

Monkey

(Redirected from Monkeys)

Monkey is a common name most mammals of the infraorder Simiiformes, also known as the simians. Traditionally, all animals in the group now known as simians are counted as monkeys except the apes. Thus monkeys, in that sense, constitute an incomplete paraphyletic grouping; however, in the broader sense based on cladistics, apes (Hominoidea) are also included, making the terms monkeys and simians synonyms in regard to their scope. In 1812, Étienne Geoffroy grouped the apes and the Cercopithecidae group of monkeys together and established the name Catarrhini, "Old World monkeys", ("singes de l'Ancien Monde" in French).[3][4][5] The extant sister of the Catarrhini in the monkey ("singes") group is the Platyrrhini (New World monkeys).[3] Some nine million years before the divergence between the Cercopithecidae and the apes,[6] the Platyrrhini emerged within "monkeys" by migration to South America from Afro-Arabia (the Old World),[7][8] likely by ocean.[9][10] Apes are thus deep in the tree of extant and extinct monkeys, and any of the apes is distinctly closer related to the Cercopithecidae than the Platyrrhini are. Many monkey species are tree-dwelling (arboreal), although there are species that live primarily on the ground, such as baboons. Most species are mainly active during the day (diurnal). Monkeys are generally considered to be intelligent, especially the Old World monkeys. Within suborder Haplorhini, the simians are a sister group to the tarsiers – the two members diverged some 70 million years ago.[11] New World monkeys and catarrhine monkeys emerged within the simians roughly 35 million years ago.

that may refer to

Monkeys

Temporal range:



Bonnet macaque *Macaca radiata*
Mangaon, Maharashtra, India

Scientific classification

Domain:	Eukaryota
Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Primates
Suborder:	Haplorhini
Infraorder:	Simiiformes

[a]

Old World monkeys and apes emerged within the catarrhine monkeys about 25 million years ago. Extinct basal simians such as *Aegyptopithecus* or *Parapithecus* (35–32 million years ago) are also considered monkeys by primatologists.^{[12][9][13][14][15][16]}

Lemurs, lorises, and galagos are ^{not} monkeys, but strepsirrhine primates (suborder Strepsirrhini). The simians' sister group, the tarsiers, are also haplorhine primates; however, they are also not monkeys.

Apes emerged within monkeys as sister of the Cercopithecidae in the Catarrhini, so cladistically they are monkeys as well. However, there has been resistance to directly designate apes (and thus humans) as monkeys, so "Old World monkey" may be taken to mean either the Cercopithecoidea (not including apes) or the Catarrhini (including apes).^{[17][18][19][20][21][22][23][24][25]} That apes are monkeys was already realized by Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon in the 18th century.^[26] Linnaeus placed this group in 1758 together with the tarsiers, in a single genus "*Simia*" (sans *Homo*), an ensemble now recognised as the Haplorhini.^[27]

Monkeys, including apes, can be distinguished from other primates by having only two pectoral nipples, a pendulous penis, and a lack of sensory whiskers.^[28]

Groups included
<p>Platyrrhini</p> <p>Cercopithecidae</p> <p>†Parapithecidae</p>
Cladistically included but traditionally excluded taxa
<p>Hominoidea</p>

Historical and modern terminology

According to the *Online Etymology Dictionary*, the word "monkey" may originate in a German version of the *Reynard the Fox* fable, published c. 1580. In this version of the fable, a character named Moneke is the son of Martin the Ape.^[29] In English, no clear distinction was originally made between "ape" and "monkey"; thus the 1911 *Encyclopædia Britannica* entry for "ape" notes that it is either a synonym for "monkey" or is used to mean a tailless humanlike primate.^[30] Colloquially, the terms "monkey" and "ape" are widely used interchangeably.^{[31][32]} Also, a few monkey species have the word "ape" in their common name, such as the Barbary ape.



The Barbary macaque is also known as the Barbary ape.

Later in the first half of the 20th century, the idea developed that there were trends in primate evolution and that the living members of the order could be arranged in a series, leading through "monkeys" and "apes" to humans.^[33] Monkeys thus constituted a "grade" on the path to humans and were distinguished from "apes".

