Book Review

D.J. Chivers and J. Herbert (eds.) Recent Advances in Primatology Behaviour, vol. 1 Academic Press, London 1978 XXIV + 980 pp; E 19.20 ISBN 0-12-173301-7 This is the first of four volumes published on the proceedings of the 6th Congress of the International Primatological Society which took place during August 22-28, 1976 in Cambridge, England. Six of the symposia organized for the Congress dealt with behavioral aspects of primatology, and the present volume is the published proceedings of those symposia, supplemented by papers which were presented in short-paper sessions and round-table discussions. The contributions are organized into nine sections, with separate editors for each section. In most cases these section editors were the organizers of the special symposia. The volume is organized as follows. Section I: Inter-individual Relationships and Group Structure (R.A. Hinde, section editor); Section II: Early Social Behaviour (S.J. Suomi and L. White, section editors); Section III: Demography and Social Organization (G.H. Manley, section editor); Section IV: Primate Feeding Behaviour in Relation to Food Availability and Composition (C.M. Hladik and D.J. Chivers, section editors); Section V: Sexual and Aggressive Behavior (J. Herbert and R.W. Goy, section editors); Section VI: Motor Co-ordination in Primates (C.G. Phillips, section editor); Section VII: Hearing and Acoustic Communication in Primates (W.C. Stebbins and S. Iversen, section editors); Section VIII: Language and Its Origins (D.M. Rumbaugh and G. Etlinger, section editors); Section IX: Cognition and Learning (A.M. Schrier and R.E. Passingham, section editors).

The contributed papers in each session include several lengthy articles which provide a review and synthesis of major aspects of behavioral research, as well as numerous brief contributions (2-3 pp.) which focus on more specific topics. As indicated by the volume editors, these collected contributions provide considerable insight into the wide range of research activities which are ongoing in the field of primate behavior. It is impossible to adequately review the major topics covered in any of these sections, and readers interested in any aspect of primate behavior and ecology will find this a rewarding volume. This reviewer would like to commend in particular the section organized by Drs. Hladik and Chivers on 'Primate Feeding Behaviour'. In this section data on ecology, food resources and availability, feeding behavior, and climate are integrated where possible and related to social behavior in a wide range of primates. This emphasis on cooperative and interdisciplinary studies should serve as a model to investigators in all areas of primate biology.

W.P. Luckett, Omaha, Nebr.