

The coccygeal cornua are superior projections arising from the base of the coccyx for articulation with the sacral cornua. They are equivalent to the pedicles and superior articular processes of other vertebrae.

The interval between the fifth sacral vertebral body and the sacral and coccygeal cornua on each side represents the intervertebral foramina between the fifth sacral and first coccygeal segments. The foramina transmit the fifth sacral spinal nerves. The transverse processes of the first coccygeal vertebra may articulate with the inferior lateral angle of the sacrum, creating a fifth pair of sacral foramina.