

are absent or very weak in *G. udzungwensis*. Another distinguishing feature is the hind foot of *G. udzungwensis*, which is larger than that of *G. granti* (Table 1). The skull measurements of ZD.95.251 and M.707 show greatest similarity to *G. granti*, from which

Individual hairs are grey at the base, buffy-brown towards the tip, with a very dark tip. Ventrums: Yellowish-buff (mainly anterior). Individual hairs are grey at the base with buff tips. Dorsal colour grades into ventral without any demarcation. Face: Broad white

Table 3. Results of an analysis of variance of two advertisement call parameters for *G. granti* (G.g.), *G. udzungwensis* (G.u.) and *G. rondoensis* (G.r.).

Parameter	Species	Sample size	Mean (ms)	F	P
Unit interval	G.g./G.u.	41 / 181	548.2 / 284.4	353.98	<0.001 ***
	G.u./G.r.	181 / 310	284.4 / 200.9	140.55	<0.001 ***
	G.r./G.g.	310 / 41	200.9 / 548.2	471.98	<0.001 ***
Unit length	G.g./G.u.	53 / 196	413.4 / 220.0	240.41	<0.001 ***
	G.u./G.r.	196 / 345	220.0 / 386.0	485.08	<0.001 ***
	G.r./G.g.	345 / 53	386.0 / 413.4	2.72	<0.100 ns

G. udzungwensis is easily distinguished on distribution, pelage, anatomical and behavioural features. The vocal profile, especially advertisement calls, are extremely different between these species (Honess, 1996).

Species' Characteristics

Vocalisations: The vocal profile and structure of the advertisement call (double unit rolling call; Fig. 1) of *G. udzungwensis* differ from all other known galago species (Bearder *et al.*, 1995). The most meaningful comparison of advertisement calls, to obtain equivalent measurements, is between those with similar structures. An analysis of variance was carried out to discriminate between the three most similar species: *G. granti*, *G. udzungwensis* and *G. rondoensis* (Table 3).

Penile Morphology: *G. udzungwensis* differs in its penile morphology from *G. rondoensis*, *G. granti* and all other species for which penile morphology has been noted (Fig. 2) (Honess, 1996).

Pelage (Honess, 1996): Dorsum: Grey-brown.

stripe extends from the base of the rhinarium to just posterior to the eyes. No distinct eye-rings. Yellowish-buff cheeks. Orangy-buff extends on the throat, underside of the head. Tail: Greyish-brown, darker distally (the last third). Of uniform thickness with fur sparse enough to see through to the skin.

Cranial dimensions: see Table 2.

The Rondo Galago

Species: *Galagoides rondoensis* Honess, 1997. 1997 *Galagoides rondoensis* Honess, in Kingdon, *The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals*, p.106.

This species is named after Rondo Forest Reserve, the type locality.

Taxonomic note: The name *Galagoides demidoff rondoensis* appears in Rowe (1996), where it is a *nomen nudum*. Rowe (1996) does not provide a description; the name was mistakenly referenced to Groves (1989), which does not contain a description, or even the name,

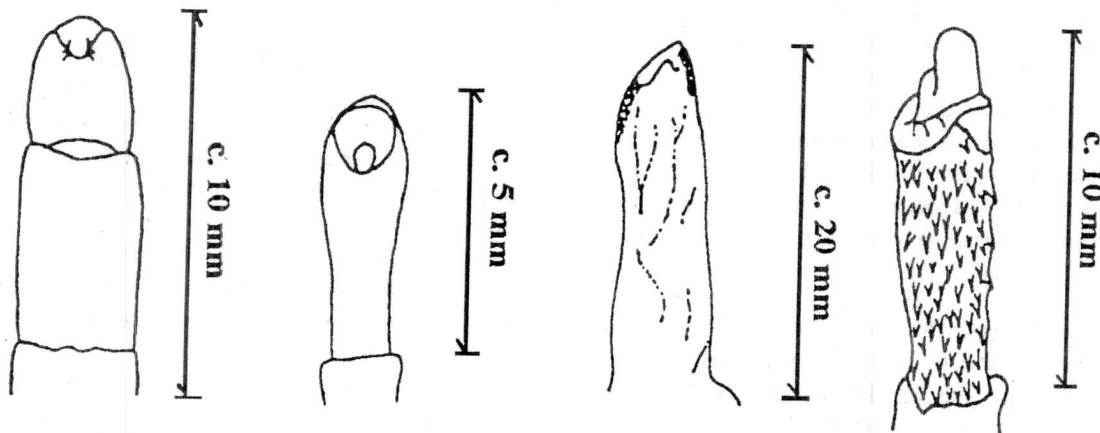


Figure 2. Comparison of penile morphology of four species of galagos (left to right): *Galagoides udzungwensis*, *G. rondoensis*, *G. granti* and *G. demidoff*.

of this taxon.

Galagoides rondoensis is clearly congeneric with *G. demidoff* to which species the late R.W. Hayman ascribed them on NHM labels (P.D. Jenkins, in litt.).

Five specimens (ZD.1954.746–749 and ZD.1964.1970) of this species exist in the Natural History Museum, London. The presence of adult dentition (and in one case, two foetuses), rule them out as infants or juveniles of larger animals. The nominated holotype was chosen as it is from Rondo where considerable behavioural data have been collected.

Holotype: Adult female No. ZD.1964.1970 (skin and skull); Natural History Museum, London.

Type locality: Rondo Forest Reserve, Lindi District, Lindi Region, Tanzania (10°07'S, 39°23'E).

Distribution: Known from two forest reserves in Lindi District: Rondo (as above) and Litipo (10°02'S, 39°29'E) and Ziwani (10°20'S, 40°18'E) in Mtwara District, Mtwara Region, Tanzania (Honest, 1996).

Diagnosis: This galago is remarkable for its small size being, on average, both shorter (head-body length) and less heavy than *G. demidoff*, which was the smallest known galago (Nash *et al.*, 1989). The dorsal pelage of *G. rondoensis* is a mid-brown in contrast to that of *G. demidoff* which is rufous to reddish-brown (Nash *et al.*, 1989). The tail is noticeably different from *G. demidoff*, being bottle-brush shaped (last third being more bushy).

Species Characteristics:

Vocalisations: The vocal profile of *G. rondoensis* is distinct from that of any other galago species (Honest, 1996). The structure of the advertisement call (single unit rolling call) is illustrated by the oscillogram in Fig. 1. The results of an analysis of variance in two parameters of the advertisement call of *G. rondoensis* and two other species is shown in Table 3. All comparisons show a significant difference, except that of unit length between *G. granti* and *G. rondoensis*, which belies the considerable difference in the structure of their advertisement calls. When the number of subunits per unit of the advertisement call is examined it is found that *G. granti* shows a pattern of continual increase from start to finish, whereas *G. rondoensis* shows no pattern of change (Honest, 1996).

Penile Morphology: The penises of the similar-sized *G. rondoensis* and *G. demidoff* are considerably different in shape (Fig. 2), although the occurrence of spines may not be valuable in this comparison as the *G. rondoensis* examined was not fully mature.

It is clear from the calls and penile morphology that *G. rondoensis* is conspecific with neither *G. demidoff*, nor any other species (see Figs. 1 & 2). There is only one

other small galago in south-eastern Tanzania, *G. granti*. *G. rondoensis* and *G. granti* are sympatric at Rondo (Honest, 1996). The advertisement call of *G. rondoensis* is most similar to *G. udzungwensis*, but significant differences exist between them in calls, body size and other morphological differences (*e.g.*, penile morphology and tail shape) which justify their taxonomic separation.

Pelage: Dorsum: Uniform mid-brown, with grey underfur. Ventrums: Much paler than the dorsum being a pale yellow with grey underfur. Deeper yellow under the chin and on the underside of the neck. Face: As dorsum. Whitish nasal stripe present. No obvious eye-rings. Tail: As dorsum but with a rufous wash.

Cranial Dimensions (Honest, 1996): see Table 2.

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- the report were quoted in the review:
- “The bonobo is extremely vulnerable in its present state and urgent actions are necessary to prevent the species from becoming critically endangered or extinct in the near future.”
- “The wild population may already number less than 5000.”
- The estimate of “less than 5000” was based on four errors in the authors’ sources:
- Kano (1992) tentatively, but incorrectly, supposed that the range of the pygmy chimpanzee neither crossed the Lomami River nor reached the Lualaba River.
 - He also incorrectly assumed that the species was extinct or nearly extinct in its entire southern range.
 - He estimated the area of the geographical range inhabited by these apes to be 135,000 km² but his map shows an area of 144,000 km² (*i.e.*, without the Lomela–Lualaba area and without the southern range).
 - Thompson-Handler *et al.* mistook an obvious typographical error in Kano (1984, p.42) as fact and consequently reduced Kano’s (1984, 1992) population estimate from approximately 50,000 to about 5,000 individuals.
- Correcting these four errors, while maintaining Kano’s estimate of the average population density at 0.4 pygmy chimpanzees/km², yields a total population estimate of roughly 100,000 individuals. This figure is, however, arbitrary because the available data for population density vary among study areas from zero (*i.e.*, extinct?) or very sparse, to 4.0/km². For further documentation see Kortlandt (1995).
- A field survey covering all types of habitat in the entire geographical range, as well as the supply of ape meat at local markets, is badly needed, rather than nearly all efforts and funding continuing to be concentrated on behavioural and diet research.
- This discussion illustrates the widespread tendency among conservation-minded colleagues to over-emphasise worrying data while giving little attention to reassuring information. Professional conservationists should assess their priorities on the basis of reliable information.

