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FIPAT

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TA2, PART I

Contents

Caput I: Anatomia generalis

Chapter 1: General anatomy

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Caput I: ANATOMIA GENERALIS

Chapter 1: GENERAL ANATOMY

	Latin term	Latin synonym	UK English	US English	English synonym	Other
1	Termini generales		General terms	General terms		
2	Verticalis		Vertical	Vertical		
3	Horizontalis		Horizontal	Horizontal		
4	Medianus		Median	Median		
5	Coronalis		Coronal	Coronal		
6	Sagittalis		Sagittal	Sagittal		
7	Dexter		Right	Right		
8	Sinister		Left	Left		
9	Intermedius		Intermediate	Intermediate		<i>Endnote 1</i>
10	Medialis		Medial	Medial		
11	Lateralis		Lateral	Lateral		
12	Anterior		Anterior	Anterior		Anticus <i>Endnote 2</i>
13	Posterior		Posterior	Posterior		Posticus
14	Ventralis		Ventral	Ventral		<i>Endnote 3</i>
15	Dorsalis		Dorsal	Dorsal		
16	Frontalis		Frontal	Frontal		
17	Occipitalis		Occipital	Occipital		
18	Superior		Superior	Superior		<i>Endnote 4</i>
19	Inferior		Inferior	Inferior		
20	Cranialis		Cranial	Cranial		<i>Endnote 5</i>
21	Caudalis		Caudal	Caudal		
22	Rostralis		Rostral	Rostral		<i>Endnote 6</i>
23	Apicalis		Apical	Apical		
24	Basalis		Basal	Basal		Basilaris; Basilar <i>Endnote 7</i>
25	Medius		Middle	Middle		<i>Endnote 8</i>
26	Transversus		Transverse	Transverse		Transversalis <i>Endnote 9</i>
27	Longitudinalis		Longitudinal	Longitudinal		
28	Axialis		Axial	Axial		
29	Externus		External	External		
30	Internus		Internal	Internal		
31	Luminalis		Luminal	Luminal		
32	Superficialis		Superficial	Superficial		Sublimis
33	Profundus		Deep	Deep		
34	Proximalis		Proximal	Proximal		
35	Distalis		Distal	Distal		
36	Centralis		Central	Central		
37	Periphericus		Peripheral	Peripheral		Peripheralis
38	Radialis		Radial	Radial		
39	Ulnaris		Ulnar	Ulnar		

40	Fibularis	Peroneus	Fibular	Fibular	Peroneal	Peronealis; Peroneus
41	Tibialis		Tibial	Tibial		
42	Palmaris		Palmar	Palmar		Volaris; Volar
43	Plantaris		Plantar	Plantar		
44	Flexorius		Flexor	Flexor		Endnote 10
45	Extensorius		Extensor	Extensor		Endnote 11
46	Plana referentiae		Reference planes	Reference planes		
47	Plana longitudinalia	Plana verticales	Longitudinal planes	Longitudinal planes	Vertical planes	
48	Plana coronalia	Plana frontalia	Coronal planes	Coronal planes	Frontal planes	
49	Plana sagittalia		Sagittal planes	Sagittal planes		
50	Planum medianum		Median plane	Median plane	Median sagittal plane	Midsagittal plane
51	Planum paramedianum		Paramedian plane	Paramedian plane	Paramedian sagittal plane	Parasagittal plane; Plana paramediana Endnote 12
52	Plana transversa	Plana horizontalia	Transverse planes	Transverse planes	Horizontal planes	Plana transversalia; Axial planes
53	Planum transpyloricum		Transpyloric plane	Transpyloric plane		Addison's plane Endnote 13
54	Planum subcostale		Subcostal plane	Subcostal plane		Endnote 14
55	Planum transumbilicalis		Transumbilical plane	Transumbilical plane		
56	Planum supracristale		Supracristal plane	Supracristal plane		Endnote 15
57	Planum intertuberculare		Intertubercular plane	Intertubercular plane		Endnote 16
58	Planum interspinale		Interspinous plane	Interspinous plane		Endnote 17
59	Lineae referentiae		Reference lines	Reference lines		
60	Linea mediana anterior		Anterior median line	Anterior median line		
61	Linea sternalis		Sternal line	Sternal line		Endnote 18
62	Linea parasternalis		Parasternal line	Parasternal line		Endnote 19
63	Linea medioclavicularis		Midclavicular line	Midclavicular line		Endnote 20
64	Linea mamillaris		Mamillary line	Mamillary line	Nipple line	Linea mamillaris Endnote 21
65	Linea axillaris anterior		Anterior axillary line	Anterior axillary line		Endnote 22
66	Linea axillaris media		Midaxillary line	Midaxillary line		
67	Linea axillaris posterior		Posterior axillary line	Posterior axillary line		Endnote 23
68	Linea scapularis		Scapular line	Scapular line		Endnote 24
69	Linea paravertebralis		Paravertebral line	Paravertebral line		Vertebral line Endnote 25
70	Linea mediana posterior		Posterior median line	Posterior median line		
71	Positiones corporis humani		Human body positions	Human body positions		
72	Positio anatomica	Positio anatomica humana	Anatomical position	Anatomical position	Human anatomical position	Positura bipedalis; Positura erecta
73	Positio anatomica comparativa		Comparative anatomical position	Comparative anatomical position		Positura quadrupedalis
74	Positio prona		Prone position	Prone position		Pronus; Prone
75	Positio supina		Supine position	Supine position		Supinus; Supine
76	Motus		Movements	Movements		

