



A Message from the President...



Hope all is well with everyone in ASP. As usual, we are all quite busy, and I just want to alert you to a little bit of ASP news.

As you will see in this issue of the **ASP Bulletin**, the **Program and Local Arrangements committees** are putting together a fantastic meeting for **ASP 2005 in Portland, OR**. The science is going to be great, the social opportunities will be fantastic, and the venue is going to be perfect for us. I had the pleasure of staying at the conference hotel this past January and I am confident that everything is going to really work out well. **Larry Williams, Peter Judge**, and the rest of the program committee are coordinating the second biggest program in recent history. Thanks to them, but also thanks to you for submitting your work to ASP. **Kris Coleman** and her crew have put together an outstanding venue and social program, have got the logistics under control, and have been particularly successful at securing sponsorships and donations for the meeting. Since our meetings are one of the Society's primary sources of revenue, this is particularly good news. Remember that there will be money available for **student travel** to this meeting, thanks to the Oregon National Primate Research Center, NCRP, and the Oregon Health and Sciences University. There will also be a symposium in honor of Robert Brenner, focusing on **primate reproductive tract biology**, on the Wednesday that the standing committees meet. And finally, the Education Committee and the ONPRC have organized another **Teacher's Workshop** at this meeting. All in all, this is going

to be a really good conference, and we look forward to seeing you in Portland.

Other ASP-related initiatives are progressing nicely. The *American Journal of Primatology* and our relationship with John Wiley & Sons, Inc., the publisher of *AJP*, continue to flourish. *AJP* is currently on the verge of establishing a backlog for publication, a very strong testament to the robustness of the Journal. Thanks to **Linda Fedigan** and the editors for their efforts, and thanks especially to the authors who are submitting outstanding papers to *AJP*. Please continue to do so.

In addition, **John Wiley & Sons** are also providing some money to support our upcoming meeting, but more importantly, they are in the process of incorporating into Wiley InterScience, a digital copy of every article ever published in the *American Journal of Primatology* since its inception. This will be part of an e-backfile collection that will also include other significant titles they publish in genetics and evolution. The **AJP e-backfile** will be available to all ASP members/*AJP* subscribers at no cost. This is a significant addition to the list of the "benefits of membership in ASP" and I ask that you inform your colleagues who are considering membership in ASP that this benefit will be available in late summer 2005. Thanks to Joe Ingram, Royce Meyer, and our

other contacts at Wiley & Sons.

The **ASP Book Series** is also moving along. **Janette Wallis**, the Series Editor, has recently sent the 4th volume in the series, edited by **Jim Paterson**, to the printers. Watch your ASP Bulletins and your email for an announcement of this book's availability. The 5th volume in the series, to be edited by **Bill Hopkins**, is just starting to get rolling. Please remember that if you have a good idea for a book, you can contact Janette and begin working on trying to bring it to life. There is a formal proposal process and Janette can fill you in on the details.

My last point for this message relates to the importance of primate conservation and our role in helping to conserve nonhuman primates and the ecosystems in which they exist. As you all know, conservation is a complicated issue and process, with many factors figuring into whether animals or habitats survive. I recently spoke to someone who had been to Africa and who had experienced, both directly and indirectly, the considerable pressure

Continued on Page 2



**ASP2005
PROGRAM
OVERVIEW
INSIDE**

***It's not too late to
register for this
fantastic meeting!***

Continued from Page 1

which natural populations of primates experience. Although I had thought about this before, this person's description of the situation made it clearer to me that time is running out. If we are to save these animals and their habitats, the time for action is now, not a few years from now. As you all know ASP awards numerous grants for conservation research and education projects, and this year is even featuring a symposium on the program of our annual meeting that includes presentations only by past conservation grant recipients. I am searching for new funding and new mechanisms whereby we can increase the impact of the Society on the actual conservation of primates and their habitats. As usual, I ask you to please continue your giving to primates and primatology. Whether it is your time, your money, or an opportunity for someone to collaborate with you on a great conservation project, let's continue to work together to further all of the goals of the **American Society of Primatologists**.

Steve Schapiro
sschapiro@mdanderson.org

This March Bulletin is being sent to all 2005 members, as well as to 2004 members who have not yet renewed their memberships for 2005. If you have not yet renewed your membership, here is the link to the online renewal form: <http://www.asp.org/society/membership/renew05.pdf>. Renewals can also be processed online – without using this form. This will be the last Bulletin sent to those who have not renewed for 2005. To date (3/16/05), we have 566 members (in all categories), which is approximately the same number as last year at this time. On the financial side of Membership & Finance, I have received a notice from our credit card processing service indicating two changes that will go into effect on April 1, 2005. First, the percentage of the transaction amount that goes to the credit card company is increasing slightly, although these new rates (“interchange rates”) were not announced. This change applies to Visa and MasterCard payments. Second, Visa and MasterCard will be charging

merchants more for processing transactions that offer rewards to the consumer. For example, if you use a Visa Signature card, the merchants (for example, ASP) will be charged a higher percentage for processing that card. I am mentioning this to remind you that it does cost ASP to process credit card payments – so think about adding a little bit to your credit card purchases (memberships, conference registrations, and books) to help us offset these costs and to help us put more money into our programs.

Evan Zucker
Treasurer, and Chair, Membership and Finance Committee



THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE HAS PLANNED TWO WORKSHOPS THIS YEAR

All About Primates! A Workshop for K-12 Teachers

Organizers: Sue Howell, Diana Gordon, Kris Coleman

This workshop represents a joint effort between the ASP, Oregon National Primate Research Center, and the Oregon Zoo. The purpose of the workshop is to provide teachers with skills and information necessary to incorporate primatology into their current curriculum. We will provide basic information on primates related to their diversity, geographic distribution, behavior and conservation. We will acquaint teachers with available audiovisual and on-line resources. We will provide lesson plans and suggest ways to incorporate primatology into the existing science curricula. The Oregon Zoo and Oregon National Primate Research Center also afford the unique opportunity for active learning about the behavior of primates and teachers will receive hands-on training in behavioral observation, data collection methods, and analysis. ASP members will be on hand throughout to share their knowledge, experience, and enthusiasm. While the workshop is geared to K-12 teachers, undergraduate and graduate students in primatology as well as young professionals are welcome to attend and will find it a valuable introduction to the field of primatology.

Teaching the Primate Field School: Lessons Learned and Skills Gained

Organizers: Lynne Miller, Bob Lessnau, Sue Howell

This workshop represents an on-going series presented by the Education Committee of the American Society of Primatology intended to prepare students and young professionals for their career in primatology. The purpose of the workshop is to provide information necessary to develop and teach a field school course. The workshop will be organized around four speakers who will provide information and lead discussion into (1) teaching the field course; (2) developing student field projects, (3) setting up a new field site, and (4) available field site teaching and related opportunities including sites in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Suriname. A 15 minute discussion section will be added to afford discussion in a panel format.

Sue Howell, Ph.D.; NIH/NIAAA Project Manager; Director of Research and Development; Chair, Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee
 Alpha Genesis, Inc. • 95 Castle Hall Rd. • P.O. Box 557 • Yemassee, SC 29945 • (843) 589-5190



Portland Skyline
© Portland Visitors Assoc.

GREETINGS FROM THE LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE!



Rose Test Garden
© Portland Visitors Assoc.

The ASP 2005 local organizing committee is gearing up for this year's conference. The weather in Portland has been unseasonably warm and sunny, and we are hoping this doesn't mean a rainy August.

The conference venue is the **Benson Hotel** in Portland, Oregon. The Benson is a 4-star hotel, located right in the heart of downtown Portland. We have also blocked off rooms in several nearby hotels, including the **Hotel Lucia**, recently named one of the best hotels in Portland. While there is no university accommodation nearby, we have blocked off some rooms at the **Embassy Suites**, less than a 5-minute walk from the Benson. These suites include two rooms, and would be great for sharing. Conference registrants interested in sharing a room may post preferences and look for potential roommates on the **Bulletin Board** coming soon to the ASP website. The Bulletin Board can also be used to discuss other aspects of the conference.

Larry and Peter have done an excellent job with the program, so it should be a great conference. But, be sure to save some time for other activities during your stay. There are a wide variety of restaurants, cafes, bars, and brewpubs in Portland, many of which are within walking distance of The Benson. We have arranged discounts with several local restaurants. Information on these discounts will be included in your registration packet. There will be two trips to the **Oregon National Primate Research Center**: on Wednesday (8/17/05) and Saturday (8/20/05). Conference attendees will get free admission to the **Oregon Zoo** and a discount to the **Japanese Gardens** and the **Portland Classical Chinese Gardens**. And, there will be wine tasting at The Benson on Friday night, which will be a great opportunity to try Oregon wines. Due to scheduling conflicts and lack of a conveniently located field, we are not planning on holding a softball game this year.

