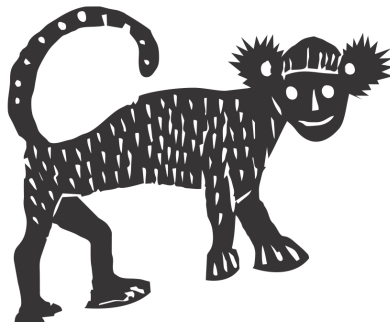


**II CONGRESSO LATINO AMERICANO
XV CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO
DE PRIMATOLOGIA**

ANAIS



J.BORGES

**04 A 09/08 DE 2013
RECIFE- PERNAMBUCO**

BRASIL



**II CONGRESSO LATINO AMERICANO
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**SOMOS TODOS PRIMATAS: VENCENDO DESAFIOS
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ANAIS DO II CONGRESSO LATINO AMERICANO E XV CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE PRIMATOLOGIA

**II CONGRESSO LATINO AMERICANO
XV CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO
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using the habitual route at 100% of the time. Using 4 and 2 paths repetition the habitual route measured 3,778.5 and 4,980.4 meters consecutively and 89.4% of feeding trees, 92.2% of resting sites and 95.3% of sleeping sites were located less than 100 meters from the longest habitual route. We found differences in speed comparing "non-goal" and: feeding trees at 30 meters ($t=-6.25$ $P<0.001$), feeding trees at 50 meters ($t=-6.43$ $P<0.001$), resting sites at 30 meters ($t=-3.88$ $P<0.001$), resting sites at 50 meters ($t=-4.05$ $P<0.001$), sleeping sites at 30 meters ($U=854.00$ $P=0.003$) and sleeping sites at 50 meters ($U=385.00$ $P=0.0101$). In average animals travel toward to "non-goal" at 309 m/h while, toward feeding trees located less than 30 meters at 183 m/h, 442.7 m/h at 30 meters, 517.4 m/h at 50 meters. Navigation toward resting sites located less than 30 meters at 180.5 m/h, 457.5 m/h at 30 meters, 578.7 m/h at 50 meters. Toward sleeping sites located less than 30 meters at 172.6 m/h, 418.6 m/h at 30meters, 439.2 m/h in 50 meters. Results support our hypothesis that murequis travel using habitual routes, increasing speed when traveling toward to "goals".

THE PRODUCER-SCROUNGER GAME IN THE SOCIAL FORAGING OF BLACK-TUFTED-EAR MARMOSETS (*CALLITHRIX PENICILLATA*). *Danusa Guedes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais) & Júlio César Bicca-Marques (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul)*

Social intelligence is considered a strong selective pressure for the cognitive evolution in anthropoid primates because it can improve the efficiency of ecological problem-solving in group-living species. Models developed from Game Theory, such as the Producer-Scrounger (PS) of the social foraging theory, are appropriate to evaluate these social skills. According to the PS model individuals may choose to play producer and arrive first to the resource or to play scrounger and feed on a resource found by a conspecific. Scroungers may benefit from a higher protection against predators and a lower variance in the rate of food consumption, whereas producers may benefit from the opportunity to feed alone before the arrival of scroungers. If individuals are capable of processing and integrating ecological and social information, they can choose their foraging role based on resource availability and distribution and the number of group members adopting each tactic. In this study we show that free-ranging black-tufted-ear marmosets (*Callithrix penicillata*) may choose their foraging tactics under varying conditions of food productivity and density as predicted by the PS model, confirming that they can integrate ecological and social information and suggesting that the decision is made before arriving at the food patch. Project approved by the Scientific Committee of the Faculdade de Biociências/PUCRS (#26/08). Support: CAPES, FAPERN, Leakey Foundation and CNPq.

COGNITIVE CONTROL OF RESPONSES TO CHEMICAL SIGNALS IN COMMON MARMOSETS

Charles T. Snowdon (Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin, Madison), Toni E. Ziegler (Wisconsin National Primate Research Center)

Pheromones refer to chemical signals produced by one animal that influence behavioral or hormonal responses in recipients. Typically these signals are thought to have a direct innate effect with no role for cognitive control. However, in marmosets we have found that responses to chemical signals are highly variable and directly related to social or reproductive status. In non-invasive functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies we found a direct connection from scent secretions of novel ovulating females to activation of brain areas involved in sexual arousal. However, we also found extensive activation of brain areas involved in evaluation and decision making. In behavioral and hormonal studies we have found that fathers caring for infants respond less to odors of novel ovulating females compared to non-fathers (which show a rapid increase in testosterone after exposure to the female odor). Fathers who are tested with the isolated odors of their own infants display a rapid reduction of testosterone and a rapid increase in estradiol when exposed to the odors of their own infants, but not to unfamiliar infants. This response only occurs during the time when the infants are dependent upon fathers for care. These studies suggest that responses to specific chemical