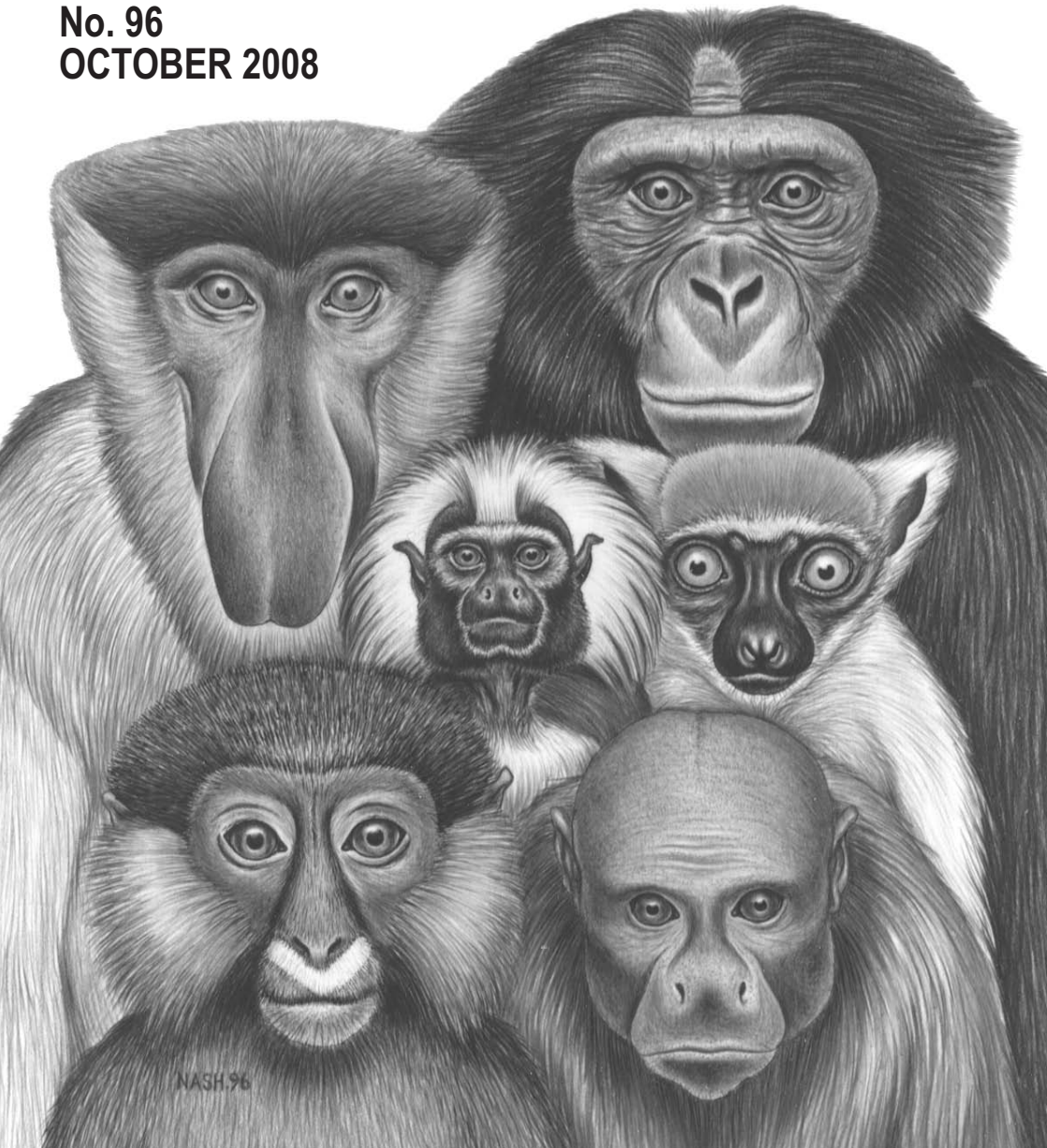


PRIMATE EYE

Primate Society of Great Britain

No. 96

OCTOBER 2008



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EDITORIAL

At the end of August, a number of Tonkean macaques (*Macaca tonkeana*) in a research facility in France were killed. Reported in this way, the event hardly registers on the consciousness – after all, research organisms are sacrificed every day, even primates. This particular incident, however, brings up some rather distressing implications for the health and welfare of research organisms.

The Centre of Primatology, a research facility of the Louis Pasteur University, Strasbourg, had held the macaques for decades. All of the monkeys were known to have contracted herpes B, a condition that is found in many captive colonies and generally poses no risk to the monkeys or their human attendants/researchers, provided the proper containment protocols are followed. It is generally the case that the appropriate management practice would have been to either continue to host the colony, as the Centre had done for over thirty years, or work to ensure that the macaques were housed adequately elsewhere. The University, however, took the decision that the animals should be put down. In this instance, the Society was alerted to the impending euthanizing of the animals too late; Council readily agreed to register a protest, but by that time, they were already dead. This is especially galling as negotiations were in an advanced stage with a sanctuary willing to take the macaques. You may read more about the incident in *Nature* 455: 145 (2008) <www.nature.com/news/2008/080910/full/455145a.html>.

As the world economy shrinks, increasingly it will be non-human primates who bear the brunt of decisions such as that taken by the Centre of Primatology. As individuals and as a Society, we must constantly be aware of any proposed changes that can affect our closest mammalian relatives and strive to have a positive effect on their lives. A significant portion of the remit of the PSGB is to promote the proper maintenance of primates in captivity. Our Captive Care Working Party offers advice and promotes (and funds) research into the health and welfare of captive primates, but it can only act if informed in a timely manner; please do not hesitate to contact the Convenor <ccwp@psgb.org> when you receive any information that may be relevant to the Working Party.

It is also with great sadness that we report the tragic death of a member of PSGB Council, Charles Lockwood. Since moving to the UK, Charlie had become a valued member of the Society; we miss him and our thoughts are with his family and friends. An obituary is contained in this issue.

A touching tribute to Charlie was the first order of business at a session he had organised (with Michael Plavcan) for IPS 2008 in Edinburgh. The CD accompanying this issue is a Special Volume of *Primate Eye*, consisting of

the IPS 2008 abstracts. As the largest primatology conference ever held, we can confidently claim that the Society-hosted event was a success. A full report will follow in the next issue, but we can convey that there were over 1200 delegates from more than 50 different countries, and that at the opening ceremony, the Society awarded an Occasional Medal to Stephen Nash, the illustrator responsible for both our Society logo and the cover of the journal you're currently holding, for his Special Contributions to Primatology.

The articles and abstracts included in *Primate Eye* are not for citation or quotation without permission of the authors. The deadline for the next issue of *Primate Eye* is 15th January 2009. Items (manuscript or electronic in any standard format) for future issues should be sent to:

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PSGB correspondence unrelated to *Primate Eye* should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary. Notification of change of address should be sent to the Membership Secretary.

The PSGB WebSite can be found at <www.psgb.org>.

