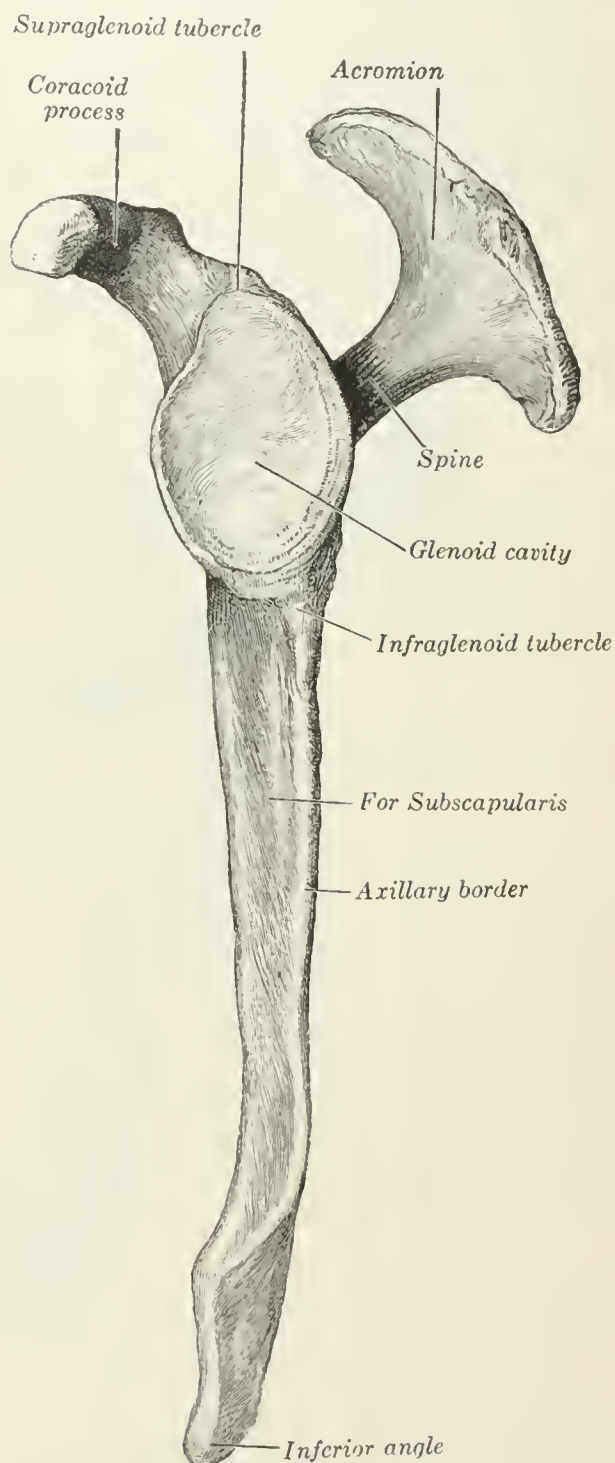


FIG. 205.—Left scapula. Lateral view.

Structure.—The head, processes, and the thickened parts of the bone, contain cancellous tissue; the rest consists of a thin layer of compact tissue. The central part of the supraspinatous