

表 1 表中列出树鼩和灵长类之间共享的特点，来自 Martin (1990)

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

内容 Context	共享的相似性 Shared similarities
头颅 Skull	<p>吻相对狭窄 Snout relatively short</p> <p>一副简化的鼻甲骨 Simplified set of turbinal bones</p> <p>头骨眶后突发达 Enlarged, forward-facing orbits</p> <p>眼眶后有骨桥 Postorbital bar present</p> <p>眶内壁为骨质模式 Pattern of bones in medial orbital wall</p> <p>发达的颧骨和颈静脉孔 Well-developed jugal bone with foramen</p> <p>脑颅宽平 Enlarged braincase</p> <p>膨大的听觉泡包含外鼓骨 Inflated auditory bulla containing 'free' ectotympanic ring</p> <p>颈内动脉(骨质小管) Internal carotid pattern (bony tubes)</p> <p>听小骨形式更高级 Advanced' form of auditory ossicles</p>
齿系 Dentition	<p>下颚出现齿梳，舌头下另有一个类似舌头的下舌 Tooth-comb present at front of lower jaw, linked with a specialized, serrated sublingua</p> <p>弱化的牙式 Reduced dental formula</p> <p>树鼩和某些灵长类的白齿相似，是相对于较原始的前白齿(如: 眼睛猴属(Tarsius)) Similarities in cheek teeth between tree-shrews and certain primates with relatively primitive cheek teeth (e.g. Tarsius)</p>
颅后形态 Postcranial morphology	<p>四肢和指头高运动性 Limbs and digits highly mobile</p> <p>前后肢均有 5 趾 Numerous details of limb musculature</p> <p>前肢骨和后肢骨相似 Osteological similarities in both forelimbs and hindlimbs</p> <p>手心和脚底有脊状皮肤 Ridged skin on palms and soles</p>
大脑及感官器官 Brain and sense organs	<p>嗅觉器官退化 Olfactory apparatus reduced</p> <p>发达的视觉器官 Visual apparatus enhanced</p> <p>视网膜中央无血管 Central, avascular area of retina</p> <p>大脑皮质延伸，头颅尺寸增大 Neocortex expanded; brain size increased</p> <p>有距状沟 Calcarine sulcus present</p>
生殖生物学 Reproductive biology	<p>阴茎为悬垂式，阴茎位于阴囊前 Penis pendulous; testes scrotal</p> <p>与眼镜猴及猿类相似，胎盘呈圆形状 Discoidal placenta, as in tarsiers and simians</p> <p>每胎约 2-6 只 Small litter size; small number of teats</p>
其他特征 Miscellaneous	<p>有盲肠 Caecum present</p> <p>分子亲和力 (如:白蛋白) Molecular affinities (e.g. albumins)</p>