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Primates, Miscellaneous notes and sketch, 1965

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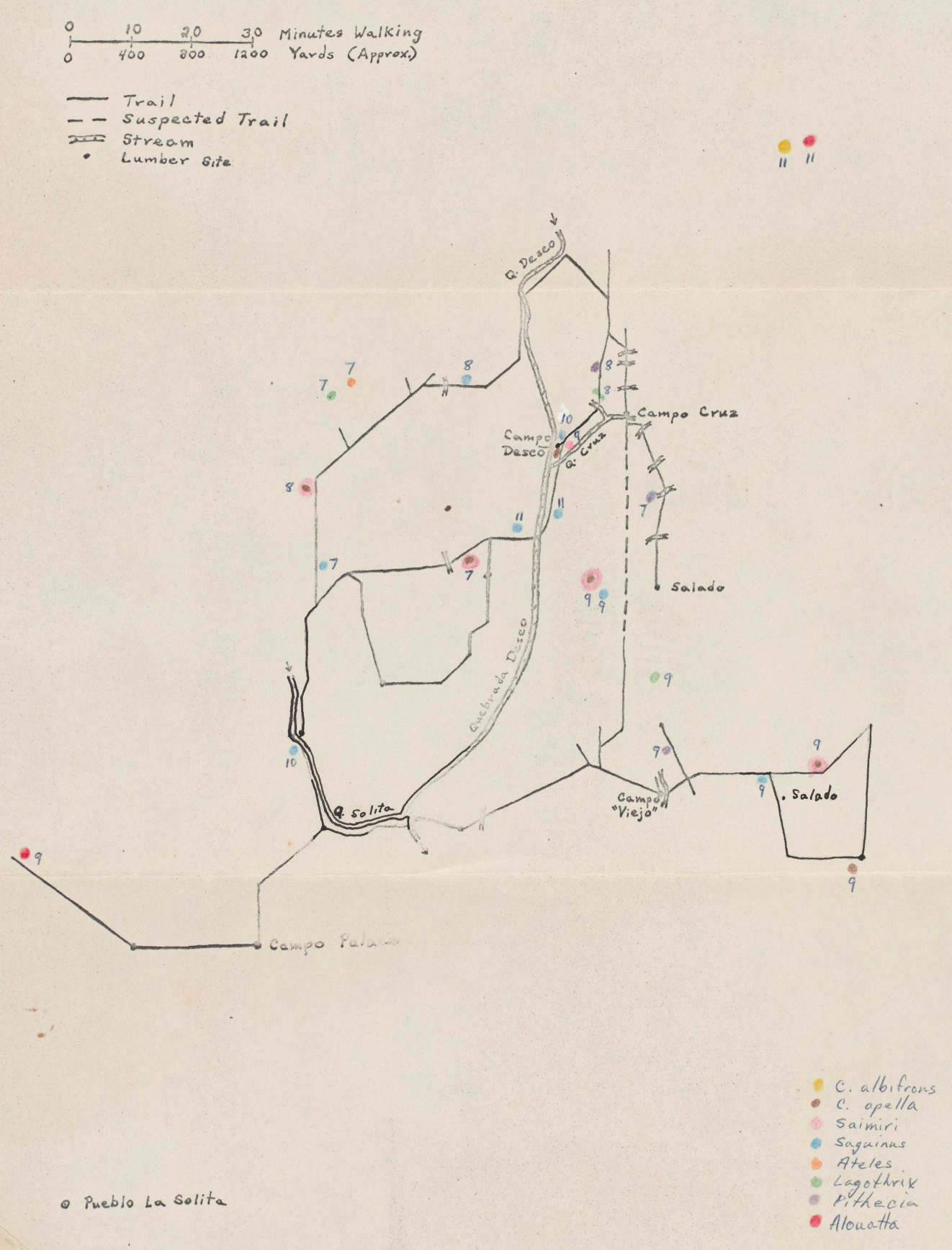
Martin,

