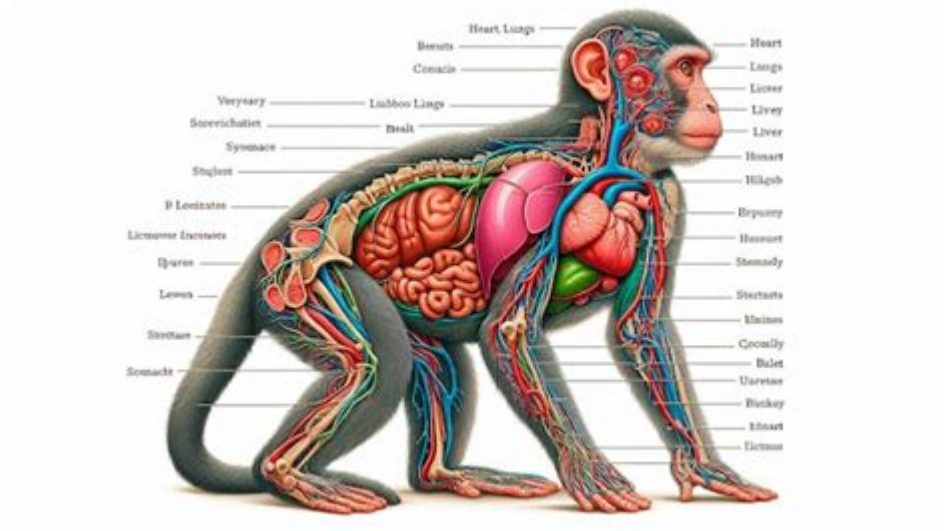
Anatomy Of A Monkey



Anatomy of a Monkey: A Primate's Physical Marvel

Introduction:

Ever wondered what makes a monkey a monkey? Beyond their playful antics and expressive faces, these fascinating primates possess a complex and highly evolved anatomy perfectly adapted to their arboreal lifestyles and diverse environments. This comprehensive guide delves into the intricate details of monkey anatomy, exploring their skeletal structure, muscular systems, digestive processes, and sensory capabilities. Prepare to be amazed by the ingenious design of these remarkable creatures. We'll cover everything from their nimble hands and feet to their sharp vision and sophisticated brains, providing a detailed and engaging look at the anatomy of a monkey.

Skeletal System: Built for the Trees

The skeletal system of a monkey is a masterpiece of evolutionary engineering, optimized for agility and climbing. Their limb structure is particularly noteworthy. Monkeys possess long, slender limbs with highly flexible joints, allowing for remarkable dexterity and range of motion in their arms and legs.

Hands and Feet:

Perhaps the most striking features are their hands and feet. Unlike humans, monkeys possess five fingers and five toes, each equipped with opposable thumbs and big toes. This opposable arrangement allows for a powerful grip, essential for navigating branches and manipulating objects. The fingernails (rather than claws) further aid in gripping. The specific shape and size of these digits vary significantly across different monkey species, reflecting their unique ecological niches.

Spine and Posture:

The spinal column is also highly adaptable, providing flexibility needed for swinging through trees. Most monkeys exhibit a more upright posture than many other primates, contributing to their agility and balance. The rib cage is relatively broad, aiding in efficient respiration during periods of high activity.

Muscular System: Power and Precision

A monkey's muscular system is closely intertwined with its skeletal structure, enabling powerful movements and precise control. They possess strong forelimb muscles, crucial for swinging and climbing. Their leg muscles provide the power for leaping and climbing, while their shoulder and back muscles are highly developed for stability and balance during arboreal locomotion. The hand and finger muscles show exceptional finesse, enabling tasks from foraging to grooming. Different monkey species exhibit varying muscle mass distributions based on their specific locomotion and dietary needs.

Digestive System: A Varied Diet

The digestive system of monkeys varies widely depending on their diet. Some are primarily frugivores, consuming mainly fruits, while others are folivores, relying on leaves. Still others are omnivores, incorporating insects, small animals, and other plant material into their diet. These dietary differences are reflected in the length and structure of their digestive tracts. For instance, folivores typically have longer intestines to facilitate the digestion of tough plant matter. Specialized enzymes aid in the breakdown of different food components, ensuring efficient nutrient absorption.

