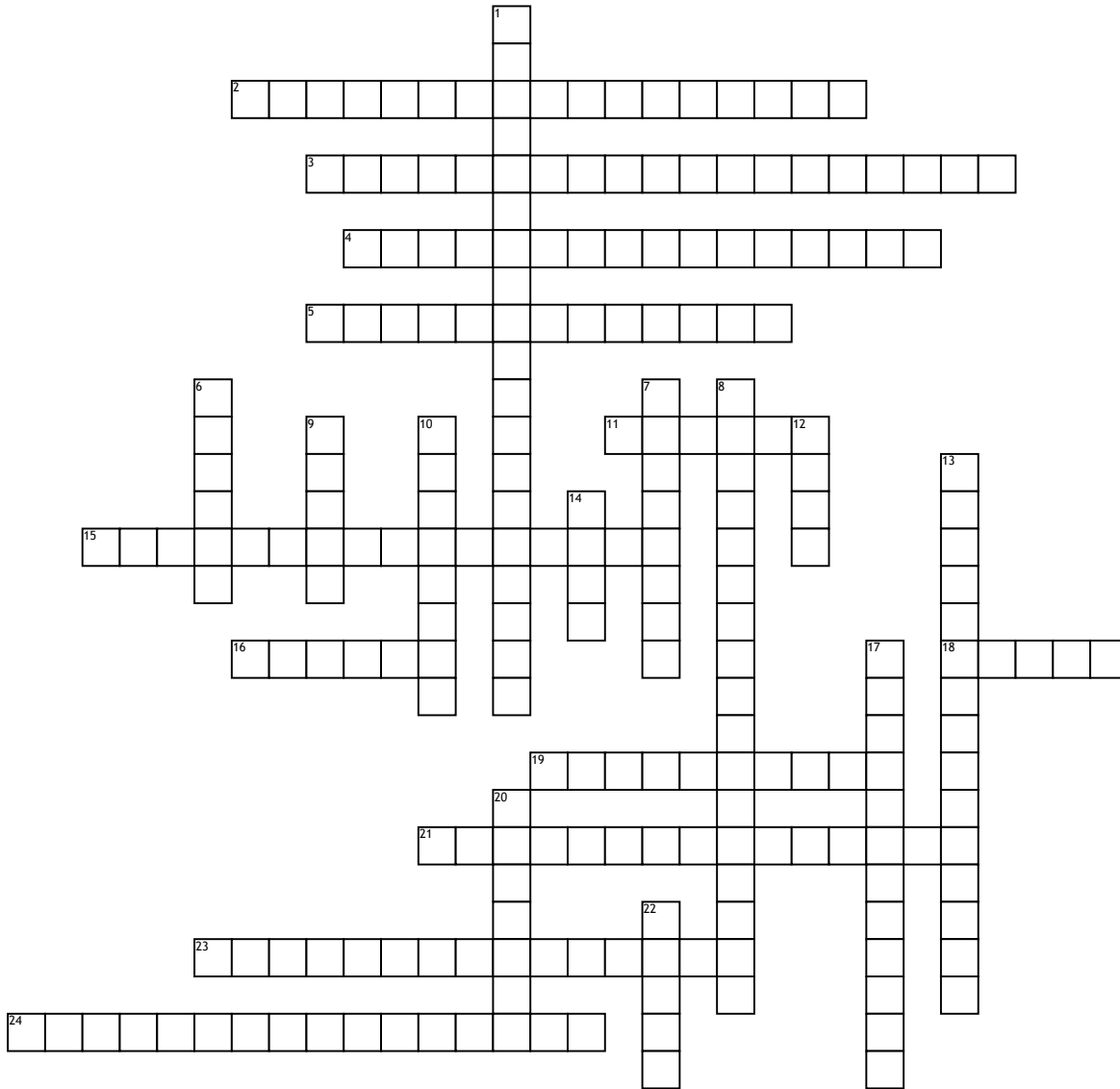


Hindlimb bony landmarks



Across

2. Paired small bones located on the plantar aspect of the MTP joint.
 3. Thick caudolateral bony protrusion that serves as the origin of attachment for the semimembranosus and semitendinosus.
 4. Point of insertion of the iliopsoas muscle.
 5. Bone of insertion of the deep digital flexor tendon.
 11. Final bone within the distal row of tarsal bones.
 15. Point of insertion of the patellar ligament.
 16. Slender, minor/non-weight-bearing long bone of the distolateral hindlimb.
 18. Tarsal bone featuring a smooth groove for articulation with the tibia.

19. The entire length of the ventral iliac spine.
 21. Site of articulation for the teres ligament on the pelvis.
 23. Smooth surface bordered by two vertical ridges located on the cranio-distal aspect of the femur.
 24. Distal extremity of the fibula that features attachment of the lateral digital extensor muscle.

Down

1. Point of attachment for the extensor muscles of the hock.
 6. Most proximal bone of the hindlimb.
 7. Paired and flat articular surfaces of the proximal tibia.
 8. Point of insertion of the middle and deep gluteal muscles.

9. Final metatarsal bone.
 10. Sesamoid bones embedded within the tendons of origin of the gastrocnemius muscles caudal to the stifle.
 12. Proximal portion of the femur enabling articulation with the pelvis.
 13. Point of insertion for the superficial gluteal muscle.
 14. Wide, concave, cranial portion of the ilium that features attachment of the gluteal muscles and tensor fasciae latae.
 17. The entire length of the dorsal iliac spine.
 20. Largest bone within the middle row of tarsal bones.
 22. Site of attachment for the teres ligament on the femur.