

## News

Source: Neotropical Primates, 16(1) : 46-47

Published By: Conservation International

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1896/044.016.0111>

---

BioOne Complete ([complete.BioOne.org](https://complete.BioOne.org)) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](https://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

In sum, with respect to frequency bandwidth and call duration, we have confirmed the six categories of calls reported for captive gray-necked *Aotus* recorded in Panama, in captive-born individuals of red-necked *Aotus* of Bolivian origin. The practical necessity of collecting acoustic data of owl monkeys in the dark somewhat hinders the precision of assembled data due to difficulty identifying the subjects generating the calls. As such, the reported vocalization data of owl monkeys in this study as well as earlier reports of Andrew (1963) and Moynihan (1964) need additional confirmation from carefully controlled playback studies (Byrne, 1982).

**Sachi Sri Kantha**, Section of Pharmaceutical English, Gifu Pharmaceutical University, 5-6-1 Mitahora higashi, Gifu 502-8585, Japan <srikantha@gifu-pu.ac.jp>, **Hiroki Koda**, Cognition and Learning Section, Dept of Behavioral and Brain Sciences, Kyoto University Primate Research Institute, Inuyama City 484-8506, Japan, and **Yuri Suzuki**, Center for Human Evolution Modeling Research, Kyoto University Primate Research Institute, Inuyama City 484-8506, Japan.

## References

- Andrew, R. J. 1963. Origin and evolution of the calls and facial expressions of the primates. *Behaviour* 20: 1–109.
- Byrne, R. W. 1982. Primate vocalizations: structural and functional approaches to understanding. *Behaviour* 80: 241–258.
- Ford, S. M. 1994. Taxonomy and distribution of the owl monkey. In: *Aotus-The Owl Monkey*, Baer, J. F., Weller, R. E. and Kakoma, I. (eds.), pp. 1–57. Academic Press, San Diego.
- Hauser, M. D. 1993. The evolution of nonhuman primate vocalizations: effects of phylogeny, body weight and social context. *Am. Nat.* 142: 528–542.
- Hershkovitz, P. 1983. Two new species of night monkeys, genus *Aotus* (Cebidae, Platyrrhini): A preliminary report on *Aotus* taxonomy. *Am. J. Primatol.* 4: 209–243.
- Koda, H. 2004. Flexibility and context-sensitivity during the vocal exchange of coo calls in wild Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata yakui*). *Behaviour* 141: 1279–1296.
- Moynihan, M. 1964. Some behavior patterns of platyrrhine monkeys. I. The night monkeys (*Aotus trivirgatus*). *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 146(5): 1–84.
- Sri Kantha, S., Koda, H. and Suzuki, J. 2004. Basic rest activity cycle (BRAC) rhythm and vocal repertoires of owl monkeys (*Aotus* sp.). *Folia Primatol.* 75 (suppl.1): 417.
- Sri Kantha, S. and Suzuki, J. 2006. Sleep profile and longevity in three generations of a family of captive Bolivian *Aotus*. *Int. J. Primatol.* 27: 779–790.
- Sri Kantha, S., Suzuki, J., Hirai, Y. and Hirai, H. 2007. Sleep parameters in captive female owl monkey (*Aotus*) hybrids. *Neotrop. Primates* 14: 141–144.
- Suzuki, J. and Sri Kantha, S. 2006. Quantitation of sleep and spinal curvature in an unusually longevous owl monkey (*Aotus azarae*). *J. Med. Primatol.* 35: 321–330.

## NEWS

### MANEJO COMUNITARIO DE LA CACERÍA DE SUBSISTENCIA EN LACHUÁ, GUATEMALA

La cacería de animales silvestres para consumo doméstico forma parte de la identidad de muchas comunidades indígenas del área rural de Guatemala. En la ecoregión Lachuá habitan 55 comunidades Maya-Q'eqchi' que poseen prácticas tradicionales de aprovechamiento de recursos, como es la cacería. En el año 2000, la Escuela de Biología de la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala inició un estudio de caracterización de la cacería de subsistencia en las comunidades aledañas al Parque Nacional Laguna Lachuá. En el 2004, un equipo transdisciplinario empezó a promover esfuerzos participativos y consensuados, orientados al manejo comunitario de la cacería de subsistencia; y desarrolló el Programa de Educación Ambiental Bilingüe Participativo, el cual se está implementando actualmente. Este proyecto está siendo construido y planificado con autoridades, líderes y organizaciones de 21 comunidades locales, organizaciones gubernamentales y ONGs que trabajan en la ecoregión Lachuá, constituyendo un fuerte vínculo entre la conservación de la vida silvestre y el conocimiento tradicional y cosmovisión Maya-Q'eqchi'. Para mayor información visitar [www.orcondeco.org](http://www.orcondeco.org), o comunicarse con Marleny Rosales [marleny.rosales@gmail.com](mailto:marleny.rosales@gmail.com)

### CAPTIVE CARE AND CONSERVATION OF CALLITRICHIDS AND LEMURS

Durrell's International Training Centre (ITC), in conjunction with the Mammal Department are running the course Captive Care and Conservation of Callitrichids and Lemurs. The course will be based at the ITC at Durrell's headquarters on the island of Jersey, British Channel Islands, from September 28<sup>th</sup>–October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2009. The main topics will include: Planning your captive collection: making the link to the wild; Enclosure design, stress management and nutrition; Population management for controlled breeding programmes; Past, present and future for callitrichid and lemur conservation, and the role of zoos. For further details contact Catherine Burrows at [catherine.burrows@durrell.org](mailto:catherine.burrows@durrell.org)

