promoción de alternativas de desarrollo sustentable y hacer copartícipes de los programas a los habitantes locales.

En este taller participaron 38 personas de 17 instituciones, que contribuyeron con su experiencia y entusiasmo. El borrador del informe de este taller será distribuido por el CBSG en fecha próxima, esperando como respuesta los comentarios de otros colegas, a fin de perfeccionar el análisis y las recomendaciones en favor de este taxón.

Para mayor información pueden contactar con: Susie Ellis y Phil Miller, CBSG, 12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road, Apple Valley, MN 55124, USA, Tel: 1 (612) 431 9325, Fax: 1 (612) 432 2757, e-mail: cbsg@epx.cis.umn.edu, o con Ernesto Rodríguez-Luna y Liliana Cortés, Instituto de Neuroetología, Universidad Veracruzana, A.P.566, C.P. 91000, Xalapa, Veracruz, México, Tel. y Fax: 52 (28) 12-5748, e-mail: saraguat@speedy. coacade.uv.mx.

Resource Distribution and Sociality in White-faced Capuchins, *Cebus capucinus*

White-faced capuchins (*Cebus capucinus*) at Barro Colorado Island, Panama, appear to have a flexible foraging strategy. Typically, foraging party size is small and individuals feed dispersed from one another. When seasonal fruiting of large volume trees occurs, the majority of the group forages simultaneously. As *C. capucinus* do not display a rigorous dominance structure and there are few indications that individuals or coalitions monopolize food patches, individuals were expected to display scramble strategies instead of high frequencies of contest competition. Foraging party size (simultaneous foragers), the total number of animals to feed successively, and the diameter at breast height (DBH) of fruit trees used, were recorded in two habituated troops. Individuals in each group spent a substantial amount of time (65% and 48% of foraging time for each group) foraging in a party size of one. Monkeys predominantly foraged alone in small trees (0 - 20 cm DBH), successively in medium trees (21-60 cm DBH), and simultaneously in large trees (>51 cm DBH). Small trees were used more frequently than all other size classes. In medium-sized trees, although fruit was plentiful, space was limited. *Cebus* foraged successively in these trees. In large volume trees, space and fruit were abundant and several individuals fed together. As the DBH of fruiting trees increased, the average foraging party size increased exponentially. *Cebus capucinus* at Barro Colorado modify their foraging party size to adapt to seasonal patterns of fruit production.

Data was also collected on rates of aggressive interactions in clumped and dispersed resource contexts. Individual fruiting trees with separate crowns were considered separate food patches, and the distribution of fruit within a tree was classified as occurring in clumps or dispersed evenly throughout the tree. Insects were considered dispersed resources. The overall rates of resource-based aggression and affiliation were low (aggression: 0.86 events per hour); affiliation: 1.66 events per hour). Although the majority of foraging bouts (82%) occurred on dispersed resources, aggressive and affiliative interactions were significantly more likely to occur in clumped resource contexts than in dispersed resource contexts. Females performed more affiliative behavior than males. However, females were not shown to associate preferentially with other females. Males and females did not differ in the rate of aggression performed, and no sex difference for recipient was detected for either male or female targets of aggression. The combination of low rates of affiliative and aggressive interactions, the predominant use of dispersed resources, and weak social relations lead to the conclusion that scramble competition prevails, and association patterns are individualistic.

This study comprised a PhD. thesis for the University of Georgia, Athens. It was supervised by Dr Irwin S. Bernstein, and supported in part by the University of Georgia.

Kim A. Phillips, Departments of Psychology and Biology, Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio 44234, USA.

Reference

Phillips, K. A. 1994. Resource Distribution and Sociality in White-Faced Capuchins, *Cebus capucinus*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation University of Georgia, Athens.

Ecology and Feeding Behavior of Masked Titi Monkeys

Klaus-Heinrich Müller, research assistant at the German Primate Center (DPZ), Göttingen, Germany, completed his doctoral thesis 'Ecology and Feeding Behavior of Masked Titi Monkeys (*Callicebus personatus melanochir*, Cebidae, Primates) in the Atlantic Rain Forest of Eastern Brazil" in May 1995 at the University of Berlin. The research was supervised by Prof. Dr. H. -J Kuhn, and made possible through collaboration between the Rio de Janeiro Primate Center (CPRJ/FEEMA), Director Dr. Alcides Pissinatti, and the German Primate Center, Director Prof. Dr. H. -J. Kuhn. It was supported by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). The following is a summary of the thesis: