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Supplementary Materials for

Impending extinction crisis of the world's primates: Why primates matter

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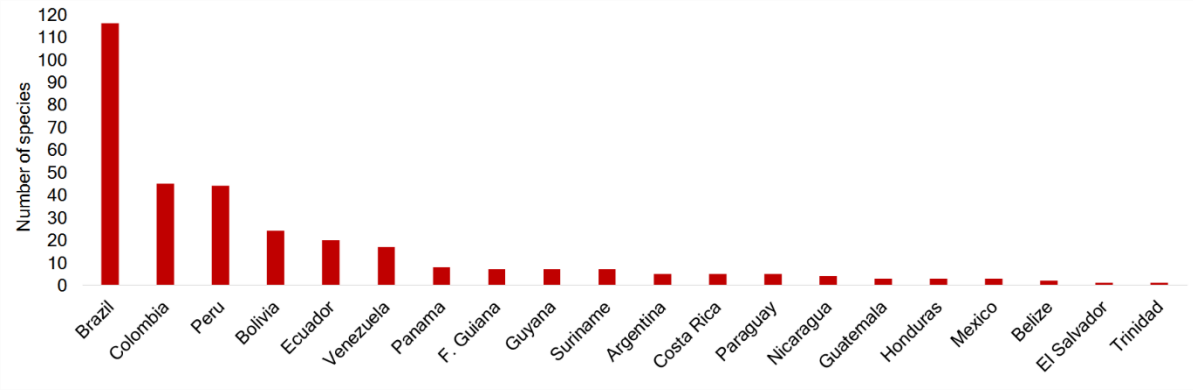
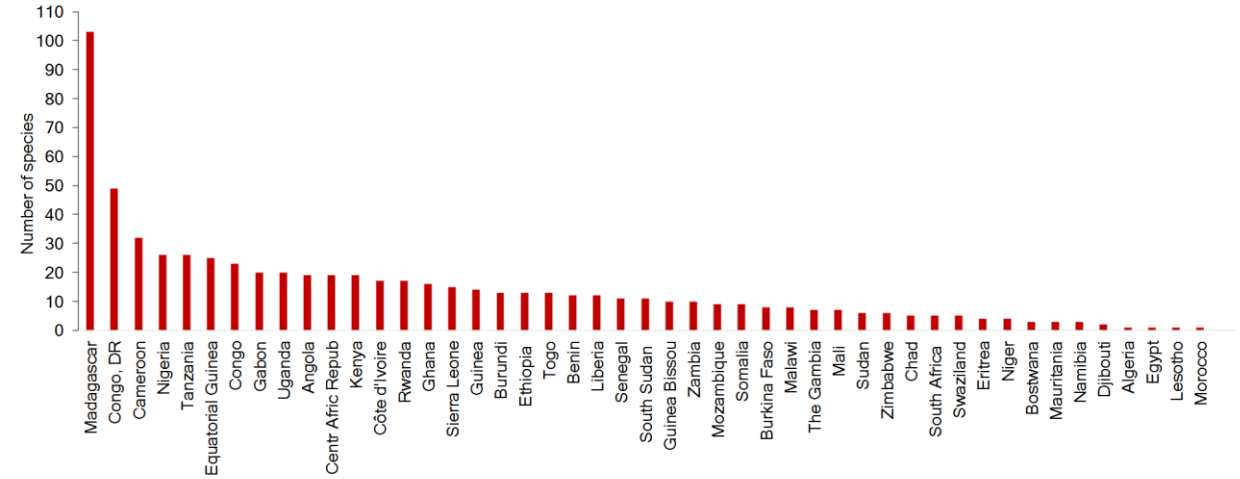
- table S6. Global international trade in primates for the period 2005–2014, as reported by parties to the CITES Secretariat.
- Supplementary Text
- References (*167–209*)

(A)



(B)



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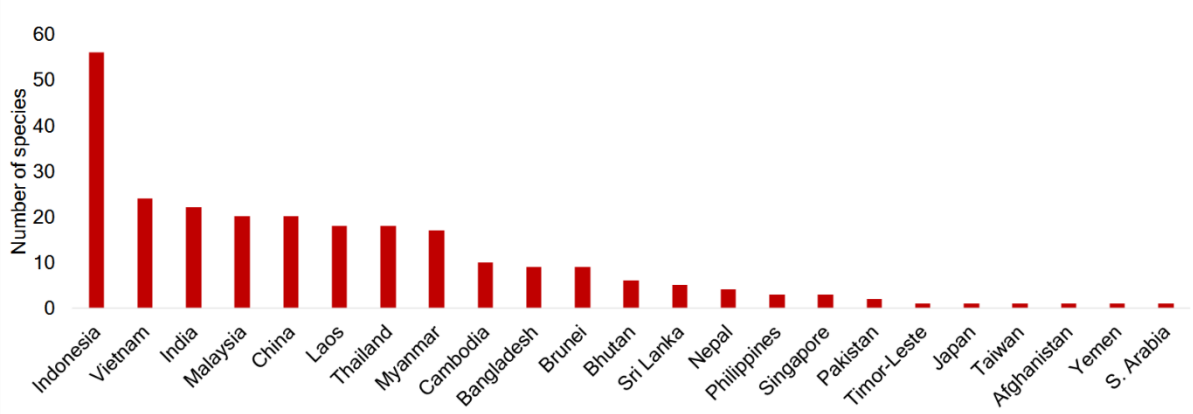


fig. S1. Primate habitat countries ranked by the number of species present. (**A**) Neotropics. (**B**) Africa. (**C**) Asia. Source: (*2*, *4*). Congo DR: Democratic Republic of Congo. S. Arabia: Saudi Arabia.

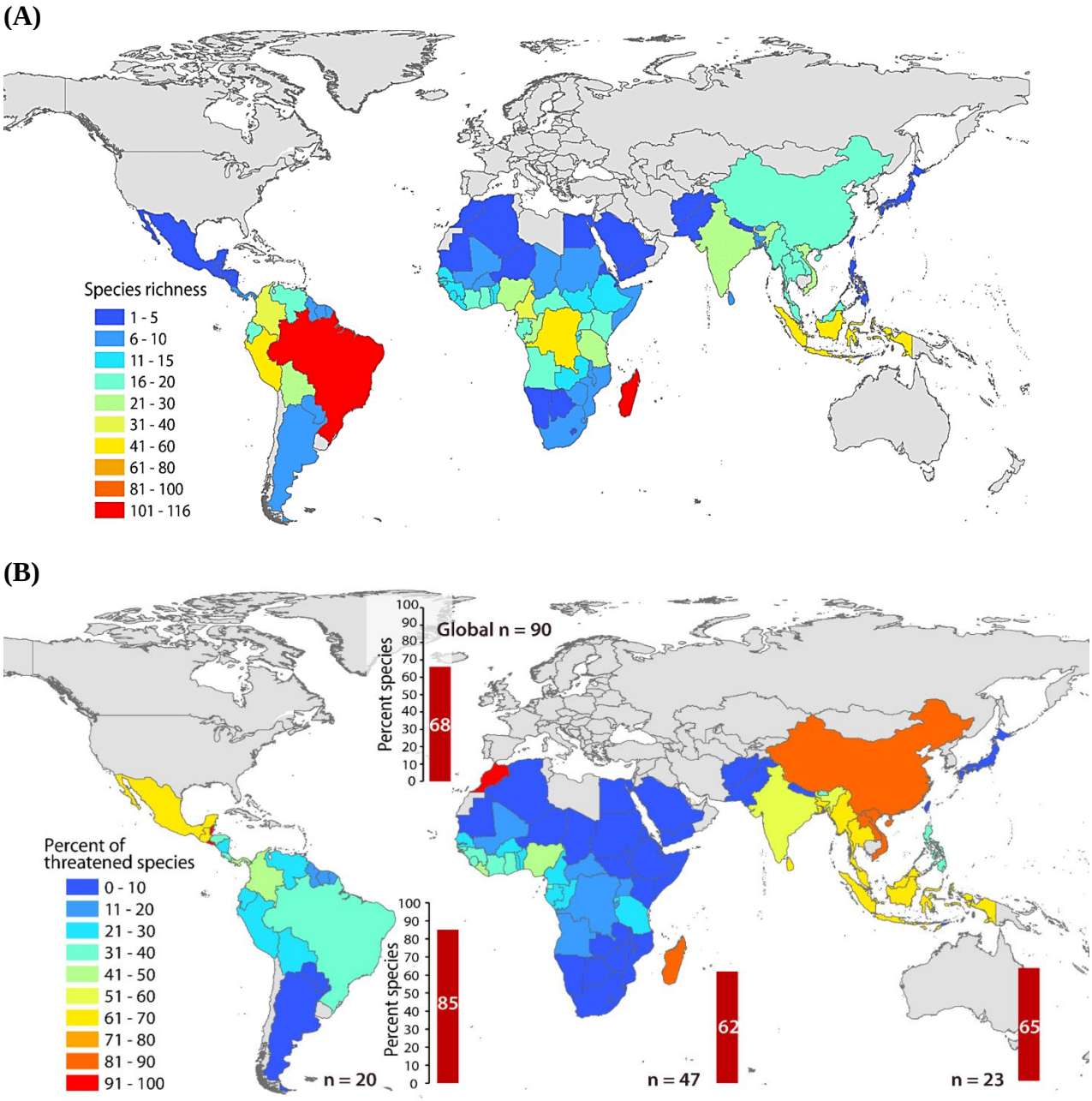
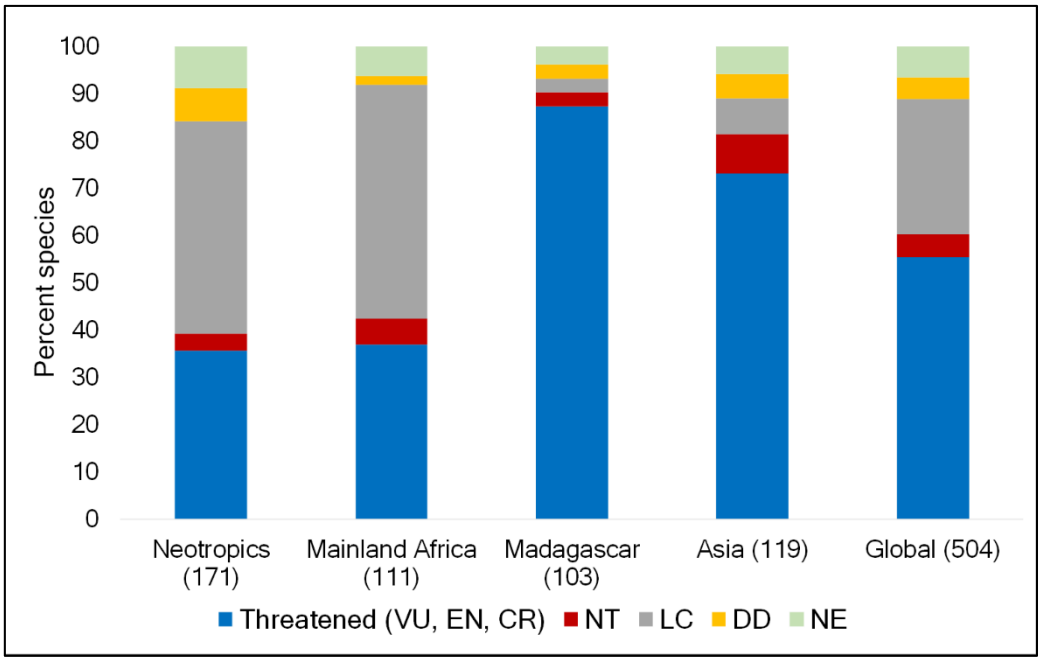


fig. S2. Countries with primate species in the Neotropics, Africa (including Madagascar), and Asia and percent of countries with threatened species. (**A**) Countries with primates in their territories**.** (**B**) Percent of countries with threatened species. Note that the color filling in these maps does not indicate species distribution in each country (See Fig. 1) Source of information (*2*, *4*).

(A)



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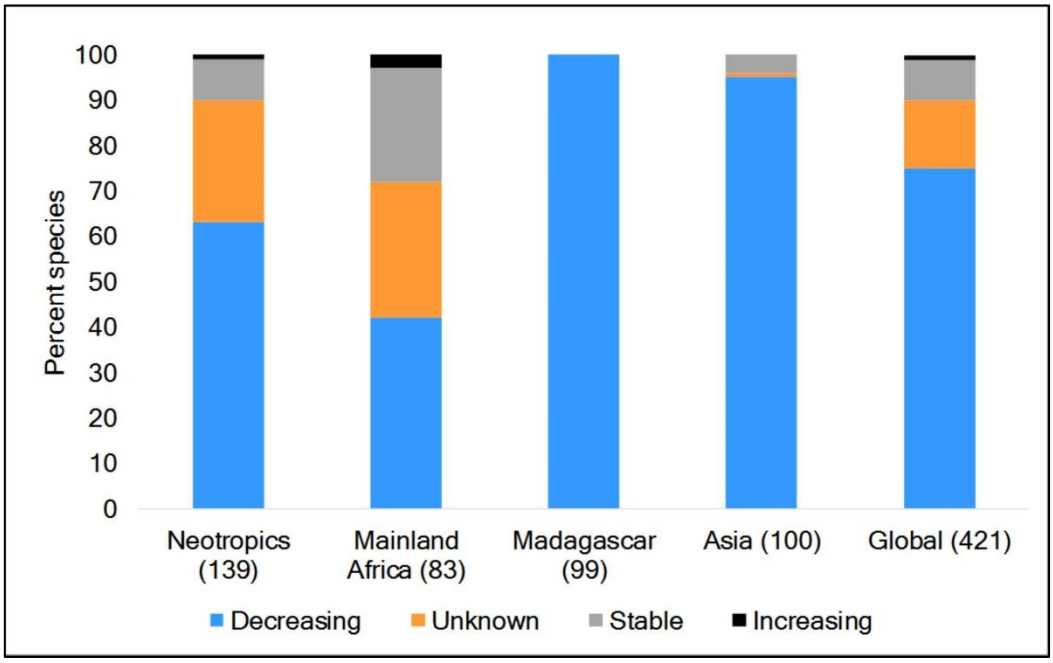
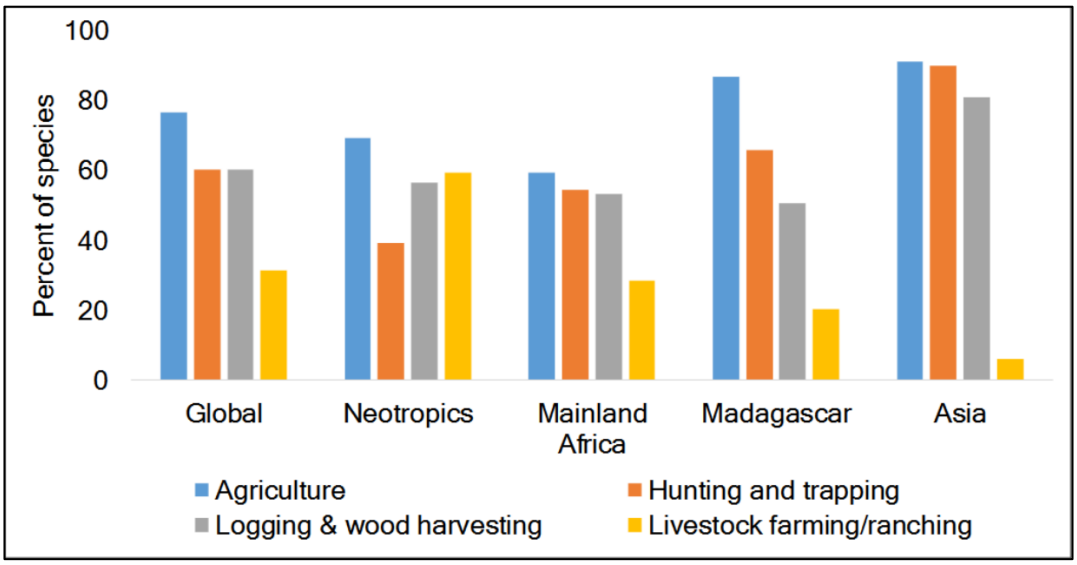


fig. S3. IUCN threat categories and population status of primate species. (**A**) Percent of extant primate species listed as Threatened (VU: Vulnerable, EN: Endangered, CR: Critically Endangered) according to criteria by the IUCN Red List (*2*), globally and for each region. Also shown is the proportion of species listed as NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concerned, DD: Data Deficient, NE: Not Evaluated. (**B**) Percent of primate species listed by the IUCN in four general population trend categories for each geographic region. Number after the name of each region is the number of primate species in each region for which data are available. Data for each species in each region are listed in tables S1, S2 and S3. According to the IUCN Categories and Criteria species are listed as Threatened when the species is assumed to

be facing a high to extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. This encompasses species under the categories VU (considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild), EN (considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild) and CR (considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild). Other categories; LC (widespread and abundant taxa), DD (inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status) (*2*). Mainland Africa includes small associated islands.

