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# Primates

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Monkeys, Apes, and Other Primates

Can You See a Chimpanzee?

The Natural History of Primates

Primate Ethology

New World Primates

A Hand-book to the Primates

The Language of Chimpanzees and Other Primates

Tree of Origin

Introduction to the Primates

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Comparative Vertebrate Cognition

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*Primates*

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## **JULIAN FRIDA**

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Monkeys, Apes, and Other Primates OUP Oxford

Combining personal stories of motivation with new research this book offers a holistic picture of primate conservation in the Anthropocene.

*Can You See a Chimpanzee?* Springer Science & Business Media  
How did we become the linguistic, cultured, and hugely successful apes that we are? Our closest relatives--the other mentally complex and socially skilled primates--offer tantalizing clues. In *Tree of Origin* nine of the world's top primate experts read these clues and compose the most extensive picture to date

of what the behavior of monkeys and apes can tell us about our own evolution as a species. It has been nearly fifteen years since a single volume addressed the issue of human evolution from a primate perspective, and in that time we have witnessed explosive growth in research on the subject. *Tree of Origin* gives us the latest news about bonobos, the make love not war apes who behave so dramatically unlike chimpanzees. We learn about the tool traditions and social customs that set each ape community apart. We see how DNA analysis is revolutionizing our understanding of paternity, intergroup migration, and reproductive success. And we confront intriguing discoveries about primate hunting behavior, politics, cognition, diet, and the evolution of language and intelligence that challenge claims of human uniqueness in new and subtle ways. *Tree of Origin*

provides the clearest glimpse yet of the apelike ancestor who left the forest and began the long journey toward modern humanity.

**The Natural History of Primates** University of Chicago Press  
The New World primates have radiated widely in tropical America, evolving a variety of adaptations to cope with different ways of life. This comparative survey examines many species. Some are highly specialized in unique ways; others have paralleled the lemurs of Madagascar or the monkeys and apes of Africa and Asia. The author's emphasis is on natural history, behavior, and ecology. Topics include geographical distributions, habitat preferences, territorial arrangements, activity rhythms, feeding techniques, defense mechanisms, and competition and cooperation among individuals of the same species. Much of the material is new, based on recent research in the field. Social reactions and organizations, and communication systems, are discussed in order to consider their implications for the evolution of primates in general and the development of languages and intelligence. Originally published in 1976. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**Primate Ethology** Routledge

Since 1950, there has been a sharp increase in interest among

comparative anatomists, physiologists, biochemists, ecologists, and behavioral scientists in research on non-human primates. Recent advances in the study of genetics, evolution, and human prehistory have focused scientific attention on man's close relatives, the apes and monkeys. At the same time, the value of the naturalistic field study as a research tool and an adjunct to laboratory study has been increasingly recognized. This book brings together for the first time eight classic naturalistic field studies of non-human primates that have long been out of print. Because these pioneer investigations in primatology have been unavailable, contemporary scientists have undertaken research into many naturalistic behavior characteristics originally observed and described by the author in the 1930's and 1940's. His basic monographs on the howler monkeys of Panama, the gibbons of Thailand, the orangutans of Sumatra, and other monkey colonies are included, as well as discussions of the significance of the results of his research for human behavioral adaptations. These important monographs, with new introductions and conclusions by the author, will not only be of extreme interest to psychologists, zoologists, ecologists, anthropologists, and other life scientists but will also help to advance the scientific productivity of current field investigations.

New World Primates Princeton University Press

A unique reconstruction of the paleobiology of fossil non-human primates and their key role in inferring evolutionary processes on earth.

*A Hand-book to the Primates* Springer Science & Business Media

This conference represents the first time in my life when I felt it was a misfortune, rather than a major cause of my happiness,

that I do conservation work in New Guinea. Yes, it is true that New Guinea is a fascinating microcosm, it has fascinating birds and people, and it has large expanses of undisturbed rainforest. In the course of my work there, helping the Indonesian government and World Wildlife Fund set up a comprehensive national park system, I have been able to study animals in areas without any human population. But New Guinea has one serious drawback: it has no primates, except for humans. Thus, I come to this conference on primate conservation as an underprivileged and emotionally deprived observer, rather than as an involved participant. Nevertheless, it is easy for anyone to become interested in primate conservation. The public cares about primates. More specifically, to state things more realistically, many people care some of the time about some primates. Primates are rivaled only by birds, pandas, and the big cats in their public appeal. For some other groups of animals, the best we can say is that few people care about them, infrequently. For most groups of animals, no one cares about them, ever.

**The Language of Chimpanzees and Other Primates** PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Introduces some of the primate family, their physiology and habits.

