Articulations.—The navicular articulates with *five* bones: the radius proximally, greater and lesser multangulars distally, and capitate and lunate medially.

The Lunate Bone (*os lunatum; semilunar bone*) (Fig. 222).—The lunate bone may be distinguished by its deep concavity and crescentic outline. It is situated in the center of the proximal row of the carpus, between the navicular and triangular. The **superior surface**, convex and smooth, articulates with the radius. The **inferior surface** is deeply concave, and of greater extent from before backward than trans-

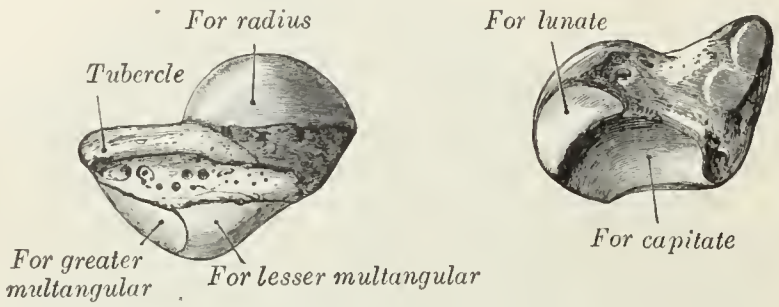

Fig. 221.—The left navicular bone.

versely: it articulates with the head of the capitate, and, by a long, narrow facet (separated by a ridge from the general surface), with the hamate. The **dorsal** and **volar surfaces** are rough, for the attachment of ligaments, the former being the broader, and of a somewhat rounded form. The **lateral surface** presents a

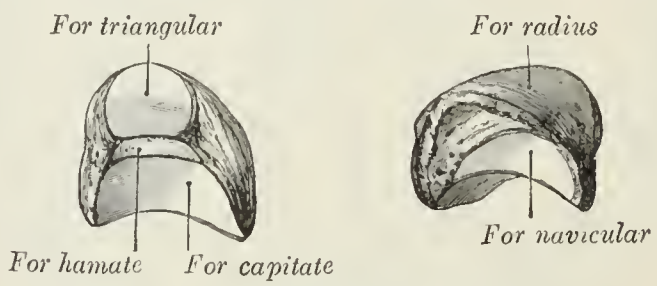

Fig. 222.—The left lunate bone.

narrow, flattened, semilunar facet for articulation with the navicular. The **medial surface** is marked by a smooth, quadrilateral facet, for articulation with the triangular.

Articulations.—The lunate articulates with *five* bones: the radius proximally, capitate and hamate distally, navicular laterally, and triangular medially.

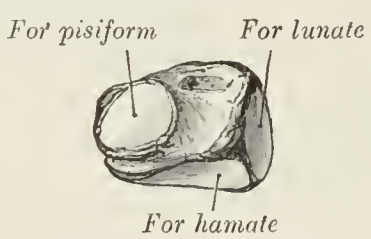

Fig. 223.—The left triangular bone.

Fig. 224.—The left pisiform bone.

TRIQUETRUM

The Triangular Bone (*os triquetum; cuneiform bone*) (Fig. 223).—The triangular bone may be distinguished by its pyramidal shape, and by an oval isolated facet for articulation with the pisiform bone. It is situated at the upper and ulnar side of the carpus. The **superior surface** presents a medial, rough, non-articular portion, and a lateral convex articular portion which articulates with the triangular articular disk of the wrist. The **inferior surface**, directed lateralward, is concave, sinuously curved, and smooth for articulation with the hamate. The **dorsal surface** is rough for the attachment of ligaments. The **volar surface** presents, on its medial part,