

up in the fresh state by the interosseous talocalcaneal ligament. The **posterior calcaneal articular surface** is large and of an oval or oblong form. It articulates with the corresponding facet on the upper surface of the calcaneus,¹ and is deeply concave in the direction of its long axis which runs forward and lateralward at an angle of about 45° with the median plane of the body. The **middle calcaneal articular surface** is small, oval in form and slightly convex; it articulates with the upper surface of the sustentaculum tali of the calcaneus.

The **medial surface** presents at its upper part a pear-shaped articular facet for the medial malleolus, continuous above with the trochlea; below the articular surface is a rough depression for the attachment of the deep portion of the deltoid ligament of the ankle-joint.

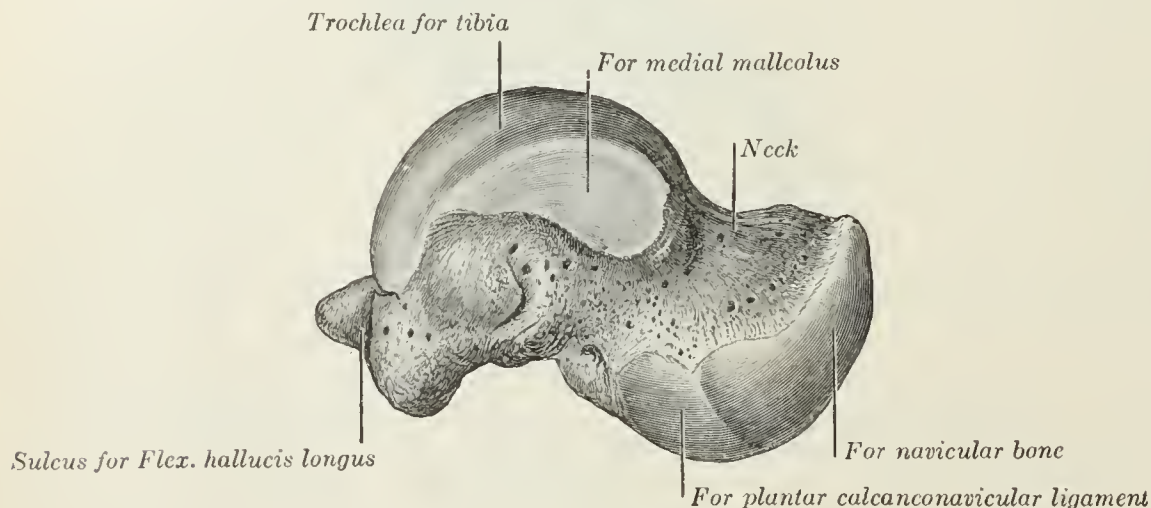


FIG. 272.—Left talus, medial surface.

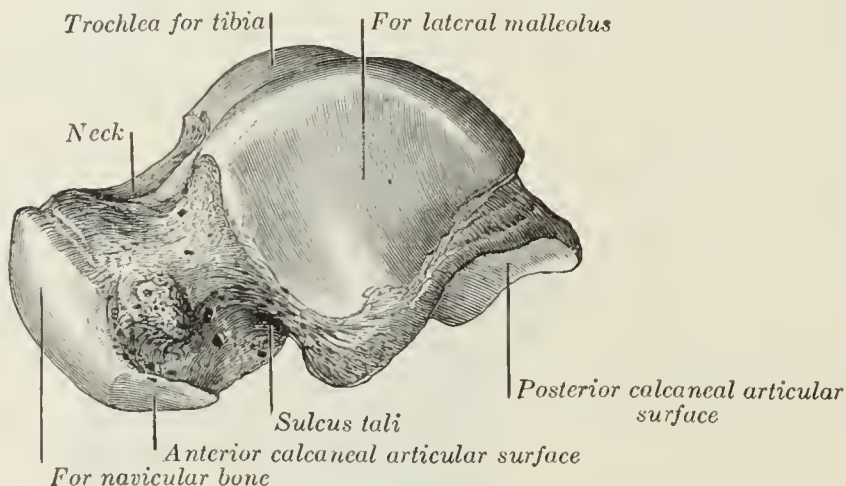


FIG. 273.—Left talus, lateral surface.

The **lateral surface** carries a large triangular facet, concave from above downward, for articulation with the lateral malleolus; its anterior half is continuous above with the trochlea; and in front of it is a rough depression for the attachment of the anterior talofibular ligament. Between the posterior half of the lateral border of the trochlea and the posterior part of the base of the fibular articular surface is a triangular facet (Fawcett²) which comes into contact with the transverse inferior tibiofibular ligament during flexion of the ankle-joint; below the base of this facet is a groove which affords attachment to the posterior talofibular ligament.

The **posterior surface** is narrow, and traversed by a groove running obliquely

¹ Sewell (Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. xxxviii) pointed out that in about 10 per cent. of bones a small triangular facet, continuous with the posterior calcaneal facet, is present at the junction of the lateral surface of the body with the posterior wall of the sulcus tali.

² Edinburgh Medical Journal, 1895.