77	Abductio		Abduction	Abduction		
78	Adductio		Adduction	Adduction		
79	Rotatio lateralis	Rotatio externa; Exorotatio	Lateral rotation	Lateral rotation	External rotation	
80	Rotatio medialis	Rotatio interna; Endorotatio	Medial rotation	Medial rotation	Internal rotation	
81	Circumductio		Circumduction	Circumduction		
82	Flexio		Flexion	Flexion		
83	Extensio		Extension	Extension		
84	Pronatio		Pronation	Pronation		
85	Supinatio		Supination	Supination		
86	Oppositio		Opposition	Opposition		
87	Repositio		Reposition	Reposition		
88	Plantiflexio		Plantar flexion	Plantar flexion	Plantiflexion	Plantaflexion
89	Dorsiflexio		Dorsiflexion	Dorsiflexion		Dorsoflexion
90	Elevatio		Elevation	Elevation		
91	Depressio		Depression	Depression		
92	Eversio		Eversion	Eversion		
93	Inversio		Inversion	Inversion		
94	Protractio		Protraction	Protraction		
95	Retractio		Retraction	Retraction		
96	Corpus humanum		Human body	Human body		
97	Partes corporis humani		Parts of human body	Parts of human body		
98	Caput		Head	Head		
99	Pars neurocranialis capitis		Neurocranial part of head	Neurocranial part of head		
100	Cavitas cranii		Cranial cavity	Cranial cavity		
101	Frons		Forehead	Forehead		Sinciput
102	Occiput		Occiput	Occiput		
103	Tempus	Tempulum	Temple	Temple		Tempora
104	Auricula		Auricle	Auricle	Pinna	
105	Lobulus auriculae		Lobule of auricle	Lobule of auricle	Lobe of ear	
106	Helix		Helix	Helix		
107	Crus helicis		Crus of helix	Crus of helix		
108	Antihelix		Antihelix	Antihelix		
109	Crura antihelicis		Crura of antihelix	Crura of antihelix		
110	Antitragus		Antitragus	Antitragus		
111	Tragus		Tragus	Tragus		
112	Facies		Face	Face		
113	Oculus		Eye	Eye		
114	Palpebra superior		Upper eyelid	Upper eyelid	Superior eyelid	
115	Palpebra inferior		Lower eyelid	Lower eyelid	Inferior eyelid	
116	Bucca		Cheek	Cheek		Mala
117	Nasus externus		External nose	External nose		
118	Ala nasi		Ala of nose	Ala of nose		Endnote 26
119	Stoma	Ostium orale	Mouth	Mouth		Os Endnote 27
120	Labium superius oris		Upper lip	Upper lip	Superior lip	Labium maxillare

121	Labium inferius oris		Lower lip	Lower lip	Inferior lip	Labium mandibulare
122	Mentum		Chin	Chin		Genion
123	Collum	Cervix	Neck	Neck		<i>Endnote 28</i>
124	Truncus		Trunk	Trunk		
125	Thorax		Thorax	Thorax		Chest
126	Cavitas thoracis		Thoracic cavity	Thoracic cavity		
127	Abdomen		Abdomen	Abdomen		
128	Cavitas abdominis		Abdominal cavity	Abdominal cavity		
129	Pelvis		Pelvis	Pelvis		
130	Cavitas pelvis		Pelvic cavity	Pelvic cavity		
131	Perineum		Perineum	Perineum		Perinaeum <i>Endnote 29</i>
132	Pars anterior trunci	Pars ventralis trunci	Anterior trunk	Anterior trunk	Ventral trunk	Venter <i>Endnote 30</i>
133	Paries anterolateralis thoracis		Anterolateral thoracic wall	Anterolateral thoracic wall	Ventrolateral thoracic wall	Murus anterolateralis thoracis
134	Paries anterolateralis abdominis		Anterolateral abdominal wall	Anterolateral abdominal wall	Ventrolateral abdominal wall	Murus anterolateralis abdominis
135	Dorsum	Pars posterior trunci	Back	Back	Dorsal trunk; Posterior trunk	Dorsum trunci; Pars dorsalis trunci
136	Dorsum thoracis	Paries posterior thoracis	Back of thorax	Back of thorax	Upper back; Posterior thoracic wall	Dorsum superius
137	Dorsum abdominis	Paries posterior abdominis	Back of abdomen	Back of abdomen	Lower back; Posterior abdominal wall	Dorsum inferius
138	Membrum superius		Upper limb	Upper limb		Extremitas superior; Extremitas thoracica
139	Omos		Shoulder	Shoulder		
140	Axilla		Axilla	Axilla		
141	Plica axillaris anterior		Anterior axillary fold	Anterior axillary fold		Plica axillaris ventralis
142	Plica axillaris posterior		Posterior axillary fold	Posterior axillary fold		Plica axillaris dorsalis
143	Pars libera membri superioris	Membrum superius liberum	Free part of upper limb	Free part of upper limb		
144	Brachium		Arm	Arm		
145	Cubitus		Elbow	Elbow		
146	Antebrachium		Forearm	Forearm		Antibrachium
147	Carpus		Wrist	Wrist		<i>Endnote 31</i>
148	Manus		Hand	Hand		
149	Metacarpus		Metacarpus	Metacarpus		
150	Digiti manus		Digits of hand	Digits of hand	Fingers including thumb	
151	Pollex	Digitus primus manus; Digitus I manus	Thumb	Thumb	First digit of hand; Digit 1 of hand	
152	Index	Digitus secundus manus; Digitus II manus	Index finger	Index finger	Second digit of hand; Digit 2 of hand	
153	Digitus medius manus	Digitus tertius manus; Digitus III manus	Middle finger	Middle finger	Third digit of hand; Digit 3 of hand	
154	Digitus anularis	Digitus quartus manus; Digitus IV manus	Ring finger	Ring finger	Fourth digit of hand; Digit 4 of hand	
155	Digitus minimus manus	Digitus quintus manus; Digitus V manus	Little finger	Little finger	Fifth digit of hand; Digit 5 of hand	
156	Membrum inferius		Lower limb	Lower limb		Extremitas inferior; Extremitas pelvina; Extremitas pelvica
157	Natis	Clunis	Buttock	Buttock		Glutos

