**Supplementary Materials**

|  |
| --- |
|  Table S1, Brain size, sample size and sex (M = male, F = female) of different extant primate species. \* Indicates that brain mass was obtained from the endocranial volume (see Methods for details). |
| **Species** | **Sex** | **Brain mass (g)** | **Sample Size** | **Ref** | **Brain mass (g)** | **Sample Size** | **Ref** | **BrainMass (g)** | **Sample Size** | **Ref** | **Av. Brain Mas Both sexes (g)** |
| Alouatta caraya | M-F | 51 | 6 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 |
| Alouatta macconneli | M-F | 57.04 | 1 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57.04 |
| Alouatta palliata | M-F | 51 | 1 | (3) | 51.98 | 31 | (4)\* | 50.04 | 38 | (5) | 50.91 |
| Alouatta pigra | M-F | 52.9 | 8 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52.9 |
| Alouatta seniculus | M-F | 58 | 1 | (6) | 54 | 1 | (7) | 57.24 | 37 | (4)\* | 57.17 |
| Ateles belzebuth | M-F | 118.58 | 10 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 118.58 |
| Ateles chamek | M-F | 114.25 | 18 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114.25 |
| Ateles fusciceps | M-F | 114.27 | 19 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114.27 |
| Ateles geoffroyi | M-F | 108.03 | 4 | (7) | 108.87 | 20 | (4)\* | 107.65 | 14 | (8) | 108.33 |
| Ateles paniscus | M-F | 113.75 | 2 | (7) | 119.14 | 1 | (4)\* | 103.85 | 23 | (8) | 105.19 |
| Avahi laniger | M-F | 9.86 | 37 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.86 |
| Brachyteles arachnoides | M-F | 120.1 | 1 | (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120.1 |
| Bunopithecus hoolock | M-F | 114.66 | 8 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114.66 |
| Callicebus moloch | M-F | 19 | 2 | (9) | 16.45 | 2 | (7) |  |  |  | 17.72 |
| Callimico goeldii | M-F | 11 | 1 | (9) | 13 | 1 | (7) | 11.65 | 12 | (4)\* | 11.7 |
| Callithrix argentata | M-F | 8.03 | 20 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.03 |
| Callithrix aurita | M-F | 8.73 | 4 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.73 |
| Callithrix geoffroyi | M-F | 10.13 | 4 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.13 |
| Callithrix humeralifera | M-F | 8.68 | 21 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.68 |
| Callithrix jacchus | M-F | 7.6 | 1 | (3) | 7.69 | 8 | (7) | 7.47 | 7 | (4)\* | 7.58 |
| Callithrix penicillata | M-F | 7.57 | 32 | (4)\* | 7 | 1 | (7) |  |  |  | 7.55 |
| Callithrix pygmaea | M-F | 4.34 | 20 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.34 |
| Cebus albifrons | M-F | 73 | 1 | (7) | 68.1 | 32 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 68.24 |
| Cebus apella | M-F | 60 | 2 | (7) | 68.83 | 48 | (4)\* | 75.5 | 2 | (7) | 68.74 |
| Cebus capucinus | M-F | 70.14 | 1 | (9) | 75.85 | 28 | (4)\* | 72.36 | 23 | (5) | 74.19 |
| Cebus olivaceus | M-F | 73 | 14 | (4)\* | 72.5 | 1 | (10) |  |  |  | 72.96 |
| Cercocebus galeritus | M-F | 102.64 | 2 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 102.64 |
| Cercopithecus ascanius | M-F | 67 | 1 | (9) | 63.62 | 23 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 63.76 |
| Cercopithecus cephus | M-F | 76 | 1 | (10) | 67.61 | 26 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 67.92 |
| Cercopithecus diana | M-F | 64.86 | 20 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64.86 |
| Cercopithecus mitis | M-F | 76 | 1 | (3) | 73.9 | 18 | (4)\* | 75 | 1 | (11) | 74.06 |
| Cercopithecus neglectus | M-F | 67.54 | 4 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67.54 |
| Cercopithecus nictitans | M-F | 73.69 | 20 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73.69 |
| Cercopithecus pogonias | M-F | 63.27 | 12 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63.27 |
| Chiropotes satanas | M-F | 40.7 | 1 | (9) | 50.07 | 8 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 49.02 |
| Chlorocebus aethiops | M-F | 64.13 | 1 | (9) | 58.81 | 1 | (4)\* | 66.2 | 16 | (8) | 65.67 |
| Colobus angolensis | M-F | 70.85 | 4 | (4)\* | 74.4 | 1 | (12) |  |  |  | 71.56 |
| Colobus guereza | M-F | 73 | 1 | (3) | 77.19 | 37 | (4)\* | 83.9 | 1 | (12) | 77.25 |
| Daubentonia madagascariensis | M-F | 46.5 | 1 | (9) | 46.46 | 10 | (4)\* | 45.15 | 1 | (11) | 46.35 |
| Erythrocebus patas | M-F | 118 | 1 | (3) | 95.15 | 8 | (4)\* | 108 | 2 | (11) | 99.56 |
| Eulemur fulvus fulvus | M-F | 25.2 | 1 | (3) | 26.7 | 8 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 26.53 |
| Eulemur mongoz | M-F | 21.6 | 1 | (13) | 20.9 | 14 | (4)\* | 24.03 | 3 | (10) | 21.46 |
| Galago senegalensis | M-F | 4.09 | 216 | (1)\* |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | 4.09 |