ERRATUM

Please note that the registration fees for the PSGB Winter Meeting published in the last issue of *Primate Eye* were incorrect. The fees will be:

£25 – Full/Associate Member
 £15 – Student Member
 £40 – Non-Member
 £25 – Student Non-Member

See below for a draft schedule and talk abstracts for the meeting.

We apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused.

PSGB WINTER MEETING 2008

Primate Conservation: Measuring and Mitigating Trade in Primates

3rd December 2008, 09:00-19:00

Meeting Rooms of the Zoological Society of London,
Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY

Organised by:

Anna Nekaris <anekaris@brookes.ac.uk>
Juliet Wright <jules_wright@yahoo.com>
Giuseppe Donati <gdonati@brookes.ac.uk>
Vincent Nijman <vnijman@brookes.ac.uk>

08:30 Registration

09:15 **Anna Nekaris** Opening remarks

Chair: Anna Nekaris

09:30 **John Fa, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust** – *tba*

09:55 **John Oates, Hunter College CUNY** – *Miss Waldron's red colobus and the bushmeat trade: a cautionary tale*

10:20 *tba*

10:45 **Chris R. Shepherd, TRAFFIC Southeast Asia** – *Primate trade in Southeast Asia*

11:10 Coffee

Chair: Giuseppe Donati

11:30 **Juliet Wright, Oxford Brookes University** – *Developing alternatives to bushmeat: a discussion of the options with specific reference to the Lebalem Hunters' Beekeeping Initiative*

11:50 **Tricia J. Paris and Anna Nekaris, Oxford Brookes University** – *Identifying the CITES Appendix I-listed slow loris: a training programme for enforcement officials and rescue centres in Southeast Asia*

12:10 **William C. McGrew, University of Cambridge** – *Chasing Chimpanzee Culture* Osman Hill Memorial Lecture

13:00 AGM and Lunch

Chair: Juliet Wright

- 14:15 **Neil Maddison and Bryan Carroll, Bristol Zoo** – *Addressing the illegal bushmeat trade supply chain*
- 14:40 **Anne C. Rönn, Olga Andrés, Francesc López-Giráldez, C. Johnsson-Glans, Ernst J. Verschoor, Xavier Domingo-Roura, Michael W. Bruford, Ann C. Syvänen, Montserrat Bosch and the INPRIMAT Consortium** – *A first generation microarray-system for forensic identification of primate species subject to bushmeat trade*
- 15:05 **Rachel Hevesi, Monkey Sanctuary Trust** – *Mitigating trade: A case for treating the symptoms and affecting a cure*
- 15:30 **Susan M. Cheney, University of Oxford** – *Gibbon rehabilitation – challenges and opportunities*
- 15:55 Tea

Chair: Vincent Nijman

- 16:15 **Madelaine Westwood and Ian Redmond, Great Apes Film Initiative and GRASP** – *Great Apes Film Initiative: How can conservation films be a force for change and generate positive action?*
- 17:05 **Vincent Nijman** – Closing remarks and raffle results
- 17:15 Poster session and book signings
- 19:00 End

TALK ABSTRACTS

Osman Hill Memorial Lecture - Chasing Chimpanzee Culture

William C. McGrew

University Lecturer in Biological Anthropology, University of Cambridge

The Osman Hill Medal is being awarded this year to Dr William C. McGrew ('Bill'), in recognition of his major, sustained contributions to primatology over the past four decades. Following the award of a D.Phil. from Oxford in 1970, for research entitled *An Ethological Study of Social Behaviour in Preschool Children*, Bill went on to work in various institutions and field sites, including the Universities of Edinburgh and Stirling (Scotland), Miami University (Ohio), New Mexico, Stanford, and North Carolina at Charlotte (USA), and Gombe Stream Research Centre (Tanzania), to name but a few. Bill has studied great ape behaviour since 1972, and was awarded a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Stirling, in 1990, for research entitled 'Chimpanzee Material Culture: Implications for Human Evolution', and it is for his vast research into cultural primatology, and manual laterality of handedness, that he is best known. He has authored 160 articles or book chapters, plus 175 other scientific publications (reviews, comments, etc.), and has authored or edited six books. His published research has been done in a range of contexts in the field (study sites of: Gombe and Mahale, Tanzania; Assirik and Fongoli, Senegal; Semliki, Uganda; Lui Kotal, Democratic Republic of Congo; Belinda and Lopé, Gabon), and various captive settings; he's probably worked at more field sites than any other chimpologist! Bill has supervised 17 Ph.D. students or Master's students to completion, and at the moment has two post-doctoral research associates, six more Ph.D. students and three Master's students. Bill's previous honours include election to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Prix Delwart from the Royal Belgian Academy of Sciences, and Howells Book Prize from the American Anthropological Association. Currently, Bill is a University Lecturer in Biological Anthropology at the University of Cambridge, where he leads an ethological and ecological primatological group, focusing on African apes, within the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies. His current research interests include primate socio-ecology, evolution of material culture, chimpanzee technology, laterality of function, and ape rehabilitation. Bill has been, and remains to be, very active in British and international primatology (when he's not distance-running, beer-drinking or supporting the Hibernian Football Club!), including serving the Council of the Primate Society of Great Britain from 1985-1988 and the PSGB's Conservation Working Party from 1979-1983.

Gibbon rehabilitation – challenges and opportunities

Susan M. Cheyne

Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford

The trade in illegally captured wildlife is an ongoing, and in many cases increasing, threat to conservation. Primates in particular make appealing pets when young but are frequently rejected or abandoned upon reaching sexual maturity. The trade in gibbons is a lucrative market with infant gibbons fetching anything from US\$10-500 on the international black-market. This represents a huge amount of money for the average Indonesian family, even if the cost of a bullet and gun are accounted for. Trade in highly-endangered gibbons still goes on, despite there being legislation against hunting throughout the gibbons' range and this is not the only problem facing gibbons. Logging and the permanent conversion of the forest to plantation result in the loss and fragmentation of the habitat. Despite this rather bleak outlook, conservation NGO's working with local communities are having an impact. I will discuss the merits and challenges facing rehabilitation and reintroduction of primates using gibbons as a case study. Using data I collected at the Kalaweit Gibbon Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, I will highlight the many considerations behind a successful rehabilitation and reintroduction project, the importance of detailed behavioural data and the keys to success. I will finally discuss "The Rehabilitation Debate", i.e., are rehabilitation and reintroduction good tools for conservation of a species?

Mitigating trade: A case for treating the symptoms and affecting a cure

Rachel Hevesi

Monkey Sanctuary Trust, Looe, Cornwall, UK

The international primate trade involves both captive- and wild-born individuals, many species, is spread over many continents and involves issues of welfare and conservation.

The Monkey Sanctuary Trust's work in the UK, where the primate pet trade is legal, highlights the poor coordination of regulations and legislation and widespread ignorance of the issues involved. The Trust hopes to end the UK primate pet trade by working closely with Government bodies and interested NGO's as well as educating the general public. Although most primates in the UK pet trade are captive born, provenance is difficult to trace and there are links to both legal and illegal international trade.

