

WORKSHEET: CLASSIFICATION OF PRIMATES

This exercise illustrates how a classification outline hierarchy actually represents a series of groups ("boxes") which contain smaller groups ("boxes") within them. Using the outline classification below as a guide and a source of examples, copy those examples (following the taxon name) in their appropriate boxes of the diagram. You should include any additional examples presented in class (film, slides) and your text.

When you finish, your teacher may show you how these groups are most likely related in an evolutionary way, by adding lines to form a "cladogram", or evolutionary tree, suggesting how and where the groups branched away from each other over time. Be sure to add this to your diagram.

Class: MAMMALS

Order: PRIMATES

Suborder: PROSIMIANS: Tree Shrews, Lemurs, Tarsiers, etc.

Suborder: ANTHROPOIDS (monkeys, apes, and humans)

Superfamily: CEBOIDEA (new-world monkeys): Capuchin, Howler, etc.

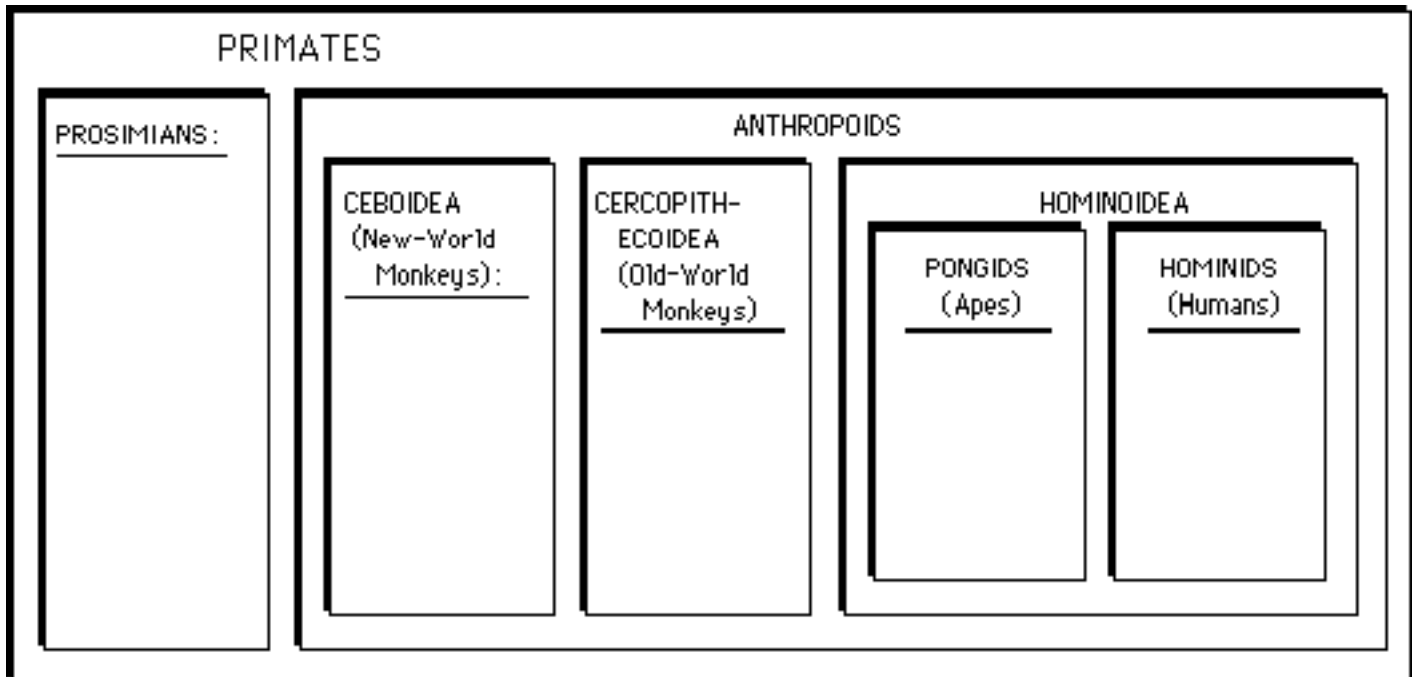
Superfamily: CERCOPITHECOIDEA (old-world monkeys): Rhesus, Baboon, etc.

Superfamily: HOMINOIDEA (apes and humans)

Family: PONGIDS (apes): Gibbons, Orangutan, Gorillas, Chimpanzees

Family: HOMINIDS (humans): Australopithecus, Homo habilis,

Homo erectus, Homo sapiens



PRIMATES

PROSIMIANS:

Tarsiers
lemurs
tree shrews

ANTHROPOIDS

CEBOIDEA
(New-World
Monkeys):

Capuchin
Howler monkey
Spider monkey

CERCOPITH-
ECOIDEA
(Old-World
Monkeys)

baboon
Rhesus

HOMINOIDEA

PONGIDS
(Apes)

chimpanzees
gorillas
orangutan
gibbons

HOMINIDS
(Humans)

Homo sapiens
Homo erectus
Homo habilis
Australopithecus

↑
TIME