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NOTES

THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF *PAN PANISCUS*

In *African Primates* 1(2), p. 56, the *Action Plan for Pan paniscus* (Thompson-Handler *et al.*, 1995) was reviewed. The following contentious statements from

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- Kano, T. 1984. Distribution of pygmy chimpanzees (*Pan paniscus*) in the Central Zaire Basin. *Folia Primatologica* 43: 36–52.
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habitats and conservation of the pygmy chimpanzee (*Pan paniscus*): An ecological perspective. *Primate Conservation* 16: 21–36.

Thompson-Handler, N., R.K. Malenky & G.E. Reinartz. 1995. (eds.) *Action Plan for Pan paniscus: Report on Free-ranging Populations and Proposals for their Preservation*. Zoological Society of Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CHIMPANZEE PAN TROGLODYTES NEST-MAKING BEHAVIOUR IN GUINEA AND UGANDA

Barnett *et al.* (1996) quote a report by Gippoliti & Dell’Omo (1996) stating that nesting by chimpanzees in the crowns of oil palms *Eleais guineensis* “has never before been observed in any chimpanzee population studied so far”. This is not so. Several cases of such nesting in western Guinea were observed by me in 1965 and by de Bournonville in 1966 (de Bournonville 1967, pp. 1197, 1201–1203, and 1257). These are documented in the photo archives of both observers (at my address). This behaviour was also observed in the Semliki forest, Uganda, Haddow (1958, p. 19), in Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda (Schaller pers.comm. in Goodall, 1968), and in Gombe Stream National Park (Goodall, 1968, pp. 194–95). There is a figure illustrating construction of palm tree nests by chimpanzees in Goodall (1968, p. 198.).

Nests in the crowns of palm trees apparently occur only in those sparsely wooded savannah areas where comfortable (*i.e.*, less prickly) sleeping opportunities in other tree species within reasonable distance seem to be rare or absent (my observation). They could be seen regularly, though locally, around the roads from Conakry to Boké, Kindia and Forecariah where mango groves, banana plantations and oil palms provided abundant food. Particularly worrying is that Barnett *et al.* report only one observation of nesting in palm trees in southern Guinea. Does this mean that the apes have almost disappeared along the main roads? We badly need regular wide ranging chimpanzee surveys such as those of de Bournonville. Hopefully Rebecca Ham’s forthcoming report will provide information.

Palm crowns used as beds should not be confused with palm crowns showing signs that, on an earlier occasion, the tips of budding leaves have been eaten by chimpanzees. Such palms can be distinguished because their half grown and fully grown leaves look as if their ends have been trimmed with a giant pair of scissors, and because they have not been folded inwards. Searching for such trees is the easiest and fastest way to determine whether chimpanzees occur in an area: the signs can even be seen while driving a car. However, the absence of such signs does not necessarily mean that the apes are absent.

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THE SANJE MANGABEY *CERCOCEBUS GALERITUS SANJEI*

Introduction

The existence of mangabeys in the Udzungwa Mountains of southern Tanzania was made known by Homewood and Rodgers (1981), who dubbed it the Sanje mangabey (after a waterfall in the Mwanihana Forest Reserve) and referred to it as a probable new subspecies of *Cercocebus galeritus*. They did not give it a scientific name, stating reasonably that “Its status must remain in doubt until suitable type material becomes available”. They gave a description of its external features, based largely on observations of a captive juvenile male (now living at the Mount Meru Game Sanctuary), and reported on its distribution, ecology and conservation status.

Subsequent Bibliographic History

The Sanje mangabey naturally achieved a number of mentions in the conservation literature. Taxonomically, it was treated with great circumspection: Homewood and Rodgers had discovered it, and ethically they should have “first refusal” as far as naming was concerned. But when a new taxon remains unnamed for so long, accidents are bound to happen. Imperceptibly “Sanje mangabey” became *Cercocebus galeritus sanjei*, and all that remained was for some author inadvertently to make the name formally available in zoological nomenclature by associating it with a description or a bibliographic reference to one (Groves, 1996).

A scientific name, to be usable, has to be “Available”. This means that it has to have been published properly, including “accompanied by some indication purporting to define the taxon which it denotes, or a bibliographic

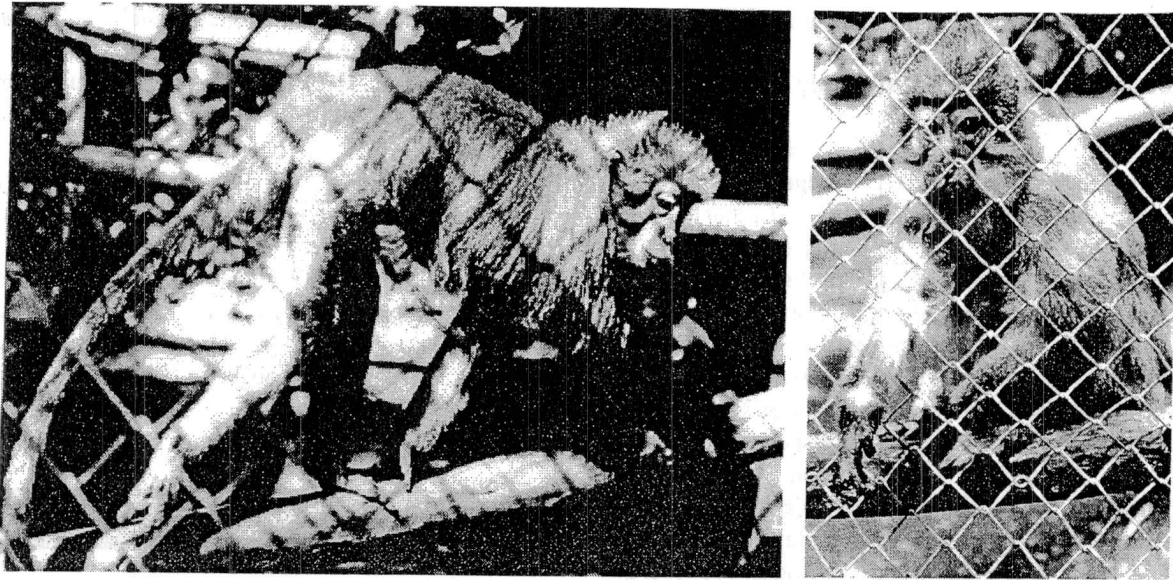


Figure 1. Captive Sanje mangabey *Cercocebus galeritus sanjei* at the Mount Meru Game Sanctuary, Arusha, Tanzania. Photos by Tom Butynski.

reference to such an indication" (Art. 13a, *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, 3rd ed., 1985). "Available" is not the same as "valid". A valid name is one that denotes a valid taxon (species, subspecies, or whatever). A name may be perfectly available—have been described in accordance with the *Code*—but, according to latest authority, not valid.

Mittermeier (1986) was one of the authors who used the name *Cercocebus galeritus sanjei*, but he appears to have been the first to use it in conjunction with a bibliographic reference to a description (to the only one thus far published, namely Homewood and Rodgers, 1981). So, quite unintentionally, he has made a scientific name for the Tanzanian mangabey available, and the

Table 1. Characters of the *Cercocebus galeritus* group (from Groves, 1978).

	<i>agilis</i>	<i>chrysogaster</i>	<i>galeritus</i>
Colour, dorsum	brown-olive; darker on median dorsal zone	more reddish	yellowish
Hair bands	two pairs/hair; heavier speckling on foreparts	three pairs/hair	one pair/hair
Nape speckling	as dorsum	as dorsum	absent
Limbs	as dorsum	as dorsum	greyish
Extremities	very dark brown	slightly blackened	dark grey-brown
Tail	banded at root only; dark above, light below	banded at root only	light grey, weakly banded
Colour, underside	very light fawn	red-gold	yellowish-white
Crown speckling	heavy	heavy	weakly expressed
Position of whorl	behind forehead (absent 5/68 skins)	usually absent in adult	immediately behind forehead
Form or whorl	radiating	-	parting
Hairs of whorl	short, upright behind, some pointing forward	-	very long, dark, flat on crown, none points forward
Colour of face	black	black	black
Colour of eyelids	only slightly lighter	only slightly lighter	only slightly lighter
Skull length (mm) male	127–137 (28)	129–134 (9)	122 (1)
Skull length (mm) female	102–120 (16)	105, 109 (2)	106, 107 (2)

author and date of the name *sanjei* is Mittermeier, 1986.

Status of the Sanjei Mangabey

Is *sanjei* a valid taxon and, if so, at what level—species or subspecies? Homewood and Rodgers (1981), still the only published description, make it clear that the Sanje mangabey belongs to the genus *Cercocebus* (not *Lophocebus*, which they did not then recognise as a separate genus, but which is now more widely accepted as distinct), and within that genus to the group of taxa including *galeritus*, *agilis* and *chrysogaster*. Groves (1978) argued that *Cercocebus agilis* (including *chrysogaster* as a subspecies) is a species restricted to Central Africa and is distinct from the Tana River mangabey, *Cercocebus galeritus galeritus*. The taxa of the *galeritus* group differ as per Table 1.

According to Homewood and Rodgers (1981), the Sanje mangabey is “smoky fawn brown” becoming creamy on the underside and dark brown on the extremities and upperside of the tail; this appears to resemble *agilis* more than other taxa. Individual hairs, however, have a single pair of bands, and in this it resembles *galeritus*. The whorl appears to resemble that of *agilis* in its position, in its heavy speckling, and in the disposition of the hairs radiating from it (see their Fig. 1), except that in lateral view the hairs are seen to be elongated, though less than in *galeritus* (p. 50). Quite different from any of the group is the pale facial skin; but the eyelids are white as in *galeritus*.

