

Family LORISIDAE\*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
<i>Perodicticus</i>	Nocturnal	Noyau, solitary foragers / curl up on branches	Singletons; infants parked at night	Main continuous canopy of primary & secondary forests; prefer large supports	In W. Afr. they're lgly. frugivorous w/ smaller amnts. fauna & gums; in E. Afr. they eat more gum (60%)& less fruit (10%) & some fauna; are known as olfactory foragers.	Plump; slow, stealthy habits
<i>Pseudopotto</i>	Nocturnal	?	?	Africa; ?	?, but has reduced P <sup>3</sup> , tiny M3, moderate-sized tail	?
<i>Arctocebus</i>	Nocturnal	Noyau, solitary foragers / curl up on branches	Singletons; infants parked at night	Africa; Prefer understory of primary & secondary forests, usually <5 m above ground; prefer very sm. branches & lianas	Predominantly insectivorous, specializing on noxious caterpillars	Slender; slow, stealthy habits
<i>Loris</i>	Nocturnal	?	?	Southeast Asia; Understory of dry forests & canopy of wet forest, where it moves on fine twigs	insectivorous	Slender; slow, stealthy habits
<i>Nycticebus</i>	Nocturnal	?	?	Southeast Asia; main canopy; any forests; prefer larger supports, 3-6 cm in diameter	frugivorous	Plump; slow, stealthy habits

\*Most lack tails

Family GALAGIDAE\*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
<i>Otolemur</i>	Nocturnal	Noyau; solitary foragers/ nests	Twins or triplets; carried in mouth when moved	Low forests btw/ 6-12 m high	Fruits and gums; varies seasonally	Mainly quadrupedal walking and running; less leaping
<i>Galago</i>	Nocturnal	Noyau; solitary foragers / nest together during the day in tree holes or tangled vines	Can have two litters of twins per year	Prefer lower forest levels and smaller supports; many types of forests, open woodlands, isolated thickets	Mainly insects, but gum is major component in dry season; when eating gums, cling to vertical trunks	Spectacular leapers; occupy opposite extreme of spectrum from <i>Otolemur</i>
<i>Euoticus</i>	Nocturnal	?~Noyau; solitary foragers / ?	?	All levels of canopy	Specialize on gums – have large hands/feet with expanded digital pads and keeled claws; long tooth-comb; procumbent upper incisors; caniniform upper premolars	Arboreal quadrupedal walking & running and leaping; adept at clinging to lg. trunks & branches
<i>Galagoides</i>	Nocturnal	<i>demidoff &amp; thomasi</i> : Noyau / nests of groups of females w/ occasional males  <i>alleni</i> : Noyau	<i>demidoff &amp; thomasi</i> : Singletons or twins  <i>alleni</i> : singletons	<i>demidoff &amp; thomasi</i> : Dense vegetation of canopy of primary forests or understory of secondary forests  <i>alleni</i> : understory & ground	<i>demidoff &amp; thomasi</i> : Predominantly insects (70%), lesser amounts of fruit (19%) and gums (10%)  <i>alleni</i> : in primary forests they eat predominantly fruit from the ground (75%), insects (25%), and some gums; in secondary forests they eat higher number of insects.	<i>demidoff &amp; thomasi</i> : Mainly quadrupedal walking and running w/ shorts leaps between branches  <i>alleni</i> : leaps btw/ sm. vertical supports and btw/ sm. trees & ground

Family CHEIROGALEIDAE

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
<i>Microcebus</i>	Crepuscular; store fat in tails during wet season so tails are 4x normal volume; during dry season may go several days w/o feeding	Noyau / Leaf nests among small branches or in tree hollows – sometimes in dormitories	Seasonal breeders; females receptive for only 1 day at end of dry season (Sept-Oct.); birth season in wet season (Nov.-Feb.); litters of 2-3 infants	Undergrowth & lower levels of all forest types; secondary forests	Most faunivorous of all Malagasy streps.(small vertebrates & insects), fruits, nectar, buds, leaves	Arboreal quadrupeds; walking & running along very small branches; leaping between terminal twigs; vertical clinging
<i>Mirza</i>	Nocturnal – first part of night feeding, second part socializing; no reduction of activity during dry season	Noyau / Large circular nests of leaves	During breeding season there is scramble competition polygyny – male testes double in size; litters of 2-3 infants	Higher parts of canopy in thick & tall forests	Faunivorous; fruits, nectars, gums, secretions of larvae of colonial insects	Quadrupedal running w/ some leaping; vertical clinging
<i>Cheirogaleus</i>	Nocturnal; alternate activity with rest; Hibernate for 6-8 months during dry season	?unknown/ nests in hollow trees or leaf nests	Mating from Sept.-October; litters of 2-3 infants born in December-January	Forests	Frugivorous; some faunivory, gummivory, nectivory	Arboreal quadrupeds; move more slowly than <i>Microcebus</i> or <i>Mirza</i> ; less agile leapers
<i>Phaner</i>	Nocturnal; alternate activity with rest;	Monogamous / tree hole or nest built by <i>Mirza</i>	? Probably like others	Forage in all levels of forests	Specialize on gums – have large hands/feet with expanded digital pads and keeled claws; long tooth-comb; procumbent upper incisors; caniniform upper premolars; lg. caecum for chemically breaking down gums	Rapid arboreal quadrupedal running and walking; leaping
<i>Allocebus</i>	?	?	?	Rain forest	Perhaps a gum eater because of keeled nails and dental similarities to <i>Phaner</i>	?