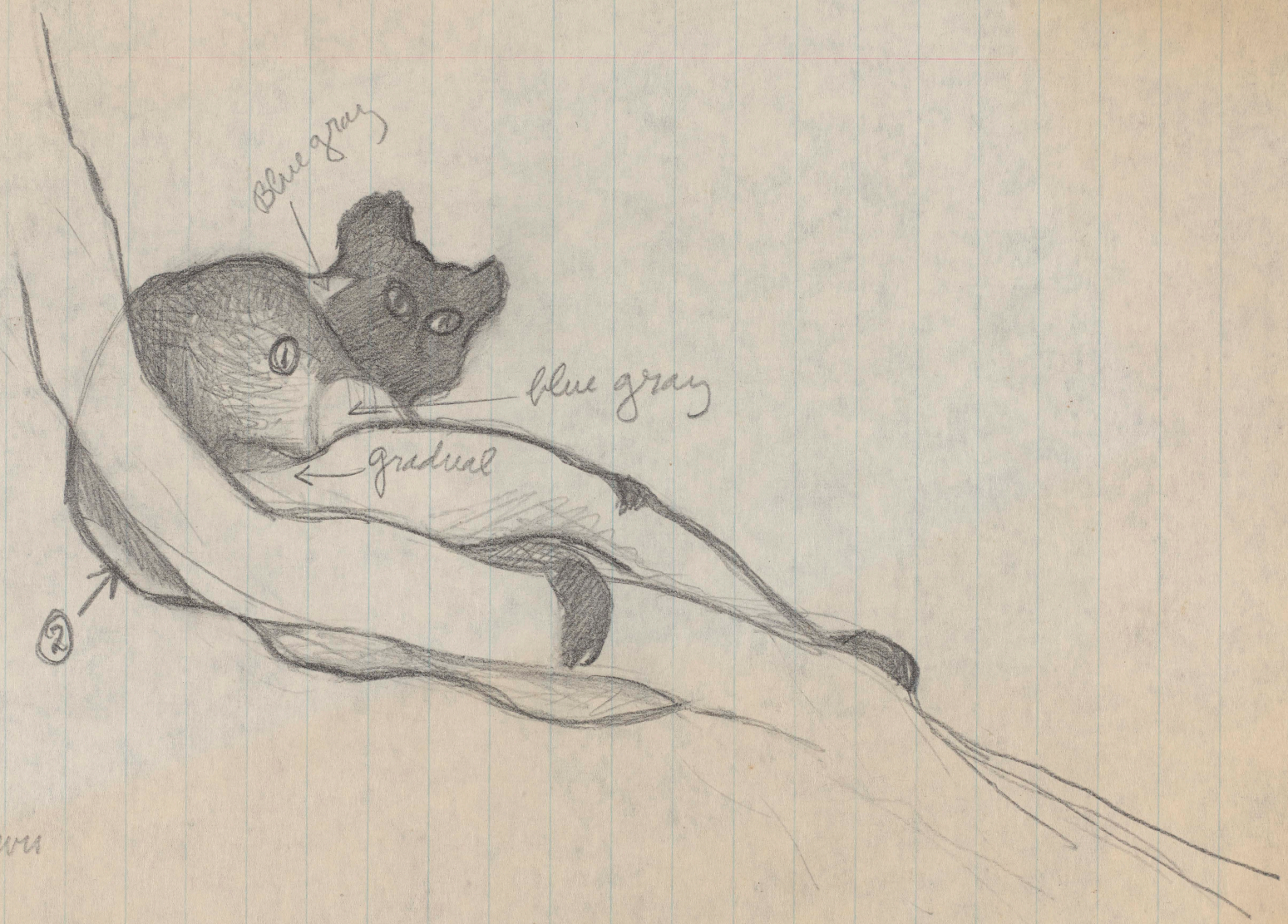
I have placed all the groups that I have record of in their approximate positions. The numbers corresponds to the days of September that the groups were seen. Except for the C. apella that we saw near the second salado (lower right), all the sightings could be of the same group (C. apella and Saimiri). Heriberto said that the group we saw on the 8th was most likely the same as the one of the 7th. I have placed the sighting of howlers by the other wood cutters on the map, as that seemed to be definite. If I remember correctly, you saw C. albifrons and Alouatta on the last day and I have placed them very approximately. If you find that I have left something out, please let me know.