(A)



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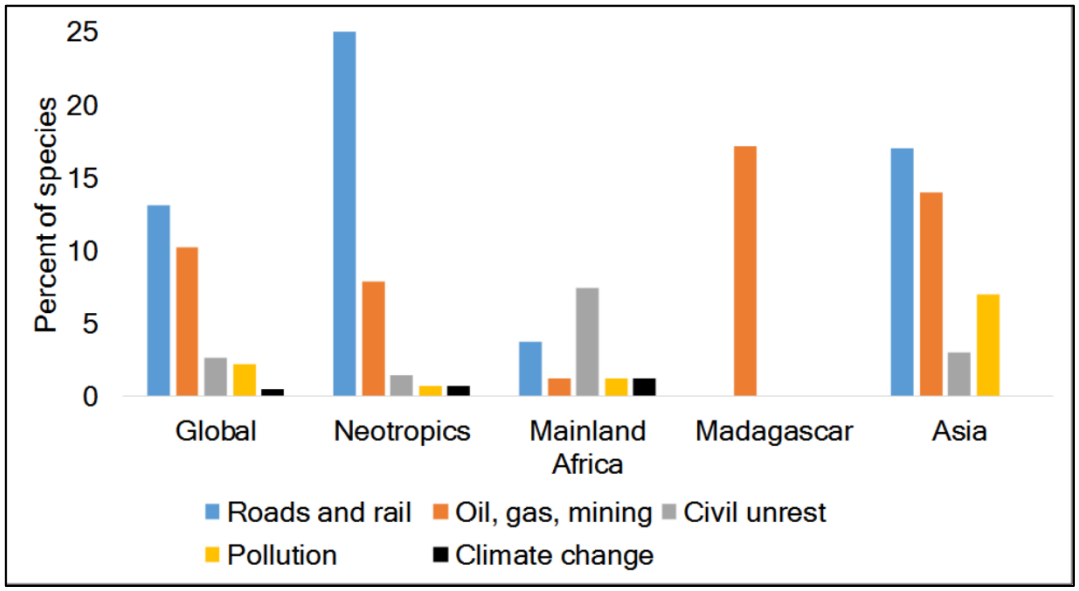
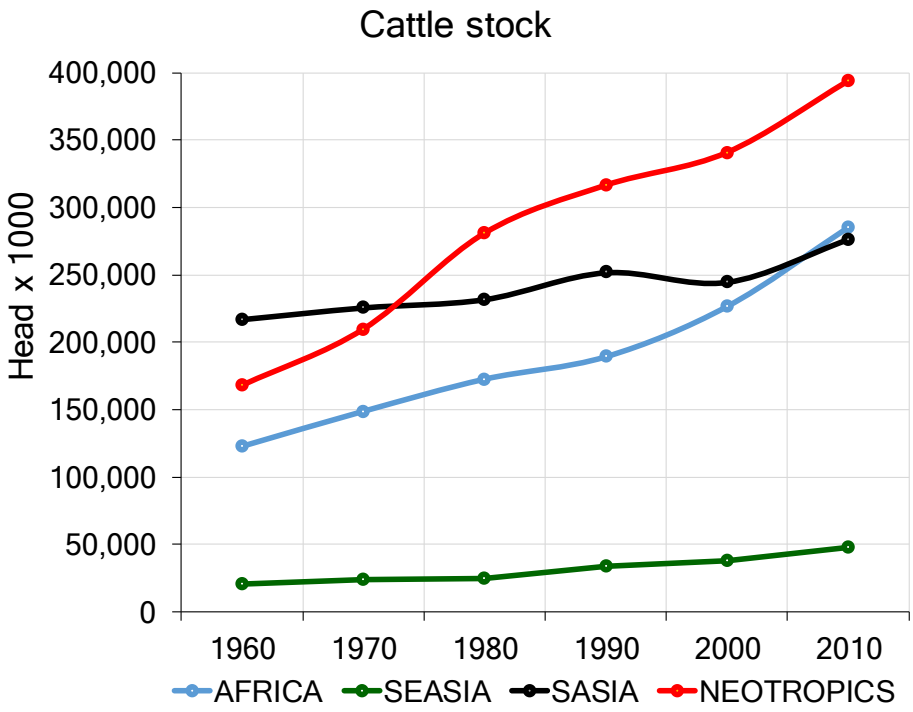
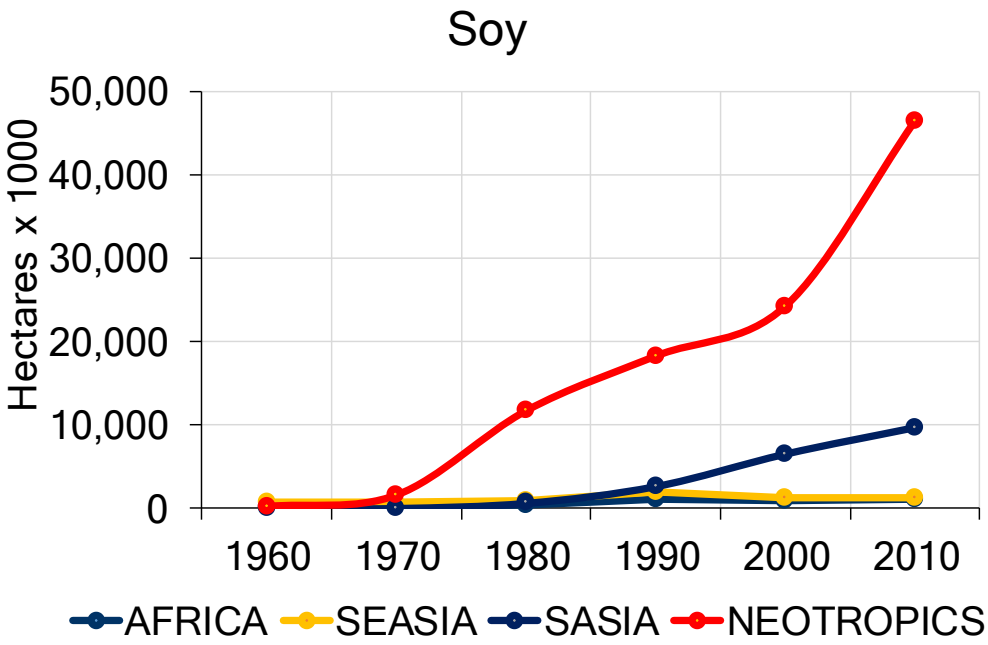


fig. S4. Percent of primate species listed under each proximate threat, according to the IUCN. (**A**) Principal threats. (**B**) Secondary threats. Species considered: Neotropics, 140; Mainland Africa, 81; Madagascar, 99; Asia, 100. See table S4 for data. Mainland Africa includes small associated islands.

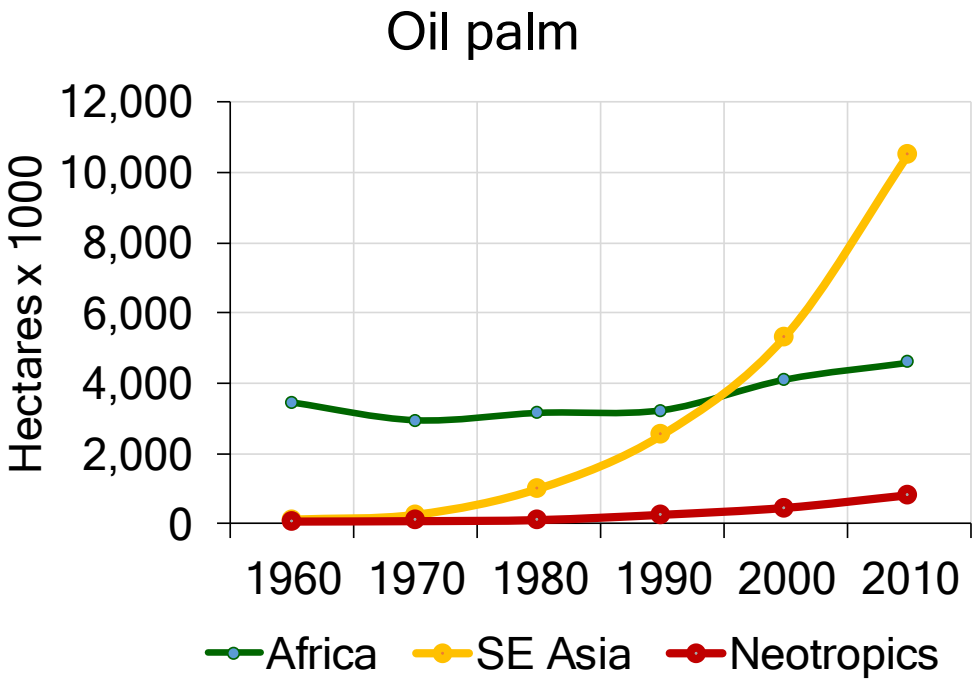
(A)


Cattle stock
Head x 1000
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
AFRICA
SEASIA
SASIA
NEOTROPICS

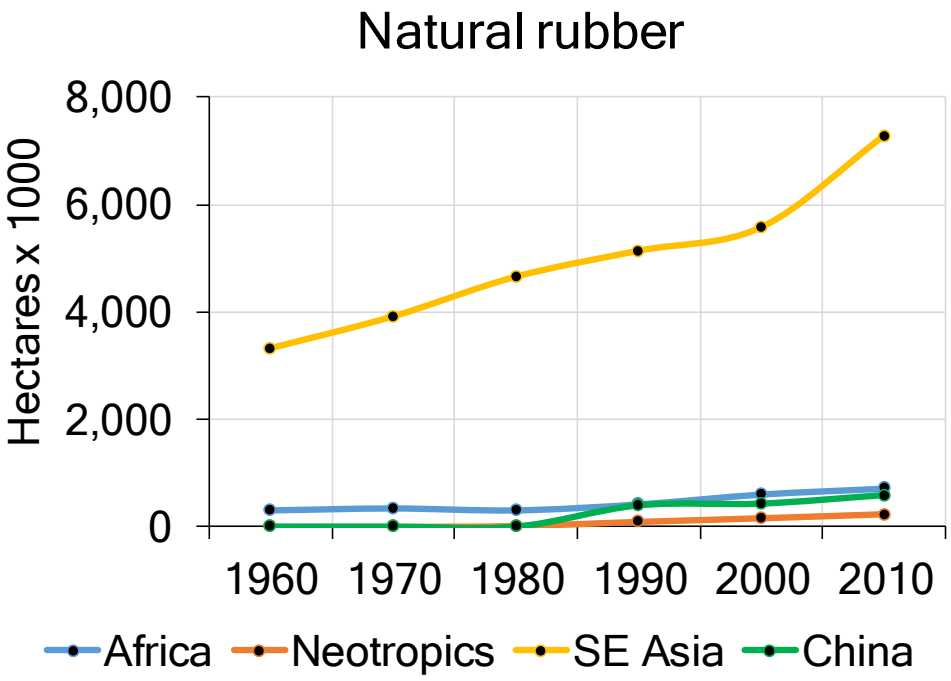
(B)


Soy
Hectares x 1000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
AFRICA
SEASIA
SASIA
NEOTROPICS

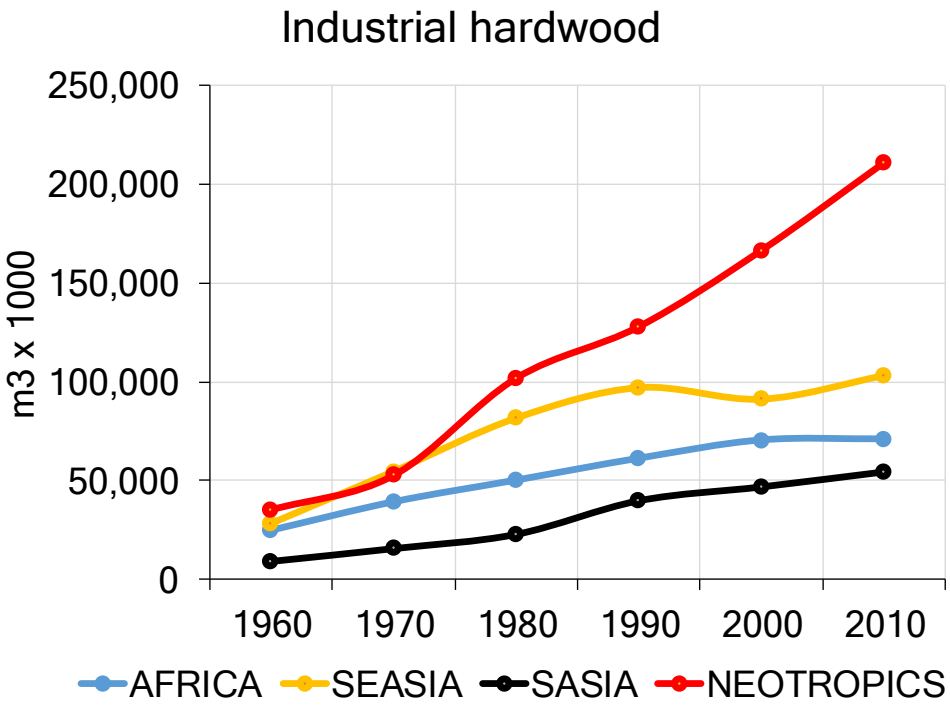
(C)


Oil palm
Hectares x 1000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
Africa
SE Asia
Neotropics

(D)


Natural rubber
Hectares x 1000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
Africa
Neotropics
SE Asia
China

(E)


Industrial hardwood
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
m3 x 1000
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
AFRICA
SEASIA
SASIA
NEOTROPICS

(F)

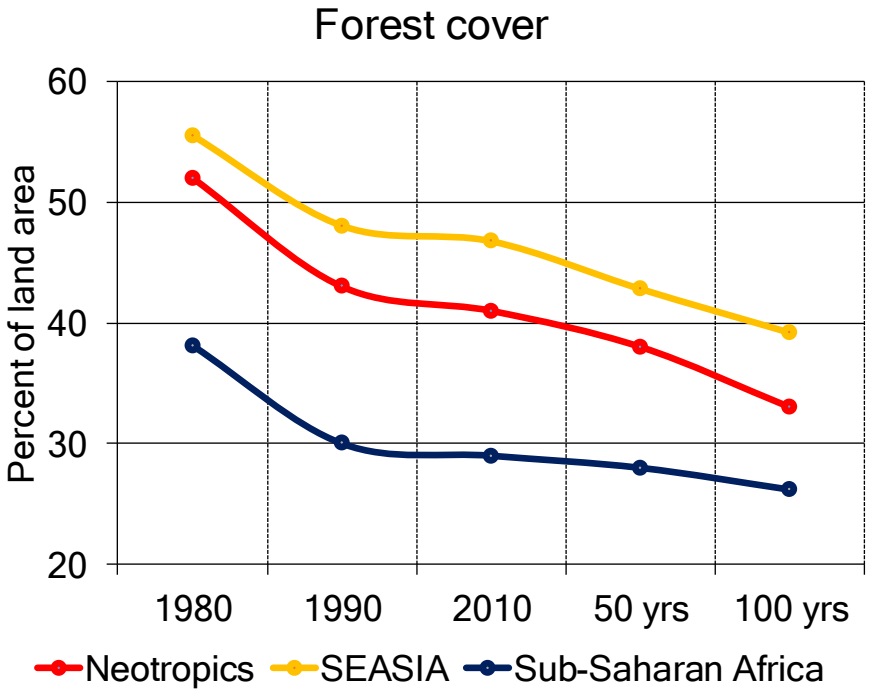
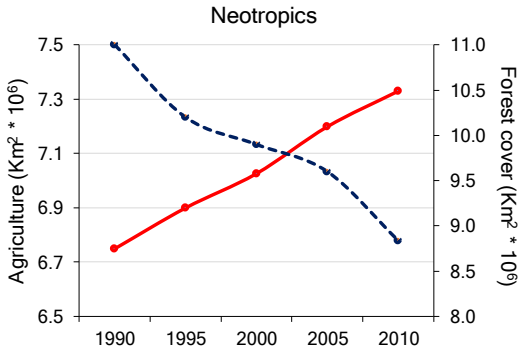

Forest cover
60
50
40
30
20
Percent of land area
1980
1990
2010
50 yrs
100 yrs
Neotropics
SEASIA
Sub-Saharan Africa

fig. S5. Growth trends in cattle stock, agricultural activity, and deforestation in primate range regions. (**A**) Cattle stock. (**B**) Soy beans. (**C**) Oil palm. (**D**) Natural rubber tree. (**E**) Industrial logging. (**F**) Loss of forest cover caused by human activity as percent of land area in three primate range regions for the period 1960-2010; trends after 2010 are projections of a business as usual scenario, based on an exponential decay model calculated at 50 and 100 years, using deforestation rates for the period 1990-2010. Data for Africa includes Madagascar. Source of raw data FAOStat. Population: http://faostat3.fao.org/download/O/OA/E; Forest area: http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx#ancor; Cattle stocks: http://faostat.fao.org/site/573/default.aspx#ancor; Crops: http://faostat.fao.org/site/567/default.aspx#ancor; Industrial roundwood: http://faostat.fao.org/site/626/default.aspx#ancor All accessed in March 2016.

(A)



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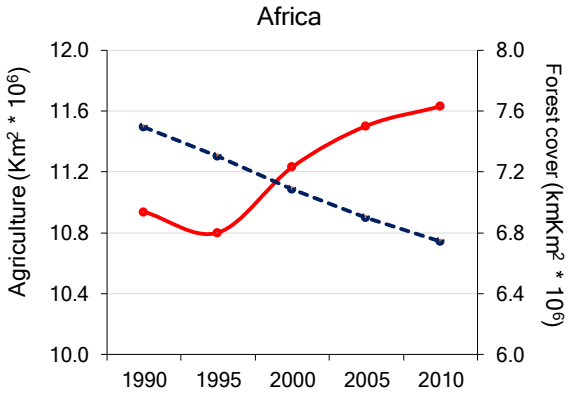