Sensory Systems: A World Perceived

Monkeys rely on a range of sensory inputs to navigate their environment and interact with their

social groups. Their vision is exceptional, with many species possessing trichromatic color vision (allowing them to see a wider range of colors than humans). This is crucial for detecting ripe fruit and navigating the complex canopy. Their sense of smell plays a vital role in communication and social interactions, particularly in identifying mates and detecting predators. Their hearing is also well-developed, allowing them to communicate through vocalizations and detect sounds in their surroundings. Touch is highly sensitive, especially in their hands and feet, aiding in their intricate manipulation of objects and their arboreal locomotion.

Brain and Intelligence:

Monkeys possess relatively large brains compared to their body size, reflecting their complex social structures and behavioral repertoire. The cerebral cortex, responsible for higher cognitive functions, is particularly well-developed, contributing to their problem-solving skills, social intelligence, and capacity for learning. Different areas of the brain are specialized for various tasks, including visual processing, motor control, and social cognition. The study of primate brains provides valuable insights into human brain evolution and cognitive development.

Conclusion:

The anatomy of a monkey is a testament to the power of natural selection. Their highly specialized skeletal, muscular, digestive, and sensory systems work in concert, allowing them to thrive in diverse environments. Understanding their anatomy provides not only a deeper appreciation for these remarkable creatures but also offers valuable insights into the principles of evolutionary biology and primate evolution. Further research continues to unravel the intricacies of monkey anatomy and its role in their ecological success.

FAQs:

1. What is the biggest difference between monkey and ape anatomy? A key difference lies in the presence of a tail in most monkeys, which apes lack. Monkeys also generally have smaller brain sizes relative to body size compared to apes.

2. How do monkey skeletons differ from human skeletons? Monkey skeletons are more adapted for arboreal locomotion, with longer limbs, more flexible joints, and opposable thumbs and big toes. Humans have a more upright posture and a differently structured pelvis.

3. Do all monkeys have the same digestive system? No. The digestive system varies based on diet; frugivores have different digestive tracts than folivores or omnivores.

4. How does a monkey's vision compare to human vision? Many monkey species have trichromatic color vision, similar to humans, but their visual acuity and depth perception may differ based on their arboreal lifestyle.

5. What role does grooming play in monkey social structure? Grooming is crucial for social bonding, hygiene, and parasite removal within monkey troops. It reinforces social hierarchies and strengthens relationships.

anatomy of a monkey: Primate Anatomy Friderun Ankel-Simons, 2010-07-27 Primate Anatomy is unlike ay other work on primates: it systematically reviews the biology of all living primates, including humans. It describes their bio-geographical information and provides crucial data pertaining to their body size, fur coloration external distinguishing features, habitat and basic life strategies. Now in its third edition, Primate Anatomy discusses species that are new to science since the last edition with details concerning anatomical features among primates that were re-discovered. New research in molecular primatology is also included due to recent relevant findings in molecular biology in accordance with new technology. The basics of biological taxonomy are introduced, along with photographs of all major groups. Important new and controversal issues make this edition key for every primatologists, anthropologist, and anatomist. - Offers up-to-date reviews of molecular primatology and primate genomics - Concentrates on living primates and their overall biology - Discusses the genetic connection of function where known - Introduces primate genomics for the first time in a textbook - Provides instructive and comprehensive review tables - Includes many unique, novel and easily understandable illustrations

anatomy of a monkey: Primate Anatomy Friderun Ankel-Simons, 2000 This work reviews the biology of all living primates, including humans. It provides a taxonomic list of all living genera and species which are described with respect to their adaptation in various environmental and geographic habitats.

anatomy of a monkey: Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology , 2019-03-13 Knowledge of veterinary anatomy and physiology is essential for veterinary professionals and researchers. The chapters reflect the diverse and dynamic research being undertaken in a variety of different species throughout the world. Whether the animals have roles in food security, agriculture, or as companion, wild, or working animals, the lessons we learn impact on many areas of the profession. This book highlights research ranging from the cardiovascular and musculoskeletal systems, prostate and hoof, through to histopathology, imaging, and molecular techniques. It investigates both healthy and pathological conditions at differing stages of life. The importance of each cell and tissue through to the whole organism is explored alongside the methodologies used to understand these vital structures and functions.