| Galagoides zanzibaricus | M-F | 3.64 | 6 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.64 |
| Gorilla gorilla gorilla | M-F | 454.55 | 1 | (9) | 519.5 | 56 | (4)\* | 500 | 1 | (11) | 518.04 |
| Hapalemur griseus | M-F | 14.6 | 15 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.6 |
| Homo sapiens | M-F | 1250 | 7 | (9) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1250 |
| Hylobates agilis | M-F | 88.1 | 12 | (14) | 98.29 | 4 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 90.64 |
| Hylobates klossii | M-F | 92.04 | 6 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.04 |
| Hylobates lar | M-F | 102 | 1 | (9) | 105.66 | 207 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 105.64 |
| Hylobates moloch | M-F | 106.71 | 1 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106.71 |
| Hylobates muelleri | M-F | 101.8 | 1 | (12) | 87.68 | 11 | (4)\* | 94.93 | 7 | (14) | 91.09 |
| Hylobates pileatus | M-F | 87.73 | 9 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.73 |
| Indri Indri | M-F | 38.3 | 2 | (9) | 36.06 | 16 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 36.3 |
| Lagothrix lagotricha | M-F | 110 | 2 | (7) | 99.72 | 2 | (4)\* | 92.5 | 1 | (10) | 102.38 |
| Lagothrix poeppigii | F | 89.19 | 2 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.19 |
| Lemur catta | M-F | 25.6 | 1 | (15) | 23.73 | 10 | (4)\* | 20.8 | 1 | (10) | 23.64 |
| Leontopithecus chrysomelas | M-F | 12.26 | 3 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.26 |
| Leontopithecus rosalia | M-F | 13 | 4 | (7) | 13.1 | 14 | (4)\* | 13.35 | 2 | (10) | 13.1 |
| Lepilemur ruficaudatus | M-F | 7.84 | 15 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.84 |
| Lophocebus albigena | M-F | 96.8 | 1 | (9) | 97.55 | 21 | (4)\* | 89.6 | 1 | (10) | 97.17 |
| Macaca arctoides | M-F | 100.7 | 34 | (8) | 107.14 | 2 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 101.05 |
| Macaca assamensis | F | 92.4 | 10 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.4 |
| Macaca cyclopis | F | 78.83 | 5 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 78.83 |
| Macaca fascicularis | M-F | 74 | 1 | (3) | 66.73 | 97 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 66.8 |
| Macaca fuscata | F | 101.42 | 5 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 101.42 |
| Macaca mulatta | M-F | 110 | 1 | (3) | 91.47 | 103 | (4)\* | 87.95 | 225 | (8) | 89.11 |
| Macaca nemestrina | M-F | 114 | 1 | (13) | 109.86 | 22 | (4)\* | 117 | 1 | (10) | 110.33 |
| Macaca nigra | M-F | 97.5 | 1 | (9) | 89.4 | 3 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 91.42 |
| Macaca radiata | M-F | 76.8 | 1 | (13) | 79.47 | 9 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 79.2 |
| Macaca silenus | M-F | 82.88 | 1 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.88 |
| Macaca sinica | F | 62.57 | 2 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62.57 |
| Mandrillus sphinx | M-F | 159.2 | 1 | (9) | 162.54 | 24 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 162.4 |
| Miopithecus ogouensis | M-F | 36.01 | 11 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36.01 |
| Miopithecus talapoin | M-F | 37.7 | 1 | (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.7 |
| Mirza coquereli | M-F | 6 | 8 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Nasalis larvatus | M-F | 97 | 1 | (9) | 96.21 | 45 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 96.22 |
| Otolemur crassicaudatus | M-F | 12.17 | 42 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.17 |
| Otolemur garnettii | M-F | 11.24 | 29 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.24 |
| Pan paniscus | M-F | 329.7 | 1 | (9) | 356.69 | 10 | (4)\* | 337 | 1 | (12) | 352.8 |
| Pan troglodytes troglodytes | M-F | 410.3 | 1 | (13) | 380.81 | 115 | (4)\* | 405 | 1 | (11) | 381.26 |
| Papio hamadryas | M-F | 156 | 1 | (13) | 155.33 | 14 | (4)\* | 142 | 1 | (14) | 154.53 |
| Perodicticus potto | M-F | 12.95 | 122 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.95 |
| Phaner furcifer pallescens | M-F | 6.92 | 7 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.92 |
| Piliocolobus rufomitratus | M-F | 73.11 | 10 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73.11 |
| Pithecia pithecia | M-F | 32.6 | 36 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.6 |
| Pongo abelii | M-F | 358.51 | 14 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 358.51 |
| Pongo pygmaeus | M-F | 341.99 | 1 | (9) | 393.5 | 81 | (4)\* | 367.44 | 5 | (12) | 391.41 |
| Presbytis comata | M-F | 61.12 | 1 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61.12 |