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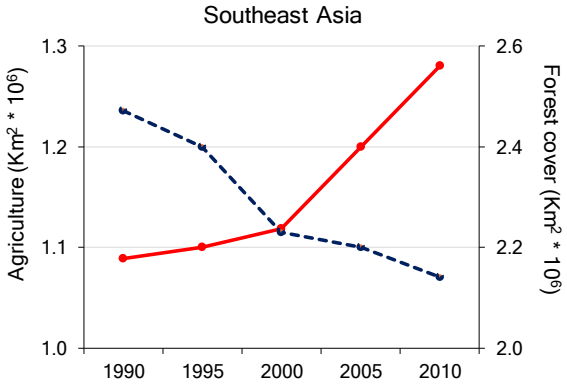
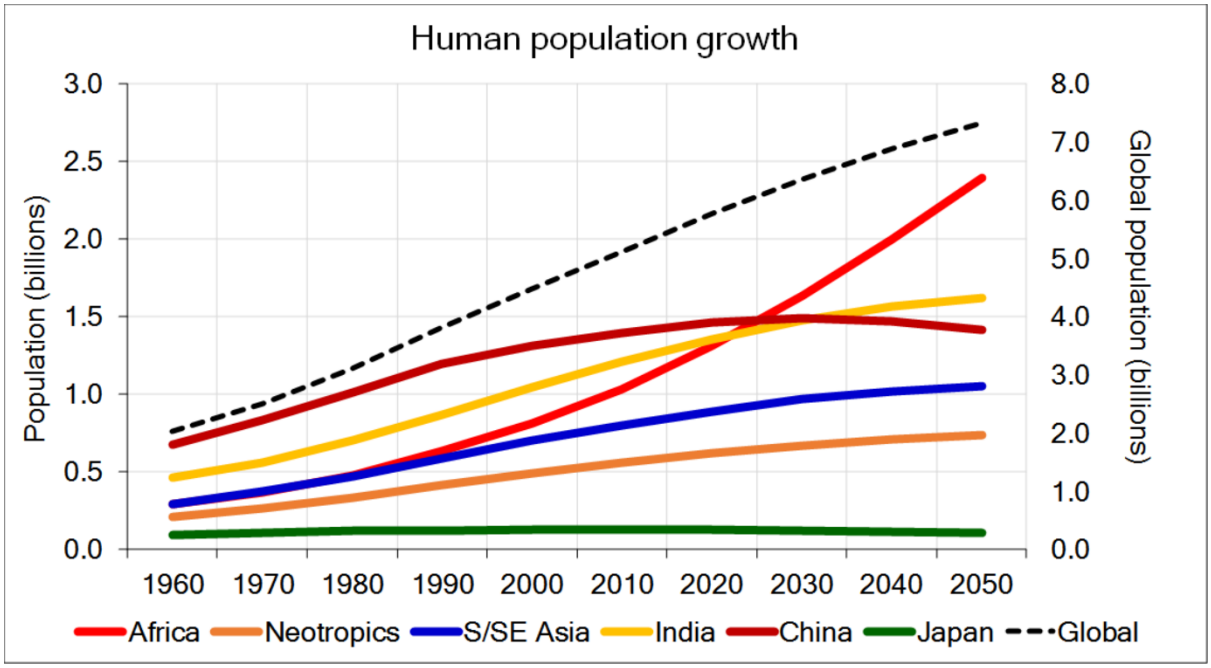
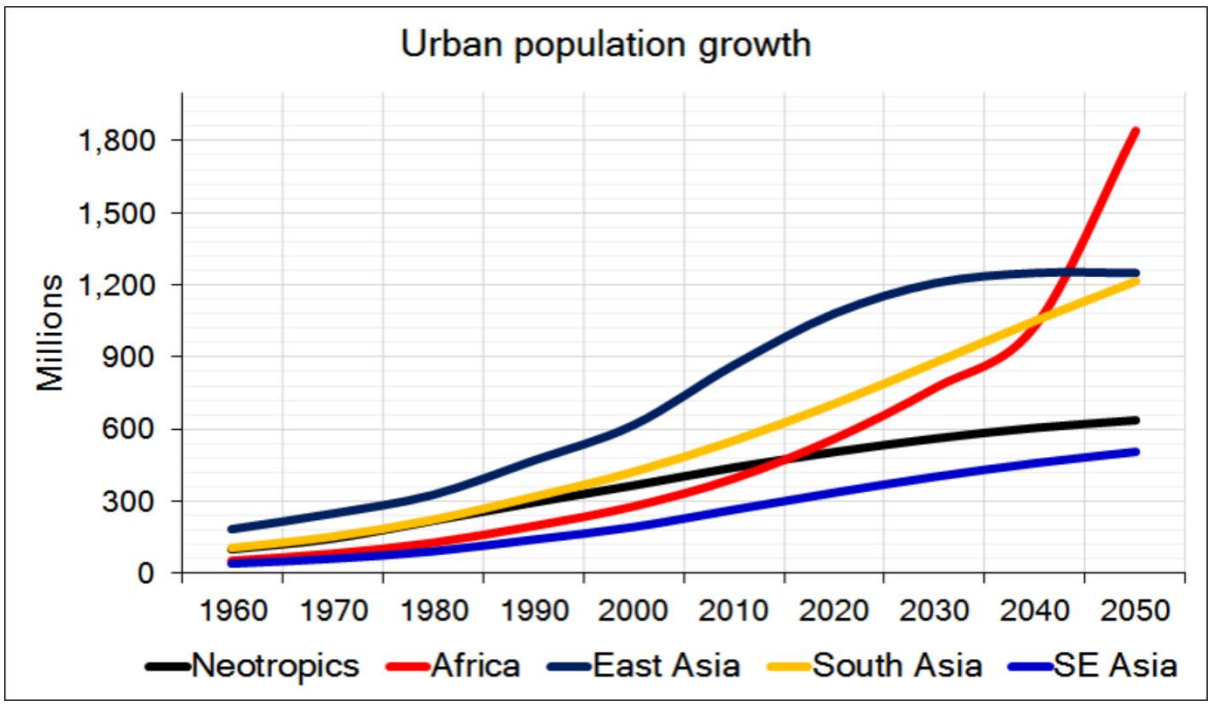


fig. S6. Agricultural expansion and declines in forest cover for the period 1990–2010 in the Neotropics, Africa, and Asia. A rapid expansion of agriculture in primate range regions has been paralleled by a sharp decline in forest cover in the 20-year period considered. Source of raw data FAOStats: http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx#ancor

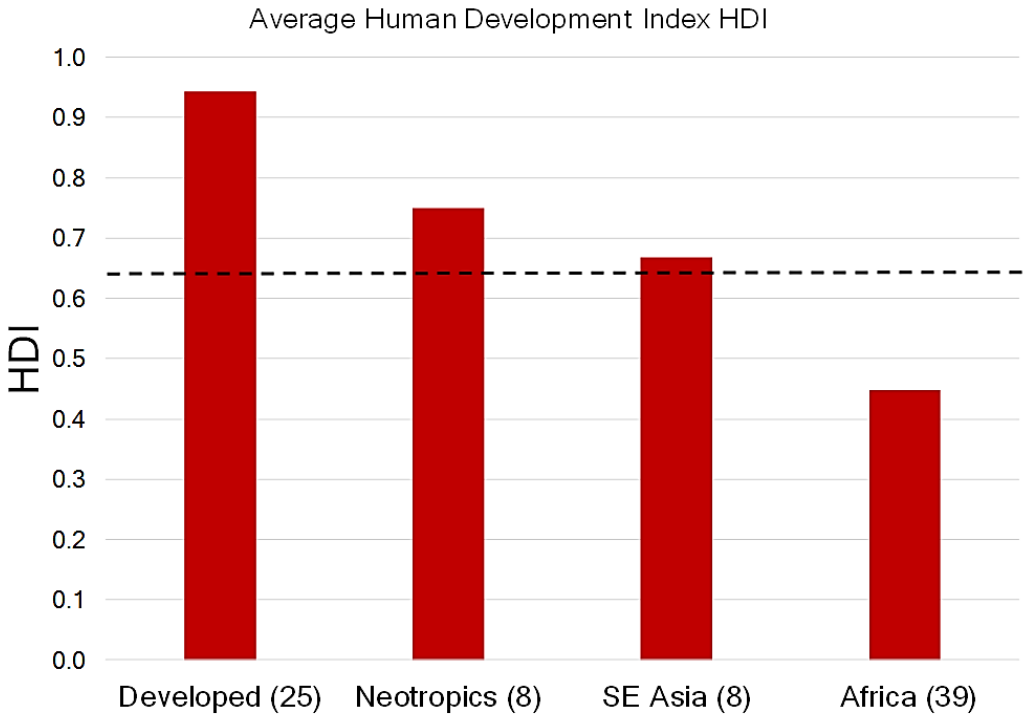
(A)


Human population growth
Population (billions)
Global population (billions)
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
8.0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050
Africa
Neotropics
S/SE Asia
India
China
Japan
Global

(B)


Urban population growth
Millions
1,800
1,500
1,200
900
600
300
0
1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050
Neotropics
Africa
East Asia
South Asia
SE Asia

(C)


Average Human Development Index HDI
HDI
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
Developed (25)
Neotropics (8)
SE Asia (8)
Africa (39)

(D)

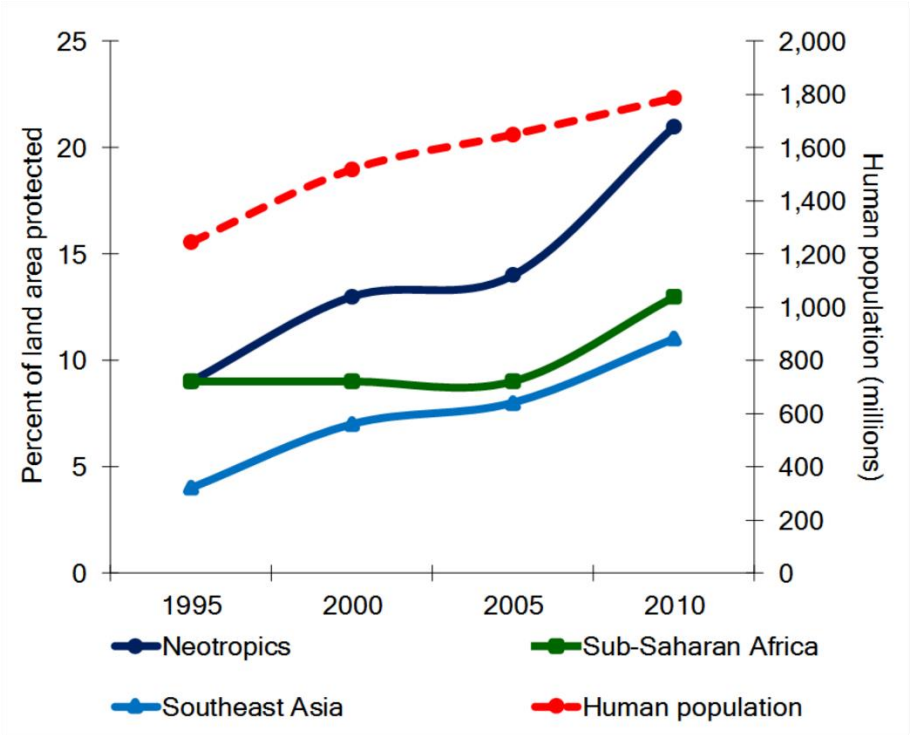
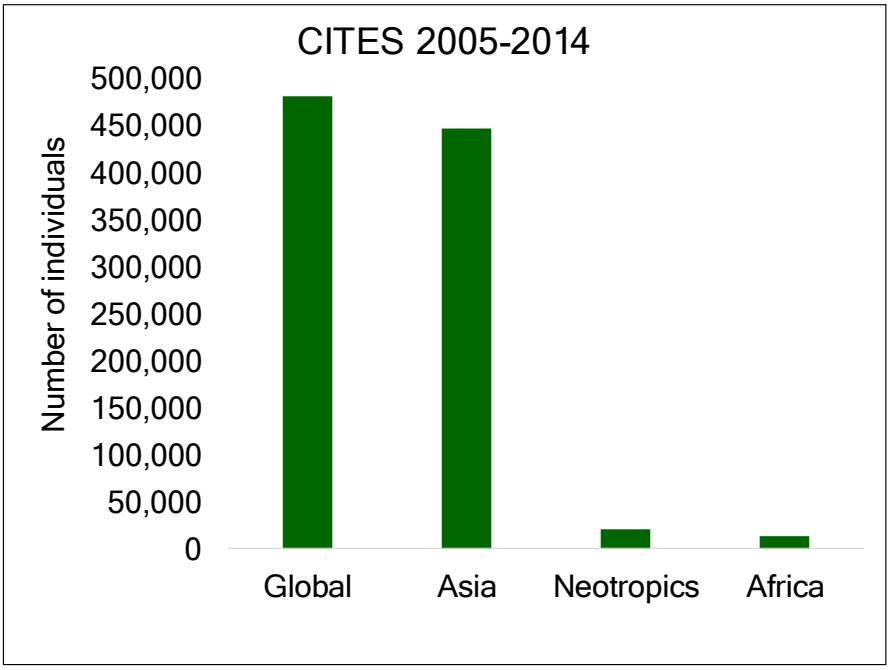
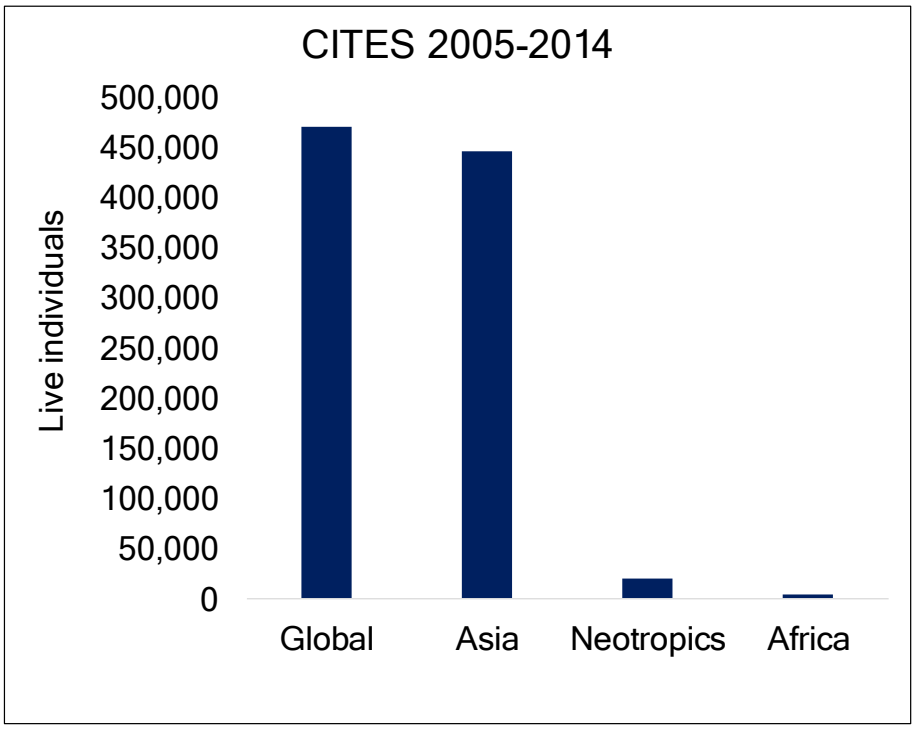

Percent of land area protected
Human population (millions)
25
20
15
10
5
0
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1995
2000
2005
2010
Neotropics
Sub-Saharan Africa
Southeast Asia
Human population

fig. S7. Human population growth in primate range regions. (**A**) Population growth (1960-2010) and projections. (**B**) Urban population growth in primate range regions (East Asia: China and Japan; South Asia: India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal). (**C**) Average values of the Human Development Index (HDI) for primate range regions (a value of 1.0 equals highest human development). Numbers between parentheses indicate number of countries for which the HDI was available. Also shown is the average HDI index for the top 25 developed nations in the world. The broken line indicates the average value of the index for the three primate range regions. (**D**) Trends in growth of natural protected areas in three major primate range regions for 1990-2010 and trend in human population growth for the three regions over the same period. Data for Africa includes Madagascar. Source of data: (A) and (B) http://faostat3.fao.org/download/O/OA/E consulted April 2016); (C) http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-1-human-development-index-and-its-components; consulted April 2016; (D) http://www.unep-wcmc.org; http://www.protectedplanet.net/; consulted April 2016).

(A)


CITES 2005-2014
Number of individuals
500,000
450,000
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
Global
Asia
Neotropics
Africa

(B)


CITES 2005-2014
Live individuals
500,000
450,000
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
Global
Asia
Neotropics
Africa

(C)

