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Humerus labeling sample

A complete lesson from the Anatomy Labeling Companion

This seven-page sample includes this guide, two named references, two blank practice pages and two explained answer pages. The front and back views show the same left humerus; enlarged details repeat the drawing.

1. Study the named references on PDF pages 2 and 3. Follow each numbered pointer to its landmark.

2. Put the references aside. Write the names on the blank versions on PDF pages 4 and 5. Numbers match across the two views.

3. Check the explanations on PDF pages 6 and 7. For a missed label, find the landmark on the drawing and read its description. Revisit the blank versions in a later session.

The original book numbers remain at the top of the extracted pages. Use the sequential PDF page numbers above for this sample.

US Letter. Print at actual size on Letter paper, or use Fit and inspect the preview for another paper size. This file is not a fillable form.

Schematic illustrations created with AI assistance and edited for study. This sample covers selected landmarks, not every structure of the humerus. Personal study use; redistribution, resale and classroom distribution are not included.

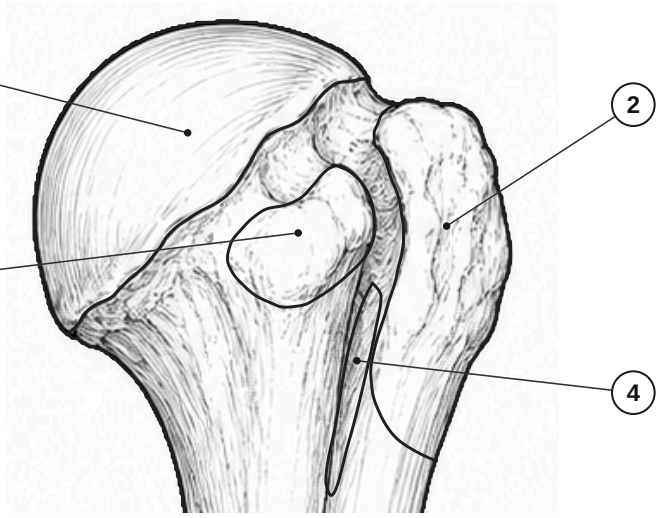
More free practice and current study packs: atlaslibrary.org/pages/start

The humerus, from the front

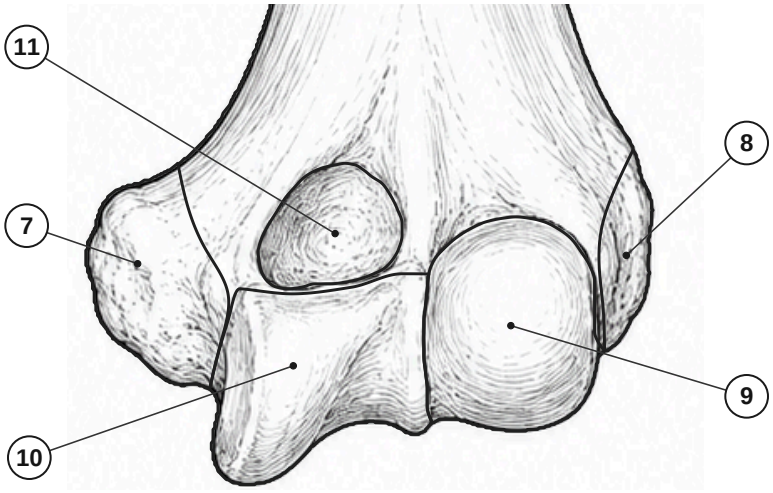
LEFT HUMERUS / ANTERIOR VIEW

Study each numbered landmark using the names below. Matching numbers identify the same feature across views.

