

Fig. 4-37. Skeleton of the tarsus in the domestic mammals (schematic), after Ellenberger and Baum, 1943.

*König + Liebich, 4th Edition*

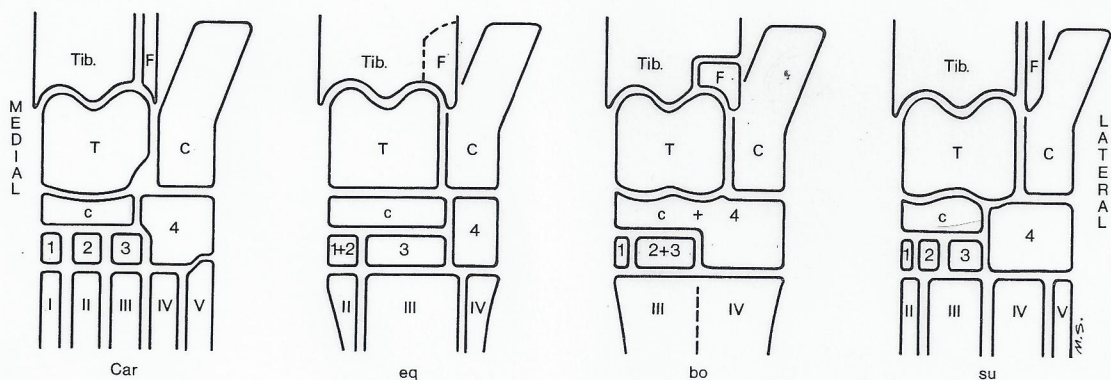
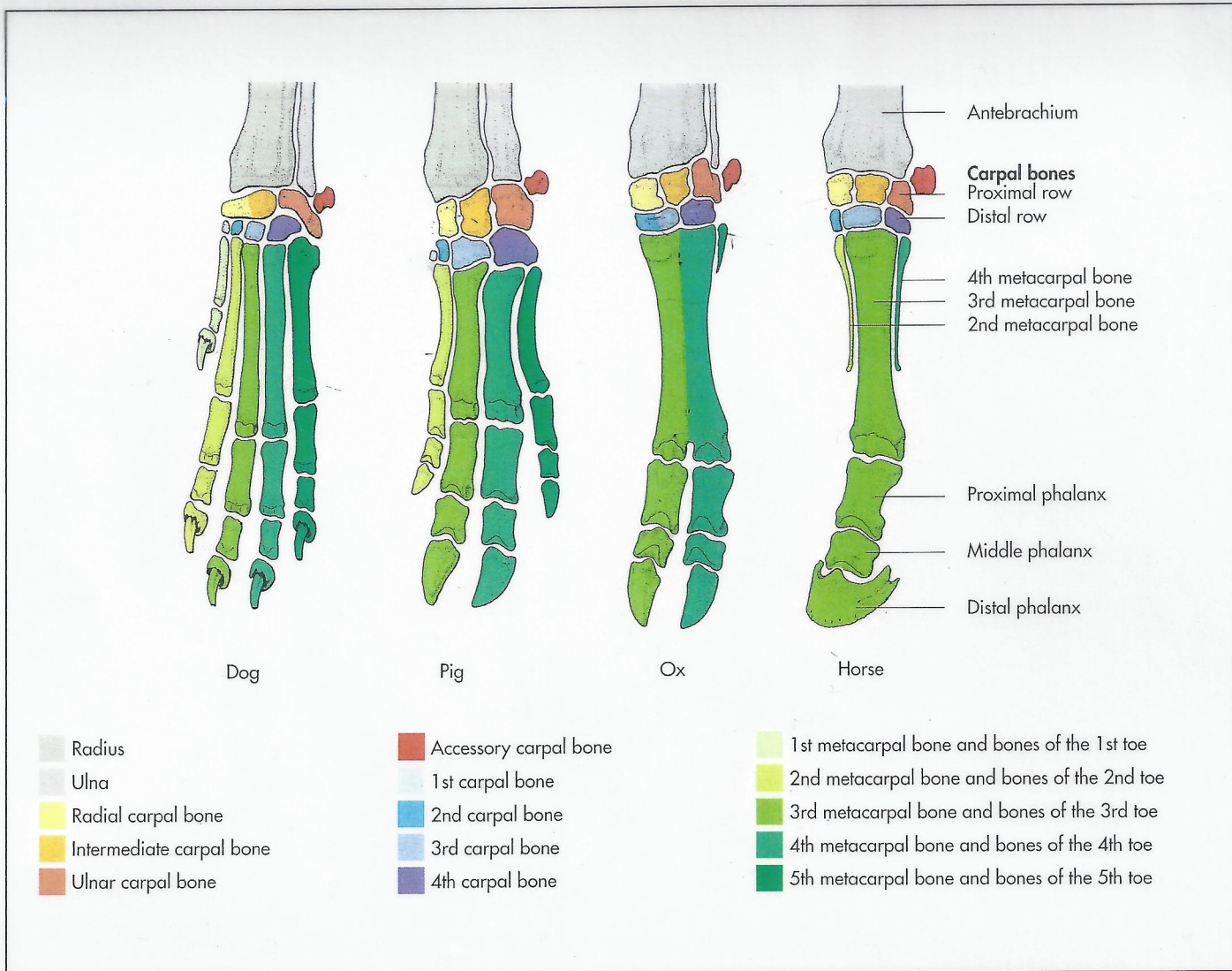


