

**Primates Summer 2002 Quiz # 10 open book**

**Four point matching, each answer is used once:**

plesiadapiforms                      gigantopithecus                      victoriapithecus                      omomyids  
adapids                      aegyptopithecus                      proconsul                      tree shrew

1. These specialized Paleocene animals are no longer considered to be primates \_\_\_\_\_
2. This extant animal is also no longer considered a primate, but it may be a good structural model for the as-yet-undiscovered earliest primates. \_\_\_\_\_
3. This Eocene group are seen as ancestral to lemurs and lorises \_\_\_\_\_
4. This Eocene group is seen as ancestral to haplorhines \_\_\_\_\_
5. Not a monkey, not an ape, just an ancestral 2.1.2.3 catarrhine \_\_\_\_\_
6. Earliest known cercopithecoid primate \_\_\_\_\_
7. This Miocene ape was found in a fossilized tree cavity \_\_\_\_\_
8. Largest of all primates, it may have survived for millions of years in Asia. \_\_\_\_\_

**Four points.** Describe the social organization of the gorilla; include how these troops are actually the least stable and long-lasting of any apes.

Panids

**Two points:** What is the “predation hypothesis” for the origin of primates (Cartmill)?

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

BONUS: What is the rarest subspecies of gorilla (about 600 left, all in wild)? \_\_\_\_\_

Which subspecies lives in Rwanda? \_\_\_\_\_