

Fun and interesting facts (Some facts about the Monkey)

1. Where does the monkey sleep at night?

Monkeys are able to choose their sleeping place, which is trees. Many monkeys sleep in trees at night. They select a tree that is isolated, and that has branches far away from each other. Monkeys choose this type of tree because it is not easy for predators to move from such far-away branches of the tree, and hence monkeys can protect themselves from predators.

2. Monkeys come under which class according to their eating habits?

Monkeys are distributed in various regions of the earth. According to their native places, they can eat nuts, fruits, leaves, flowers, bark, roots, vegetables, rodents, birds, and invertebrates. There are about 260 species of monkey across the world. Monkeys show variation in diet habits according to species. Monkeys are omnivorous.

3. Which is the smallest monkey in the world?

Among all the species, the pygmy marmoset, which has the scientific name *Callithrix pygmaea*, is the smallest monkey in the world. The length of the pygmy marmoset is about 13 cm, and the weight measures about 4 ounces. The Amazon basin of South America is the native land of pygmy marmosets. The countries including Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru are regions where the pygmy marmoset is native.

4. Did you know monkeys are divided into how many groups?

New World monkeys and Old World monkeys are two groups into which all the species of monkey are divided. New World monkeys are native to Central and South America, while Old World monkeys are native to Asia and Africa. New World monkeys have prehensile tails. A prehensile tail is useful for holding objects as well as for climbing, feeding, and balancing. In old-world monkeys, prehensile tails are absent. It means their tail does not have abilities like climbing, feeding, balancing, and object holding.

5. Do you know the average lifespan of a monkey?

The average lifespan of a monkey is about 20 years. There are some exceptions where monkeys can survive up to 40 years.

References

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