We have arranged post-conference tours to the Oregon coast and the Columbia River Gorge with the **Audubon Society of Portland**. Tours will be led by local naturalists, and include lunch- all for only \$30 per person. Check the website for information about these tours, as well as information on post-conference activities, including a tour of local wineries or breweries.

Most airlines fly to Portland International Airport (PDX), including JetBlue. We have negotiated special fares with Northwest airlines (and their partners, Continental and Delta) and United airlines. Mention code NYTNP for Northwest flights, or 539GN for United flights. The local organizing committee will offer a shuttle to and from the airport on Tuesday (8/16), Wednesday (8/17) and Sunday (8/21). The cost will be \$10.00 each way. If you are interested, please contact me for details. You can also get a taxi for about \$20, or use the Max (Portland's light-rail public transportation system). For those interested in renting a car, we have negotiated special rates with Enterprise. Please call 800.325.8007, and reference OHSU Primatology Convention for the negotiated discounts.

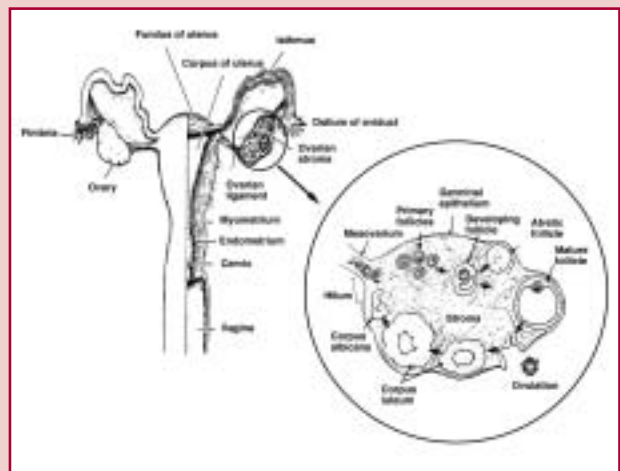
This year, there will be *money available for students presenting a poster or paper* at the meeting through generous support of the ONPRC Division of Reproductive Sciences, NIH/NCRR and the University of Oregon. Funds will be distributed based on need. Exact amounts will depend on the number of applicants. Interested students should contact me for more information.

We are looking forward to the conference. If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact me at colemank@ohsu.edu.

See you in Portland! Kris

PRE-CONFERENCE SYMPOSIUM ON THE PRIMATE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT

There will be a pre-conference symposium entitled "Basic and Applied Biology of the Primate Reproductive Tract: A Symposium in honor of the Career of Dr. Robert Brenner" on August 17. Dr. Brenner will be retiring this summer after over 40 years as a scientist at the Oregon National Primate Research Center. Ten outstanding scientists from around the world will speak on basic and applied research on the reproductive tract. This symposium, sponsored by the ONPRC Division of Reproductive Sciences and NIH/NCRR is open to all ASP registrants. For more information, please contact Angela Adler (adlera@ohsu.edu).



ASP 2005 - Program Overview

ASP 2005 PORTLAND MEETING Draft (check website after April 1, 2005 for final)			
Tuesday, August 16, 2005			
9:00 AM – 5:00 PM Education Workshop: All About Primates! A Workshop For K-12 Teachers.		6:00 – 9:00 PM Banquet honoring Dr. Robert Brenner Mayfair Ballroom	
Wednesday, August 17, 2005			
Morning	9:00 AM – 12:00PM Education Workshop: All About Primates! A Workshop For K-12 Teachers.		7:00 AM – 4:20 PM Symposium: Wolf Basic And Applied Biology Of The Primate Reproductive Tract: A Symposium In Honor Of The Career Of Dr. Robert Brenner
Afternoon	1:00pm – 6:00 PM Registration, Exhibitor and Silent Auction Setup		1:00 – 5:00 PM Standing Committee Meetings
3:00 – 6:00 PM – Trip to ONPRC			
Evening	7:00 – 10:00 PM Opening Reception Benson Hotel		
Thursday, August 18, 2005			
6:30 – 8:00 AM – Past President's Breakfast			
8:00 – 8:15 AM – Welcome and Opening Remarks			
8:15 – 9:15 AM – Keynote Address: William Hopkins Left, Right, Hand And Brain: Hemispheric Specialization In Chimpanzees			
9:30 AM – 12:15 PM Session I: Learning / Cognition		9:30 AM – 11:45 PM Session II: Social Behavior	
9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Symposium Erwin Comparative Primate Gerontology: Data Mining, Tissue Sharing, And Clinical Care			
12:00 – 1:30 PM Lunch Break AJP Editorial Board Meeting TBA			
1:30 – 2:30 PM – Distinguished Primatologists Award Address: Gene Sackett Assisted Reproductive Technology (Art): New Methods For The Experimental Study Of Primate Growth, Behavior, And Genetics			
2:45 – 5:00 PM Workshop: Miller Teaching In The Field - An American Society Of Primatologists Education Committee Workshop On Practices And Opportunities In Field Schools.		2:45 – 5:00 PM Session V Acoustic / Visual	
2:45 – 5:45 PM Symposium: Bales Prolactin And Oxytocin In Non-Human Primates: Not Just For Milk			
5:00 – 7:00 PM – Executive Committee Meeting			
7:00 – 9:00 PM – Poster Session I			

ASP 2005 – Program Overview

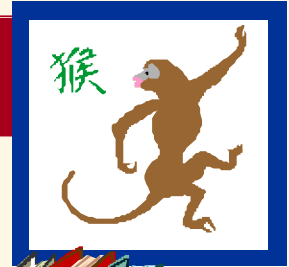
ASP 2005 PORTLAND MEETING Draft (check website after April 1, 2005 for final)			
Friday, August 19, 2005			
Morning	8:00 – 8:15 AM – Opening Remarks		
	8:15 – 9:15 AM – Distinguished Primatologist Award Address: Donald Lindburg Primates And Pandas: Common Threads Of Scientific Inquiry		
	9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Session VII Conservation / Breeding	9:30 AM – 12:30 PM Session VIII Social Behavior	9:45 AM – 12:00 PM Symposium: Murray Primate Personality: Past, Present And Progress?
12:00 – 1:30 PM Lunch Break			
Afternoon	1:30 – 2:30 PM – Past President's Address: John Capitanio An Individual Differences Approach To Primatology		
	2:45 – 5:15 PM Session X Conservation / Ecology	2:45 – 4:00 PM Symposium: White Behavior and Morphology	2:45 – 5:45 PM Symposium: Rogers Recent Developments In Primate Genomics: A Symposium In Honor Of Dr. Leo Whitehair
		4:00 – 5:30 PM Session XI Maternal Behavior	
Evening	5:45 – 7:00 PM – Board of Director's Meeting		
	6:00 – 7:00 PM – Wine Tasting		
	7:00 – 9:00 PM – Poster Session II		
Saturday, August 20, 2005			
Morning	8:15 AM – 1:00 PM Session XIII Colony Management	8:00 AM – 11:15 PM Session XIV Genetics / Physiology	8:00 AM – 11:15PM Symposium: Wallis The First Annual Session Highlighting Asp-Sponsored Conservation Projects
	11:30 AM – 12:30 PM – Business Meeting		
12:30 – 2:00 PM – Lunch Break			
Afternoon	2:00 PM – Silent Auction Closing		
	3:00 – 5:00 PM – Trip to ONPRC		
Evening	7:00 PM – Until – Closing Reception		



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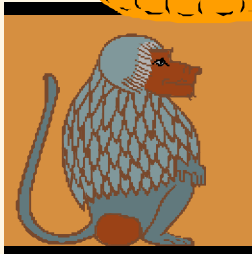
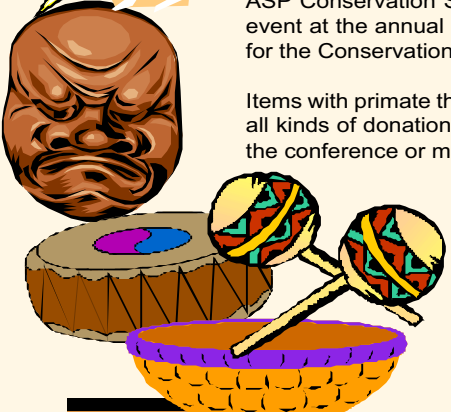
Don't Miss Out! 2005 Conservation Silent Auction



It's that time again. Time to start thinking about donating items to the ASP Conservation Silent Auction. The Auction has become a major event at the annual conference...both as a great way to raise money for the Conservation Fund and as a focal point for socializing.

