

## Source and distribution of the lumbosacral plexus in spix's yellow-toothed cavy (*Galea spixii spixii*)

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The Spix's Yellow-toothed Cavy (*Galea spixii spixii*) found in northeast from Brazil, is a rodent belonging to the caviidae family which live in groups in the swamps and proximities of the humid forests, making galleries, resembling the external characteristics to the Rock Cavy. Data in relationship to origin and distribution of the nerves originating from of Lumbosacral Plexus, target of this work, indicates not only indispensable knowledge for development of the compared anatomy of wild and domestic animals, in peculiar of the mammals of the fauna of the Semi-arid Northeasterner, as well as, fundamental subsidy for those that already use the spix's yellow-toothed cavy in laboratory researches. In this work 20 spix's yellow-toothed cavy was used, 10 males and 10 females, which came to death for natural causes, coming of the Center of Multiplication of Wild Animals (CEMAS/UFERSA). The animals were conserved within of formaldehyde solution (formol-10%), dissected until the exhibition of the whole plexus and simultaneously soaked into hydrogen peroxide to 20 volumes staying for 12 hours, making possible the clarification process of the same ones and facilitating the visualization. The Lumbosacral plexus's origin was classified in four types, the type II (L5, L6, L7, S1, S2, S3) the most frequent, appearing in 13 animals (65%); the type III (L5, L6, L7, S1, S2) was present in six animals (30%); and the type I in one animal (5%). The femoral nerve originated of ventral branches emerged directly from L5L6 in 16 Spix's Yellow-toothed Cavy (80%); obturator nerve from L5L6 in 11 animals (55%); ischiatic nerve from L6L7S1 in 12 animals (60%); cranial gluteal nerve arose in 14 animals (70%) from L7; gluteal nerve in 9 (45%) from L7S1; and the pudendal nerve received contributions for your formation emerged directly from S2S3 in 10 (50%) of the cases. The Lumbosacral Plexus of the spix's yellow-toothed cavy presented frequent anatomical variations in relationship to origin of the nerves that composes it. This was arisen from communications among the ventral branches of the spinal nerves that emerge of the last three lumbar vertebrae and the first three sacral.