

The first coccygeal vertebra may be separate. The bone is directed antero-inferiorly, its superior surface bears an oval articular facet for articulation with the apex of the sacrum via the sacrococcygeal intervertebral disc. At the postero-lateral aspect of this facet are two processes, the coccygeal cornua. These project upwards to articulate with the sacral cornua.

The first coccygeal vertebra gives attachment to the sacrotuberous and sacrospinous ligaments, as well as **gluteus maximus**. Its pelvic surface faces antero-superiorly and the dorsal surface postero-inferiorly. The pelvic surface provides attachment for levator ani centrally and coccygeus laterally.