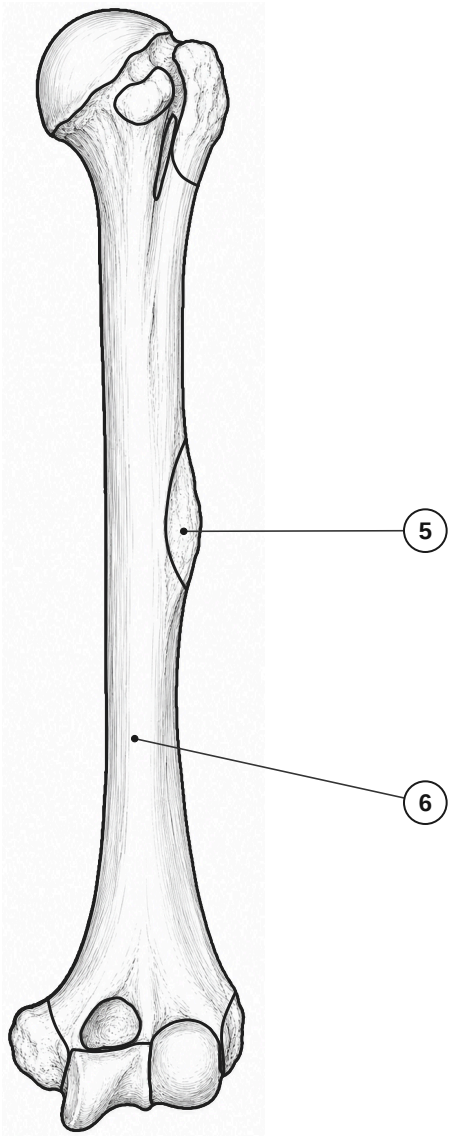
PROXIMAL DETAIL



DISTAL DETAIL



WHOLE BONE



1	Head	**7**	Medial epicondyle
2	Greater tubercle	**8**	Lateral epicondyle
3	Lesser tubercle	**9**	Capitulum
4	Intertubercular groove	**10**	Trochlea
5	Deltoid tuberosity	**11**	Coronoid fossa
6	Shaft		

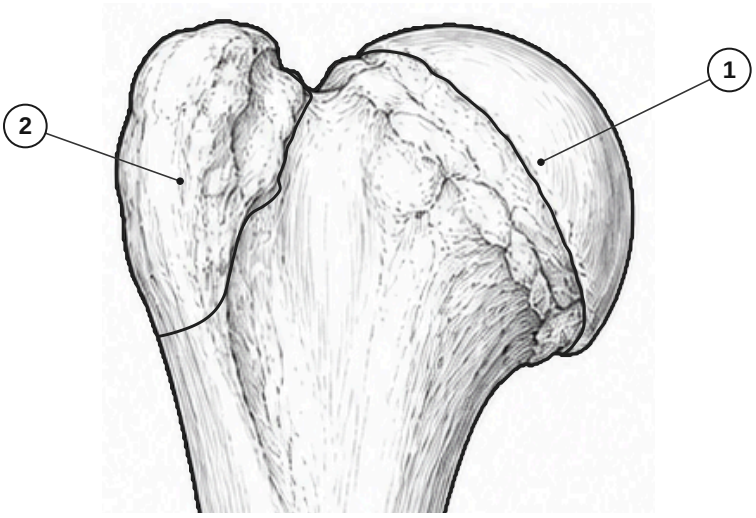
References: H. V. Carter, Gray plates 207-208; Gray's Anatomy.

The humerus, from the back

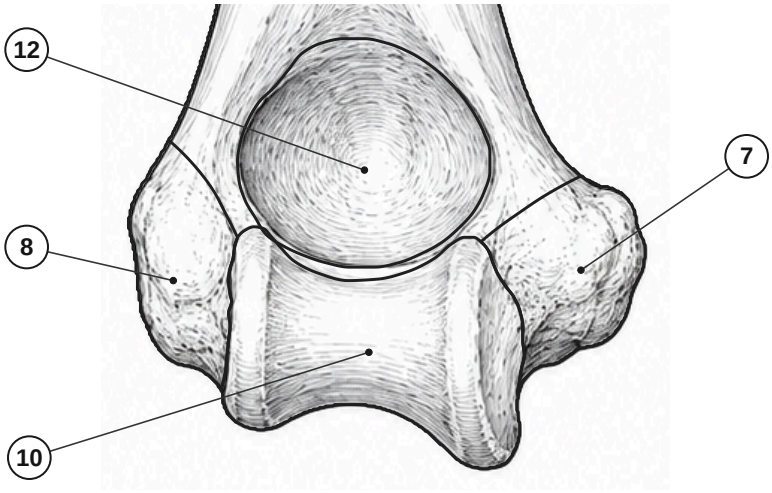
LEFT HUMERUS / POSTERIOR VIEW

Study each numbered landmark using the names below. Matching numbers identify the same feature across views.