Evidently the relationship between *agilis*, *galeritus* and *sanjei* is a somewhat triangular one. Each of the three shows characteristic diagnostic features, and there is no doubt that under a Phylogenetic Species Concept each would rank as a full species. Given the purely hypothetical nature of any argument that “they might interbreed were their ranges to meet”, full species status for each of the three would seem to be the most satisfactory solution. Whether *chrysogaster* can continue to be squeezed into *C. agilis* as a subspecies is problematic; perhaps to rank it as a fourth species of mangabey would be the most satisfactory solution, returning to the 30 yr old schema for mangabey taxonomy that Dobroruka and Badalec (1966) proposed.

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NEWS



NEW OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY (IPS)

The new Council for the International Primatological Society (IPS) is as follows:

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- Secretary General—Dr Dorothy Frigaszy, Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA, Tel: 1-706-542-3036, Fax: 1-706-542-3275, E-mail: cmspsy37@uga.cc.uga.edu
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- Vice President for Conservation—Dr Ernesto Rodriguez-Luna, Instituto de Neuroetología, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz 91000, Mexico, Tel: 52-28-12-57-48, Fax: 52-28-17-65-39 or 52-28-12-57-46, E-mail: saraguarat@speedy.coacade.uv.mx
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NEW OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

The new council of the American Society of Primatologists (ASP) is as follows:

- President—Dr Melinda Novak, Department of Psychology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, USA, Tel: 1-413-545-0167, Fax: 413-545-0996, E-mail: mnovak@psych.umass.edu
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- Past President: Dr Joe Erwin, Department of Primate Ecology, Diagon Corporation, 9600 Medical Center Drive, Rockville, MD 20850, USA, Tel: 1-301-251-2801, Fax: 1-301-251-1260, E-mail: joemerwin@aol.com

[source: *Neotropical Primates*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1996]

FROM THE IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, ASP



Thank you, ASP members, for all you have done during the past 2 years to increase knowledge and understanding of primates, to promote primate conservation, and to advance the scientific study of primates. As members of ASP we are all pledged to support these fundamental purposes of the Society. We are indebted to Dr John Hearn and the staff of the University of Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center (publicly funded through the National Institutes of Health) for the outstanding International Congress of Primatology they hosted. The scientific programme was exceptionally good, and I was especially pleased to see the range of topics addressed by the plenary speakers. This impressed on me once again how essential such breadth is to the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary field of primatology. Sometimes I worry that medical primatologists may not be sufficiently aware of studies of primate behaviour and ecology in natural settings, or that field primatologists may not be adequately informed regarding neurobiological or endocrinological studies conducted with captive primates in laboratories or zoos,

but I am encouraged by the number of reports of integrative interdisciplinary scientific projects, whether they were conducted in laboratories, breeding colonies, zoological parks, or on wild or free-ranging primates. Let us hope that those who are committed to science in the service of conservation, care, health, and fundamental knowledge will continue to prevail over those who exhibit prejudice against primatology and primatologists, and who essentially advocate ignorance over understanding. We are all committed to the humane treatment of primates and many of us work continually to improve research methods in ways that progressively amplify the range of research that can be conducted humanely. Our new ASP President, Dr Melinda Novak, is a leader in furthering this commitment to high quality research and care. I hope all who attended the IPS/ASP Congress were inspired, as I was, to increase cooperation and collaboration and the dynamic expansion of comparative primate biology.

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[source: *ASP Bulletin*, Vol. 20, No. 3, 1996]

ASP CONSERVATION AWARDS



The 1996 Conservation Awards of the American Society of Primatologists (ASP) were announced during its XIXth Conference held in conjunction with the XVIth Congress of the International Primatological Society in Madison, Wisconsin, USA, 11–16 August, 1996. Sixteen subscriptions to the *American Journal of Primatology* were continued for individuals in habitat countries where primate literature is scarce. Nine small grants were funded including three for projects in Africa: (1) MaLinda Henry of Miami University for “Inter-Specific Competition for Food Resources between *Pan paniscus* and *Homo sapiens* in the Lomako Forest of Zaire”; (2) W. Scott McGraw of SUNY Stony Brook for “A Survey of Endangered Primates in Eastern Ivory Coast”; and (3) Richard Nisbett of the University of Oklahoma for “Continuation of Radio Broadcasts in Support of the Society for the Conservation of Nature in Liberia”.

The ASP Senior Biology and Conservation Award (US\$ 500 honorarium) went to Alexander Peal, Head, Division of Wildlife and National Parks, Liberia, for his devoted efforts over two decades, and under difficult circumstances, to establish and maintain wildlife parks and reserves in his homeland, and for his contributions to primate research and protection. This award is one of

ASP's highest honours and recognises an individual's contributions over many years to promote primate conservation through direct action or the advancement of biological knowledge or well-being of primates. No more than one such award is given per year and in some years there has been no recipient. The ASP pointed to Mr. Peal's leadership in wildlife management and conservation, international collaboration with conservation NGOs and researchers, and his role in the establishment of the 505 mi² Sapo National Park, an area of wilderness rainforest which is home to chimpanzees and numerous other African primate species. In conferring the award, ASP officers commended Peal for persevering through difficult times in war-torn Liberia and single-handedly building both the infrastructure and ethic for the preservation of Liberian wildlife. Nominators pointed out Peal as "the individual in West Africa above whom no one could be placed with respect to the overall advancement of primate conservation."

NEW SSC CHAIRMAN

On 31 October 1996, Dr Simon Stuart, Head, SSC Programme sent the following note to members of the species Survival Commission (SSC):

"At the meeting of the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Montreal, 13–23 October 1996, Dr George Rabb retired as Chair of the SSC after 7.5 years in the post. Dr David Brackett, Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service, was elected as the new Chair of the SSC.

The SSC staff offer George a heartfelt thank you for all his vision, wisdom and leadership, and we wish him the very very best for the future. We also welcome David Brackett in his new position, and very much look forward to working closely with him during the years to come."

On 1 November 1996, Dr Ian R. Swingland wrote:

"Dear Simon and fellow members,

I would also like to add my personal appreciation to those sentiments about George Rabb. He was a fine and creative SSC Chairman who moved the Commission forward in an imaginative way, consolidating its successes and minimising the mediocre.

As a retired founding Specialist Group Chairman I know I speak for all my colleagues at the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) when I wish George well and his successor every success."

PRIMATE SPECIALIST GROUP TRIENNIAL REPORT (1994–1996)

The IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (PSG) has had a very successful triennium, during which it consolidated the reorganisation that began in 1992, started a new publication series, and saw a substantial increase in fund-raising success. Some of the highlights of the past three years are briefly summarised here.

First of all, the group now numbers some 250 individuals from more than 30 countries. These are divided into four major geographic regions representing the principal areas in which nonhuman primates live: the Neotropical region, Africa, Asia, and Madagascar. Given the large size and many activities of the group, the decision was reached to undertake substantial decentralisation during a meeting of the group at the International Primatological Society Congress in Strasbourg, August 1992. This restructuring has been underway for the past 4 years, and is now almost complete, with Vice-Chairs and regional newsletters in place in each region. Dr Anthony Rylands from Brazil and Dr Ernesto Rodriguez-Luna of Mexico are Co-Chairs of the Neotropical Section, Dr Ardith Eudey chairs the Asian Section, Dr Thomas Butynski of Zoo Atlanta (and based in Nairobi) chairs the African Section, each producing newsletters of their respective regions. Dr Jorg Ganzhorn of the German Primate Centre, has taken over the editing of the newsletter for the Madagascar Section, *Lemur News*, and is considering taking over the Vice-Chair position of this section as well. Publication of *Asian Primates* has been underway since 1991, *Neotropical Primates* and *Lemur News* began in 1993, and *African Primates* was inaugurated in 1995.

In addition, after serious consideration of the role of our journal, *Primate Conservation*, which had been backlogged for several years, we decided that there was a continued role for this publication, and it was subsequently brought up to date with the production of three full issues in August 1996. Editing of the journal has now been turned over to Dr Anthony Rylands.

The fourth of our PSG Action Plans was also produced during this period, this one being the updated version of the *African Primate Action Plan*. The first *African Primate Action Plan*, published in 1986, was the first of the SSC Action Plans in their modern form. Dr John Oates wrote the original plan and prepared the updated 1996 version as well. A draft of a second action plan, *Mesoamerican Primates*, has been completed and should be published shortly. It has been prepared by Ernesto Rodriguez-Luna, Liliana Cortos Ortiz, Russell Mittermeier and Anthony Rylands.

With support from Conservation International, we have also launched a new Tropical Field Guide Series, the first few of which will be dedicated to primates. The first volume, *Lemurs of Madagascar*, has already

appeared, and other volumes are in preparation for primates of the Guianas, the Atlantic forest of eastern Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Vietnam, with an additional volume on marmosets and tamarins. The purpose of these books is to summarise available information in a ready-to-use format, with a particular eye towards ecotourism, the idea being to stimulate a tradition of life-listing and primate-watching comparable to that for birds.