Where knowledge of a legal trade encourages illegal trade elsewhere, there may be an ethical imperative to end trade, whether or not there the legal trade is seen as a conservation issue. The perception of the value of a

species is integral to both welfare and conservation, where value may be defined by economics, culture or ecology. It is often left to primate sanctuaries, which by definition treat the symptoms by providing homes for the victims of the trade, to mitigate welfare by offering the opportunity of social rehabilitation, but where reintroduction is rarely appropriate or possible. However, unless prevention, including a reduction in demand, is recognised to be essential to cure, current evidence shows that the trade will continue to grow.

The Monkey Sanctuary Trust supports various projects that address these issues and which focus on the education of the general public, specific communities, enforcers and legislators in both native range states and trading states such as the UK.

Addressing the illegal bushmeat trade supply chain

Neil Maddison¹ and Bryan Carroll²

¹Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation, CWFAT Trustee, MBA

²Bristol Zoo Gardens, CWFAT Trustee, EAZA Bushmeat Working Group

The illegal commercial bushmeat trade in Cameroon has grown organically due to the ‘pull’ of the city bushmeat markets and the ‘push’ from opportunistic enterprise reacting to new conditions.

Bristol Zoo Gardens has been working with communities living in areas where the hunting of apes for meat has historically been high and where the local people are considered to be intrinsic to the bushmeat supply chain. The project aims to examine the motivation for hunting of apes and develop strategies for reducing such hunting.

Key outputs of the projects have been a greater understanding local people’s role in the commercial bushmeat trade and identifying realistic alternatives to the market. The messages coming from the community confirm some of our understanding of the trade, but are – in other ways – surprising, and lead us to re-examine our intervention strategies.

A by-product of the illegal bushmeat trade is the number of orphaned apes that are confiscated by the government. Bristol Zoo works in partnership with the Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund (CWFAT) to provide sanctuaries for orphaned apes. The sanctuaries enable the government to carry out a programme of law-enforcement and confiscation of illegally held apes. They also give the opportunity to highlight the consequences of the trade in apes through formal education, outreach sessions and high profile campaigns such as ape reintroduction.

There are currently a number of ape re-introduction projects being implemented or considered in Africa. The Cameroon Chimpanzee Reintroduction Group is one of those examining the possibility of putting apes back into the wild. Is this 'just' an initiative driven by a sense of what is 'right and wrong' by those that can afford it? Or is there the possibility of creating a value for the conservation of apes based on their ability to attract interest, visitors and income to local economies?

Identifying the CITES Appendix I-listed slow loris: a training programme for enforcement officials and rescue centres in Southeast Asia

Tricia J. Parish and K.A.I. Nekaris

Department of Anthropology, School of Social Sciences and Law, Oxford Brookes University

In June 2007, Asian slow lorises (*Nycticebus* spp.) were transferred to CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Appendix I, due to unsustainable harvesting for the pet and medicinal trades. Trade hubs in *Nycticebus* are Jakarta, Singapore and Bangkok, destined for countries such as China and Japan as pets. Important sources for lorises are Cambodia, and Indonesia. The Southeast Asian Mammal Database and CITES call for additional slow loris education to be conducted as officials are unable to identify the species seen in illegal trade. We designed a capacity building education programme for enforcement officials and rescue centre personnel with the aim of increasing the awareness of, and ability to identify slow lorises, in order to improve detection levels and decrease trade. We implemented four 1-day awareness training sessions in Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. A mix of educational materials and techniques were used to maximise learning effectiveness. Using a range of quantitative evaluation techniques approximately 100 officials were evaluated. We ascertained that in the countries where the workshops were conducted, most enforcement officials were unable to identify slow lorises to species level and that training was lacking. Analyses indicated that the workshops created significant changes in knowledge levels across key areas such as species identification, species knowledge and legislative awareness. This study reveals the importance of providing species identification training to those involved in preventing slow loris trade and shows that a short training workshop can be effective in improving species identification ability.

A first generation microarray-system for forensic identification of primate species subject to bushmeat trade

Anne C. Rönn¹, Olga Andrés², Francesc López-Giráldez^{2,3}, C. Johnsson-Glans¹, Ernst J. Verschoor⁴, Xavier Domingo-Roura², Michael W. Bruford⁵, Ann C. Syvänen¹, Montserrat Bosch² and the INPRIMAT Consortium.

¹Molecular Medicine, Department of Medical Sciences, Uppsala University, Sweden

²Genètica de la Conservació Animal, Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries, Cabrils, Spain

³Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Yale University, United States

⁴Department of Virology, Biomedical Primate Research Centre, Rijswijk, The Netherlands

⁵Cardiff School of Biosciences, Cardiff University, UK

About a quarter of non-human primate species are threatened by extinction in the near future. Loss of habitat, disease and illegal hunting, especially for the bushmeat trade, are major causes of concern. Here we develop an identification tool for primate genera using diagnostic nucleotide positions in the epsilon globin gene, apolipoprotein B gene and mitochondrial 12S rRNA. We identified 111 diagnostic nucleotide positions suitable for genotyping in a microarray format. To show the applicability of the microarray, we typed 70 non-human primates representing all primate infraorders. Sixty-five samples were assigned to the correct infraorder and 32 were assigned to the correct genus. Our results show that it is feasible to distinguish among a high number of taxa if the system allows hierarchical assignment of the samples at different levels and includes taxon-specific and redundant positions.

Primate trade in Southeast Asia

Chris R. Shepherd

TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

Wildlife trade in Southeast Asia is huge with tens of millions of animals being trade annually. The bulk of this trade comprises reptiles, especially turtles and snakes, but significant numbers of mammals are traded as well. Among these are the primates, which are traded live for pets, zoos, wildlife collections and bio-medical research and for their part, to be used as meat or in traditional medicines. This has a dramatic impact on populations of already rare primates. Despite primates being relatively well known and high profile species, little is known of the levels of trade and the impacts trade has on the conservation of many primate species. Efforts to end the illegal and unsustainable trade in primates are insufficient, and more efforts

need to be made. Inadequate legislation and insufficient enforcement allows the illegal trade to continue, often across international borders.

While most primates are legally protected by national legislation in most countries, and all international trade in primates is regulated by the Convention on international Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), primates continue to be traded, often openly despite being illegal, in significant numbers.

Based on spot-checks carried out in markets throughout Southeast Asia in the period 1997-2008, many locations have been identified as key trade hot-spots for primates. A detailed study of one such location was carried out in Indonesia, on the pet trade in Medan, Indonesia, where approximately 2000 individuals of 11 species were observed in 65 market inventories.

While the illegal domestic trade in primates needs to be curbed primarily by individual countries, the international trade in primates is best tackled using CITES or through regional initiatives, such as the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network. ASEAN countries have recently come together to form the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN). However, until national legislation and levels of enforcement are raised, the full potential of tools such as CITES and the ASEAN-WEN cannot be realized.

