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AGGRESIVE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN *LAGOTHRIX FLAVICAUDA* AND *NASUA NASUA* AT EL TORO, AMAZONAS, PERU.

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Introduction

Interaction between primates and other animals vary depending on their ecological relationship - primates behaving differently with competitors, mutualists, predators and preys. Aggressive interactions may occur with competitors, predators and prey (de Resende et al. 2004). The yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Lagothrix flavicauda*: Atelidae) is one of the largest-bodied Neotropical primate species, and is endemic to northern Peru, in a small portion of the 'Tropical Andes biodiversity hotspot'. They live in montane cloud forests between 1,500 and 2,700 m. a.s.l., in multimale multifemale groups (up to 23 individuals). They are diurnal and arboreal, mainly omnivorous – with a diet including fruits, leaves, insects, petioles and other plant parts (Shanee, 2014).

The South American Coati (*Nasua nasua:* Procyonidae) is a medium-sized and gregarious carnivore commonly found throughout Neotropical forests (Alves-Costa et al., 2004). Juveniles and females live in groups (up to 30 individuals) while adult males are solitary (Beisiegel, 2001). They are semiarboreal (Haugaasen and Peres, 2008), mainly insectivorous-frugivorous and play an important role in seed dispersal and forest regeneration (Alves-Costa et al. 2004).

We report here an interaction between *N. nasua* and *L. flavicauda* in "El Toro" (05°40'83.2"S, 77°55'02.0"W), located 5 km north of the village of La Esperanza, northern Peru. The site encompasses approximately 700 ha of disturbed montane cloud forest with pastures and agriculture, between 1,800 and 2,400 m. a.s.l. Both species are common at the site (Shanee and Shanee, 2015).

Observations

On 27 April 2016, during behavioral follows we observed a sub-group of *L. flavicauda* (one adult male and five adult females) encounter a solitary male *N. nasua* in a stationary position in the understory (~7m). The focal animal (an adult female) approached the coati (to within 5 meters) near to the alpha male who was nearest the coati (~4 meters). The rest of the sub-group were in another tree behind the alpha male. All individuals in the sub-group observed the stationary coati, which did not stir from its initial position. The alpha male was the first to vocalize, followed by the females. When the coati did not respond, the male rapidly approached it, to within two meters, shaking branches in its direction to chase it away. Finally, the coati left the tree to move away. A few seconds later the monkeys stopped vocalizing, but the alpha male continued to look in the direction in which the coati had left. After the encounter, the focal individual continued to forage in epiphytes about 6 meters from the alpha male defending the sub-group from the intruder. The entire encounter lasted approximately 3 minutes. We believe this is the first record of an aggressive encounter between *L. flavicauda* and *N. nasua*. With both species sharing the same habitat, they probably encounter each other regularly and possibly compete for food and territory. Similar interactions have been observed between *Cebus apella* and *N. nasua* when feeding in the same area (de Resende, 2004). Further surveys of *N. nasua* habits at the study site could shed light on potential resource competition and home range overlap with *L. flavicauda*.

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DIFFERENCES IN THE PREVALENCE OF CUTANEOUS MYIASIS BETWEEN *AOTUS VOCIFERANS* AND *AOTUS NANCYMAAE* IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON

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Introduction

Parasites are part of the natural processes allowing for the regulation of populations and the balance of the ecosystems (Clayton and Moore, 1997; Delahay et al., 2009). Parasites can affect population parameters such as birth and death rates (Nunn and Altizer, 2006; Delahay et al., 2009) and some mathematical models even suggest that they could play an important role in the host´s population and evolutionary dynamics (Begon et al., 2009; Nunn et al., 2011). However, the specific role of infectious diseases in population and evolutionary dynamics and details of that interaction, remains one of the biggest unanswered questions in ecology (McCAllum, 2000; Delahay et al., 2009).

Epidemiological surveillance (monitoring of the distribution, prevalence and incidence of diseases) allows the evaluation of host populations and environmental parameters and is also used in the monitoring, control, and prevention of diseases (Morner et al., 2002). From a public health perspective, primates are an important group for epidemiological surveillance due to the impact that diseases can have on their endangered populations, and also because the risk of zoonotic transmission. As some primate species are used for bush meat, biomedical models or, as pets, primates are in continuous close contact with humans, which increases the risk of cross-transmission and disease spread, highlighting the urgent need of primate epidemiological surveillance (Chapman et al., 2005). The epidemiological surveillance in primates is both noticeably lacking and inconsistent, especially in developing countries and it has been estimated that there are between 29% and 40% more species of parasites than the ones currently reported (Cooper and Nunn, 2013). Additionally, parasitic infections in primate species with nocturnal behavior have been studied even more infrequently. Specifically, only 38 parasitological studies on the genus *Aotus* has been reported, in which 12 species