Items with primate themes are the most popular auction choices, but all kinds of donations are accepted. You can bring them with you to the conference or mail them in advance to:

ASP Conservation Auction
c/o Leigh Ann Tully
ONPRC
505 NW 185th Ave
Beaverton, OR 97006



Even if you're not attending the meeting, your donated items will be welcomed and appreciated. The auction has become an anticipated event and an important fund-raising activity. Remember: your contribution to the auction is a contribution to primate conservation.

If you have any questions about the ASP Conservation Silent Auction or the ASP Primate Conservation Fund, contact: janettewallis@sbcglobal.net.
— Janette Wallis, ASP Conservation Committee Chair.



Auction * Action * Auction * Action * Auction * Action * Auction * Auction *

2005 CALL FOR CONSERVATION AWARD NOMINATIONS

DEADLINE: May 15th, 2005 Nominations for Conservation Awards are now being sought by the American Society of Primatologists' (ASP) Conservation Committee. These awards, funded from the ASP Conservation Fund, are a mechanism to recognize deserving colleagues and students, including those from primate habitat countries - countries with native primate fauna - for whom the prestige of an ASP award can be a valuable aid to the recipient's conservation efforts.

Subscription Award: This award provides the *American Journal of Primatology* to worthy individuals in habitat countries who otherwise may have little access to the scientific literature on nonhuman primates. Preference is given to individuals who will make the journal available for use by students and colleagues. The award is normally granted for a 5-year period. Recipients are requested to submit a brief report every two years summarizing the use of the journal. A nominating letter should describe the nominee's credentials and his/her primate-related activities, and should explain why the nominee deserves to receive high priority consideration. **Deadline for Subscription Award nominations: May 15th, 2005.**

Conservation Award (\$750): This award provides recognition and financial support for students and young investigators from habitat countries who demonstrate potential for making significant and continuing contributions to primate conservation. Those eligible include students, researchers, and educators from primate habitat countries for whom no more than five years have elapsed since receipt of their terminal degree. Nominators should provide the name, title and full mailing address of their nominee, along with a detailed statement about the nominee's qualifications for the award, focusing on past and potential contributions to primate conservation. A copy of the nominee's vita is requested. Supporting letters from other individuals acquainted with the nominee's work may be submitted (strongly recommended). Past awards have been presented by U.S. Ambassadors or other senior officials, thereby obtaining favorable publicity for the award, its recipient, and primate conservation in the recipient's country. **Deadline for Conservation Award nominations: May 15th, 2005.**

The Conservation Committee will make its recommendations for award recipients at the annual ASP meeting. Awardees will be informed following the meeting and their names will be published in the *ASP Bulletin* and posted on the ASP web page. For more information, contact: -Janette Wallis, Conservation Committee Chair (janettewallis@sbcglobal.net).

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2005 AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Deadline for Nominations: July 1, 2005

The Awards and Recognition Committee is soliciting nominations for awards given by ASP. These awards recognize individuals who have made outstanding contributions in primatology. The committee encourages the membership to make nominations of deserving individuals.

ASP Award Descriptions, Nomination Procedures, and Past Award Winners

Distinguished Primatologist Award The Distinguished Primatologist Award honors a primatologist who has had an outstanding career and made significant contributions to the field. Nominations must be in writing and must include a vitae and a narrative that describes the nature and extent of the nominee's contribution to primatology. Nominations must also include at least two letters of support submitted on behalf of the nominee. The recipient is presented a plaque, a \$500 honorarium, travel expenses to the 2006 ASP meeting, and an invitation to deliver the Distinguished Primatologist Address (Featured Speaker) at the 2006 meeting of the Society.

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THIS AWARD:

Dr. William A. Mason, University of California, Davis — 1989
 Dr. Philip Hershkovitz, The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL — 1991
 Dr. Charles Southwick, University of Colorado, Boulder — 1994
 Dr. Orville Smith, University of Washington, Seattle — 1996
 Dr. W. Richard Dukelow, Michigan State University — 1998
 Dr. Irwin Bernstein, University of Georgia — 2001
 Dr. Andrew G. Hendrickx, University of California, Davis — 2002
 Dr. Donald G. Lindburg, San Diego Zoo — 2003
 Dr. Gene Sackett, University of Washington, Seattle—2004

Senior Research Award This award was originally the Senior Biology and Conservation Award that was given by the Conservation Committee. It became an A&R award at the 1999 meeting and was renamed the Senior Research Award in 2001. This award honors individuals who, because of their dedication to their profession and their productivity, have made significant contributions to research activities supporting or enhancing knowledge relevant to primatology. Such contributions could take place in laboratories, the field, or in zoological gardens. The award is reserved for those who have not received the highest degree offered in their field (e.g., Ph.D., M.D., D.V.M.) but are deserving of the Society's recognition for their achievements. Nominations must include a nominating letter and two supporting letters indicating the contributions of the individual, along with a narrative describing the impact on the field. Nominees need not be members of the ASP to be considered. The recipient receives a plaque and a \$500 honorarium.

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THE AWARD:

1990 Chuck Dorsono
 1991 Gerry Ruppenthal
 1993 Robin Kingston
 1994 Hilali Matame
 1995 Dehua Vang
 1996 Alexander Pearl
 1997 Nancy Czekala-Gruber and Jeremy Mallinson

Distinguished Service Award This award is not presented on any regular basis but is given sporadically to deserving individuals who have contributed long-term service to the Society. Nominations should include at least one letter of support in addition to the nomination letter describing the nominee's contributions. Awardees are given a plaque.

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THE AWARD:

1994 Leo Whitehair
 1994 Richard Harrison
 1996 Judith Schrier
 1997 Larry Jacobsen
 2003 Jackie Pritchard

Special Recognition/ Achievement Award This award is given for exceptional service to the Society on a one-time or short-term basis. A nominating letter and letter of support are required. This award is given for exceptional service to ASP on a one-time or short-term basis. A nominating letter and letter of support are required. Awardees are given a plaque.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2005 AWARDS CONTINUED

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THE AWARD:

2001 Nancy Capitanio
2002 Peggy O'Neill-Wagner

President's Award (established in 2000) This award is given to individuals or to organizations that have made unique and exceptional contributions to primatology. The President of ASP, during his/her term of office, may nominate an individual or organization for the award. If the Awards and Recognition Committee endorses the nomination, it is forwarded to the Board of Directors for final approval. Awardees are given a \$500 honorarium and a plaque.

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THE AWARD:

2000 Vernon Reynolds
2004 Stephen Nash

Early Career Achievement Award (established in 2001) This award acknowledges exceptional work by beginning scientist. The award is given to someone who is less than 7 years past receiving the Ph.D. The work commended must have been carried out independently of the advisor, and be independent of the doctoral work. Nominations must come from outside of the lab or research unit in which the individual works. The award includes a plaque and travel expenses to the ASP meeting at which the individual is invited to present a featured talk.

Nominations for any of these awards must be received by **July 1, 2005**. Awards will be announced at the meeting in Portland, OR.

PLEASE SEND NOMINATIONS TO:

CHRISTIAN R. ABEE, D.V.M.
The Charles M. Baugh Professor and Chair
Department of Comparative Medicine, 992 MSB
University of South Alabama • Mobile, AL 36688 • Ph 251-460-6239 • Email: cabee@usouthal.edu

PROGRAM COMMITTEE UPDATE

The Program is happy to present a draft of the program organization for the 2005 meeting in Portland. You can see that it will be a full meeting with three concurrent sessions much of the time. There are four outstanding speakers, seven symposia, 89 oral presentations, 95 posters, and 1 workshop. In addition, the Education committee is sponsoring a pre-conference workshop for K-12 teachers and there is a symposium on the Primate Reproductive Tract, in honor of the retiring Dr. Robert Brenner; a lot of good science packed into one week. That does not even include tours of the ONPRC and a wine tasting.

I would like to publicly thank Peter Judge and the other members of the Program Committee for the tremendous amount of work they have done over the last month reviewing the 229 abstracts that were submitted for this meeting. This is the second highest number of abstracts ever submitted for an ASP meeting and each reviewer was responsible for about 40 abstracts. The high quality of work done by this group will ensure a superior experience for all who attend. Please be sure to thank these people when you see them: Alan Brady, Allyson Bennett, Babette Fontenot, Karin Enstam, Larry Mai, Katherine MacKinnon, Mary Knezevich, Matt Kessler, Rienhold Hutz, Tara Stoinski, and Jim Weed.