Great Apes Film Initiative: How can conservation films be a force for change and generate positive action?

Madelaine Westwood¹ and Ian Redmond²

¹Great Apes Film Initiative, Nutshell Productions

²GRASP

Television programmes can be a powerful means of raising awareness and triggering action to solve conservation problems. Wildlife documentaries especially make fascinating and compelling viewing that elicits a strong audience reaction – hence cultivating a positive attitude towards the species portrayed and the conservation and sustainable management of their ecosystems. Television viewers in Europe and USA are used to seeing fascinating discoveries about animal behaviour and ecology.

The vast majority of viewers, however, live far from where most of the species or habitats under threat are found. Wildlife programmes could make a far greater contribution to worldwide conservation if they were more widely seen by the people who live and work in the places where these animals exist and by decision-makers who control the fate of those habitats. Broadcasters in developing countries cannot afford to buy transmission rights for expensive documentaries, and so their viewers seldom see such programmes. Film can also play a direct role in addressing conservation issues by showing solutions (e.g. purpose-made training videos) or by giving communities a voice that can be heard in the corridors of power.

The GAFI negotiates for documentaries relevant to or about the great apes to be freely available to audiences in their countries of origin. These are screened on national television, in public places, remote villages, colleges and education centres. To better understand how this generates discussion and changes attitudes, GAFI monitors how often the films are seen and what reactions they elicit. GAFI also facilitates the making of bespoke films to highlight wildlife-related problems and support local solutions.

Developing alternatives to bushmeat: a discussion of the options with specific reference to the Lebialem Hunters' Beekeeping Initiative

Juliet Wright

Lebialem Hunters' Beekeeping Initiative

The changing socio-economics of western and central Africa have undoubtedly created a formidable bushmeat industry with severe ramifications for wildlife, but bushmeat utilisation is an important livelihood strategy with many advantageous characteristics. The unregulated and decentralised nature of the bushmeat industry means that an unusual degree of equality is apparent, there are few barriers to entry and initial investment costs are low. Although the commercialisation of bushmeat may have played an important role in short-term poverty alleviation, reliance on a depleting resource will have negative social consequences in the long-term. If the volume of species harvested for bushmeat and the level of human dependence is to be reduced, economic and dietary alternatives must be developed alongside education and legislation components in a multi-faceted approach to conservation. Whilst many alternatives have been proposed and piloted, knowledge is limited regarding the effectiveness of these strategies in terms of bushmeat mitigation. The Lebialem Hunters' Beekeeping Initiative is a locally-led partnership that aims to train bushmeat hunters in the Lebialem Highlands of Cameroon in beekeeping and develop the local market for honey and bee products in order to create a sustainable trade with high earnings potential. A comparison will be made between the various bushmeat alternatives with details given as to how a beekeeping project can be designed to maximise impact on the bushmeat harvest and trade.

FUTURE MEETINGS

PSGB Spring Meeting 2009

Form & Function

Organisers: Mandy Korstjens (Bournemouth University).

Contact: <akorstjens@bournemouth.ac.uk>

Date: April/May 2009, dates TBA

Location: Bournemouth University

PSGB Winter Meeting 2009

Primate Stress: Causes, Responses and Consequences

Organisers: Paul Honess (Oxford University), Stuart Semple (Roehampton University), Tessa Smith (University of Chester).

Contact: <paul.honess@vet.ox.ac.uk>

Date: December 2009, dates TBA

Location: Zoological Society of London, Meeting Rooms

Meeting Outline: The meeting will focus on aspects of stress in primates covering behavioural, physiological and neurological responses to stressors in the physical and social environment both in captivity and the wild. The consequences of these responses for the individual's biological fitness will be assessed.

OBITUARY – CHARLES ABRAM LOCKWOOD, III

It was with great sadness that we learned that on 14 July 2008, Charles Lockwood was killed in a motorcycle accident near Kings Cross train station in London. He had been a lecturer in palaeoanthropology at University College, London since 2004, having moved to the U.K. from his previous appointment with the Institute of Human Origins at Arizona State University in the U.S.A. Still only in his late 30s, Charlie had recently been promoted to Reader, published in *Science* (318: 1443-1446, 2007), and was preparing to leave Britain to take up the first Directorship of the Institute of Human Evolution of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

A well-travelled and experienced palaeoanthropologist, Charlie (or Buddy, as many of his older friends knew him) was a respected scholar and a highly valued teacher. His work on fossil hominin remains from South and East Africa is a shining example of good, careful science. His recent book, *The Human Story: Where We Come From and How We Evolved* (London: Natural History Museum, 2007), showed that he was not only interested in research, but in the public understanding of science, as well. In a field with more than its fair share of hotheads, he was unusual in that he was not quick to anger or criticise, but his considered views were strong and well-known (*American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 115:191–192, 2001).

Most people's first, and enduring, impression of Charlie was his calm. He was extremely intelligent, but modest about his achievements. He liked to do his own thing, in his own time, meaning that deadlines could be a problem. Automatically generated reminders "didn't count", because they were from a computer. As so many of us know, however, his insights were always worth the wait. He had an extraordinary breadth of interests, and thought deeply about everything he said or did. In his work, Charlie had a true academic's thirst for knowledge, combined with scientific rigour and a degree of perfectionism. He was committed to teaching and particularly to helping graduate students mature as paleoanthropologists. He was keen to exchange ideas and was proud of an invited talk he gave at his parents' church in North Carolina. He had long dreamed of a creating an Institute for Human Evolution in Africa, and when the opportunity of Directing the new Institute in Johannesburg came up, it was the perfect opportunity to contribute to the development of his subject in the country where so many fossils have been found.

Charlie touched many lives. He was much loved by many people, in many different countries, and he cared deeply for them in return. He had numerous interests in addition to his work. To list just a few, from his time in London: he enjoyed spending time with friends; he took great pleasure in

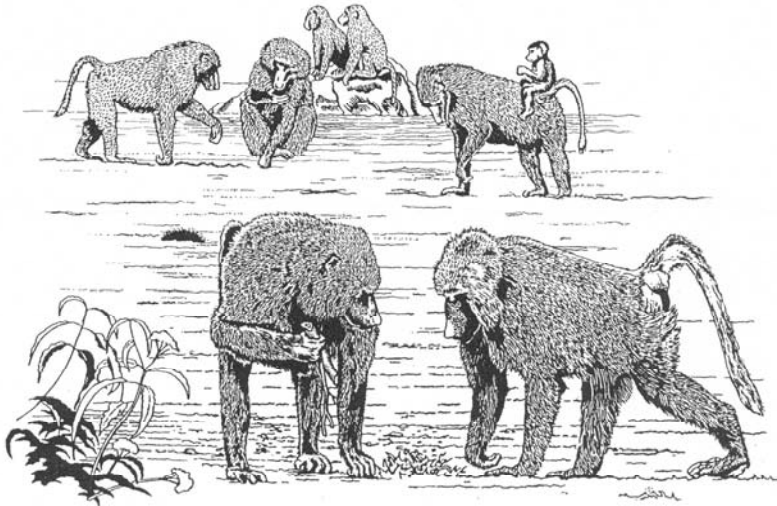
the multi-cultural life of a big city; he loved hill-walking (especially in the Scottish highlands) and olive-picking; he read widely, loved languages and wrote poetry; and he loved his motorcycle.