Scientific classifications are now more often based on monophyletic groups, that is groups consisting of *all* the descendants of a common ancestor. The New World monkeys and the Old World monkeys are each monophyletic groups, but their

combination was not, since it excluded hominoids (apes and humans). Thus, the term "monkey" no longer referred to a recognized scientific taxon. The smallest accepted taxon which contains all the monkeys is the infraorder Simiiformes, or simians. However this also contains the hominoids, so that monkeys are, in terms of currently recognized taxa, non-hominoid simians. Colloquially and pop-culturally, the term is ambiguous and sometimes monkey includes non-human hominoids.^[34] In addition, frequent arguments are made for a monophyletic usage of the word "monkey" from the perspective that usage should reflect cladistics.^{[21][35][36][37][38]}

A group of monkeys may be commonly referred to as a tribe or a troop.^[39]

Two separate groups of primates are referred to as "monkeys": New World monkeys (platyrrhines) from South and Central America and Old World monkeys (catarrhines in the superfamily Cercopithecoidea) from Africa and Asia. Apes (hominoids)—consisting of gibbons, orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos, and humans—are also catarrhines but were classically distinguished from monkeys.^{[40][9][41][42]} Tailless monkeys may be called "apes", incorrectly according to modern usage; thus the tailless Barbary macaque is historically called the "Barbary ape".^[32]

Description

As apes have emerged in the monkey group as sister of the old world monkeys, characteristics that describe monkeys are generally shared by apes as well. Williams et al. outlined evolutionary features, including in stem groupings, contrasted against the other primates such as the tarsiers and the lemuriformes.^[43]

Monkeys range in size from the pygmy marmoset, which can be as small as 117 mm (4⁵/₈ in) with a 172 mm (6³/₄ in) tail and just over 100 g (3¹/₂ oz) in weight,^[44] to the male mandrill, almost 1 m (3 ft 3 in) long and weighing up to 36 kg (79 lb).^[45] Some are arboreal (living in trees) while others live on the savanna; diets differ among the various species but may contain any of the following: fruit, leaves, seeds, nuts, flowers, eggs and small animals (including insects and spiders).^[46]

Some characteristics are shared among the groups; most New World monkeys have long tails, with those in the Atelidae family being prehensile, while Old World monkeys have non-prehensile tails or no visible tail at all.^[32] Old World monkeys have trichromatic color vision like that of humans, while New World monkeys may be trichromatic, dichromatic, or—as in the owl monkeys and greater galagos—monochromatic. Although both the New and Old World monkeys, like the apes, have forward-facing eyes, the faces of Old World and New World monkeys look very different, though again, each group shares some features such as the types of noses, cheeks and rumps.^[46]

Classification

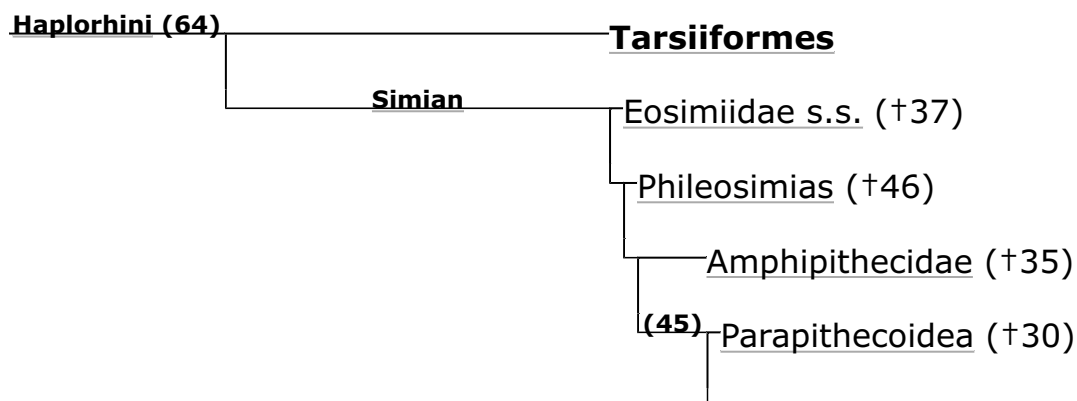
The following list shows where the various monkey families (bolded) are placed in the classification of living (extant) primates.

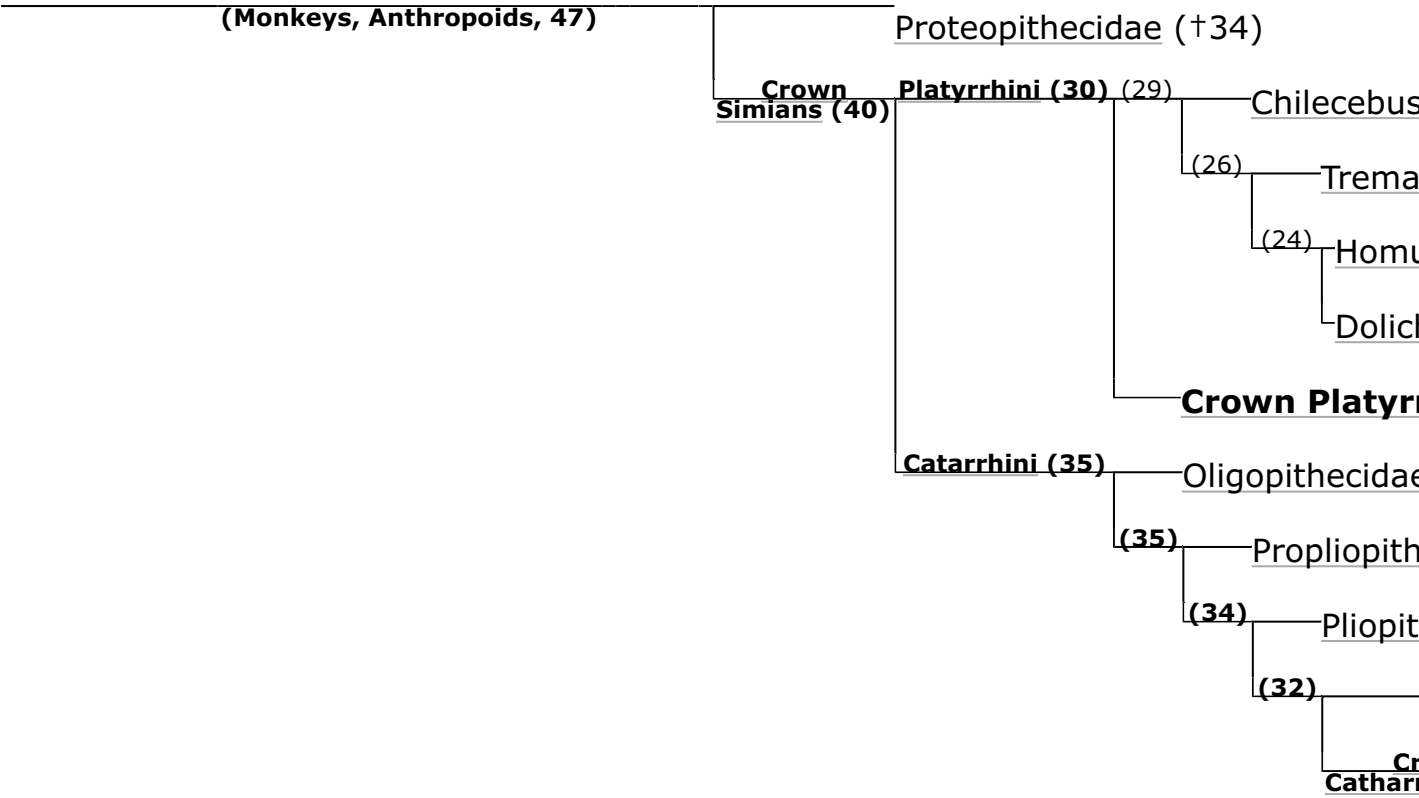
- Order Primates
 - Suborder Strepsirrhini: **lemurs**, **lorises**, and **galagos**

- Suborder Haplorhini: tarsiers, monkeys, and apes
 - Infraorder Tarsiiformes
 - Family Tarsiidae: tarsiers
 - Infraorder Simiiformes: simians
 - **Parvorder Platyrrhini**: New World monkeys
 - **Family Callitrichidae**: marmosets and monkeys (42 species)
 - **Family Cebidae**: capuchins and squirrel monkeys (14 species)
 - **Family Aotidae**: night monkeys (11 species)
 - **Family Pitheciidae**: titis, sakis, and uakaris (41 species)
 - **Family Atelidae**: howler, spider, and woolly monkeys (24 species)
 - Parvorder Catarrhini
 - **Superfamily Cercopithecoidea**
 - **Family Cercopithecidae**: Old World monkeys (135 species)
 - Superfamily Hominoidea: apes
 - Family Hylobatidae: gibbons ("lesser apes") (20 species)
 - Family Hominidae: great apes (including humans, gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangutans) (8 species)

Cladogram with extinct families

Below is a cladogram with some extinct monkey families.^{[47][48][49]} Generally, extinct non-hominoid simians, including early catarrhines are discussed as monkeys as well as simians or anthropoids,^{[40][9][41]} which cladistically means that Hominoidea are monkeys as well, restoring monkeys as a single grouping. It is indicated approximately how many million years ago (Mya) the clades diverged into newer clades.^{[50][51][52][53]} It is thought the New World monkeys started as a drifted "Old World monkey" group from the Old World (probably Africa) to the New World (South America).^[9]





Relationship with humans

The many species of monkey have varied relationships with humans. Some are kept as pets, others used as model organisms in laboratories or in space missions. They may be killed in monkey drives (when they threaten agriculture) or used as service animals for the disabled.

In some areas, some species of monkey are considered agricultural pests, and can cause extensive damage to commercial and subsistence crops.^{[54][55]} This can have important implications for the conservation of endangered species, which may be subject to persecution. In some instances farmers' perceptions of the damage may exceed the actual damage.^[56] Monkeys that have become habituated to human presence in tourist locations may also be considered pests, attacking tourists.^[57]

Public exhibition

Many zoos have maintained a facility in which monkeys and other primates are kept within enclosures for public entertainment. Commonly known as a monkey house (*primatarium*), sometimes styled Monkey House, notable examples include London Zoo's Monkey Valley;^{[58][59]} Zoo Basel's Monkey house/exhibit; the Monkey Tropic House at Krefeld Zoo; Bronx Zoo's Monkey House; Monkey Jungle, Florida; Lahore Zoo's Monkey House; Monkey World, Dorset, England; and Edinburgh Zoo's Monkey House. Former cinema, The Scala, Kings Cross spent a short time as a primatarium.^[60]

As service animals for disabled people

Some organizations train capuchin monkeys as service animals to assist quadriplegics and other people with severe spinal cord injuries or mobility impairments. After being socialized in a human home as infants, the monkeys undergo extensive training before being placed with disabled people. Around the house, the monkeys assist with daily tasks such as feeding, fetching, manipulating objects, and personal care.^[61]



Macaque on a "Please do not feed monkeys" sign in Ko Chang, Thailand.



Sign at a store in Swyambhunath, Bagmati, Nepal, which reads "Monkey's Food is Available here". Some places use their monkey population as a tourist attraction.

Helper monkeys are usually trained in schools by private organizations, taking seven years to train, and are able to serve 25–30 years (two to three times longer than a guide dog).^[62]

In 2010, the U.S. federal government revised its definition of service animal under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Non-human primates are no longer recognized as service animals under the ADA.^[63] The American Veterinary Medical Association does not support the use of non-human primates as assistance animals because of animal welfare concerns, the potential for serious injury to people, and risks that primates may transfer dangerous diseases to humans.^[64]

In experiments

The most common monkey species found in animal research are the grivet, the rhesus macaque, and the crab-eating macaque, which are either wild-caught or purpose-bred.^{[65][66]} They are used primarily because of their relative ease of handling, their fast reproductive cycle (compared to apes) and their psychological and physical similarity to humans. Worldwide, it is thought that between 100,000 and 200,000 non-human primates are used in research each year,^[66] 64.7% of which are Old World monkeys, and 5.5% New World monkeys.^[67] This number makes a very small fraction of all animals used in research.^[66] Between 1994 and 2004 the United States has used an average of 54,000 non-human primates, while around 10,000 non-human primates were used in the European Union in 2002.^[67]

In space

A number of countries have used monkeys as part of their space exploration programmes, including the United States and France. The first monkey in space was Albert II, who flew in the US-launched V-2 rocket on June 14, 1949.^[68]

As food



Sam, a rhesus macaque, was flown to a height of 88,500 m (290,400 ft) by NASA in 1959

Monkey brains are eaten as a delicacy in parts of South Asia, Africa and China.^[69] Monkeys are sometimes eaten in parts of Africa, where they can be sold as "bushmeat". In traditional Islamic dietary laws, the eating of monkeys is forbidden.^[70]

Literature

Sun Wukong (the "Monkey King"), a character who figures prominently in Chinese mythology, is the protagonist in the classic Chinese novel *Journey to the West*.