I hope to see everyone in Portland this August. *Kristine Coleman*



Conservation Conversation



ENDOPARASITES AND FOREST FRAGMENTS : IMPLICATIONS FOR HOWLER CONSERVATION

GUILLERMO RICO-HERNÁNDEZ MV MSC^{1,2}

Parasites and their hosts maintain an evolutionary relationship that keeps a “dynamic equilibrium” between their populations (Hudson *et al.*, 1992; Lyles y Dobson, 1993). However, during the process of fragmentation, as available habitat decreases, organisms get clumped into the remaining fragments, with the consequence that transmission of diseases and parasites is facilitated (Hess, 1994). The incidence of parasitism is much higher near edges than in forest interiors and in more fragmented than in less fragmented forests (Yahner, 1988). It is already known, for example, that fragmentation promotes higher infestation indexes in howler monkeys (Miropé *et al.*, 2001) due, probably, to the limited space available which forces visitation to the same trees (Gilbert, 1997); or because those parasite individuals that are able to colonize isolated host populations will probably be able to infect the majority of hosts in the habitat (Wallis and Lee, 1999). These conditions may lead to a reduced resistance to infection and increased rates of prevalence and parasitic intensities compared to populations of non-disturbed habitats (Stoner, 1996), and finally may contribute to population declines and even to the total extinction of a population (Lyles y Dobson, 1993).

Howler monkeys (*Alouatta palliata mexicana*) are considered vulnerable due to habitat destruction and other factors such as poaching, predation and infectious diseases (Chapman and Balcomb, 1998; IUCN, 2002). Several studies have described species of endoparasites of howler monkeys but no one has compared richness within fragments (Durette-Desset, 1968; Huggins, 1969; Hendricks, 1977; Hugot, 1985; Villanueva-Jimenez, 1988;

Stuart *et al.*, 1990; Pastor Nieto, 1993; Wolff, 1993; Gilbert, 1994; Stoner, 1996; Stuart *et al.*, 1998; Duszynski *et al.*, 1999; Kopper-Müller *et al.*, 2000; Magaldi-Lari and Canales-Espinosa, 2001; Miropé-Santa Cruz *et al.*, 2001; de Thoisy *et al.*, 2001; Bonilla-Moheno *et al.*, 2001). Furthermore, in spite of the very large number of parasites known to infect howler monkeys, few authors have investigated the role of parasites in regulating host abundance or distribution.

parasitology techniques. Four endoparasite species were found: *Trypanoxyuris minutus* (Figure 1), *Controrchis biliophilus* (Figure 2), Eimeriidae (Figure 3) and Spiruridae (Figure 4).

After a fixed-effect two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), I found heterogeneity in parasite richness and intensity between fragments, which suggests that each sampled fragment has particular traits and troop differences in susceptibility to parasites. Despite the traditional belief that parasitism has a density-dependence, I determined no relationship between howler density and parasitic infections. Hence, environmental and demographic conditions could probably determine parasite richness and intensity.

This study contributes to the knowledge of parasite species and intensities of free-ranging howler monkeys. The most relevant implication that this study has for howler conservation is that before connecting forest fragments using biological corridors, one must consider differences of richness and intensity of parasitic infection in order to avoid parasite exposure that may have negative long-term consequences in the population.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Rubén Mateo for his help in the field, David Osorio for his technical assistance and American Society of Primatologists for its financial support. **(Footnotes)**

¹ Departamento de Ecología y Comportamiento Animal, Instituto de Ecología, A.C., Km. 2.5 Carretera Antigua a Coatepec No. 351, Cong. El Haya, Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.

² Current address: Calle 114 A No. 41-85, Barrio La Alhambra, Bogotá, Colombia, South America. E-mail: gricoh@hotmail.com



Figure 1. *Trypanoxyuris minutus*. Adult male. (Photograph by Guillermo Rico-Hernández)

Figure 2. *Controrchis biliophilus*. Egg. (Photograph by Guillermo Rico-Hernández)



Figure 3. Eimeriidae. Oocyst. (Photograph by Guillermo Rico-Hernández)

Figure 4. Spiruridae. Egg. (Photograph by Guillermo Rico-Hernández)



Five forest fragments inhabited by 43 howler monkeys (*Alouatta palliata mexicana*) were sampled in southern Veracruz, Mexico. In this study site, each howler troop was restricted to a forest fragment. Fragment areas range from 6 to 57 ha. I collected at least 6 fresh fecal samples from each individual and completed a total of 278 samples. Feces were preserved in 5% buffered formalin, and were inspected using qualitative and quantitative



Report to the American Society of Primatologists: THE EFFECT OF HOME RANGE REDUCTION ON THE ECOLOGY OF RED HOWLER MONKEYS IN CENTRAL AMAZONIA

Marcela Santamaría, September 2004

The accelerating pace of land-use change in recent decades is transforming Amazonian forests into a fragmented landscape dominated by human activities (Gascon *et al.* 2001). As a result, many wildlife species, including Amazonian primates, are being forced to live in forest fragments. Yet, not all primate species can cope and adjust to the environmental changes occurring in the forest fragments (Marsh 2003). Moreover, their absence from fragments may disrupt ecological services, such as seed dispersal, that in turn would alter forest regeneration (Onderdonk and Chapman 2000, Peres and van Roosmalen 2002). Howler monkeys are efficient seed dispersers (Andresen 2003), that prove to be exceptionally tolerant of habitat fragmentation by surviving in very small forest fragments (< 10ha). Their tolerance has been attributed to their ability to consume leaves, to have a flexible home range size, and to live in small groups (Rylands and Keuroghlian 1988).

This study evaluated the ecological responses of red howler monkeys (*Alouatta seniculus*) to home range reduction and the subsequent effects on their seed dispersal role in central Amazonia. At the Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments Project (BDFFP) near Manaus (Brazil; Figure 1), two howler groups living in 2.5-ha and 12-ha fragments (Groups 1 and 2 respectively) were habituated during a four-month period. Systematic data on the diet, activity budgets and use of space were collected for each group on a monthly basis, between January 2002 and January 2003. Comparisons on seed dispersal were also made from howlers' faecal analysis between the two fragments and an undisturbed forest reserve (Km41), which functions as one of the BDFFP control sites.

Forest fragmentation reduced drastically howlers' home range from about 20 ha at the undisturbed forest (Km41), to 7.2 in the medium fragment (12 ha) and to 2.5 ha in the small fragment (2.5 ha) (63% and 88% reduction, respectively). Both howler groups ate more fruit and less leaves

during the fruiting season (January-May), and switched to a mainly folivorous diet during the rest of the year. Yet, a more drastic reduction in the home range of Group 1 resulted in low fruit availability and in a net decline in food plants, affecting diet and activity decisions. Overall, Group 1 ate more flowers, left the fragment temporarily (five visits recorded) and obtained fruit from an adjacent continuous forest, and rested more and fed less, in comparison to Group 2. Thus, while Group 2 residing in the medium fragment is well adjusted to a less-disturbed habitat since it behaved similar to howlers living in undisturbed forests, Group 1 inhabiting the small fragment lives in a more demanding environment and is presumably at its limits of flexibility.

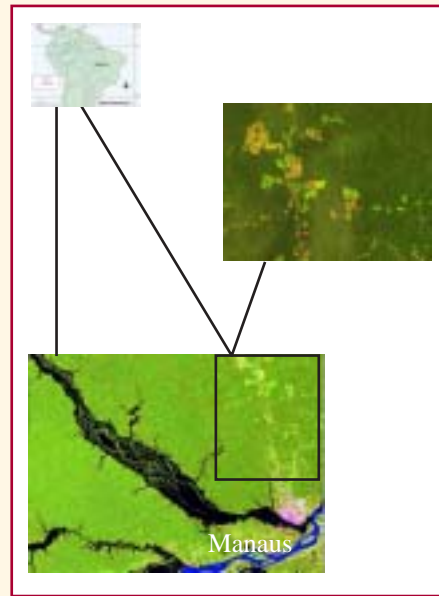


Figure 1: Location of the reserves of the Biological Dynamics of forest fragments Project (Source BDFFP). The two forest fragments and the undisturbed forest of this study are located in the yellow circle.

Although home range reduction affected some seed dispersal components, such as number of species and seeds dispersed, and low seedling survival in Co 2.5 ha, howlers were efficient seed dispersers for many species they consumed (about 40 species). In fragments, up to 77% of small to large seeds (up to 40mm long)

of fruit species exploited by Groups 1 and 2 were dispersed by endozoochory, and howlers' digestion lasting about 20h, had a positive or neutral effect on germination success. Despite that Group 1 deposited seeds at shorter distances from fruit sources than Group 2, up to 93% of seeds were moved away from the parental crown by both groups. Group 1 played an additional ecological service by enriching the small fragment with seeds coming from the continuous forest and thus promoting the genetic flux between adjacent areas.