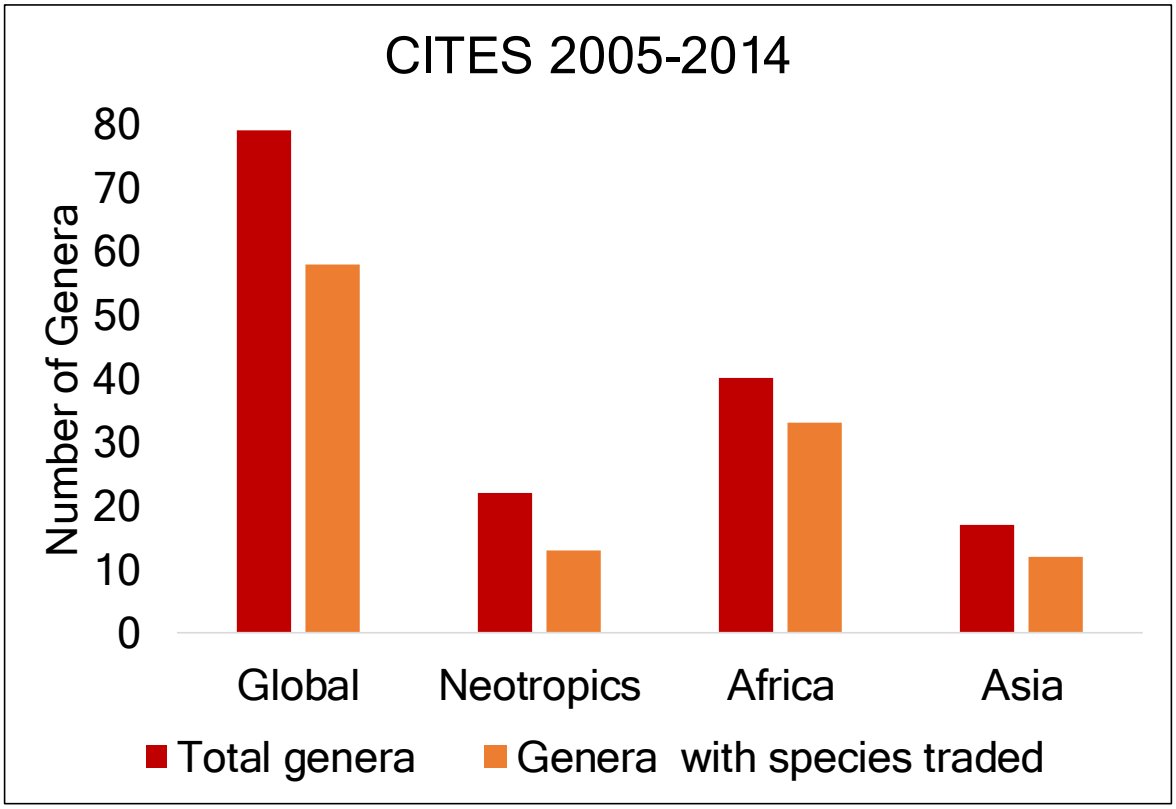
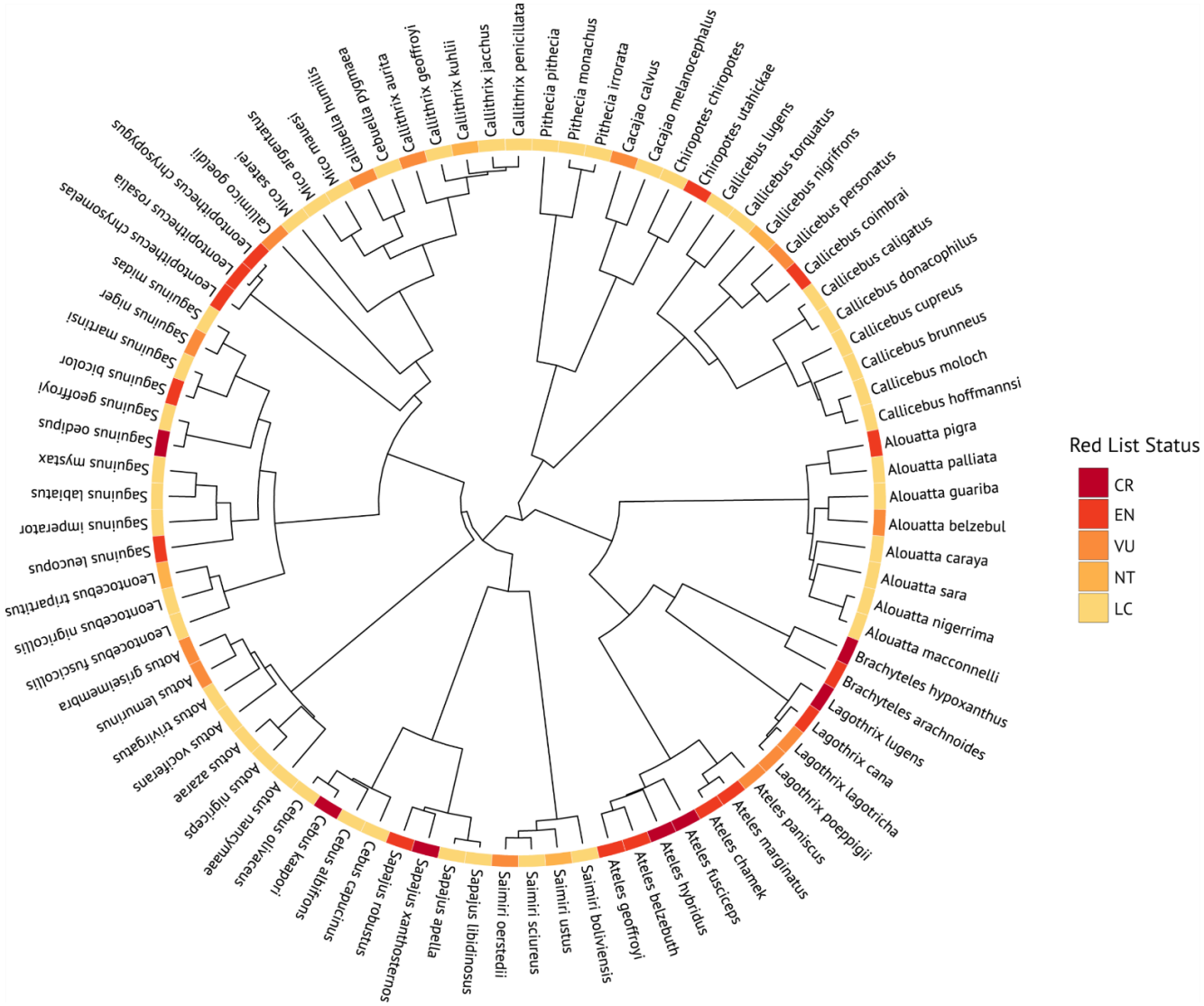
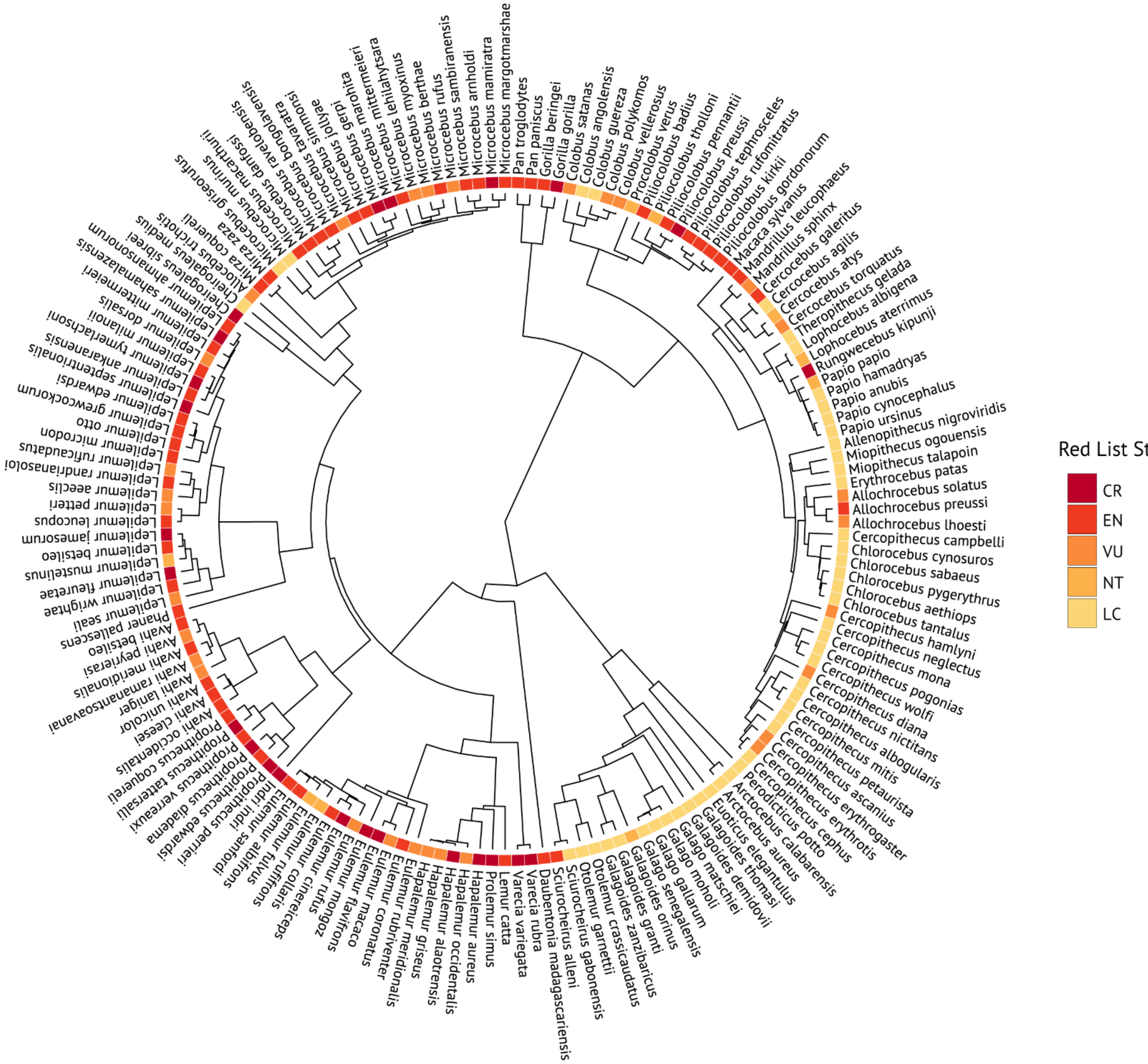


fig. S8. Global primate trade for the period 2005–2014, as reported by parties to the CITES Secretariat. (**A**) number of primates (live, bodies, body parts) traded between 2005-2014 recorded in CITES database (http://trade.cites.org/en/cites_trade/; consulted November 2015) as reported by exporting countries. (**B**) Number of live primates traded for the same time period. (**C**) number of primate genera in each region and number of genera affected by global trade. See table S5 for a list of genera affected in each region. **Note**: CITES records are based on reports delivered by each country to CITES and thus the number may be an underestimate of the actual volume traded, and it does not include domestic trade. Raw data for graphs in table S5. Data shown for Africa includes Madagascar. Source: https://trade.cites.org/ consulted April 2015.

(A)


Callithrix penicillata
Pithecia pithecia
Pithecia monachus
Pithecia irrorata
Cacajao calvus
Cacajao melanocephalus
Chiropotes chiropotes
Chiropotes utahickae
Callicebus lugens
Callicebus torquatus
Callicebus nigrifrons
Callicebus personatus
Callicebus coimbrai
Callicebus caligatus
Callicebus donacophilus
Callicebus cupreus
Callicebus brunneus
Callicebus moloch
Callicebus hoffmannsi
Alouatta pigra
Alouatta palliata
Alouatta guariba
Alouatta belzebul
Alouatta caraya
Alouatta sara
Alouatta nigerrima
Alouatta macconnelli
Brachyteles hypoxanthus
Brachyteles arachnoides
Lagothrix lugens
Lagothrix cana
Lagothrix lagotricha
Lagothrix poeppigii
Ateles paniscus
Ateles marginatus
Ateles chamek
Ateles fusciceps
Ateles hybridus
Ateles belzebuth
Ateles geoffroyi
Saimiri boliviensis
Saimiri ustus
Saimiri sciureus
Saimiri oerstedii
Sapajus libidinosus
Sapajus apella
Sapajus xanthosternos
Sapajus robustus
Cebus capucinus
Cebus albifrons
Cebus kaapori
Cebus olivaceus
Aotus nancymaae
Aotus nigriceps
Aotus azarae
Aotus vociferans
Aotus trivirgatus
Aotus lemurinus
Aotus griseimembra
Leontocebus fuscicollis
Leontocebus nigricollis
Leontocebus tripartitus
Saguinus leucopus
Saguinus imperator
Saguinus labiatus
Saguinus mystax
Saguinus oedipus
Saguinus geoffroyi
Saguinus bicolor
Saguinus martinsi
Saguinus niger
Saguinus midas
Leontopithecus chrysomelas
Leontopithecus rosalia
Callimico goeldii
Mico saterei
Mico argentatus
Mico humilis
Callithrix aurita
Callithrix geoffroyi
Callithrix kuhlii
Callithrix jacchus
Red List Status
CR
EN
VU
NT
LC

(B)



Microcebus margotmarshae
Pan troglodytes
Pan paniscus
Gorilla beringei
Gorilla gorilla
Colobus satanas
Colobus angolensis
Colobus guereza
Colobus polykomos
Colobus vellerosus
Procolobus verus
Piliocolobus badius
Piliocolobus tholloni
Piliocolobus pennantii
Piliocolobus preussi
Piliocolobus tephrosceles
Piliocolobus rufomitratus
Piliocolobus kirkii
Piliocolobus gordonorum
Macaca sylvanus
Mandrillus leucophaeus
Mandrillus sphinx
Cercocebus galeritus
Cercocebus agilis
Cercocebus atys
Cercocebus torquatus
Theropithecus gelada
Lophocebus albigena
Lophocebus aterrimus
Rungwecebus kipunji
Papio papio
Papio hamadryas
Papio anubis
Papio cynocephalus
Papio ursinus
Allenopithecus nigroviridis
Miopithecus ogouensis
Miopithecus talapoin
Erythrocebus patas
Allochrocebus solatus
Allochrocebus preussi
Allochrocebus lhoesti
Cercopithecus campbelli
Chlorocebus cynosuros
Chlorocebus sabaeus
Chlorocebus pygerythrus
Chlorocebus aethiops
Chlorocebus tantalus
Cercopithecus hamlyni
Cercopithecus neglectus
Cercopithecus mona
Cercopithecus pogonias
Cercopithecus wolfi
Cercopithecus diana
Cercopithecus nictitans
Cercopithecus albogularis
Cercopithecus mitis
Cercopithecus petaurista
Cercopithecus ascanius
Cercopithecus erythrogaster
Cercopithecus erythrotis
Cercopithecus cephus
Arctocebus calabarensis
Perodicticus potto
Arctocebus aureus
Euoticus elegantulus
Galagoides demidovii
Galagoides thomasi
Galago matschiei
Galago moholi
Galago gallarum
Galago senegalensis
Galagoides orinus
Galagoides granti
Galagoides zanzibaricus
Otolemur crassicaudatus
Otolemur garnettii
Sciurocheirus gabonensis
Sciurocheirus alleni
Daubentonia madagascariensis
Varecia rubra
Varecia variegata
Lemur catta
Prolemur simus
Hapalemur aureus
Hapalemur occidentalis
Hapalemur alaotrensis
Hapalemur griseus
Hapalemur meridionalis
Eulemur rubriventer
Eulemur coronatus
Eulemur macaco
Eulemur flavifrons
Eulemur mongoz
Eulemur rufus
Eulemur cinereiceps
Eulemur collaris
Eulemur rufifrons
Eulemur fulvus
Eulemur albifrons
Eulemur sanfordi
Indri indri
Propithecus perrieri
Propithecus edwardsi
Propithecus diadema
Propithecus verreauxi
Propithecus tattersalli
Propithecus coquereli
Avahi occidentalis
Avahi cleesei
Avahi unicolor
Avahi laniger
Avahi ramanantsoavanai
Avahi meridionalis
Avahi peyrierasi
Avahi betsileo
Phaner pallescens
Lepilemur seali
Lepilemur wrightae
Lepilemur fleuretae
Lepilemur mustelinus
Lepilemur betsileo
Lepilemur jamesorum
Lepilemur leucopus
Lepilemur petteri
Lepilemur aeeclis
Lepilemur randrianasoloi
Lepilemur ruficaudatus
Lepilemur microdon
Lepilemur otto
Lepilemur grewcockorum
Lepilemur edwardsi
Lepilemur septentrionalis
Lepilemur ankaranensis
Lepilemur tymerlachsoni
Lepilemur milanoii
Lepilemur dorsalis
Lepilemur mittermeieri
Lepilemur sahamalazensis
Lepilemur ahmansonorum
Cheirogaleus sibreei
Cheirogaleus medius
Allocebus trichotis
Mirza coquereli
Mirza zaza
Microcebus griseorufus
Microcebus murinus
Microcebus macarthurii
Microcebus danfossi
Microcebus ravelobensis
Microcebus bongolavensis
Microcebus tavaratra
Microcebus simmonsi
Microcebus jollyae
Microcebus gerpi
Microcebus marohita
Microcebus mittermeieri
Microcebus lehilahytsara
Microcebus myoxinus
Microcebus berthae
Microcebus rufus
Microcebus sambiranensis
Microcebus arnholdi
Microcebus mamiratra
Red List St
CR
EN
VU
NT
LC

(C)

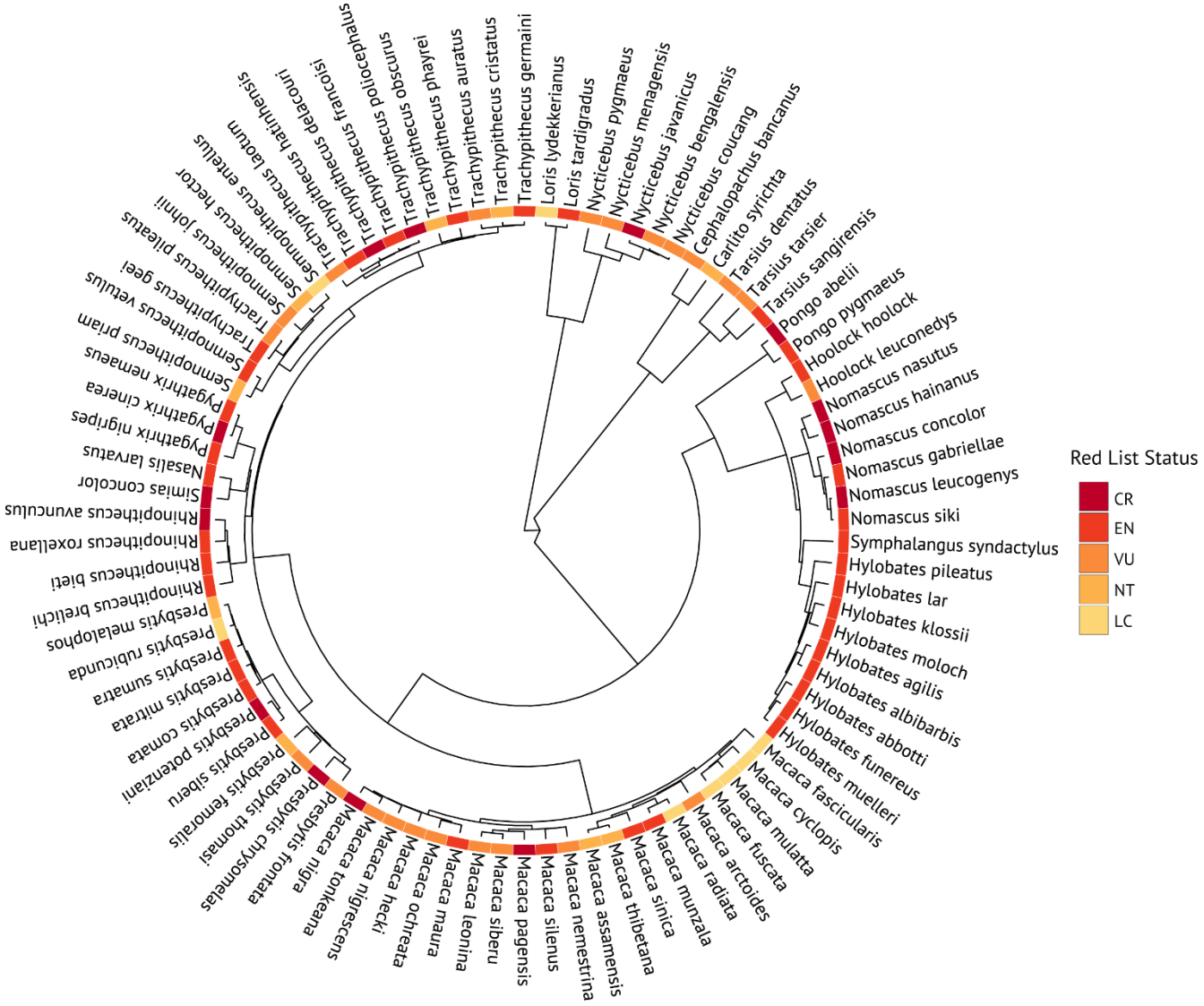


fig. S9. Phylogenetic patterns associated with extinction risk for primate species in the Neotropics, Africa, and Asia. (**A**) The subset of Neotropical primates examined had a lower phylogenetic signal than the order as a whole (D=0.41; p (D <1) = 0.001). (**B**) African primates (including Madagascar) showed the highest signal for all regions (D=0.15 p (D <1) < 0.001), with the Lemuroidea most likely driving this pattern. (**C**) Asia showed a similar pattern to the Neotropics and to the order as a whole (D=0.46; p (D <1) < 0.01). Data Deficient species had the weakest phylogenetic signal, and their distribution across the phylogeny was not significantly different from a random pattern (D = 0.79, p (D <1) = 0.14). See Supplementary text 1 for details of methodology.