158	Coxa		Hip	Hip		
159	Pars libera membri inferioris	Membrum inferius liberum	Free part of lower limb	Free part of lower limb		
160	Femur		Thigh	Thigh		
161	Genu		Knee	Knee		
162	Poples		Posterior part of knee	Posterior part of knee		
163	Crus		Leg	Leg		
164	Sura		Calf	Calf		
165	Talus		Ankle	Ankle		Endnote 32
166	Pes		Foot	Foot		
167	Calx		Heel	Heel		
168	Pars media pedis		Midfoot	Midfoot		Endnote 33
169	Metatarsus		Metatarsus	Metatarsus		
170	Digiti pedis		Digits of foot	Digits of foot	Toes	
171	Hallux	Digitus primus pedis; Digitus I pedis	Great toe	Great toe	First toe; First digit of foot; Digit 1 of foot	
172	Digitus secundus pedis	Digitus II pedis	Second toe	Second toe	Second digit of foot; Digit 2 of foot	
173	Digitus tertius pedis	Digitus III pedis	Third toe	Third toe	Third digit of foot; Digit 3 of foot	
174	Digitus quartus pedis	Digitus IV pedis	Fourth toe	Fourth toe	Fourth digit of foot; Digit 4 of foot	
175	Digitus minimus pedis	Digitus quintus pedis; Digitus V pedis	Little toe	Little toe	Fifth toe; Fifth digit of foot; Digit 5 of foot	
176	Regiones corporis humani		Regions of human body	Regions of human body		Endnote 34
177	Regiones capitis	Regio capitalis	Regions of head	Regions of head	Head region	
178	Regiones epicranii	Regio epicranialis	Regions of epicranium	Regions of epicranium	Epicranial region	Regiones partis neurocranialis capitis; Regio neurocranialis capitis; Neurocranial region; Epicranium; Calva; Regions of neurocranial part of head Endnote 35
179	Vertex	Vertex capitis	Vertex	Vertex	Vertex of head	
180	Regio frontalis		Frontal region	Frontal region		
181	Supercilium		Eyebrow	Eyebrow		
182	Regio parietalis		Parietal region	Parietal region		
183	Regio occipitalis		Occipital region	Occipital region		
184	Regio temporalis		Temporal region	Temporal region		
185	Regio mastoidea		Mastoid region	Mastoid region		
186	Regio auricularis		Auricular region	Auricular region		
187	Fossa triangularis		Triangular fossa	Triangular fossa		
188	Scapha		Scapha	Scapha		
189	Concha auriculae		Concha of auricle	Concha of auricle		
190	Cymba conchae		Cymba conchae	Cymba conchae		
191	Cavitas conchae		Cavity of concha	Cavity of concha		
192	Incisura anterior auriculae		Anterior notch of auricle	Anterior notch of auricle		
193	Incisura intertragica		Intertragic incisure	Intertragic incisure	Intertragic notch	
194	(Tuberculum auriculae)		(Auricular tubercle)	(Auricular tubercle)		Tubercle of Darwin; Tuberculum Darwini Endnote 36

195	(Apex auriculae)		(Apex of auricle)	(Apex of auricle)	Tip of ear	<i>Endnote 37</i>
196	Sulcus posterior auriculae		Posterior auricular groove	Posterior auricular groove		
197	(Tuberculum supratragicum)		(Supratragic tubercle)	(Supratragic tubercle)		
198	Fossa antihelica		Fossa antihelica	Fossa antihelica	Antihelical fossa	
199	Eminentia conchae		Eminentia conchae	Eminentia conchae		
200	Eminentia scaphae		Eminentia scaphae	Eminentia scaphae		
201	Eminentia fossae triangularis		Eminentia fossae triangularis	Eminentia fossae triangularis		
202	Regiones faciei	Regio facialis	Regions of face	Regions of face	Facial region	
203	Regio orbitalis		Orbital region	Orbital region		
204	Sulcus suprapalpebralis		Suprapalpebral sulcus	Suprapalpebral sulcus		
205	Rima palpebrarum		Palpebral fissure	Palpebral fissure		
206	Commissura lateralis palpebrarum		Lateral palpebral commissure	Lateral palpebral commissure		
207	Commissura medialis palpebrarum		Medial palpebral commissure	Medial palpebral commissure		
208	Angulus lateralis oculi		Lateral angle of eye	Lateral angle of eye		
209	Angulus medialis oculi		Medial angle of eye	Medial angle of eye		
210	Sulcus infrapalpebralis		Infrapalpebral sulcus	Infrapalpebral sulcus		Sulcus palpebromalaris
211	Plica palpebronasalis		Palpebronasal fold	Palpebronasal fold	Medial canthic fold	
212	Regio infraorbitalis		Infra-orbital region	Infraorbital region		
213	Regio buccalis		Buccal region	Buccal region		
214	Regio parotideomasseterica		Parotideomasseteric region	Parotideomasseteric region		Parotid region
215	Regio zygomatica		Zygomatic region	Zygomatic region		
216	Regio nasalis		Nasal region	Nasal region		
217	Radix nasi		Root of nose	Root of nose		
218	Dorsum nasi		Dorsum of nose	Dorsum of nose		
219	Apex nasi		Apex of nose	Apex of nose	Tip of nose	
220	Sulcus nasolabialis		Nasolabial sulcus	Nasolabial sulcus		
221	Regio oralis		Oral region	Oral region		
222	Philtrum		Philtrum	Philtrum		
223	Tuberculum labii superioris		Tubercle of upper lip	Tubercle of upper lip	Tubercle of superior lip	<i>Endnote 38</i>
224	Commissura labiorum oris		Labial commissure	Labial commissure		
225	Angulus oris		Angle of mouth	Angle of mouth		
226	Sulcus mentolabialis		Mentolabial sulcus	Mentolabial sulcus		
227	Regio mentalis		Mental region	Mental region		
228	Regiones colli	Regio cervicalis	Regions of neck	Regions of neck	Cervical region	<i>Endnote 39</i>
229	Regio anterior colli	Regio cervicalis anterior	Anterior region of neck	Anterior region of neck	Anterior cervical region	Regio ventralis colli
230	Trigonum anterius colli	Trigonum cervicale anterius	Anterior triangle of neck	Anterior triangle of neck	Anterior cervical triangle	<i>Endnote 40</i>
231	Regio suprahyoidea		Suprahyoid region	Suprahyoid region		
232	Trigonum submandibulare		Submandibular triangle	Submandibular triangle		Regio submandibularis
233	Trigonum submentale		Submental triangle	Submental triangle		Regio submentalis
234	Regio infrahyoidea		Infrahyoid region	Infrahyoid region		Regio subhyoidea
235	Trigonum caroticum		Carotid triangle	Carotid triangle		Fossa carotica
236	Trigonum musculare	Trigonum omotracheale	Muscular triangle	Muscular triangle	Omotracheal triangle	
237	Regio sternocleidomastoidea		Sternocleidomastoid region	Sternocleidomastoid region		
238	Fossa supraclavicularis minor		Lesser supraclavicular fossa	Lesser supraclavicular fossa		

