The agile gibbon, also known as the black-handed gibbon, is an Old World primate found in Indonesia on the island of Sumatra, Malaysia, and southern Thailand. They are an endangered species due to habitat destruction and the pet trade. They use their long arms to swing quickly from branch to branch (called “brachiating”) and eat primarily fruit supplemented with leaves, flowers and insects. They live in monogamous pairs and raise their young for at least two years.
The Allen's swamp monkey is an Old World primate that lives in swampy areas of central Africa. They can swim well, including diving to avoid danger from predators like raptors and snakes. Allen's swamp monkeys feed mostly on the ground and eat fruits, leaves, beetles and worms. They live together in large social groups of up to 40 individuals, and they communicate with each other using different calls, gestures and touches. They are hunted for their meat and are increasingly seen as household pets.
The Angola colobus is an Old World primate that lives in rainforests along the Congo River in Burundi, Uganda, and parts of Kenya and Tanzania. They eat mostly leaves, supplemented with fruit and seeds. They are known as sloppy eaters, which together with their digestive system makes them important for seed dispersal. They live in groups of about 9 individuals, with a single dominant male and multiple females and their offspring. Females in the group are known to co-parent each others’ young, which are born completely white. Colobus monkeys are prey for many forest predators, and are threatened by hunting for the bushmeat trade, logging, and habitat destruction.
Azara's Night Monkey

*Azura's Night Monkey*

*Aotus azarai*

The Azara's night monkey, also called the southern night monkey, is a nocturnal New World primate that lives in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru and Paraguay. They are monogamous and the males provide most of the care of the young until the young are 2 to 3 years old, when they leave to start their own families. Night monkeys spend most of their time in the trees and sleep in groups of 2 to 5 individuals (usually parents and their young). They are believed to be fairly common, though their population numbers are declining in some regions due to habitat loss.
The black and white colobus (also called the “mantled” because of their long white back fir fringe) is an Old World primate that lives in forests and savanna woodlands in equatorial Africa. They eat leaves, seeds, fruits, and arthropods and are able to digest fibrous plant material using their specialized stomachs. They live in stable, harem-type social groups of 3-15 individuals with a dominant male, several females, and the offspring of the females. They use various vocalizations, body postures, movements, displays of fringe fir, touches and facial expressions to communicate and are well known for the males’ dawn chorus of "roars" to reinforce their territorial boundaries.
The black-capped squirrel monkey is a New World monkey that lives in the tropical forests of Bolivia, Brazil and Peru. They feed mostly during the day and are omnivorous: they eat mostly fruits and insects supplemented by seeds, leaves, flowers, buds, nuts, and eggs. Like other squirrel monkeys, they spend most of their time up in the trees in multi-male, multi-female groups of up to 500 individuals. Females care for the young almost exclusively, which are not completely weaned until they’re 18 months old. While not considered threatened, they are often captured for the pet trade and for medical research (particularly research related to color vision).
Bonobos are Great Apes and, together with chimpanzees, are the closest living relatives to humans. They live in the Congo Basin in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in large female-dominated (matrilineal) groups of up to 100. During the day, they feed in smaller groups, but come together at night to sleep in their nests in the trees. They are matriarchal, peaceful and intelligent, with large regions of the brain associated with empathy and impulse control. Their diet is more than 50% fruit, supplemented with leaves, honey, eggs, and meat from small vertebrates such as flying squirrels and invertebrates. Bonobos are considered threatened, and political instability in the Congo Basin and the timidity of bonobos has made it difficult to study them in the wild.
The Bornean orangutan is a species of orangutan native to the island of Borneo. Together with the Sumatran orangutan, it belongs to the only genus of Great Apes native to Asia. Like the other Great Apes, orangutans are highly intelligent, including advanced tool use and cultural patterns. Orangutans share approximately 97% of their DNA with humans. Their diet includes more than 400 different foods, including fruits, leaves, seeds, bird eggs, inner shoots of plants and vines, flowers, honey, insects, and (to a lesser extent than the Sumatran orangutan) bark. Bornean orangutans are more solitary than Sumatran orangutans, with males and females coming together only to mate. However, mothers raise their young for 4 to 8 years. They are an endangered species; deforestation, palm oil plantations and hunting are the most serious threats that they face.
Brown-Mantled Tamarin
*Saguinus fuscicollis*