Howlers are generally regarded as low-quality dispersers, because they produce large faecal clumps with high seed aggregation. This defaecation pattern is considered disadvantageous, because, similar to seeds that fall under to parental tree, dispersed seeds may suffer high seed and seedling mortality (Andresen 2000). Yet, in this study, howlers did not always deliver seeds in this way. Three main points emerged in terms of defaecation patterns, which emphasize that the view of categorising a species as a "good or bad" disperser is misguided:

- (1) Howlers defaecated mainly in synchrony (ca 80%, group defaecations), but also separately (individual defaecations),
- (2) In both defaecation types, howlers dispersed seeds in latrines (ca 60%) and random sites (ca 40%) in the forest.
- (3) Howlers deposited more seed species in latrines (median= 4 species) than in random sites (2 species).

In conclusion, both howler groups are providing a crucial seed dispersal service that is contributing to the regeneration ability of forest remnants. From a conservation and restoration perspective, small forest remnants with howlers are a better choice than small fragments without them, because seed dispersal is not disrupted. Howlers are "as frugivorous as possible and as folivorous as necessary" (Silver *et al.* 1998) and thus they appear to be the main efficient seed disperser of many species, especially of large-seeded species, in forest patches (<100ha), where more frugivorous primates, such as spider monkeys, are absent.



DIAN'S SONG*

On top of Visoke,
all covered with clouds,
floats the spirit of Fossey
in tropical shrouds.

Her work didn't end when
she died that cold night,
killed by a fierce outlaw
who felt he was right.

Dian would beseech us
to stand on the side
of endangered species
with nowhere to hide.

She lived for gorillas
and died for them, too,
transferring the duty
to me and to you.

On top of Visoke,
all covered with clouds,
floats the spirit of Fossey
in tropical shrouds.

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*Sing to the tune of,
"On Top of Ole Smokey"

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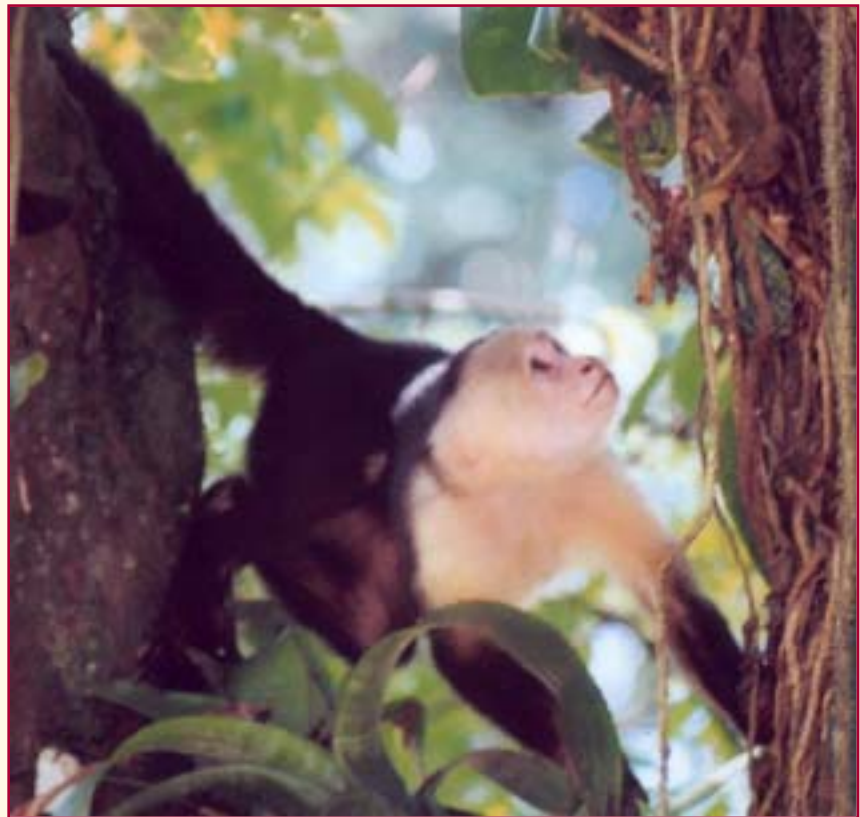
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SYLVIA TAYLOR, D.V.M. (1963-2005)

It is with great sorrow that we note the untimely death of Dr. Sylvia Taylor, Primate Specialist with US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal Care program. An intelligent and compassionate woman, Dr. Taylor had been with the Animal Care program since its inception. She was a pioneer who sought to help build a strong program to ensure sound enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. She was devoted to helping all animals, and was especially knowledgeable about primates. We have lost a much respected colleague, and animals have lost a terrific champion.

An added tragedy is that Dr. Taylor was not able to see the fruits of her extensive labor on USDA's primate policy. She was a major contributor to the document and recognized it would secure a better life for primates at dealer premises, on exhibition and in experimental laboratories. Derailed by industry, that document should have been her legacy.

She died on January 6, 2005, reported in the Animal Welfare Institute Quarterly.



New World Primate Workshop

(A focus on cebids)

September 30, October 1 2005

The Cleveland Metroparks Zoo announces a workshop on New World Primates that will focus on the care of cebids in U.S. institutions. Informal roundtable discussions will include the following topics: diet and health, social groups and mixed species, enrichment and training behaviors, and population management. The workshop will begin at 10 am on Friday, September 30, and end at 4 pm on Saturday, October 1. Attendance is limited to 50 people and registrants will be asked to complete a pre-meeting survey regarding their experiences with cebids. The workshop will be held on the zoo grounds. Some meals will be provided and local lodging suggestions can be provided. Registration fee = \$25.

For more information and a registration form contact Tad Schoffner at 216-635-3332 or tad@clevelandmetroparks.com.

ILAR JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT

March 2005

Volume 46(2): <<http://nationalacademies.org/wn1204ij>>Enrichment Strategies for Laboratory Animals

This issue offers valuable insights into implementing and achieving successful enrichment programs for laboratory animals. A wide range of perspectives are presented, providing a solid basis for decision making regarding the implementation and management of enrichment programs. Current strategies for many species are discussed, including nonhuman primates, dogs, cats, rodents, rabbits, and farm animals. Collectively, this issue of *ILAR Journal* provides a benchmark for current thinking and future directions for the role of enrichment in achieving the highest standards of animal care in research settings.

Articles included in this issue are:

- USDA Perspective on Environmental Enrichment for Animals
- Mandatory “Enriched” Housing of Laboratory Animals: The Need for Evidence based Evaluation
- Stereotypes and Other Abnormal Repetitive Behaviors: Potential Impact on Validity, Reliability, and Replicability of Scientific Outcomes
- Balancing Animal Research with Well being: Establishment of Goals and Harmonization of Approaches
- Potential for Unintended Consequences of Environmental Enrichment for Laboratory Animals and Research Results
- Modifications to Husbandry and Housing Condition of Laboratory Rodents for Improved Well being
- Environmental Enrichment for Laboratory Rodents
- Environmental Enrichment for Laboratory Rodents and Rabbits: Requirements of Rodents, Rabbits, and Research
- Enrichment and Nonhuman Primates: “First, Do No Harm”
- Environmental Enrichment for Nonhuman Primates: Theory and Application
- Behavioral Management of Chimpanzees in Biomedical Research Facilities: The State of the Science
- Enrichment Strategies for Laboratory Animals from the Viewpoint of Clinical Veterinary Behavioral Medicine: Emphasis on Cats and Dogs

To order this issue online, go to <<http://www.nationalacademies.org/pr4601>>www.nationalacademies.org/pr4601, or call 202-334-2590, or e-mail: <<mailto:ILAR@nas.edu>>ILAR@nas.edu

PRIMATES IN SCIENCE! – First Routine Tool Use By Wild Capuchin Monkeys



Capuchin monkey. (Photo courtesy of University Of Georgia)

A team of researchers, led by University of Georgia psychologist Dorothy Fragaszy, has just published the first direct scientific report of tool use among a population of wild

capuchin monkeys. There have been reports of single instances of this behavior but never of a whole population using tools routinely over a long period of time.

Using remarkably heavy stones probably transported to an “anvil” site in northeastern Brazil, these cat-sized monkeys routinely crack palm nuts, which grow in clusters close to the ground. Though this nut-cracking behavior has been common knowledge among local residents for years, this is the first scientific report to confirm a behavior previously studied only in wild populations of chimpanzees.

The study was just published online as the cover story in the American Journal of Primatology and in the hard-copy version of that journal. Co-authors of the journal are Patricia Izar and Eduardo Ottoni of the University of São

Paulo, Elizabetta Visalberghi of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche in Rome, and Marino Gomes de Oliveira of the Fundação BioBrasil in Bahia, Brazil.

Another study, just published in the journal *Science*, also reports more generalized tool use among capuchins in a different area of Brazil.

Fragaszy has studied the small, agile primates for years, and she is co-author, with Visalberghi and Linda Fedigan of *The Complete Capuchin*, just published by Cambridge University Press. She was also president of the International Primatological Society from 2001 to 2004.

Congratulations Dorothy!



Renewal Notice: 2005

Memberships are based on the calendar year. Full or student memberships in ASP include an annual subscription to the *American Journal of Primatology (AJP)*. Renewals also can be processed on-line at www.asp.org.

Membership in the American Society of Primatologists is open to persons engaged in the scientific study of primates or supporting the goals of the Society as described in the Constitution (<http://www.asp.org/misc/constitution.htm>), elsewhere on our website, and in our publications. **Submission of this form indicates your support of these goals.**

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Please Note: The information listed above will be included in the ASP Directory, and made available to all members. If you wish any information to remain confidential, please do not provide the information. All information requested at the bottom of this form (questions 1 through 5) will be treated anonymously. The information is requested for the purpose of assessing ASP membership trends.

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2. Decade terminal degree was (will be) awarded:
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3. Current area of research interest (please check the **one** term that best characterizes your interests):

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5. Employment environment (please check **one**):
- College/University
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 - Medical School
 - Library
 - Museum
 - Zoological Park
 - Corporation
 - Student
 - Non-profit Corp.
 - Other (specify) _____
 - Private consultant
 - State government

CONGRESS URGED TO MOVE SWIFTLY ON BILL TO PROTECT PRIMATES

Contact: Kim Haddad of the Captive Wild Animal Protection Coalition, 650-619-0628, or Adam M. Roberts of Born Free USA, 202-337-3123, or Rachel Querry of The Humane Society of the United States, 301-258-8255

WASHINGTON, March 16 /U.S. Newswire/ — The United States House of Representatives took an enormously positive step toward protecting both humans and wildlife when Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-Texas 30) and Rob Simmons (R-Conn. 2) wisely introduced the Captive Primate Safety Act (H. R. 1329) today. The legislation would prohibit the interstate movement of chimpanzees, macaques, capuchins, and other primates if they are to be kept as “pets”.

“I think we can safely say that there are at least 15,000 primates in private hands in the U.S.,” asserted Adam M. Roberts, vice president of Born Free USA, “But since the trade is largely unregulated, it is virtually impossible to get a precise number.” The Centers for Disease Control already restricts importation of primates as pets into the United States, but there is no corresponding federal regulation on movement of these animals between states.

Nonhuman primates do not make good pets. Roberts added, “The desire to be close to exotic animals is understandable, but keeping primates as pets is simply unjustifiable. The risk to the animals themselves and the people who live near them is just too great. Wild animals belong in the wild.”

Primates pose a potentially deadly threat because of the risk of disease transmission, including yellow fever, monkey pox, Ebola and Marburg virus, Foot and Mouth Disease, tuberculosis, and herpes-b. “Beyond the latent diseases primates may carry, there is also remarkable danger in keeping these animals who may become aggressive as they get older. Papers across the country are riddled with horrifying stories of primate attacks,” noted Dr. Kim Haddad, a practicing veterinarian and director of the Captive Wild Animal Protection Coalition.

The Captive Wild Animal Protection Coalition diligently tracks these cases — <http://www.cwapc.org> — and reports a disturbing minimum of 126 incidents involving primates in the past ten years. Dr. Haddad concluded: “Since 1995, 68 adults and 29 children have been injured, 99 primates have escaped in 60 separate incidents, and 37 animals have had to be killed as a result. Congress must act immediately to protect primates and people across America.”

Wayne Pacelle, president and CEO of The Humane Society of the United States, advocated swift passage of the bill. “These animals are dangerous, they spread diseases, and they cannot be kept in private homes humanely. We applaud Representatives Johnson and Simmons for their leadership in introducing this important and timely legislation. We urge Congress to pass the Captive Primate Safety Act quickly before the next person is injured or killed by a pet primate.”

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EDUCATION AND FIELD OPPORTUNITIES

Tropical Wildlife Conservation in Equatorial Guinea, Africa Arcadia University 2005 Fall Semester

The Center for Education Abroad, in conjunction with the Universidad Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial (UNGE), offers a unique opportunity to study tropical biodiversity conservation in Equatorial Guinea on the island of Bioko. Bioko Island is one of the world's primate biodiversity hot spots, and possesses one of the best turtle nesting beaches in Africa. As home to one of Africa's greatest concentration of endangered primates and with ecosystems ranging from black sand beaches, mangrove and lowland rain forest to alpine shrub lands at more than 10,000 feet above sea level, Bioko Island is an ideal setting for students interested in becoming actively involved in field biology and conservation.

Through intensive academic coursework and extensive field study, the program aims to cultivate an appreciation for tropical ecosystems and their preservation as part of the development and economic growth of Equatorial Guinea, an emerging, Spanish-speaking African country with newfound oil wealth. Throughout the program, students will have an opportunity to interact with expert faculty who are internationally recognized experts in endangered primates, and the economic parameters of their conservation. Courses are available in Biology, Economics, Education, Statistics, History, and Spanish Language.

Throughout the program, in addition to studying with other students from the US, you will be studying side-by-side with students from UNGE. Program cost is \$9,990. Fee includes tuition, housing, orientation, health and accident insurance, and provision for an Arcadia University transcript. Grants are available to participating students for international airfare. Qualifications: All majors are welcome to apply. Because of the challenges of living in a developing country and the program's intensive fieldwork and academic studies, students must have strong interest in biodiversity conservation, as well as possess emotional maturity, intellectual curiosity, cultural tolerance and an ability to make independent decisions. Additionally, before they

arrive in Equatorial Guinea, students must have completed one year of college-level Spanish (or an equivalent advanced placement) or have fluency in French (the other official language of Equatorial Guinea). All participants will receive a travel grant for international airfare. **Term of Appointment:** early September to mid-December 2005 **Application Deadline:** mid-June 2005. Late applications considered.

Further program details can be found at: www.arcadia.edu/cea/africa
Contact Information: Julia Levy, Arcadia University, levy@arcadia.edu
Toll-free 866-927-2234 fax: 215-572-2174

Field Course in Costa Rica Association for Conservation of the Tropics

DANTA (a non-profit conservation organization) and El Zota Biological Field Station are offering a field course in Primate Behavior and Conservation from July 17, 2005 through August 13, 2005 in Costa Rica, Central America.

Students in the primate course learn methods of studying animal behavior and wildlife census as well as ecological methods for assessing forest structure and resource availability for primates. During the latter half of the course students plan, conduct and present research in an independent project on one of three primate species at the El Zota Biological Field Station: spider monkeys, howlers or capuchins. Students can arrange to earn from 4-6 university credits for the course.

Course costs are \$1400 and include tuition, room and board, all within country transportation and a significant portion of the field trip. The course fee does not include airfare to and from Costa Rica. **Qualifications:** Undergraduates, graduate students and professionals with a strong interest in primatology are encouraged to apply. Support provided for internship/volunteer positions (travel, meals, lodging): All travel to and from the field station after students arrive in San Jose, Costa Rica, and all meals and lodging at El Zota Biological Field Station are provided. **Term of Appointment:** July 17, 2005 - August 13, 2005 **Application Deadline:** June 15, 2005 **Contact Information:** Kimberly Dingess, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405 USA **E-mail address:** kdingess@indiana.edu

Primate & Ecology Field School in Kenya Conducted by Rutgers University and the National Museums of Kenya

This field school will give participants the opportunity to experience the diverse habitats of Kenya, and to gain understanding about biodiversity by using primate field studies as the entry point. Participants will be exposed to specific conservation problems and emerging innovative solutions that are contextually and culturally different than any they will find elsewhere.

The curriculum will comprise lectures, readings, and discussions on important concepts in primatology and conservation biology. We will review important notions in primate behavioral ecology, and learn about primate behavior and ecological data collection. The core of the field school will be training and practice of field methods.

Participants will learn how to census primates, study social behavior and habitat use, practice animal identification, time budget analysis via scan and focal animal sampling, and how to measure habitat use. In order to expose the participants to methods used to study primates found in different habitat types, the field school will be conducted at two ecologically different sites. A forest ecosystem in the Tana River Primate National Reserve (TRPNR) at the coast, and a savanna ecosystem at Segera ranch in northern Kenya.

TRPNR is a forest reserve established in 1976 measuring 167 km² in area. It is the only reserve in the world dedicated solely to conservation of primates. There are eight non-human primate species in the reserve; the Tana River red colobus, crested mangabey and syke's monkey, baboons and vervet monkeys, and three prosimians, the lesser, greater and Garnet's galagos. Both the red colobus and crested mangabey are endemic to the area and are ranked among the world's top 25 most endangered primate species. The forests contain high diversity of other species of rare animals and plants, and are designated as a global biodiversity hotspot. Three indigenous groups of people live within the vicinity of the reserve.