239	Regio lateralis colli	Regio cervicalis lateralis; Trigonum posterius colli; Trigonum cervicale posterius	Lateral region of neck	Lateral region of neck	Lateral cervical region; Posterior triangle of neck; Posterior cervical triangle	Trigonum laterale colli; Lateral triangle of neck; Lateral cervical triangle
240	Fossa supraclavicularis major		Greater supraclavicular fossa	Greater supraclavicular fossa		Endnote 41
241	Trigonum omoclaviculare		Omoclavicular triangle	Omoclavicular triangle	Subclavian triangle	
242	Trigonum occipitale	Trigonum omotrapezium	Occipital triangle	Occipital triangle		Endnote 42
243	Regio posterior colli	Regio cervicalis posterior	Posterior region of neck	Posterior region of neck	Posterior cervical region	Regio dorsalis colli; Regio nuchalis; Regio nuchae
244	Regiones thoracis	Regio thoracica	Regions of thorax	Regions of thorax	Thoracic region	Regiones pectoris; Regiones thoracicae anteriores et laterales
245	Regio anterior thoracis	Regio thoracica anterior	Anterior region of thorax	Anterior region of thorax	Anterior thoracic region; Anterior chest; Front of chest	
246	Precordium	Praecordium	Precordium	Precordium		
247	Regio presternalis	Regio praesternalis	Presternal region	Presternal region		
248	Fossa infraclavicularis		Infraclavicular fossa	Infraclavicular fossa		Mohrenheim's fossa
249	Trigonum deltopectorale	Trigonum clavipectorale	Deltopectoral triangle	Deltopectoral triangle	Clavipectoral triangle	Mohrenheim's triangle
250	Sulcus deltopectoralis		Deltopectoral groove	Deltopectoral groove		
251	Regio pectoralis		Pectoral region	Pectoral region		Pectus
252	Regio mammaria		Mammary region	Mammary region		Regio mammalis
253	Regio inframammaria		Inframammary region	Inframammary region		Regio inframmammalis
254	Regio lateralis thoracis	Regio thoracica lateralis	Lateral region of thorax	Lateral region of thorax	Lateral thoracic region	Regio pectoralis lateralis; Regio lateralis pectoris Endnote 43
255	Regiones abdominis	Regio abdominalis	Regions of abdomen	Regions of abdomen	Abdominal region	
256	Regio hypochondriaca	Hypochondrium	Hypochondriac region	Hypochondriac region		Endnote 44
257	Regio epigastrica	Epigastrium	Epigastric region	Epigastric region		
258	Fossa epigastrica		Epigastric fossa	Epigastric fossa		Scrobiculus cordis
259	Regio lateralis abdominis	Latus	Lateral region of abdomen	Lateral region of abdomen	Flank	Endnote 45
260	Regio umbilicalis		Umbilical region	Umbilical region		
261	Umbilicus		Umbilicus	Umbilicus		Navel
262	Regio inguinalis	Inguen	Inguinal region	Inguinal region	Groin	Endnote 46
263	Regio hypogastrica	Hypogastrium; Regio pubica	Hypogastric region	Hypogastric region	Pubic region	
264	Regiones dorsi	Regio dorsalis	Regions of back	Regions of back	Back region	
265	Regio vertebralis		Vertebral region	Vertebral region		Regio mediana dorsi
266	Regio scapularis		Scapular region	Scapular region		
267	Trigonum auscultationis		Triangle of auscultation	Triangle of auscultation	Auscultatory triangle	Endnote 47
268	Regio infrascapularis		Infrascapular region	Infrascapular region		
269	Regio lumbalis		Lumbar region	Lumbar region		Lumbus
270	Trigonum lumbale	Trigonum lumbale inferius	Lumbar triangle	Lumbar triangle	Inferior lumbar triangle	Triangle of Petit Endnote 48
271	Trigonum lumbale superius		Superior lumbar triangle	Superior lumbar triangle		Grynfelt's triangle; Lesshaft's triangle Endnote 49
272	Regio sacralis		Sacral region	Sacral region		
273	Foveola sacroiliaca		Sacro-iliac dimple	Sacroiliac dimple	Gluteal dimple	Dimple of Venus; Dimple of Apollo
274	Regio coccygea		Coccygeal region	Coccygeal region		
275	(Foveola coccygea)		(Coccygeal foveola)	(Coccygeal foveola)		