Not long after Charlie's arrival at UCL, he was asked to join the PSGB and quickly became a valued Council member, having co-organised the PSGB 2007 Winter Meeting. We frequently met at UCL in rooms he had arranged, and he was always a gracious host. The PSGB were represented at his North Carolina memorial service by Past Treasurer (and Charlie's former UCL Head of Department) Leslie Aiello and at his London cremation by President Ann MacLarnon and several members of the Society.

Charlie once said he could never walk the same path twice. But there were so many paths left to walk. He is survived by his parents Charles and Eleanor Lockwood; his sisters Leslie and Amy; his nieces and nephews Clara, Catherine, Charlie, Claudia and Ben; and by many other family members, friends and colleagues around the world. He will continue to inspire us, and we were truly lucky to know him.

If you would like to read more tributes to Charlie, or leave your own, there are three active blogs:

<<http://anthropology.net/2008/07/14/charles-lockwood-in-memoriain/>>
 <http://scienceblogs.com/strangerfruit/2008/07/sad_news_for_the_anthropology.php>
 <<http://charleslockwoodfamily.blogspot.com/>>



ANNOUNCEMENT

Nominations for PSGB Council Members 2009

In order to expedite the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and to adhere more closely to the processes outlined in our constitution, Council has decided to post the nominations for new council members in *Primate Eye* in advance of the AGM. The current list of sitting council members is found on the inside front cover. Those individuals with an (06) after their name will step down at the AGM. The nominated individuals, if deemed elected, will serve no longer than three years, commencing immediately following the AGM on 3 December 2008. We try to nominate Council members with a range of expertise, experience and geographic location in order to have balanced views on the matters considered by Council. The nominated individuals have confirmed their willingness to serve on Council and are full members in good standing. The student member serves a two-year term and is selected from a set of applicants who provide a short CV and a statement of interest to Council. Should any PSGB member wish to nominate alternative council members, the following process must be adhered to according to the constitution.

Any member may put forward the names of any other eligible members in place of those on the list prepared by the Council; such nominations shall be seconded by two other members and forwarded in writing to the Secretary at least one week before the date of the meeting. In each case, if no fresh nominations are received, the Council's nominees with thereby be deemed elected. Otherwise election shall be by ballot at the meeting.

Proposed Council members:

Helen Chatterjee, University College London
Robin Dunbar, Oxford University
Alison Fletcher, University of Chester
Vincent Nijman, Oxford Brookes University
Kirsten Pullen, Paignton Zoo

New student member:

Katharine Balolia, University College London

Thank you,
Colleen Schaffner, Secretary

ANNOUNCEMENT

JISCmail and Facebook for PSGB members

Members of PSGB can now communicate directly with each other using the new PSGB mailing list. Administered by JISCmail, the list is only open to PSGB members and can be used to communicate items of interest to other members, including job adverts and meeting announcements. It is easy to send a message: simply email <psgb@jiscmail.ac.uk>. More information about JISCmail can be found at <www.jiscmail.ac.uk>, and if you have any specific queries about the list, please feel free to contact the list administrators <psgb-request@jiscmail.ac.uk>.

Student members are encouraged to join the Facebook group set up by our outgoing student representative, Juliet Wright.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Captive Care Working Party needs new Representative

The Captive Care Working Party of PSGB considers all issues relating to the use, maintenance and breeding of primates in any captive setting, including zoos, sanctuaries, laboratories and the pet trade. We aim to provide expert and objective advice to interested parties, both within and outside of the PSGB, and co-ordinate action, with a focus on practical issues of captive care. The Working Party also administers the PSGB Captive Care Grants, to assist research that is of benefit to captive primate welfare and primate welfare education. Membership of the CCWP includes researchers and animal welfare representatives who have experience with a range of primate species, in a variety of captive settings. Members must have specialist knowledge of, and/or a professional interest in, the care of primates in captivity, and are expected to be members of PSGB. We meet twice each year (usually in around April/May and November/December, at the institutions of the members; unfortunately, travel costs cannot be reimbursed by PSGB), and communicate by email in between; members are expected to make an active contribution to the Working Party whenever possible. If you are interested in being considered for membership, to replace a member due to retire from CCWP later this year, please submit your C.V., together with a covering letter, explaining what you feel you can offer to the Working Party, to the Convenor, Sonya Hill <ccwp@psgb.org> by 1st November 2008.

ANNOUNCEMENT

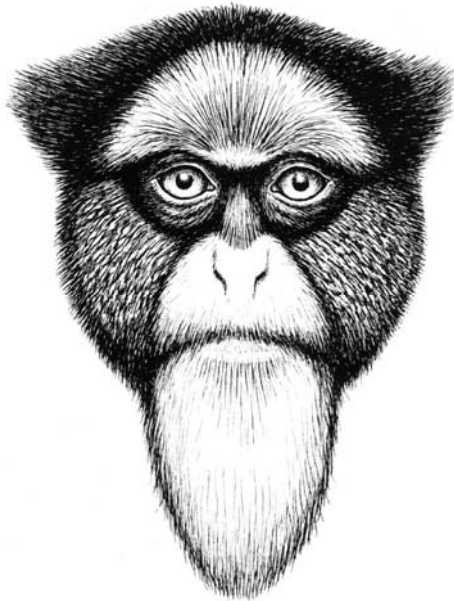
Changes to PSGB Meetings

Council has recently been discussing various aspects of PSGB meetings, and we have agreed some changes and new developments for the future, plus some firmer details to improve our forward planning. In outline, here is what we have decided. The changes will largely be implemented from 2009:

1. Meeting frequency - we will continue to hold two PSGB meetings a year, Winter and Spring, with different emphases. The Winter meeting will be in London (at the zoo or other venues), and the Spring meeting will be hosted by a different university each time.
2. Meeting length - both meetings will be over two days, starting late enough on the first day to enable same-day travel for many members, and finishing early enough on the second day for delegates to get home that day. The 'middle evening' is very important for networking. It also allows for more papers to be presented. This is a change for our standard Winter meetings, following the very successful use of this format for our 40th anniversary meeting in 2007.
3. Winter meetings – these should be scientifically strong, themed meetings (see below for posters), emphasising current work. There will be a combination of invited speakers and proffered papers, the latter being a change from current practice which will increase the potential for members to present at our meetings. Winter meetings should act as flagships for the society's scientific purpose, and be strong enough scientifically to attract delegates from outside our membership, as well as good attendance from our own members. Themes are particularly important to the research-usefulness of meetings, but should be broadly interpreted, so providing novelty in their combination of speakers/approaches, as well as increasing the potential audience. Most papers should present new science; reviews should be limited in number, and reflect new syntheses. There will also be poster presentations, which can be on any topic. Meetings may be co-organised with another society following some past examples such as the Winter 2000 meeting, which was joint with the European Federation of Primatology, and earlier meetings with the Anatomical Society, etc.
4. Spring meetings – these will continue to be student-focussed meetings, following the very successful formula of recent years, with a few invited speakers, who will present around a theme. Student talks and posters can be on any topic. We will also start to include training workshop(s) for students at the Spring meetings.