| Presbytis melalophos | M-F | 66.91 | 21 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66.91 |
| Propithecus candidus | M-F | 38.53 | 1 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.53 |
| Propithecus coquereli | M-F | 29.89 | 8 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29.89 |
| Propithecus diadema | M-F | 41.23 | 4 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41.23 |
| Propithecus edwardsi | M-F | 39.31 | 10 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39.31 |
| Propithecus verreauxi | M-F | 26.7 | 2 | (11) | 27.15 | 7 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 27.05 |
| Rhinopithecus roxellana | M-F | 118.5 | 1 | (16) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 118.5 |
| Saguinus fuscicollis | M-F | 8.21 | 31 | (4)\* | 7.2 | 2 | (7) |  |  |  | 8.14 |
| Saguinus geoffroyi | M-F | 10 | 1 | (3) | 10.48 | 25 | (4)\* | 10.93 | 6 | (7) | 10.54 |
| Saguinus imperator | M-F | 11.08 | 1 | (9) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.08 |
| Saguinus labiatus | M-F | 10.1 | 1 | (7) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.1 |
| Saguinus leucopus | M-F | 10.1 | 14 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.1 |
| Saguinus mystax | M-F | 11.5 | 5 | (7) | 11.54 | 8 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 11.52 |
| Saguinus niger | M-F | 8.6 | 19 | (7) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.6 |
| Saguinus oedipus | M-F | 10.32 | 37 | (7) | 10.05 | 51 | (4)\* | 9.3 | 2 | (10) | 10.14 |
| Saimiri oerstedii | M-F | 25.87 | 15 | (4)\* | 22.45 | 63 | (5) |  |  |  | 23.1 |
| Saimiri sciureus | M-F | 22 | 1 | (3) | 24.47 | 101 | (4)\* | 22.35 | 2 | (10) | 24.4 |
| Semnopithecus priam | M-F | 77.93 | 7 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77.93 |
| Semnopithecus schistaceus | M-F | 130.67 | 5 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 130.67 |
| Simias concolor | M-F | 54.33 | 6 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54.33 |
| Symphalangus syndactylus | M-F | 133.5 | 3 | (14) | 128.28 | 39 | (4)\* | 138.7 | 1 | (12) | 128.88 |
| Tarsius bancanus | M-F | 2.7 | 1 | (9) | 3.28 | 19 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 3.251 |
| Tarsius dentatus | M-F | 3.108 | 2 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.108 |
| Tarsius syrichta | M-F | 3.5 | 20 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.5 |
| Tarsius tarsier | M-F | 3.36 | 7 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.36 |
| Theropithecus gelada | M-F | 130 | 1 | (9) | 136.44 | 27 | (4)\* |  |  |  | 136.21 |
| Trachypithecus cristatus | M-F | 59.15 | 30 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59.15 |
| Trachypithecus obscurus | M-F | 61.43 | 31 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61.43 |
| Trachypithecus phayrei | M-F | 76.74 | 9 | (4)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76.74 |
| Trachypithecus vetulus | M-F | 62.06 | 7 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62.06 |
| Varecia rubra | M-F | 30.89 | 28 | (1)\* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.89 |
| Varecia variegata variegata | M-F | 31.1 | 3 | (14) | 33.28 | 9 | (4)\* | 31.5 | 1 | (11) | 32.64 |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Table S2. Body mass (BM), Daily Movement Distance (DMD), Diet category (fol = folivoy, frug = frugivory, om = omnivore), and Group Size of different extant primate species (M = male, F = female). |
| **Species** | **Sex** | **Mass (g)** | **Ref** | **Mass (g)** | **Ref** | **Mass (g)** | **Ref** | **Av. Mass (g)** | **DMD (km/day)** | **Ref.** | **Diet Category** | **Group Size** | **Ref.** |
| Alouatta caraya | M-F | 5463 | (17) | 5576.96 | (18) | 5862.5 | (19) | 5634.15 | 0.557 | (28) | fol | 10.12 | (22) |
| Alouatta macconneli | M-F | 5350 | (20) |   |   |   |   | 5350.00 | 0.58 | (29) | fol | 7.5 | (21, 30,33) |
| Alouatta palliata | M-F | 4670 | (17) | 6576.99 | (18) | 7274.9 | (19) | 6173.96 | 0.39 | (34) | fol | 14.92 | (22) |
| Alouatta pigra | M-F | 7172.06 | (18) | 7000 | (19) | 7000 | (17) | 7057.35 | 0.25 | (36) | fol | 6.24 | (22) |
| Alouatta seniculus | M-F | 6398.31 | (18) | 6145.5 | (19) | 6543.2 | (17) | 6362.34 | 0.465 | (34) | fol | 7.87 | (22) |
| Ateles belzebuth | M-F | 6692.42 | (18) | 5000 | (19) | 7535 | (17) | 6409.14 | 2.3 | (34) | frug/fol | 22.12 | (22) |
| Ateles chamek | M-F | 6000 | (17) | 6000 | (19) | 7053.92 | (18) | 6351.31 | 1.977 | (29) | frug | 38.5 | (38) |
| Ateles fusciceps | M-F | 7000 | (17) | 9067 | (18) |   |   | 8033.50 | 1.15 | (39) | frug/fol | 4.5 | (39) |
