Midterm

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Highs: Midterm 59, total 128.5
Midterm 53, total 123.5

Midterm

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<th>Grade Distribution</th>
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Noon

Current Percentages

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Noon

Last time...

- Who are the modern primates?
- What are their two major divisions?
- What is the geographic range of living primates?
- What is the size range of living primates?
Primate evolution

- When did primates first appear in the fossil record?
- What are the epochs of the Cenozoic and what kinds of primates are found in each epoch?
  - What do we find in the Paleocene and where?
  - What do we find in the Eocene and where?

Strepsirrhines

- What are the characteristics that define the strepsirrhines?
  - Which are primitive to primates and which are derived?
- What are the different kinds of strepsirrhines? How do they differ?

Eocene primates

- What kinds of primates are found in the Eocene?
- What did they look like? What kind of environment did they live in?
- What “grade” of primates are found in the Eocene?
- Are these primates of the Strepsirrhine or Haplorhine lineage?

Lemurs

- Where do they live?
- How do they live?
- What are their identifying characteristics?
Lorises

- Where do they live?
- How do they live?
- What are their identifying characteristics?

Primate Suborders

- Haplorhini vs. Strepsirhini
- Anthropoid vs. Prosimian
- What are the differences between these two ways of dividing the primates?

Traditional vs. Modern Taxonomy

![Primate Taxonomy Diagram]

Primates

- Haplorhini:
  - relatively short muzzle
  - plate separating temporal from temporal fossae

- Strepsirhini:
  - relatively long muzzle
  - additional bar over temporal fossa
  - no plate separating temporal from temporal fossae
Haplorhines

Tarsier
Suborder: Haplorhini
Infraorder: Tarsiformes
Superfamily: Tarsioidea

- nocturnal
- no rhinarium
- grooming claw
- carnivorous
- monogamous pairs
- no tooth comb
Tarsier Skull

Haplorhines

Anthropoids or Simiiformes
(Infraorder of the Haplorhini)
- Monkeys, apes, and humans
- larger body size
- larger brain
- complete stereoscopic vision
- postorbital closure
- no rhinarium - reduced snout
- more complex social systems
- more parental care and longer development

[Diagram of evolutionary timeline with Homo sp., Hominids, Apes, Monkeys, Prosimians, Procoprimates]
Eocene continents

Oligocene Continental Arrangement

Eosimias
Aegyptopithecus reconstruction

More Taxonomy

New World Monkey Origins?
- Molecular evidence suggests 2 lines split by 40 mya
- Earliest primates in S. America at 35-30 mya
- Source:
  - Eocene of North America?
  - Raising from Africa
    - supported by anatomical links to Apidium
Platyrhini and Catarrhini (Parvorder?)

- Platyrhini
  - New World
  - Flat noses
  - Some prehensile tails
  - 2132/2133

- Catarrhini
  - Old World monkeys and apes
  - Down noses
  - 2123

Superfamily: Ceboidea

Ceboidea Distribution
Atelidae - Howler monkeys

Black howler

Spider monkey

Wooly Monkey
Cotton-top tamarin

Golden Lion Tamarin

Twinning

Pygmy marmoset
Old World Monkeys

- Superfamily: Cercopithecoidae
- Family: Cercopithecidae
- 2 Subfamilies: Cercopithecinae and Colobinae

Cercopithecoida Distribution

Vervet

Vervet monkey
Japanese Macaque

Colobinae: Hanuman langur
leaf eating monkeys
specialized stomach
bilocophodont molars

Douc Langur
Red Colobus Monkey

Black and white colobus

Proboscis monkey