Subfamily CERCOPITHECINAE, MACAQUES*

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Macaca	Diurnal	Large, multimale troops; usually matrilineal	Singletons at yearly intervals	*fascicularis*: lowland and secondary forests w/ dense, continuous forest structure; prefers lower levels of main canopy *nemestrina*: upland & more hilly areas w/ less continuous canopy and less dense undergrowth	Primarily frugivorous	*fascicularis*: travel and feeding is primarily arboreal but do utilize ground; primarily quadrupedal, some leaping *nemestrina*: travel is primarily terrestrial but do feed in trees; primarily quadrupedal

*****Moderately long snouts, high-crowned molars w/ very low cusps, long third molars, limbs are intermediate in robustness between guenons and baboons; short fingers, opposable thumbs, very dexterous.

Subfamily CERCOPITHECINAE, BABOONS*, MANDRILLS & DRILLS**, GELADAS***

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Repro-duction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Papio	diurnal	Savannah baboons (incl. *papio, anubis, cynocephalus, ursinus*): large socially complex multimale troops; females stay in natal group; females mate w/ several males Hamadryas baboon: single male w/ 1-4 unrelated females (i.e., harem); individual harems forage solitarily or with related groups but large sleeping groups form on rocky cliffs	Singletons	Woodland savannahs, grasslands, acacia scrubs, but also gallery forests and some rain forests; forage and travel terrestrially, but sleep in trees or rocky cliffs Arid scrublands of Ethiopia	Eclectic feeders, ripe fruits, roots and tuber, grass seeds etc. Opportunistic faunivores	quadrupedal
Mandrillus	diurnal	Variable (single- and multimale)	Singletons	Dense forests; Primarily terrestrial, but juveniles and females will climb into trees	Fruits, leaves, pith, insects; hard nuts and seeds when other foods are scarce	Quadrupedal
Theropithecus	diurnal	Single male groups w/ related females / sleep on rocky cliffs	Singletons	Treeless, montane grasslands of Ethiopian highlands;	Exclusively herbivorous, grass, seeds, roots, occasionally fruit	Most terrestrial on nonhuman primates; quadrupedal; feed while sitting and shuffling

*Very large, sexually dimorphic monkeys; long molars and broad incisors; sexually dimorphic canines; honing triad; long snout, pronounced brow ridges, limbs equal in length, short digits, rel. short tails and large ischial callosities; lots of interbreeding at the boundaries between species.

**Large forest monkeys from West Africa. Extremely sexually dimorphic in size and coloration. Long muzzles w/ pronounced maxillary ridges; limbs of equal length. Very short tails

***Large, extremely sexually dimorphic monkeys; males have shaggy manes & whiskers; both sexes have red hourglass patches on chest and in females these are outlined w/ white vesicles. Very distinctive molar teeth characterized by complex enamel folds, very large canines, short face. Long thumb rel to other digits, related to seed eating.

Subfamily CERCOPITHECINAE, MANGABEYS**

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Reproduction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Cercocebus[@]	Diurnal	Large multimale groups	singletons	Wide variety of forests but are dependent upon swamps or seasonally flooded forests; prefer understory but travel and feed on ground.	Fruits, hard nuts and seeds, invertebrates	quadrupedal
Lophocebus[#]	Diurnal	Smaller multimale groups	singletons	Variety of forests where they prefer main canopy level	Fruits and invertebrates	Strictly arboreal quadrupeds

**Large, forest-living monkeys w/ long molars, very lg. incisors, rel. long snouts, hollow cheeks, long limbs and long tails.

[@]West & East Africa; Large, dimorphic monkeys, w/ very large teeth, convex nasal bones, wide interorbital pillar, long ectotympanic, upright mandibular ramus. Argued by some to be closely related to mandrills and drills

[#] Central Africa; Smaller, less dimorphic species, w/ smaller teeth, superiorly pinched interorbital pillar, inferiorly curving zygomatic arch, elongated skull. Argued by some to be closely related to baboons and geladas

