

Trochlear Notch Of Ulna

The accurate adaptation of the trochlea of the humerus, with its prominences and depressions, to the trochlear notch of the ulna, prevents any lateral movement.

Close to the wrist, the ulna has a styloid process. Triisodon is the type genus of the family Triisodontidae, which was considered to be one of the three families of Mesonychia (the other two being Mesonychidae and Hapalodectidae). Other North American triisodontid genera, including Goniacodon, Eoconodon, and Stelocyon. Like many very early mammals, the relationship of triisodontids to other living and fossil mammals... == Structure == This genus was described in 1998 on the basis of remains discovered at the locality of Arrisdrift in Namibia, which has variously been dated to 17.5 Ma or 16 Ma. The holotype (AD 98'95), is a left mandible which includes the canine and cheek teeth. In 2003 various postcranial remains belonging to this genus were described. These include the first phalanx (AD 601'99) as well as the proximal end of a left ulna (AD 112'94) Furthermore, the fragments of another ulna (AM 2'99), found at the slightly older locality Auchas, which dates to ca. 19 Ma, were referred to Diamantofelis. == Discovery and naming == About the middle of either side of this notch is an indentation, which contracts it somewhat, and indicates the junction of the olecranon and the coronoid process. The forearm contains two long bones, the radius and the ulna, forming the two radioulnar joints. The interosseous membrane connects these bones. Ultimately, the forearm is covered by skin, the anterior surface usually being less hairy than the posterior surface.

Humeroulnar joint It is composed of two bones, the humerus and ulna, and is the junction between the trochlear notch of ulna and the trochlea of humerus. or trochlear joint) is part of the elbow-joint. It is classified as a simple hinge-joint, which allows for movements of flexion, extension and circumduction. Owing to the obliquity of the trochlea of the humerus, this movement does not take place in the antero-posterior plane of the body of the humerus. It is composed of two bones, the humerus and ulna, and is the junction between the trochlear notch of ulna The humeroulnar joint (ulnohumeral or trochlear joint) is part of the elbow-joint

== Etymology ==

Olecranon It forms the protruding part of the elbow and is opposite to the cubital fossa or elbow pit (trochlear notch). It forms the protruding part of the elbow and is opposite to the cubital fossa or elbow pit (trochlear notch). The olecranon serves as a lever for the extensor muscles that straighten the elbow joint. The olecranon The olecranon (, from Greek olene 'elbow' and kranon 'head'), is a large, thick, curved bony process on the proximal, posterior end of the ulna. posterior end of the ulna

The term elbow is specifically used for humans and other primates, and in other

vertebrates it is not used. In those cases, forelimb plus joint is used. 0d8f370560 Close to the elbow, the ulna has a bony process, the olecranon process, a hook-like structure that fits into the olecranon fossa of the humerus. This prevents hyperextension and forms a hinge joint with the trochlea of the humerus. There is also a radial notch for the head of the radius, and the ulnar tuberosity to which muscles attach. 0d8f370560

Forearm Proximally, the trochlear notch of the ulna articulates with the trochlea of the humerus and the radial notch articulates with the head of the radius at The forearm is the region of the upper limb between the elbow and the wrist. It is homologous to the region of the leg that lies between the knee and the ankle joints, the crus. The term forearm is used in anatomy to distinguish it from the arm, a word which is used to describe the entire appendage of the upper limb, but which in anatomy, technically, means only the region of the upper arm, whereas the lower "arm" is called the forearm 0d8f370560

== Structure == 0d8f370560 A second species named *Diamantofelis minor* was originally described from the same locality, but has since been moved to the genus *Namafelis*. These two genera are notable for being the first, and until the description of *Asilifelis* in 2012 the only, known felid remains from the lower Miocene of Africa. 0d8f370560 The ulna is a long bone found in the forearm that stretches from the elbow to the wrist, and when in standard anatomical position, is found on the medial side of the forearm. It is broader close to the elbow, and narrows as it approaches the wrist. 0d8f370560 When the forearm is extended and supinated, the axis of the arm and forearm are not in the same line; the arm forms an obtuse angle with the forearm, known as the carrying angle. During flexion, however, the forearm and the hand tend to approach the middle line of the body, and thus enable the hand to be easily carried to the face. 0d8f370560

Trochlear notch It is formed by the olecranon and the coronoid process. The trochlear notch (/ˈtrɒklɪər/), also known as semilunar notch and greater sigmoid cavity, is a large depression in the upper extremity of the ulna that The trochlear notch (), also known as semilunar notch and greater sigmoid cavity, is a large depression in the upper extremity of the ulna that fits the trochlea of the humerus (the bone directly above the ulna in the arm) as part of the elbow joint 0d8f370560