| Ateles geoffroyi | M-F | 7582.4 | (18) | 5284.9 | (19) | 7267.5 | (17) | 6711.60 | 1.7 | (36) | frug | 31 | (22) |
| Ateles paniscus | M-F | 7887.5 | (17) | 8690.25 | (18) | 7900.1 | (19) | 8159.28 | 2.7 | (34) | frug | 18 | (22) |
| Avahi laniger | M-F | 1092 | (18) | 900 | (19) |   |   | 996.00 | 0.38 | (36, 40) | fol | 2.5 | (41) |
| Brachyteles arachnoides | M-F | 10537.31 | (18) | 13499 | (19) | 11170 | (17) | 11735.44 | 0.955 | (34) | frug/fol | 25 |  (22, 43) |
| Bunopithecus hoolock | M-F | 6699 | (18) | 6700 | (19) | 6875 | (17) | 6758.00 | 0.6 | (36) | frug | 3.08 |  (21)  |
| Callicebus moloch | M-F | 958.13 | (18) | 854.7 | (19) | 804 | (17) | 872.28 | 0.62 | (34) | frug | 3.5 | (42) |
| Callimico goeldii | M-F | 558 | (18) | 480 | (19) | 557 | (23) | 531.67 | 2 | (36) | om | 4.5 | (43) |
| Callithrix argentata | M-F | 382.92 | (18) | 440 | (19) | 343.2 | (17) | 388.71 | 1.042 | (45)  | frug/fol | 8 | (44) |
| Callithrix aurita | M-F | 386.2 | (18) | 342 | (19) |   |   | 364.10 | 0.959 | (29) | om | 6 | (44) |
| Callithrix geoffroyi | M-F | 342 | (17) | 340 | (19) | 342 | (18) | 341.33 | 1.01 | (29) | om | 7.5 | (46) |
| Callithrix humeralifera | M-F | 355.8 | (17) | 374.99 | (18) |   |   | 365.40 | 1.487 | (29) |  frug/fol | 11.5 | (47, 48) |
| Callithrix jacchus | M-F | 273 | (2) |   |   |   |   | 273.00 | 0.75 | (36) | frug | 8.7 | (45) |
| Callithrix penicillata | M-F | 339.98 | (18) | 342 | (19) | 307 | (17) | 329.66 | 1 | (36) | om | 5.5 | (45) |
| Callithrix pygmaea | M-F | 110.7 | (17) | 70 | (18) | 125 | (19) | 101.90 | 0.29 | (45) | om | 5.4 | (21, 44) |
| Cebus albifrons | M-F | 2509.68 | (18) | 2629 | (19) | 2467.5 | (17) | 2535.39 | 1.85 | (34) | om | 25 | (44) |
| Cebus apella | M-F | 2758.38 | (18) | 2500 | (19) | 2642.5 | (17) | 2633.63 | 2 | (34) | om | 13.9 | (21) |
| Cebus capucinus | M-F | 2830 | (2) |   |   |   |   | 2830.00 | 2 | (34) | om | 16.4 | (50) |
| Cebus olivaceus | M-F | 2787.64 | (18) | 2600 | (19) | 2552.5 | (17) | 2646.71 | 2.3 | (34) | om | 21 | (51) |
| Cercocebus galeritus | M-F | 7077.66 | (18) | 7835 | (19) | 9467.5 | (17) | 8126.72 | 1.3 | (34) | frug | 26.3 | (52) |
| Cercopithecus ascanius | M-F | 3540.24 | (18) | 3550 | (19) | 3705 | (17) | 3598.41 | 1.5 | (34) | frug | 29 |  (21) |
| Cercopithecus cephus | M-F | 3585 | (17) | 3444.88 | (18) | 3485 | (19) | 3504.96 | 0.9 | (34) | frug | 10 | (21, 53) |
| Cercopithecus diana | M-F | 4358.91 | (18) | 4175 | (19) | 4550 | (17) | 4361.30 | 1.9 | (36) | frug | 22 | (21, 54) |
| Cercopithecus mitis | M-F | 5041.29 | (18) | 5000 | (19) | 8648.7 | (17) | 6230.00 | 1.22 | (34) | frug | 27 | (21) |
| Cercopithecus neglectus | M-F | 5324.52 | (18) | 5480 | (19) | 5945 | (17) | 5583.17 | 0.53 | (34) | frug | 10 | (21) |
| Cercopithecus nictitans | M-F | 5361 | (2) |   |   |   |   | 5361.00 | 1.5 | (34) | frug | 28 | (21) |
| Cercopithecus pogonias | M-F | 3578.27 | (18) | 3765 | (19) | 3580 | (17) | 3641.09 | 1.75 | (34) | frug | 20 | (21) |
| Chiropotes satanas | M-F | 2967.27 | (18) | 3000 | (19) | 2942.5 | (17) | 2969.92 | 2.5 | *(34)* | frug | 28 |  (47) |
| Chlorocebus aethiops | M-F | 3695.99 | (18) | 4155 | (19) | 5620 | (17) | 4490.33 | 0.95 | (34) | frug | 9 |  (21) |
| Colobus angolensis | M-F | 8990.31 | (18) | 9850 | (19) | 8625 | (17) | 9155.10 | 1.3 | (36) | fol | 8.43 | (55) |
| Colobus guereza | M-F | 10623.6 | (17) | 9925.88 | (18) | 10200 | (19) | 10249.83 | 0.54 | (34) | fol | 9.3 | (55) |
| Daubentonia madagascariensis | M-F | 1535 | (18) | 2500 | (19) | 2277.5 | (17) | 2104.17 | 3 | (36) | om | 1 | (56) |
| Erythrocebus patas | M-F | 7966.3 | (18) | 7269.9 | (19) | 7858 | (25) | 7698.07 | 3.3 | (34) | om | 25 |  (21) |
| Eulemur fulvus fulvus | M-F | 2374.1 | (17) | 2376.99 | (18) | 2763 | (25) | 2504.70 | 0.14 | (34) | frug/fol | 11.5 | (56) |
| Eulemur mongoz | M-F | 1771.13 | (18) | 1600 | (19) |   |   | 1685.57 | 0.61 | (34) | frug/fol | 4.1 |  (21) |
| Galago senegalensis | M-F | 192.2 | (17) | 215.2 | (18) | 153 | (19) | 186.80 | 0.6 |  (57) | om | 3.5 |  (21) |
| Galagoides zanzibaricus | M-F | 147.35 | (18) | 100.5 | (19) | 146.8 | (17) | 131.55 | 1.8 | (36) | om | 3 | (58) |
| Gorilla gorilla gorilla | M-F | 139842 | (17) |   |   |   |   | 139842.00 | 0.7 | (34) | fol | 10.5 | (21) |
| Hapalemur griseus | M-F | 916 | (18) | 800 | (19) | 1347.5 | (17) | 1021.17 | 0.43 | (36) | fol | 4.4 | (21, 56) |
| Homo sapiens | M-F | 70000 | (17) | 58540.63 | (18) |   |   | 64270.32 | 10 |  | om |   |  |
| Hylobates agilis | M-F | 5829.08 | (18) | 5650 | (19) | 5925 | (17) | 5801.36 | 1.22 | (34) | frug/fol | 4.4 | (46) |
| Hylobates klossii | M-F | 5822.29 | (18) | 5800 | (19) | 5900 | (17) | 5840.76 | 1.51 | (34) | om | 4.2 |  (21) |