Have a good trip!

John

FOREST 15 MILES SSE OF VALPARAISO, CAQUETA, COLUMBIA





1 + 2 = yellow brown
white

all other light
clear blue gray

Sag. g.	C-mico g.	C-abus m.
Long Whistle	LWL	Squ's
Whine	Some squ's, wstl's,	Wstl's
Twitters	Twitters	Moan
Trills	High Trills	
	P Trills	Trill
	Chuck Trills	
Loud Sharp	Sharp	Chuck
		Muffled Chuck
	Rattle	Chirrups
Soft Sharp		
Sneezing Sharp		
Long Raps	Harsh Rap's	Scream
Broken Raps		
Infantile Rap	Infantile Rap	

Grunts
Resonating
Pumping

(RB)

Cacajao rubicundus. Not seen (probably absent)

Saimiri sciurea. Anal-rubbing. Rare. But definitely present. Done by both adult ♂ and adult ♀. Possibly purely cleaning? (Unlikely – ? – as both ♂ and ♀ pulled same site. Masturbation?) Also by male, between cop. attempts. Sexual?

(Hill, 1960, describes a chest gland – over pre-sternum. Apparently not used for "marking". Why?)

Possibly (?) the rubbing of the back along branches by ♂'s, in sexual situations, may be related to RB

Andrew (1964) describes urine washing (p. 243).

Cebus apella. Chest-rubbing performed by one half grown territorial ♂ on BCI. Apparently territorial defense (But there is no published description of chest gland).

Nolte (1958) saw her captive animals "wash" the soles of their feet and the palms of their hands with urine. She suggests that this is used in territorial marking.

Cebus capucinus. "Rubbing" itself absent. But at least one captive animal has performed what seems to be urinating on palms and/or soles.

Lagothrix lagotricha. Not seen.

Ateles "geoffroyi". Apparently absent

Ateles "fusciceps". Apparently absent

RB February 14, 1965

Cebuella Definitely absent. (Unless association with Gent is equivalent. Gent essentially defensive.)

Callimico Not seen.

Callithrix jacchus Not seen (possibly absent)

Leontideus rosalia Not seen (probably absent)

Saguinus leucopus Not seen.

Saguinus oedipus Not seen

Saguinus geoffroyi Anal Rubbing definitely present. Apparently territorial defense. Possibly (also) sexual. By both ♂ & ♀. Not very common, on the whole. Most frequent during breeding season (copulatory phase).

"White-mustached" Saguinus. "graellsi" and "nigri" definitely do perform anal rubbing (but I have not seen it frequently enough to be sure that it is not purely cleaning).

Pithecia pithecia Not seen.

Pithecia monachus Not seen (probably absent).

Allogrooming February 14, 1965

Cebuella Almost certainly absent as a general social pattern. (Sexual behaviors not seen.)

Callimico Adult ♀ seen to groom juvenile ♀.

Callithrix jacchus Described by Fitzgerald (quoted in Hill, 1957). "General social"?

Leontideus rosalia Not seen as general social pattern (possibly absent)

Saguinus oedipus Not seen

Saguinus geoffroyi Definitely present. Not very common on the whole. Difficult to interpret. Possibly "general social". Apparent tendency for inferiors to groom superiors. Adult ♂ groomed by ♀'s Adult ♀'s groomed by young ♂. Adult ♂ groomed by young ♂. Most Allogrooming not followed by overt copulatory patterns. Adult ♂ not seen to groom ♀ before copulation. It is possible, nevertheless, that there is some sexual component in all or most Allogrooming. Allogrooming possibly more frequent during breeding (copulatory) season than at other times. Young ♂ repeatedly seen to groom ♀ before copulation attempts (but he did not do so before all cop attempts

Allogrooming

"White-mouthed" Saguinus. Not seen

Pithecia pithecia Adult or sub-adult ♀ seen to groom half grown ♂ quite frequently. (The reverse was not seen.)