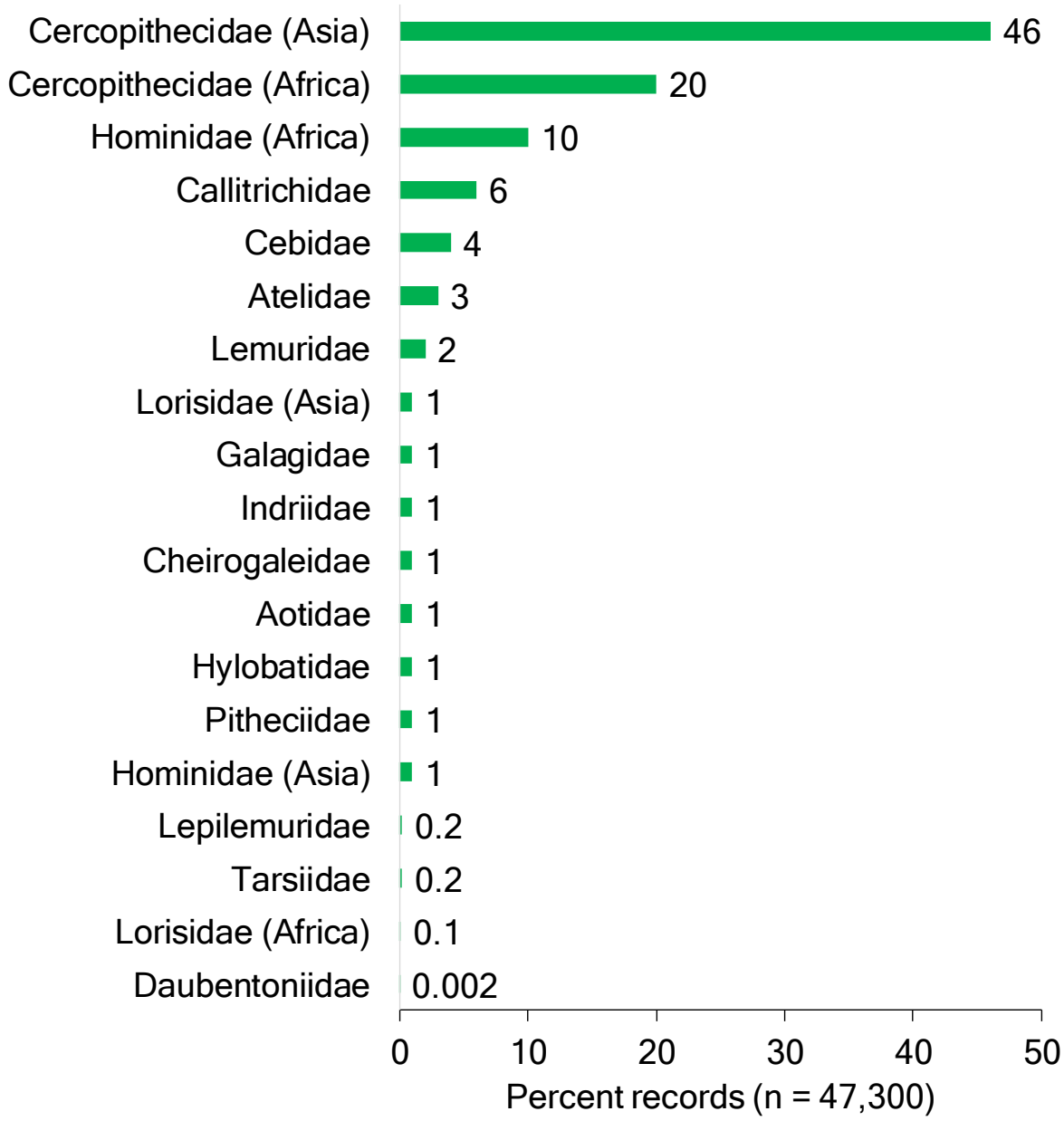


fig. S10. Number of published articles found in the Web of Science for primate species in each family. Search based on species name and title for the period January 1965 to March Search based on species name and title for the period January 1965 to March 2016 using Thomson Reuters' Web of Science (https://apps.webofknowledge.com). The number of published articles should be used for relative assessments, because these data do not reflect gray literature and other difficult to obtain publications. Hence, the totals are probably an underestimate of the actual number of articles for some species within each family. Note the skewed distribution of the records.

table S1. Primate species in the Neotropics grouped by family. Source of common names and taxonomy (*2*, *4*) and complementary sources are included at the bottom of the table. Average body mass (*4*, *5*). Conservation status classification according to (*2*): LC=Least Concern, NT=Near Threatened, VU=Vulnerable, EN=Endangered, CR=Critically Endangered. NE = no evaluation exists. IUCN population trends (D decreasing, S stable, I increasing, or U unknown). Activity: N nocturnal; C cathemeral. EDGE status (Y) from EDGE (Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered species; http://www.edgeofexistence.org/species/ Last consulted December 2015). Publications refers to the number of published articles using Thomson Reuters' Web of Science for the period January 1965 to March 2016. Search done by species and title. The number of published articles should be used for relative assessments. Other articles may be in the gray literature or other difficult to obtain publications. Hence, the totals are probably an underestimate of the actual number of articles for some species within each family. Note that the total number of species is an estimate from (*2*-*4*). Improvement in molecular techniques and additional fieldwork may result in the addition of new species and/or reclassification of listed taxa. Numbers of genera and species for each family in red.

Common name	Genus	Species	Red List status	Population trend	Mass kg	Activity	EDGE status	Publications
AOTIDAE	**1**	**11**						
Azara's Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*azarae*	LC	D	1.21	C		30
Brumback's Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*brumbacki*	VU	D	0.67	N		1
Gray-legged Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*griseimembra*	VU	D	0.97	N		39
Hernández-Camacho's Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*jorgehernandezi*	DD	U		N		
Lemurine Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*lemurinus*	VU	D	0.9	N	Y	36
Andean Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*miconax*	VU	D		N	Y	3
Ma's Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*nancymaae*	LC	U	0.79	N		47
Black-headed Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*nigriceps*	LC	U	0.96	N		5
Humboldt's Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*trivirgatus*	LC	U	0.77	N		329
Spix's Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*vociferans*	LC	D	0.7	N		26
Panamanian Night Monkey	*Aotus*	*zonalis*	DD	U	0.9	N		2
ATELIDAE	**4**	**26**						
Ursine Red Howler	*Alouatta*	*arctoidea*	LC	U				
Red-handed Howler	*Alouatta*	*belzebul*	VU	D	6.4			19
Paraguayan Howler	*Alouatta*	*caraya*	LC	D	5.38			152
Spix's Howler	*Alouatta*	*discolor*	VU	D				2
Brown Howler	*Alouatta*	*guariba*	LC	D	5.36			45
Guianan Red Howler	*Alouatta*	*macconnelli*	LC	U	6.29			
Amazon Black Howler	*Alouatta*	*nigerrima*	LC	U				
Mantled Howler	*Alouatta*	*palliata*	LC	U	6.25			328
Central American Black Howler	*Alouatta*	*pigra*	EN	D	8.92			161
Bolivian Red Howler	*Alouatta*	*sara*	LC	D				1
Colombian Red Howler	*Alouatta*	*seniculus*	LC	U				102

Maranhão Red-handed Howler	*Alouatta*	*ululata*	EN	D				
White-bellied Spider Monkey	*Ateles*	*belzebuth*	EN	D	7.77			41
Black Spider Monkey	*Ateles*	*chamek*	EN	D	9.37			30
Brown-headed Spider Monkey	*Ateles*	*fusciceps*	CR	D	9.03			19
Central American Spider Monkey	*Ateles*	*geoffroyi*	EN	D	7.54			220
Variegated Spider Monkey	*Ateles*	*hybridus*	CR	D	8.7			15
White-whiskered Spider Monkey	*Ateles*	*marginatus*	EN	D				4
Red-faced Black Spider Monkey	*Ateles*	*paniscus*	VU	D	8.78		Y	38
Southern Muriqui	*Brachyteles*	*arachnoides*	EN	D	8.84		Y	75
Northern Muriqui	*Brachyteles*	*hypoxanthus*	CR	D	8.87		Y	34
Gray Woolly Monkey	*Lagothrix*	*cana*	EN	D	8.56			10
Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkey	*Lagothrix*	*flavicauda*	CR	D			Y	9
Humboldt's Woolly Monkey	*Lagothrix*	*lagotricha*	VU	D	7.15			59
Colombian Woolly Monkey	*Lagothrix*	*lugens*	CR	D	6			4
Poeppig's Woolly Monkey	*Lagothrix*	*poeppigii*	VU	D	5.82			17
CALLITRICHIDAE	**8**	**48**						
Black-crowned Dwarf Marmoset	*Callibella*	*humilis*	VU	S				3
Goeldi's Monkey*	*Callimico*	*goeldii*	VU	D	0.36 – 0.53		Y	121
Buffy-tufted-ear Marmoset	*Callithrix*	*aurita*	VU	D	0.43			15
Buffy-headed Marmoset	*Callithrix*	*flaviceps*	EN	D	0.41			20
Geoffroy's Tufted-ear Marmoset	*Callithrix*	*geoffroyi*	LC	S	0.36			57
Common Marmoset	*Callithrix*	*jacchus*	LC	S	0.32			1636
Wied's Black-tufted-ear Marmoset	*Callithrix*	*kuhlii*	NT	D	0.38			34
Black-tufted-ear Marmoset	*Callithrix*	*penicillata*	LC	I	0.33			117
Pygmy Marmoset	*Cebuella*	*pygmaea*	LC	D	0.12			53
Cruz Lima's Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*cruzlimai*	LC	U				
Spix's Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*fuscicollis*	LC	D	0.35			
Lesson's Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*fuscus*	LC	D	0.37			
Illiger's Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*illigeri*	LC	D	0.29			
Red-mantled Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*lagonotus*	LC	D	0.37			
Andean Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*leucogenys*	LC	D	0.37			
Black mantled tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*nigricollis*	LC	D	0.48			
Geoffroy's Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*nigrifrons*	LC	D	0.37			
Golden-mantled Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*tripartitus*	NT	D				
Weddell's Saddle-back Tamarin	*Leontocebus*	*weddelli*	LC	D	0.4			
Black-faced Lion Tamarin	*Leontopithecus*	*caissara*	CR	D	0.58			8
Golden-headed Lion Tamarin	*Leontopithecus*	*chrysomelas*	EN	D	0.58			51
Black Lion Tamarin	*Leontopithecus*	*chrysopygus*	EN	D	0.58			17
Golden Lion Tamarin	*Leontopithecus*	*rosalia*	EN	S	0.61			125
Rio Acarí Marmoset	*Mico*	*acariensis*	DD	U				
Silvery Marmoset	*Mico*	*argentatus*	LC	D	0.35			6
Golden-white Tassel-ear Marmoset	*Mico*	*chrysoleucos*	DD	U				
Snethlage's Marmoset	*Mico*	*emiliae*	DD	U	0.32			
Santarém Marmoset	*Mico*	*humeralifer*	DD	U	0.47			1
Rio Aripuanã Marmoset	*Mico*	*intermedius*	LC	D				
Golden-white Bare-ear Marmoset	*Mico*	*leucippe*	VU	D				

Marca's Marmoset	*Mico*	*marcai*	DD	U				1
Maués Marmoset	*Mico*	*mauesi*	LC	S	0.37			
Black-tailed Marmoset	*Mico*	*melanurus*	LC	U	0.38			
Black-headed Marmoset	*Mico*	*nigriceps*	DD	U	0.32			
Rondon's Marmoset	*Mico*	*rondoni*	VU	D				1
Sateré Marmoset	*Mico*	*saterei*	LC	U				
Pied Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*bicolor*	EN	D	0.43			14
Geoffroy's Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*geoffroyi*	LC	D	0.49			36
Emperor Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*imperator*	LC	D	0.47			18
Mottled-face Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*inustus*	LC	S	0.69			1
Red-bellied Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*labiatus*	LC	S	0.51			62
White-footed Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*leucopus*	EN	D	0.49			18
Martin's Bare-faced Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*martinsi*	LC	U				6
Midas Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*midas*	LC	S	0.55			29
Mustached Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*mystax*	LC	S	0.52			122
Western Black-handed Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*niger*	VU	D				13
Cotton-top Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*oedipus*	CR	D	0.41			392
Eastern Black-handed Tamarin	*Saguinus*	*ursulus*	NE	U				
CEBIDAE	**3**	**29**						
Ecuadorian White-fronted Capuchin	*Cebus*	*aequatorialis*	CR	D	2.74			4
Humboldt's White-fronted Capuchin	*Cebus*	*albifrons*	LC	D	2.74			97
Venezuelan Brown Capuchin	*Cebus*	*brunneus*	LC	U				
Colombian White-faced Capuchin	*Cebus*	*capucinus*	LC	U	3.11			296
Río Cesar White-fronted Capuchin	*Cebus*	*cesarae*	DD	D				
Shock-headed Capuchin	*Cebus*	*cuscinus*	NT	D				
Panamanian White-faced Capuchin	*Cebus*	*imitator*	LC	D				3
Ka'apor Capuchin	*Cebus*	*kaapori*	CR	D				3
Sierra de Perijá White-fronted Capuchin	*Cebus*	*leucocephalus*	NE	U				
Santa Marta White-fronted Capuchin	*Cebus*	*malitiosus*	EN	D				
Guianan Weeper Capuchin	*Cebus*	*olivaceus*	LC	U	2.91			33
Spix's White-fronted Capuchin	*Cebus*	*unicolor*	LC	U				
Varied White-fronted Capuchin	*Cebus*	*versicolor*	EN	D				
Marañón White-fronted Capuchin	*Cebus*	*yuracus*	NE	U	3			
Black-capped Squirrel Monkey	*Saimiri*	*boliviensis*	LC	D	0.87			109
Humboldt's Squirrel Monkey	*Saimiri*	*cassiquiarensis*	LC	U	0.88			
Ecuadorian Squirrel Monkey	*Saimiri*	*macrodon*	LC	D	1.11			4
Central American Squirrel Monkey	*Saimiri*	*oerstedii*	VU	D	0.79			14
Guianan Squirrel Monkey	*Saimiri*	*sciureus*	LC	D	0.81			1309
Golden-backed Squirrel Monkey	*Saimiri*	*ustus*	NT	D	0.85			4
Black-headed Squirrel Monkey	*Saimiri*	*vanzolinii*	VU	U				2
Guianan Brown Capuchin	*Sapajus*	*apella*	LC	D	3.09			29
Hooded Capuchin	*Sapajus*	*cay*	LC	D				2
Blond Capuchin	*Sapajus*	*flavius*	CR	D				5
Bearded Capuchin	*Sapajus*	*libidinosus*	LC	D	2.51			28
Large-headed Capuchin	*Sapajus*	*macrocephalus*	LC	D				
Black-horned Capuchin	*Sapajus*	*nigritus*	NT	D	0.8			11

Crested Capuchin	*Sapajus*	*robustus*	EN	D				
Yellow-breasted Capuchin	*Sapajus*	*xanthosternos*	CR	D	2.44			5
PITHECIIDAE	**6**	**57**						
Bald Uacari	*Cacajao*	*calvus*	VU	D	3.17			18
Black-headed Uacari	*Cacajao*	*melanocephalus*	LC	S	2.94			19
Spix's Black-headed Uacari	*Cacajao*	*ouakary*	VU	D	3.8			
Blond Titi	*Callicebus*	*barbarabrownae*	CR	D			Y	3
Coimbra-Filho's Titi	*Callicebus*	*coimbrai*	EN	D				8
Southern Bahian Titi	*Callicebus*	*melanochir*	VU	D			Y	6
Black-fronted Titi	*Callicebus*	*nigrifrons*	NT	D				11
Masked Titi	*Callicebus*	*personatus*	VU	D	1.25		Y	15
Yellow-handed Titi	*Cheracebus*	*lucifer*	LC	U				
White-chested Titi	*Cheracebus*	*lugens*	LC	U	1.09			8
Medem's Titi	*Cheracebus*	*medemi*	VU	D	1.16			
Rio Purus Titi	*Cheracebus*	*purinus*	LC	U				
Rio Juruá Collared Titi	*Cheracebus*	*regulus*	LC	U				
White-collared Titi	*Cheracebus*	*torquatus*	LC	U	1.25			19
White-nosed Bearded Saki	*Chiropotes*	*albinasus*	EN	D	2.82			3
Rio Negro Beared Saki	*Chiropotes*	*chiropotes*	LC	S	2.74			64
Guianan Beared Saki	*Chiropotes*	*sagulatus*	NE	U	3			11
Black Bearded Saki	*Chiropotes*	*satanas*	CR	D				32
Uta Hick's Bearded Saki	*Chiropotes*	*utahickae*	EN	D				2
Equatorial Saki	*Pithecia*	*aequatorialis*	LC	D	2.25			
Buffy Saki	*Pithecia*	*albicans*	VU	D	3		Y	1
Cazuza's Saki	*Pithecia*	*cazuzai*	NE	U				
Golden-faced Saki	*Pithecia*	*chrysocephala*	LC	U				3
Hairy Saki	*Pithecia*	*hirsuta*	NE	U				3
Burnished Saki	*Pithecia*	*inusta*	NE	U				
Gray's Bald-faced Saki	*Pithecia*	*irrorata*	LC	U	2.5			7
Isabel's Saki	*Pithecia*	*isabela*	NE	U				1
Miller's Saki	*Pithecia*	*milleri*	DD	U				2
Mittermeier's Tapajós Saki	*Pithecia*	*mittermeieri*	NE	U				
Monk Saki	*Pithecia*	*monachus*	LC	U	2.5			3
Napo Saki	*Pithecia*	*napensis*	NE	U				
Pissinatti's Bald-faced Saki	*Pithecia*	*pissinattii*	NE	U				1
White-faced saki	*Pithecia*	*pithecia*	LC	U	1.5			112
Rylands' Bald-faced Saki	*Pithecia*	*rylandsi*	NE	U				
Vanzolini’s Bald-faced Saki	*Pithecia*	*vanzolinii*	DD	U				
Madidi Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*aureipalatii*	LC	S				
Lake Baptista Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*baptista*	LC	U				
Prince Bernhard's Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*bernhardi*	LC	U				
Brown Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*brunneus*	LC	U	0.83			8
Chestnut-bellied Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*caligatus*	LC	U	0.88			
Caquetá Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*caquetensis*	CR	D				
Ashy Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*cinerascens*	LC	U				1
Coppery Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*cupreus*	LC	U	1.07			69

Red-crowned Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*discolor*	LC	U	1.01			8
White-eared Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*donacophilus*	LC	D	0.95			11
Hoffmann's Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*hoffmannsi*	LC	U	1.06			
Milton´s titi monkey	*Plecturocebus*	*miltoni*	NE	U	1.34			
Rio Beni Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*modestus*	EN	D				1
Red-bellied Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*moloch*	LC	U	0.99			61
San Martín Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*oenanthe*	CR	D				11
Olalla's Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*olallae*	EN	D				1
Ornate Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*ornatus*	VU	D	1.17			
Pale Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*pallescens*	LC	S				1
Stephen Nash's Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*stephennashi*	DD	U				
Toppin’s Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*toppini*	NE	U				
Urubamba Brown Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*urubambensis*	NE	U				
Vieira's Titi	*Plecturocebus*	*vieirai*	NE	U	0.96			

table S2. Primate species in mainland Africa grouped by family. Source of common names and taxonomy (*2*, *4*) and complementary sources are included at the bottom of the table. Average body mass (*4*, *5*). Conservation status classification according to (*2*): LC=Least Concern, NT=Near Threatened, VU=Vulnerable, EN=Endangered, CR=Critically Endangered. NE = no evaluation exists. IUCN population trends (D decreasing, S stable, I increasing, or U unknown). Activity: N nocturnal; C cathemeral. EDGE status (Y) from EDGE (Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered species; http://www.edgeofexistence.org/species/ Last consulted December 2015). Publications refers to the number of published articles using Thomson Reuters' Web of Science for the period January 1965 to March 2016. Search done by species and title. The number of published articles should be used for relative assessments. Other articles may be in the gray literature or other difficult to obtain publications. Hence, the totals are probably an underestimate of the actual number of articles for some species within each family. Note that the total number of species is an estimate from (*2*–*4*). Improvement in molecular techniques and additional fieldwork may result in the addition of new species and/or reclassification of listed taxa. Numbers of genera and species for each family in red.

