Last time...

- · What are monkey grade primates?
- When and where do they first appear in the fossil record?
- What features are found in the earliest representatives that identify them as monkeys?

Questions from last class?

- · Where do we find primates in the Oligocene?
- · Of the Oligocene primates...
 - Who is the potential ancestor of the Catarrhines?
 - Who is the potential ancestor to the NWM?
 - · How did the NWM get to South America?
 - Who is the potential ancestor to the OWM?

Taxonomy

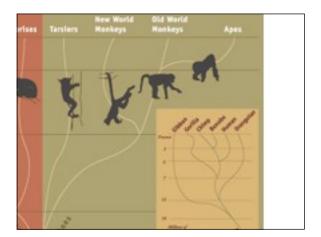
- · How are monkeys classified?
 - · Order? Suborder? Infraorder?
- · What are the two groups of monkeys?
 - · How do their classifications differ?
 - · How do their characteristics differ?
- Of the Similformes, which two groups are most closely related?

New World Monkeys

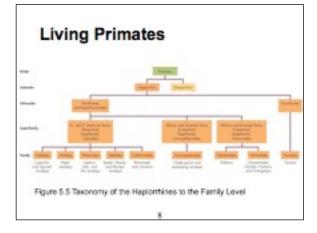
- What are the potential evolutionary sources of the New World Monkeys
- · What is their classification?
- What features distinguish them from other primates and in particular from the Old World monkeys?
- What different kinds of monkeys are New World Monkeys?
- How do Calitrichidae differ from the rest of the Ceboidee?

Old World Monkeys

- What are the potential evolutionary sources of the Old World Monkeys
- · What is their classification?
- What features distinguish them from other primates and in particular from the New World monkeys?
- What different kinds of monkeys are Old World Monkeys?
- How do Cercopithecinae and Colobinae, the two divisions, differ from one another?

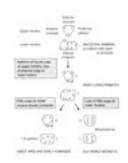






Ape Grade Characteristics

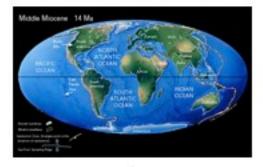
- No tall
- Y-5 Molars
- larger body
- larger brain
- greater social complexity
- shoulder joint adaptations

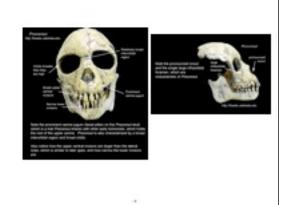


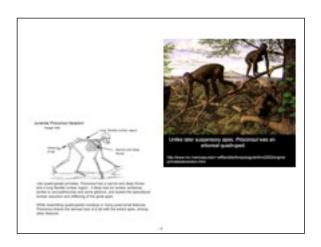
Miocene 3.5-5 mya

- Ape grade
- Over 30 genera and 100 species of ape
 compared with 6 today
- Africa and Eurasia

Miocene continents







Morotopithecus





Dryopithecus



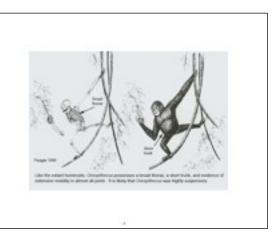
Oreopithecus





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Pierolapithecus



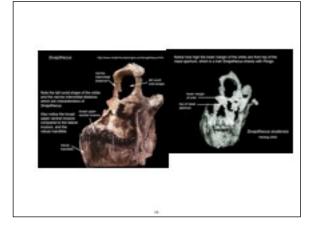


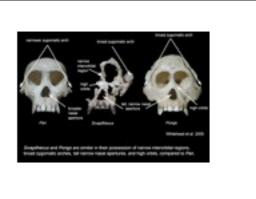
Reconstruction of Pierolapithecus



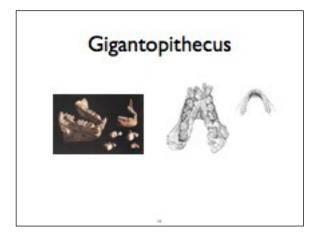


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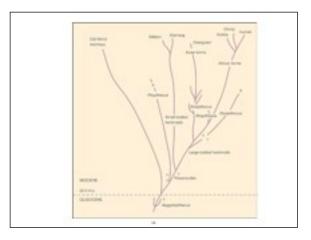












Superfamily: Hominoidea

- Gibbons, Gorillas, Orangutan, Chimpanzee, Human
- Greater encephalization, larger body, brachistion, social complexity, lack of tail

Family: Hylobatidae - Gibbons



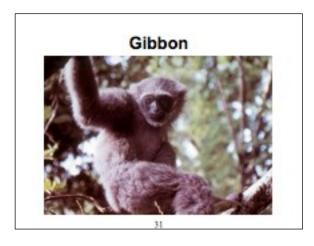
Hylobatidae Distribution

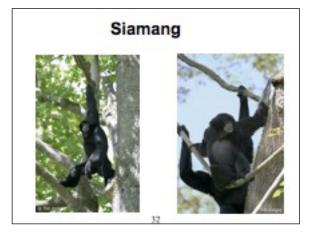


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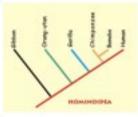


Siamang



The Great Apes

- · Families: Pongidae and Hominidae
- Who goes in which?



Typical Taxonomy

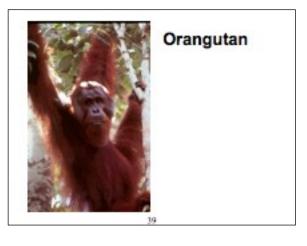
- Pongidae: Orangutan, Gorilla, Chimp, Bonobo
- Hominidae: Humans
- DOES NOT MATCH UNDERSTANDING OF PHYLOGENY

Modern Taxonomy

- Pongidae = Orangutans
- Hominidae = Gorillas, Chimpanzee, Bonobo, Human
 - Subfamily Gorillinae = gorillas
 - · Subfamily Paninae = chimpanzee, bonobo
 - · Subfamily Homininae = humans + ancestors





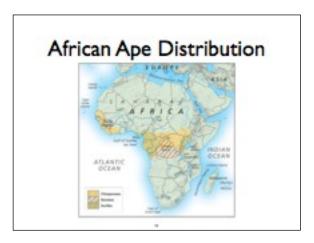


Orangutan

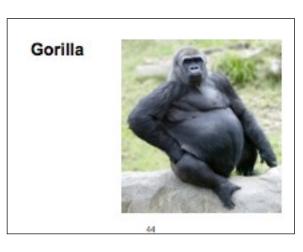


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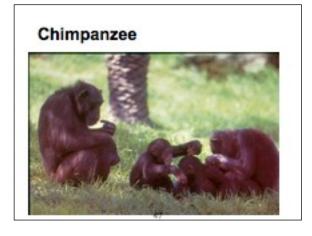


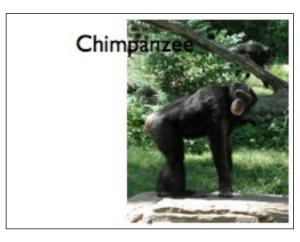












Chimp/Bonobo Tool Use





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Bonobo

Bonobo