| Hylobates lar | M-F | 5578.61 | (18) | 4892 | (19) | 6810 | (17) | 5760.20 | 1.49 | (34) | frug | 4.4 | (21) |
| Hylobates moloch | M-F | 5860.81 | (18) | 6500 | (19) | 6207.5 | (17) | 6189.44 | 1.4 | (36) | frug | 3.5 | (21) |
| Hylobates muelleri | M-F | 5909.81 | (18) | 6000 | (19) | 5765 | (17) | 5891.60 | 0.89 | (36) | frug/fol | 3.35 | (21) |
| Hylobates pileatus | M-F | 5542.37 | (18) | 5440 | (19) | 5735 | (17) | 5572.46 | 0.83 | (36) | frug/fol | 4 | (21) |
| Indri Indri | M-F | 8565.48 | (18) | 8000 | (19) |   |   | 8282.74 | 0.28 | (36) | fol | 4 | (56) |
| Lagothrix lagotricha | M-F | 6263.69 | (18) | 6300 | (19) |   |   | 6281.85 | 1 | (34) | om | 31.9 | (21, 22) |
| Lagothrix poeppigii | M-F | 5810 | (22) |   |   |   |   | 5810.00 | 1.835 | (60) | frug/fol | 23 | (22) |
| Lemur catta | M-F | 2626.48 | (18) | 2900 | (19) |   |   | 2763.24 | 0.95 | (34) | frug | 14 | (21, 56) |
| Leontopithecus chrysomelas | M-F | 535 | (17) | 572.8 | (18) |   |   | 553.90 | 1.8 | (36) | om |  3.5 | (44) |
| Leontopithecus rosalia | M-F | 529.52 | (18) | 535.5 | (19) |   |   | 532.51 | 1.4 | (36) | om | 5.4 |  (21) |
| Lepilemur ruficaudatus | M-F | 779 | (17) | 763.63 | (18) | 650 | (19) | 730.88 | 0.55 | (29) |  fol | 1.5 | (56) |
| Lophocebus albigena | M-F | 7418.71 | (18) | 7690.1 | (19) | 9317.5 | (17) | 8142.10 | 1.27 | (34) | frug | 15.5 |  (21) |
| Macaca arctoides | M-F | 9275 | (17) | 9358.04 | (18) | 5000 | (19) | 7877.68 | 1.7 | (36) | frug | 22.5 | (46)  |
| Macaca assamensis | M-F | 9100 | (17) | 8546.89 | (18) |   |   | 8823.45 | 1.9 | (29) | om | 22 |  (21) |
| Macaca cyclopis | M-F | 5748.94 | (18) | 6000 | (19) |   |   | 5874.47 | 2.065 | (46) | om | 23 | (46)  |
| Macaca fascicularis | M-F | 5466 | (2) |   |   |   |   | 5466.00 | 1.9 | (34) | frug | 27 |  (21) |
| Macaca fuscata | M-F | 8882.5 | (17) | 10114.76 | (18) | 10400 | (19) | 9799.09 | 1.218 | (61) | om | 45.5 | (46) |
| Macaca mulatta | M-F | 8235 | (17) |   |   |   |   | 8235.00 | 1.4 | (36) | frug | 35.5 | (46) |
| Macaca nemestrina | M-F | 7820.78 | (18) | 6500 | (19) | 7912.5 | (17) | 7411.09 | 2 | (34) | frug | 55 | (21, 46) |
| Macaca nigra | M-F | 7965 | (17) | 7359.39 | (18) | 6400 | (19) | 7241.46 | 6 | (36) | frug | 67 | (62) |
| Macaca radiata | M-F | 5877 | (2) |   |   |   |   | 5877.00 | 1.8 | (36) | frug | 34.5 | (46) |
| Macaca silenus | M-F | 5995.25 | (18) | 4750 | (19) | 7875 | (17) | 6206.75 | 1.6 | (36) | om | 19 | (21, 46) |
| Macaca sinica | M-F | 4370 | (17) | 3590 | (19) |   |   | 3980.00 | 1.25 | (29) | om | 24.7 |  (63) |
| Mandrillus sphinx | M-F | 16685.06 | (18) | 18249.9 | (19) | 23000 | (17) | 19311.65 | 3 | (36) | frug | 215 | (64) |
| Miopithecus ogouensis | M-F | 1560 | (4)\* |   |   |   |   | 1560.00 | 2.323 | (46) | om | 86.8 |  (21, 46) |
| Miopithecus talapoin | M-F | 1248.86 | (18) | 1250 | (19) | 1384.5 | (17) | 1294.45 | 2.32 | (34) | om |  85 | (21) |
| Mirza coquereli | M-F | 326.5 | (18) | 308 | (19) | 311.2 | (17) | 315.23 | 1.3 | (36) | om | 1 | (44) |
| Nasalis larvatus | M-F | 13442 | (2) |   |   |   |   | 13442.00 | 0.71 | (36) | fol | 12.7 | (65) |
| Otolemur crassicaudatus | M-F | 993.5 | (17) | 1206.61 | (18) | 1500 | (19) | 1233.37 | 1 | (29) | om | 2.5 | (58) |
| Otolemur garnettii | M-F | 1300 | (17) | 811.17 | (18) | 760 | (19) | 957.06 | 2.3 | (36) | om | 1.5 | (58) |
| Pan paniscus | M-F | 39925 | (17) | 34000 | (19) |   |   | 36962.50 | 1.8 | (36) | frug | 30.5 | (67) |
| Pan troglodytes troglodytes | M-F | 45000 | (18) | 44999 | (19) | 44983 | (17) | 44994.00 | 3.9 | (34) | frug | 40.7 | (67) |
| Papio hamadryas | M-F | 14007.08 | (18) | 21250.1 | (19) | 12670.8 | (17) | 15975.99 | 8.6 | (36) | frug/fol | 37.8 | (21) |
| Perodicticus potto | M-F | 968.6 | (17) | 1081.81 | (18) | 1100 | (19) | 1050.14 | 2.497 | (68. 69) | frug | 2 | (58) |
| Phaner furcifer pallescens | M-F | 339 | (4)\* |   |   |   |  | 339.00 | 3.154 | (70) | om | 2.2 | (21) |
| Piliocolobus rufomitratus | M-F | 8030.75 | (18) | 8000 | (19) |   |  | 8015.38 | 0.584 | (29) | fol | 35.87 | (21) |
| Pithecia pithecia | M-F | 1667.19 | (18) | 1375.5 | (19) |   |  | 1521.35 | 1.104 | (29) | frug/fol | 4.43 | (42) |
| Pongo abelii | M-F | 60000 | (21) | 41148 | (1) |   |  | 50574.00 | 0.938 | (29) | frug | 1.7 | (71) |
| Pongo pygmaeus | M-F | 53408.29 | (18) | 37000 | (19) | 64475 | (17) | 51627.76 | 0.5 | (34) | frug | 1.2 | (21, 41) |
| Presbytis comata | M-F | 6550.07 | (18) | 6250 | (19) | 6695 | (17) | 6498.36 | 0.5 | (36) | fol | 8 | (65) |
| Presbytis melalophos | M-F | 6540 | (17) | 6439.12 | (18) | 6300 | (19) | 6426.37 | 0.88 | (34) | fol | 13.1 | (21, 41) |