The PSG also participated in the analysis of all primate species using the new Red List criteria, published in the *1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals* (see *Neotropical Primates*, 3 (suppl.), 1995). The results of this analysis indicated that 95 out of 275 primate species fall into the critical, endangered or vulnerable categories. This is almost certainly an underestimate, given the fact that many animals were in the data-deficient category, and as information becomes available, are likely to be added to the threatened list. Furthermore, the PSG undertook an analysis of primate status at the most basic taxon level (subspecies), since it rapidly became obvious that the species level was not adequate for fully understanding the conservation situation of the Order Primates. This analysis indicated that of the approximately 620 taxa of primates, fully 35 are in the critical category, 70 in the endangered category, and another 101 in the vulnerable category. Of particular concern are the 35 critically endangered taxa which are literally on the verge of extinction. Although the Order Primates is the only large Order of mammals that has not lost a single taxon in this century, a record of which we are particularly proud, we may not be so fortunate in the next century. Indeed, it is possible that one subspecies, Miss Waldron's red colobus *Procolobus badius waldroni* from Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, may already have gone extinct. Clearly these critical primate taxa need very special attention from the primate conservation community.

The PSG also organised a two-day symposium at the recent Congress of International Primatological Society, held in Madison, Wisconsin, in August, 1996 (see *African Primates* 2(1): 37–39). This was the largest meeting of primatologists in history (1,200 participants), and our symposium attracted a large audience. Its principal objectives were to provide a retrospective of what had been accomplished in primate conservation over the past two decades (particularly the activities of the PSG and Conservation Breeding Specialist Group—CBSG), and also a look at the future, focusing on the critically endangered. More than 35 scientists gave presentations in the symposium and there were more than 300 participants in this event, which also included a closing round table looking at possibilities for action in the 21st Century. One of the conclusions was that we might consider an *Action Plan for the Critically Endangered*, to guide at least one portion of our activities over the next few years. Several areas of

particular concern emerged, especially Vietnam, which has a large number of critical and endangered species, most of which are receiving little or no attention. Brazil, Madagascar, Indonesia, China and parts of West Africa emerged as major priorities once again, to no one's surprise. The issue of the bushmeat trade in Central Africa and its impact on primates was also raised and is clearly a major issue in primate conservation with which we will have to deal in the future (see *African Primates* 2(1): 31–34.).

At this meeting, we also announced the appointment of Anthony Rylands as Deputy Chairman of the PSG, replacing William Konstant who had served in that position for almost a decade.

Finally, we are pleased to announce the creation of two new foundations devoted specifically and exclusively to primate conservation. The first of these, the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation, will provide several hundred thousand dollars per year for priority primate conservation projects. It is named after the late Margot Marsh, a great supporter and friend of conservation during her lifetime (see *African Primates* 2(1): 39–40). PSG Chair, Russell Mittermeier, serves as President of this new foundation. The other, Primate Conservation Inc., is headed by PSG member Noel Rowe, and will provide several tens of thousands of dollars for selected primate conservation projects (see *African Primates* 1(1): 28–29). We look forward to continued growth during the next triennium, and to accompanying and participating in further efforts to maintain the diversity of the Order Primates.

Russell Mittermeier

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FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), based in Mexico, was established in 1993 to promote management of the world's forests that is "environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable". It is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation composed of environmental institutions, foresters, timber traders, indigenous peoples' organisations, community forest groups, and certification organisations from 28 countries. Currently there are at least 123 members. The main task of the FSC is to ensure that claims that timber products come from well-managed forests are based on adherence by forestry operators to strict FSC principles and criteria.



The trademark of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) indicates that the wood used to make the product comes from a forest which has been independently evaluated as being well-managed according to strict environmental, social and economic standards.

STAMP OF APPROVAL FOR FOREST CERTIFICATION SCHEME

To counter the threat of commercial timber exploitation to forests, an independent international certification scheme under the control of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) was recently established that will assist consumers in selecting timber derived from well-managed sources. The FSC has taken on the responsibility for evaluating whether timber products come from forestry operations according to FSC's own strict criteria of forest management; FSC will accredit

and monitor certifiers of timber products, who will then be subject to a 12-month probationary period.

The FSC's criteria apply to all types of forests and are designed to allow flexibility in their application through the development of national and regional standards which fit local ecological, social and economic circumstances. Products that have been certified according to criteria will be stamped with the FSC trademark. Four certifying organisations have been sanctioned by the FSC so far: two in the UK and two in the USA. A further two, one in Costa Rica and one in Brazil, have initiated the process of accreditation. Twenty-seven forestry operations have been certified worldwide.

Procedures to enhance the growing market for certified forest products are presently underway in a number of countries. In Britain, a WWF initiative has brought together over 70 companies with an estimated annual trade of US \$4 billion. Many of these companies have committed to phase out by the year 2000 any wood products that cannot be traced back to an FSC-approved, independently certified forest. A similar WWF initiative in Belgium has united more than 50 timber importing and retailing companies, making up more than half of the supply of sawn timber in that country. This group has pledged to bring independently certified timber into the Belgian market by 1 January 1997. In Sweden, a set of standards for independent certification based on FSC principles is being developed by a formal working group that includes representatives from the timber industry, manufacturers, indigenous peoples' groups, and non-governmental organisations. Similar FSC-standard consultations have taken place in Finland where an FSC seminar, involving WWF national organisations in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, will be held in October.

Major stockholders in other timber producing and exporting countries like Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, South Africa, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, have shown substantial interest in the FSC certification scheme and some of them are already in the process of developing a national set of standards for timber certification.

[source: *TRAFFIC Bulletin*, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1996]

FSC APPROVAL OF LOGGING OF PRIMARY FOREST IN GABON

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), an accrediting organisation established to help ensure the protection of the world's remaining primary forests, has given approval—in violation of its fundamental standards—

for the logging of primary forest in Gabon.

A French logging company (with its German holding company) plans to log on over 2,000 km² of primary forest in the Lopé Reserve in Gabon. This action has received approval by an FSC accrediting organisation. This unprecedented action will grant a green light not only to destruction of habitat for countless creatures, but it means that gorillas and chimpanzees in a supposedly protected area will be exploited in the commercial bushmeat trade—the inevitable result of foreign logging concession operations in Africa.

The Rainforest Action Network (<http://www.ran.org/>) has a special alert on this crisis (http://www.ran.org/info_center/aa/aa131.html) and a feedback form to register disapproval with FSC's US representative.

You can also write directly, expressing your concern, to:

Ms Jamison Ervin
Forest Stewardship Council
RD 1, Box 182
Waterbury, VT 05676, USA

It is also recommended that you contact your government's representatives and alert them of your thoughts on this matter.

A lesson here is that we cannot rely on the fox to guard the chicken coop. Industry "watchdog" groups exist primarily to prevent the imposition of regulations from government institutions. The seal of approval from FSC has just been devalued to next-to-nothing. We need to develop an independent organisation that can praise or shame governments (African, European and American) and foreign multinational corporations. Karl Ammann has talked of an organisation that might do for environmental performance what Amnesty International does for Human Rights—keep bad behaviour in the spotlight, rate countries on their performance on endangered species conservation and sustainable agriculture, *etc.*

Michael Sierchio, E-mail: kudzu@dnai.com

[source: *Primate-Talk*, 4 October 1997]

GABON RAINFOREST GETS NEW LEASE ON LIFE

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) has decided that the Leroy-Gabon logging operations do not deserve to be certified and that the certification "should be withdrawn immediately". In addition, the FSC has taken a number of steps to keep this from happening anywhere else and to ensure that the certification company working

in Africa cannot make similar mistakes again. The FSC has put a six-month moratorium "on all new certificates for forest management operations that involve timber harvesting in primary (old growth) forests".

This is a mixed victory—it does not mean that there will not be logging, just that the plywood produced will not carry a "Green Seal" of approval. The FSC's initial response to the criticism was that it was unwarranted. In other words, a very minor point in our favour, but an example of what noisy and persistent advocacy can do.

Michael Sierchio, E-mail: kudzu@dnai.com

[source: *Primate-Talk*, 4 November 1997]

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON FORESTS

The Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) held its third session in September 1996 in Geneva. Delegates undertook substantive discussions on eleven programme elements: National forest and land-use plans underlying causes of deforestation, traditional forest-related knowledge, ecosystems affected by desertification and pollution, needs of countries with low forest cover, financial assistance and technology transfer, forest assessment valuation of forest benefits, criteria and indicators, trade and the environment, and international organisations and multilateral institutions. They also initiated discussions on legal mechanisms.

The objective of IPF-3 was to produce a document containing elements to be considered for inclusion in the Panel's final report to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). Delegates did not engage in negotiations or drafting of the elements at IPF-3, but made comments and proposed amendments to be negotiated at IPF-4. While some regard IPF-3 as a success in that it provided an opportunity for a meaningful exchange of views on the issues, others expressed disappointment at the Panel's inability to reach the negotiating stage on any of the programme elements and noted that this task may prove daunting during IPF-4.

A brief analysis of IPF-3

Many arrived at IPF-3 anticipating that the Panel would reach the negotiating stage on at least some of the less divisive programme elements. Their hopes died when the session concluded with the adoption of a report that simply notes delegations stated views on the issues. The reasons behind the Panel's apparent lack of action

are diverse: The vastness of the agenda, which comprised twelve separate programme elements; the time needed to consolidate regional groups' positions; delays stemming from the availability of documents in languages other than English; the amount of time the Panel devoted to modifying its programme of work for the session, rather than discussing programme elements. IPF-3 left the distinct impression that delegates had much to say and barely enough time in which to say it, let alone negotiate.