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anatomy of a monkey: Journal of Neural Transmission , 1974

anatomy of a monkey: *The Parietal Cortex of Monkey and Man* J. Hyvärinen, 2012-12-06 An invitation from the Editors to contribute to 'Studies of Brain Functions' with a monograph on the parietal lobe of fers me an opportunity to present in a concentrated form my studies on this part of the brain from a period of some what over a decade. The parietal lobe, notably its posterior part, is a very complex neural system whose functions I have been able to study only superficially and without ex tensive coverage of all its parts. Therefore I did not want to limit myself entirely to my own work but found the task of writing more interesti'ng by including sections reviewing rel evant literature. Thus Chapter III dealing with the primary somatosensory cortex and Chapters IX, X, and XI concerning area 7 describe work done in my laboratory. Chapter VIII describes microelectrode work

on area 7 and covers both the work of my group and that of others working on this area. Chapters II and IV to VII are based on closely related anatomical, physiological and clinical studies performed by others, and Chapter XII is a personal attempt at a synthesis of the functions of the parietal lobe. Thus this monograph is neither a strict review of all important works on the parietal lobe nor is it limited only to my own studies and those of my collaborators. Instead it attempts to be a balanced ex position of both aspects promoting, hopefully, a synthetic view of the primate parietal lobe.

anatomy of a monkey: The Rhesus Monkey Geoffrey Howard Bourne, 1975

anatomy of a monkey: Primate Comparative Anatomy Daniel L. Gebo, 2014-10-13 Ideal for college and graduate courses, Gebo's book will appeal to researchers in the fields of mammalogy, primatology, anthropology, and paleontology.Included in this book are discussions of: Phylogeny; Adaptation; Body size; The wet- and dry-nosed primates; Bone biology; Musculoskeletal mechanics; Strepsirhine and haplorhine heads; Primate teeth and diets; Necks, backs, and tails; The pelvis and reproduction; Locomotion; Forelimbs and hindlimbs; Hands and feet; Grasping toes

anatomy of a monkey: Primate Adaptation and Evolution Bozzano G Luisa, 2013-10-22 Primate Adaptation and Evolutionis the only recent text published in this rapidly progressing field. It provides you with an extensive, current survey of the order Primates, both living and fossil. By combining information on primate anatomy, ecology, and behavior with the primate fossil record, this book enables students to study primates from all epochs as a single, viable group. It surveys major primate radiations throughout 65 million years, and provides equal treatment of both living and extinct species.ï Presents a summary of the primate fossilsï Reviews primate evolutionï Provides an introduction to the primate anatomyï Discusses the features that distinguish the living groups of primatesï Summarizes recent work on primate ecology

anatomy of a monkey: Association and Auditory Cortices Alan Peters, Edward G. Jones, 2013-12-01 This volume deals with some of the association areas of the cerebral cortex and with the auditory cortex. In the first chapter, by Deepak Pandya and Edward Yeterian, the general architectural features and connections of cortical associ ation areas are considered; as these authors point out, in primates the association areas take up a considerable portion of the total cortical surface. Indeed, it is the development of the association areas that accounts for the greatest differ ences between the brains of primate and non primate species, and these areas have long been viewed as crucial in the formation of higher cognitive and be havioral functions. In the following chapter, Irving Diamond, David Fitzpatrick, and James Sprague consider the question of whether the functions of the as sociation areas depend on projections from the sensory areas of the cortex. They use the visual cortex to examine this question and show that there is a great deal of difference between species in the amount of dependence, the differences being paralleled by variations in the manner in which the geniculate and pulvinar nuclei of the thalamus project to the striate and extra striate cortical areas. One of the more interesting and perhaps least understood of the association areas is the cingulate cortex, discussed by Brent Vogt. Cingulate cortex has been linked with emotion and with affective responses to pain, and in his chapter Vogt gives an account of its cytoarchitecture, connections, and functions.

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anatomy of a monkey: Monkeys Tom Jackson, 2021-11-02 With full captions explaining how each species act in a group, communicate, hunt and feed, and rear its young, Monkeys is a brilliant examination in 150 outstanding color photographs of these remarkable primates. As our closest relatives in the animal world, monkeys have always fascinated and amused humans in equal measure. Monkeys is an outstanding collection of photographs showing these complex, intelligent

animals in their natural habitat. Arranged in chapters covering anatomy, family, behavior, feeding, and young, Monkeys features a wide variety of monkeys and apes, including baboons, gorillas, Orang Utans, macaques, howler monkeys, spider monkeys, marmosets, gibbons, mandrills, and chimpanzees. The smallest monkey is the pygmy marmoset, which can be just 4.6 inches in length with a 6.8-inch tail and weighing just over 3.5 oz., while the massive Grauer's gorilla can weigh over 400 lbs.