Tree of Origin University of Chicago Press

Jim Ottaviani returns with an action-packed account of the three greatest primatologists of the last century: Jane Goodall, Dian Fossey, and Biruté Galdikas. These three ground-breaking researchers were all students of the great Louis Leakey, and each made profound contributions to primatology—and to our own understanding of ourselves. Tackling Goodall, Fossey, and

Galdikas in turn, and covering the highlights of their respective careers, *Primates* is an accessible, entertaining, and informative look at the field of primatology and at the lives of three of the most remarkable women scientists of the twentieth century. Thanks to the charming and inviting illustrations by Maris Wicks, this is a nonfiction graphic novel with broad appeal.

**Introduction to the Primates** Penn State University Press

This volume covers aspects of ecology, behavior, genetics, taxonomy, 'cultural' patterns, hunting by non-human primates, physiology, dietary chemistry, and ecotourism, in several major clades of primates from galagos and pottos, through cercopithecoids, to hominoids.

**Primate Anatomy** University of Chicago Press

*Primate Anatomy* synthesizes the taxonomy, anatomy, physiology, and genomics of extant primates, including humans. It takes a holistic approach to describing primate skeletal, muscular, and organ structure and function. This book provides the tools to understanding the fundamentals and state of the science of primatology. Now in its fourth edition, this work introduces its audience to the history and objectives of the field of primatology. It enumerates and profiles extant primates before delving into detailed descriptions of primate skulls, brains, teeth, skeletons, musculature, organs, blood groups, reproduction, and development. The book highlights recent advances in primate genomics, including new genera and species assignments, and concludes with a glance at the future of the field. Written by longtime expert Friderun Ankel-Simons, the fourth edition of *Primate Anatomy* effectively introduces complex biological concepts in a manner accessible to all readers. This book serves

as an excellent reference for technical and non-technical audiences, including primatologists, anatomists, paleontologists, anthropologists, conservationists, and naturalists. Offers holistic coverage of the anatomy and physiology of extant primates Highlights taxonomic developments since the publication of the third edition of *Primate Anatomy*, including new genera and species assignments Introduces primate genomics and gender issues among primates Provides instructive and comprehensive review tables Includes many unique, novel, and easily understandable illustrations

*Primates* John Wiley & Sons

Indonesia possesses the second largest primate population in the world, with over 33 different primate species. Although Brazil possesses more primate species, Indonesia outranks it in terms of its diversity of primates, ranging from prosimians (slow lorises and tarsiers), to a multitude of Old World Monkey species (macaques, langurs, proboscis monkeys) to lesser apes (siamangs, gibbons) and great apes (orangutans). The primates of Indonesia are distributed throughout the archipelago. Partly in response to the number of primates distributed throughout the Indonesian archipelago, Indonesia is classified as the home of two biodiversity hotspots (Wallacea and Sundaland). In order to be classified as a hotspot, an area must have a large proportion of endemic species coupled with a high degree of threat including having lost more than 70% of its original habitat. Two areas within Indonesia meet these criteria. The tremendous diversity of primates in Indonesia, in conjunction with the conservation issues facing the primates of this region, created a need for this volume.

**Primates of the World** Elsevier

This primate field guide can be used to refer to information on each species, or it can be used to find which species exist on each island, as shown at the back of the book. A list of primates in Indonesia is provided with local, English, and scientific names. Once the name is identified the user can go to the description of the genus and species. Also given is the conservation status of each species except for the most recently described, whose status is not yet known. The information on each species' natural history, behavior, ecology, and where to see it in parks and/or forested areas outside parks is included. Field Guide to the Primates of Indonesia primate drawings are by Stephen Nash and photographs were donated by many of the author's friends from Indonesia and abroad.

*Primates* Cambridge University Press

These original contributions on the evolution of primates and the techniques for studying the subject cover an enormous range of material and incorporate the work of specialists from many different fields, showing the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach to problems of primate morphology and phylogeny. Collectively, they demonstrate the concerns and methods of leading contemporary workers in this and related fields. Each contributor shows his way of attacking fundamental problems of evolutionary primatology.

**Comparative Vertebrate Cognition** Rowman & Littlefield

Introduction : The study of primate behaviour / Desmond Morris -- The facial displays of the catarrhine monkeys and apes / J.A.R.A.M. Van Hooff -- Socio-sexual signals and their intra-specific imitation among primates / Wolfgang Wickler -- Allogrooming in primates : a review / John Sparks -- Play behaviour in higher

primates : a review / Caroline Loizos -- Variability in the social organization of primates / T.E. Rowell -- Comparative aspects of communication in New World primates / M. Moynihan -- The effect of social companions on mother-infant relations in rhesus monkeys / R.A. Hinde and Y. Spencer-Booth -- Mother-offspring relationships in free-ranging chimpanzees / Jane Van Lawick-Goodall -- An ethological study of some aspects of social behaviour of children in nursery school / N.G. Blurton Jones.