Pithecia monachus Definitely present. Common. ♀'s may groom ♂'s and vice versa. All the allogrooming I have seen was "general social". Certainly not sexual. Performed by juvs and sub-adults (possibly also adults)

Cacajao rubicundus Definitely present. Common. Performed by adults both sexes.

Saimiri sciurea Relatively rare. But, when it occurs, apparently "general social" (Ploog, Blitz, and Ploog, 1963).

Cebus apella Definitely present. Apparently "general social" (Holt, 1958) in most cases.

Possibly (???) ♂ grooms ♀ before copulation.

Cebus capucinus Certainly present. Certainly "general social". Haven't seen enough sexual behavior to determine if it is also sexual.

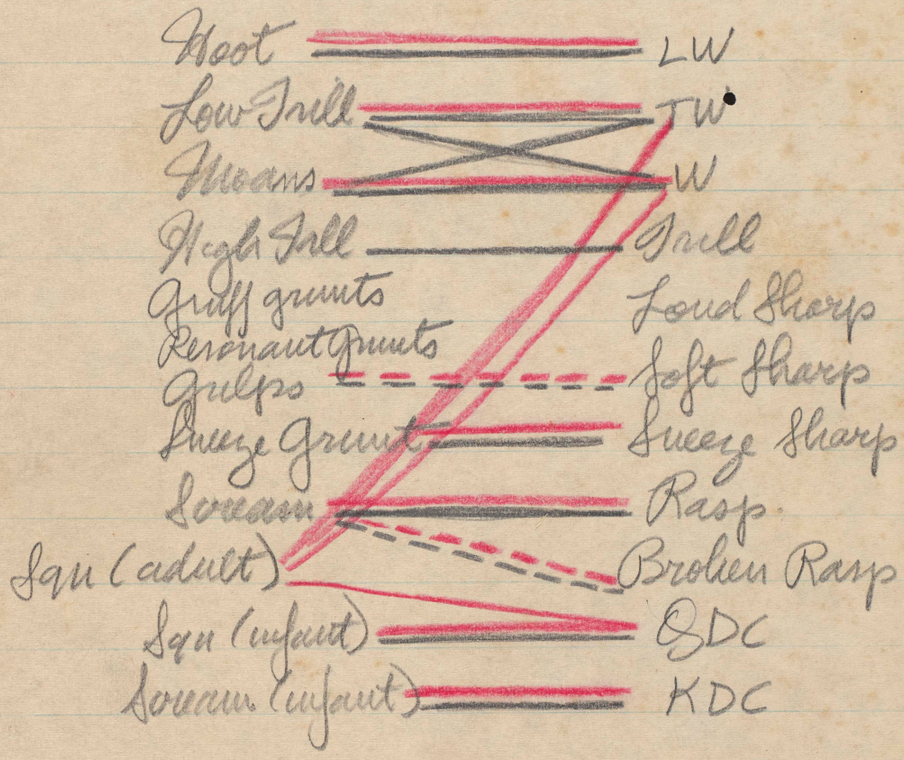
Lagothrix lagotricha. Not seen.

Ateles "geoffroyi". Certainly present. Haven't seen it

myself. But I would be surprised if these animals didn't do the same thing as "fuscicepts" (see below). In any case, Carpenter mentions Allogrooming by wild "geoffroyi". Apparently not very common. Usually ♀ grooming young

Ateles "fuscicepts". Certainly present. ♀'s groom ♂'s quite frequently. Not (usually) followed by overt copulatory behavior. I don't think I have ever seen a ♂ groom a ♀. (This, in itself, may be evidence that the Allogrooming is "general social")

