*References to “red” refers to red-orange pelage colouration or red skin colouration.*

1. **Species no. –** for ordering;just a reflection of row number.
2. **Common name**.
3. **Clade**: Catarrhine, Platyrrhine, Strepsirrhine, or Tarsier
4. **Order**.
5. **Family**.
6. **Genus**.
7. **Binomial**.
8. **PhyloName** – *to be used in analyses*
9. **Female Visual System**: includes inference from related species
10. **Male Visual System**: includes inference from related species
11. **Red, peach or pink facial skin colour:** 1=red, peach, or pink facial skin, 0=any other facial skin colour
12. **Red Body/Limbs Pelage:** 1=pelage colour scored F3, G2, G3, G4, or G5 on body and/or limbs, 0=no red pelage
13. **Red Head Pelage:** 1=facial pelage colour scored F3, G2, G3, G4, or G5, 0=any other colour
14. **Red Tail Pelage:** 1=tail pelage colour scored F3, G2, G3, G4, or G5, 0=any other colour
15. **Activity Cycle:** cath=cathemeral, di=diurnal, noct=nocturnal. From PanTHERIA (Jones et al., 2009), EltonTraits (Wilman et al., 2014), & Handbook of Mammals of the World (HMOW, Mittermeier & Wilson, 2013) .
16. **Genital notes:** text – Tim’s descriptive notes on genitalia
17. **Composite red genital skin score –** **Male**: 1 = red genital skin as scored by Tim or Natasha (used in analyses of genital colour)
18. **Composite red genital skin score –** **Female**: 1 = red genital skin as scored by Tim or Natasha (used in analyses of genital colour)
19. **Genital dichromatism:** 0=no dichromatism, 1=dichromatism – *based on Tim’s genital scores*
20. **Average social group size:** Continuous. from Santana et al. (2012), Grueter et al. (2015), Rakotonirina et al. (2017), and HMOW.
21. **Average social group size (centred and standardised):** Continuous.
22. **Multilevel societies:** 1=species lives in multilevel societies. 2=species doesn’t not live in multilevel societies. From Grueter et al. (2015).

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