| Propithecus candidus | M-F | 5500 | (21) |   |  |   |  | 5500.00 | 0.712 | (29) | frug/fol |  6 | (29) |
| Propithecus coquereli | M-F | 4189.27 | (18) | 4000 | (21) |   |  | 4094.64 | 0.925 | (29) | frug/fol | 5.2 | (21) |
| Propithecus diadema | M-F | 6568.99 | (18) | 7500 | (19) | 5550 | (17) | 6539.66 | 1 | (36) | fol | 4.8 | (56) |
| Propithecus edwardsi | M-F | 5750 | (21) |   |  |   |  | 5750.00 | 0.67 | (29) | frug/fol | 5.3 | (56) |
| Propithecus verreauxi | M-F | 3588.26 | (18) | 3480 | (19) |   |  | 3534.13 | 0.85 | (34) | fol | 5.5 | (44, 56) |
| Rhinopithecus roxellana | M-F | 14750 | (17) | 13456.8 | (18) | 14000 | (19) | 14068.93 | 1.5 | (36) | fol | 12 | (65) |
| Saguinus fuscicollis | M-F | 393.99 | (18) | 387 | (19) | 465.5 | (17) | 415.50 | 1.37 | (34) | om | 6.1 | (21) |
| Saguinus geoffroyi | M-F | 492.5 | (18) | 486.5 | (19) |   |  | 489.50 | 2.1 | (36) | om |  6.5 | (21) |
| Saguinus imperator | M-F | 518.5 | (17) |   |  |   |  | 518.50 | 1.42 | (34) | om | 4 | (44) |
| Saguinus labiatus | M-F | 508.46 | (18) | 575 | (19) | 501.3 | (17) | 528.25 | 1.5 | (36) | om |  4.5 | (44) |
| Saguinus leucopus | M-F | 456.68 | (18) | 440 | (19) |   |  | 448.34 | 1.585 | (29) |  frug | 4.65 | (21) |
| Saguinus mystax | M-F | 555.87 | (18) | 618 | (19) | 543.5 | (17) | 572.46 | 1.9 | (36) | om | 7.51 |  (21) |
| Saguinus niger | M-F | 450 | (18) | 462 | (19) | 519.2 | (17) | 477.07 | 1 | (36) | om | 6 | (45) |
| Saguinus oedipus | M-F | 462.04 | (18) | 430 | (19) | 445.5 | (17) | 445.85 | 2.1 | (36) | om | 5.8 | (21, 45) |
| Saimiri oerstedii | M-F | 714.18 | (18) | 278.5 | (19) | 788.5 | (17) | 593.73 | 3.4 | (34) | om | 41 | (50) |
| Saimiri sciureus | M-F | 749.47 | (18) |   |  |   |  | 749.47 | 1.5 | (34) | om | 23 | (50) |
| Semnopithecus priam | M-F | 15000 | (21) | 6577 | (1) |   |  | 10788.50 | 0.402 | (29) | frug/fol | 30.4 | (21) |
| Semnopithecus schistaceus | M-F | 15000 | (26) |   |  |   |  | 15000.00 | 0.839 | (29) | fol | 28.15 | (21) |
| Simias concolor | M-F | 7900 | (21) |   |  |   |  | 7900.00 | 0.7 | (29) | frug/fol | 4.5 | (21) |
| Symphalangus syndactylus | M-F | 10839 | (18) | 10000 | (19) | 10900 | (17) | 10579.67 | 0.86 | (34) | fol | 3.6 | (21) |
| Tarsius bancanus | M-F | 114.39 | (18) | 110.5 | (19) | 122.5 | (17) | 115.80 | 1.8 | (36) | om | 1 | (67) |
| Tarsius dentatus | M-F | 110.42 | (18) | 107 | (19) |   |  | 108.71 | 0.93 | (29) | om |  4.5 | (44) |
| Tarsius syrichta | M-F | 119.2 | (17) | 115.91 | (18) | 104 | (19) | 113.04 | 1.325 | (29) | om | 1 | (67) |
| Tarsius tarsier | M-F | 116 | (21) |   |  |   |  | 116.00 | 0.619 | (29) | om | 3 | (67) |
| Theropithecus gelada | M-F | 15964.11 | (18) | 17049.8 | (19) | 16200 | (17) | 16404.64 | 2.5 | (34) | frug | 103.8 | (21) |
| Trachypithecus cristatus | M-F | 7176.81 | (18) | 8350 | (19) | 6185 | (17) | 7237.27 | 0.44 | (36) | fol | 35 | (21, 65) |
| Trachypithecus obscurus | M-F | 7080 | (17) | 7247.8 | (18) | 6420 | (19) | 6915.93 | 0.756 | (29) | frug/fol | 13.5 | (21) |
| Trachypithecus phayrei | M-F | 8400 | (17) | 7681.72 | (18) | 8400 | (19) | 8160.57 | 1 | (36) | frug/fol | 10.38 | (21) |
| Trachypithecus vetulus | M-F | 7081.8 | (17) | 7205.08 | (18) | 8830 | (19) | 7705.63 | 0.624 | (29) | frug/fol | 9.5 | (21) |
| Varecia rubra | M-F | 3873 | (17) | 3872.6 | (18) |   |  | 3872.80 | 1.041 | (29) | frug | 5.5 | (21, 56) |
| Varecia variegata variegata | M-F | 3849.99 | (18) | 3850 | (19) | 3670 | (17) | 3790.00 | 1.4 | (36) | frug | 5.8 | (21, 56) |

REFERENCES

1. van Woerden, J, T., Willems, E. P., van SchaiK, C. P. & Isler, K. (2012). Large brains buffer energetic effects of seasonal habitats in catarrhine primates. *Evolution: International Journal of Organic Evolution*, 66 (1): 191-199
2. DeCasien, A. R., Williams, S. A., Higham, J.P., (2017). Primate brain size is predicted by diet but not sociality, Nat. Ecol. Evol. 1, 112 (doi:10,1038/s41559-017-0112)
3. Leonard, R., Robertson, M. L., Snodgrass, J. J. & Kuzawa, C. W. (2003). Metabolic correlates of hominid brain evolution, Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology, 136(1): 5-15
4. Isler. K., Kirk, E.C., Mille, R., Albrech, T., Gelvin, B .R. & Martin, R.D. (2008). Endocranial volumes of primate species: scaling analyses using a comprehensive and reliable data set. J. Hum. Evol. 55, 967e978
5. Crile, G. & Quiring, D. P. (1940). A record of the body weight and certain organ and gland weights of 3690 animals. *Ohio J, Sci,* 40: 219–259
6. Falk, D. & Gibson, K. R. (Eds.). (2001). *Evolutionary anatomy of the primate cerebral cortex*, Cambridge University Press.
