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HOME RANGE USE AND PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INTERACTIONS FOR CEBUS APELLA AT BROWNSBERG, SURINAME

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Species of the genus *Cebus* display an interesting array of variability in wild populations, and understanding the range of such intra-genus variation is crucial when applying theoretical and phylogenic frameworks. This paper examines aspects of range use, daily path length, cohesion of foraging groups, and general patterns of social interactions for *C. apella* at Brownsberg Nature Park, Suriname. Four types of data were analyzed and will be presented: focal animal sampling, group scan sampling, GPS points, and video recordings. Data were collected in 2004, 2005, and 2006, during the months of June and July, resulting in approximately 300 contact hours. The results of these data sets show that *C. apella* have smaller group sizes, smaller home ranges, and display tighter cohesion when traveling and foraging than do other species of the genus *Cebus*. For social interactions, *C. apella* males groomed infants for longer bouts, and there were lower rates of agonistic behaviors for all age/sex classes when compared to *C. capucinus*. These results are in alignment with findings from previous field studies on *C. apella*. Theoretical explanations drawn from life history factors (e.g., developmental parameters, body size), as well as variation in behavioral ecologies (e.g., preferred food availability, effects of forest structure, intra- and inter-specific competition, and predator pressure) are discussed; comparative summaries of field data from *C. capucinus* groups at two sites in Costa Rica will be used to highlight the similarities and differences between these two species.

Keywords: *Cebus apella*, Suriname, Home Range Use, Social Interactions