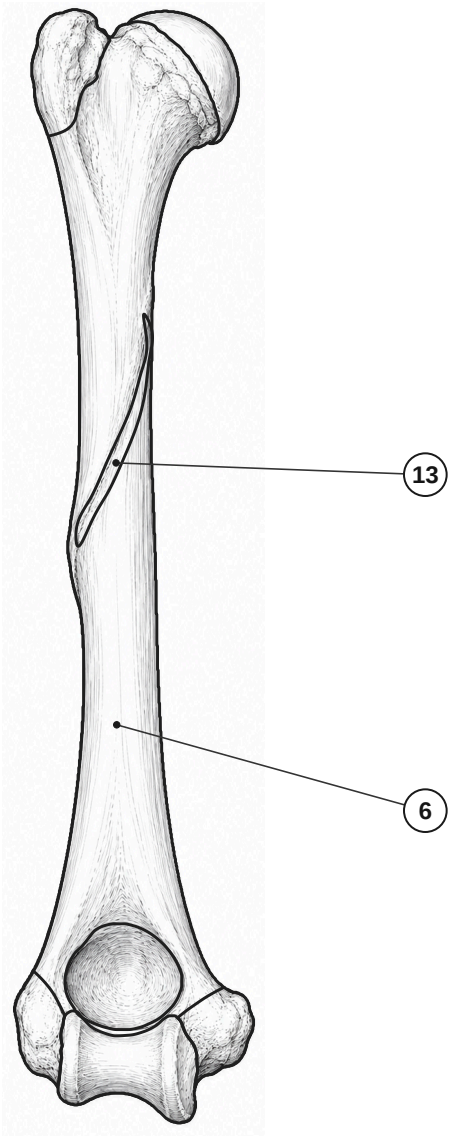
PROXIMAL DETAIL



DISTAL DETAIL



WHOLE BONE



1	Head	**8**	Lateral epicondyle
2	Greater tubercle	**10**	Trochlea
6	Shaft	**12**	Olecranon fossa
7	Medial epicondyle	**13**	Radial groove

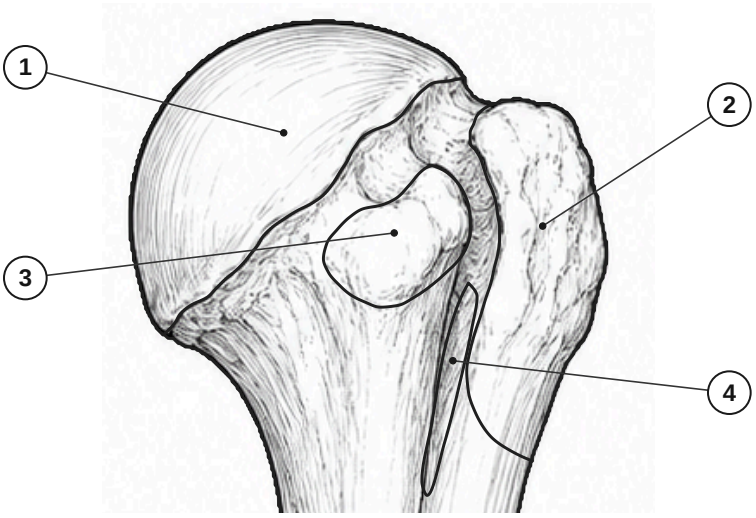
References: H. V. Carter, Gray plates 207-208; Gray's Anatomy.

The humerus, from the front

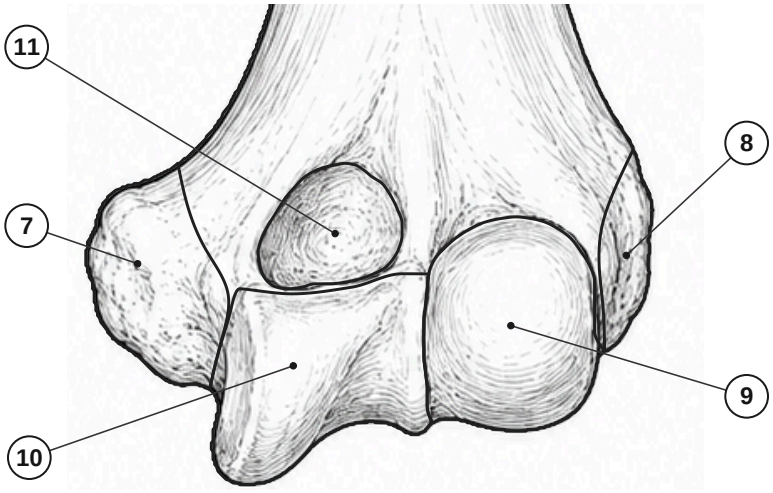
LEFT HUMERUS / ANTERIOR VIEW

Name each numbered landmark with the study references closed. Matching numbers identify the same feature across views.

