

# Trunk bones: chart

05.026

Bone	Feature	Significance
Atlas		1st cervical vertebra; articulates with skull to allow nodding of head
Axis		2nd cervical vertebra; articulates with axis to allow turning of head to side
Clavicle		The collarbone; articulates with sternum and scapula; holds arm away from trunk
Coccyx		Forms base of spine; comprised of four fused vertebrae
Ilium		Forms part of hip bone
	Anterior inferior iliac spine	Attachment of part of quadriceps femoris
	Anterior superior iliac spine	Attachment of inguinal ligament
	Iliopubic eminence	Attachment of psoas minor
Ischium	Iliac crest	Upper edge of ilium
		Forms part of hip bone
Pubis	Ischial spine	Attachment for sacrospinous ligament and superior gemellus muscle
	Ischial tuberosity	Attachment of semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and parts of biceps femoris and adductor magnus muscles
		Forms part of hip bone
Ribs	Pecten	Attachment of pectineal ligament
	Pubic crest	Attachment of rectus abdominis
	Pubic tubercle	Attachment of inguinal ligament
		12 pairs of long, curved bones; protect thoracic cavity
Sacrum		Comprised of five fused vertebrae
	Sacral foramina	Allow passage of sacral rami
	Sacral hiatus	Lower opening of sacral canal
Scapula		The shoulder blade
	Acromion	Articulates with clavicle
	Coracoid process	Attachment of coracobrachialis, pectoralis minor, short head of biceps, and ligaments
	Glenoid cavity	Articulates with head of humerus
	Infraspinous fossa	Origin of infraspinatus
	Spine of scapula	Supports acromion
Vertebrae	Supraspinous fossa	Origin of supraspinatus
		Form spine; seven cervical, 12 thoracic, and five lumbar vertebrae plus sacrum and coccyx
	Transverse processes	Attachments of muscles and ligaments; articulate with ribs
	Spinous process	Attachment of muscles and ligaments