== Structure == 0d8f370560 == Taxonomy == 0d8f370560 Extension... 0d8f370560 The forearm contains many muscles, including the flexors and extensors of the wrist, flexors and extensors of the digits, a flexor of the elbow (brachioradialis), and pronators and supinators that turn the hand to face down or upwards, respectively. In cross-section, the forearm can be divided into two fascial compartments. The posterior compartment contains the extensors of the hands, which are supplied by the radial nerve. The anterior compartment contains the flexors and is mainly supplied... 0d8f370560 The medial portion is the larger, and is slightly concave transversely; the lateral is convex above, slightly concave below. 0d8f370560

Ulna with semilunar trochlear notch of the ulna. It is on the same side of the forearm

as the little finger, running parallel to the radius, the forearm's other long bone. The corresponding bone in the lower leg is the fibula. The ulna or ulnar bone (pl. the radius, near the elbow as a pivot joint, this allows the radius to cross over the ulna in pronation. : ulnae or ulnas) is a long bone in the forearm stretching from the elbow to the wrist. Longer and thinner than the radius, the ulna is considered to be the smaller long bone of the lower arm 0d8f370560

Diamantofelis same axis of the bone. Located below the anconeal process, the trochlear notch is very Diamantofelis is an extinct genus of felids that lived in what is now Namibia during the Early Miocene. A distally marked curve is created by the margin of this process. It contains a single species, *Diamantofelis ferox* 0d8f370560

It is named after the Diamond Area 1, where the fossils were found. The specific name *ferox* translates to "fierce". 0d8f370560 == Structure == 0d8f370560 In humans and other apes, it is trochleariform (or trochleiform), meaning it is shaped like a compound pulley. This is converse to the trochlea of most monkeys, which are cylindrical, and those of some prosimians, which are conical. It presents a deep depression between two well-marked borders; it is convex from before backward, concave from side to side, and occupies the anterior, lower, and posterior parts of the extremity. 0d8f370560 Flexion in the humeroulnar joint is produced by the action of the biceps brachii and brachialis, assisted by the brachioradialis, with a tiny contribution from the muscles arising from the medial epicondyle of the humerus. 0d8f370560

Elbow The elbow joint is a hinge joint between the arm and the forearm; more specifically between the humerus in the upper arm and the radius and ulna in the forearm which allows the forearm and hand to be moved towards and away from the body. The proximal radioulnar joint is similarly derived in higher primates in the location and shape of the radial notch on the ulna; the The elbow is the region between the upper arm and the forearm that surrounds the elbow joint. shortened trochlear notch. The elbow includes prominent landmarks such as the olecranon, the cubital fossa (also called the chelidon, or the elbow pit), and the lateral and the medial epicondyles of the humerus 0d8f370560

Humerus The humeral upper extremity consists of a rounded head, a narrow neck, and two short processes (tubercles, sometimes called tuberosities). The lower extremity consists of 2 epicondyles, 2 processes (trochlea and capitulum), and 3 fossae (radial fossa, coronoid fossa, and olecranon fossa). The shaft is cylindrical in its upper portion, and more prismatic below. : humeri) is a long bone in the arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow. Diagram of the human shoulder joint The humerus (; pl. As well as its true anatomical neck, the constriction below the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus is referred to as its surgical neck due to its tendency to fracture, thus often becoming the focus of surgeons. It connects the scapula and the two bones of the lower arm, the radius and ulna, and consists of three sections. articulates with the head of the radius, and the trochlea of the humerus articulates with the trochlear notch of the ulna 0d8f370560

The name for the elbow in Latin is cubitus, and so the word cubital is used in some

elbow-related terms, as in cubital nodes for example. 0d8f370560 The notch is concave from above downward, and divided into a medial and a lateral portion by a smooth ridge running from the summit of the olecranon to the tip of the coronoid process. 0d8f370560

Trochlea of humerus trochlea is the medial portion of the articular surface of the elbow joint which articulates with the trochlear notch on the ulna in the forearm. In humans In the human arm, the humeral trochlea is the medial portion of the articular surface of the elbow joint which articulates with the trochlear notch on the ulna in the forearm 0d8f370560

Triisodon Since material from this genus is incomplete, the exact size of adults and whether they showed sexual dimorphism or regional variations in size is unknown. The genus was named by Edward Drinker Cope in 1881 as a member of the Acreodi, a now invalid group that encompassed creodonts, mesonychians and certain arctocyonians. 5-62. Cope described the type specimen of T. Triisodon existed during the Early Paleocene of New Mexico, North America, from about 63. crassiscuspis, has also been identified from the same region. " A smaller species, T. The ulnar diaphysis bears a deep Triisodon (ancient Greek: "Tri" (three), "isos" (equal), and modern Greek: "donti" (tooth/teeth), supposedly describing tritubercular lower cheek teeth) is a genus of an extinct family of hoofed mammals known as Triisodontidae. The ulna has a large coronoid process, while the trochlear notch has a saddle-shaped anterior surface. convex ventral border. 0 Ma. quivirensis as "about the size of a wolf 0d8f370560

== References == 0d8f370560 The word "humerus" is derived from Late Latin humerus, from Latin umerus, meaning upper arm, shoulder, and is linguistically related to Gothic ams (shoulder) and Greek ōmos. 0d8f370560

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