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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Tables -- Foreword -- Acknowledgments -- Chapter 1. Tupai: An Introduction -- Chapter 2. The Study Species -- Chapter 3. The Milieu: Field Study Sites and Habitats -- Chapter 4. Treeshrews in Their Habitat -- Chapter 5. Diet and Foraging Behavior -- Chapter 6. Nesting Behavior -- Chapter 7. Activity Patterns -- Chapter 8. Use of Space -- Chapter 9. Social Organization -- Chapter 10. Life History -- Chapter 11. Predation, Predators, and Alarm Behaviors -- Chapter 12. Synthesis -- Appendix I. Methods -- Appendix II. Fruit Species Collected at Danum Valley -- Appendix III. Mammal Species Found on the Study Plots -- Appendix IV. Invertebrates in Treeshrew Diets -- Appendix V. Consumers of Fruit Species -- Appendix VI. Response of Murid Rodents to the Masting Phenomenon of 1990-1991 -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Treeshrews suffer from chronic mistaken identity: they are not shrews, and most are not found in trees. These squirrel-sized, brownish mammals with large, dark, lashless eyes were at one time thought to be primates. Even though most scientists now believe them to belong in their own mammalian order, Scandentia, they still are thought to resemble some of the earliest mammals, which lived alongside the

dinosaurs. This book describes the results of the first comparative study of the ecology of treeshrews in the wild. Noted tropical mammalogist Louise H. Emmons conducted this pathbreaking study in the rainforests of Borneo as she tracked and observed six species of treeshrews. Emmons meticulously describes their habitat, diet, nesting habits, home range, activity patterns, social behavior, and many other facets of their lives. She also discusses a particularly interesting aspect of treeshrews: their enigmatic parental care system, which is unique among mammals.
