

LORDOSIS—Anterior curvature.  
 SCOLIOSIS—Lateral curvature.  
 ROTATORY—Twisted curvature.  
 CHARACTERISTIC—That particular feature in an object which gives it its character, such as, color, shape, size, etc.  
 ODONTOID—Tooth-like.  
 FACET—An indentation, a slightly hollowed out surface.  
 BIFID—Forked, cleft.  
 CENTRUM—Body, main portion.  
 NEURAL—Pertaining to nerves.  
 PEDICLES—Little feet.  
 LAMINAE—Plates or layers.  
 FORAMEN—FORAMINA—Opening, openings (windows).  
 NEURAPOPHYSIS—Any process of bone forming the neural canal; generally applied to the spinous process.  
 PARAPOPHYSIS—Transverse process of vertebrae.  
 ARTICULAR—Parts which come together, as in a joint.  
 ZYGOPOPHYSES—Articular processes.  
 INTERVERTBRAL—Between vertebrae.  
 TUBERCLE—A small eminence on a bone or other tissue.  
 RUDIMENTARY—Imperfectly developed; showing only a commencement.  
 MANDIBLE—Lower jaw.  
 MASTOID—Nipple-like.  
 ULTIMATELY—In the end.  
 MAGNUM—Largest.  
 SUSPENSORUM—Suspending or supporting.  
 CRUCIFORM—Cross-shape.  
 SACRUM—Sacred bone; supposed at one time to have been the habitat of the soul.  
 TRIANGULAR—Three cornered.  
 PRIMEVAL—First, original.  
 PROMONTORY—A projecting eminence, the broad, uppermost part of sacrum.  
 AURICULAR—Ear-shaped.  
 ADAPTATION—The process of conforming to surroundings and circumstances.  
 COMPENSATION—The process of equalization; making a loss good.  
 INTERSEGMENTAL—In between segments.