Comparative anatomical study of forearm and hand nerves of *Cebus libidinosus*

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The *Cebus* genus features the largest geographical distribution among neotropical primate species, is observed from Colombia and Venezuela all the way to northern Argentina, inhabits tropical, subtropical and riverside forests, as well as savannah and semi-arid regions in Brazil. Cognitive and very skilled, they display an immense capacity to handle tools for obtaining food and amusement, and such activities are observed in both captivity and in the wild. Such aspects justify the choice of the *Cebus* monkey for anatomical and behavioral studies. These animals show social habits of food division among members of the group, similarly to humans and chimpanzees. Knowledge of their macroscopic internal structure will provide data for histological and biochemical studies, as well as aiding in ethological studies and the preservation of the species. Ours studies are considering the anatomy of thoracic members to justify the manual abilities of these primates, extensively studied in modern literature. We propused study the forearm and hand nervous and comparative with baboons, chimpanzees and humans data found in literature. In this study, 7 *Cebus libidinosus* (RYLANDS et al., 2000) monkeys were used (1 females and 6 males), all healthy adults, with deviations as for size and age. They were provided by Ibama (Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources), from the city of Sete Lagoas, Minas Gerais State in 1970, and housed at the anatomy collection of the Federal University of Goiás (UFG). All animals were prepped with injections of Neoprene 601A latex (DuPont) on the femoral artery. The animals were carefully dissected using the naked eye or with the aid of 10x stereoscopic magnification. Were studied the radial, ulnar and median nervous and yours branches in forearm and hand. The emergence in forearm of radial and median nervous to *Cebus* is quite different rather than humans, chimpanzees and baboons. The trajectory of nervous from elbow to hand, distribution of manly branches and muscular enervation are more similar to humans and chimpanzees, but the ulnar separation of branches of ulnar nervous is more distally in *Cebus*. In conclusions, the morphologic aspects of studied nervous in *Cebus* are more similar to chimpanzees and humans rather than baboons.

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