5. Planning schedule – the Winter meeting organisers and theme will be decided at the September Council meeting the year before; the Spring meeting organisers and location will be decided at the June Council meeting the year before. Proposals for meetings will be solicited through *Primate Eye* and our website and should be sent to our meetings co-ordinator, Andrew Smith, in the first instance.

6. Publication – all meeting abstracts will be published in *Primate Eye*, as currently. Organisers of Winter meetings will be encouraged to seek publication as a special journal issue following some past examples such as the Winter 2005 meeting, which was published as a special issue of *Folia Primatologica* in 2007.



CONSERVATION GRANT REPORTS

Population Status, Threats and Conservation Measures of Assamese macaque (*Macaca assamensis*) in Langtang National Park, Nepal
GANGA RAM REGMI & KAMAL KANDEL
<regmigr1978@yahoo.com>

Awarded a PSGB Conservation Grant in August 2007

A total of 213 Assamese macaques (*Macaca assamensis*) were encountered in 9 groups within the surveyed area surveyed of 113 km² in Langtang National Park. The group density was found to be 0.079 groups/km², with a population density of 1.87 individuals/km² and a mean group size of 23.66 (Range 13-35) individuals. Group size showed a great intraspecific variance among populations of this species in the area. Since larger groups prevailed in group encounters, further research should be attempted to explain whether the high predation pressure or between or within-group competition is responsible for the large group size of Assamese macaques in the area. Age-sex composition of the macaques was 31% adult females, 16% adult males, 18% sub-adult, 16% juveniles and 19% infants in the study area. The adult sex ratio and the recruitment rate were found to be 1:1.92 and 0.61 respectively. The estimated crop damage from 75 households was about Rs. 150,000 per annum with the average of Rs. 2,000 per household. Presence or absence of macaque damage was significantly related to the distance of the farm from the forest ($\chi^2 = 30.9$, $df = 2$, $P \ll 0.05$). Therefore the crop-raiding incidents were highly clustered near the forest. The costs of crop protection per household ranged between Rs.500-1500 per household per year, which comes to Rs. 37,500 - 112,500 for 75 households. It was found that Assamese macaques spoiled more crops than they actually eat; juveniles and infants in particular brought about damage during play on the ground. The major crops: maize, potato wheat, buck wheat, millet, and others were found to be raided by Assamese macaque in the area. Among these, maize cobs were found to be highly preferred (62%) followed by potato tubers (23%). The most commonly used crop protection strategy was constant vigilance during crop seasons; this was used by 60% of the farmers in the study area. This severe localized crop damage results from the negative attitudes of the local subsistence farmers with respect to food security towards this species and makes it more vulnerable.



Assamese macaques (*Macaca assamensis*)
in Langtang National Park, Nepal

Besides this most common form of human-macaque conflict, other threats come from expanding human populations and encroachment upon Assamese macaque habitat, particularly due to rapid logging for timber to manufacture tourist lodges and hotels and to fulfil the demand of firewood in these harsh areas. Agricultural crop and livestock depredation by wildlife results in disputes between the park authorities and the local people. Potential solutions recommended here emphasize the need for the Park administration to either accept responsibility for the protection of crops and livestock from the park's wildlife or to take measures immediately to minimize them and increase the level of tolerance of the local people for sustainable conservation. Additionally, the sharing of park revenues with local people may also help to lower conflict levels and change the perceptions of locals towards park wildlife. Site-specific conservation measures with development and distribution of outreach materials to local stakeholders should be carried out to foster interest from locals in primate conservation.

BOOK REVIEWS

PRIMATES IN PERSPECTIVE

**Christina J. Campbell, Agustin Fuentes, Katherine C. MacKinnon,
Melissa Panger & Simon K. Bearder (Editors) (2006)**

Oxford University Press

ISBN: 0195171330 (Paperback) £28.49

ISBN: 0195171349 (Hardcover) £ 48.00

This book provides the first extensive summary of primatological research since the 1987 book *Primate Societies*. The editors have wisely taken on a very similar approach to their book as that earlier tome but added some essential parts that greatly improve the completeness of the volume. Occasionally, a picture of the primate in question, distribution maps or specific elements under discussion would have greatly helped understanding some of the less lively accounts. Overall, though, most authors write comprehensively and provide an overview for primatologists of all levels. Many of the tables are incredibly useful.

This book is set up in six sections, starting with a very interesting background section consisting of two chapters that discuss the history of primate field studies and current knowledge of primate evolution. Both chapters are excellent overviews of their subject and easy to read.

Part Two discusses different primate genera in more detail. All chapters are written by experts and provide an excellent overview of the primate group under discussion. Since each chapter reviews a whole taxon there is the danger of less-than-inspiring summaries of facts. Luckily, only very few authors have fallen into this trap. Most authors managed to write a very comprehensive overview of their taxon and some are even presenting new viewpoints. I learned a lot about all discussed taxa but especially about species such as lorisiforms, tarsiers and many of the New World primates that tend to get less attention. Most taxon-specific chapters discuss just about everything there is to know about the taxon, which is enormously helpful for comparative studies. A few better-known taxa are represented in chapters that discuss specific aspects of their lives but most of those chapters still provide an overview of much of the other data collected on the taxon.

Part Three is an excellent improvement on the 1987 book. The three chapters in this part provide an extensive and very well written review of the most important methodologies currently used in primatology. These chapters are possibly the most comprehensive and student orientated of all of them and it is a shame that there are not more (but then again, the book is big enough as it is). They are all written in a way that allows new scientists to get a feeling for the topic without becoming overwhelmed. Ray's

overview of research questions and how to go about answering them is excellent in introducing the reader to basic concepts. The chapter by Lasley and Savage on reproductive endocrinology also highlights the recent advances in this field. Finally, Di Fiore and Gagneux introduce us to molecular techniques and how they can be used.

In Parts Four to Six, specific topics are discussed: Reproduction; Ecology; and Social behaviour and intelligence. Since a book on each one of these topics would be big enough, it is quite impressive that the editors have managed to get the right specialists to provide a pretty good general overview of each subject and the latest research in the field. Part Four brings you up to date on current knowledge on primate reproduction. The chapters cover the important topics of life history, ontogeny, sexuality and reproduction, reproductive cessation and mate choice. This is a very complete review of the topic.

