

The Ulna (Elbow Bone).¹

The **ulna** (Figs. 212, 213) is a long bone, prismatic in form, placed at the medial side of the forearm, parallel with the radius. It is divisible into a **body** and **two extremities**. Its upper extremity, of great thickness and strength, forms a large part of the elbow-joint; the bone diminishes in size from above downward, its lower extremity being very small, and excluded from the wrist-joint by the interposition of an articular disk.

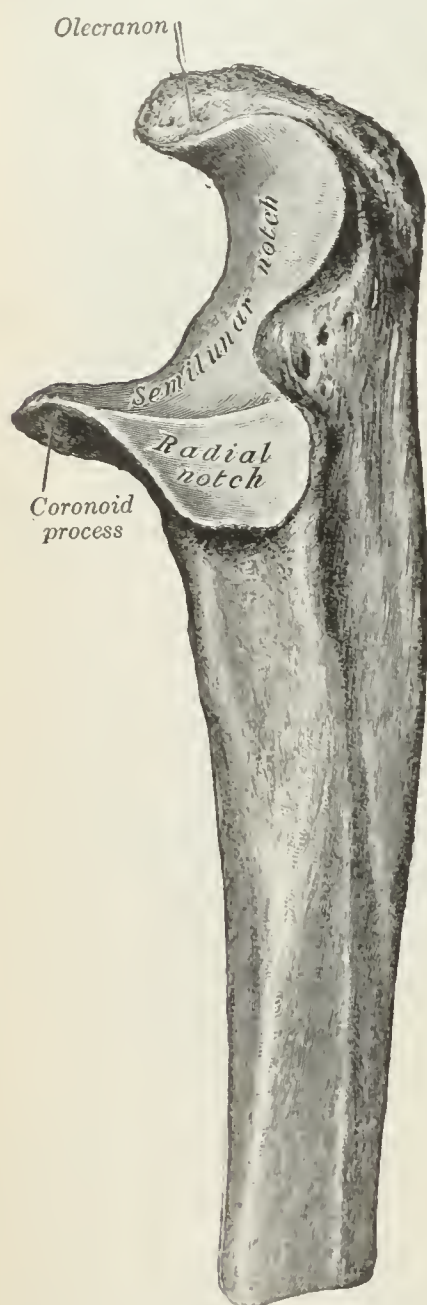


FIG. 212.—Upper extremity of left ulna.
Lateral aspect.

The Upper Extremity (*proximal extremity*) (Fig. 212).—The upper extremity presents two curved processes, the **olecranon** and the **coronoid process**; and two concave, articular cavities, the **semilunar** and **radial notches**.

The Olecranon (*olecranon process*).—The olecranon is a large, thick, curved eminence, situated at the upper and back part of the ulna. It is bent forward at the summit so as to present a prominent lip which is received into the olecranon fossa of the humerus in extension of the forearm. Its **base** is contracted where it joins the body and the narrowest part of the upper end of the ulna. Its **posterior surface**, directed backward, is triangular, smooth, subcutaneous, and covered by a bursa. Its **superior surface** is of quadrilateral form, marked behind by a rough impression for the insertion of the Triceps brachii; and in front, near the margin, by a slight transverse groove for the attachment of part of the posterior ligament of the elbow-joint. Its **anterior surface** is smooth, concave, and forms the upper part of the semilunar notch. Its **borders** present continuations of the groove on the margin of the superior surface; they serve for the attachment of ligaments, viz., the back part of the ulnar collateral ligament medially, and the posterior ligament laterally. From the medial border a part of the Flexor carpi ulnaris arises; while to the lateral border the Anconæus is attached.

The Coronoid Process (*processus coronoideus*).—The coronoid process is a triangular eminence projecting forward from the upper and front part of the ulna. Its **base** is continuous with the body of the bone, and of considerable strength. Its **apex** is pointed, slightly curved upward, and in flexion of the forearm is received into the coronoid

fossa of the humerus. Its **upper surface** is smooth, concave, and forms the lower part of the semilunar notch. Its **antero-inferior surface** is concave, and marked by a rough impression for the insertion of the Brachialis. At the junction of this surface with the front of the body is a rough eminence, the **tuberosity of the ulna**, which gives insertion to a part of the Brachialis; to the lateral border of this tuberosity the oblique cord is attached. Its **lateral surface** presents a narrow, oblong, articular depression, the **radial notch**. Its **medial surface**, by its prominent,

¹ In the anatomical position, the forearm is placed in extension and supination with the palm looking forward and the thumb on the outer side.