



## Books

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**SOCIEDAD LATINOAMERICANA DE PRIMATOLOGÍA (SLAPRIM)**

Durante el XXIV Congreso IPS 2012, llevado a cabo del 12 al 17 de Agosto de 2012 en Cancún, México, nos reunimos un numeroso grupo de primatólogos latinoamericanos con la intención de revivir a la SLAPrim (Sociedad Latinoamericana de Primatología). La SLAP (ahora SLAPrim) tuvo su origen en 1986 durante el XII Congreso IPS en Alemania, y fue alentada principalmente por el Dr. Milton Thiago de Mello, ilustre primatólogo brasileño quien fungió como su primer presidente. La SLAP sobrevivió hasta los inicios de los años noventa, siendo su último presidente el Dr. Ernesto Rodríguez Luna, primatólogo de origen mexicano. Desde entonces, a pesar de algunos intentos, no se había logrado reactivar ésta sociedad, que representó por varios años los esfuerzos por mantener la unidad entre primatólogos de Latinoamérica. Por esta razón es que, en esta última la reunión se decidió dar inicio a una serie de acciones que deberán culminar durante el Congreso Brasileño de Primatología y Segundo Congreso Latinoamericano de Primatología que se llevarán a cabo en Recife, Pernambuco, Brasil, del 4 al 9 de Agosto de 2013. Los puntos que se acordaron fueron: a) Realizar el II Congreso Latinoamericano de Primatología dentro del XV Congreso Brasileño de Primatología; b) Se eligió a Domingo Canales Espinosa (México) como Presidente Honorario, debiéndose elegir un Presidente formal para la SLAPrim en la Asamblea General de la asociación durante el Congreso Brasileño de Primatología; c) Se eligió a Martin Kowalewski como representante de la región Cono Sur (Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, y Uruguay), Andres Link como representante de la región Andina (Bolivia, Perú, Ecuador y Colombia), Bernardo Urbani como representante de la región Amazonia (Venezuela, Guyanas, Surinam y Caribe), Domingo Canales como representante de la región Mesoamerica (Mexico y Centroamérica), Leandro Jerusalinsky y Mauricio Talebi como representantes de Brasil; d) El Presidente Honorario deberá presentar en Recife la propuesta de estatutos que regirán a la SLAP, así como una propuesta de organización para la asociación; e) Se invitará a participar de SLAPrim a todos los primatólogos que trabajan en hábitats de primates del Nuevo Mundo, sin importar su nacionalidad. Esta es una primera invitación dirigida a todos los investigadores, estudiantes e interesados en el estudio, manejo y conservación de los primates del Nuevo Mundo, a que participen en la SLAPrim. Esperamos con ello, dar la cara a los nuevos paradigmas que debemos enfrentar desde la Primatología Latinoamericana.

Atentamente  
Domingo Canales Espinosa  
Presidente Honorario SLAPrim

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### BOOKS

*Long-Term Field Studies of Primates*, edited by Peter M. Kappeler & David P. Watts. 2012. Springer. 479pp. ISBN: 978-3642225130. In this volume, leading field workers report on the history and infrastructure of their projects in Madagascar, Africa, Asia and South America. They provide summaries of their long-term research efforts on primate behaviour, ecology and life history, highlighting insights that were only possible because of the long-term nature of the study. *Contents:* 1. The values and challenges of long-term field studies – Kappeler PM, et.al; 2. Berenty Reserve, Madagascar: A long time in a small space – Jolly A; 3. Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve: Long-term research on lemurs in southwestern Madagascar – Sussman RW, et.al; 4. Long-term lemur research at Center Valbio, Ranomafana National Park, Madagascar – Wright PC, et.al; 5. A 15-year perspective on the social organization and life history of sifaka in Kirindy Forest – Kappeler PM & Fichtel C; 6. The northern muriqui (*Brachyteles hypoxanthus*): Lessons on behavioral plasticity and population dynamics from critically endangered species – Strier KB & Mendes SL; 7. The Lomas Barbudal Monkey Project: Two decades of research on *Cebus capucinus* – Perry S, et.al.; 8. Tracking Neotropical monkeys in Santa Rosa: Lessons from a regenerating Costa Rican dry forest – Fedigan LM & Jack KM; 9. The group life cycle and demography of brown capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella nigritus*) in Iguazú National Park, Argentina – Janson C, et.al; 10. Social organization and male residence pattern in Phayre's Leaf monkeys – Koengi A & Borries C; 11. White handed gibbons of Khao Yai: social flexibility, complex reproductive strategies, and slow life history – Reichard UH, et.al; 12. The Amboseli baboon research project: 40 years of continuity and change – Alberts SC & Attmann J; 13. The 30 year blues: what we know and don't know about life history, group size, and group fission of blue monkeys in the Kakamega Forest, Kenya – Cords M; 15. Long-term field studies of chimpanzees at Mahale Mountains National Park, Tanzania; 16. Long-term studies of the chimpanzees of Gombe National Park, Tanzania – Wilson ML; 17. Long-term research on Grauer's gorillas in Kahuzi-Biega National Park, DRC: life history, foraging strategies, and ecological differentiation from sympatric chimpanzees – Yamagiwa J, et.al; 18. Long-term studies on wild bonobos at Wamba, Luo Scientific Reserve, D.R. Congo: towards the understanding of female life history in a male-philopatric species – Furuichi T, et.al; 19. Long-term, individual-based field studies – Clutton-Brock T.