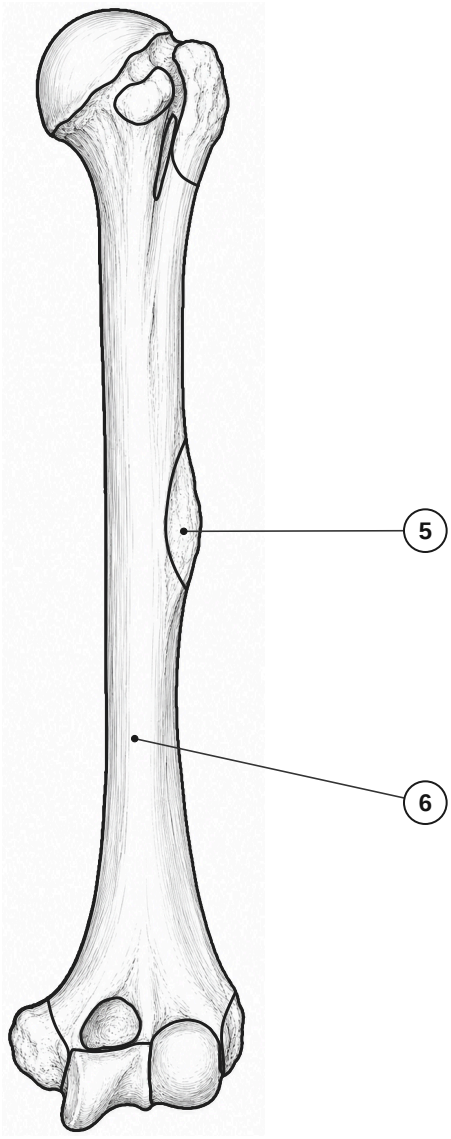
PROXIMAL DETAIL



DISTAL DETAIL



WHOLE BONE



1 _____ **7** _____

2 _____ **8** _____

3 _____ **9** _____

4 _____ **10** _____

5 _____ **11** _____

6 _____

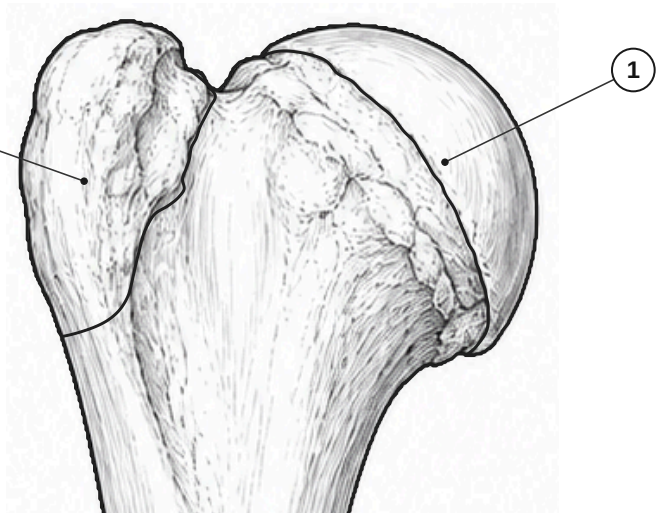
References: H. V. Carter, Gray plates 207-208; Gray's Anatomy.

The humerus, from the back

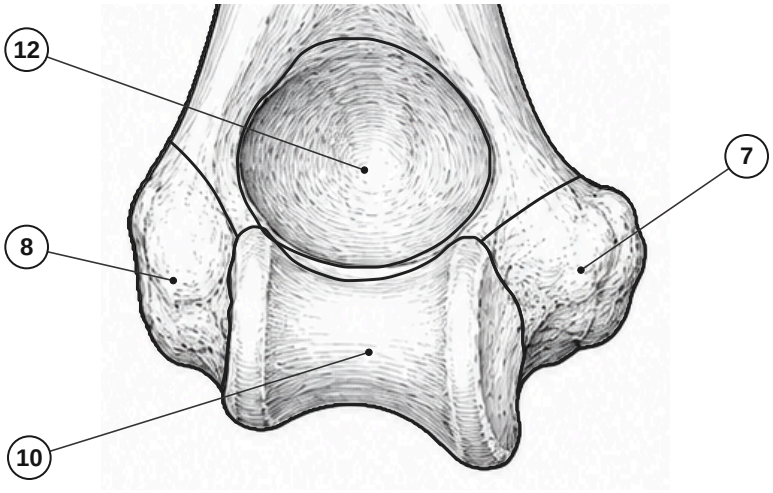
LEFT HUMERUS / POSTERIOR VIEW

Name each numbered landmark with the study references closed. Matching numbers identify the same feature across views.

