**4 - Veterinary Anatomy**

## PO-075 - (23760) - EVOLUTIONARY DIFFERENCES OF THE TENSOR FASCIAE ANTEBRACHII MUSCLE OF COATI (NASUA NASUA) WITH OTHER PROCYONIDS

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The coati (*Nasua nasua*) is a species of the order Carnivora, suborder Caniformia, and family Procyonidae. In available literature on procyonids, the tensor fasciae antebrachii muscle is divided into two parts but in coati. In *Procyon cancrivorus* and *Potos flavus*, the division of the muscle is confirmed due to the topology and branching of the radial nerve. Therefore, the present study aimed to describe the anatomical arrangement of the tensor fasciae antebrachii muscle in the coati to compare with that reported in non-*Nasua* procyonids (*Procyon*, *Bassaricyon,* and *Potos*).
The thoracic limbs from eight coatis fixed in 10% formalin were dissected.
The tensor fasciae antebrachii muscle originated from the lateral part of the latissimus dorsi muscle, and the common tendon of the medial part of the latissimus dorsi, cutaneus trunci, and pectoralis profundus muscles. Its insertion aponeurosis fused caudally to the tendon of the caput longum of the triceps brachii muscle. This aponeurosis also inserted independently into the medial margin of the olecranon and antebrachial fascia. A branch of the radial nerve innervated it.

Different from that reported previously in coati, we not only found origin from the latissimus dorsi muscle but from the common tendon of other extrinsic muscles. We could observe that the cranial and caudal parts of the tensor fasciae antebrachii muscle reported in non-*Nasua* procyonids have the same distribution of the muscle in *Nasua nasua*. Thus, *Nasua* did not lose evolutionarily the cranial part of the tensor fasciae antebrachii muscle but fused to the caudal part.

**Palavras-chave : Evolution, Innervation, Myology**