Subfamily CALLITRICHINAE*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Callimico	Diurnal	multimale	Singletons twice a year; males carry infants after birth	Primary & secondary forest, low bushes and bamboo thickets of understory;	Invertebrates and food; no evidence for exudativory	Leap from trunk to trunk a few meters off the ground
*Callithrix***	Diurnal	Stable social groups; Polyandrous w/ single breeding adult female/ tree holes	Dizygotic twins twice a year	Drier, more seasonal habitats	Fruits, insects, exudates	Quadrupedal and some leaping; clinging on trunks
Cebuella	Diurnal	Monogamous / vine tangles or tree holes	Dizygotic twins twice a year	Lower levels and vine tangles	Tree exudates, insects, some fruit	Leaping and clinging
Saguinus	Diurnal	Polyandrous & polygynous; Small, unstable social groups	Dizygotic twins once a year	Variable, tho' edge habitats and medium-sized supports may be favored	Variable among species, but fruits, insects and exudates are common	Primarily quadrupedal and some leaping between vertical trunks or ends of branches
Leontopithecus	Diurnal	Variable/ use holes in trees for sleeping	Dizygotic twins once a year	Lowland primary forest; don't do well in secondary forests; main canopy	Faunivores; no evidence of exudativory; very long fingers for probing for insects	quadrupedal

*All callitrichines but for *Callimico* have a d.f. of 2.1.3.2 and simple molars with no hypocone. All callitrichines have all digits but for hallux (big toe) ending in secondarily derived tegulae (claws). Have dizygotic twins that share a common placenta, but for *Callimico*, which has singletons. Both sexes disperse from natal range.

**have enlarged incisors with thin layer of lingual enamel that wears away quickly so that incisors become chisel-like, as in rodents; chisel-like incisors used to bite holes in trees to elicit gum-flow.

Subfamily AOTINAE*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Aotus	Nocturnal	Monogamous/ Sleep in tree holes, nests, tangles, open branches	Singletons; males carry after first week	Variety of forest types w/ no preference for any canopy level	Fruit w/ some foliage & insects	Quadrupedal but adept leapers

*****large digital pads, compressed claw-like grooming nail on fourth digit of feet; large orbits; lack color vision

Subfamily CALLICEBINAE*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Callicebus	Diurnal	*torquatus:* monogamous	Singletons; males carry after first week	High forest; main canopy	Fruit supplemented w/ some foliage and insects	Quadrupedal, leaping, some vertical clinging when feeding
		moloch: monogamous		Lowland forest & bamboo thickets; prefers understory & lower levels	Fruit supplemented w/ lots of leaves & bamboo shoots	Quadrupedal and leaping; leaps more than *torquatus;* vertically clings more when feeding
		personatus: monogamous			fruit	?

*****very short canines; territorial, dawn duets up to 15 minutes

Subfamily CEBINAE*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Cebus	Diurnal	multimale	singletons	All types of forests, prefer main canopy but descend to understory or ground while traveling & feeding	Fruit and fauna	Quadrupedal but use semi-prehensile tails during feeding
*Saimiri**	Diurnal	multimale	Singletons; all babies born in single week; some aunting behavior	Variety of forest types but prefer riverine & secondary forests, where they prefer lower levels	Frugivorous & insectivorous	Quadrupedal but frequently leap, especially when traveling in lower forest levels

*anatomical distinctions include long, protuberant occipital bone, perforated interorbital septum, and some fusion distally of tibia & fibula

Subfamily PITHECINAE*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Pithecia	Diurnal	~monogamous or fission-fusion / ??	Singletons	Range of forest types	Fruit w/ soft coverings and diverse diet, but rarely insects	In understory and lower canopy they leap; in higher levels, they're quadrupedal
Chiropotes	Diurnal	Large multimale groups that subdivide for foraging	Singletons	Dry forests; middle & upper levels of canopy	Hard, unripe fruits, and occasionally insects	Quadrupedal and some hind limb suspension
Cacajao	Diurnal	Large multimale groups that subdivide for foraging	~ Singletons	Flooded forests	Fruit w/ hard outer shells & immature seeds	Quadrupedal in trees & on ground; feed using hind limb suspension

*****Dental specializations for seeds encased in tough outer coverings, including lg. procumbent incisors, robust canines, rel. sm., square cheek teeth w/ low cusps. Also a prognathic snout.

Subfamily ATELINAE*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
*Alouatta***	Diurnal	Medium sized multimale groups	Singletons; some aunting occurs	Variety of forests, but prefer main canopy or emergents	Leaves, w/ some fruits and flowers	Slow quadrupeds that rarely leap; while feeding they use suspension (climbing, hanging)
Lagothrix	Diurnal	Large multimale groups	~ singletons	Primarily high rainforests, sometimes gallery forests	Mature fruit pulp, some insects, new leaves	Primarily quadrupeds with some climbing, rely less on forelimb suspension
Brachyteles[@]	Diurnal	Like *Ateles* generally	~ singletons	High forests; prefer main canopy	Folivores w/ some fruit	Like *Ateles*
*Ateles****	Diurnal	Fission-fusion, multimale, smaller foraging groups	singletons	High primary forest; prefer main canopy	Primarily ripe fruit, some new foliage	When travelling are quadrupedal, use suspensory behaviors including brachiation & climbing, bipedal in trees, some leaping; always totally suspended when eating

*****Long, prehensile tail w/ friction ridges on distal part of ventral surface; convergent on apes in aspects of trunk and forelimbs

**sexually dimorphic; rel. small incisors, large canines, well developed shearing crests on cheek-teeth; have HUGE expanded hyoid, which functions as resonating chamber for their roars (i.e., howls). Schizodactyl like most platyrrhines (hold objects between 2nd and 3rd digits).

[@]largest non-human primate in New World; similar to spider monkeys in limb proportions and lack of external thumb, molars like those of *Alouatta*, small canines; females disperse; major sperm competition among males as females are promiscuous, so VERY large testes.

***Monomorphic, females have long, pendulous clitoris; long slender limbs; many species lack external thumb; females disperse