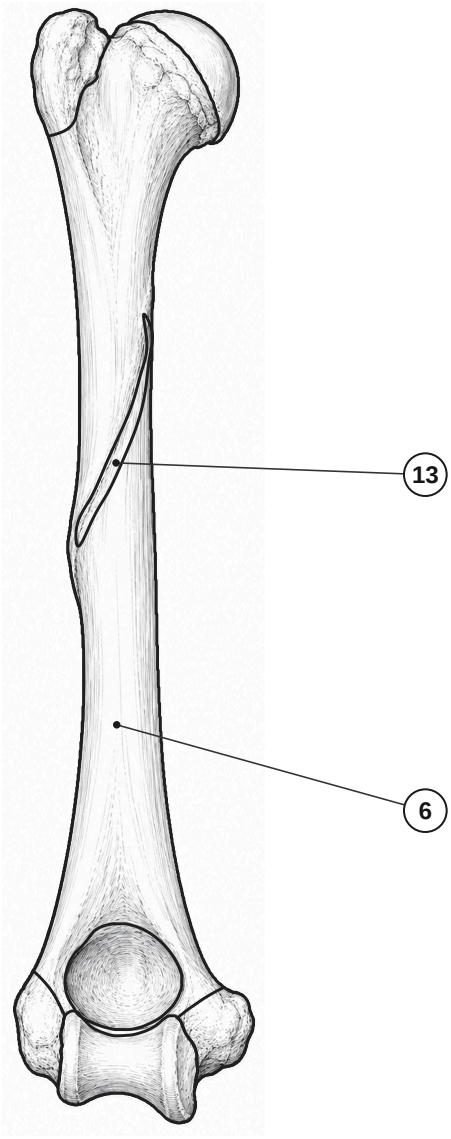
PROXIMAL DETAIL



DISTAL DETAIL



WHOLE BONE



1		**8**	
2		**10**	
6		**12**	
7		**13**	

References: H. V. Carter, Gray plates 207-208; Gray's Anatomy.

The humerus / Answer key

PROXIMAL END AND SHAFT

1. Head

The rounded head articulates with the glenoid cavity of the scapula. Its margin is bordered by the anatomical neck.

2. Greater tubercle

The greater tubercle is the lateral proximal prominence. Supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor attach to its facets.

3. Lesser tubercle

The lesser tubercle projects anteriorly and receives the subscapularis tendon.

4. Intertubercular groove

The intertubercular groove lies between the tubercles and carries the tendon of the long head of biceps brachii.

5. Deltoid tuberosity

The deltoid inserts on this rough lateral shaft prominence. Follow its full projecting contour.

6. Shaft

The shaft connects the proximal and distal ends. Color its remaining field around the smaller numbered regions.

The surgical neck is the narrowing below the tubercles. It is a region of the bone, not a separate joint seam. Pectoralis major, latissimus dorsi, and teres major attach along the groove and its lips.

References: H. V. Carter, Gray plates 207-208; Gray's Anatomy.

The humerus / Answer key

DISTAL END AND POSTERIOR GROOVE

7. Medial epicondyle

The medial epicondyle is the larger medial projection at the elbow. It provides attachment for several forearm flexors.

8. Lateral epicondyle

The lateral epicondyle is the smaller lateral projection. Several forearm extensors attach here.

9. Capitulum

The capitulum is the rounded lateral articular surface that meets the head of the radius.

10. Trochlea

The trochlea is the medial pulley-shaped articular surface that meets the ulna. It continues around the distal end.

11. Coronoid fossa

The coronoid fossa is the anterior depression above the trochlea. It receives the ulnar coronoid process when the elbow bends.

12. Olecranon fossa

The olecranon fossa is the large posterior depression above the trochlea. It receives the olecranon when the elbow straightens.

13. Radial groove

The radial groove runs obliquely across the posterior shaft. The radial nerve and deep artery of the arm pass along it.

The smaller radial fossa lies above the capitulum but is weakly defined in this drawing. No separate hole is indicated. Some coloring boundaries complete relief areas in continuous bone; they do not define exact tendon footprints.

References: H. V. Carter, Gray plates 207-208; Gray's Anatomy.