anatomy of a monkey: New World Monkeys Alfred L. Rosenberger, 2020-09 This book is a broad synthesis of new world monkey evolution, integrating their unique evolutionary story into the bigger picture of primate evolution and Amazon biodiversity. Capsule For more than 30 million years, New World monkeys have inhabited the forests of South and Central America. Whether these primates originally came from Africa by rafting across the Atlantic or crossing overland from North America, they soon flourished. This book tells the story of these New World monkeys. Integrating data from fossil and living animals, it explores the evolution of the three major New World monkey lineages as well as how they fit into the broader story of primate evolution and Amazon biodiversity. After providing readers with necessary background in primate taxonomy and systematics, Rosenberger shows that the notion of adaptive zones is central to our understanding of primate evolution. The idea of adaptive zones can explain how radiations evolve, morphological adaptations appear, and communities form. From here, Rosenberger synthesizes what is known about New World monkeys' unique ecological adaptations, including those involving feeding and locomotion, as well as their social behaviour. The book's concluding chapters explore theories of how primates first arrived in South America and what their future looks like given the threat of extinction. Biography Internal Use Only Alfred L. Rosenberger is Professor Emeritus of Biological Anthropology at Brooklyn College. An expert on the origin and evolution of New World Monkeys, Rosenberger has contributed numerous articles in edited volumes and his work is published in journals such as Nature, Journal of Human Evolution and American Journal of Primatology . Audience The audience for this book is scholars and graduate students in biological/physical anthropolog and primatology, and to a lesser extent conservation biology, evolutionary biology, and behavioral ecology . Rationale - no copy text Other Relevant Info - no copy text--

anatomy of a monkey: An Atlas of Animal Anatomy for Artists W. Ellenberger, Francis A. Davis, 2013-06-03 Enlarged edition of a classic reference features clear directions for drawing horses, dogs, cats, lions, cattle, deer, and other creatures. Covers muscles, skeleton, and full external views. 288 illustrations.

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anatomy of a monkey: Food Acquisition and Processing in Primates David J. Chivers, Bernard A. Wood, Alan Bilsborough, 2013-03-09 This book results from a two-day symposium and three-day workshop held in Cambridge between March 22nd and March 26th 1982 and sponsored by the Primate Society of Great Britain and the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. More than 100 primatologists attended the symposium and some 35 were invited to participate in the workshop. Speakers from Prance, Germany, the Netherlands, South Africa and the U. S. A. , as weIl as the U. K. , were invited to contribute. In recent years feeling had strengthened that primatologists in Europe did not gather together sufficiently often. Distinctive tradit ions in primatology have developed in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy and the U. K. in particular, and it was feIt that attempts to blend them could only benefit primatology. Furthermore, studies of primate ecology, behaviour, anatomy, physiology and evolution have reached the points where further advances depend on inter-disciplinary collaboration. It was resolved to arrange a regular series of round table

discussions on primate biology in Europe at the biennial meeting of the German Society for Anthropology and Human Genetics in Heidel berg in September 1979, where Holger Preuschoft organised sessions on primate ecology and anatomy. In June 1980 Michel Sakka convened a most effective working group in Paris to discuss cranial morphology and evolution. In 1982 it was the turn of the U. K.

anatomy of a monkey: In the Light of Evolution National Academy of Sciences, 2014-05-19 Humans possess certain unique mental traits. Self-reflection, as well as ethic and aesthetic values, is among them, constituting an essential part of what we call the human condition. The human mental machinery led our species to have a self-awareness but, at the same time, a sense of justice, willing to punish unfair actions even if the consequences of such outrages harm our own interests. Also, we appreciate searching for novelties, listening to music, viewing beautiful pictures, or living in well-designed houses. But why is this so? What is the meaning of our tendency, among other particularities, to defend and share values, to evaluate the rectitude of our actions and the beauty of our surroundings? What brain mechanisms correlate with the human capacity to maintain inner speech, or to carry out judgments of value? To what extent are they different from other primates' equivalent behaviors? In the Light of Evolution Volume VII aims to survey what has been learned about the human mental machinery. This book is a collection of colloquium papers from the Arthur M. Sackler Colloquium The Human Mental Machinery, which was sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences on January 11-12, 2013. The colloquium brought together leading scientists who have worked on brain and mental traits. Their 16 contributions focus the objective of better understanding human brain processes, their evolution, and their eventual shared mechanisms with other animals. The articles are grouped into three primary sections: current study of the mind-brain relationships; the primate evolutionary continuity; and the human difference: from ethics to aesthetics. This book offers fresh perspectives coming from interdisciplinary approaches that open new research fields and constitute the state of the art in some important aspects of the mind-brain relationships.