Family LEMURIDAE

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
<i>Lemur</i>	Diurnal	Lg. groups of 20 individuals w/ equal # males & females; matrilineal w/ males joining and leaving groups	Generally singletons	Dry forest	Fruit & leaves	Arboreal & terrestrial (most terrestrial of living streps.) quadrupedal walkers & runners
<i>Eulemur</i>	<i>fulvus</i> is cathemeral	<i>fulvus</i> group size of 7-12 w/ equal # males & females	~singletons	Rain forest	<i>fulvus</i> leaves, fruits, flowers	<i>fulvus</i> uses arboreal quadrupedal walking & running & leaping
	<i>rubriventer</i> is cathemeral	monogamous	singletons	~forest	<i>rubriventer</i> diet is about 80% fruit, then leaves & nectar	<i>rubriventer</i> uses arboreal quadrupedal walking & running & leaping about 50:50
	<i>mongoz</i> nocturnal in dry conditions & diurnal in cold, wet conditions	Generally monogamous tho' some groups have more adults	~singletons	forest	<i>mongoz</i> diet known only for nocturnal groups; flowers, nectar, some fruit, NO leaves	<i>mongoz</i> arboreal
<i>Varecia</i>	?diurnal	Monogamous as well as larger groups as a function of dispersion of food resources	Twins (& 3 pairs of nipples); newborns kept in nests until can be parked near mother; seasonal breeding w/ females fertile only 1 day per year	Continuous canopy of large trees in forests	Totally frugivorous (effective seed dispersers for many fruits)	Strictly arboreal; exclusively quadrupedal
<i>Haplemur</i>	diurnal	Mostly monogamous, but some groups w/ more than 1 breeding female	singletons	Bamboo stands within forests	Bamboo shoots & leaves, tho' each of the 3 species specializes on different parts of plant	Primarily vertical clinging & leaping, but some arboreal quadrupedalism

Family LEPILEMURIDAE

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
<i>Lepilemur</i>	Nocturnal / rest a lot because of low energy levels	Noyau / in tree hollows	singletons	All types of forests	Folivorous (rely on bacteria in caecum to digest cellulose); reported to engage in coprophagy	Primarily vertical clinging & leaping.

Family INDRIIDAE

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
<i>Avahi</i>	nocturnal	Monogamous/ huddle together among tangles of vines & leaves in lower parts of trees	singletons	Understory of forests	Folivores but avoid leaves w/ alkaloids	Vertical clinging & leaping
<i>Propithecus</i>	diurnal	Moderate sized groups w/ more than 1 breeding female / ?	singletons	Many forest types	Lg. amts. of fruit during wet season and lg. amts. of leaves during dry season	Vertical clinging & leaping; bipedal hopping on ground
<i>Indri</i>	diurnal	Family groups, territorial, give long calls in morning / ?	singletons	Hilly rain forest of east coast	Lg. amts. of fruit and leaves, varying seasonally; specialize on young leaves and shoots; avoid leaves w/ alkaloids	Vertical clinging & leaping; some suspension while feeding

Family DAUBENTONIIDAE\*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
<i>Daubentonia</i>	nocturnal	Noyau tho' solitary foragers / lg. round nests of sticks 7 leaves in forks of tree trunks	Non-seasonal breeders; singletons	?	Fruit, seeds, insect larvae, flowers**	Arboreal quadrupeds

\* Has ever-growing rodent-like incisors, larger globular braincase, claws on all digits but for big toes, third manual digit elongated and slender.

\*\* specialize on structurally defended foods that are unavailable to other animals; considered an avatar of woodpeckers.

Family TARSIIDAE\*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
<i>Tarsius syrichta</i>	Nocturnal				faunivorous	VCL
<i>Tarsius bancanus</i>	Nocturnal	Noyau/ sleep in grass or on vines	Singleton; 6 month gestation, 2 month suckling; infants parked while mothers forage	Lower levels of all forest types, but abundant in secondary forest & scrub; Travel and feed very near the ground	faunivorous	Rapid leaps of up to 3 m
<i>Tarsius spectrum</i>	Nocturnal	Monogamous or ~polygynous, territorial duets/ sleep in grass or on vines	Singleton; 6 month gestation, 2 month suckling; infants parked while mothers forage	Lower levels of all forest types, but abundant in secondary forest & scrub; Travel and feed very near the ground; calling & resting higher in canopy	faunivorous	Rapid leaps of up to 3 m
<i>Tarsius diana</i>	Nocturnal	~Noyau	Singleton; 6 month gestation, 2 month suckling; infants parked while mothers forage	calling & resting higher in canopy	faunivorous	VCL
<i>Tarsius pumilus</i>	Nocturnal	~Noyau	Singleton; 6 month gestation, 2 month suckling; infants parked while mothers forage	Montane mossy forests; calling & resting higher in canopy;	faunivorous	Has keeled nails; VCL

\*like streps in having multiple nipples, a bicornate uterus, grooming claws on 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> toes, unfused mandibular symphysis. Like anthropoids in their placenta, nose, retinal fovea w/ no tapetum lucidum, blood supply to brain, tubular tympanic. Unique in dental formula, having eyes that are larger than brain or stomach, fused tibia & fibula, very long ankle region, monthly sexual cycles w/ swellings like OWM.