276	Regiones perinei	Regio perinealis	Regions of perineum	Regions of perineum	Perineal region	Regiones perinaei <i>Endnote 50</i>
277	Regio analis		Anal region	Anal region		
278	Trigonum anale		Anal triangle	Anal triangle		
279	Regio urogenitalis	Trigonum urogenitale	Urogenital region	Urogenital region	Urogenital triangle	Regio pudendalis
280	Regiones membri superioris		Regions of upper limb	Regions of upper limb		
281	Regio axillaris		Axillary region	Axillary region		
282	Fossa axillaris		Axillary fossa	Axillary fossa		
283	Regio deltoidea		Deltoid region	Deltoid region		Shoulder region
284	Regio brachialis	Regio brachii	Brachial region	Brachial region	Arm region	
285	Regio anterior brachii	Regio brachialis anterior	Anterior region of arm	Anterior region of arm	Anterior brachial region	Facies anterior brachii; Facies volaris brachii; Regio volaris brachii
286	Sulcus bicipitalis lateralis	Sulcus bicipitalis radialis	Lateral bicipital groove	Lateral bicipital groove		
287	Sulcus bicipitalis medialis	Sulcus bicipitalis ulnaris	Medial bicipital groove	Medial bicipital groove		
288	Regio posterior brachii	Regio brachialis posterior	Posterior region of arm	Posterior region of arm	Posterior brachial region	Facies posterior brachii; Facies dorsalis brachii; Regio dorsalis brachii
289	Regio cubitalis	Regio cubiti	Cubital region	Cubital region	Elbow region	
290	Regio anterior cubiti	Regio cubitalis anterior	Anterior region of elbow	Anterior region of elbow	Anterior cubital region	Regio volaris cubiti
291	Fossa cubitalis		Cubital fossa	Cubital fossa	Antecubital fossa	Fossa cubiti
292	Regio posterior cubiti	Regio cubitalis posterior	Posterior region of elbow	Posterior region of elbow	Posterior cubital region	Regio dorsalis cubiti
293	Regio antebrachialis	Regio antebrachii	Antebrachial region	Antebrachial region	Forearm region	
294	Regio anterior antebrachii	Regio antebrachialis anterior	Anterior region of forearm	Anterior region of forearm	Anterior antebrachial region	Facies anterior antebrachii; Facies volaris antebrachii; Regio volaris antebrachii
295	Regio posterior antebrachii	Regio antebrachialis posterior	Posterior region of forearm	Posterior region of forearm	Posterior antebrachial region	Facies posterior antebrachii; Facies dorsalis antebrachii; Regio dorsalis antebrachii
296	Margo lateralis antebrachii	Margo radialis antebrachii	Lateral border of forearm	Lateral border of forearm	Radial border of forearm	<i>Endnote 51</i>
297	Margo medialis antebrachii	Margo ulnaris antebrachii	Medial border of forearm	Medial border of forearm	Ulnar border of forearm	
298	Regio carpea	Regio carpi	Carpal region	Carpal region	Wrist region	Regio carpalis
299	Regio anterior carpi	Regio carpea anterior	Anterior region of wrist	Anterior region of wrist	Anterior carpal region	Regio carpalis anterior
300	Regio posterior carpi	Regio carpea posterior	Posterior region of wrist	Posterior region of wrist	Posterior carpal region	Regio carpalis posterior
301	Foveola radialis		Radial foveola	Radial foveola	Anatomical snuffbox	Radial fossa; Radial fovea
302	Regiones manus	Regio manualis	Regions of hand	Regions of hand	Hand region	
303	Regio metacarpea	Regio metacarpi	Metacarpal region	Metacarpal region		Regio metacarpalis
304	Dorsum manus	Regio dorsalis manus	Dorsum of hand	Dorsum of hand	Dorsal region of hand	
305	Palma	Regio palmaris	Palm	Palm	Palmar region	Vola manus; Regio volaris
306	Eminentia thenaris	Thenar	Thenar eminence	Thenar eminence		<i>Endnote 52</i>
307	Eminentia hypothenaris	Hypothenar	Hypothenar eminence	Hypothenar eminence		
308	Regiones digitorum manus		Regions of digits of hand	Regions of digits of hand		Regiones digitales manus
309	Facies palmares digitorum manus		Palmar surfaces of digits of hand	Palmar surfaces of digits of hand		Facies volares digitorum manus; Regiones volares digitorum manus
310	Facies dorsales digitorum manus		Dorsal surfaces of digits of hand	Dorsal surfaces of digits of hand		Regiones dorsales digitorum manus