Monkeys are prevalent in numerous books, television programs, and movies. The television series *Monkey* and the literary characters Monsieur Eek and Curious George are all examples.

Informally, "monkey" may refer to apes, particularly chimpanzees, gibbons, and gorillas. Author Terry Pratchett alludes to this difference in usage in his *Discworld* novels, in which the Librarian of the Unseen University is an orangutan who gets very violent if referred to as a monkey. Another example is the use of Simians in Chinese poetry.

The winged monkeys are prominent characters in L. Frank Baum's *Wizard of Oz* books and in the 1939 film based on Baum's 1900 novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

Religion and worship

Monkey is the symbol of fourth Tirthankara in Jainism, Abhinandananatha.^{[71][72]}

Hanuman, a prominent deity in Hinduism, is a human-like monkey god who is believed to bestow courage, strength and longevity to the person who thinks about him or Rama. In Buddhism, the monkey is an early incarnation of Buddha but may also represent trickery and ugliness. The Chinese Buddhist "mind monkey" metaphor refers to the unsettled, restless state of human mind. Monkey is also one of the Three Senseless Creatures, symbolizing greed, with the tiger representing anger and the deer lovesickness.

The *Sanzaru*, or three wise monkeys, are revered in Japanese folklore; together they embody the proverbial principle to "see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil".^[73]

The Moche people of ancient Peru worshipped nature.^[74] They placed emphasis on animals and often depicted monkeys in their art.^[75]



Illustration of Indian monkeys known as *bandar* from the illuminated manuscript *Baburnama* (Memoirs of Babur)



Abhinandananatha with his symbol of monkey below his idol

The Tzeltal people of Mexico worshipped monkeys as incarnations of their dead ancestors.

Zodiac



Monkeys as Judges of Art, an ironical 1889 painting by Gabriel von Max.

The Monkey (猴) is the ninth in the twelve-year cycle of animals which appear in the Chinese zodiac related to the Chinese calendar. The next time that the monkey will appear as the zodiac sign will be in the year 2028.^[76]

See also



Mammals portal

- List of New World monkey species
- List of cercopithecoids (Old World monkeys)
- List of individual monkeys
- List of fictional primates
- List of primates
- List of primates by population
- International Primate Day
- Monkey Day
- Signifying monkey

Notes

0. When Carl Linnaeus defined the genus *Simia* in the 10th edition of *Systema Naturae*, it included all non-human monkeys and apes (simians).^[2] Although "monkey" was never a taxonomic name, and is

instead a vernacular name for a paraphyletic group, its members fall under the infraorder Simiiformes.

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Further reading

- "How to Avoid Monkey Bites and Attacks in Southeast Asia" (<https://www.tripsavvy.com/southeast-asias-monkeys-handle-with-care-1629900>) by Gregory Rodgers, Trip Savvy, 21 Dec 2018
- "Monkeys and Monkey Gods in Mythology, Folklore, and Religion" (<http://www.luminarium.org/mythology/monkeygods.htm>) by Anniina Jokinen, Luminarium: Anthology of English Literature
- "The Impossible Housing and Handling Conditions of Monkeys in Research Laboratories" (http://www.ippl.org/newsletter/2000s/084_v28_n2_2001-08.pdf#page=5), by Viktor Reinhardt, International Primate Protection League, August 2001
- The Problem with Pet Monkeys: Reasons Monkeys Do Not Make Good Pets (<http://exoticpets.about.com/cs/primates/a/primatesaspets.htm>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140712084027/http://exoticpets.about.com/cs/primates/a/primatesaspets.htm>) 2014-07-12 at the [Wayback Machine](#), an article by veterinarian Lianne McLeod on About.com
- Helping Hands: Monkey helpers for the disabled (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090615174308/http://www.monkeyhelpers.org/>), a U.S. national non-profit organization based in Boston Massachusetts that places specially trained capuchin monkeys with people who are paralyzed or who live with other severe mobility impairments

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