C. moloch | A. trivirgatus | S. geoffroyi



June 21, 1964

Psiche	definitely homologous produced by similar tendencies serving similar functions	Aotus
SDC		Squeals
KDC		Some Screams (by young)
K		Some Screams (adult)
KK		Nothing (Presumably related to Screams, also in rhythm Resonant G's)
Nothing		High Trill
Nothing		Gruff Grunt
Nothing		Resonant Grunts
LW		Hoots
W		Moan
TW		Low-Trill
"Tsit"		Sneeze-Grunt (in part)
Trill		Nothing
Some Squ	?	Gip
Nothing		Cerch
SS		SS
SF		Nothing

(con'd over)

Pinche'	Clotus
SNF	SNF
Allogrooming	Allogrooming
Nothing	Tail-twining
RB	RB
Freeze	Freeze
HD	HD
Eye-closing	Eye-closing
CR	Nothing
Tail-fluffing	Nothing
Tail-curling	Nothing
Tongue-pumping	Nothing
Rolling on back	Nothing
23	19

June 21, 1964

Aotus	Callicebus moloch (1.)
Squeals	Squeals
Screams	Whistles
High Trill	Trills
Gruff Grunt	Gruff Grunt
Resonant Grunt (whole performance)	O Notes (and some songs as whole)
Moan	BM
Hoots	Nothing
Low Trill	Nothing (Means some songs are related)
Sneeze-Grunt	? Chk Sneeze
Glp	Nothing
Nothing	Mu
Arch	Arch
SS	Nothing ?
SNF	SNF
Allogrooming	Allogrooming
Tail-twirling	Tail-twirling
RB	Nothing
Freeze	Freeze
HD	HD
Eye-closing	Eye-closing

(cont'd over)

Aotus | Callicebus moloch (2)

Nothing	gn (+ repeated MO + "chewing)
Nothing	
Nothing	BT
Nothing	PL
Nothing ?	? fc

19 | 20

Saimiri	Peniche'
	(Squ?)
Squ	QDC
Wstl	KDC
High Scream	K
Hoarse Scream (AggS)	
Nothing	KK
Soft Trill	Nothing
Loud Trill	Trill
Soft "Tit"	? "Treet"
Loud "Tit"	"Tit"
Nothing	TW
Nothing	W
LW ?	LW
Sneeze	Nothing
"Mnh mnh mnh..."	Nothing
MG	(Squ?) Nothing
QM	Nothing
Brr	Nothing
SS	SS
SF	SF
Jud	Nothing
SNF	? SNF
RB	? RB
Sneeze	Sneeze
HD	HD

(cont'd over)

Saimiri	Peiche'
Nothing?	Eye-closing
Nothing	CR
Nothing	Tail-fluffing
Tail-curling	Tail-curling
Nothing	Tongue-pumping
Rolling on back?	Rolling on back
Nothing	Allogrooming
Penis display	Nothing
Standing up	? Nothing

Appr 24-25 Appr. 23-24

Saimiri seems to be largely intermediate between Callicebus and Saguinus, but <u>not</u> in the same way as Aotus

① <u>Mu</u> In Alouatta, Ateles, Cebus, Callicebus

Definitely not in Aotus, some species Saguinus,

Apparently not in Cebuella, Saimiri, Pithecia, Cacajao, Lagothrix

<u>But</u> are some of the Gill patterns of some of the latter genera strictly homologous with Mu?

I. Signal system of Cebidae includes vocalizations, plus a larger or smaller repertory of other acoustic signals, visual signals, olfactory signals, and tactile signals.

II. "Basic" vocal patterns essentially similar in <u>most</u> genera. Other signals more variable, differ more in different genera

III "Basic" vocal system includes squeals, whistles, trills, screams, sharp "alarm" notes, a variety of "grunts" or "barks". Possibly also moans. Possibly also song phrases of more or less low-pitched patterns.

IV. Differences between different genera usually due to differences in speed, frequency (cps), and degree of division in morphologically distinct types (or classes).

V. Some general rules. There is a direct negative correlation between frequency of intermediate vocal patterns and degree of dependence upon vocalizations. Frequency (cps) negatively correlated with distance sounds need to, or should, carry.

VI