

In taxonomy, primates are divided into two major groups: the Prosimians and the Anthropoids. Prosimians (lemurs, lorises, and tarsiers) are a diverse group of primates that appear to retain more primitive features compared to Anthropoids (monkeys, apes and humans).

Several unique characteristics separate prosimians from anthropoids including the presence of a post orbital bar (i.e. lack of postorbital closure), a rhinarium (i.e. wet nose), relatively longer snout, and relatively smaller brain compared to body size. Other specialized features include a 2.1.3.3. dental formula, the presence of a tooth comb and a grooming claw on the second digit of the foot. Tarsiers show a combination of prosimian and anthropoid features, and are sometimes categorized into a different phyletic classification that uses the suborder Haplorhini.

Most prosimians have large eyes and are nocturnal. Although fossils prosimians have been found in North America and Europe, living prosimians are typically found in the tropical environments of African and Asia, though five of the eight living taxonomic families live exclusively in Madagascar.

Instructions for Printing Puzzle:

1. Print this page on white 8 ½" x 11" heavy cardstock, although regular printer paper will also work. Using a higher printing resolution will improve the quality of the images.
2. Cut each puzzle piece along the black lines provided.
3. Mix up the pieces, then try to reassemble by matching up the correct part of the skulls. Remember that you can rotate the puzzle pieces.
4. Have fun and learn!

This puzzle contains the species (not to scale):



Lesser Bushbaby
(*Galago senegalensis*)



Ruffed Lemur
(*Varecia variegata*)



Slow Loris
(*Nycticebus coucang*
coucang)



Tarsier
(*Tarsius bancanus*
borneanus)

