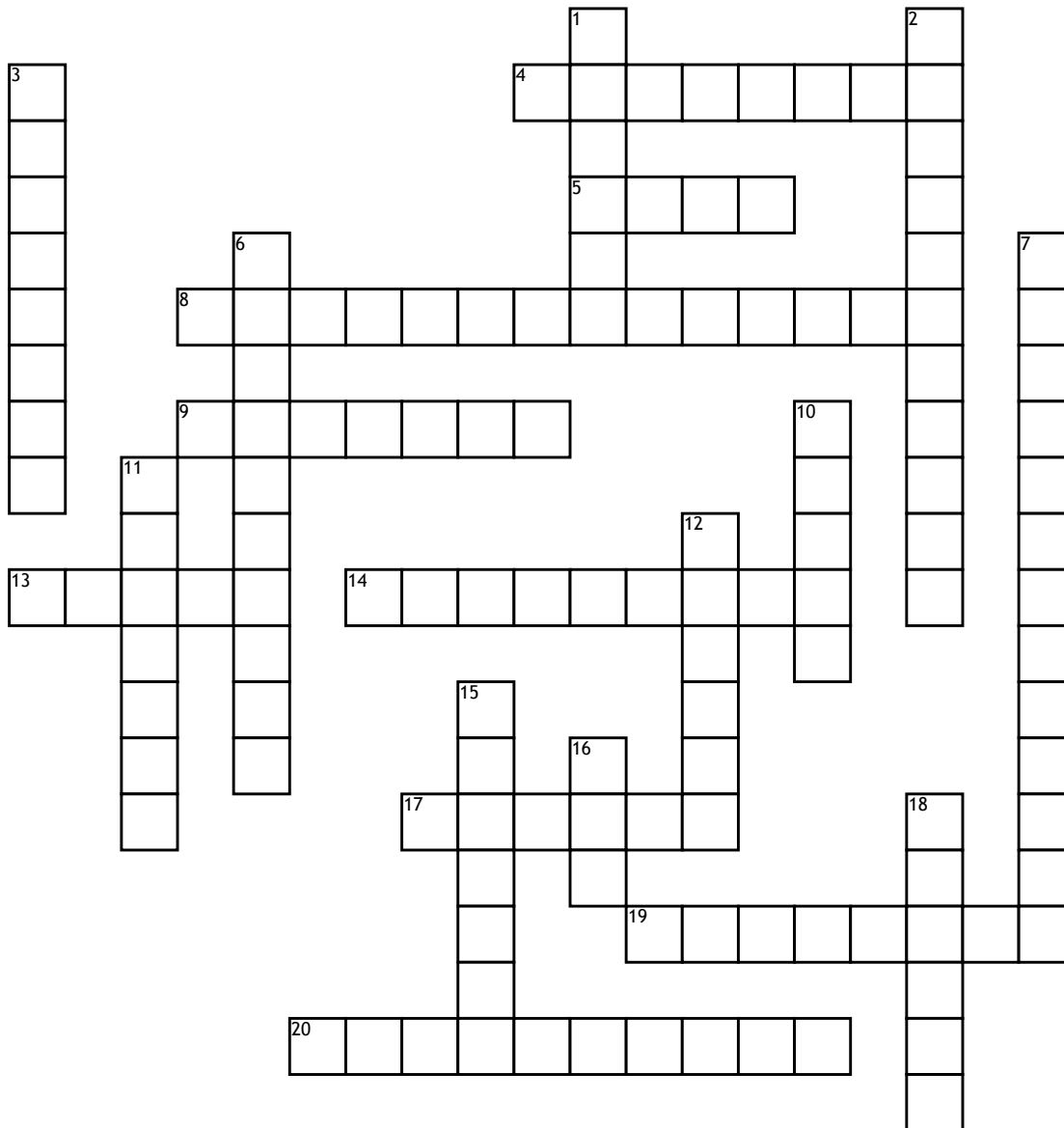


# axial and appendicular bones



## Across

4. the articulation between the femur and the hip bone.  
 5. a long bone found in the forearm that stretches from the elbow to the smallest finger, runs parallel to the radius  
 8. consists of seven bones (C1-C7 vertebrae), which are separated from one another by intervertebral discs.  
 9. lies in a cartilaginous groove at the end of the femur at the stifle, purpose is to assist in knee extension  
 13. bone between the hip and the knee joint  
 14. is a small, triangular bone resembling a shortened tail located at the bottom of the spine  
 17. extends from the lateral side of the elbow to the thumb side of the wrist and runs parallel to the ulna

19. It holds the lower teeth in place, it assists in mastication and forms the lower jawline

20. bones are the bones on the forelimb of the dog that connect the "wrist" (the carpus) to the toes (the phalanges)

## Down

1. a thin bone that contributes little to weight bearing in dogs and cats  
 2. is the joint that connects the upper and lower leg bones—the femur and the tibia.  
 3. The largest of the tarsal bones; it forms the heel and articulates with the cuboid anteriorly and the talus superiorly  
 6. the anatomical structures from the carpus/tarsus to the distal end of the front and rear limbs

7. sits between the cervical spine in the neck and the lumbar spine in the lower back

10. is a bony structure that forms the head in vertebrates. It supports the structures of the face and provides a protective cavity for the brain

11. the long bone of the upper arm or forelimb extending from the shoulder to the elbow.

12. the girdle of bone that forms the birth canal

15. is a large triangular-shaped bone that lies in the upper back

16. are the long curved bones which form the rib cage, part of the axial skeleton

18. is a long bone that is crucial for locomotive function of dogs and cats