EDUCATION AND FIELD OPPORTUNITIES

Segera Ranch is a 45,000 hectare private reserve located 35 km northwest of picturesque Mount Kenya. It is predominantly a woodland savanna habitat, but it also has riverine and open savanna habitats.

It too has a high diversity of animal species. There are three species of free-living diurnal primates, patas and vervet monkeys, baboons, and one prosimian, the lesser galago. The ranch also contains a diversity of larger

mammals including lion, leopard, elephant, numerous antelope and more than 200 species of birds. To learn more, please visit <http://primate.rutgers.edu/>

MEETINGS

2005 - Meetings, Lectures & Workshops

For further information log onto Primate Info Net: <http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/news/calendar/>

APRIL 2005

IX SIMPOSIO DE ANTROPOLOGÍA FÍSICA

Date: April 4, 2005 - April 8, 2005
Location: Universidad de La Habana
Email: montane05@fbio.uh.cu
Date: April 4, 2005 - April 8, 2005
Location: Universidad de La Habana,
Cuba Email: montane05@fbio.uh.cu

74th AAPA ANNUAL MEETING

Date: April 4, 2005 - April 10, 2005
Location: Milwaukee, WI
Registration: <http://www.physanth.org/annmeet/> Deadline March 23, 2005
Contact: Trudy R. Turner, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI, Tel: (414) 974-0817, Fax: (414) 229-5848, Email: trudy@uwm.edu
<http://www.physanth.org/annmeet/>

TURNKEY 2005

Date: April 7, 2005 - April 8, 2005
Location: San Diego, CA Sponsor: Animal Lab News & A2C2 Magazine
Contact: M. Williams, Email: mwilliams@animallab.com Web site: <http://www.animallab.com/turnkey/>

2005 ANIMAL BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT ALLIANCE (ABMA) CONFERENCE

Date: April 10, 2005 - April 15, 2005
Location: Houston, Texas - Renaissance Houston Hotel Greenway Plaza
Sponsor: The Houston Zoo, Inc.
Registration: Member \$215, Non Member \$250, late fee is fee + \$25
Contact: Rickey Kinley, 1st Vice President, Email: Rickey.Kinley@cincinnati-zoo.org Web site: <https://www.membersolutions.net/organization/abma/home.asp>

THE GROSS MORBID ANATOMY OF DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Date: April 11, 2005 - April 15, 2005
Location: Washington, DC Sponsor:

C.L. Davis DVM Foundation / Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Contact: Dr. Bruce Williams, Email: williamsb@afip.osd.mil Web site: <http://www.afip.org/CLDavis/CLDavis.meetings.htm>

WORKSHOP & SYMPOSIUM ON LABORATORY ANIMAL DISEASES

Date: April 20, 2005 - April 23, 2005
Location: Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
Sponsor: Midwest Div. of The Charles Louis Davis, D.V.M. Foundation in Co-sponsorship with The Biologic Resources Laboratory (BRL) of The University of Illinois at Chicago
Registration: \$50 - \$250 Contact: James E. Artwohl, D.V.M. - Program Director, The Charles Louis Davis Foundation, 6245 Formoor Lane, Gurnee, IL, Tel: 847-367-4359, Fax: 847-247-1869, Email: jeart@uic.edu

CL DAVIS, DVM FOUNDATION 22ND ANNUAL WEST COAST SUBDIVISION MEETING

Date: April 21, 2005 - April 22, 2005
Location: Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove, CA
Registration: \$45-\$210 Registration: Deadline February 22, 2005
Contact: Dr. Dimitry M. Danilenko, Genentech, Inc., Department of Pathology, One DNA Way; MS 72B, South San Francisco, CA, Tel: 650-225-2672, Email: ddanilen@gene.com Web site: <http://www.afip.org/CLDavis/CLDavis.meetings.htm#asilomar>

MAY 2005

ASSOCIAZIONE PRIMATOLOGICA ITALIANA XVII CONGRESS

Date: May 16, 2005 - May 18, 2005
Location: PALERMO - ITALY Contact: Prof. Luca Sineo, Email: llsineo@unipa.it Web site: <http://www.unipv.it/webbio/api/api.htm>

CALLITRICHID BEHAVIORAL HUSBANDRY AND MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Date: May 21, 2005 - May 22, 2005
Location: National Zoo and National Aquarium in Baltimore Contact: Michelle Farmerie, Tel: 412.365.2385, Email: mickelbergj@si.edu Web site: <http://nationalzoo.si.edu/ConservationAndScience/EndangeredSpecies/GLTProgram/CallitrichidWorkshop/default.cfm>

JUNE 2005

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

Date: June 7, 2005 - June 8, 2005
Location: Greenbelt, MD Sponsor: The USDA's Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC) Contact: The USDA's Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC), Email: awic@nal.usda.gov Web site: <http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/awicworkshop/awicworkshops.htm>

SOCIETY FOR BEHAVIORAL NEUROENDOCRINOLOGY

Date: June 22-25, 2005 Location: University of Texas at Austin Campus
Web site: <http://www.psy.utexas.edu/psy/sbn2005/sbn2005.html>

July 2005 - 19th ANNUAL MEETING - SOCIETY FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY

Date: July 15, 2005 - July 19, 2005
Location: Universidade de Brasília, Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro, Brasília - DF - Brazil Sponsor: Zoology Department of the Universidade de Brasília (UnB) 2005
Contact: Zoology Department, Departamento de Zoologia, IB, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, DF, Brasil, Tel: 70.910-900, Fax: + 55 61 307-3366, Email: -scb2005@unb.br Web site: <http://www.scb2005.unb.br/index.htm>

MEETINGS

IX INTERNATIONAL MAMMALOGICAL CONGRESS

Date: July 31, 2005 - August 5, 2005
 Location: Sapporo, Japan Sponsor: Science Council of Japan and Mammalogical Society of Japan
 Registration: Around ¥30,000-42,000
 Contact: Science Council of Japan, Email: mammal2005@hokkaido-ies.go.jp Web site: <http://www.imc9.jp>

AUGUST 2005 CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION FOR PRIMATOLOGY

Date: August 9, 2005 - August 12, 2005
 Location: Goettingen (Germany)
 Contact: Peter Kappeler, Abbott Soziobiologie & anthropology, German Primatenzentrum, Waiter way 4, Goettingen, Germany, Email: EFP@dpz.gwdg.de

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS' 28th ANNUAL MEETING

Date: August 17, 2005 - August 20, 2005 Location: Benson Hotel, Portland, Oregon, Sponsor: Oregon National Primate Research Center, Contact: Dr. Kris Coleman, Email: colemank@ohsu.edu

5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN BEHAVIOR RESEARCH

Date: August 30, 2005 - September 2, 2005 Location: Wageningen, The Netherlands <http://www.noldus.com/mb2005/program/index.html>
 Abstract:Deadline December 1, 2004
 Contact: Prof. Dr. Louise E.M. Vet, Conference Secretariat, P.O. Box 268, 6700 AG Wageningen, Netherlands, Tel: +31-317-497677, Fax: +31-317-424496, Email: mb2005@noldus.nl
 Web site: <http://www.noldus.com/mb2005>

SEPTEMBER 2005 23RD ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON NONHUMAN PRIMATE MODELS FOR AIDS

Date: September 21, 2005 - September 24, 2005 Location: Hilton Portland & Executive Tower, Portland, Oregon
 Sponsor: NIH/NCRR, Oregon Health & Science University and Oregon National Primate Research Center
 Contact: Lori Boshears, Conference Coordinator, Oregon National Primate Research Center, 505 NW 185th Avenue, Beaverton, OR, Tel: 503-533-2400, Fax: 503-418-2719, Email: NHPM2005@ohsu.edu Web site: <http://www.ohsu.edu/NHPM2005>

SIXTH MEETING OF THE ASOCIACIÓN PRIMATOLÓGICA ESPAÑOLA

Date: September 27, 2005 - September 30, 2005, Location: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain, Sponsor: Asociación Primatológica Española (A.P.E.), Focus: "Child Ethology", "Conservation", "Great Apes and Humans: Similarities and Differences", and "Tool Use" Registration: 60-130, before July 1st; 75-150 after July 1st
 Abstract: Deadline July 1, 2005
 Contact: Dr. Fernando Colmenares, Dra. María Victoria Hernández-Lloreda, Email: colmenares@psi.ucm.es, ape@psi.ucm.es Web site: <http://www.ucm.es/info/ape05/>

OCTOBER 2005 MEETING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

Date: October 26, 2005 - October 27, 2005 Location: Greenbelt, MD Sponsor: The USDA's Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC)
 Contact: The USDA's Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC), Email: awic@nal.usda.gov Web site: <http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/awicworkshops/awicworkshops.htm>

PRIMATE JOBS

<http://www.primate.wisc.edu/wprc/jobs.html>

Primate-Jobs is an Internet job listing service available through Primate Info Net, an international primate information clearinghouse supported by the National Primate Research Centers. Through Primate-Jobs, you can search for available positions at Primate Centers and other institutions under the following headings: Professional; Post-doctoral; Animal care/laboratory tech positions; Field positions; Educational programs, internships, field courses; Volunteer, and Other.