The brown-mantled tamarin, also called the saddleback tamarin, is a New World primate that lives in tropical rainforests in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. They feed during the day and spend most of their time in the trees. They are omnivores; they eat fruits and other plant parts as well as spiders, insects, small vertebrates and bird eggs. Tamarins live together in groups ranging from 3-9 members or up to 40 members. Groups include one or more families. Males, subadults, and juveniles all assist mothers in caring for the young.
The Celebes crested macaque is an Old World primate that lives in the Tangkoko reserve, northeast of the Indonesian island of Sulawesi (Celebes), as well as on smaller neighboring islands. They spend about 60% of the day on the ground foraging for foods like fruit (70% of their diet), leaves, buds, seeds, fungus, birds and bird eggs, insects, and occasionally small lizards or frogs. The rest of the time these macaques sleep and search for food in the trees. They live in groups of 5 to 25 individuals, with females in the group outnumbering the males 4:1. They communicate with various sounds and gestures. Celebes crested macaques are critically endangered species because they are hunted as pests and as bushmeat.
Chimpanzees are one of the Great Ape species and, together with bonobos, are the closest living relatives to humans. They are an endangered species that lives in the forests along the north side of the Congo River in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They are omnivorous with a diverse diet including fruits, nuts, leaves, plants, mushrooms, flowers, insects, and meat. They live in large groups called communities that are led by an alpha male who is dominant over beta males and females. They are very intelligent, hunting in cooperative groups and making and using tools. They display complex communication such as vocalizations, hand gestures, facial expressions and play activities like chasing, tickling and laughing, and can understand concepts like numbers and counting. Mothers raise their young for 4 to 5 years, and they can live to be almost 40 years old in the wild.
The common marmoset is a New World primate that lives in various types of forests on the Northeastern coast of Brazil. In 2014, it became the first New World Monkey to have its genome sequenced. Their claw-like nails, incisors, and specialized gut make possible their unique diet of plant exudates (gum, sap, latex and resin) and insects. They use their nails to cling to the side of a tree and use their long lower incisors to chew a hole in the tree. They live in stable extended families of 9-15 with one or two breeding females, a breeding male, and their offspring and adult relatives. Marmosets usually give birth to two non-identical twins, causing great stress on the mother and the need for help from the other members of the family during pregnancy and when raising the young.
The common squirrel monkey is a small New World primate that is native to the tropical areas of South America primarily in the Amazon Basin, including areas of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. They feed mostly during the day and are omnivorous, but their diet primarily includes fruits and insects. Common squirrel monkeys live in large social groups. Males, juveniles, and mother-infant pairs spend much of their time together as sub-groups, but the group is kept together by each member’s bond with their mother. The young infants develop rapidly, and by the age of five to eight months begin to wander and find food on their own.
Drill

*Mandrillus leucophaeus*

The drill is an Old World primate that is closely related to baboons and mandrills. They live only in rainforest habitats in small regions of Nigeria, southwestern Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea. Their diet is primarily fruit, but they also eat herbs, roots, eggs, and insects. They forage for their food on the ground, but take to the trees at night to sleep. They live in large multi-male multi-female groups of 20-30 drills that are led by a single dominant male who fathers most of the young. Individual groups may join others, forming super groups of over 100 drills. The females give birth to a single baby each year, and adults live to be more than 20 years old in the wild. Drills are one of the most endangered animals in Africa, declining in all known habitat areas for decades as a result of illegal commercial hunting, habitat destruction, and human development. As few as 3,000 drills may remain in the wild, with the highest population estimate only 8,000.
Francois' leaf monkey
Trachypithecus francoisi

