

In taxonomy, primates are divided into two major groups; the Prosimians and the Anthropoids. Anthropoids (e.g., monkeys, apes, and humans) are primates that appear to have more derived (i.e., new) features when compared to prosimians (e.g., lemurs, lorises, and tarsiers).

There are several unique characteristics that separate all anthropoids from all prosimians, including a fused (single) frontal bone, complete postorbital closure (meaning the eye socket is completely enclosed with bone), relatively short snout, and a comparatively larger brain. Other specialized features include a 2.1.2.3 or 2.1.3.3 dental formula, a hypocone on the upper molars, nails instead of claws, and the absence of a grooming claw.

The Anthropoid Suborder includes human, the only habitually bipedal primate (i.e., walks and runs on two legs on a regular basis). Most anthropoids live in the wooded tropical environments of Africa and Asia, except for humans which live in all types of environments.

#### 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):



Baboon  
(*Papio hamadryus anubis*)



Chimpanzee  
(*Pan troglodytes*)



Common Marmoset  
(*Callitrix jacchus*)



Squirrel Monkey  
(*Saimiri oerstedii*)

