

Wolf's Guenon

Scientific Name: *Cercopithecus wolfi*

Class: Mammalia

Order: Primates

Family: Cercopithecidae



Head and body length: 17.5 to 20 inches; tail length: 27.4 to 32.4 inches; weight: 5.2 to 6.9 pounds. Wolf's guenons are dark gray with a reddish saddle on the back. The under-parts are white or yellow, depending on the sub-species. The arms are black, the legs brownish red, and the tip half of the tail is black. The head has a pale brow and a broad band of black from the eye to the ear. The ear tufts are red or white.

Range

Zaire, Uganda

Habitat

Primary and secondary lowland rainforest, swamp forest

Gestation

Average 170
days

Litter

Normally 1, occasionally 2 (twins)

Behavior

They are diurnal and arboreal. They split into smaller groups to forage for insects. They prefer to forage about 50 feet off the ground. Wolf's guenons are preyed upon by the crowned hawk eagle. When an eagle is seen, they sound an alarm and plunge from the branches. They associate with black mangabeys 80% of the time. They also associate with red-tailed guenons and occasionally with Angolan black-and-white colobuses. When Wolf's guenons enter the swamp, they occasionally associate with Allen's swamp monkeys. They have two contact calls, two travel calls, and three alarm calls. When foraging, they make a grunting call to stay in vocal contact. More contact calls are given when a group is more dispersed, or when it is in thick secondary growth and visibility is poor. They call more when hunting insects than when eating fruit. Their locomotion is quadrupedal.

Reproduction

Some guenons may breed throughout the year, but there is considerable evidence for reproductive seasonality. Most births occur at the end of the dry season, permitting lactation to proceed when the rainfall is high. The young guenon clings to the fur on the under-parts of the mother and entwines its tail with the mother's tail as they travel.

Wild Diet

Fruit, leaves, flowers, nectar, insects