Common name	Genus	Species	Red List status	Population trend	Mass kg	Activity	EDGE status	Publications
CERCOPITHECIDAE	15	83						
Allen's Swamp Monkey	*Allenopithecus*	*nigroviridis*	LC	U	4.77			7
L'Hoest's Monkey	*Allochrocebus*	*lhoesti*	VU	D	6.00			
Preuss's Monkey	*Allochrocebus*	*preussi*	EN	D				
Sun-tailed Monkey	*Allochrocebus*	*solatus*	VU	U	5.00			
Agile Mangabey	*Cercocebus*	*agilis*	LC	S	7.67			11
Sooty Mangabey	*Cercocebus*	*atys*	NT	D	8.40			104
Golden-bellied Mangabey	*Cercocebus*	*chrysogaster*	DD	D				11
Tana River Mangabey	*Cercocebus*	*galeritus*	EN	D	7.44			33
White-naped Mangabey	*Cercocebus*	*lunulatus*	EN	D	7.00			19
Sanje River Mangabey	*Cercocebus*	*sanjei*	EN	D				18
Red-capped Mangabey	*Cercocebus*	*torquatus*	VU	D	8.20			84
Syke's Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*albogularis*	LC	U	5.00			13
Red-tailed Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*ascanius*	LC	U	3.43			43
Campbell's Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*campbelli*	LC	U	3.60			25
Moustached Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*cephus*	LC	U	3.45			9
Dent's Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*denti*	LC	D	4.00			2
Diana Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*diana*	VU	D	4.50			28
Silver Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*doggetti*	LC	D				3
Dryas Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*dryas*	CR	U	3.00			1
Red-bellied Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*erythrogaster*	VU	D	3.25			6
Red-eared Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*erythrotis*	VU	D	3.58			3

Owl-faced Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*hamlyni*	VU	D	4.50		Y	5
Virungas Golden Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*kandti*	EN	D	6.00			2
Lesula	*Cercopithecus*	*lomamiensis*	NE	U	5.00			1
Lowe's Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*lowei*	LC	U	4.00			5
Blue Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*mitis*	LC	D	5.62			103
Mona Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*mona*	LC	U	3.18			34
De Brazza's Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*neglectus*	LC	U	5.37			24
Putty-nosed Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*nictitans*	LC	D	5.29			19
Spot-nosed Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*petaurista*	LC	U				8
Crowned Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*pogonias*	LC	D	3.75			6
Roloway Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*roloway*	EN	D	4.00			1
Sclater's Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*sclateri*	VU	D	3.00			5
Wolf's Monkey	*Cercopithecus*	*wolfi*	LC	D	3.50			6
Grivet Monkey	*Chlorocebus*	*aethiops*	LC	S	4.20			122
Malbrouck Monkey	*Chlorocebus*	*cynosuros*	LC	S				
Bale Monkey	*Chlorocebus*	*djamdjamensis*	VU	D				2
Vervet Monkey	*Chlorocebus*	*pygerythrus*	LC	S				14
Green Monkey	*Chlorocebus*	*sabaeus*	LC	S				47
Tantalus Monkey	*Chlorocebus*	*tantalus*	LC	S				3
Angolan Colobus	*Colobus*	*angolensis*	LC	U	8.96			18
Guereza	*Colobus*	*guereza*	LC	U	8.59			86
King Colobus	*Colobus*	*polykomos*	VU	U	8.60			22
Black Colobus	*Colobus*	*satanas*	VU	D	8.51			10
White-thighed Colobus	*Colobus*	*vellerosus*	VU	U	7.68			50
Patas Monkey	*Erythrocebus*	*patas*	LC	D	8.00			257
Gray-cheeked Mangabey	*Lophocebus*	*albigena*	LC	D	7.56			30
Northern Black Crested Mangabey	*Lophocebus*	*aterrimus*	NT	D	6.75			5
Southern Back Crested Mangabey	*Lophocebus*	*opdenboschi*	DD	D	6.00			
Rusty-mantled Mangabey	*Lophocebus*	*osmani*	LC	U	6.00			
Johnston's Mangabey	*Lophocebus*	*johnstoni*	LC	U	6.00			1
Ugandan Crested Mangabey	*Lophocebus*	*ugandae*	NE	U	6.00			
Barbary Macaque	*Macaca*	*sylvanus*	EN	D	13.00		Y	209
Drill	*Mandrillus*	*leucophaeus*	EN	U				36
Mandrill	*Mandrillus*	*sphinx*	VU	U	19.87			126
Northern Talapoin Monkey	*Miopithecus*	*ogouensis*	LC	S	1.34			1
Southern Talapoin Monkey	*Miopithecus*	*talapoin*	LC	U	1.25			39
Olive Baboon	*Papio*	*anubis*	LC	I	18.40			648
Yellow Baboon	*Papio*	*cynocephalus*	LC	S	18.30			584
Hamadryas Baboon	*Papio*	*hamadryas*	LC	I	15.03			565
Kinda Baboon	*Papio*	*kindae*	LC	S	10.00			14
Guinea Baboon	*Papio*	*papio*	NT	U	20.00			5487
Chacma Baboon	*Papio*	*ursinus*	LC	S	21.17			344
Upper Guinea Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*badius*	EN	D	9.00			10
Bouvier's Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*bouvieri*	CR	U				

Niger Delta Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*epieni*	CR	D				
Foa's Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*foai*	NE	U	9.00			
Udzungwa Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*gordonorum*	EN	D				2
Zanzibar Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*kirkiii*	EN	D	8.00			
Lang's Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*langi*	NE	U	8.00			
Oustalet's Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*oustaleti*	LC	D	9.00			
Lomami Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*parmentieri*	NE	U	8.00			
Pennant's Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*pennantii*	EN	D	7.00			
Preuss's Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*preussi*	CR	D	5.00			
Tana River Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*rufomitratus*	EN	D	9.00			2
Semliki Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*semlikiensis*	NE	U				
Ashy Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*tephrosceles*	EN	D	9.00			4
Tshuapa Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*tholloni*	NT	D				
Temminick's Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*temminckii*	EN	D				2
Miss Waldron's Red Colobus	*Piliocolobus*	*waldronae*	CR	D	6.00			1
Olive Colobus	*Procolobus*	*verus*	NT	U	4.43			10
Kipunji	*Rungwecebus*	*kipunji*	CR	D	13.00			15
Gelada	*Theropithecus*	*gelada*	LC	D	20.05			98
GALAGIDAE	**5**	**19**						
Southern Needle-clawed Galago	*Euoticus*	*elegantulus*	LC	S	0.30	N		3
Northern Needle-clawed Galago	*Euoticus*	*pallidus*	LC	U	0.19	N		
Somali Lesser Galago	*Galago*	*gallarum*	LC	S	0.20	N		
Spectacled Lesser Galago	*Galago*	*matschiei*	LC	D	0.21	N		6
Southern Lesser Galago	*Galago*	*moholi*	LC	S	0.18	N		41
Northern Lesser Galago	*Galago*	*senegalensis*	LC	S	0.21	N		214
Kenya Coast Dwarf Galago	*Galagoides*	*cocos*	LC	S	0.14	N		
Demidoff's Dwarf Galago	*Galagoides*	*demidovii*	LC	S	0.05	N		9
Mozambique Dwarf Galago	*Galagoides*	*granti*	LC	S	0.13	N		2
Mountain Dwarf Galago	*Galagoides*	*orinus*	NT	D		N		
Rondo Dwarf Galago	*Galagoides*	*rondoensis*	CR	D	0.07	N	Y	
Thomas's Dwarf Galago	*Galagoides*	*thomasi*	LC	S	0.12	N		2
Tanzania Coast Dwarf Galago	*Galagoides*	*zanzibaricus*	LC	S	0.14	N		
Thick-tailed Greater Galago	*Otolemur*	*crassicaudatus*	LC	S	1.15	N		17
Garnett's Greater Galago	*Otolemur*	*garnettii*	LC	S	0.76	N		48
Bioko Squirrel Galago	*Sciurocheirus*	*alleni*	EN	U	0.44	N		
Cross River Squirrel Galago	*Sciurocheirus*	*cameronensis*	LC	U				1
Gabon Squirrel Galago	*Sciurocheirus*	*gabonensis*	LC	U	0.26	N		
Makandé squirrel galago	*Sciurocheirus*	*makandensis*	NE	U		N		
HOMINIDAE	**2**	**4**						
Eastern Gorilla	*Gorilla*	*beringei*	EN	D	130.00		Y	111
Western Gorilla	*Gorilla*	*gorilla*	CR	D	120.95		Y	2,357
Bonobo	*Pan*	*paniscus*	EN	D	38.60		Y	472
Chimpanzee	*Pan*	*troglodytes*	EN	D	52.75		Y	1,953
LORISIDAE	**2**	**5**						

Golden Angwantibo	*Arctocebus*	*aureus*	LC	U	0.21	N		
Calabar Angwantibo	*Arctocebus*	*calabarensis*	LC	U	0.31	N		3
Milne-Edwards's Potto	*Perodicticus*	*edwardsi*	LC	S	1.00	N		1
East African Potto	*Perodicticus*	*ibeanus*	LC	S	1.00	N		1
West African Potto	*Perodicticus*	*potto*	LC	S	0.83	N		61

table S3. Primate species in Madagascar grouped by family. Source of common names and taxonomy (*2*, *4*) and complementary sources are included at the bottom of the table. Average body mass (*4*, *5*). Conservation status classification according to (*2*): LC=Least Concern, NT=Near Threatened, VU=Vulnerable, EN=Endangered, CR=Critically Endangered. NE = no evaluation exists. IUCN population trends (D decreasing, S stable, I increasing, or U unknown). Activity: N nocturnal; C cathemeral. EDGE status (Y) from EDGE (Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered species; http://www.edgeofexistence.org/species/ Last consulted December 2015). Publications refers to the number of published articles using Thomson Reuters' Web of Science for the period January 1965 to March 2016. Search done by species and title. The number of published articles should be used for relative assessments. Other articles may be in the gray literature or other difficult to obtain publications. Hence, the totals are probably an underestimate of the actual number of articles for some species within each family. Note that the total number of species is an estimate from (*2-4*). Improvement in molecular techniques and additional fieldwork may result in the addition of new species and/or reclassification of listed taxa. Numbers of genera and species for each family in red.

Common name	Genus	Species	Red List status	Population trend	Mass kg	Activity	EDGE status	Publications
CHEIROGALEIDAE	5	36						
Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur	*Allocebus*	*trichotis*	VU	D	0.09	N		8
Montagne d'Ambre Dwarf Lemur	*Cheirogaleus*	*andvsabini*	NE	U				
Crossley's Dwarf Lemur	*Cheirogaleus*	*crossleyi*	DD	D		N		1
Lavasoa Dwarf lemur	*Cheirogaleus*	*lavasoensis*	NE	U		N		
Greater Dwarf Lemur	*Cheirogaleus*	*major*	DD	D	0.40	N		5
Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	*Cheirogaleus*	*medius*	LC	D	0.28	N		43
Lesser Iron-gray Dwarf Lemur	*Cheirogaleus*	*minusculus*	DD	D		N		
Sibree's Dwarf Lemur	*Cheirogaleus*	*sibreei*	CR	D	0.27	N		1
Thomas's Dwarf Lemur	*Cheirogaleus*	*thomasi*	NE	U				
Montagne d'Ambre Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*arnholdi*	EN	D	0.05	N		
Madame Berthe's Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*berthae*	EN	D	0.03	N	Y	6
Bongolava Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*bongolavensis*	EN	D	0.06	N		
Ambarijeby Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*danfossi*	EN	D	0.06	N		
Gerp's Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*gerpi*	CR	D		N		
Gray-brown Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*griseorufus*	LC	D	0.06	N		14
Jolly's Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*jollyae*	EN	D	0.06	N		
Goodman's Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*lehilahytsara*	VU	D	0.05	N		2
Anjiahely Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*macarthurii*	EN	D	0.05	N		2
Nosy Be Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*mamiratra*	CR	D	0.08	N		
Margot Marsh's Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*margotmarshae*	EN	D	0.05	N		
Marohita Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*marohita*	CR	D		N		

Mittermeier's Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*mittermeieri*	EN	D	0.04	N		
Gray Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*murinus*	LC	D	0.06	N		299
Peters's Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*myoxinus*	VU	D	0.03	N		4
Golden-brown Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*ravelobensis*	EN	D	0.07	N	Y	23
Rufous Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*rufus*	VU	D	0.05	N		36
Sambirano Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*sambiranensis*	EN	D	0.04	N	Y	
Simmons's Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*simmonsi*	EN	D	0.08	N		
Anosi Mouse lemur	*Microcebus*	*tanosi*	NE	U		N		
Tavaratra Mouse Lemur	*Microcebus*	*tavaratra*	VU	D	0.06	N	Y	
Coquerel's Giant Mouse Lemur	*Mirza*	*coquereli*	EN	D	0.32	N		7
Northern Giant Mouse Lemur	*Mirza*	*zaza*	EN	D	0.29	N		2
Montagne D' Ambre Fork-marked Lemur	*Phaner*	*electromontis*	EN	D	0.39	N	Y	
Masoala Fork-marked Lemur	*Phaner*	*furcifer*	VU	D	0.46	N		14
Pale Fork-marked Lemur	*Phaner*	*pallescens*	EN	D	0.33	N		
Sambirano Fork-marked Lemur	*Phaner*	*parienti*	EN	D	0.36	N	Y	
DAUBENTONIIDAE	**1**	**1**						
Aye-aye	*Daubentonia*	*madagascariensis*	EN	D	2.56	N		1
INDRIIDAE	**3**	**19**						
Betsileo Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*betsileo*	EN	D	1.05	N		
Bemaraha Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*cleesei*	EN	D	1.03	N		
Eastern Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*laniger*	VU	D	1.21	N		9
Southern Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*meridionalis*	EN	D	1.18	N		1
Masoala Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*mooreorum*	EN	D	0.92	N		
Western Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*occidentalis*	EN	D	0.80	N	Y	9
Peyrieras's Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*peyrierasi*	VU	D	1.05	N		
Manombo Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*ramanantsoavanai*	VU	D	1.05	N		
Sambirano Woolly Lemur	*Avahi*	*unicolor*	EN	D	0.85	N		1
Indri	*Indri*	*indri*	CR	D	6.34		Y	32
Silky Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*candidus*	CR	D	5.75			7
Coquerel's Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*coquereli*	EN	D	3.73		Y	29
Crowned Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*coronatus*	EN	D	3.90			5
Decken's Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*deckenii*	EN	D	3.53		Y	
Diademed Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*diadema*	CR	D	6.13		Y	61
Milne-Edwards's Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*edwardsi*	EN	D	5.68		Y	65
Perrier's Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*perrieri*	CR	D	4.65		Y	3
Tattersall's Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*tattersalli*	CR	D	3.67		Y	11
Verreaux's Sifaka	*Propithecus*	*verreauxi*	EN	D	2.96		Y	161
LEMURIDAE	**5**	**21**						
White-fronted Brown Lemur	*Eulemur*	*albifrons*	EN	D	2.34	C		13
White-collared Brown Lemur	*Eulemur*	*cinereiceps*	CR	D	2.25	C		8
Red-collared Brown Lemur	*Eulemur*	*collaris*	EN	D	2.38	C		20
Crowned Lemur	*Eulemur*	*coronatus*	EN	D	1.18	C	Y	7
Blue-eyed Black Lemur	*Eulemur*	*flavifrons*	CR	D	1.85	C		18
Brown Lemur	*Eulemur*	*fulvus*	NT	D	2.29	C		135

Black Lemur	*Eulemur*	*macaco*	VU	D	2.39	C	Y	54
Mongoose Lemur	*Eulemur*	*mongoz*	CR	D	1.21	C	Y	16
Red-bellied Lemur	*Eulemur*	*rubriventer*	VU	D	1.96	C	Y	28
Red-fronted Brown Lemur	*Eulemur*	*rufifrons*	NT	D	2.25	C		9
Rufous Brown Lemur	*Eulemur*	*rufus*	VU	D	2.22	C		56
Sanford's Brown Lemur	*Eulemur*	*sanfordi*	EN	D	1.85	C		2
Lac Alaotra Bamboo Lemur	*Hapalemur*	*alaotrensis*	CR	D	1.24	C	Y	60
Golden Bamboo Lemur	*Hapalemur*	*aureus*	CR	D	1.73		Y	3
Gray Bamboo Lemur	*Hapalemur*	*griseus*	VU	D	0.71		Y	60
Southern Bamboo Lemur	*Hapalemur*	*meridionalis*	VU	D	0.86	C		4
Northern Bamboo Lemur	*Hapalemur*	*occidentalis*	VU	D	1.02	C	Y	2
Ring-tailed Lemur	*Lemur*	*catta*	EN	D	2.21	C		441
Greater Bamboo Lemur	*Prolemur*	*simus*	CR	D	1.46	C	Y	7
Red Ruffed Lemur	*Varecia*	*rubra*	CR	D	3.58		Y	40
Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur	*Varecia*	*variegata*	CR	D	3.58		Y	135
LEPILEMURIDAE	**1**	**26**						
Antafia Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*aeeclis*	VU	D	0.73	N		
Tsiombikibo Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*ahmansonorum*	EN	D	0.61	N		
Ankarana Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*ankaranensis*	EN	D	0.77	N	Y	
Betsileo Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*betsileo*	EN	D	1.15	N		
Gray's Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*dorsalis*	VU	D	0.87	N		3
Milne-Edwards's Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*edwardsi*	EN	D	0.93	N	Y	17
Andohahela Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*fleuretae*	CR	D	0.89	N		
Anjiamangirana Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*grewcockorum*	EN	D	0.78	N		
Mananara-Nord Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*hollandorum*	EN	D	1.00	N		
Zombitse Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*hubbardi*	EN	D	0.99	N		
Manombo Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*jamesorum*	CR	D	0.78	N		
White-footed Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*leucopus*	EN	D	0.61	N		9
Small-toothed Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*microdon*	EN	D	0.97	N		3
Daraina Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*milanoii*	EN	D	0.72	N		
Mittermeier's Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*mittermeieri*	EN	D	0.73	N		
Weasel Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*mustelinus*	NT	D	1.00	N		9
Ambodimahabibo Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*otto*	EN	D	0.86	N		
Petter's Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*petteri*	VU	D	0.63	N		
Bemaraha Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*randrianasoloi*	EN	D	0.79	N		
Red-tailed Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*ruficaudatus*	VU	D	0.80	N		15
Sahamalaza Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*sahamalazensis*	CR	D	0.70	N		6
Masoala Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*scottorum*	EN	D	0.88	N		
Seal's Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*seali*	VU	D	0.95	N		
Sahafary Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*septentrionalis*	CR	D	0.68	N	Y	9
Nosy Be Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*tymerlachsoni*	CR	D	0.88	N		
Wright's Sportive Lemur	*Lepilemur*	*wrightae*	EN	D	1.03	N		

table S4. Primate species in Asia grouped by family. Source of common names and taxonomy (*2*, *4*) and complementary sources are included at the bottom of the table. Average body mass (*4*, *5*). Conservation status classification according to (*2*): LC=Least Concern, NT=Near Threatened, VU=Vulnerable, EN=Endangered, CR=Critically Endangered. NE = no evaluation exists. IUCN population trends (D decreasing, S stable, I increasing, or U unknown). Activity: N nocturnal; C cathemeral. EDGE status (Y) from EDGE (Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered species; http://www.edgeofexistence.org/species/ Last consulted December 2015). Publications refers to the number of published articles using Thomson Reuters' Web of Science for the period January 1965 to March 2016. Search done by species and title. The number of published articles should be used for relative assessments. Other articles may be in the gray literature or other difficult to obtain publications. Hence, the totals are probably an underestimate of the actual number of articles for some species within each family. Note that the total number of species is an estimate from (*2-4*). Improvement in molecular techniques and additional fieldwork may result in the addition of new species and/or reclassification of listed taxa. Numbers of genera and species for each family in red.