Nonetheless, the most positive product of IPF-3 was a thorough airing of views, providing an opportunity for the presentation of many innovative ideas and creative suggestions from delegates, intergovernmental agencies and NGOs. Delegates were quick to note that the IPF and related intersessional initiatives have sparked a renewed interest in forests at the national level and helped increase the momentum of the international dialogue on forests.

National forest programmes (NFPs)

NFPs, a new idea for many delegations, proved problematic for countries that fear impingement on private property rights. Difficulties over national control of forests were witnessed in the process of formulating a "Consumer Statement" on achieving sustainable forest management (SFM) by the year 2000 during the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) 1994 negotiations. There the phrase "national" forests was inserted specifically to limit the commitment made to encompass only forests under direct national government control, which for some countries comprises only a small percentage of the total forest cover. Private ownership of forest land is also problematic for public participation: one country called for language specifying that increasing public participation in decision-making for SFM only applies to public forests.

It is ironic that some countries calling for recognition of a country's "unique circumstances" push developing countries, through their aid programmes, toward more private land ownership and less state control. This may ultimately undermine the ability of countries that now have the "unique circumstance" of national control over forests to be able to formulate FFPs and maintain a holistic approach into the future.

Valuation

Valuation of forest benefits appears to be a sensitive issue both for countries with strong interests in protecting private property rights and those with interests in ensuring full capture of the economic benefits of their forests. This was exemplified by the fact that several delegations expressed concern regarding the Secretary-General's report, many claiming some non-timber related elements of this issue are outside the mandate of the CSD and

more appropriate for consideration by the Convention on Biological Diversity or the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Countries interested in protecting property rights could well view valuation as an economic impediment to conducting "business as usual." Countries rich in forest resources, however, may fear being exploited by other countries. A common sentiment on the issue did emerge during the discussions. Virtually all countries were in agreement that additional methodologies should be developed and tested.

Trade and environment

Trade and environment relating to forest products, and certification in particular, continue to generate interesting debate. Many developing country producers remain concerned that certification will be used as a trade barrier, and disagreement remains as to whether harmonisation or country certification should be promoted at this stage. However, delegates from all camps seem more open to exploring transparent, participatory and non-discriminatory certification as a tool to make trade and environment mutually supportive. The IPF has brought together the often divergent interests of developing and developed countries, and industry and environmental NGOs to conduct substantive discussions on certification. Where other fora under which this issue has been discussed have been less transparent and participatory, this open and iterated dialogue has been unfolding at the same time that certification has been maturing as a practicable tool in the marketplace. These two developments have contributed to forging consensus on the usefulness of certification as a tool to promote SFM.

Forest convention

Discussions on a possible convention or other legally-binding instrument finally emerged from backstage onto the UN floor at IPF-3, but met with mixed reviews. UNCED produced the Forest Principles but no legally-binding agreement. Some observers applauded the several delegations that favoured a forest convention. Other delegations offered more cautious support, but welcomed the opportunity to continue discussions on the topic. Two major timber-producing countries, however, were solidly against any form of legally-binding agreement at the present time.

Some observers questioned whether IPF-3 discussions on a possible forest convention would stall the Panel's momentum on other issues. One observer noted that the number of delegations favouring a code of conduct for private companies provided a good indication of future support. Others cautioned that a convention may be a placebo rather than a panacea for the problems facing forests. They expressed concern

that the motivation for many delegations springs from fear of lost markets rather than lost forests. While lack of support from all timber producers effectively eliminates the possibility of immediate initiation of a convention, many observers will be watching closely as the issue moves to centre stage at IPF-4.

NGO participation

NGOs today have achieved an unprecedented level of participation in UN fora. The participation of NGOs in the IPF has continued to push the limits of official UN rules on participation. During IPF-3, NGOs were permitted not only to make interventions on the floor during official negotiations, but also to make direct comments on the texts and on other delegations' proposals. NGO comments were even incorporated into the revised draft negotiating texts alongside government proposals, to which many delegations objected. As the IPF moves closer to negotiating text, it is possible that NGOs may not have the high degree of latitude that they have been given thus far. While the IPF's expansion of UN rules on NGO participation is welcomed by many as much-needed and long overdue, some feel that NGOs should not engage in such negotiations because they do not represent a known constituency and, therefore, their accountability may be in question.

While the degree to which NGOs will be able to participate in IPF-4 remains to be seen, their participation in this forum has provided invaluable contributions to a broad consensus-building process on forest issues and has blazed the trail for NGOs to make similar inroads in other policy-making fora.

Toward IPF-4

Considering the state of affairs after IPF-3, it becomes clear that both the Bureau and the delegates have their work cut out for them during the intersessional period, if IPF-4 is to be a success. Several issues will require attention, not the least of which is the present state of the document emanating from IPF-3. Heavily bracketed and annotated text will remain alive until IPF-4 to allow the Secretariat to distil the broad range of views and incorporate the findings of intersessional activities. The resulting document to be used for negotiation should be produced by the Secretariat in a timely fashion, to allow sufficient time for translation. The report's timely translation could effect not only the speed with which delegates are able to digest and discuss the document, but also attitudes toward the process in general. Some observers wonder, in the light of the onerous work load and the truncated time available, whether the IPF will be able to produce any substantive recommendations for the CSD.

GLOBAL FOREST POLICY PROJECT

The Global Forest Policy Project (GFPP) was founded in 1992 as a united effort of the National Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, and Friends of the Earth-US. From their individual headquarters and regional offices in the United States, and additional offices in Canada (Sierra Club) and Japan (NWF), these three NGOs collectively represent active chapters and affiliates throughout the US and Canada, and more than four million members and supporters around the world. Their histories encompass more than a century of citizen-based environmental advocacy. The GFPP advises its three sponsoring organisations on international forest policy matters, helps develop their formal policies and positions, and jointly represents them in multilateral policy arenas around the world.

The GFPP has been most active to date in the Intergovernmental Working Group on Forests, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Forest Stewardship Council, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and its Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, the "Montreal" Process to develop Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for sustainable forest management, and the International Standards Organization, with additional focus on the policies of the US Government, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the "Helsinki" C&I process, and the multilateral development banks.

Goals

The GFPP seeks to influence and improve international forest policy and its implementation in order to help:

- Reduce the rate of deforestation
- Expand the protection of important forest areas
- Implement sustainable management of all the world's forests

Methods

The GFPP works to achieve these goals by:

- Being an active and prominent player in the global forest policy debate, and in key policy-making arenas, and educating and influencing the participants and institutions involved
- Promoting fundamental principles of sustainable forest management, innovative ideas, and alternative approaches
- Strengthening the role and capacity of NGOs and other traditionally under-represented stakeholders

Policy principles

In pursuing its goal, the GFPP promotes the incorporation of the following fundamental principles in policy debates, instruments, institutions and programmes:

- Stringent definitions of sustainability, and adherence to basic principles of ecology.

- Protection of the full range of biological diversity, representative ecosystems and habitats, and unique areas; and recovery of degraded forest lands.
- Evaluation of the environmental impacts of activities that may affect forests prior to their initiation, monitoring of such activities once they begin, and corrective action as necessary.
- Full assessment of the economic and non-economic values of all forest resources and services, including the costs and benefits of their misuse vs their sustainable management.
- Continuous assessment and monitoring at all levels, of the state of forest resources.
- Addressing the underlying causes of deforestation, recognising cross-sectional linkages, and eliminating counterproductive policies and distortions.
- Effective citizen participation and transparency in policy-making, planning, management and monitoring at all levels.
- Respect for and recognition of the rights and needs of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- North/South fairness, and respect for different circumstances, needs and cultural contexts.
- Basing extraction and trade of forest products on sustainable management of their sources.
- Independent, third-party certification of forests and forest management activities.
- Reduction of waste and inappropriate consumption of forest resources.

The Project's primary activities to date include the following:

- Influencing the re-negotiation of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), including promoting the broadening of the ITTA to include timber from all types of forests, and securing a commitment from temperate and boreal forest governments to achieve sustainable management of their own forests by the year 2000. [The renegotiation process was concluded in early 1994.]
- Promoting the independent certification of the sustainability of forest management operations and the products harvested from them; and actively participating in and promoting the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), an international, non-profit, non-governmental accreditor of certifiers. This has included helping to develop the FSC's central Principles and Criteria for forest management.
- Participating in the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in an effort to influence how the CSD has addressed forest issues, and participating in several related multilateral forest initiatives, such as the Malaysia-Canada Intergovernmental Working Group on Forests and meetings of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- Influencing the Terms-of-Reference and rules-of-procedure for the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests created by the CSD, and participating actively in its work.
- Participating in the "Montreal" and "Helsinki" Processes to develop international criteria and indicators for assessing the sustainability of forest management at the national level, and monitoring and commenting on several related efforts around the world (*e.g.*, the process initiated by FAO).
- Participating in the International Standards Organization debate on the merits of developing ISO forest management standards.
- Maintaining an active dialogue with US Government agencies and administration in an effort to influence the nature and direction of US international forest policy and activities.
- Urging the US Government agencies and administration in an effort to influence the nature and direction of US international forest policy and activities.
- Urging the US Government to create a process and programme for implementing its 1993 international pledge to attain sustainable management of US forests by the year 2000, and urging other temperate and boreal forest nations to meet the similar pledge they made in 1994 to achieve sustainable management of their own forests by the same date.
- Monitoring and commenting on the development and implementation of forest policies by the multilateral development banks (*e.g.*, World Bank, Asian Development Bank).
- Providing to NGOs with an international distribution service for documents concerning multilateral forest policy, facilitating greater NGO participation in policy-making arenas, and providing logistical support and occasional resources.
- Monitoring and commenting on the work of the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development.
- Monitoring the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), particularly its procedures and proposals for the listing of tree species on the CITES appendices.
- Monitoring the role of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the area of forests.
- Monitoring the activities of the various trade regimes, *e.g.*, GATT, NAFTA, APEC.

