

ment to the lateral cartilage of the nose; near its middle is a notch which marks the end of the groove just referred to. The lateral border is serrated, bevelled at the expense of the inner surface above, and of the outer below, to articulate with the frontal process of the maxilla. The medial border, thicker above than

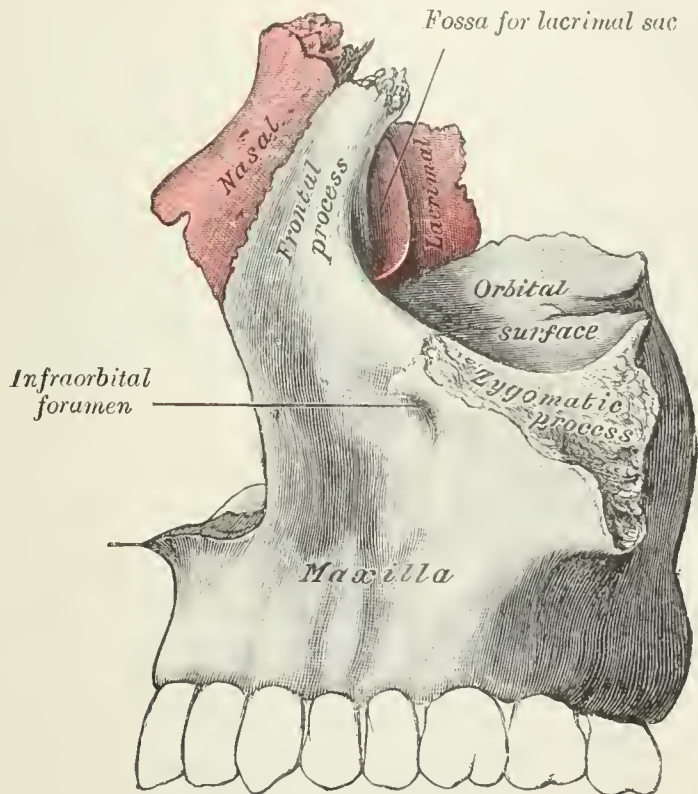


FIG. 154.—Articulation of nasal and lacrimal bones with maxilla.

below, articulates with its fellow of the opposite side, and is prolonged behind into a vertical crest, which forms part of the nasal septum: this crest articulates, from above downward, with the spine of the frontal, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, and the septal cartilage of the nose.

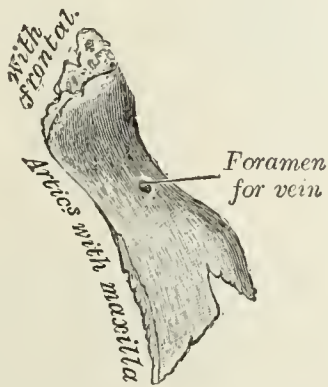


FIG. 155.—Right nasal bone. Outer surface.

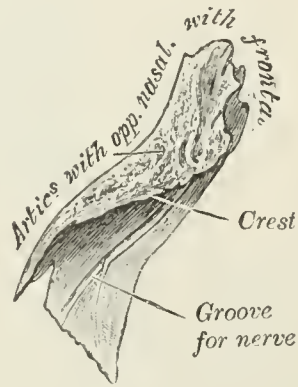


FIG. 156.—Right nasal bone. Inner surface.

Ossification.—Each bone is ossified from *one* center, which appears at the beginning of the third month of fetal life in the membrane overlying the front part of the cartilaginous nasal capsule.

Articulations.—The nasal articulates with four bones: two of the cranium, the frontal and ethmoid, and two of the face, the opposite nasal and the maxilla.

The Maxillæ (Upper Jaw).

The **maxillæ** are the largest bones of the face, excepting the mandible, and form, by their union, the whole of the upper jaw. Each assists in forming the