### THE MOHAMED BIN ZAYED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is a significant philanthropic endowment established to provide targeted grants to individual species conservation initiatives, to recognize leaders in the field of species conservation, and to elevate the importance of species in the broader conservation debate. The fund's reach is truly global, and its species interest is non-discriminatory. It is open to

applications for funding support from conservationists based in all parts of the world, and will potentially support projects focused on any and all kinds of plant and animal species, subject to the approval of an independent evaluation committee. For more information visit: [www.mbzspeciesconservation.org/](http://www.mbzspeciesconservation.org/)

## SEED DISPERSAL BY GOLDEN-HANDED TAMARINS (*SAGUINUS MIDAS*) IN BROWNSBERG NATUURPARK, SURINAME: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Brian W. Grafton, Ph.D and E. Natasha Vanderhoff, Ph.D conducted a preliminary study of seed dispersal by golden-handed tamarins (*Saguinus midas*) during June 2008 in Brownsberg Natuurpark, Suriname in preparation for a long-term study of the importance of small-bodied primates as seed dispersers. We collected 22 dung samples containing the seeds of 11 plant species from an unhabituated group at a single dispersal site (a *Ficus* spp. tree used as a feeding tree). The recovered seeds varied in size from 0.48 cm to more than 1.5 cm (largest dimension), and belonged to a minimum of six plant families (Apocynaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Chrysobalanaceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Rubiaceae, and Verbenaceae). Research on primate seed dispersal in the Neotropics is biased toward large-bodied primates, which may lead to an incomplete picture of seed dispersal in many Neotropical primate communities. We plan to investigate the potentially important ecological role small primates like *Saguinus* may play in tropical ecosystems. For more information, contact Brian W. Grafton and E. Natasha Vanderhoff, at [bgrafton@kent.edu](mailto:bgrafton@kent.edu) and [nvander4@ju.edu](mailto:nvander4@ju.edu).

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### BOOKS

*Best Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Mitigation of Conflict between Humans and Great Apes*, by K. Hockings and T. Humle. 2009. IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group. 40pp. ISBN: 978-2-8317-11331. The IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group is developing a series of guidelines to address critical issues in great ape conservation, drawing on the expertise of PSG members to create a consensus of best practices for field conservationists. Each publication in the new series will provide up-to-date guidance for scientists working on a daily basis with great apes, as well as for the many development organizations, donors and government agencies that are involved in great ape conservation. *Contents*: 1. Summary; 2. Introduction, review and use of these guidelines; 3. Assessment of human-great ape conflict (HGAC); Preparatory

issues; 4. Review of potential HGAC counter measures and their effectiveness; 5. Planning a HGAC management strategy; 6. Conclusions. [http://www.primatesg.org/best\\_practices.htm](http://www.primatesg.org/best_practices.htm)

*Ameranthropoides loysi Montandon 1929: the History of a Primatological Fraud*, by B. Urbani and A. L. Vilorio. 2009. Libros en red. 296pp. ISBN: 978-1597544450. This history reviews the information published on the controversy of the discovery of an alleged Neotropical ape that resulted in one of the most notorious scientific frauds of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Such finding supposedly occurred either in 1917 or 1918 while oil prospecting in the forests of the Tarra River region, located in the southwestern part of Lake Maracaibo, Zulia state, Venezuela. This case was as much discussed as it was unresolved. Detailed analysis of the archival sources suggested that the naming of such a primate was a fraud orchestrated by the Swiss physician George Montandon and de Loys himself, resulting in one of the most notorious scientific frauds of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. This investigation provides previously unpublished information about this case -whose development seems to be resolved in Venezuela, through the account of a third witness, the Venezuelan physician Enrique Tejera.

*Tinbergen's Legacy: Function and Mechanism in Behavioral Biology*, edited by S. Verhulst and J. Bolhuis. 2009. Cambridge University Press. 262pp. ISBN: 978-0521697552. In this book, an international cast of leading animal biologists reflect on the enduring significance of Tinbergen's groundbreaking proposals for modern behavioural biology. It includes a reprint of Tinbergen's original article on the famous 'four whys' and a contemporary introduction, after which each of the four questions are discussed in the light of contemporary evidence. There is also a discussion of the wider significance of recent trends in evolutionary psychology and neuroecology to integrate the 'four whys'. With a foreword by one of Tinbergen's most prominent pupils, Aubrey Manning, this wide-ranging book demonstrates that Tinbergen's views on animal behaviour are crucial for modern behavioural biology. *Contents*: 1. On aims and methods of ethology – N. Tinbergen; 2. Tinbergen's four questions and contemporary behavioral biology – J. A. Hogan and J. J. Bolhuis; 3. Causation: the study of behavioral mechanisms – J. A. Hogan; 4. Tinbergen's fourth question, ontogeny: sexual and individual differentiation – D. Crews and T. Groothuis; 5. The development of behavior: trends since Tinbergen (1963) – J. A. Hogan and J. J. Bolhuis; 6. The study of function in behavioral ecology – I. Cuthill; 7. The evolution of behavior and integrating it towards a complete and correct understanding of behavioral biology – M. J. Ryan; 8. Do ideas about function help the study of causation? – D. F. Sherry; 9. Function and mechanism in neuroecology: looking for clues – J. J. Bolhuis.

*Linking Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Landscapes, People and Power*, by R. Fisher, S. Jeanrenaud, S. Maginnis,