*Building Babies: Primate Development in Proximate and Ultimate Perspective*, edited by Kathryn B.H. Clancy, Katie Hinde & Julienne N. Rutherford. 2012. Springer. 575pp. ISBN: 978-1461440598. This book features multi- and

trans-disciplinary research approaches to primate developmental trajectories. It is organized thematically along the developmental trajectory: conception, pregnancy, lactation, the mother-infant dyad, broader social relationships, and transitions to independence. *Contents:* 1. Inflammation, reproduction, and the Goldilocks Principle; 2. The primate placenta as an agent of developmental and health trajectories across the lifecourse; 3. Placental development, evolution, and epigenetics of primate pregnancies; 4. Nutritional ecology and reproductive output in female chimpanzees: variation among and within populations; 5. Prenatal androgens affect development and behavior in primates; 6. Navigating transitions in HPA function from pregnancy through lactation: implications for maternal health and infant brain development; 7. Genome-environment coordination in neurobehavioral development; 8. Building marmoset babies: Trade-offs and cutting bait; 9. Lactational programming: mother's milk predicts infant behavior and temperament; 10. Do bigger brains mean better milk?; 11. Infant gut microbiota: developmental influences and health outcomes; 12. Maternal influences on social and neural development in rhesus monkeys; 13. Behavioral response of mothers and infants to variation in maternal condition: adaptation, compensation and resilience; 14. The role of mothers in the development of tool-use in chimpanzees; 15. Reproductive strategies and infant care in the Malagasy primates; 16. When dads help: male behavioral care during primate infant development; 17. Ontogeny of social behavior in the genus *Cebus* and the application of an integrative framework for examining plasticity and complexity in evolution; 18. Identifying proximate and ultimate causation in the development of primate sex-typed social behavior; 19. Future adults or old children? Integrating life history frameworks for understanding primate positional patterns; 20. Quantitative genetic perspectives female macaque life histories: heritability, plasticity, and trade-offs; 21. Cultural evolution and human reproductive behavior; 22. The ontogeny of investigating primate ontogeny.

*Transfrontier Conservation Areas: People Living on the Edge*, edited by Jens A. Andersson, Michel de Garine-Wichatitsky, David H.M. Cumming, Vupenyu Dzingirai, & Ken E. Giller. 2012. Routledge. 256pp. ISBN: 978-1849712088. This book focuses on the forgotten people displaced by, or living on the edge of protected wildlife areas. It moves beyond the grand 'enchanting promise' of conservation and development across frontiers, and unfounded notions of transfrontier conservation areas as integrated social-ecological systems. Peoples' dependency on natural resources varies enormously along the conservation frontier, as does their reliance on resources on the other side of the conservation boundary. Hence, the studies in this book move from the dream of ecotourism-fuelled development supporting nature conservation and people, towards the local realities facing marginalized people, living adjacent to protected areas in environments often poorly suited to agriculture.