anatomy of a monkey: A Combined MRI and Histology Atlas of the Rhesus Monkey Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates Kadharbatcha S. Saleem, Nikos K. Logothetis, 2012-04-23 A Combined MRI and Histology Atlas of the Rhesus Monkey Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates, Second Edition maps the detailed architectonic subdivisions of the cortical and subcortical areas in the macaque monkey brain using high-resolution magnetic resonance (MR) images and the corresponding histology sections in the same animal. This edition of the atlas is unlike anything else available as it includes the detailed cyto- and chemoarchitectonic delineations of the brain areas in all three planes of sections (horizontal, coronal, and sagittal) that are derived from the same animal. This is a significant progress because in functional imaging studies, such as fMRI, both the horizontal and sagittal planes of sections are often the preferred planes given that multiple functionally active regions can be visualized simultaneously in a single horizontal or sagittal section. This combined MRI and histology atlas is designed to provide an easy-to-use reference for anatomical and physiological studies in macaque monkeys, and in functional-imaging studies in human and non-human primates using fMRI and PET. The first rhesus monkey brain atlas with horizontal, coronal, and sagittal planes of sections, derived from the same animal Shows the first detailed delineations of the cortical and subcortical areas in horizontal, coronal, and sagittal plane of sections in the same animal using different staining methods Horizonal series illustrates the dorsoventral extent of the left hemisphere in 47 horizontal MRI and photomicrographic sections matched with 47 detailed diagrams (Chapter 3) Coronal series presents the full rostrocaudal extent of the right hemisphere in 76 coronal MRI and photomicrographic sections, with 76 corresponding drawings (Chapter 4) Sagittal series shows the complete mediolateral extent of the left hemisphere in 30 sagittal MRI sections, with 30 corresponding drawings (Chapter 5). The sagittal series also illustrates the location of different fiber tracts in the white matter Individual variability - provides selected cortical and subcortical areas in three-dimensional MRI (horizontal, coronal, and sagittal MRI planes). For comparison, it also provides similar areas in coronal MRI section in six other

monkeys. (Chapter 6) Vasculature - indicates the corresponding location of all major blood vessels in horizontal, coronal, and sagittal series of sections Provides updated information on the cortical and subcortical areas, such as architectonic areas and nomenclature, with references, in chapter 2 Provides the sterotaxic grid derived from the in-vivo MR image

anatomy of a monkey: Colobine Monkeys Glyn Davies, John Oates, 1994-11-24 Colobine monkeys have a unique digestive system, analagous to that of ruminants, which allows them to exploit foliage as a food source. This gives them a niche in Old World forests where they are often the only abundant medium-sized arboreal folivorous mammal. From a possible Miocene origin, Colobine monkeys have radiated into a wide variety of forms inhabiting a range of tropical woodlands in Africa and Asia. Most of the extant species have been subject to long term field studies, but until this book, no synthesis of work on this group has been available. The central theme of is that of adaptive radiation, showing how the special features of colobine anatomy interacted with a range of ecosystems to produce the distinctive species of today. The book discusses parallels with other mammalian groups, and will be of relevance to workers in evolutionary ecology, primatology and tropical ecology.

anatomy of a monkey: *Howler Monkeys* Martín M. Kowalewski, Paul A. Garber, Liliana Cortés-Ortiz, Bernardo Urbani, Dionisios Youlatos, 2014-12-04 Howler monkeys (genus Alouatta) comprise twelve species of leaf-eating New World monkeys that range from southern Mexico through northern Argentina. This genus is the most widespread of any New World primate taxa, and can be found to inhabit a range of forest types from undisturbed rainforest to severely anthropogenically impacted forest fragments. Although there have been many studies on individual species of howler monkeys, this book is the first comprehensive volume to place information on howler behavior and biology within a theoretical framework of ecological and social adaptability. This is the second of two volumes devoted to the genus Alouatta. This volume: · Examines behavioral and physiological mechanisms that enable howler monkeys to exploit highly disturbed and fragmented habitats · Presents models of howler monkey diet, social organization, and mating systems that can also inform researchers studying Old World colobines, apes, and other tropical mammals These goals are achieved in a collection of chapters written by a distinguished group of scientists on the feeding ecology, behavior, mating strategies, and management and conservation of howlers. This book also contains chapters on the howler microbiome, the concept of behavioral variability, sexual selection, and the role of primates in forest regeneration.

