Order Dermoptera

Family Cynocephalidae (2 genera, 2 species)

- Philippines (*Cynocephalus*) and Malayan peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo (*Galeopterus*)
- Folivores, nocturnal, arboreal, hang like sloths
- Most extensive gliding membranes
- Lower incisors comb-like
Order Scandentia

Family Tupaidae (4 genera, 19 species)
Family Ptilocercidae (1 genus, 1 species)

- NW India to Philippines, S. China, Malayan peninsula, Indonesia, Borneo
- Forested habitats, diurnal (except for *Ptilocercus*), both arboreal and terrestrial species, omnivorous (small animals, mostly arthropods, plus fruit, seeds)
- Strange system of parental care... “anti-mothers,” no paternal care

*Ptilocercus lowii*
pen-tailed tree shrew

*Tupaia glis*
Order Primates

15 Families (69 genera, 376 species)

**Suborder Strepsirhini**

5 families endemic to Madagascar
1 family in central Africa, SE Asia, Sri Lanka
1 family in Africa

**Suborder Haplorhini**

1 family in Indonesia and Philippines
4 families in Central and South America
1 family in Africa, Asia, Indonesia
1 family in SE Asia, China, Indonesia
1 family worldwide (because of us! otherwise, Africa and SE Asia)
Primates
Suborder Strepsirhini

lemurs, lorises, and bushbabies

• Naked, moist area around nose (= rhinarium; wet nose!)
• Cleft (median groove) down middle of rhinarium (= split tip of nose and upper lip)
• Post-orbital bar but no post-orbital plate closing off eye socket
• Lower incisors procumbent
• Upper incisors reduced, peg-like
• Lower canine can be incisiform (tooth comb)
• Grooming claw on second digit of foot
• Thumbs usually opposable
• First digits of hind feet opposable
• Usually plantigrade
Family Cheirogaleidae

Dwarf lemurs, mouse lemurs; 5 genera, 21 species

Cheirogaleus medius

- Endemic to Madagascar
- Small (60 g to 300 g –1 kg ), nocturnal
- Arboreal; wet and dry tropical forest
- Diet: mostly fruit and nectar (1 species hunts invertebrates and small vertebrates)
- Gum feeders have specialized incisors to chisel holes through tree bark
- Solitary, or in pairs

Allocebus trichotis

Microcebus myoxinus
Family Lemuridae*

- Lemurs; 5 genera, 19 species

- Madagascar
- Mostly arboreal, but 1 terrestrial species; diurnal or crepuscular
- Herbivorous and frugivorous; 3 species eat mostly bamboo
- Wooly, colorful, long furred tail
- Long rostrum (muzzle), lower incisors and canines form tooth comb
- Most social of strepsirhinids; pairs or small groups with females dominant

Lemur catta

Eulemur coronatus
Family Lepilemuridae

Sportive lemurs; 1 genus, 8 species

- Madagascar
- Not very active in spite of name; name comes from “boxer-like” defensive stance
- Mostly eat leaves, but also some gum, fruit, and flowers
- Solitary, nocturnal
- 0.5-1.0 kg

*Lepilemur ruficaudatus*

*Lepilemur leucopus*
Family Indriidae* (add!)

Indri, sifakas, avahi; 3 genera, 11 species

- Madagascar
- Herbivorous (leaves, fruits, flowers, bark)
- Slow climbers, but good at bipedal leaping
- Bipedal terrestrial locomotion
- Mostly diurnal, some species nocturnal
- Smallest about 1 kg, largest (Indri) up to 10 kg
- Small social groups (3-6 individuals)
Family Daubentoniidae* (add!)

Aye-aye; 1 genus, 1 species

- Madagascar
- Arboreal; humid rainforests
- Solitary, nocturnal
- Mainly insectivorous, but some fruit
- Claws instead of nails; 3rd digit long and slender
- Sharp, laterally compressed, ever-growing incisors with enamel only on the front like rodents; diastema

*Daubentonia madagascariensis*
Family Lorisidae*

Loris and pottos; 5 genera, 9 species

- Sub-Saharan Africa, India, Sri Lanka, SE Asia, islands of East Indies
- Arboreal, nocturnal, insectivorous (some carnivory)
- Specialized hands and feet for grasping; opposable thumb at nearly 180° angle from other digits, index finger reduced, 2nd toe modified into grooming claw
- Eyes forward, short rostrum
- Mostly solitary or live in pairs

**Nycticebus coucang**

**Loris tardigradus**

**Perodicticus potto**
Family Galagonidae
Galago and bushbabies; 3 genera, 19 species

• Africa
• Arboreal, nocturnal, solitary or in pairs
• Leapers; long tails, long hind limbs, feet specialized for grasping with friction ridges on toe and finger pads, 2nd toe modified as grooming claw
• Diet: primarily insects and tree resins, plus some seeds, fruits, and small vertebrates
• Procumbent lower incisors and canines for grooming and scraping trees