#### *Tropical rainforests - Compared in a nutshell*

Review of: *Tropical Rain Forests. An Ecological and Biogeographical Comparison*, 2nd edition, by Richard T. Corlett and Richard B. Primack, 2011. Chichester: John Wiley. ISBN paperback: 978-1-4443-3255-1, ISBN hardcover: 978-1-4443-3254-4. x+326 pp., numerous colour figures. Price: US-\$ 79.95 (paperback), US-\$ 149.95 (hardcover). <[www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1444332554.html](http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1444332554.html)>

#### *Eckhard W. Heymann*

In order to understand their research organisms, primatologists – at least those focussing on the ecology and natural behaviour of primates – need to understand the ecological context in which primates live. Furthermore, a comparative perspective, both between different primate radiations and between primates and non-primate animals, can help to better understand the specific adaptations of primates. However, in a scientific world with an ever increasing amount of information, obtaining concise and accurate updates that provide the broader picture becomes increasingly demanding. Therefore, books like the one that is reviewed here are highly welcome.

The authors of this book are renowned tropical ecologists, and the first author has also worked in the field of primate ecology (e.g. Corlett & Lucas 1990; Lucas & Corlett 1992). This book is the second edition, but it is not only updated but also augmented in scope. It is divided into nine chapters, one of which is focusing on primates (chapter 3: "Primate communities: a key to understanding biogeography and ecology"). The first chapter deals with a general introduction and highlights the similarities and differences among tropical rainforests. Chapter 2 describes the "Building blocks of the rain forest", i.e. the distribution and taxonomic and structural diversity of tropical plant communities. While chapter 4 focuses on carnivores and plant-eaters (other than primates), chapters 5-7 are dedicated to the comparison of bird, bat and gliding animal, and insect communities in the different tropical regions. The final two chapters deal with rainforests on tropical islands, and with the future of tropical rain forests. Each chapter ends with conclusions and suggestions for further research directions.

This book is not (and certainly was never intended as) an exhaustive treatment of all aspects of tropical ecology and biogeography. But its comparative approach, the strong emphasis given to biotic interactions (e.g. seed dispersal, herbivory) and the exemplary treatment of ecological phenomena with examples from organisms that are best suited for highlighting the respective phenomenon make it a highly instructive reading. The book is generally well edited (despite a few disturbing spelling errors, e.g. *Tarsium* instead of *Tarsius*, p. 78). The writing style is very accessible, and the quality of figures (many of which are in colours) is excellent. Twenty pages with references (many of them quite recent) provide fodder for more detailed reading.

I enjoyed reading this book and recommend it to every primatologist who wants to look beyond the primatological horizon and update his/her knowledge in comparative tropical ecology and biogeography.

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*A new novel highlights a landmark conservation success story Thirteen Gold Monkeys*, by noted conservationist Benjamin B. Beck, is a story of hope, love, and unspeakable death in a disappearing Brazilian rainforest. A team of dogged conservationists tries to save a beautiful monkey species, the golden lion tamarin, from certain extinction by reinforcing their numbers with tamarins born in zoos. Will these immigrants learn to find enough to eat, find secure places to sleep, avoid predators, and survive attacks by wild tamarins? Will they find mates and make babies? The technique, known as reintroduction, is new, and the conservationists struggle to find the best method. Can they train the tamarins in zoos to meet the challenges of the wild? Once the monkeys are released in the forest, should the people give them food, shoo away predators, rescue them if they get lost, and treat them if they are injured? Or should they be hands-off, letting the monkeys fend for themselves and become wild as quickly as possible? Beck describes the reintroduction of the first 13 tamarins, capturing their fierce determination to survive, their loves and conflicts, their nurturant families, adorable babies, hidden language, sometimes comical attempts to solve the problems of adapting, and the agonizing deaths of those who don't make it. He describes the power and beauty of the rainforest, and the loves, loyalties, conflicts, and sometimes comical bumbling by their human caretakers. Challenging their better-known bosses, two women, a zookeeper and a Brazilian field assistant, discover the right way to reintroduce the monkeys. But a well-known Rio citizen almost destroys the program in a callous act of vanity. The story is vivid and authentic; Beck was there and has studied animal thinking and monkey and ape conservation for more than 40 years.

*Thirteen Gold Monkeys* is available from Amazon (including a Kindle edition), Barnes and Noble (including a Nook edition), and www.outskirtpress.com/bookstore. It should be orderable from any bookseller. There will soon be an iTunes version for iPhone/iPad. Fifty percent of any profits from the sale of the book will be donated to the

Devra G. Kleiman endowment for the support of ongoing conservation efforts with golden lion tamarins (see [www.savetheliontamarin.org](http://www.savetheliontamarin.org)).

Our website is [www.outskirtpress.com/thirteengoldmonkeys](http://www.outskirtpress.com/thirteengoldmonkeys).

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## ABSTRACTS

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