Contact: Global Forest Policy Project, 1400 16th Street, NW, Suite 210, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA, Tel: 1-202-797-6560, Fax: 1-202-797-6562, E-mail: bmankin@igc.org

FAUNA INTEREST GROUPS



It has been estimated that 20% or more of the world's biological diversity may be lost within the next few decades. This extinction crisis is primarily a result of massive habitat destruction and alteration around the globe. In an effort to help reverse this trend, members of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA) have made it their highest priority to help conserve wildlife through public education, scientific research, captive breeding for reintroduction, and fund-raising to support field conservation. The AZA Species Survival Plan (SSP) programme has long played a crucial role in the demographic and genetic management of small populations of threatened and endangered species. More recently, in recognition of the importance of conserving assemblages of species in their natural habitat, AZA established Fauna Interest Groups (FIGs) to focus attention on and help address the conservation needs of regions rich in biodiversity.

What is a Fauna Interest Group (FIG)?

AZA Fauna Interest Groups, established in 1991, are special committees designed to help co-ordinate the conservation and scientific activities of AZA institutions working in specific geographical regions of the world. Attention is being focused on regions abundant in unique wildlife and habitat. Because these so-called "hot spots" of biodiversity are subject to increasing pressure and degradation from human activities, more and more of their endemic species are becoming threatened with extinction. Many of the species managed by AZA Species Survival Plans (SSPs) are native to such regions, and SSP Co-ordinators are often members of FIGs. Other FIG members include zoo and aquarium directors and curators, university scientists, field researchers, and representatives from conservation organisations and agencies with special expertise or interest in a particular region and its wildlife.

Why are FIGs important?

For AZA to address the special needs of such biologically diverse regions on a species-by-species basis would be both difficult and inadequate. FIGs allow AZA member institutions and individuals to network more broadly, allowing the development and co-ordination of multiple conservation projects both within and between given regions. AZA hopes that these efforts to assist

conservation at the regional level will result in fewer species of the world's precious wildlife being lost.

Who can be a FIG chair?

FIG chairs are typically employed by AZA-accredited institutions and have detailed knowledge of the region's language and culture, as well as an understanding of its conservation issues and endemic wildlife. AZA FIGs operate under the philosophy that all international conservation efforts should be focused on local needs and that the primary purpose of AZA personnel working abroad is to assist and help empower local conservation agencies and organisations through training, technology transfer, and other forms of support.

What do FIGs do?

FIG members are actively involved in fostering cooperation and communication with government wildlife agencies and non-governmental conservation organisations in an effort to:

- support existing national parks and equivalent reserves
- assist local zoo and aquarium colleagues
- transfer useful information, technology, and supplies
- conduct field research
- help educate the public
- develop in-country captive breeding programmes to support reintroduction and reinforcement of wild populations
- obtain animals for established scientifically-managed captive breeding programmes (such as the SSP) when appropriate and necessary.

To date, FIGs have been successful in co-ordinating some of the international conservation activities of SSPs; establishing working relationships and agreements with government wildlife agencies, aiding in the renovation of buildings and animal enclosures, providing training to zoo and national park personnel in English, animal management and husbandry, and supplying essential equipment for use by park rangers. AZA FIGs are currently up and running for seven major regions, and additional FIGs are in development. By supporting and participating in such co-operative programmes, AZA-accredited zoos and aquariums can have a real impact on the long-term conservation of biodiversity around the world.

At this time there is one FIG for Africa; the East Africa FIG.

East Africa FIG co-chairs:

Debra Forthman, Zoo Atlanta, 800 Cherokee Avenue SE, Atlanta, GA 30315-1440, USA, Tel: 1-404-624-5825, Fax: 1-404-627-7514,

E-mail: forthmand@mindspring.com

Tom Butynski, Zoo Atlanta, Africa Biodiversity Conservation Program, P.O. Box 24434, Nairobi,

Kenya, Tel: 254-2-745374, Fax 254-2-890615,
E-mail: butynski@thorntree.com
Sam Wasser, Woodland Park Zoological Gardens,
5500 Phinney Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98103-
4873, USA, Tel: 1-206-684-4810, Fax: 1-206-4873,
E-mail: wassers@u.washington.edu

[source: AZA Fact Sheet, August 1995]

FUNDING AND TRAINING

PITTSBURGH ZOO'S CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS

The Pittsburgh Zoo, as part of its continuing commitment to conservation, announces the formation of the Pittsburgh Zoo Conservation Fund, dedicated to the preservation of wildlife and wild habitat. Annual awards of from US \$1,000 to US \$3,000 will be made. A wide variety of projects will be considered, but field studies and cross-disciplinary approaches to conservation are especially encouraged. Visitor surveys, travel and training (except to bring foreign researchers or field workers to meetings) and seed money for technique development are not appropriate for this fund. *Contact:* Dr William R. Langbauer Jr., Research Director, Pittsburgh Zoo, One Hill Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15206, E-mail: drbill@zoo.pgh.pa.us

EARTHWATCH GRANTS

The Center for Field Research invites proposals for field grants awarded by its affiliate, Earthwatch. Earthwatch is an international, non-profit organisation dedicated to sponsoring research and promoting public education in the sciences and humanities. Information about Earthwatch field grants is available on the Center's World Wide Web site (<http://gaia.earthwatch.org/www/cfr.htm>). *Contact:* Dr Andy Hudson, Director, The Center for Field Research, 680 Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown, MA 02172, USA, Tel: 1-617-926-8200, Fax: 1-617-926-8532, E-mail: ahudson@earthwatch.org; or Sean Doolan, Science Officer, Earthwatch Europe, Belsyre Court, 57 Woodstock Road, Oxford OX2 6HU, UK, Tel: 44-865-311-600, Fax: 44-865-311-383, E-mail: ewoxford@vax.ac.uk

COLUMBUS ZOO CONSERVATION FUNDS

The Columbus Zoo would like to announce the availability of funds specifically for conservation

projects. The money is overseen by the Conservation and Collection Management Committee consisting of Columbus Zoo staff and Board personnel. Since January 1996, the Committee has funded numerous projects in a variety of countries including Zaire and Uganda. Grants have ranged from US \$500 to several thousand to US \$25,000. This funding offers Columbus Zoo personnel the opportunity to become involved with conservation issues that may pertain to the animals under their care. In addition, NGOs, students, and other committed conservationists, have the opportunity to apply for funding. It has been our belief that a small amount of money in the right hands can go a long way to further conservation in both this country as well as around the world. *Contact:* Beth Armstrong, Field Conservation Coordinator, The Columbus Zoo, Box 400, 9990 Riverside Drive, Powell, OH 43065-0400, USA, Tel.: 1-614-645-3592, Fax: 1-614-645-3465.

PRIMATE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN CONSERVATION GRANTS



The Primate Society of Great Britain (PSGB) often receives requests for grants in support of primate studies through its Conservation Working Party. Because the Society has only relatively small amounts available in the conservation Appeal Fund we confine grants to specific topics. If you are thinking of applying for funds, the notes given below are designed to show you how to apply and help determine whether you would be eligible:

Proposals are invited for grants to assist:

- Research of benefit to primate conservation.
- Short surveys to identify locations of value to primate conservation.
- Projects involving primate conservation education.

Grant basis

- Applications to be received by 1st March or 1st September each year.
- Individual awards will be for a sum not typically exceeding £250.
- Award applications will be considered by the Conservation Working Party (CWP) at its next meeting following receipt of applications. If two or more objections are raised by members of the CWP the Convenor may, if he/she thinks fit, request the applicant to submit an amended application that addresses the committee's reservations
- Grants will be awarded to members of PSGB, or to citizens of primate range states who are sponsored by a PSGB member.
- Group training projects are not covered by this award scheme.

Recent awards include £300 to the Black Lemur Forest Project, Madagascar to employ a Malagasy education officer for six months, and £300 for the regional Primate Specialists Groups in India to facilitate communication between these groups. Contact: Sian S. Waters, Convenor of PSGB Conservation Working Party, Bristol Zoo Gardens, Clifton, Bristol BS8 3HA, UK, Tel: 44-117-970-6176, Fax: 44-117-973-0253, E-mail: 106130.3335@compuserve.com

AZA FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEMBER CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

The AZA Conservation Excellence Campaign (CEC) provides financial support for the conservation and related scientific and educational initiatives of member institutions and their collaborators. The CEC has two major components: (1) A US \$1 million non-endowment, immediate action component designed to "jump start" the Five-Year Action Plans of AZA Conservation and Science (C&S) committees (SSPs, TAGs, FIGs and SAGs); and (2) a US \$4 million endowment component intended to provide long-term support for a broader range of conservation activities. Currently, there is a moratorium on grants from the endowment portion (CEF). However, the AZA Board of Directors will discuss the possibility of lifting the moratorium at its 1996 Midyear Meeting from 26–28 February in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The AZA CEF supports the following categories of conservation projects:

- Field conservation initiatives on behalf of endangered and threatened species and their habitats.
- Education programmes designed to raise public awareness and appreciation of wildlife and wildlife conservation issues.
- Research projects, symposia, or scholarly publications to increase knowledge of wildlife biology and ecology, and to develop new conservation technologies.
- Professional training programmes to transfer technology and create new conservation leaders, particularly in developing countries.
- Captive breeding and reintroduction programmes for endangered or threatened wildlife.
- AZA programmes and activities that are directly related to and advance the conservation goals described above.

