

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

### PRIMATE CLASSIFICATION Directions 2006

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) into their appropriate boxes on the larger version of the "boxes-in-boxes" diagram on a separate page. You should include any additional examples presented in class (videos, slides) and your text.

When finished, build a cladogram below the boxes showing the common ancestry of each group (shorter branches for most closely related groups, indicating more recent divergence. Add a vertical line on the left, with an arrowhead pointing up. Label this line "TIME", and the print "NOW" near the arrowhead.

Class: MAMMALIA (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) = "hominoids"

Family HYLOBATIDAE: gibbons and siamangs

Family PONGIDAE: orangutans, genus *Pongo*

Family HOMINIDAE (African apes and humans) = "**hominids**" (formerly humans only)

Subfamily GORILLINAE (gorillas, genus *Gorilla*)

Subfamily PANINAE (chimps and bonobos, genus *Pan*)

Subfamily HOMININAE (humans, genus *Homo* and all their extinct bipedal predecessors and cousins) = "**hominins**" (formerly "hominids")

e.g., *Australopithecus*, *Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus*, *Homo sapiens*

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