Transversus perinæi is attached, and in front of this a portion of the crus penis vel clitoridis and the Ischiocavernosus. Its **lateral border** is thin and sharp, and forms part of the medial margin of the obturator foramen.

The Pubis (*os pubis*).—The pubis, the anterior part of the hip bone, is divisible into a **body**, a **superior** and an **inferior ramus.**

The Body (*corpus oss. pubis*).—The body forms one-fifth of the acetabulum, contributing by its **external surface** both to the lunate surface and the acetabular fossa. Its **internal surface** enters into the formation of the wall of the lesser pelvis and gives origin to a portion of the Obturator internus.

The Superior Ramus (*ramus superior oss. pubis; ascending ramus*).—The superior ramus extends from the body to the median plane where it articulates with its fellow of the opposite side. It is conveniently described in two portions, viz., a medial flattened part and a narrow lateral prismoid portion.

The **Medial Portion** of the superior ramus, formerly described as the body of the pubis, is somewhat quadrilateral in shape, and presents for examination two surfaces and three borders. The **anterior surface** is rough, directed downward and outward, and serves for the origin of various muscles. The Adductor longus arises from the upper and medial angle, immediately below the crest; lower down, the Obturator externus, the Adductor brevis, and the upper part of the Gracilis take origin. The **posterior surface,** convex from above downward, concave from side to side, is smooth, and forms part of the anterior wall of the pelvis. It gives origin to the Levator ani and Obturator internus, and attachment to the puboprostatic ligaments and to a few muscular fibers prolonged from the bladder. The **upper border** presents a prominent tubercle, the **pubic tubercle** (*pubic spine*), which projects forward; the inferior crus of the **subcutaneous inguinal ring** (*external abdominal ring*), and the **inguinal ligament** (*Poupart's ligament*) are attached to it. Passing upward and lateralward from the pubic tubercle is a well-defined ridge, forming a part of the pectineal line which marks the brim of the lesser pelvis: to it are attached a portion of the **inguinal falx** (*conjoined tendon of Obliquus internus and Transversus*), the **lacunar ligament** (*Gimbernat's ligament*), and the **reflected inguinal ligament** (*triangular fascia*). Medial to the pubic tubercle is the **crest,** which extends from this process to the medial end of the bone. It affords attachment to the inguinal falx, and to the Rectus abdominis and Pyramidalis. The point of junction of the crest with the medial border of the bone is called the **angle;** to it, as well as to the symphysis, the superior crus of the subcutaneous inguinal ring is attached. The **medial border** is articular; it is oval, and is marked by eight or nine transverse ridges, or a series of nipple-like processes arranged in rows, separated by grooves; they serve for the attachment of a thin layer of cartilage, which intervenes between it and the interpubic fibrocartilaginous lamina. The **lateral border** presents a sharp margin, the **obturator crest,** which forms part of the circumference of the obturator foramen and affords attachment to the obturator membrane.

The **Lateral Portion** of the ascending ramus has three surfaces: superior, inferior, and posterior. The **superior surface** presents a continuation of the pectineal line, already mentioned as commencing at the pubic tubercle. In front of this line, the surface of bone is triangular in form, wider laterally than medially, and is covered by the Pectineus. The surface is bounded, laterally, by a rough eminence, the **iliopectineal eminence,** which serves to indicate the point of junction of the ilium and pubis, and below by a prominent ridge which extends from the acetabular notch to the pubic tubercle. The **inferior surface** forms the upper boundary of the obturator foramen, and presents, laterally, a broad and deep, oblique groove, for the passage of the obturator vessels and nerve; and medially, a sharp margin, the **obturator crest,** forming part of the circumference of the obturator foramen, and giving attachment to the obturator membrane. The **posterior surface** consti-