

nasal cavities, and below this the transverse slit between the upper and lower dental arcades. *Above*, the **frontal eminences** stand out more or less prominently, and beneath these are the **superciliary arches**, joined to one another in the middle by the **glabella**. On and above the glabella a trace of the **frontal suture** sometimes persists; beneath it is the frontonasal suture, the mid-point of which is termed the **nasion**. Behind and below the frontonasal suture the frontal articulates with the frontal process of the maxilla and with the lacrimal. Arching transversely below the superciliary arches is the upper part of the margin of the orbit, thin and promi-

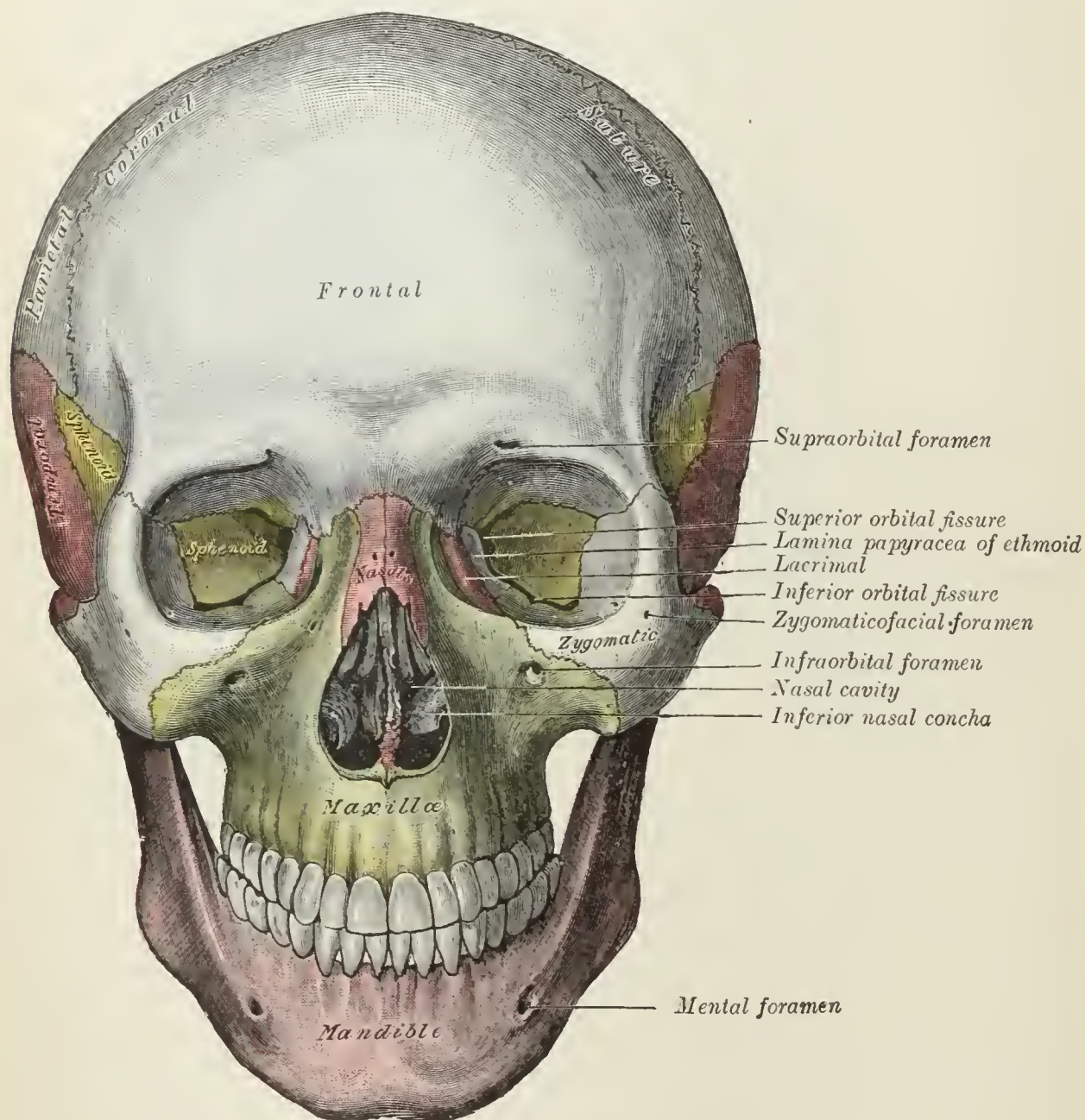


FIG. 190.—The skull from the front.

nent in its lateral two-thirds, rounded in its medial third, and presenting, at the junction of these two portions, the **supraorbital notch** or **foramen** for the supra-orbital nerve and vessels. The supraorbital margin ends laterally in the zygomatic process which articulates with the zygomatic bone, and from it the temporal line extends upward and backward. Below the frontonasal suture is the bridge of the nose, convex from side to side, concavo-convex from above downward, and formed by the two nasal bones supported in the middle line by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, and laterally by the frontal processes of the maxillæ which are prolonged upward between the nasal and lacrimal bones and form the lower and