Programmes that are not supported:

- Salaries except for graduate student stipends or technicians.
- Administrative costs, including institutional overhead.
- Workshops or planning meetings intended to define,

rather than implement, conservation goals.

- Purchase of capital equipment will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Applicants for awards must be:

- AZA members or authorised AZA staff.
- Qualified to conduct the work.

Preference will be given to those projects that:

- Provide a direct link between living collections and the conservation of endangered or threatened wildlife and ecosystems.
- Are listed or incorporated in the Five-Year Action Plan of an appropriate AZA C&S committee.
- Implement, rather than define, conservation goals.
- Improve management and care of endangered and threatened wildlife in a zoological setting.
- Are less likely to receive significant support from sources other than the AZA Conservation Endowment Fund.
- Are collaborative in nature.
- Are likely to have a high conservation return for the investment and have a good chance of obtaining matching funds.
- Are logistically feasible, and fiscally and scientifically sound.
- Benefit a large number of animals, institutions, or programmes.

Most awards will be in the US \$10,000–\$20,000 range. However, larger awards will be considered on a case-by-case basis. *Contact:* Dr Michael Hutchins, AZA Director, Conservation and Science, AZA Executive Office/Conservation Center, Bethesda MD 20814-2493, USA, Fax: 1-301-907-2980, E-mail: michael_hutchins@mail.umd.edu

DURRELL INSTITUTE OF CONSERVATION AND ECOLOGY

One institution offering a series of programmes for the international community is the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE). Since its founding in 1989, DICE has trained over 150 conservation biologists from dozens of countries, including Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa and Uganda. DICE offers individual diploma courses and a graduate diploma programme, M.Sc., M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees in Ecology and in Conservation Biology and, in collaboration with other departments at the University of Kent, programmes in environmental law and environmental economics. DICE is able to offer its variety of programmes and student research opportunities because of its extensive network of international research fellows, many of whom visit DICE for a few weeks each

year to participate in teaching. *Contact:* Dr Mike Walkey, Executive Director, Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, UK, Fax: 44-1227-475-481.

FELLOWSHIPS AT THE SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), a division of the Smithsonian Institution in the Republic of Panama, offers fellowships for research based at its facilities. Disciplines include behaviour, ecology, anthropology, palaeontology, conservation biology, evolution, systematics, and physiology of tropical plants and animals. Pre-doctoral, post-doctoral, senior post-doctoral and 10-week fellowships are available through the Smithsonian's Office of Fellowships & Grants, Washington, DC. Deadline: 15 January. *Contact:* Office of Fellowships & Grants, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 7000, Washington, DC 20560, USA, E-mail: si.pehudson@ic.si.edu Web site: <http://www.si.edu/research+study>

Additionally, 3-month fellowships (deadline: 15 Feb., 15 May, 15 Aug., 15 Nov.), and an annual 3-year post-doctoral fellowship (deadline: 15 January) are available directly through STRI. *Contact:* Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Unit 0948, APO AA 34002-0948, USA, E-mail: stri.tivoli.dealbag@ic.si.edu Web site: <http://www.si.edu/organiza/centers/stri/>

JOBS

PRIMATE-JOBS

PRIMATE-JOBS is an international listing service coordinated by the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Organisations with positions available or individuals seeking positions may use this service. Interactions with the service can be managed from your computer. PRIMATE-JOBS can be accessed at: <http://www.primate.wisc.edu/pin/jobs>

Any position which relates to nonhuman primate research, education or conservation can be listed. If you want to list a position, go to the address above and select "Positions Available Listing Form." Those seeking positions will use the "Positions Wanted Listing Form." Those looking for placement opportunities in primatology can consult the "Positions Available" listings.

Note that the responsibility for conforming to local, state, regional and national employment listing

regulations lies with the listing agency. The Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, the University of Wisconsin, and the National Center for Research Resources (National Institutes of Health), will not be held liable for misinformation in, or consequences resulting from, postings to PRIMATE-JOBS.

MEETINGS

American Society of Primatologists. 28 June–1 July 1998, Southwestern University Campus, Georgetown, Texas, USA. *Contact:* Steve Schapiro, Chair of the Local Arrangements Committee, UTMDACC, Bastrop, TX, USA, Tel: 1-512-321-3991, E-mail: an83000@mdacc.mda.uth.tmc.edu

Third International Conference on Great Apes of the World. 3–6 July 1998, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. Organised by the Orangutan Foundation International and open to the public. All topics pertaining to chimpanzee, bonobo, gorilla, and orangutan will be considered. *Contact:* Dr Gary Shapiro, Orangutan Foundation International, 822 S Wellesley Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90049, USA, Tel: 1-310-207-1655, Fax: 1-310-207-1556, E-mail: redape@ns.net Web-site: <http://www.ns.net/orangutan>

Society for Conservation Biology Annual Meeting. 13–16 July 1998, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia. *Contact:* Dr R. Frankham, School of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia, Tel: +61-2-850-8186, Fax: +61-2-850-8245.

The Animal Behavior Society Annual Meeting. 18–22 July 1998, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. *Contact:* Lee Drickamer, Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale IL, 62901, USA, Tel: 1-618-536-2314, E-mail: drickamer@zoology.siu.edu Web site: <http://www.cisab.indiana.edu/ABS/index.html>

VII International Congress of Ecology: New Tasks for Ecologists after Rio 92. 19–25 July 1998, Centro Affari & Palazzo Internazionale Congressi, Florence, Italy. Organised by the International Association for Ecology in conjunction with the Italian Ecological Society. *Contact:* Almo Farina, Vice-President INTECOL, Secretariat VII International Congress of Ecology, Lunigiana Museum of Natural History, Fortezza della Brunella, 54011 Aulla, Italy, Tel: +39-187-400252, Fax: +39-187-420727, E-mail: afarina@tamnet.it Web-site: <http://www.tamnet.it/intecol.98>

14th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. 26 July–1 August 1998, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA. *Contact:* Ms Oriana Casedi, The 14th Congress Logistics Co-ordinator, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1734, USA, Tel: 1-7570221-1870, Fax: 1-757-221-1734, E-mail: oxcasa@facstaff.wm.edu

International Behavioural Ecology Congress. 28 July–3 August 1998, Monterey Peninsula, California. *Contact:* Walt Koenig, E-mail: wicker@uclink.berkeley.edu or Janis Dickinson, E-mail: sialia@uclink.berkeley.edu

XVII Congress of the International Primatological Society. 9–14 August 1998, University of Antananarivo, Antananarivo, Madagascar. *Contact:* Secretariat of the Congress, Madame Berthe Rakotosamimanana, Faculté des Sciences, Building P, Door 207, B.P. 906, Antananarivo 101, Madagascar, Tel: 261-2-26991 ext. 24, Fax: 261-2-31398, E-mail: ralaiari@syfed.refer.mg

Measuring Behaviour: An International Workshop on Methods and Techniques in Behavioural Research. 18–21 August 1998, Groningen, The Netherlands. *Contact:* Rosan Nikkelen, Measuring Behaviour '98 Workshop Secretariat, P.O. Box 268, 6700 AG Wageningen, The Netherlands, Tel: 31(0)317-497677, Fax: 31(0)317424496, E-mail: mb98@noldus.nl

RECENT LITERATURE

NEW ACTION PLAN FOR AFRICAN PRIMATES

A fully revised edition of the *Action Plan for African Primate Conservation*, first published by the Primate Specialist Group (PSG) in 1986, has been compiled by John F. Oates: *African Primates: Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan. Revised Edition*, 1996, 80 pp., IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (see page 84). This action plan deals with the primates of continental Africa, excluding Madagascar. Sixty-four species (15 prosimians, 46 monkeys and three apes) are recognised in the plan, which takes account of new taxonomic research. A revised system is used to rate species for conservation action. This involves a scale of 1–5 for the degree of threat they face, and either 1 or 2 points are added based on their taxonomic distinctiveness. The threat ratings are compatible with, but not identical to, the new IUCN categories. Under this rating system, the drill *Mandrillus leucophaeus* is the highest ranked species for conservation action.

This plan gives more attention to threatened subspecies. Forty-three subspecies and distinct local

populations are identified as deserving of special conservation attention and are prioritised for action. Of 12 subspecies with the highest rating, six are red colobus monkeys: *Procolobus badius waldroni* (Ivory Coast and western Ghana), *P. b. "epieni"* (central delta of the Niger River, southern Nigeria), *P. b. preusii* (western Cameroon and possibly far south-eastern Nigeria), *P. b. pennantii* (Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea), *P. b. bouvieri* (Congo), and *P. b. rufomitratu*s (lower Tana River, Kenya).

As in the previous plan, important sites for conservation action are identified, based on the recognition of distinct regional communities. Eleven such communities are listed. Most of these are tropical forest communities with high levels of species' richness and endemism. The original plan listed 42 projects across 11 regional communities. These projects included both basic surveys and reserve management schemes. The new plan reviews what action has been taken on these projects in the last 10 years. Some action has been taken on 38 of them, but in 10 cases interruptions have been caused by civil war or other forms of political instability (a growing impediment to effective conservation in Africa). Based on this project review, specific recommendations for further action are made. Twenty-four projects are identified as of very high priority, but in six of these cases political factors mitigate against immediate research or conservation efforts. In addition to further action in previously identified areas, three new areas with endemic primates are recognised as requiring attention. These are southern Somalia, Benin and the Niger Delta.