Common name	Genus	Species	Red List status	Population trend	Mass kg	Habit	EDGE status	Publications
CERCOPITHECIDAE	8	77						
Stump-tailed Macaque	*Macaca*	*arctoides*	VU	D	10.30		y	419
Assamese Macaque	*Macaca*	*assamensis*	NT	D	9.10			48
Taiwanese Macaque	*Macaca*	*cyclopis*	LC	S	5.45			94
Long-tailed Macaque	*Macaca*	*fascicularis*	LC	D	4.50			6,171
Japanese Macaque	*Macaca*	*fuscata*	LC	S	9.50			1,045
Heck's Macaque	*Macaca*	*hecki*	VU	D	9.00			6
Northern Pig-tailed Macaque	*Macaca*	*leonina*	VU	D	6.11			24
White-cheeked Macaque	*Macaca*	*leucogenys*	NE	U				1
Moor Macaque	*Macaca*	*maura*	EN	D	7.90			7
Rhesus Macaque	*Macaca*	*mulatta*	LC	U	9.90			11,300
Arunachal Macaque	*Macaca*	*munzala*	EN	D				9
Sunda Pig-tailed Macaque	*Macaca*	*nemestrina*	VU	D	8.85			953
Crested Macaque	*Macaca*	*nigra*	CR	D	7.70			116
Gorontalo Macaque	*Macaca*	*nigrescens*	VU	D				3
Booted Macaque	*Macaca*	*ochreata*	VU	D	3.95			5
Pagai Macaque	*Macaca*	*pagensis*	CR	D	4.50			1
Bonnet Macaque	*Macaca*	*radiata*	LC	D	5.30			425
Siberut Macaque	*Macaca*	*siberu*	VU	D				2
Lion-tailed Macaque	*Macaca*	*silenus*	EN	D	7.50			121
Toque Macaque	*Macaca*	*sinica*	EN	D	4.45			34
Tibetan Macaque	*Macaca*	*thibetana*	NT	D	15.55			111
Tonkean Macaque	*Macaca*	*tonkeana*	VU	D	11.95			60
Proboscis Monkey	*Nasalis*	*larvatus*	EN	D	14.70			65
Black-and-white Langur	*Presbytis*	*bicolor*	DD	D	6.00			

Miller's Langur	*Presbytis*	*canicrus*	EN	D	6.00			2
Cross-marked Langur	*Presbytis*	*chrysomelas*	CR	D	6.72			2
Javan Langur	*Presbytis*	*comata*	EN	D	6.70			3
Banded Langur	*Presbytis*	*femoralis*	NT	D	6.55			1
White-fronted Langur	*Presbytis*	*frontata*	VU	D	5.61			
Hose's Langur	*Presbytis*	*hosei*	DD	D	6.28			6
Black-crested Sumatran Langur	*Presbytis*	*melalophos*	NT	D	6.33			19
Mitered Langur	*Presbytis*	*mitrata*	EN	D	5.80			
Natuna Islands Langur	*Presbytis*	*natunae*	VU	D	48.88			2
Mentawai Langur	*Presbytis*	*potenziani*	CR	D	6.17			7
Maroon Langur	*Presbytis*	*rubicunda*	LC	D	6.18			13
Sabah Grizzled Langur	*Presbytis*	*sabana*	EN	D	6.00			1
Pale-thighed Langur	*Presbytis*	*siamensis*	NT	D	6.12			
Siberut Langur	*Presbytis*	*siberu*	EN	D	6.40			
Black Sumatran Langur	*Presbytis*	*sumatra*	EN	D	6.00			8
Thomas's Langur	*Presbytis*	*thomasi*	VU	D	6.77			15
Grey-shanked Douc	*Pygathrix*	*cinerea*	CR	D				2
Red-shanked Douc	*Pygathrix*	*nemaeus*	EN	D	9.53			37
Black-shanked Douc	*Pygathrix*	*nigripes*	EN	D	9.88			2
Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey	*Rhinopithecus*	*avunculus*	CR	D	11.38			6
Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey	*Rhinopithecus*	*bieti*	EN	D	14.47			107
Guizhou Snub-nosed Monkey	*Rhinopithecus*	*brelichi*	EN	D	14.50			18
Golden Snub-nosed Monkey	*Rhinopithecus*	*roxellana*	EN	D				139
Stryker's Snub-nosed Monkey	*Rhinopithecus*	*strykeri*	CR	D				5
Chamba Sacred Langur	*Semnopithecus*	*ajax*	EN	D	16.33			3
Bengal Sacred Langur	*Semnopithecus*	*entellus*	LC	D	12.31			42
Terai Sacred Langur	*Semnopithecus*	*hector*	NT	D	15.20			
Malabar Sacred Langur	*Semnopithecus*	*hypoleucos*	VU	D				
Nilgiri Langur	*Semnopithecus*	*johnii*	VU	D	11.45			1
Tufted Gray Langur	*Semnopithecus*	*priam*	NT	D	12.81			1
Nepal Sacred Langur	*Semnopithecus*	*schistaceus*	LC	D	12.81			6
Purple-faced Langur	*Semnopithecus*	*vetulus*	EN	D	6.61			9
Pig-tailed Langur	*Simias*	*concolor*	CR	D	8.02			26
East Javan Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*auratus*	VU	D	6.25			12
Tenasserim Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*barbei*	DD	D				1
Indochinese Gray Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*crepusculus*	EN	D	6.70			
Silvered Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*cristatus*	NT	D	6.25			13
Delacour's Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*delacouri*	CR	D				9
Black Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*ebenus*	EN	D	10.30			2
Francois's Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*francoisi*	EN	D	7.89			39
Golden Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*geei*	EN	D	10.23			16
Germain's Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*germaini*	EN	D	8.83			2
Hatinh Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*hatinhensis*	EN	D				5
Laos Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*laotum*	VU	D				2

White-headed Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*leucocephalus*	CR	D	8.00			22
Annamese Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*margarita*	EN	D				
West Javan Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*mauritius*	VU	D				3
Dusky Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*obscurus*	NT	D	7.13			7
Phayre's Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*phayrei*	EN	D	6.86			33
Capped Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*pileatus*	VU	D	11.46			12
Cat Ba Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*poliocephalus*	CR	D				2
Selangor Silvery Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*selangorensis*	NE	U				
Shortridge's Langur	*Trachypithecus*	*shortridgei*	EN	D				2
HOMINIDAE	**1**	**2**						
Sumatran Orangutan	*Pongo*	*abelii*	CR	D	57.15		Y	100
Bornean Orangutan	*Pongo*	*pygmaeus*	EN	D	56.75		Y	430
HYLOBATIDAE	**4**	**19**						
Western Hoolock Gibbon	*Hoolock*	*hoolock*	EN	D	6.88		Y	70
Eastern Hoolock Gibbon	*Hoolock*	*leuconedys*	VU	D				14
Abbott's Gray Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*abbotti*	EN	D	5.00			
Agile Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*agilis*	EN	D	5.85			33
Bornean White-bearded Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*albibarbis*	EN	D				16
East Bornean Gray Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*funereus*	EN	D				
Kloss's Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*klossii*	EN	D	5.80			20
Lar Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*lar*	EN	D	5.62			183
Moloch Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*moloch*	EN	D	6.42			35
Müller's Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*muelleri*	EN	D	5.53			14
Pileated Gibbon	*Hylobates*	*pileatus*	EN	D	5.47			22
Northern Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	*Nomascus*	*annamensis*	NE	U	7.00			
Western Black Crested Gibbon	*Nomascus*	*concolor*	CR	D	7.71			34
Southern Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	*Nomascus*	*gabriellae*	EN	D	5.80		Y	5
Hainan Crested Gibbon	*Nomascus*	*hainanus*	CR	S				7
Northern White-cheeked Crested Gibbon	*Nomascus*	*leucogenys*	CR	D	5.70			16
Eastern Black Crested Gibbon	*Nomascus*	*nasutus*	CR	D				13
Southern White-cheeked Crested Gibbon	*Nomascus*	*siki*	EN	D			Y	
Siamang	*Symphalangus*	*syndactylus*	EN	D	11.30		Y	41
LORISIDAE	**2**	**10**						
Gray Slender Loris	*Loris*	*lydekkerianus*	LC	D		N		37
Red Slender Loris	*Loris*	*tardigradus*	EN	D	0.27	N	Y	69
Bangka Slow Loris	*Nycticebus*	*bancanus*	NE	U		N		1
Bengal Slow Loris	*Nycticebus*	*bengalensis*	VU	D	1.21	N	Y	10
Bornean Slow Loris	*Nycticebus*	*borneanus*	NE	U		N		1
Sunda Slow Loris	*Nycticebus*	*coucang*	VU	D	0.65	N	Y	106
Javan Slow Loris	*Nycticebus*	*javanicus*	CR	D		N		13
Kayan River Slow Loris	*Nycticebus*	*kayan*	NE	U		N		3
Philippine Slow Loris	*Nycticebus*	*menagensis*	VU	D	0.28	N		4
Pygmy Slow Loris	*Nycticebus*	*pygmaeus*	VU	D	0.36	N	Y	36

TARSIIDAE	3	11						
Philippine Tarsier	*Carlito*	*syrichta*	NT	D	0.13	N		1
Western Tarsier	*Cephalopachus*	*bancanus*	VU	D	0.12	N	Y	
Dian's Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*dentatus*	VU	D	0.11	N	Y	
Makassar Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*fuscus*	NE	U	0.13	N		
Lariang Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*lariang*	DD	D	0.11	N		
Peleng Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*pelengensis*	EN	D		N	Y	
Sulawesi Mountain Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*pumilus*	DD	D	0.05	N		7
Great Sangihe Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*sangirensis*	EN	D	0.14	N	Y	11
Selayar Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*tarsier*	VU	D	0.10	N	Y	54
Siau Island Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*tumpara*	CR	D		N		
Wallace's Tarsier	*Tarsius*	*wallacei*	DD	D	0.11	N		1

Taxonomic changes and update after publication of (*4*). Li C, Zhao C, Fan PF. 2015. White-cheeked macaque (*Macaca leucogenys*): a new macaque species from Medog, southeastern Tibet. Am J Primatol 77:753-766. doi: 10.1002/ajp.22394. Munds RA, Nekaris KA, Ford SM. 2013. Taxonomy of the Bornean slow loris, with new species *Nycticebus kayan* (Primates, Lorisidae). Am J Primatol 75:45-56. doi: 10.1002/ajp.22071. Roos C, Boonratana R, Supriatna J, Fellowes JR, Groves CP, Nash SD, Rylands AB, Mittermeier RA. 2014. An updated taxonomy and conservation status review of Asian primates. Asian Primates J 41:1-38

table S5. Summary of sources of threat and the number of primate species affected, according to the IUCN Red List. (*2*) (**A**) Number of primate species affected by each major threat in each region. (**B**) Percent values refers to the percentage of species affected by each threat relative to the total number of extant primate species examined. IUCN Red List 2015-4 consulted March 2016 (www.iucnredlist.org). Mainland Africa includes small assocated islands.

(A)

	Global	Neotropics	Mainland Africa	Madagascar	Asia
Agriculture	322	97	48	86	91
Hunting and trapping	254	55	44	65	90
Logging & wood harvesting	253	79	43	50	81
Livestock farming/ranching	132	83	23	20	6
Roads and rail	55	35	3	0	17
Oil, gas, mining	43	11	1	17	14
Civil unrest	11	2	6	0	3
Pollution	9	1	1	0	7
Climate change	2	1	1	0	0
Total species in each region for which data available	**421**	**140**	**81**	**99**	**100**

(B)

Percent values	Global	Neotropics	Mainland Africa	Madagascar	Asia
Agriculture	76	69	59	87	91
Hunting and trapping	60	39	54	66	90
Logging & wood harvesting	60	56	53	51	81
Livestock farming/ranching	31	59	28	20	6
Roads and rail	13	25	4	0	17
Oil, gas, mining	10	8	1	17	14
Civil unrest	3	1	7	0	3
Pollution	2	1	1	0	7
Climate change	0.48	1	1	0	0

table S6. Global international trade in primates for the period 2005–2014, as reported by parties to the CITES Secretariat. (A) Trade excludes all re-exports, and trade is reported both by importer and exporter. Live is all live trade, whereas dead includes bodies, skeletons, skins, and trophies. (**B)** List of genera involved in trade. CITES database http://trade.cites.org/en/cites_trade/ (consulted November 2015).

(A)

				Live		Dead	
Origin	**Genus**	**Specimens**	**Live**	**Importer**	**Exporter**	**Importer**	**Exporter**
Neotropics	*Alouatta*	7,394	70	70	102	2	0
Neotropics	*Lagothrix*	852		7	8	0	50
Neotropics	*Ateles*	2,819	71	140	151	4	1
Neotropics	*Cacajao*	243		0	0	0	0
Neotropics	*Pithecia*	689		17	25	0	13
Neotropics	*Chiropotes*	102	171	114	139	3	8
Neotropics	*Callicebus*	190	6	3	10	7	0
Neotropics	*Aotus*	1,666		194	328	0	16
Neotropics	*Cebus*	1,797	1,551	1,682	2,180	15	67
Neotropics	*Callithrix*	306	39	3,340	7,992	67	252
Neotropics	*Saimiri*	3,970	7,055	5,781	7,093	15	166
Neotropics	*Leonopithecus*	300		104	117	29	7
Neotropics	*Saguinus*	3,542	903	1,218	1,920	16	101
Neotropics	*Callimico*			68	82	1	12
Neotropics	**TOTAL**	**23,870**	**9,866**	**12,738**	**20,147**	**159**	**693**
Asia	*Trachypithecus*			65	88	3	2
Asia	*Pongo*	12,355	7	72	99	11	4
Asia	*Macaca*	299,619	10,728	426,757	445,823	2,624	578
Asia	*Nasalis*	76		18	15	5	2
Asia	*Rhinopithecus*	17		15	12	4	4
Asia	*Symphalagus*	1,317		33	46	0	0
Asia	*Simias*	60		0	0	0	0
Asia	*Nomascus*	382		19	17	0	0
Asia	*Presbytis*	315	2	2	4	7	0
Asia	*Hylobates*	335	16	82	77	8	31
Asia	*Nycticebus*	12	13	36	24	27	2
Asia	*Loris*	6		3	2	0	0
Asia	*Tarsius*	840		17	204	2	3
Asia	**TOTAL**	**315,334**	**10,766**	**427,119**	**446,411**	**2,691**	**626**

Africa	*Gorilla*	29,366	14	58	53	3	5
Africa	*Pan*	14,126	28	360	203	39	174
Africa	*Theropithecus*	1		22	22	1	0
Africa	*Papio*	117,197	500	641	979	9107	8841
Africa	*Rungwecebus*	2		0	0	0	1
Africa	*Mandrillus*	3,951		102	110	13	18
Africa	*Colobus*	332	92	201	183	136	86
Africa	*Procolobus*	4		0	0	0	0
Africa	*Cercocebus*	1,247	2	43	21	2	13
Africa	*Eryhtrocebus*	1	999	287	1087	2	3
Africa	*Lophocebus*	1,969	63	72	69	2	0
Africa	*Indri*	1,969		0	0	1	0
Africa	*Propithecus*	6,811		0	0	1	0
Africa	*Cercopithecus*	11,028	751	782	810	196	50
Africa	*Allenopithecus*		20	24	6	0	0
Africa	*Varecia*	3,126		169	151	8	2
Africa	*Eulemur*	10,860	2	104	87	6	3
Africa	*Daubentonia*	112		0	0	3	4
Africa	*Hapalemur*	1,212		11	9	2	2
Africa	*Miopithecus*	5	183	41	183	0	0
Africa	*Prolemur*	513	1	4	3	0	0
Africa	*Avahi*	610		0	0	0	0
Africa	*Otolemur*	91		9	9	1	3
Africa	*Lepilemur*	918		0	0	0	0
Africa	*Perodicticus*	45	36	0	36	2	0
Africa	*Phaner*	103		0	0	0	1
Africa	*Cheirogaleus*	1,858		4	4	0	0
Africa	*Mirza*	136		0	0	0	0
Africa	*Arctocebus*	9		1	1	0	0
Africa	*Euoticus*	2		0	0	0	0
Africa	*Galago*	307	210	70	241	4	38
Africa	*Allocebus*	28		0	0	0	0
Africa	*Micocebus*	4,809	12	73	77	4	4
Africa	**TOTAL**	**212,748**	**2,913**	3078	4344	9533	9248

(B)

Region	Genus	Specimens	Live
NEOTROPICS	*Alouatta*	7,394	70
NEOTROPICS	*Lagothrix*	852	
NEOTROPICS	*Ateles*	2,819	71
NEOTROPICS	*Cacajao*	243	
NEOTROPICS	*PIthecia*	689	
NEOTROPICS	*Chiropotes*	102	171
NEOTROPICS	*Callicebus*	190	6
NEOTROPICS	*Aotus*	1,666	
NEOTROPICS	*Cebus*	1,797	1,551
NEOTROPICS	*Callithrix*	306	39
NEOTROPICS	*Saimiri*	3,970	7,055
NEOTROPICS	*Leonopithecus*	300	
NEOTROPICS	*Saguinus*	3,542	903
NEOTROPICS	**TOTAL**	**23,870**	**9,866**
ASIA	*Pongo*	12,355	7
ASIA	*Macaca*	299,619	10,728
ASIA	*Nasalis*	76	
ASIA	*Rhinopithecus*	17	
ASIA	*Symphalagus*	1,317	
ASIA	*Simias*	60	
ASIA	*Nomascus*	382	
ASIA	*Presbytis*	315	2
ASIA	*Hylobates*	335	16
ASIA	*Nycticebus*	12	13
ASIA	*Loris*	6	
ASIA	*Tarsius*	840	
ASIA	**TOTAL**	**315,334**	**10,766**

Region	Genus	Specimens	Live
AFRICA	*Gorilla*	29,366	14
AFRICA	*Pan*	14,126	28
AFRICA	*Theropithecus*	1	
AFRICA	*Papio*	117,197	500
AFRICA	*Rungwecebus*	2	
AFRICA	*Mandrillus*	3,951	
AFRICA	*Colobus*	332	92
AFRICA	*Procolobus*	4	
AFRICA	*Cercocebus*	1,247	2
AFRICA	*Eryhtrocecus*	1	999
AFRICA	*Lophocebus*	1,969	63
AFRICA	*Indrii*	1,969	
AFRICA	*Propithecus*	6,811	
AFRICA	*Cercopithecus*	11,028	751
AFRICA	*Allenopithecus*		20
AFRICA	*Varecia*	3,126	
AFRICA	*Eulemur*	10,860	2
AFRICA	*Daubentonia*	112	
AFRICA	*Hapalemuyr*	1,212	
AFRICA	*Miopithecus*	5	183
AFRICA	*Prolemur*	513	1
AFRICA	*Avahi*	610	
AFRICA	*Otolemur*	91	
AFRICA	*Lepilemur*	918	
AFRICA	*Perodictius*	45	36
AFRICA	*Phaner*	103	
AFRICA	*Cheirogaleus*	1,858	
AFRICA	*Mirza*	136	
AFRICA	*Arctocebus*	9	
AFRICA	*Euoticus*	2	
AFRICA	*Galago*	307	210
AFRICA	*Allocebus*	28	
AFRICA	*Microcebus*	4,809	12
AFRICA	**TOTAL**	**212,748**	**2,913**

Supplementary Text

NOCTURNAL PRIMATES AND THREAT LEVEL

There are 137 species of strepsirrhine, or "wet-nosed primates" (103 lemurs, 15 lorises, 19 galagos) and 367 species of haplorrhine or "dry-nosed primates" (11 tarsiers, 171 New World monkeys, 160 Old World monkeys, 25 apes). One quarter (n = 127) of all extant primates are nocturnal, and 4% (n = 18) are cathemeral (active at different intervals throughout a 24-hour cycle) (*4*, *167*). Fifty-eight percent and 88% of nocturnal and cathemeral species, respectively, are threatened with extinction (tables S1- S3).