PROFESSIONAL

- Manager of Operations — Southwest National Primate Research Center

- Primate Clinical Veterinarian — Alpha Genesis, Inc.
- Senior Clinical Veterinarian — SNBL USA, LTD.
- Clinical Veterinarian — Massachusetts General Hospital
 - Research Veterinarian — University of Pittsburgh
- Attending Veterinarian and Assistant Veterinarian — Magee-Womens Research Institute
- Research Specialist — Wisconsin National Primate Research Center
- Research Specialist — Wisconsin National Primate Research Center
- Scientific Support Staff — Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research
- Scientific Support Staff — Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research

POST-DOCTORAL

- Post Doc - DVM — Alpha Genesis, Inc.
- Postdoctoral Research Associate — CNRS-France

ANIMAL CARE/LABORATORY TECH POSITIONS

- Staff Research Associate — University of California, Davis
- Colony Manager — Chimp Haven, Inc.
- Veterinary Technician — Charles River Laboratories, Sierra Division
- Research Specialist — Yerkes Primate Research Center
- Professional, Biologoy — Allergan
- Technician Infusion Technology, Surgery & Telemetry — Huntingdon Life Sciences

PRIMATE JOBS

- Research Assistant/data Technician — Dept. of Biology , Duke University
- Veterinary Research Technician — Alpha Genesis, Inc.
- Research Associate — MPI Research
- Laboratory Technologist — Callitrichid Research Center
- Animal Care & Supervisors — SoBran, Inc.
- Census Technician — Alpha Genesis, Inc.
- Animal Care Technician — ALPHA GENESIS, INC.
- Animal Behavioral Management Specialist — Yerkes National Primate Research Center
- Animal Caretaker II — GSU Language Research Center
- Assistant Animal Technician — UC Davis California National Primate Research Center
- Research Assistant — Thomas Jefferson University
- Veterinary Technician — Huntingdon Life Sciences
- Research Assistant/Lab Tech — Wake Forest University School of Medicine
- Associate Operations Manager — Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Emory University
- Research Specialist/Pathology & Laboratory Medicine — Wisconsin National Primate Research Center
- Research Coordinator II — Georgia State University Language Center
- Animal Facilities Supervisor — Medical College of Georgia
- Husbandry Supervisor — Washington National Primate Research Center
- Research Assistant/Lab Manager — Duke University—Psychology Dept—Brannon Lab
- Primate Behavior Research Assistant — UCLA
- Chimpanzee Care Giver — Wildlife WayStation
- Medical Research Technician — Tulane National Primate Research Center of Tulane University

FIELD POSITIONS

- Field Assistant — Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
- Field Assistant — Max-Planck-Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
- Field Assistant — Columbia University - Peru
- Field Assistant — Friends of the Colobus Trust
- Volunteer Field Assistant — Columbia University - Kenya

- Field Assistant — Max-Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
- Volunteer field assistant wanted (Kenya) — Kakamega Monkey Project (Columbia University)
- Field assistant for titi monkey research in Peru — Columbia University
- Field Assistant — University of California, Berkeley
- Masters or PhD project — Wildlife Care Center of Belize
- Coordinator Projet Lesio-Louna — The John Aspinall Foundation
- Administrator Projet Lesio-Louna — The John Aspinall Foundation
- Vet PPG-Congo — The John Aspinall Foundation
- Field Assistant — Sue Boinski
- Field Assistant — Zoological Society of San Diego
- Field Assistant, monogamy in Neotropical Primates — New York University and Zoological Society of San Diego

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, INTERNSHIPS, FIELD COURSES

- Intern Caregiver — Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary
- Environmental Enrichment Intern — Alpha Genesis, Inc.
- New World Primate Caregiver/Office Assistant Internship — Pacific Primate Sanctuary
- Research Intern — Zoo Atlanta
- PFA Chimpanzee Behavioral Research Internship — Primate Foundation of Arizona
- Intern Caregiver — Jungle Friends Primate San
- MSc in Primate Conservation—Oxford Brookes University
- Intern Caregiver — Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary
- Summer Apprentice — Chimpanzee & Human Communication Institute
- Golden Lion Tamarin Free Range Program Intern — Smithsonian National Zoological Park
- Environmental Enrichment Internship — Wildlife Waystation

VOLUNTEER

- Primate Keeper — Gibbon Conservation Center (GCC), Alan Mootnick, Director

- New World Primate (Marmosets, Tamarins, Capuchin)Caretaker/Office Assistant — Pacific Primate Sanctuary, Inc.
- Long and short term Volunteers — The Monkey Sanctuary
- Volunteer Field Research Assistant — Baboons of the Cape Peninsula
- Voluntary Conservation Work — Sumatran Orangutan Society
- Voluntary Conservation Work — Sumatran Orangutan Society and Volunteers and Interns for Balinese Education (VIBE)
- Assistant Manager — Pandrillus
- Howler monkey rehabilitation and research — Wildlife Care Center of Belize
- Research Assistant — MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology
- Volunteer — AAP, Sanctuary for Exotic Animals
- Work with orangutans in Sumatra — Global Vision International
- Rehabilitation Centre Volunteer — CERCOPAN
- Research assistant — Department of Psychology, St Mary's College
- Chimpanzee Volunteer for Enrichment Study — Earthwatch International
- Volunteer with Sri Lankan Macaques — Earthwatch International
- Lemur observation Volunteer — Earthwatch International
- Nurturing and care for orphaned baboons — C.A.R.E.
- Volunteers — Tacugama Chimpanzee Sactuary
- Volunteers — Volunteer for the HELP
- Volunteer — Kalaweit
- Gorilla Field Assistant and Mangabey Field Assistant — Dzanga-Sangha Project
- Veterinarian, Primate Rehabilitation — CERCOPAN
- Research Coordinator - Yellow Baboon and Vervet Monkey Release Programme — Munda Wanga Environmental Park
- Wildlife Care — Wildlife Care Center of Belize

OTHER

- Volunteer to work with Baboons — Global Vision International

PRIMATE JOBS

OTHER CONTINUED

- Volunteer with the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund — Global Vision International
- Work in a Vervet Monkey Sanctuary in South Africa — Global Vision International
- Volunteer Work with Orangutans in Sumatra — Global Vision International
- Behavior Technician — SoBran Incorporated
- Part-time administrative/conservation work in NORWICH — Sumatran Orangutan Society

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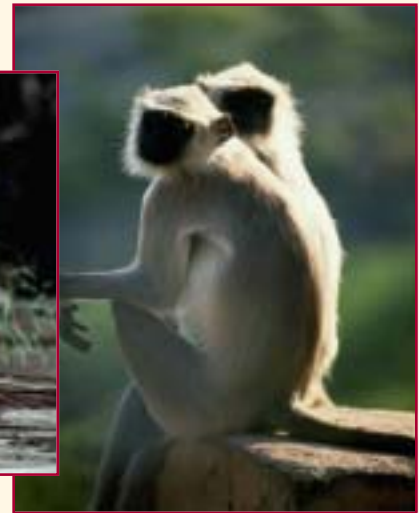


The WPRC Library & Information Service, in partnership with the University of Wisconsin-Madison General Library Service and the Library Technology Group, is happy to announce the release of the upgraded PrimateLit database. The database has been migrated to the newest version of the SiteSearch software making it possible for users to download citations to EndNote, Procite and other citation management programs.

When you save your search result, you will have the option of exporting your citations in a variety of formats depending on the target software. Instructions for exporting citations are available through the "Using this Site" page. We hope this latest improvement in functionality will prove to be a valuable feature of the PrimateLit database. We welcome your feedback on this new feature.

Send your comments to library@primate.wisc.edu.
 PrimateLit can be found at <http://primatelit.library.wisc.edu>.

LOOK FOR US AT ASP 2005 in Portland!!



NEW PRIMATE DISCOVERED IN INDIA

With dwindling forests and more than a billion people, India may seem an unlikely place to discover new species. Yet scientists surveying remote forests along the country's northeastern border with China have stumbled upon a new species of monkey: the Arunachal macaque or *Macaca munzala*. A paper describing *M. munzala* will appear in the August 2005 issue of the *International Journal of Primatology*.—PALLAVA BAGLA



Evan Zucker, Ph.D.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

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