Part Five discusses ecological topics such as socio-ecological models and inter-sexual conflicts, nutritional ecology, conservation, seed dispersal, predation and locomotion. These represent the most commonly studied topics at this moment. It is good to see Chapman and Russo's chapter on how forest community is affected by primates. This is an important angle: primates are not only affected by their habitat, but they also have an influence on it and this influence may help us make a case for primate conservation.

The last part includes chapters on aggression, affiliation, social organization, communication, learning, and tool use. It also contains a chapter on self-medication, one on ethno-primatology and finally a summary chapter. Fuentes in his chapter on social organization manages to provide an excellently balanced review of the topic while exploring and discussing conventional approaches and their merit. Sussman and Garber then argue alternative interpretations of why primates live in groups. Such debate is essential as people get set in their interpretation of a specific theory without allowing themselves to remain flexible. The socio-ecological models have never meant to be as fixed and inflexible as they are often represented. This chapter looks at the issue from a different angle and produces interesting debate to add to the general framework of thought. The comprehensive chapter by Panger on tool use in non-human primates gives a good review for anthropologists and primatologists alike that might be interested in comparing human and non-human primate tool use.

Overall, this book contains many marvellous chapters that will inform primatologists and non-specialists about the variety in ecology, morphology and behaviour among primates. I would not recommend it as a core textbook for undergraduate studies as it contains a lot of specialist detail. It is most appropriate as a book for primatologists of any level to look up facts

and details about the various primate species and relevant topics. I see it being used at a wide scale for comparative studies.

The book was named as one of the best scholar titles by CHOICE in 2007.

MANDY KORSTJENS
Bournemouth University

CHIMPANZEE POLITICS: POWER AND SEX AMONG APES,
25th Anniversary Edition
Frans de Waal (2007)
Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press
ISBN: 9780801886560 (Paperback) £15.68

This is a celebratory re-issue of a modern classic of primatology first published in 1983. *Chimpanzee Politics* played a key role in the advent of what we could call “cognitive primatology” – the study of primate behaviour as a complex affair controlled by elaborate cognitive and emotional processes comparable (in the literal sense of this word) to those seen in humans.

De Waal’s book described a series of social events that occurred in the captive chimpanzee colony of Arnhem, in the Netherlands, in an unprecedented way. Drawing upon extensive and systematic longitudinal observations of the dynamic changes in the dominance structure of the group, de Waal described them in terms of political plotting and planning: chimpanzees seeking alliances or strategically interfering with their rivals’ alliances, giving or withdrawing support in apparently calculated ways to keep or tilt the delicate balance of dominance, as part of power struggles seemingly comparable to the tactical manoeuvring of human politics. Exploiting the license of being intended as a popular science book (the original edition included an endorsement foreword by none other than Desmond Morris, not included in this anniversary edition), de Waal suggested insightful “anthropomorphic” interpretations of social life and events in the everyday life of this chimpanzee community. The surprising picture painted by the book was one of sophisticated social intelligence of the Machiavellian type with clear parallelisms with the intrigues and power fights both of grand human politics and the more modest social politics of our everyday lives. De Waal’s use of anecdotes and rich interpretations was not just a resource to capture the attention of his readers, but a scientific strategy to chart the true complexity of chimpanzee social behaviour and the true depth of our evolutionary roots in an area – politics – traditionally associated with other types of approaches.

The book had an immediate impact, not only upon primatologists, but also upon other scientists (including political scientists) and the general public. De Waal had managed to capture a general feeling that was developing among primate scientists that narrow, short-term behaviouristic interpretations and constraints were hindering our understanding of the real complexity of primate social behaviour. Many of us saw realized in this book the sort of more liberal, but none the less systematic, scientific approach that primates deserved. Chimpanzee politics was for social intelligence what Köhler's *The mentality of apes* had been for physical intelligence many years earlier – a call for and an empirical illustration of a new scientific attitude emphasising the complexity of behaviour and the continuity between human and non-human primates.

The book was indeed published at a key moment in primatology and comparative psychology. The early 1980s were the years of the aftermath of the attempts to teach human language to chimpanzees and the issues this raised about their intelligence and awareness. One of these was the question “do chimpanzees have a Theory of Mind?” and the debate about how to experimentally test this. What de Waal provided with his book was a fascinating account of how chimpanzees, without having to be taught anything, without having to be tested, simply left to their own devices in a captive community, engaged in complex social manoeuvres that may lead to the defeat of the individually stronger by the intelligent manipulation of social relations and alliances in the wider arena of the social system.

However, the influence of the book was not only upon observational studies of behaviour. It proved equally inspirational for the experimentally minded, raising key questions about the sort of social cognitive skills that underlie those complex behaviours and the challenge of probing them through different scientific routes. It acquired a cult status among all kinds of budding primatologists. Let me illustrate this point with a personal anecdote: I still remember the cry and wide smile of triumph of a friend (a young graduate student with a growing passion for primates) upon at last finding – before I did – a copy of *Chimpanzee Politics* in a second-hand bookshop in Edinburgh at a time when the book was out of print. This friend was Josep Call, who would later excel in the experimental charting of the sort of chimpanzee social cognition illustrated in de Waal's descriptions.

This anniversary edition of *Chimpanzee Politics* comes with a new preface from de Waal discussing the genesis of the book, its influence on the study of primate behaviour, and its impact on other disciplines such as human political science. It comes profusely illustrated with more of the excellent photographs that have become a trademark of de Waal's books. It also includes the update epilogue and notes that were added in the 1998 edition.

Although we now know a lot more about primates' social behaviour and cognition than we did in 1983, *Chimpanzee Politics* continues to be the same inspirational book that it was 25 years ago, essential reading for any young primatologist, and a highly recommended re-reading for the older hands!

JUAN-CARLOS GÓMEZ
University of St Andrews

THE APE IN THE TREE: AN INTELLECTUAL AND NATURAL HISTORY OF PROCONSUL
Alan Walker & Pat Shipman (2005)
Harvard University Press
ISBN: 9780674016750 (Hardcover) £16.15

The key to this wonderful book is in the subtitle, although it could also have been called a social history (see below). Walker and Shipman take us on a tour of the East African Miocene that focuses on an extinct genus that is the best candidate for the last common ancestor of modern apes and humans, *Proconsul*. (Even the name is notable, rather than being yet another – *pithecus*, as it honours a Victorian-age, performing chimpanzee, Consul.) Described in 1933, *Proconsul* lived from 21-14 million years ago.

Walker is a distinguished primatologist and palaeoanthropologist whose Ph.D. presented Madagascar field data on lemur locomotion. (He and John Napier coined the phrase ‘vertical clinging and leaping’ to describe one distinctive form.) Shipman is a palaeoanthropologist turned award-winning science journalist. The book is told in Walker’s first-person singular voice, but was written by her.

The title is a play on words, referring not only figuratively to our arboreal apish ancestry, but also literally to a treasure-trove on fossils found in a fossilised hollow tree-trunk (initially misidentified as a ‘pothole’). Over a period of decades, the type specimen of *P. heseloni* was recovered from this subterranean cylinder and its back-dirt, as well as from various museum collections where it lay unrecognised in blocks of stone. The result was KNM-RU 2036, which remains the most complete early Miocene hominid from Africa.

