is the **incisive fossa**, and beneath the second premolar tooth the **mental foramen** which transmits the mental nerve and vessels. The oblique line runs upward from the mental tubercle and is continuous behind with the anterior border of the ramus. The posterior border of the ramus runs downward and forward from the condyle to the angle, which is frequently more or less everted.

The Orbits (*orbitæ*) (Fig. 190).—The orbits are two quadrilateral pyramidal cavities, situated at the upper and anterior part of the face, their bases being directed forward and lateralward, and their apices backward and medialward, so that their long axes, if continued backward, would meet over the body of the sphenoid. Each presents for examination a **roof**, a **floor**, a **medial** and a **lateral wall**, a **base**, and an **apex**.

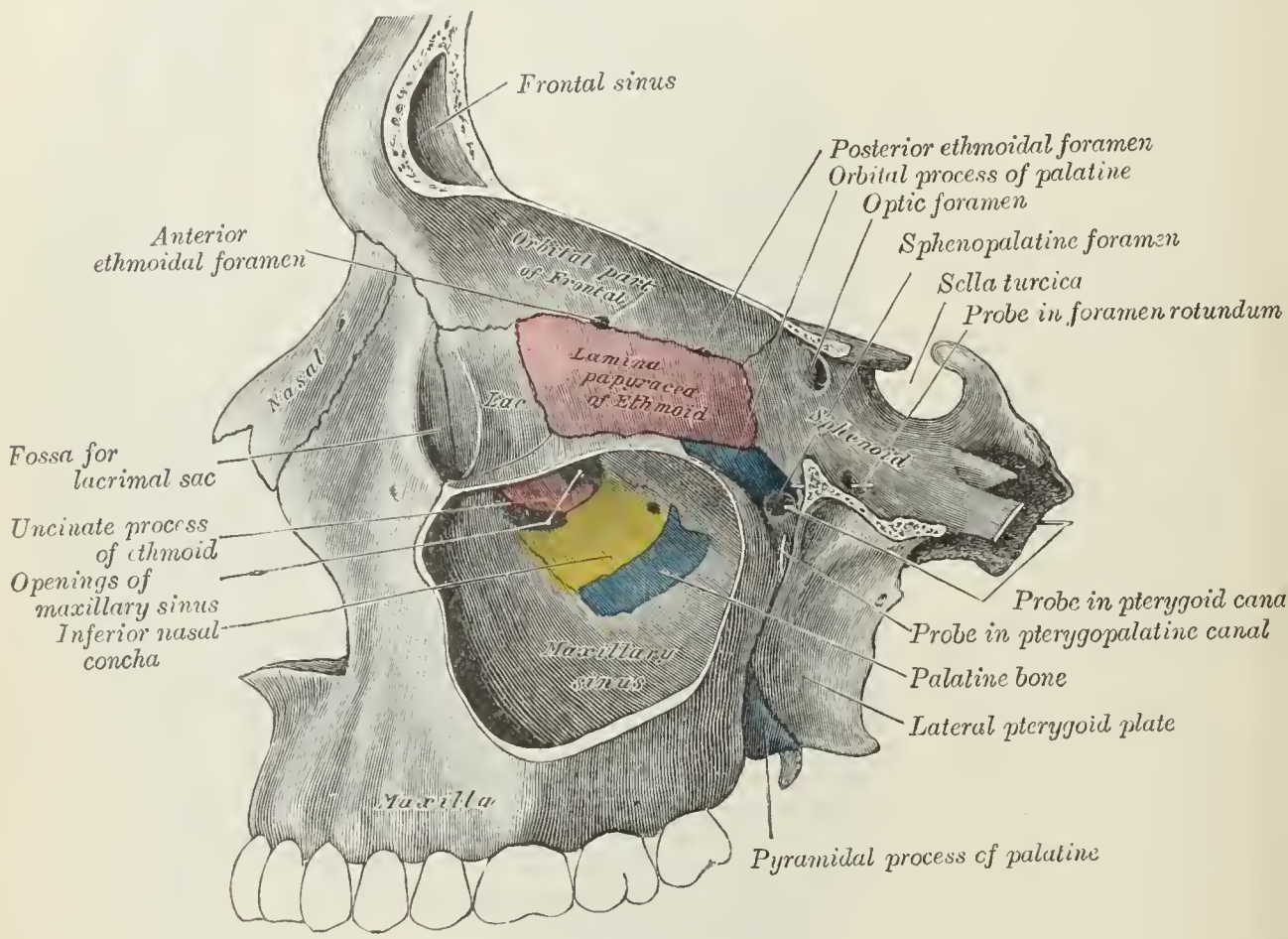

Fig. 192.—Medial wall of left orbit.

The **roof** is concave, directed downward, and slightly forward, and formed in *front* by the orbital plate of the frontal; *behind* by the small wing of the sphenoid. It presents *medially* the **trochlear fovea** for the attachment of the cartilaginous pulley of the Obliquus oculi superior; *laterally*, the **lacrimal fossa** for the lacrimal gland; and *posteriorly*, the suture between the frontal bone and the small wing of the sphenoid.

The **floor** is directed upward and lateralward, and is of less extent than the roof; it is formed chiefly by the orbital surface of the maxilla; in *front* and *laterally*, by the orbital process of the zygomatic bone, and *behind* and *medially*, to a small extent, by the orbital process of the palatine. At its medial angle is the upper opening of the nasolacrimal canal, immediately to the lateral side of which is a depression for the origin of the Obliquus oculi inferior. On its lateral part is the suture between the maxilla and zygomatic bone, and at its posterior part that between the maxilla and the orbital process of the palatine. Running forward near the middle of the floor is the **infraorbital groove**, ending in front in the infraorbital canal and transmitting the infraorbital nerve and vessels.