

The **orbital process** is a thick, strong plate, projecting backward and medialward from the orbital margin. Its *antero-medial surface* forms, by its junction with the orbital surface of the maxilla and with the great wing of the sphenoid, part of the floor and lateral wall of the orbit. On it are seen the orifices of two canals,

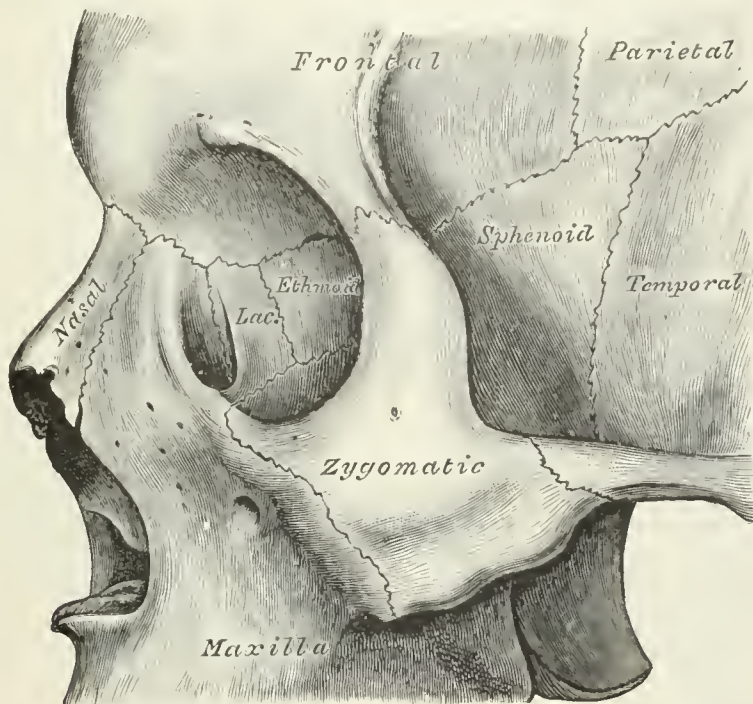


FIG. 164.—Left zygomatic bone *in situ*.

the **zygomaticoörbital foramina**; one of these canals opens into the temporal fossa, the other on the malar surface of the bone; the former transmits the zygomatico-temporal, the latter the zygomaticofacial nerve. Its *postero-lateral surface*, smooth and convex, forms parts of the temporal and infratemporal fossæ. Its *anterior margin*, smooth and rounded, is part of the circumference of the orbit. Its *superior*

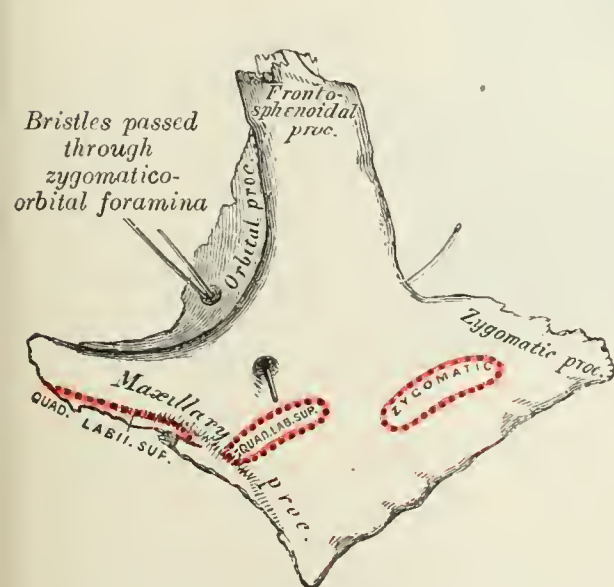


FIG. 165.—Left zygomatic bone. Malar surface.

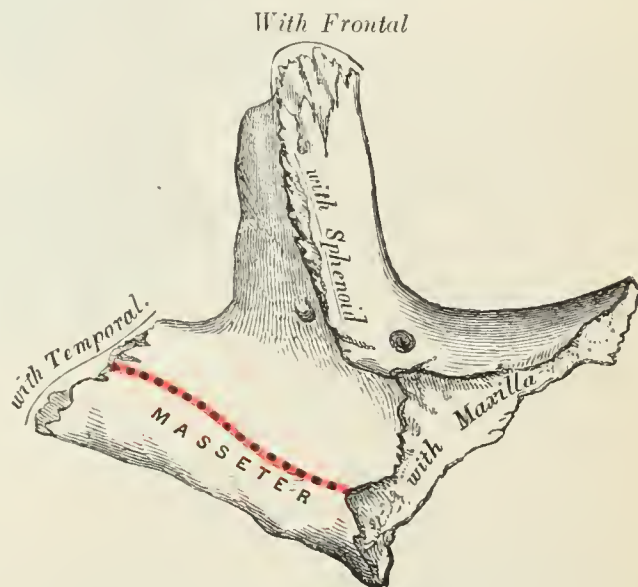


FIG. 166.—Left zygomatic bone. Temporal surface.

*margin*, rough, and directed horizontally, articulates with the frontal bone behind the zygomatic process. Its *posterior margin* is serrated for articulation, with the great wing of the sphenoid and the orbital surface of the maxilla. At the angle of junction of the sphenoidal and maxillary portions, a short, concave, non-articular