The François' langur, also known as Francois' leaf monkey, is an Old World primate that lives in limestone cliffs and caves in tropical and subtropical zones of Southwestern China and northeastern Vietnam. They spend most of their days sleeping in caves and foraging for food: mostly fruit (more than 50%), seeds, flowers, stems, roots, bark, some sometimes minerals from rocks and insects. Most of their diet comes from only 10 species of plants. François' langurs live in matriarchal groups of 4-27 langurs. Mothers share parenting of all young, and the young are nursed for up to 2 years. Just before maturity, the young males will leave the group, while the females will stay part of their parent group. The François' langur is an endangered species due to hunting and habitat destruction. It is not known for certain how many langurs still live in the wild, but there are believed to be less than 500 left in Vietnam and 1,400–1,650 in China.
The golden snub-nosed monkey is an Old World primate that lives in a small area in temperate, mountainous forests of central and Southwest China. Because it snows in these areas, their diet changes with the seasons – mostly lichens in the winter and spring, fruits and seeds in the summer and fall, and leaves and flower buds when available. They spend most of their time in the trees. The social structure of golden snub-nosed monkeys is complex: most live in groups ranging in size from 5-10 individuals, with a single dominant male, multiple females (harem) and their young. These groups may join with other groups to form bands of up to 600. The entire group protects the young, and mothers often have helpers assisting them with the care of their young. Golden snub-nosed monkeys are an endangered species due to habitat loss; population estimates range from 8,000 to 15,000.
The western gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*) is a Great Ape closely related to the eastern gorilla (*Gorilla beringei*). Gorillas and are the closest living relative to humans after chimpanzees and bonobos. Both gorilla species live in dense forests and lowland swamps and marshes, with western lowland gorillas living in Central West African countries and eastern lowland gorillas living in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They are intelligent animals, with documented tool use. Their diets include leaves, stems, flowers, bark, invertebrates (especially ants and termites) and their favorite food – fruits. Different groups of gorillas eat different species of plants and invertebrates, suggesting they have a food culture. Some studies have suggested that some foods eaten by gorillas have medicinal values. Western gorillas live in groups of 2-20 led by an alpha male (the silverback), plus multiple females (harem) and their offspring.

Mothers care for their young for the first 3-4 years of life. They live for as long as 40 years in the wild. Western gorilla are critically endangered, the most severe designation next to global extinction. Poaching, habitat destruction, and the Ebola virus are devastating gorilla populations.
The green monkey, also known as the Sabaeus monkey, is an Old World primate that lives in wooded habitats and along coastal regions in West Africa from Senegal to the Volta River. They are highly social animals that live in groups of 7 to 90 individuals that are led by an alpha male. Groups include mothers, their young, and non-breeding males. Green monkeys are known to communicate both verbally and non-verbally, with distinct calls to warn of danger (including specific calls for specific predators) and they use facial expressions to express their emotions. Mothers take care of their young for about a year before letting them venture out as individual adults. They eat primarily fruits and invertebrates, and in coastal areas, green monkeys supplement their diets with seashore foods such as crabs. Breeding is usually coordinated to occur during the rainy season when fruit and other food resources are most abundant.
The grivet, also known as the African green monkey or savannah monkey, is an Old World primate that lives primarily in savannah woodlands in Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti and Eritrea. Grivets are omnivores, feeding primarily on the ground in the morning and early evening on fruits, vegetables, and sometimes small mammals, insects, and birds. The rest of their time is spent grooming, playing, climbing, and play fighting. They live in groups of 5 to over 50 individuals, and are one of the few monkey species that has multiple-male groups that are of moderate size. They travel in packs and usually move on all fours or quadrupedally, except when using both hands for carrying, when they manage to walk and run quite comfortably on two legs. Females will have a limited number of mates, while males will have numerous. Mothers usually give birth to a single baby at a time, which they raise for 6 months before weaning. Grivets are occasionally hunted as bushmeat. Although not endangered, they are threatened by destruction of habitat and are preyed on by large snakes, leopards, humans and sometimes baboons. The grivet may live for up to 13 years in the wild.
The hamadryas baboon is an Old World primate that is lives in semi-desert areas, savannas, and rocky areas from the Red Sea in Eritrea to Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia. They are omnivorous and adapted to live in dry regions. During the wet seasons, they eat blossoms, seeds, grasses, wild roots, and leaves from acacia trees. During the dry seasons they eat leaves of the *Dobera glabra* and sisal leaves. They also eat insects, reptiles and small mammals. Hamadryas baboons live in small groups called one-male units or harems containing one male and up to ten females which the male leads, guards, and controls. A harem will typically include a younger "follower" male who may be related to the leader. Two or more harems unite repeatedly to form clans, each led by related males. Two to four clans come together to form bands of up to 200 individuals which travel and sleep as a group. Females do most of the parenting, both of their young and the young of other females in their clan. Like all baboons, hamadryas baboons are intrigued by their infants and give much attention to them. Dominant male baboons protect the females and young from predators.