Tree Shrews, Colugos, and Primates
Order Scandentia

- Family Tupaiidae: tree shrews (5 genera)
- Genus to know: *Tupaia*
- Diurnal frugivores or insectivores, live in forests in Southeastern Asia
Genus Tupaia

- Diagnosis: Looks like a squirrel with elongated snout, dilambodont molars, small upper incisors look like canines.
  Dental formula: 2/3 1/1 3/3 3/3
- Complete post-orbital bar, hole in jugal bone of zygomatic arch
Order Dermoptera

- Family Cynocephalidae: colugos (1 genus)
- Genus to know: *Cynocephalus*
- Primarily folivores, also frugivorous and herbivorous.
- Range: Southeast Asia, Indonesia, Philippines,
Cynocephalus

- Diagnosis: Upper incisors reduced in size, lower incisors comblike. Broad, flat skull. Gliding membrane extensive, not just between limbs but between digits, beginning behind ears and ending at the hind toes.
- Dental formula: 2/3 1/1 2/2 3/3
Order Primates

- **Suborders**: Strepsirrhini and Haplorrhini
- **Strepsirrhini**: lemurs and lorises have a rhinarium, or a wet nose. Nose is connected to upper lip and gum. Also have a postorbital bar.
- **Haplorrhini**: tarsiers, monkeys, and apes do not have a postorbital bar, orbit is enclosed in bone.
Suborder Strepsirrhini

- Family Lemuridae (5 genera, 9 species)
- Genus to know: Lemur
- Occur in forested habitats in Madagascar and Comoro Islands.
- Live in small groups, eat mostly plants and fruits, but some eat small vertebrates or arthropods.
Diagnosis: Lower incisors and lower canines form a 6-tooth comb; first premolar resembles canine.
Suborder Strepsirrhini

- Family Indriidae
- Occur in Madagascar.
- Largely herbivorous.
- Arboreal
Family Indriidae

- Diagnosis: Lower incisors form 4-tooth comb. Relatively large lemur, can reach 10 kg.
Suborder Strepsirrhini

- Family Daubentoniidae (1 genus, 1 species)
- Solitary arboreal rainforest dweller
- Insectivore
Diagnosis: Rodent-like teeth with diastema between incisors and cheek teeth. Open-rooted incisors have enamel only on front.
Suborder Strepsirrhini

- Family Lorisidae (5 genera, 9 sp.)
- Genus to know: *Loris*

Nocturnal, arboreal, slow-moving insectivores. Africa south of Sahara, India, Sri Lanka, and SE Asia
Genus Loris

- Diagnosis: Short snout, forward facing eyes, cranial ridges in slow loris. Squirrel to rat sized, no tail.
- Dental formula: 1-2/2, 1/1, 3/3, 3/3.
Suborder Haplorrhini

- Family Tarsiidae
- Genus to know: *Tarsius*
- Borneo, Sumatra, parts of Philippines
Genus Tarsius

Diagnosis: Largest eyes relative to body size of any mammal (nocturnal!). Size of a small rat. Name comes from specially elongated tarsal bones, giving legs a froglike appearance.

Dental formula: 2/1, 1/1, 3/3, 3/3
Suborder Haplornhini

- Family Cebidae (6 genera, 56 sp.)
- Genera to know: *Callithrix, Cebus, Saimiri*
- New World monkeys.
- Diets vary. Some species eat fruits, flowers, insects, and small animals, others, especially marmosets (*Callithrix*), eat gum or resin. *Saimiri* eats mostly insects.
Genus Callithrix

- Diagnosis: Canines and lower incisors are the same length for resin scraping.
- Dental formula: 2/2, 1/1, 3/3, 2/2
Genus Saguinus

- **Diagnosis:** Canines longer than incisors, rely more on insects than marmosets
- **Dental formula:** 2/2, 1/1, 3/3, 2/2
Genus Cebus

Diagnosis: Long prehensile tail, opposable thumb but not big toe, elongate limbs.

2/2  1/1  3/3  3/3
Genus Saimiri

- Diagnosis: Long prehensile tail, opposable thumb but not big toe, elongate limbs. Eats insects mostly.
Family Aotidae (1 genus, 8 species)
Genus to know: *Aotus*
Nocturnal
New World monkeys
Genus Aotus

- Diagnosis: Large eyes, 2/2  1/1  3/3  3/3
Suborder Haplorrhini

- Family Atelidae (5 genera, 24 species)
- Genus to know: *Alouatta*
- New World rainforest dwellers
- *Alouatta* is mostly a leaf-eater
Genus Alouatta

- Diagnosis: Inflated hyoid bone acts as a resonance chamber for distinctive calls. Enlarged angular region of dentary bone, also helps with resonance.
Suborder Haplorrhini

- Family Cercopithecidae (21 genera, 132 species)
- Genera to know: Papio, Macaca
- Found in Gibraltar, Africa, southern Arabian Peninsula, southeast Asia, Japan, Indonesia, and the Philippines.
- Diurnal. Both Papio and Macaca are terrestrial, others more arboreal.
- Omnivores, but plant materials make up the bulk of their diet.
Genus Papio

- Diagnosis: Long snout, face points downward. Broad upper incisors, large canines. Both face and rump bare and colored. 2/2 1/1 2/2 3/3
Genus Macaca

- Diagnosis: Relatively long snout, downward pointing face. Broad upper incisors. High, pointed molars.
Suborder Haplorrhini

- Family Hylobatidae (4 genera, 14 species)
- Old World: Southeast Asia, Sumatra, Borneo, Java. Arboreal brachiators.
- Eat fruit, leaves, insects.
Hylobatidae
Family Hominidae (4 genera, 7 species)
Genera to know: *Pongo, Pan, Gorilla*
*Pan* and *Gorilla* found in equatorial Africa, *Pongo* in Borneo and Sumatra.
Dental formula: 2/2, 1/1, 2/2, 3/3.
Genus Pongo

- Male: sagittal crest, enlarged canines
- Female: crest absent, smaller canines
- Brachiate
- Eats primarily leaves, fruit, and shoots, but also insects, eggs, and small mammals.
- Generally solitary, may form consortships.
Genus Pan

- Occur in central Africa in woodland, savannah, and tropical forest.
- Form social groups.
- May be omnivorous (Chimpanzee) or vegetarian (Bonobo).
Genus Gorilla

- Largest of all primates
- Live in tropical forests in central Africa
- Form social groups
- Eat mostly leaves, stems, and fruit.
- Primarily terrestrial, may sleep in trees overnight.