Given the large number of highly localised and threatened populations of red colobus monkeys, it is recommended that a *Red Colobus Conservation Action Plan* be prepared and implemented.

Available from: IUCN Publications Services Unit, 219C Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK, Tel: 44-1223-277894, Fax: 44-1223-277175, E-mail: iucn-psu@wcmc.org.uk Web-site: <http://www.iucn.org>

1996 IUCN RED LIST OF THREATENED ANIMALS

The 1996 Red List of Threatened Animals was compiled and edited by Jonathan Baillie and Brian Groombridge in association with experts in the IUCN Species Survival Commission, World Conservation Monitoring Centre, BirdLife International, and The Nature Conservancy. With the listing of 5,205 threatened taxa, it is the most comprehensive inventory ever of threatened species and subspecies (and populations) on a global scale. The conservation status of every mammal species in the world, following the earlier comprehensive evaluation

of birds, is assessed for the first time and the number of invertebrate and fish species included has risen sharply.

The new IUCN categories (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable) and criteria, approved by IUCN council in 1994, have been adopted and applied in order to achieve a more objective system for classifying conservation status that allows comparisons to be made across species in assessing likelihood of extinction. Details of the new system can be found in the section entitled "The New IUCN Categories and Criteria" and in Annex 2. The format of the publication has been changed to appeal to a much wider audience while retaining scientific content, and, where possible, common names have been included for all species and subspecies. The following lists are included: List 1. Threatened Species; List 2. Lower Risk: Conservation Dependent; List 3. Lower Risk: Near Threatened; List 4. Extinct and Extinct in the Wild; List 5. Data Deficient; List 6. Subspecies and Populations; List 7. Taxa Removed from the 1996 Red List. A comprehensive index, including families, follows the listings.

Available from: IUCN Publications Services Unit, 219C Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK, Tel: 44-1223-277894, Fax: 44-1223-277175, E-mail: iucnpsu@wcmc.org.uk Web-site: <http://www.iucn.org>

NEW CITES CHECKLIST

The new *Checklist of CITES Species* has been published in the three working languages of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Its production is supported by the CITES Secretariat, at the Joint Nature Conservation Committee of the UK and the European Commission. It was produced by the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC), Cambridge, as part of its support for CITES. The checklist provides alphabetical listings of the species of fauna and flora on Appendices I, II, and III of CITES. It is hoped that this will be an aid to management and scientific authorities, customs officials, and all others involved in enforcing the convention.

Available from: CITES Secretariat, Case Postal 456, CH-1219 Geneva, Switzerland, Tel: 22-979-9139, Fax: 22-797-3417, E-mail: cites@unep.ch

Books

Contingent Valuation and Endangered Species: Methodological Issues and Applications. By Kristin M. Jakobsson & Andrew K. Dragun, 1996, 304 pp. Edgar Elgar Publishing Ltd. Price: £49.95.

This book provides a comprehensive and rigorous examination of the contingent valuation method as applied to the profound social problem of biodiversity conservation. The contingent valuation method allows the explicit identification and valuation of the non-use values of species in a way that has not been possible before. This book offers a rigorous state-of-the-art evaluation of the theoretical and statistical issues central to the contingent valuation method as well as a hands-on account of the design, implementation and analysis of a contingent valuation survey of species conservation benefits. *Available from:* Customer Services, Ashgate Distribution, Unit 3, Lower Farnham Road, Aldershot, Hants GU12 4DY, UK.

African Primates: Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan. Revised Edition. By John F. Oates, 1996, 80 pp. IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, Gland, Switzerland.

This is a fully revised edition of the *Action Plan for Primate Conservation*, first published by the PSG in 1986. See page 95 for more information. *Available from:* IUCN Publications Services Unit, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK, Tel: 44-1223-277894, Fax: 44-1223-277175, or IUCN Communications and Corporate Relations Division, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland, Tel: 41-22-999-0001, Fax: 41-22-999-0010.

Wild Mammals in Captivity: Principles and Techniques. By Devra G. Kleiman, Mary E. Allen, Katerina V. Thompson & Susan Lumpkin. Managing editor-Holly Harris, 1996, 640 pp. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Hardback price: US\$ 70.00.

This book brings together in one comprehensive volume a wealth of information gathered from studies of animal behaviour, breeding, genetics, nutrition, management and welfare. It features contributions from dozens of internationally respected experts and is a professional reference of immense practical value, surveying every significant scientific, technical and management issue. Organised into seven parts, the 49 chapters cover the basics of husbandry and nutrition, the design, planning and management of exhibits in zoos and parks, behaviour, reproduction, breeding, genetics, population management and research with captive mammals. It is an essential resource for administrators, keepers, veterinarians, conservation biologists, and others concerned with the well-being, conservation and captive breeding of mammals. *Available from:* University of Chicago Press, 11030 S. Langley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60628, USA.

Reaching into Thought: The Minds of the Great Apes. Edited by Anne E. Russon, Kim A. Bard & Sue Taylor Parker, 1996, 476 pp. Price: US\$ 84.95.

This book investigates the qualities that set the intelligence of chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas and

orangutans apart from that of other nonhuman primates and humans. Great apes' high-level abilities in both social and ecological contexts are investigated, showing that these species are capable of self-awareness, deception, imitation, consolation, teaching and proto-culture. As great apes can now be shown to think at symbolic levels, traditionally thought to be uniquely human, this work challenges views on how human intelligence arose. *Available from:* Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA, Tel: 1-800-872-7423, Web site: <http://www.cup.org>

International Directory of Primatology. Compiled by Larry Jacobsen, 3rd Edition, 1996, 391 pp. Spiral bound. Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, USA. Price US\$ 25.00 in USA, US\$ 35.00 in other countries, or US\$ 50.00 airmail outside North America (prices include postage and packing). Foreign orders should enclose payment with order. Credit card orders not accepted. Checks should be made payable to: Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center.

The purpose of the Directory is to enhance communications among organisations and individuals involved in primate research, conservation and education. It can be used by primatologists as a desktop working tool or by educators, librarians, students and the general public as a guide to primate programmes and information resources. The directory is divided into five organisational sections and four indexes. The organisational sections cover (1) geographically arranged entries for major primate centres, laboratories, educational programmes, foundations, conservation agencies and sanctuaries, (2) field studies, (3) groups involved with non-human primate population management, (4) professional primate societies, including the membership roster of the International Primatological Society, and (5) major information resources in the field. Access to this information is supported by organisational, species, subject and name indices. *Available from:* Larry Jacobsen, IDP Co-ordinator, Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center Library, 1220 Capitol Court, Madison, WI 53715-1299 USA, Tel: 1-608-263-3512, Fax: 1-608-265-4729, E-mail: library@primate.wisc.edu

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- Kingdon, J. 1996. *Self-made Man: Human Evolution from Eden to Extinction?* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 369 pp. (ISBN 0-471-15960-3)
- Runciman, W.G., J. Maynard Smith & R.I.M. Dunbar, eds. 1996. *Evolution of Social Behaviour Patterns in Primates and Man*. Oxford University Press, Oxford. 297 pp. (ISBN 0-19-726164-7)
- Wijnstekers, W. *The Evolution of CITES: A Reference to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*. 1995. 4th ed., CITES Secretariat, Chatelaine-Geneva. 519 pp.
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Book Reviews

- Brandon-Jones, C. 1996. *The Great Apes: Our Face in Nature's Mirror* by M. Leach, 1996. Blandford, London. *Primate Eye* 60: 35-36.
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NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

African Primates publishes information relevant to the conservation of non-human primates and their ecosystems in Africa. Its aim is to facilitate the rapid exchange of information and ideas among primatologists and conservationists working with primates in Africa. It is hoped that this newsletter will enhance the conservation of African primates:

- by increasing interest in their survival,
- by alerting people to situations where primate species and populations are under threat, and
- by providing a forum for useful debate on some of the more pressing, controversial, and sensitive issues that have an impact on the conservation of these primates.

The success of this newsletter depends largely upon the willingness of those people involved with primate conservation in Africa to provide relevant information on research findings, field survey results, advances in field and laboratory techniques, field action alerts, book reviews, events, funding possibilities and recent publications (including reports and theses). *African Primates* also announces letter-writing campaigns and other activities which might benefit from the support of its readership.

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For authors with word-processing capabilities, and where the contribution is greater than three pages, please also include a diskette (high density only) for PC compatible text-editors (MS-Word 6.0a or older, MS-Word for DOS versions 3.0 up to 6.0, WordPerfect for DOS version 5 or older, WordPerfect for Windows 5.5 or older, Microsoft Write for Windows).

Use metric units only.

Tables, figures and photographs are encouraged. All require concise captions listed on a separate sheet.

Most "articles" should be accompanied by a map that shows all the place names mentioned in the text.

Figures, such as maps and sketches, should be drafted in black ink, lettered clearly to allow for reduction, and should be 'camera-ready'. Please follow the style in this issue of *African Primates*.

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Each author should provide name, affiliation, address, telephone number, fax number and E-mail address (if available).

Have at least two senior colleagues review your draft manuscript. You should revise the manuscript accordingly prior to submission.

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Front cover illustration: Zanzibar red colobus, by Steven Nash. *Procolobus kirkii* is an endangered species endemic to the Island of Zanzibar (Unguja). With between 1,500 and 2,000 individuals remaining, it is one of Africa's rarest species of primate. See article on pages 54-61.

Logo: De Brazza's monkey *Cercopithecus neglectus*. By Steven Nash.

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