

Primate - territory

|| Crook, J. H. The Nature of Territorial Aggression
Man and Aggression, M.F. Ashley Montagu
(Ed.) Oxford University Press, New York,
1968. p.167/8

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Perhaps the most striking feature of those nonhuman primates the behaviour of which is of most relevance to man is precisely their lack of easily defined territorial behaviour. There have been several recent surveys of this material^{1,2,3,4} and space allows only brief discussion here. Comparative studies of forest fringe, and savannah Cercopithecus and Macaca monkeys, the baboons of the genera Papio and Theropithecus, the chimpanzee and gorilla do not provide evidence of rigorously defended territories. On the other hand, populations of several forest primates in Madagascar, Africa, and South America do defend group territories by means of elaborate vocal and visual displays, border skirmishing and olfactory marking in some cases. These species are, however, of less relevance to man than the savannah monkeys and the great apes.

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2. Washburn, S.L., P.C. Jay, and J.B. Lancaster (1965) Field Studies of old world monkeys and apes. Science 150: 1541-1547.
3. Crook, J.H. and J.S. Gartlan. (1966) Evolution in primate societies. Nature. Lond. 210: 1200-1203
4. Rowell, T.E. (1967) Variability in the social organisation of primates. In Primate ethology. D. Morris (ed.) London.