Primate Conservation Biology University of Washington Press

The hand commonly is considered to have exerted great influence on the evolution of typically human characteristics, like upright posture, stereoscopic vision, «manipulative» handling of parts of the environment. The German term «Begreifen», which is commonly used for the understanding of complex relationships in a generalised, abstract sense, always implies the original meaning of seizing objects with the aid of the hands. The hands are also of greatest importance for the survival of the other, non-human primates. Hands are absolutely essential for locomotion in an arboreal habitat, and the intake of food is dependant on the use of the hands as well: primates very rarely take in food directly with their mouths, in the vast majority of cases they seize food items with their hands. Even drinking is often performed by dipping the hand into the water and licking the drops from hand and forearm. An organ of such importance will very probably be «adapted» to its «function». This statement is made so often, that any further considerations seem superfluous. Nobody doubts, that the hands of primates are highly adaptive organs, the general form and internal structure of which are closely related to the necessities of life. However, if one tries to

go beyond this general statement, he finds himself confronted with several problems: First of all, a point which W. GUTMANN has emphasized repeatedly: according to the results obtained by genetics, the first thing to appear is the mutated character.

**Hands of Primates** Springer Science & Business Media

The first and still the only book focused exclusively on juvenile primates, this collection presents original research covering all the major divisions of primates, from prosimians to humans. Contributors explore the evolutionary history of the juvenile stage in primates, differences in behavior between juvenile males and females, how juvenile behaviors act both to prepare juveniles for adulthood and to help them survive the juvenile stage, how juveniles learn about and participate in social conflict and dominance relationships, and the similarities and differences between development of juvenile human and nonhuman primates. This edition includes a new foreword and bibliography prepared by the editors. Contributors: Filippo Aureli, Bernard Chapais, Marina Cords, Carolyn M. Crockett, Frans B. M. de Waal, Carolyn Pope Edwards, Robert Fagen, Carole Gauthier, Paul H. Harvey, Charlotte K. Hemelrijk, Loek A. M. Herremans, Julia A. Horrocks, Wayne Hunte, Charles H. Janson, Nicholas Blurton Jones, Katharine Milton, Leanne T. Nash, Timothy G. O'Brien, Mark D. Pagel, Theresa R. Pope, Anne E. Pusey, Lal Singh Rajpurohit, John G. Robinson, Thelma Rowell, Daniel I. Rubenstein, Volker Sommer, Elisabeth H. M. Sterck, Karen B. Strier, Carel P. van Schaik, Maria A. van Noordwijk, David P. Watts, and Carol M. Worthman.

*Social Behaviour in Primates* Transaction Publishers

Enth.: Most papers presented in a symposium on Nov. 19, 1988

at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Phoenix, Ariz.

Handbook of Primate Husbandry and Welfare Springer

The Cat learns about primates—from marmoset monkeys to silverback gorillas—in this latest addition to the Cat in the Hat's Learning Library series! Traveling in his open-air Chimpmobile, the Cat takes Nick and Sally to Africa, Asia, and Madagascar, where they meet a barrel full of "monkeys," including mandrills, marmosets, gorillas, gibbons, gallagos, tarsiers, tamarin, pottos, bonobos—you name it! Along the way they learn the basic characteristics of primates (among them hands that can grasp and forward-facing eyes); how to tell the difference between an ape and a monkey (most monkeys have tails; apes don't); and most amazingly—that people are primates, too! Fans of the hit PBS Kids show *The Cat in the Hat Knows a Lot About That!* (which is based on the Cat in the Hat's Learning Library) will go bananas over this latest addition to the series!

*All the World's Primates* Springer Science & Business Media

From the snub-nosed monkeys of China to the mountain gorillas of central Africa, our closest nonhuman relatives are in critical danger worldwide. A recent report, for example, warns that nearly 20 percent of the world's primates may go extinct within the next ten or twenty years. In this book Guy Cowlshaw and Robin Dunbar integrate cutting-edge theoretical advances with practical management priorities to give scientists and policymakers the tools they need to help keep these species from disappearing forever. *Primate Conservation Biology* begins with

detailed overviews of the diversity, life history, ecology, and behavior of primates and the ways these factors influence primate abundance and distribution. Cowlshaw and Dunbar then discuss the factors that put primates at the greatest risk of extinction, especially habitat disturbance and hunting. The remaining chapters present a comprehensive review of conservation strategies and management practices, highlighting the key issues that must be addressed to protect primates for the future.

Juvenile Primates Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC

In 2001, first reports of the human draft genome were published. Since then, genomes of many other organisms have been sequenced, including several primate species: the chimpanzee, rhesus macaque, gorilla, orangutan, gibbon, baboon, marmoset, tarsier, galago, lemur, and more recently Neanderthals. In a new era of "post-genome biology", scientists now have the vast amount of information revealed by genome research to confront one of the most challenging, fundamental questions in primatology and anthropology: What makes us human? This volume comprises a collection of articles on a variety of topics relevant to primate genomes, including evolution, human origins, genome structure, chromosome genomics, and bioinformatics. The book covers the cutting-edge research in molecular primatology and provides great insights into the functional diversity of primates. This valuable collection will benefit researchers and students, including primatologists, anthropologists, molecular biologists, evolutionary biologists, and animal behaviorists.