

Family HYLOBATIDAE

| Genus               | Active Period | Social Pattern/<br>Sleep Pattern               | Reproduction   | Substrate Use   | Diet  | Positional Behavior  |
|---------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Hylobates</i>    | Diurnal       | Monogamous<br>pairs w/ up to<br>four offspring | Singletons<br>every 4-5 years  | Moist primary<br>forest; middle and<br>upper canopy levels                                | Ripe fruit, some leaves<br>and invertebrates  | Ricochetel brachiation,<br>sitting and quadrumanous<br>hanging |
| <i>Symphalangus</i> | Diurnal       | Monogamous<br>pairs w/ up to<br>four offspring | Singletons<br>every 4-5 years;<br>males carry<br>offspring during<br>second year | Moist primary<br>forest but at higher<br>elevations; middle<br>and upper canopy<br>levels | Leaves, some ripe fruit,<br>and invertebrates | Slower brachiation, sitting<br>and quadrumanous hanging        |

Family PONGIDAE\*

| Genus        | Active<br>Period | Social Pattern/ Sleep<br>Pattern | Reproduction | Substrate Use  | Diet                                | Positional Behavior   |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Pongo</i> | Diurnal          | noyau                            | Singletons   | Upland forests | Fruits w/ hard seeds,<br>new leaves | Slow, quadrumanous<br>climbing; on ground are<br>quadrupedal, with hands<br>held in fists |

\*extreme sexual dimorphism; teeth with thick enamel, flat cusps and crenulated occlusal surfaces; orbits very close together; large, convex premaxilla; hook-like hands, with reduced pollex and hallux

Family HOMINIDAE

| Genus                  | Active Period | Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern   | Reproduction | Substrate Use   | Diet  | Positional Behavior  |
|------------------------|---------------|---|--------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Gorilla</i> *       | Diurnal       | Mountain gorillas: 9-10 individuals, w/ 1 silverback male, several younger males, females w/ offspring;<br><br>Lowland gorillas: variable – some like mountain gorillas, others more fission-fusion | Singletons   | Mountain gorillas prefer secondary forests & are most terrestrial of apes;<br><br>Lowland forms in various forests, more arboreal than mountain forms | Mountain gorillas: herbaceous diet.<br><br>Lowland gorillas: fruit and herbaceous material. | Knuckle-walking on ground; climb in trees  |
| <i>Pan paniscus</i>    | Diurnal       | Fission-fusion; females migrate between groups  | Singletons   | Forested environments   | Fruit, pith, leaves   | Knuckle-walking on ground; quadrupedal, bipedal and suspensory locomotion in trees |
| <i>Pan troglodytes</i> | Diurnal       | Fission-fusion; females migrate between groups  | Singletons   | Rain forests to woodland to dry savannahs; feed in trees, travel on ground  | Fruit, nuts, leaves, insects, some predation  | Knuckle-walking on ground; quadrupedal and suspensory locomotion in trees          |

\*extreme sexual dimorphism; molars are crested; both males and females migrate