7. Hartwig, W., Rosenberger, A. L., Norconk, M. A. & Owl, M. Y. (2011). Relative brain size, gut size, and evolution in New World monkeys. *The Anatomical Record: Advances in Integrative Anatomy and Evolutionary Biology*, *294*(12): 2207-2221
8. Bronson, R. T. (1981). Brain weight‐body weight relationships in 12 species of nonhuman primates. *American journal of physical anthropology*, *56*(1): 77-81
9. Boddy, A. M., McGowen, M. R., C. C., Grossman, L. I., Goodman, M. & Wildman, D. E. (2012). Comparative analysis of encephalization in mammals reveals relaxed constraints on anthropoid primate and cetacean brain scaling, *Journal of evolutionary biology*, *25*(5): 981-994
10. Warnacke, P. (1908). Mitteilung neuer Gehirn und Kor pergewichtsbestimmungen bei Saugern, nebst Zusarn menstellung der gesamten bisher beobachteten absoluten und relativen Gehirngewichte bei den verschiedenen Spezies. J, Physiol. Neurol. 13: 355-403
11. Stephan, H., Frahm. H. & Baron, G. (1981). New and revised data on volumes of brain structures in insectivores and primates. *Folia primatologica*, *35*(1): 1-29
12. Sherwood, C. C., Stimpson, C. D., Raghanti, M. A., Wildman, D. E., Uddin, M., Grossman, L. I. & Hof, P. R. (2006). Evolution of increased glia–neuron ratios in the human frontal cortex, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.* *103*(37): 13606-13611
13. Lesku, J. A., Roth II, T. C., Amlaner, C. J. & Lima, S. L. (2006). A phylogenetic analysis of sleep architecture in mammals: the integration of anatomy, physiology, and ecology, *The American Naturalisy.* *168*(4): 441-453
14. Hrdlička, A. L. E. S. (1925). Weight of the brain and of the internal organs in American monkeys. With data on brain weight in other apes. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, *8*(2): 201-211
15. Leonard, W. R., Snodgrass, J. J. & Robertson, M. L. (2007). Effects of brain evolution on human nutrition and metabolism. Annu. Rev. Nutr., 27: 311-327
16. Silcox, M. T., Dalmyn, C. K., & Bloch, J. I. (2009). Virtual endocast of *Ignacius graybullianus* (*Paromomyidae*, Primates) and brain evolution in early primates. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.* *106*(27): 10987-10992
17. AnAge: The Animal Ageing and Longevity Database, [https://genomicS.senescence,info/species/](https://genomics.senescence.info/species/)
18. PanTHERIA Database: [http://esapubS.org/archive/ecol/E090/184/](http://esapubs.org/archive/ecol/E090/184/)
19. Macroecological Database of mammalian body mass: [https://opendata,eoL.org/en/dataset/smithbodysize](https://opendata.eol.org/en/dataset/smithbodysize)
20. Ford, S. M. & Davis, L. C. (1992). Systematics and body size, Implications for feeding adaptations in New World monkeys. AM. J, Phys. Anthropol. 88: 415-468
21. Noel, R. & Marc Myers, eds. (2011) *All the World’s Primates.*[www,alltheworldsprimates.org](http://www.alltheworldsprimates.org/), Primate Conservation Inc., Charlestown RI
22. Di Fiore, A., Campbell, C. J. (2007). The Atelines: Variations in Ecology, Behavior and Social Organization, In Primates in Perspective, Ed., Campbell, C. J., Fuentes, A., MacKinnon, K., Panger, M., Bearder, S. K. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 155-185
23. McNaB, B. K. (2008). An analysis of the factors that influence the level and scaling of mammalian BMR. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology*, *151*(1): 5-28
24. Wich, S. A. & Nunn, C. L. (2002). Do male" long-distance calls" function in mate defense? A comparative study of long-distance calls in primates. *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*, *52*(6): 474-484
25. Wrangham, R. W., Chapman, C. A., & Chapman, L. J. (1994). Seed dispersal by forest chimpanzees in Uganda, *Journal of Tropical Ecology*, *10*(3): 355-368
26. Smith, R. J. & Jungers, W. L. (1997). Body mass in comparative primatology, *Journal of Human evolution*, *32*(6): 523-559
27. Fooden, J. (2006). Comparative review of fascicularis-group species of macaques (Primates: Macaca). *Fieldiana Zoology*, *2006*(107): 1-43
28. Bravo, S. P. & Sallenave, A. (2003). Foraging behavior and activity patterns of *Alouatta caraya* in the northeastern Argentinean flooded forest. *International Journal of Primatology*, *24*(4): 825-846
29. Powell, L. E., Isler, K. & Barton, R. A. (2017, October). Re-evaluating the link between brain size and behavioural ecology in primates. In *Proc, R. Soc, B* (Vol. 284, No, 1865, p, 20171765).
30. Julliot, C. & Sabatier, D. (1993). Diet of the red howler monkey (*Alouatta seniculus*) in French Guiana, *International Journal of Primatology*, *14*(4): 527-550
31. Nunes, A. P., Ayres, J. M., Martins, E. S. & Silva, J. S. (1988). Primates of Roraima (Brazil). Northeastern part of the territory, Bol. Mus., Emilio Goeldi, Serie ZooL.4: 1-33
32. Phillips, K. A. & Abercrombie, C. L. (2003). Distribution and conservation status of the primates of Trinidad, *Primate Conservation*, *19*: 19-22
33. Queiroz, H. L. (1995). Preguiças e Guaribas: Os Mamíferos Folívoros Arborícolas do Mamirauá, MCT- CNPq Sociedade Civil do Mamirauá
34. Boinski, S. & Garber, P. A. (Eds). (2000). On the move: how and why animals travel in groups. University of Chicago Press.
35. Allen, K. L. & Kay, R. F. (2011). Dietary quality and encephalization in platyrrhine primates. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences.* *279*(1729). 715-721
36. Pontzer, H. (2012). Relating ranging ecology, limb length, and locomotor economy in terrestrial animals. *Journal of theoretical biology*, *296*: 6-12
37. Sailer, L. D., Gaulin, S. J., Boster, J. S. & Kurland, J. A. (1985). Measuring the relationship between dietary quality and body size in primates. *Primates.* *26*(1): 14-27
38. Symington, M. M. (1988). Food competition and foraging subgroup size in the black spidermonkey (*Ateles paniscus chamek*). Behaviour. 105: 117-134
39. Méndez-Carvajal, P. G. (2008). Living fences: A farmer strategy that keeps the Azuero primates surviving in fragmented habitats. *Canopy*, *6*(2): 9-11
40. Harcourt, C. (1991). Diet and behaviour of a nocturnal lemur. Avahi laniger. in the wild, *Journal of Zoology*, *223*(4): 667-674
41. Deaner, R. O., Nunn, C. L. & van Schaik, C. P. (2000). Comparative tests of primate cognition: different scaling methods produce different results. *Brain, Behavior and Evolution*, *55*(1): 44-52
42. Norconk, M. A. (2007). *Sakis uakaris* and titi monkeys. *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*, *41*: 291-309
43. Porter, L. M. & Garber, P. A. (2007). Niche expansion of a cryptic primate*, Callimico goeldii*, while in mixed species troops. *American Journal of Primatology: Official Journal of the American Society of Primatologists.* *69*(12): 1340-1353
44. Sussman, R. W. & Garber, P. A. (2007). Cooperation and competition in primate social interactions. *Primates in perspective*, 636-651
45. Digby, L. I., Ferrari, S. F., Saltzman, W. (2007) Callitrichines: the role of competition in a cooperatively breeding species. In: Campbell, C., Fuentes, A., MacKinnon, K. C., Panger, M. & Bearder, S. (eds.) Primates in perspective, Oxford, Oxford
46. Noel, N. (1996). The pictorial guide to the living primates. New York: Pogonias.
47. Ayres, J. M. (1981). Observacoes sobre a Ecologia to Comportamento dos *Cuxius Chiropotes albinasus* e *Chiropotessatanas Cebidae*, Primates. Instituto NacionaL. Pesquisas da Amazonia (INPA). Manaus, Brasil.
