1) In birds, the _____, or bastard wing, is the name given to the first digit of the forelimb, while the _____ is the name given to the first digit of the foot.

2) Name the skeletal structure that surrounds the eyes of birds that function as points of attachments for muscles of accommodation.

3) In the bird, the cranium is formed via a fusion of five roofing bones. Name three of these bones.

4) The sternum of the bird is broad with an exaggerated _____, which is the site of muscle attachment for the robust chest muscles needed for flight.

5) Match the following mammalian teeth to their form and function:
   ___ Incisors   A. Conical, piercing and holding
   ___ Canines   B. Bladelike, shearing meat and cracking bone
   ___ Molars/Premolars   C. Bladelike, Nipping pieces of food
   ___ Carnassials   D. Flat or bladelike, chewing

6) The _____ is an unpaired cranial bone entirely associated with the nasal cavity. The bulk of this structure is filled with scrolled, thin plates of bone that fill the nasal cavity.

7) The _____ bone forms the lateral boundary of the eye orbit. The large process of this bone forms an arching cheek prominence unique in mammals.

8) On the posterior end of the mammalian skull, there are two prominent structures: the _____ where the atlas (first vertebra) articulates, and the _____ which is a large opening that marks the site of transition from brain to spinal cord as the central nervous system enters the vertebral canal.

WORD BANK

accessory processes	diphyodont	mandibular fossa	pterylae	vertebral canal
acetabulum	dorsum sellae	manubrium	pubis	vertebral ribs
alisphenoid	ethmoid	masseteric fossa	puboischial foramen	vertebrochondral
alula	ethmoturbinates	mastoid process	pygostyle	vertebrosternal
alveolar foramina	eustachian tube	maxilla	quadrate	vomer
alveolar process	external auditory meatus	maxilloturbinate	quadratojugal	wing
angular	external nares	mental formina	rachis	xiphisternum
anterior palatine formina	femer	mesethmoid	radiale	xiphoid process
appendicular division	fenestra cochleae	middle ear cavity	radius	zygomatic
appendicular fossa	fenestra vestibuli	molar	ramus	
articular facet	fibula	nasal	remigeal mounds	
atlantal foramen	floating rib	nasal cavity	remiges	
atlas	foramen magnum	nasolacrimal canal	rhamphotheca	
auditory tube opening	foramen ovale	nasomaxillary	sacral vertebrae	
axial division	foramen rotundum	nictitating membrane	saggital crest	
barbules	frontal	obturator foramen	sagittal	
basioccipital	furcular	occipital	sclerotic ring	
basipterigoid process	hallux	occipital condyle	scutellate pattern	
basisphenoid	hamulus	odontoid process	secondary feathers	
beak	head	olecranon process	sella turcia	
bony struts	horizontal plates	olfactory fossa	shenoidal sinus	
calamus	humerus	optic foramen	sphenofrontal	
canine	hypoglossal canal	orbital fissure	sphenoid	
capitulum	ilioishial foramen	orbital process	sphenopalatine foramen	
carina	ilium	palatine	spinous process	
carnassials	incisive ducts	palatine process	squamosal	
carpometacarpus	incus	parietal	stapes	
caudal vertebrae	infraorbital foramen	patella	sternebrae	
centrum	innominate	pedicles	sternum	
cerebellar fossa	inscisor	pelvis	stylomastoid foramen	
cerebral fossa	intermandibular symphysi	perpendicular plate	surangular	
cervical	intermaxillary	petrous	synarthoric joints	
chiasmic groove	internal auditory meatus	phalanges	synsacrum	
claw	interparietal	pleurapophysis	tarsometatarsus	
cloacal aperture	intertarsal joint	polyphyodont	temporal	
condyloid	intervertebral discs	postmandibular process	tentorium	
contour feathers	ischium	postorbital ligament	tertiaries	
coronal	jugal	postorbital process	tibiotarsus	
coronoid fossa	keel	postzygapophyes	tuberculum	
corua	lacrimal	prefrontal	tuberculum sellae	
coverts	lambdoidal	premaxilla	turbinate	
cribriform plate	laminae	premolar	tympanic	
demifacet	lumbar vertebrae	presphenoid	ulna	
dens	malleus	prezygapophyses	ulnare	
dentary	mammillary processes	primary feathers	uncinate process	
diastema	mandible	pterygoid	uropygial gland	
digits	mandibular foramen	pterygoid process	vanes	