The ability of arboreal animals, like the ruffed lemur (*Varecia variegata*) pictured here, to move below branches is considered advantageous for expanding the potential feeding sphere, and as a mechanism to prevent falling off thin supports. While some primates are capable of arm-swinging, most animals move quadrupedally below branches, but little is known about the mechanical strategies animals use to effectively move in this manner. Granatosky et al. (pp. 53-63) explored limb-loading patterns of below-branch quadrupedal locomotion in two species of lemur, and determined that this mode of locomotion is mechanically similar to arm-swinging. Photo credit: David Haring.