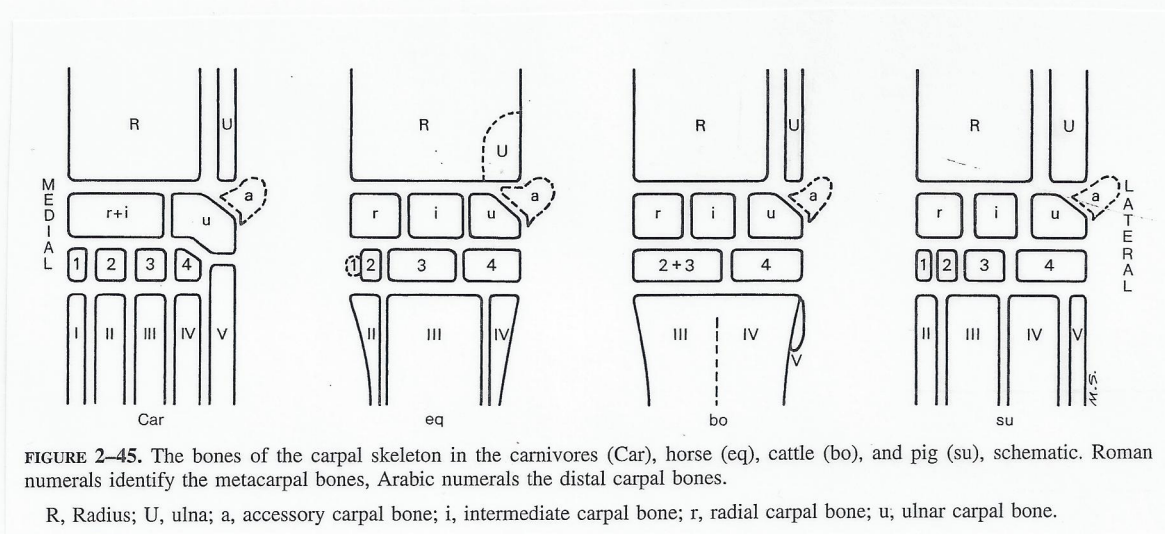
FIGURE 2-57. The bones of the tarsal skeleton in the carnivores (Car), horse (eq), cattle (bo), and pig (su), schematic. Roman numerals identify the metatarsal bones, Arabic numerals the distal tarsal bones.

Tib., Tibia; F, fibula; T, talus; C, calcaneus; c, central tarsal bone.

