a notch, sometimes converted into a foramen, the **supraorbital notch** or **foramen**, which transmits the supraorbital vessels and nerve. A small aperture in the upper part of the notch transmits a vein from the diploë to join the supraorbital vein. The supraorbital margin ends laterally in the **zygomatic process**, which is strong and prominent, and articulates with the zygomatic bone. Running upward and backward from this process is a well-marked line, the **temporal line**, which divides into the **upper** and **lower temporal lines**, continuous, in the articulated skull, with the corresponding lines on the parietal bone. The area below and behind the temporal line forms the anterior part of the temporal fossa, and gives origin to the Temporalis muscle. Between the supraorbital margins the squama projects downward to a level below that of the zygomatic processes; this portion is known as the **nasal part** and presents a rough, uneven interval, the **nasal notch**, which articulates

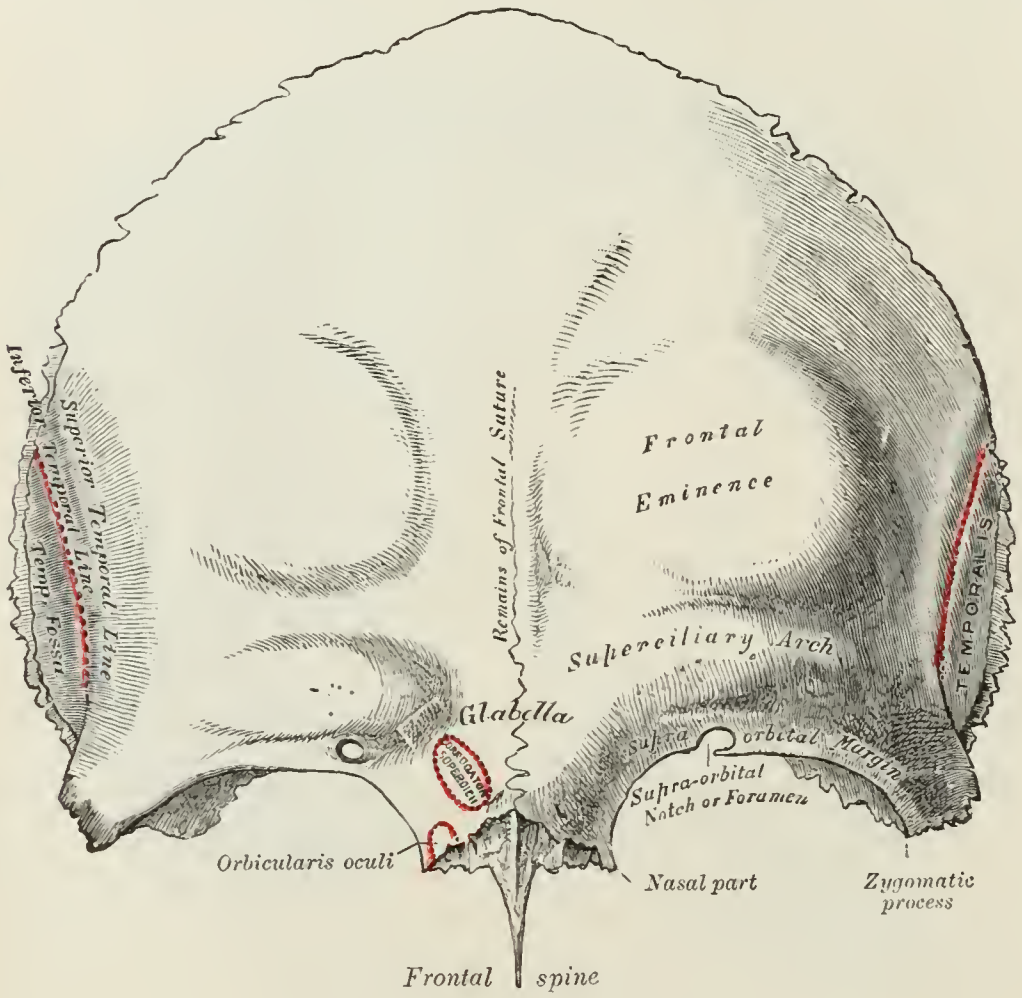

Fig. 134.—Frontal bone. Outer surface.

on either side of the middle line with the nasal bone, and laterally with the frontal process of the maxilla and with the lacrimal. The term **nasion** is applied to the middle of the frontonasal suture. From the center of the notch the **nasal process** projects downward and forward beneath the nasal bones and frontal processes of the maxillæ, and supports the bridge of the nose. The nasal process ends below in a sharp **spine**, and on either side of this is a small grooved surface which enters into the formation of the roof of the corresponding nasal cavity. The spine forms part of the septum of the nose, articulating in front with the crest of the nasal bones and behind with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid.

The **internal surface** (Fig. 135) of the squama is concave and presents in the upper part of the middle line a vertical groove, the **sagittal sulcus**, the edges of which unite below to form a ridge, the **frontal crest**; the sulcus lodges the superior sagittal sinus, while its margins and the crest afford attachment to the falx cerebri.