Subfamily CERCOPITHECINAE, GUENONS & RELATIVES

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Repro-duction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Allenopithecus[@]	Diurnal			Flooded forests of western and central Africa		
*Miopithecus***	Diurnal	Large multimale groups / sleep by water into which they leap when frightened; forage in same-sex subgroups; males join groups during 3 mo. breeding season	singletons	Riverine forest of western and central Africa; prefer dense undergrowth	Insects and fruit – most insectivorous of OWM.	Leaping and quadrupedal walking/running; best leapers of cercopithecines and good swimmers
Erythrocebus[#]	Diurnal	Single male groups / sleep in trees	singletons	Grasslands; forage in open grass	Grass seeds, new shoots and acacia gums; eat on the move	Extremely fast runners, will stand bipedally to look over grass
Chlorocebus	Diurnal	Multimale groups, with dominance hierarchy among males	Singletons, seasonal	Woodland savannah and gallery forest	Fruits, gums, shoots, some invertebrates	More terrestrial than guenons; mostly quadrupedal w/ some leaping
*Cercopithecus**	Diurnal	Single males groups	Singletons, seasonal	Forest dwellers, but variable in forest preference and canopy levels	Frugivorous and insectivorous	Arboreal quadrupeds, but some leap and some come to ground

[@] macaque-like molars suggest frugivory – otherwise unknown; considered most primitive of guenon group.

**Smallest OWM – many features may be function of neoteny

[#] Extremely specialized for terrestrial life in open grasslands. Medium-sized, very sexually dimorphic; narrow hands and feet w/ short digits and reduced thumb and big toe.

*most species average about 4-5kg, moderate sexual dimorphism, sexually dimorphic canines, rel. narrow molars, lack hypoconulid on third molar, short snouts, longer hind limbs than forelimbs, long tails. Females actively defend territory. Often feed and travel in mixed species groups, perhaps as antipredator strategy.

Subfamily COLOBINAE, AFRICAN COLOBUS MONKEYS

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Repro-duction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Colobus	diurnal	Black-&-white: Small single male groups	Singletons; babies are white	Primary rain forests as well as dry forests; main canopy level	Mature leaves and seeds of only a few species; some unripe fruit	Quadrupedal walking, bounding, and leaping
		Black: multimale groups		Lousy forests	Hard seeds	
Piliocolobus	diurnal	Large multimale groups; females have lg. estrous swellings		Primary rain forests; all levels of canopy and emergents	Fruit, young leaves, shoots	Quadrupedal and leaping
Procolobus	diurnal	Small multimale groups; females have sexual swellings		Swamp forests; understory	New leaves	Most saltatory

Subfamily COLOBINAE, ASIAN LANGURS & LEAF MONKEYS

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Repro-duction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Presbytis	diurnal	Single male groups, except for *P. potenziani*, which is monogamous	Cruciform pattern to babies	Variety of inland forests, but not montane or swamp forests; understory and lower canopy levels	Leaves, seeds and fruits; rarely mature leaves	Great leapers, less quadrupedalism; occasional forelimb suspension
Semnopithecus	diurnal	Variable, but generally 1 adult male per 10 females	Lots of aunting of singletons	All habitats	Fruit, flowers, new leaves; don't like mature leaves	Most terrestrial of colobines; use quadrupedal gaits and leap; feed in seated posture
Kasi	diurnal	Small one-male groups	singletons	Forested areas	Folivores	Almost totally arboreal and excellent leapers
Trachypithecus	diurnal	Single male groups	Yellow or orange infants; lots of aunting	Variable; some upland primary forests or secondary forests, some swamp forests; prefers main canopies	Folivores and unripe fruit	Arboreal quadrupeds who leap less

Subfamily COLOBINAE, ODD-NOSED MONKEYS

Genus	Active Period	Social Pattern/ Sleep Pattern	Repro-duction	Substrate Use	Diet	Positional Behavior
Pygathrix	diurnal	Small, single-male or multimale groups	singletons	Mixed, partly deciduous forest	Buds & leaves	quadrupedal
Rhinopithecus	diurnal	Small, single-male or multimale groups	singletons	Monsoon forests & montane coniferous forests	Leaves & lichens	Most terrestrial of Asian colobines
Nasalis	diurnal	Single-male groups	singletons	Riverine and coastal forests	New leaves and fruit	Quadrupedal, some swimming
Simias	diurnal	Monogamous and single-male groups	singletons	Feed and travel in trees but will descend to ground to flee	Leaves, fruits, seeds & berries	quadrupedal