

Name _____

Section _____

ANT 3514 – Introduction to Biological Anthropology
Primate Behavior and Comparative Anatomy
Lab 2, Week of 5/22/2006

Station 1: Identification

Using the skulls and pictures provided, circle which monkey is platyrrhine and which is catarrhine. Give at least one morphological (cranial or post-cranial) reason for each:

Platyrrhine primate: A B reason: _____

Catarrhine primate: A B reason: _____

Station 2: Locomotion

Name two skeletal characteristics unique to each of these modes of locomotion:

Leaper

1. _____ 2. _____

Arboreal Quadruped

1. _____ 2. _____

Suspensory Brachiator

1. _____ 2. _____

Station 3: Primate classification and character traits

Primates are classified in different ways. Complete the following tables illustrating some of the classifications and differentiating characteristics of each.

	Strepsirhine	Haplorhine
Rhinarium		
Dental specialization		
Morphology of mandible	2-part mandible (unfused)	Single (fused) mandible
Eye placement		
Eye socket morphology	Postorbital bar – eye surrounded by a complete bony ring (zygomatic bone + frontal bones)	Postorbital closure – eye lies within bony cup (postorbital bar + postorbital plate)
Muzzle		

The Haplorhine primates can further be divided into these two infraorders:

	Platyrrhine (New World monkeys)	Catarrhine (Old World monkeys, apes)
Nostrils		
Dental Formula		
# of premolars (total)		
Tail -present? -prehensile?		