311	Spatia interdigitalia manus	Spatia interdigitalia I-IV manus	Interdigital spaces of hand	Interdigital spaces of hand	Interdigital spaces 1-4 of hand; Web spaces of hand	
312	Regiones membri inferioris		Regions of lower limb	Regions of lower limb		
313	Regio glutea	Regio glutealis	Gluteal region	Gluteal region		Regio glutea
314	Crena interglutea	Crena analis; Crena ani; Crena interglutealis	Intergluteal cleft	Intergluteal cleft	Anal cleft; Natal cleft	Crena interglutea <i>Endnote 53</i>
315	Sulcus gluteus	Sulcus glutealis	Gluteal fold	Gluteal fold		Sulcus gluteus
316	Regio coxalis	Regio coxae	Hip region	Hip region		
317	Regio femoralis	Regio femoris	Femoral region	Femoral region		
318	Regio anterior femoris	Regio femoralis anterior	Anterior region of thigh	Anterior region of thigh	Anterior femoral region	Regio ventralis femoris; Facies anterior femoris
319	Trigonum femorale		Femoral triangle	Femoral triangle		Scarpa's triangle; Fossa major Scarpae
320	Regio posterior femoris	Regio femoralis posterior	Posterior region of thigh	Posterior region of thigh	Posterior femoral region	Regio dorsalis femoris; Facies posterior femoris
321	Regio genualis	Regio genus	Knee region	Knee region		
322	Regio anterior genus	Regio genualis anterior	Anterior region of knee	Anterior region of knee	Anterior knee region	Regio patellaris
323	Regio posterior genus	Regio genualis posterior	Posterior region of knee	Posterior region of knee	Posterior knee region	Regio poplitea
324	Fossa poplitea		Popliteal fossa	Popliteal fossa		
325	Regio cruralis	Regio cruris	Leg region	Leg region		
326	Regio anterior cruris	Regio cruralis anterior	Anterior region of leg	Anterior region of leg	Anterior leg region	Facies anterior cruris
327	Regio posterior cruris	Regio cruralis posterior	Posterior region of leg	Posterior region of leg	Posterior leg region	Facies posterior cruris
328	Regio suralis	Regio surae	Sural region	Sural region	Calf region	
329	Regio talocruralis	Regio tali; Regio talaris	Talocrural region	Talocrural region	Ankle region	
330	Regio anterior tali	Regio talocruralis anterior	Anterior region of ankle	Anterior region of ankle	Anterior talocrural region; Anterior ankle region	
331	Regio posterior tali	Regio talocruralis posterior	Posterior region of ankle	Posterior region of ankle	Posterior talocrural region; Posterior ankle region	
332	Regio retromalleolaris lateralis	Regio retromalleolaris fibularis	Lateral retromalleolar region	Lateral retromalleolar region		
333	Regio retromalleolaris medialis	Regio retromalleolaris tibialis	Medial retromalleolar region	Medial retromalleolar region		
334	Regiones pedis	Regio pedalis	Regions of foot	Regions of foot	Foot region	
335	Regio calcanea	Regio calcis	Heel region	Heel region		Regio calcanearis
336	Dorsum pedis	Regio dorsalis pedis; Regio superior pedis	Dorsum of foot	Dorsum of foot	Dorsal region of foot; Superior region of foot	
337	Planta	Regio plantaris; Regio inferior pedis	Sole	Sole	Plantar region; Inferior region of foot	Tarsus
338	Arcus longitudinalis pedis		Longitudinal arch of foot	Longitudinal arch of foot		<i>Endnote 54</i>
339	Pars lateralis arcus longitudinalis pedis		Lateral part of longitudinal arch of foot	Lateral part of longitudinal arch of foot		
340	Pars medialis arcus longitudinalis pedis		Medial part of longitudinal arch of foot	Medial part of longitudinal arch of foot		
341	Arcus transversus proximalis pedis		Proximal transverse arch of foot	Proximal transverse arch of foot		Arcus transversalis proximalis pedis
342	Arcus transversus distalis pedis		Distal transverse arch of foot	Distal transverse arch of foot		Arcus transversalis distalis pedis
343	Margo lateralis pedis	Margo fibularis pedis	Lateral border of foot	Lateral border of foot	Fibular border of foot; Peroneal border of foot	

344	Margo medialis pedis	Margo tibialis pedis	Medial border of foot	Medial border of foot	Tibial border of foot	
345	Regio metatarsea	Regio metatarsi	Metatarsal region	Metatarsal region		Regio metatarsalis
346	Eminentia hallucis		Hallucial eminence	Hallucial eminence	Ball of foot	<i>Endnote 55</i>
347	Regiones digitorum pedis		Regions of digits of foot	Regions of digits of foot	Regions of toes	
348	Facies plantares digitorum pedis		Plantar surfaces of digits of foot	Plantar surfaces of digits of foot	Plantar surfaces of toes	Regiones plantares digitorum pedis
349	Facies dorsales digitorum pedis		Dorsal surfaces of digits of foot	Dorsal surfaces of digits of foot	Dorsal surfaces of toes	Regiones dorsales digitorum pedis
350	Spatia interdigitalia pedis	Spatia interdigitalia I-IV pedis	Interdigital spaces of foot	Interdigital spaces of foot	Interdigital spaces 1-4 of foot; Web spaces of foot	

ENDNOTES

- 1 *Intermedius*. The word *Intermedius* is used where a position between *medialis* and *lateralis* is to be indicated in order to avoid a juxtaposition of the similarly sounding words *medius* and *medialis*. [BNA, 1895]
- 2 *Anterior/Posterior*. These terms refer to the body in the standard human anatomical position, the conventional upright position.
- 3 *Ventralis/Dorsalis*. ... v. Kolliker suggested replacing the words *Anterior* and *Posterior* by *Ventralis* and *Dorsalis* wherever it is desirable to refer to comparative anatomy and especially to the anatomy of domestic animals, i.e., where the expression *anterior* and *posterior* apply only to the upright position of man. [BNA, 1895] Although the Nomenclature Commission (1895) did not adopt this proposal, subsequent IFAA nomenclature committees and the current IFAA terminology programme have accepted use of *ventralis* and *dorsalis* in synonyms.
- 4 *Superior/Inferior*. These terms refer to the body in the standard human anatomical position, the conventional upright position.
- 5 *Cranialis/Caudalis*. This pair of terms, although judged as awkward by the Nomenclature Commission (BNA, 1895) for use in naming human anatomical entities with their directional meanings, were approved as designations of direction in the trunk wherever it is desirable to refer to comparative anatomy.
- 6 *Rostralis*. The introduction of the word *Rostrum* for the cephalic pole of the axis of the body I deem an essential enrichment of our language. The adjective *Rostral* [proral Ehlers, or acral Froriep] seems to me indispensable as an ontogenetic expression. The rostrum of the early embryonic body lies in the region of the area reuniens, the rostrum of the fully developed body lies in the margin of the snout fold (nose, beak, etc.). As far as designations of direction in the trunk are concerned the hitherto used appositives *Cranial* and *Caudal* are sufficient. [BNA, 1895] The adjective *rostralis* is generally used to indicate a position or direction in the head near or towards the *rostrum*.
- 7 *Basalis*. *Basilaris* was removed as a separate general term because the adjective can be used as a synonym of *basalis*. Furthermore, *basilaris* is most frequently used in reference to the bases of the cranium and of the cochlear duct.
- 8 *Medius*. The adjective *Medius* has been retained to designate a position between anterior and posterior, or between *internus* and *externus*. [BNA, 1895]
- 9 *Transversus*. Of the orienting designations *Transversalis* means transverse to the axis of the body; *Transversus*, transverse to the axis of the organ in question. [BNA, 1895] *Transversalis* has been removed as a general term because these distinctions do not appear to be observed in modern practice and because the adjective is commonly used in reference to the transverse processes of vertebrae and for the fascia lining the abdominal wall.
- 10 *Flexorius*. The Latin term *flexor* was corrected to the proper adjectival form. The English equivalent remains *flexor* because this noun is used as a modifier in open compound words in English.
- 11 *Extensorius*. The Latin term *extensor* was corrected to the proper adjectival form. The English equivalent remains *extensor* because this noun is used as a modifier in open compound words in English.
- 12 *Planum paramedianum*. There are an unlimited number of planes that lie parallel to the median plane.
- 13 *Planum transpyloricum*. A horizontal plane midway between the superior margins of the *manubrium sterni* and *symphysis pubis*. It does not usually correspond to the level of the pylorus. [NA4, 1977].
- 14 *Planum subcostale*. This [horizontal] plane is level with the inferior limits of the costal margins, i.e., the tenth costal cartilages. [NA4, 1977]
- 15 *Planum supracristale*. This [horizontal] plane is at the level of the summits of the iliac crests. The *planum supracristale* is at the level of the fourth lumbar spinous process. [NA4, 1977]
- 16 *Planum intertuberculare*. This [horizontal] plane is at the level of the tubercles of the iliac crests. [NA4, 1977]