*Dyce, Sack + Wensing, 2nd Ed.*



*König + Liebsch 4th Ed.*



*Dyce, Sack + Wensing 2nd Ed.*



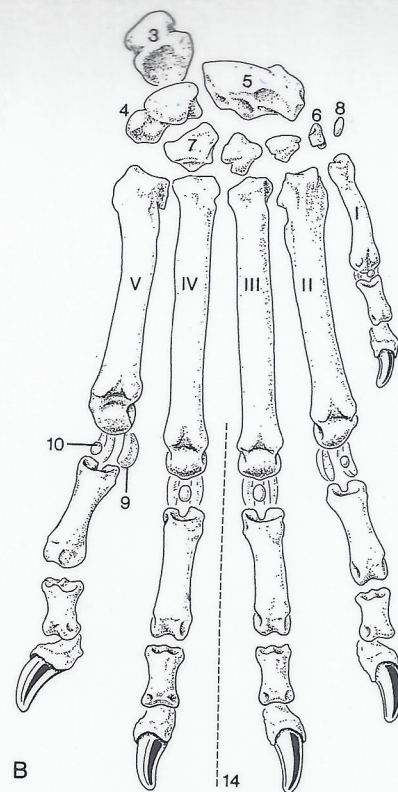
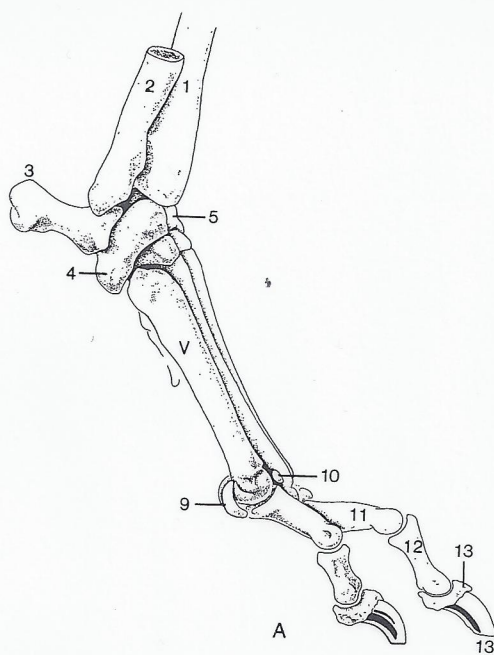


FIGURE 2-48. Skeleton of the right manus of the dog, lateral (A) and dorsal (B) views. Dorsal (C) and palmar (D) views of the left manus of the horse. The Roman numerals identify the metacarpal bones.

1, Radius; 2, ulna; 3, accessory carpal; 4, ulnar carpal; 5, radial carpal (intermediaradial in the dog); 5', intermediate carpal; 6, 7, first and fourth of the distal row of carpal bones; 6', 7', second and fourth carpal bones in the horse (first carpal inconstant); 8, sesamoid bone; 9, proximal sesamoid bones; 9', ridged articular surface of equine metacarpus III, articulates with proximal sesamoid bones (not shown); 10, dorsal sesamoid bone; 11, 12, 13, proximal, middle, and distal phalanges; 13', claw; 14, axis of manus; 15, distal sesamoid (navicular) bone.

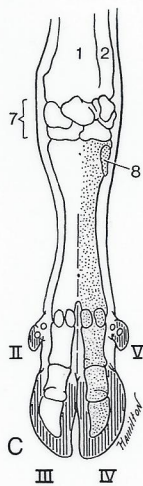
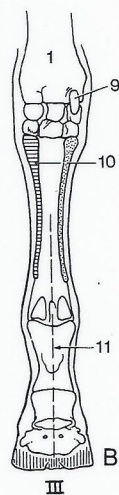
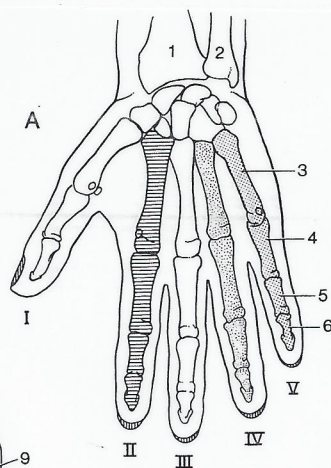
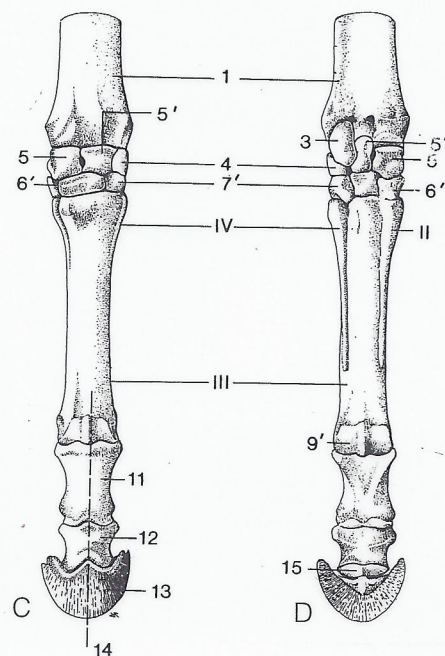


FIGURE 2-46. Right manus (human hand; A), of horse (B), and ruminant (C), palmar views. The Roman numerals number the rays.

1, Radius; 2, ulna; 3, metacarpal; 4, 5, 6, proximal, middle, and distal phalanges; 7, carpal bones; 8, rudimentary metacarpal V; 9, accessory carpal bone; 10, rudimentary metacarpals II and IV (medial and lateral splint bones); 11, axis in line with ray III (mesaxonic), in C paraxonic.