

Prosimians	Anthropoids - mostly diurnal & larger				
lemur/ loris	Platyrrhines		Catarrhines		
smaller; eat mostly insects	flat noses, nostrils point out		narrow noses, nostrils point downward		
sharp teeth	sit on ankles		sit on rumps, legs hang down		
tooth comb	2-1-3-3 = extra premolar teeth		2-1-2-3 same number of teeth as you		
grooming claws;	NEW WORLD MONKEYS		OLD WORLD MONKEYS		APES
nocturnal	active, probing tails, always long; all arboreal; superfamily Ceboids	all have visible rump pads superfamily Cercopithecoids	superfamily Hominoids		
snouty, wet noses	family Callithricids Small ones	family Cebids larger ones	subfamily Colobines leaf eating	subfamily Cercopithecines cheek pouches	Families: Hylobatids & Pongids
Tarsiers: no wet noses nor tooth combs	(marmosets & tamarins)	many kinds	most species are more arboreal	most are more terrestrial	Asia: arboreal Africa: terrestrial
most: leaping a few slow climbers	claw-like nails, eat gum & sap, twin births	five largest species have prehensile tails	sacculated stomachs to eat leaves	many species have very short tails	no external tails, instead a coccyx
				most: estrus	<i>Pan</i> shows estrus
	leaping & arboreal quadrupedalism all are arboreal and hence endangered	arboreal quadrupedalism & some brachiation all are arboreal and hence endangered	leaping & arboreal/terrestrial quadrupedalism; African colobines once hunted almost to extinction	largest monkeys; terrestrial quadrupedalism is common some are often pests; many not endangered	all brachiate some; gibbons only brachiate; orangs are slow climbers; African apes are knuckle walkers; all are endangered