17 *Planum interspinale*. This [horizontal] plane is at the level of the anterior superior iliac spines. The most commonly used in definition of the abdominal planes is the *planum interspinale*. [NA4, 1977]

18 *Linea sternalis*. A vertical line corresponding to the lateral sternal margin - difficult to construct in view of the variable horizontal dimensions of the sternum. [NA4, 1977]

19 *Linea parasternalis*. A vertical line equidistant from the sternal and mid-clavicular lines. [NA4, 1977]

20 *Linea medioclavicularis*. The vertical line is customarily used as one of the boundaries of the abdominal regions. A *linea pararectalis*, following the lateral margin of the *musculus rectus abdominis*, is advocated by a minority of anatomists for this purpose, but it is difficult to define in many people. [NA4, 1977]

21 *Linea mamillaris*. This vertical line was equated with the *linea medioclavicularis* in the 3rd edition, but the variable position of the *mamilla* renders this untenable. [NA4, 1977].

22 *Linea axillaris anterior*. This vertical line corresponds, of course, to the *plica axillaris anterior*. [NA4, 1977]

23 *Linea axillaris posterior*. This vertical line corresponds, of course, to the *plica axillaris posterior*. [NA4, 1977]

24 *Linea scapularis*. A vertical line through the *angulus inferior scapulae*. [NA4, 1977]

25 *Linea paravertebralis*. A longitudinal line corresponding to the transverse vertebral processes and hence chiefly of radiological value. It is sometimes defined as a vertical line midway between the scapular and posterior median lines, in which case the *paravertebral* line, as defined above, is termed the *vertebral* line. The Committee preferred the first definition, familiar to radiologists and others. [NA4, 1977]

26 *Ala nasi*. This term was not included in P.N.A. [NA2, 1961]

27 *Stoma*. The Latin term for mouth was changed because *Os* (genitive: *oris*) is a homonym of *Ossis* (genitive: *ossis*, "bone").

28 *Collum*. This term is used to imply the whole of the neck of the body, the term "Nucha" being used for the back of the neck, and the term "Cervix" for the lower part of the front of the neck. The term "Collum" is also used in connexion with bones, viscera, etc., but the term "Cervix" is retained in connexion with the uterus on account of its long established usage. [PNA, 1955]

29 *Perineum*. This term, like the term *fascia*, has been used in different ways in different languages and circumstances. In its most restricted sense, and in obstetrics, it has equated with perineal body; in an intermediate sense it has included only superficial structures within anal and urogenital triangles; in its widest sense, as used here, it includes all structures within those triangles, extending deeply as far as the inferior fascia of the pelvic diaphragm that separates it from pelvic cavity. [TA, 1998]

30 *Pars anterior trunci*. This term was added as a counterpart to the *dorsum*. In this edition of TA, the *truncus* has been partitioned in two ways: horizontally into three parts (*thorax*, *abdomen* and *pelvis*) and coronally into two parts (*dorsum* and *pars anterior trunci*). The *pars anterior trunci* consists of the anterior and lateral walls of the thorax and abdomen, the perineum and the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.

31 *Carpus*. The wrist, the part of the upper limb containing the radiocarpal joint, has been moved in the terminology to a position between the forearm and hand to conform to common usage and to avoid the logical fallacy that fracture of the wrist is a fracture of the hand. In fact, most wrist fractures are fractures of the distal radius and/or distal ulna.

32 *Talus*. The English equivalent of *tarsus* is incorrectly given as "ankle" in TA. Classically (e.g., in Galen), *tarsus* (τάρσος) is a broad, flat surface, such as the sole of the foot, especially the part between the toes and the heel. The best Latin term for ankle is *talus*, which has been used for both ankle and ankle-bone. The ankle, the part of the lower limb containing the ankle joint (*articulatio talocruralis*) has been repositioned between the leg and foot to conform to common and medical usage. Most ankle fractures involve the medial or lateral malleolus.

33 *Pars media pedis*. The midfoot is the part of the foot associated with the five anterior tarsal bones (navicular, cuboid and three cuneiform bones). The midfoot was added because of its importance in orthopedics, e.g., midfoot (Lisfranc) injuries (including fractures and dislocations), and midfoot sprains.

