

Table 1 This table shows supposed shared characteristics between tree-shrews and primates, from Martin (1990)

Context	Shared Similarities
Skull	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Snout relatively short 2. Simplified set of turbinal bones 3. Enlarged, forward-facing orbits 4. Postorbital bar present 5. Pattern of bones in medial orbital wall 6. Well-developed jugal bone with foramen 7. Enlarged braincase 8. Inflated auditory bulla containing 'free' ectotympanic ring 9. Internal carotid pattern (bony tubes) 10. 'Advanced' form of auditory ossicles
Dentition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tooth-comb present at front of lower jaw, linked with a specialized, serrated sublingua 2. Reduced dental formula 3. Similarities in cheek teeth between tree-shrews and certain primates with relatively primitive cheek teeth (e.g. <i>Tarsius</i>)
Postcranial morphology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limbs and digits highly mobile 2. Numerous details of limb musculature 3. Osteological similarities in both forelimbs and hindlimbs 4. Ridged skin on palms and soles
Brain and sense organs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Olfactory apparatus reduced 2. Visual apparatus enhanced 3. Central, avascular area of retina 4. Neocortex expanded; brain size increased 5. Calcarine sulcus present
Reproductive biology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Penis pendulous; testes scrotal 2. Discoidal placenta, as in tarsiers and simians 3. Small litter size; small number of teats
Miscellaneous	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Caecum present 2. Molecular affinities (e.g. albumins)