48. Branch, L. C. (1983). Seasonal and habitat differences in the abundance of primates in the Amazon (Tapajos) National Park, Brazil. *Primates.* *24*(3): 424-431
49. Leonard, W., Robertson, M. L. & Snodgrass, J. J. (2010). What did humans evolve to eat?: Metabolic implications of major trends in hominid evolution, In *Human Diet and Nutrition in Biocultural Perspective: Past Meets Present* (pp, 14-34). Berghahn BookS.
50. Jack, K.M. (2007). The Cebines: toward an explanation of variable social structure, In: Campbell C,J., Fuentes A., MacKinnon K.C., Panger M. & Bearder S. K. (Eds.). Primates in perspective, Oxford University Press. Oxford, pp, 107-121
51. Robinson, J. G. (1988). Group size in wedge-capped capuchin monkeys *Cebus olivaceus* and the reproductive success of males and femaleS. *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*, *23*(3): 187-197
52. Lehmann, J., Korstjens, A. H. & Dunbar, R. I. M. (2007). Group size, grooming and social cohesion in primates. *Animal Behaviour.* *74*(6): 1617-1629
53. Brugiere, D., Gautier, J. P., Moungazi, A. & Gautier-Hion, A. (2002). Primate diet and biomass in relationto vegetation composition and fruiting phenology in a rain forest in Gabon, International Journal of Primatology,23: 999–1022
54. Whitesides, G. H. (1989). Interspecific associations of Dianamonkeys*. Cercopithecus diana*, in Sierra Leone, West Africa: biological significance or chance? Anim Behav 37:760-776
55. Fashing, P. J., Mulindahabi, F., Gakima, J, B., Masozera, M., Mununura, I., Plumptre, A, J. & Nguyen, N. (2007). Activity and ranging patterns of *Colobus angolensis* ruwenzorii in Nyungwe Forest. Rwanda: possible costs of large group size, *International Journal of Primatology*, *28*(3): 529-550
56. Gould, L. & Sauther, M. L. (2007). Anti-predator strategies in a diurnal prosimian, the ring-tailed lemur (Lemur catta). at the Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve, Madagascar. In *Primate anti-predator strategies* (pp, 275-288). Springer. Boston, MA
57. Bearder, S.K. (1987). Lorises, bushbabies and tarsiers: diverse societies in solitary foragers. In Primate Societies. B.B. Smuts., D. L. Cheney, R.M. Seyfarth, R. Wrangham & T.T. Struhsaker, Eds. University of Chicago Press. Chicago, pp. 11-24
58. Nekaris, A. & Bearder, S. K. (2007). The Lorisiform primates of Asia and mainland Africa, *Primates in Perspective,* Oxford University Press. New York*,* pp. 24-45
59. McConkey, K. R., Ario, A., Aldy, F. & Chivers, D. J. (2003). Influence of forest seasonality on gibbon food choice in the rain forests of Barito Ulu, Central Kalimantan, *International Journal of Primatology*, *24*(1): 19-32
60. Di Diore, A. (2003). Ranging behavior and foraging ecology of lowland woolly monkeys (Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii) in Yasuni National Park, Ecuador. *American Journal of Primatology*, *59*(2): 47-66
61. Melnick, D.J., Pearl, M.C. (1987) Cercopithecines in multimale groups: Genetic diversity and population structure, In: Smuts, B. B., Cheney, D. L., Seyfarth, R. M., Wrangham, R. W., Struhsaker, T. T., Editors. Primate societies. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
62. Riley, E, P. & Priston, N. E. (2010). Macaques in farms and folklore: exploring the human–nonhuman primate interface in Sulawesi, Indonesia, *American Journal of Primatology*, *72*(10): 848-854
63. Dittus, W. P. (1980). The social regulation of primate populations: a synthesis. In Lindburg (ed.) *The macaques: studies in ecology, behavior and evolution*, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, pp. 263-286
64. Harrison, M. L. (1988). Infant growth in callitrichid primates. Am. J. Phys. Anthrop, 75: 221
65. Kirkpatrick, R. C. (2007). The Asian colobines diversity among leaf-eating monkeys. In C, J, Campbell, A., Fuentes, K. C., Mackinnon, M., Panger & Bearder, S. K. (Eds.) Primates in Perspective (pp, 186–200). New York: Oxford University Press.
66. Gursky, S. (2000). Effect of seasonality on the behavior of an insectivorous primate, Tarsius spectrum. *International Journal of Primatology*, *21*(3). 477-495,
67. Stumpf, R. (2007). Chimpanzees and Bonobos: diversity within and between species. In: Campbell, C. J., Fuentes, A., MacKinnon, K. C., Panger, M. & Bearder, S. K., Editors. Primates in perspective, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 321–344
68. Pimley, E. R., Bearder, S. K. & Dixson, A. F. (2005). Home range analysis of Perodicticus potto edwardsi and Sciurocheirus cameronensis. *International Journal of Primatology*, *26*(1): 191-206
69. Butynski, T. M. & de Jong, Y. A. (2007). Distribution of the potto Perodicticus potto (Primates: Lorisidae) in eastern Africa, with a description of a new subspecies from Mount Kenya, Journal of East African Natural History, 96(2): 113-147
70. Schülke, O., & Kappeler, P. M. (2003). So near and yet so far: territorial pairs but low cohesion between pair partners in a nocturnal lemur. Phaner furcifer. *Animal Behaviour.* *65*(2): 331-343
71. van Schaik, C. P. (1999). The socioecology of fission-fusion sociality in orangutans. *Primates,* *40*(1): 69-86
72. Paim, F. P., Chapman, C. A., de Queiroz, H. L. & Paglia, A. P. (2017). Does Resource Availability Affect the Diet and Behavior of the Vulnerable Squirrel Monkey, Saimiri vanzolini, *International Journal of Primatology*, *38*(3): 572-587