34 *Regiones corporis humani*. The use of this term differs in practice. It may be restricted to areas of the surface of the body or be three dimensional. [TA, 1998]

35 *Regiones partis neurocranialis capitis*. These terms may be united as required, e.g., *regio frontoparietalis*, *regio parieto-occipitalis*, etc. [NA4, 1977]

36 *Tuberculum auriculae*. Schwalbe has especially demonstrated that Darwin's prominence of the ear corresponds to the apex of the ear in mammals and that longitudinal measurements, morphologically comparable, must be made not with reference to the highest point of the external ear, but with reference to the Darwin's corner (the Apex versus fo Schwalbe). [BNA, 1895]

37 *Apex auriculae*. The point appearing occasionally at the highest point of the ear is designated by Schwalbe in reference to its rôle in antique art as Satyr's point. [BNA, 1895]

38 *Tuberculum labii superioris*. The Tuberculum of the upper lip provides a name for the slight elevation which marks the lower limit of the philtrum. [PNA, 1955]

39 *Regiones colli*. [*Regiones cervicales*] These were termed *regiones colli* in early editions of *Nomina Anatomica*. Controversy over the precise meanings of *cervix* and *collum* in classical Latin is not pertinent, and classical usage varied. Since almost all structures in the *collum* are qualified as cervical, it is pointless to avoid the use of *cervix* for the neck. [NA4, 1977]

40 *Trigonum anterius colli*. The anterior cervical region and anterior cervical triangle have been given separate entries because the anterior region is composed of two anterior triangles.

41 *Fossa supraclavicularis major*. In the fourth edition of *Nomina Anatomica*, the *fossa supraclavicularis major* and *trigonum omoclaviculare* were separated and listed as neighboring entries. But in a footnote in NA4 (1977), the International Anatomical Nomenclature Committee wrote: "These terms are really synonymous."

42 *Trigonum occipitale*. Occipital triangle is the upper portion of the posterior triangle, above the inferior belly of omohyoid muscle.

43 *Regio lateralis thoracis*. [*Regio pectoralis lateralis*] The part of the pectoral region located between the anterior and posterior axillary lines. [TA, 1998]

44 *Regio hypochondriaca*. The term is, of course, qualified as dextra or sinistra. [NA4, 1977]

45 *Regio lateralis abdominis*. The term is, of course, qualified as dextra or sinistra. [NA4, 1977]

46 *Regio inguinalis*. The term is, of course, qualified as dextra or sinistra. [NA4, 1977]

47 *Trigonum auscultationis*. This triangle is formed by the lateral border of *m. trapezius*, the medial border of *m. rhomboideus major* and the superior border of *m. latissimus dorsi* with fascia over the seventh rib and adjacent intercostal spaces in its floor. With the upper limbs above the head, the triangles are at their largest and auscultation of the superior segments of the lower lobes of the lungs through them is facilitated. However, it has been said that the left triangle was so named because the drip of ingested fluids into the cardia of the stomach could be heard through it and timed in cases of oesophageal obstruction. [TA, 1998]

48 *Trigonum lumbale*. Petit's lumbar triangle is bounded by the *m. latissimus dorsi*, *m. obliquus externus abdominis* and iliac crest.

49 *Trigonum lumbale superius*. An inconstant triangle or rhombus through which abscesses may point or herniation occur. When present it is overlapped by *m. latissimus dorsi* and *m. obliquus externus abdominis* with *fascia thoracolumbalis* as its floor. It is bounded by the 12th rib and *m. serratus posterior inferior* superiorly, *m. erector spinae* medially and *m. obliquus internus abdominis* laterally. [TA, 1998]. The superior lumbar triangle is present in 82% of cases. Loukas M et al. 2008. The clinical anatomy of the triangle of Grynfeltt. *Hernia*. 12:227-31.

50 *Regio perinei*. [*Regio perinealis*]. The terms on pages 3, 29 and 55 of P.N.A. were confusing and a large majority favoured the use of the term "Regio perinealis"; this is subdivided into anal and urogenital regions. [NA2, 1961]

51 *Margo lateralis antebrachii*. Although the committee was reluctant to use alternatives, it was of opinion that it was desirable to include alternatives which were self-explanatory in connexion with the Antebrachium and the Digits, and the terms "Tibialis" and "Fibularis" in the case of the leg and the foot. [PNA, 1955]

52 *Eminentia thenaris*. [*Thenar*]. Thenar and hypothenar were retained in the Partes, although as Krause points out Hypothenar means the palm of the hand which can be used for drinking. Thenar means the muscular tissue of the flat of the hand or of the foot. The loose usage among anatomists, of the two words for thumb palm and little finger palm is said to have originated with Riolan (1649). Kölliker has suggested Thenar pollicis and Thenar digiti minimi; Toldt, Thenar and Antithenar. [BNA, 1895] In NA4 (1977), when *Partes* were merged into *Regiones*, *eminentia thenaris* and *eminentia hypothenaris* were added as synonyms. In TA (1998), *thenar* and *hypothenar* remained in *Regiones* when a separate *Partes* section was restored. In this revised edition, *eminentia thenaris* and *eminentia hypothenaris* were elevated to the position of the official terms because their meanings are clearer than those of *thenar* and *hypothenar*.

53 *Crena analis*. [*Crena analis*; *crena ani*; *crena interglutealis*]. The cleft between the buttocks, leading to the anus. Also called clunium, crena clunium, gluteal furrow, *intergluteal cleft*, rima ani, or rima clunium. Terms derived from *anus* and *gloutos* are preferred because those derived from *clunis* and *natis* may be confused with others from *cunnus* (vulva) and *natus* (birth). [TA, 1998]

54 *Arcus longitudinalis pedis*. This and the following terms were added because of the widespread demand for recognition of the arches of the foot. [NA2, 1961]

55 *Eminentia hallucis*. The ball of the foot is analogous to the thenar eminence, in certain respects. Inflammation of the ball of the foot is also called metatarsalgia.