The material came from islands in Lake Victoria, and the fossils recovered are astonishing: In addition to bones and teeth, there are leaves, fruits, insects, and gastropods. (E.O. Wilson described what seems to be a Miocene weaver ants’ nest!) Eventually, four species of *Proconsul* were identified, ranging in size from a large monkey to a gorilla. Tail-less and

long-armed, was Proconsul an ape, rather than a monkey? The authors give it ape status, but it was unlike any ape living today, a reminder that the four non-human ape genera (*Hylobates*, *Pongo*, *Gorilla*, *Pan*) now extant are but the remnants of a radiation of at least 20 taxa in the Golden Age of Apes.

The book weaves together everything you need to know about Miocene apes, from diet to life history, plus the various scientific methods used to establish this, from cladistics to mitochondrial DNA. Data cover the range from dental maturation to inner ears. Interspersed with the science are the personalities and antics of the scientists, which read like a who's who of twentieth century palaeoanthropology (especially British). Walker is a consummate story-teller, and anyone who can read this book without wanting to take up a trowel and dental pick must be made of stone. For example, Louis Leakey opted for iron pegs to mark his site during the off-season, not reckoning on the locals' nicking them to make spear-points. His resulting inability later to document his fossil finds contributed to his academic downfall, as St John's College, Cambridge declined to renew his fellowship.

The unfolding tale uses intelligible figures and non-technical language, making it an ideal entrée into palaeoanthropology for the behavioural primatologist. The writing style is brisk, and instead of citations, there are 22 pages of endnotes, so the flow of the narrative is unimpeded. There are 30 monochrome photographs, and 12 colour plates, and a comprehensive 11-page index. All in all, this is a book to be recommended to professionals and students, and lay-persons alike. Its inclusiveness and enthusiasm sum up the motto of Walker's mentor, John Napier: "Primatus sum, nihil primatum mihi alienum puto" ("I am a primate; therefore nothing about primates is irrelevant to me.")

W.C. MCGREW
University of Cambridge

BOOKS OF INTEREST

A FIELD GUIDE TO THE MAMMALS OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Charles M. Francis (2008)

New Holland Press

ISBN: 9781845377359 (Hardcover) £22.74

This book covers the mammals of Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Peninsula Malaysia and Singapore. In doing so, it supplements and replaces the older standards such as Tweedie's 1978 *A Guide to the Mammals of Malaysia*, Harrison's 1964 *Guide to the Mammals of the Malay Peninsula and Boonsong*, and McNealy's 1988 *Mammals of Thailand*, whose taxonomy and species lists are often very outdated. In Francis' new book (a complement to his 1998 *Mammals of Borneo*), each genus is given a good taxonomic summary and there is an emphasis on how (under field conditions) to tell both genera and species apart from others with which they might be confused. Drawings of skulls and footprints ensure that few aspects of field encounters will go unregistered. Maps are small but clear. Colour varieties are illustrated, as are sexual dimorphisms (even down to the nose flanges of *Hipposideros* bats). Providing fine coverage of the region's 39 species of non-human primate, this is an excellent book for the field camp of a primatologist, who also has an interest in the other mammals of their study area – there is even some excellent fieldcraft tips on how to capture them (though guides to getting the licences to do so are, sadly, absent).

ADRIAN A. BARNETT

Roehampton University

A GUIDE TO THE MAMMALS OF CHINA

Andrew T. Smith & Yan Xie (Eds.) (2008)

Princeton University Press

ISBN: 9780691099842 (Hardcover) £33.25

Among China's current total of 556 mammal species are 21 species of primates, including the two lorises, a variety of macaques, leaf monkeys and gibbons. This excellent field guide provides a taxonomic summary for each genus, followed by information on distribution, distinctive characters, natural history and conservation status. A small, but very clear map accompanies each species. Common names are given in English, and in Chinese characters accompanied by a phonetic pronunciation, and there is a short bibliography. All this is preceded by a most informative guide to the

vegetation zones of this vast country and a short history of mammalogy and conservation there. The only complaint is that sub-species colour variations are not illustrated and there is little on tracks and spoor. However, these are small complaints in a wonderful volume that will serve any field primatologist both as a guide to the area's monkeys and to help identify all those other strange non-primate mammals we glimpse through the binoculars from time to time.

ADRIAN A. BARNETT
Roehampton University

PRIME WITNESS

Penny Morgan (2007)

AuthorHouse

ISBN: 9781434312587 (Paperback) £14.71

This represents something of a departure from the usual academic tome represented in the reviews section, being a work of fiction. The novel begins with a fire at the Centre for Advanced Cognitive Studies (CABS), during which, a young researcher is killed. The story takes a sinister turn when it is realised that what was thought to be an accident, was in fact, a brutal murder with one witness – Caro, a young bonobo, taking part in research at CABS that aimed to close the intellectual divide between humans and other apes. Trained to communicate using symbolic language, Caro unwittingly becomes embroiled in a controversy that threatens to shake the foundations of ‘Man’s Dominion’. As the investigation proceeds, it becomes apparent that there are individuals who will go to any lengths to ensure that the illusory barrier erected between man and animal is not breached.

The story is well told and the structure of the book keeps the reader guessing throughout. The scientific content of the book is well described, providing testament to the author’s background as a zoologist and comparative psychologist. The scenes involving testing of Caro’s language and cognitive skills are recanted in such a way as to remain true to scientific protocols, but allow naïve readers to understand why such experimental procedures are essential in behavioural research. My one problem with the book was the passages written as if ‘in the mind’ of Caro herself. Researchers working in the area of primate cognition are acutely aware of the dangers inherent in over-interpretation of unobservable mental operations occurring in the minds of animals. I therefore found it difficult to accept that Caro was capable of ruminating on the horrors she witnessed, the lives of the researchers she encountered and even becoming irritated by the tardiness of fellow bonobos. Having said this, I realise that artistic licence is a necessary part of telling a good story, and this novel is certainly

that. Without a background in primate cognition, this gripe would be unlikely to surface at all.

Overall, I really enjoyed reading this book and could not wait to get to the end to see ‘who dunnit’. For an easy read and a break from the sometimes difficult reading material that proliferates in the world of academia, this is a good choice. This is the first novel by author Penny Morgan that is soon to be followed by her second, *Blood Wood*, that continues the stories of characters introduced in *Prime Witness* as they investigate murder against the backdrop of illegal logging. These books have the potential to bring many concerns of primatologists to the attention of a new audience, through literature, and for this the author should be commended.

CLARE CUNNINGHAM
University of Abertay



Primate Society of Great Britain

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(Affiliated to the International Primatological Society and the European Federation of Primatology)

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Department of Anthropology, Durham University,
43 Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HN, UK
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2007 CYRIL ROSEN: Conservation

2008 STEPHEN NASH: Special Contributions to Primatology

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