anatomy of a monkey: Ape Anatomy and Evolution Carol Underwood, Adrienne Zihlman, 2019-03-20 APE ANATOMY AND EVOLUTION presents for the first time a comparative anatomy of all four lineages of apes. Following the tradition of blending art and anatomy Zihlman and Underwood emphasize a whole animal perspective and form-function relationships. They detail methods of data collection, analytical procedures, and quantitative comparative results. Each ape is individually profiled in behavioral ecology, evolutionary and life histories, locomotion and the musculoskeleton. Attentive to sexual variation, they compare the four apes along these same dimensions. Applying lessons from this comparative anatomy and bipedalism, they present new ideas on human origins as one of three lineages emerging from an African ape parental population. Over 150 pages of original full color photos and illustrations that include maps, skeletons, muscles, and graphed data for easy comparisons.

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2009-02-11 The text is enriched throughout by close attention to functional aspects of the anatomical observations.--Jacket.

anatomy of a monkey: The Functional Anatomy of the Reticular Formation Ugo Faraguna, Michela Ferrucci, Filippo S. Giorgi, Francesco Fornai, 2019-10-04 The brainstem reticular formation is the archaic core of ascending and descending pathways connecting the brain with spinal cord. After the pioneer description of the activating role of the ascending reticular activating system by Moruzzi and Magoun in 1949, an increasing number of studies have contributed to disclose the multifaceted roles of this brain area. In fact, the brainstem reticular formation sub-serves a variety of brain activities such as the modulation of the sleep-waking cycle, the level of arousal and attention, the drive for novelty seeking behaviors and mood. Meanwhile, descending pathways play a key role in posture modulation, extrapyramidal movements, and autonomic functions such as breathing and blood pressure. Moreover, both descending and ascending fibers of the reticular formation are critical in gating the sensory inputs and play a critical role in pain modulation and gaze control. All these activities are impaired when a damage affects critical nuclei of the reticular formation. Remarkably, in neurodegenerative diseases involving reticular nuclei, the rich collaterals interconnecting reticular isodendritic neurons represent a gateway for disease spreading placing the role of the reticular nuclei as a pivot in a variety of brain disorders. The present Research Topic is an updated collection of recent studies, which contribute to define the systematic anatomy of the reticular formation, its physiological and pharmacological features, as well as its involvement in neurodegenerative disorders and neuroprotection.

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anatomy of a monkey: *Updates on Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology* , 2022-11-02 Knowledge of veterinary anatomy and physiology is essential for veterinary students, professionals, and researchers, as well as animal owners who wish to gain greater levels of understanding. This book reflects the diverse and dynamic research being undertaken on a variety of different species worldwide. It includes four sections and twelve chapters that address a myriad of topics, ranging from animal cardiovascular and musculoskeletal systems to pathology and infections, and immunity. Chapters present recent research on animals ranging from primates to horses and cattle.

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common in neurological practice. In addition, numerous clinical cases demonstrate how normal brain circuitry may be interrupted and to what effect. Following an introduction into the organization and vascularisation of the human brain and the techniques to study brain circuitry, the main neurofunctional systems are discussed, including the somatosensory, auditory, visual, motor, autonomic and limbic systems, the cerebral cortex and complex cerebral functions.

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anatomy of a monkey: *Spider Monkeys* Christina J. Campbell, 2012-07-26 Spider monkeys are one of the most widespread New World primate genera, ranging from southern Mexico to Bolivia. Although they are common in zoos, spider monkeys are traditionally very difficult to study in the wild, because they are fast moving, live high in the canopy and are almost always found in small subgroups that vary in size and composition throughout the day. The past decade has seen an expansion in research being carried out on this genus and this book is an assimilation of both published and previously unpublished research. It is a comprehensive source of information for academic researchers and graduate students interested in primatology, evolutionary anthropology and behavioral ecology and covers topics such as taxonomy, diet, sexuality and reproduction, and conservation.

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Anatomy (from Ancient Greek ἀνατομή (anatomḗ) ' dissection ') is the branch of morphology concerned with the study of the internal and external structure of organisms and their parts. [2] Anatomy is a branch of natural science that deals with the structural organization of living things.

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