BODY MASS AND THREAT LEVEL

Average body mass differs between threatened and non-threatened species. Threatened species have a higher average body mass than non-threatened species (Neotropics, threatened $\bar{x}$ = 3.9 kg, $SE_{\bar{x}}$ = 0.57; non-threatened $\bar{x}$ = 1.3 kg, $SE_{\bar{x}}$ = 0.19. Mainland Africa, threatened $\bar{x}$ = 16.2 kg, $SE_{\bar{x}}$ = 5.4; non-threatened $\bar{x}$ = 5.2 kg, $SE_{\bar{x}}$ = 0.8. Madagascar threatened $\bar{x}$ = 1.3 kg, $SE_{\bar{x}}$ = 0.15; non-threatened $\bar{x}$ = 0.90 kg, $SE_{\bar{x}}$ = 0.37. Asia, threatened $\bar{x}$ = 9.0 kg, $SE_{\bar{x}}$ = 1.3; non-threatened $\bar{x}$ = 7.0 kg, $SE_{\bar{x}}$ = 1.1) (fig. S3). The relationship between body mass and threat of extinction in primates is highlighted by the loss of 17 large sub-fossil lemurs that occurred between 10,000 to 1,000 years ago (all larger than extant lemurs); hunting and slash-and-burn agriculture are likely the major factors (*168*).

FACTORS THAT THREATEN PRIMATE POPULATIONS

Global market demands and industry-driven deforestation information

During 1960-2010, cattle production, which relies on the conversion of native vegetation to pasture grew rapidly in the Neotropics (fig. S5A). This demand for cattle was driven by human population growth and increasing household income in primate range countries, with global markets also having a strong influence (*169*). Data show that 50% of beef production in the Neotropics, most of it in Brazil (*c.* 400 million head of cattle), is exported to the United States and the European Union (*170*). The livestock sector is increasingly organized into long market chains employing at least 1.3 billion people globally and supporting the livelihoods of 600 million smallholder farmers in the developing world (*171*).

Soybeans (*Glycine max*) and oil palms (*Elaeis guineensis*) are increasingly important global commodities, not only as a source of food and non-food products for humans (e.g., soy oil and milk, tofu, margarine, detergents, cosmetics) and domestic animals (e.g., soymeal), but also for liquid biofuel production (*172*). Both crops are grown in industrial monoculture plantations involving the total clearing of natural vegetation and the use of pesticides and herbicides that largely eliminate remaining vestiges of indigenous biodiversity (*173*). The rapid expansion of soy and oil palm agriculture between 1960 and 2010 rendered them important exports for several tropical, primate range countries, with the Neotropics accounting for the largest growth of soy (fig. S5B, C). Oil palm plantations now cover more than 13 million ha, primarily in Southeast Asia (*173*). Indonesia and Malaysia alone account for 80% of the world's palm oil production (*174*) (fig. S5C). Global demand for oil palm products is causing declines in Sumatran and Bornean orangutan (*Pongo abelii, P. pygmaeus*) numbers (*7*). Recently, even countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have responded to global market demand by increasing the area under oil palm cultivation (*175*) (fig. S5B).

Expansion of rubber plantations in southwest China and southeast Asia has increased pressure on native habitat and primate populations (*176*). *Hevea brasiliensis* is the main source of natural rubber, 70% of which is used for the global production of tires (*177, 178*).

This rapidly expanding industry is driving land conversion to rubber plantations in Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, the world's three largest natural rubber producers, together representing about 70% of the global supply (*178*) (fig. S5D). The accelerated growth of rubber plantations has placed protected areas at risk (*177*). Between 2005 and 2010, >2,500 km^2 of natural tree cover and 610 km^2 of protected areas were converted to rubber plantations in these three countries alone (*179*).

Logging

Forest degradation from logging is aggravated by the extraction of fuelwood, which accounts for close to 90% of the wood extracted in densely populated countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia (*14*). To address industrial tropical wood demand, promote sustainable livelihoods, ensure food security and alleviate poverty, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) favors planted forests as a world-wide strategy to mitigate the loss of native forests, and it considers planted forests as legitimate land use to provide wood, fiber, fuel, and non-wood forest products. Globally, planted forests have expanded in regions containing primate populations at a rate of 0.6 million ha/year between 1990 and 2010 (*180*). These forests are generally composed of introduced exotic species, or intensively managed stands of one or two species of indigenous trees planted as a single-age class (*181*, *182*). Thus, planted forests cannot counteract the reduction of diversity-rich indigenous forests, which have undergone a loss of 2.1 million ha/year between 2000 and 2012 (*183*). Due to their simplified nature and frequent use by people, most planted forests are unsuitable as primate habitat, and their use by primates often leads to human-primate conflict (*183*).

Mining

Mining, driven by growing demand in developed and developing countries is a threat to primate habitats and populations. Between 2001 and 2013, gold mining in the Amazon resulted in the loss of *c.*168,000 ha of tropical moist forest, in many cases land conversion has occurred in close proximity (within *c.*10 km) to protected areas (*17*). Such activities bring people in close proximity to primates, with associated bush-meat hunting having an important ancillary impact on populations (*21*, *23*).

Hunting annual offtake examples

Estimated annual offtake of monkeys by hunters in Côte d'Ivoire is more than double that of the estimated impact of chimpanzees acting as predators on red colobus populations (*184*, *185*). In Ecuador, Venezuela, and Bolivia, primates accounted for 20 to 66% of the game taken by humans, while pumas and jaguars hunt primates at a considerably lower rate (4−5% of their prey) (*186*). The use of shotguns has resulted in the local extinction of gorillas in several areas, and gun hunting has put putty-nosed monkeys (*Cercopithecus nictitans*) and grey-cheeked mangabeys (*Lophocebus albigena*) at risk, as recruitment cannot compensate the effects of changing hunting practices (*187*). The combination of heavy hunting, small geographic range, and rapidly deteriorating habitat is expected to cause the extinction of the last remaining population of the Sahafary sportive lemur (*Lepilemur septentrionalis*) in Madagascar (*188*). Intensive hunting has severely reduced the populations of large Asian colobine monkeys such as the Tonkin, Yunnan, and Guizhou snub-nosed monkeys (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*, *R. bieti*, and *R. brelichi*) and is responsible for the fact that all 25 gibbon species and subspecies are now threatened. In the Neotropics, large primates (e.g., atelids) are especially vulnerable to hunting, and have been extirpated from many areas (*101*).

In Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar, poverty and deeply ingrained cultural and commercial bushmeat consumption are rapidly depleting populations of several primate species. Notably, in Africa the Roloway monkey (*Cercopithecus roloway*), evidently always rare and with a restricted range in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, now probably survives in just one tiny forest (*189*), and Miss Waldron's red colobus (*Piliocolobus waldronae*), with a range similar to that of the Roloway monkey, is now probably extinct (*190*). Indeed, across their range, red colobus (*Piliocolobus*) are particularly susceptible to hunting; 10 of the 12 species in the genus assessed on the IUCN Red List are Endangered or Critically Endangered. Growing demands for bushmeat have resulted in the intense hunting of small, faster reproducing species, although large, slower reproducing species also are still targeted in sites where they have not yet been hunted to extinction. While adults are preferably selected over juveniles, for larger species such as mandrills (*Mandrillus sphinx*) and black colobus (*Colobus satanas*), even juveniles seem to be of sufficient value to be hunted (*189*).

Illegal trade

In Indonesia, 66 surveys conducted from 1997−2008 at animal markets in Medan, North Sumatra revealed that 1,953 primates of 10 species were openly traded as pets (*191*), and 32 surveys in the Jakarta markets between 2012 and 2014 found 633 primates of eight species for sale as pets (*192*). In Peru, surveys between 2000 and 2015 detected the illegal trade of 6,872 individuals of 30 species (12 genera) as pets and bushmeat (*70*). It was estimated that for one market in Myanmar >1,000 Bengal slow lorises were killed and traded per year, while in Cambodia, pygmy slow lorises (*N. pygmaeus*) were the most frequently requested wildlife by buyers for traditional medicine (*193*).

The value of illicit trade (excluding timber and off-shore fishing) is estimated at US$2.5 billion a year for Asia. Countries in East Asia are major consumer markets for wildlife as food, pets, traditional medicine, and ornaments, with important trading hubs located in Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines (*191*). The popularity of viral Internet videos featuring primate pets has, unfortunately, caused an increase in demand for CITES species in Western countries, encouraging illegal trade (*71*). Besides the appalling cruelty associated with housing and transport conditions, the illegal trafficking of primates depletes wildlife, disrupts ecological processes, stimulates corruption, and increases socio-economic impoverishment, while diminishing the natural assets upon which rural communities depend for their livelihoods (*72*).

Expansion of roads and railways: collateral damage to primate populations

An increase in industrial-level farming, cattle ranching and logging, mining and oil extraction, and the building of large hydroelectric projects and power line corridors in forested areas requires the construction of massive transportation networks (road and railways) – an estimated additional 25 million km by 2050 (*25*). Road building triggers deforestation and fragmentation, and often spawns networks of secondary and tertiary roads that greatly expand habitat disruption in previously isolated areas. The establishment and projected growth of "development corridors" in sub-Saharan Africa, is expected to increase agricultural production, mineral exports and economic integration through the expansion of roads, railroads, and pipelines, totaling over 50,000 km in length, crisscrossing the African continent. This disruption is projected to bisect approximately 400 protected areas (*26*). Forest losses from human population migration, illegal colonization, illegal logging,

increased bushmeat hunting, and illegal wildlife trade are but a few of the negative consequences of road building and the growth of "development corridors" (*25*, *26*), with predictably devastating impacts on primate habitats and populations.

Climate change

Climate change projections suggest that some primates - such as Brazil`s endemic Atlantic forest lion tamarins (*Leontopithecus)* and Peru`s endemic Peruvian night monkey (*Aotus miconax*), yellow-tailed woolly monkey and San Martín titi monkey (*Plecturocebus oenanthe*) - will experience major shifts and/or reductions in habitat suitability in the coming decades (*194*, *195*). In Kibale, Uganda, an increase in temperature over a 15-year period was paralleled by a decline in protein and increase in fiber in leaves of important primate food tree species (*196*). Chimpanzees in Nigeria and Cameroon are expected to face reduced habitat variation due to climate change (*64*). In Madagascar, parasites that infect many lemur species may expand their ranges in response to climate and habitat change, with negative consequences for lemur health and survivorship (*197*).

Human population growth

The human population in primate habitat countries, now at 5.1 billion, is expected to grow to 7.3 billion by 2050, with Africa's population surpassing the other regions by 2030 (fig. S7A). Between 1950 and 2010, human population density in primate range countries increased from 12 to 39 people/km^2 in the Neotropics, from 8 to 35 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and from 32 to 132 in Southeast Asia (*198*). This has created rapid growth in the demand for space, food, and consumer goods and services, leading to intensification and expansion of agriculture, industry, and economic activity. In China, relaxation of the one-child policy is likely to increase the transformation of forested land to cropland to feed China's 1.4 billion people. Moreover, India's population is expected to surpass China's within the next 10 years (fig. S7A). An important corollary to human population growth in primate range nations is the rapid expansion of urban populations. By 2050, 70% of the population in primate range regions will be living in urban areas (fig. S7B). Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, the most rural regions today, are set to almost double their urban population by 2030 (fig. S7B). An urban footprint often extends well beyond city boundaries, triggering land-use and land-cover changes over vast areas to satisfy growing demands for water and food, as well as increased bushmeat hunting and capture of live primates (*199*). This growing urban footprint in non-urban areas suggests that even greater spatial conflict between nonhuman primates and humans is likely.

Nearly 60% of the world's poorest people inhabit fragile, vulnerable tropical landscapes, and most depend on local natural resources for survival (fig. S7C) (*200*). With 80% of the projected increase in the world's population over the next 35 years occurring in primate range areas (fig. S7A), poverty and ecosystem health have become increasingly linked. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, poverty and environmental degradation have interacted to create a range of public health crises, from food insecurity and widespread hunger to increased risk from infectious disease (*201*). Poverty also contributes to poor governance, unsustainable bushmeat hunting and the wildlife trade, civil unrest, and the need to colonize untouched forest areas, thereby increasing pressure on primate habitats and populations (*116*, *201*).

ADRESSING CONSERVATION NEEDS

Community-led primate conservation programs

In Peru, community conservation has been a valuable approach to increase the viability of the Critically Endangered yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*202*). In Côte d'Ivoire, the Tanoé-Ehy forest conservation initiatives involving eight neighboring communities were designed to protect highly endangered primates such as the Roloway monkey, white-naped mangabey (*Cercocebus lunulatus*) and possibly Miss Waldron's red colobus (*203*). Similar community-oriented programs have improved the conservation status of the Central American black howler in Belize, the golden langur (*T. geei*) in Assam, India, and the cotton-top tamarin (*S. oedipus*) in Colombia (*204*). Clearly, effective solutions for primate and ecosystem conservation that are working on a small scale need to be expanded and become a priority on a larger scale.

Mitigating illegal trade

Local, action-oriented conservation education programs, especially those targeting young people and community decision makers are powerful conservation tools, combining knowledge and action, as has been demonstrated by successful on-going programs in Madagascar (*141*), West Java, Indonesia (*142*) and Colombia (*143*). For example, Centre ValBio near Ranomafana National Park has used a participative approach to build a climate of local community confidence on the basis of dialogue, using the reaction of target audiences to make decisions and promote change by stressing knowledge-sharing and transferring skills in promoting the conservation of lemurs and their habitats (*141*). In West Java, Conservation International's long-term conservation programs promote environmental education through partnerships with local NGOs, the government, universities, the private sector and donors. Such programs have focused on the Javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*) and the Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*) (*142*). In Colombia, Proyecto Tití aims to integrate local communities in the conservation of Colombia's critically endangered primate, the cotton-top tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*) using scientific knowledge, conservation education programs and community empowerment. Providing economic alternatives to local communities has significantly reduced the illegal trade of cottontop tamarins and has enhanced conservation and preservation of its habitat (*143*).

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also can be useful in mitigating illegal trade. For example, persistent efforts by five NGOs using a dual-perspective −namely concern for individual animals and for vulnerable populations −has decreased the illegal wildlife–pet trade (including primates) in two regions of Peru. These NGOs focus their activities on four work categories: outreach, advocacy, development, and husbandry. Another 23 NGOs not using this approach were not as successful (*140*).

Technological advances in monitoring science

Drones have been used successfully for mapping sleeping platforms for Sumatran orangutans and chimpanzees and for surveying orangutan habitats and adjacent oil palm plantations (*205*) They also have been proven effective in supporting anti-poaching activities (*206*). In Borneo drones have been used to monitor coexisting long-tailed and pig-tailed macaques (*M. fascicularis, M. nemestrina*) and humans, and, fitted with infrared cameras, they have been used to count macaques at sleeping sites (*207*). GPS-data-loggers have been employed to

determine domesticated animal-chimpanzee overlap and evaluate the potential for zoonotic disease transmission from dogs and livestock to chimpanzees at Gombe, Tanzania (*208*). Miniature electronic devices ('biologgers') can be used to detect poaching events and relay data remotely to ground teams (*209*), enhancing conservation actions.

METHODS USED TO ASSESS PHYLOGENETIC SIGNAL IN EXTINCTION RISK

Phylogenetic signal measures how much of the similarity of a trait between two species can be explained by their relatedness, or common evolutionary history. In conservation, global studies of mammalian threat patterns have shown that risk is often not spread randomly across phylogenetic groups. Instead threat tends to concentrate within some major branches of a phylogeny, resulting in close relatives sharing similar threat status (*83–87*). To assess phylogenetic patterns in primate extinction risk, we used a published molecular supertree phylogeny (*85*) and the IUCN Red List Data. Of the 367 species included in the tree, we kept 350 after standardizing synonyms and infraspecific taxa, of which 340 were not Data Deficient in their IUCN threat status. To minimize the effect of the skewed distribution of categorical threat values and obtain a statistically reliable measure of phylogenetic signal strength in extinction risk, we classified species as either nonthreatened (LC, Least Concern; NT, Near Threatened) or threatened (VU, Vulnerable; EN, Endangered; CR, Critically Endangered) and used the *D* statistic (*74*) to measure and test phylogenetic signal in this binary classifications of extinction risk. When *D* equals 0, trait values are phylogenetically clustered, while when *D* approaches 1, trait values are random. Significance is tested against values of *D* for phylogenetically random patterns, generated by shuffling the tip values along the phylogeny. Phylogenetic signal is present and significant when *D* is significantly < 1, where $D = 1$ indicates perfect randomness of data with respect to the tree. To determine whether phylogenetic patterns in extinction risk vary between biogeographic regions, we repeated the above tests for species from the Neotropics, Africa, and Asia. We also quantified the phylogenetic signal in Data Deficient species.

METHODS USED TO MODEL AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION AND PRIMATE DISTRIBUTION IN THE 21st CENTURY

Spatial variation of primate species richness was defined by the overlap of individual species ranges, as drawn from the Global Mammal Assessment, on a cell grid of 0.5° resolution. To stand as a measure of agricultural production, we combined at 0.5° resolution the land cover map produced by the Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment and potential productivity obtained from the Global Agro-Ecological Zones (*13*). We defined areas under conflict as any plot with both primate occurrence and any amount of agricultural production that is predicted for the 21st century. Samples are individual grid cells, which then comprise primate assemblages and average agricultural production. Primate species richness within grid cells represents the response variable and agriculture is the predictive factor. The analyses of differences in species richness between conflict and non-conflict regions were performed using Welch's t-test for unequal variances and sample sizes with a bootstrap sample to conform to spatially independent degrees of freedom.