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ADDENDUM

ERRATUM AND ADDENDA TO THE ARTICLE 'A HISTORY OF PRIMATOLOGY IN INDIA'

Mewa Singh, Mridula Singh, Honnavalli N. Kumara, Dilip Chetry & Santanu Mahato

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Erratum and addenda to the article ‘A history of primatology in India’

Mewa Singh¹, Mridula Singh², Honnavalli N. Kumara³, Dilip Chetry⁴ & Santanu Mahato⁵

^{1,5} Biopsychology Laboratory, Institution of Excellence, Vijnana Bhavan, University of Mysore, Manasagangothri, Mysuru, Karnataka 570006, India.

¹ Zoo Outreach Organization, No. 12, Thiruvannamalai Nagar, Saravanampatti - Kalapatti Road, Saravanampatti, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641035, India.

² Department of Psychology, Maharaja's College, University of Mysore, Mysuru, Karnataka 570005, India.

³ Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Anaikatti P.O., Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641108, India.

⁴ Aaranyak, 13 Tayab Ali Byelane, Guwahati, Assam 781028, India.

¹ mewasinghltm@gmail.com (corresponding author), ² mridulasingh15@gmail.com, ³ honnnavallik@gmail.com,

⁴ dilip.aaranyak@gmail.com, ⁵ santanumahato94@gmail.com

Erratum

Suraj Mal Mohnot should be read as Surendra Mal Mohnot.

Addenda

In 1968, Robert H. Horwich of the Chicago Zoological Society, USA, came to India and studied the devastating impact of replacing Eucalyptus trees in the place of natural forest in the evergreen shola areas of the Nilgiri Mountains, causing the decline of indigenous fauna such as Nilgiri Langur (Horwich 1972). After that, he joined the Golden Langur Conservation Project to extend the work of the Indo-US Primate Project of 1994–2001, and was involved in community-based conservation programs in the Manas Biosphere Reserve (Horwich et al. 2010, 2013).

Awadhesh Pratap Singh University

Shivesh Pratap Singh (Singh 1984) carried out studies in Mand Reserve Forest, Madhya Pradesh, on habitat use and feeding by Hanuman Langurs and Rhesus Macaques. Later, his students worked on langurs and Rhesus Macaques in various parts of Satna District of Madhya Pradesh. Ravish Vachaspati Gautam (Gautam 2003) studied the feeding ecology and habitat utilization of langurs and Chetna Sharma (Sharma 2018)

studied habitat utilization and feeding habits of Rhesus Macaques. A population survey was conducted from 2014 to 2015 in which a population density of 34.5 per km² was estimated in 2014, while 37.5 per km² was estimated in 2015 in Kardmeshwerdham Hill and 23.2 per km² was estimated in 2014, and finally 24.8 per km² was estimated in 2015 in Babupur Kaniyari. The adult male-female sex ratio of the Babupur Kaniyari group ranged from 1:3 to 1:3.5, while the Kardmeshwerdham group was found with an adult male-female sex ratio of 1:2.75 to 1:3.25.

Saurashtra University

S.F. Wesley Sunderraj (Sunderraj 1998) studied the ecology of Nilgiri Langur in Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu. Groups were uni-male with an average size of 18.5. Births peaked in May and November. These langurs fed on 219 food items from 102 plant species.

Arizona State University

Kaberi Kar-Gupta (Kar-Gupta 2008 (<http://copus.org/meet-kaberi-kar-gupta/>)) studied the ecology of Slender Loris *Loris tardigradus* in Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR), India. She observed that males have different mating strategies that include roamers with

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large ranges and with access to many females, and settlers either without any female or associated with a female as a pair. These observations dispelled the previous notion that Slender Loris had a simple mating system.

Assam University

Anup Dey (Dey 2015) studied the status and distribution of Hoolock Gibbon in select reserve forest of Karimganj District, Assam. The level of anthropogenic disturbance (poaching, logging, jhum cultivation, and agricultural encroachment) had a significant impact on gibbon population. The study identified that the Patharia Reserve Forest was a better site for gibbon survival among all the forests in the district.

Mitrajit Deb (Deb 2018 (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mitrajit_Deb)) reported that Western Hoolock Gibbons that are known to be frugivores are consuming more leaves due to a dearth of fruiting trees. Loss of fruiting trees diminishes habitat quality, and this may lead to severe nutritional stress in the future. The study recommends taking up conservation programmes at a village council level (gram panchayats) to arrive at a participatory biodiversity conservation plan.

Pondicherry University

S. Rajeshkumar (Rajeshkumar 2017) reported that Nicobar Long-tailed Macaques inhabit natural habitats much of the time and consume food from a wide variety of plant species, but human settlements and agricultural activities often lead to numerous human-macaque hostilities that can enhance agonistic activities leading to severe fatality among individuals.

North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Nirjuli, India

Parimal Chandra Ray (Ray 2017 (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Parimal_Ray4)) identified the population structure of 10 preferred food tree species of the Western Hoolock Gibbon, of which only two, *Chukrasia velutina* and *Alianthus integrifolia*, had a reasonably good population structure. The level of anthropogenic disturbance had a significant impact on the variation of the population and regeneration status of those food plants of the gibbon.

Diana Ethel Amonge (Amonge 2019) studied various reproductive aspects of Eastern Hoolock Gibbon in Conservation Breeding Centre, Biological Park, Itanagar. She documented 94 mating attempts in which there were maximum attempts in January and minimum attempts in July. The estimated duration of each copulation was

28.4±1.2 seconds. The period of gestation was 189±0.92 days (n=14) and the average interval of birth for females whose infants survived or died after birth was 3.1±0.3 years and 1.5±0.2 years, respectively.

Tezpur University

Bidyut Sarania (Sarania 2019 (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bidyut_Sarania3)) recorded a total of 969 individuals comprising 41 troops (mean troop size was 23.63±1.21) of *Macaca munzala* from western Arunachal Pradesh within the altitudinal range of 1,400–3,000 m. The behavioral activities and the ranging pattern of *M. munzala* are significantly influenced by the seasonal availability of food items. It was found that only 2.4% of the landmass of the state was the possible habitat of the species.

Gauhati University

Anindita Chakravarty (Chakravarty 2020 (<http://www.bijnicollege.ac.in/Departments/Science/Employee%20Profile.aspx?did=12&eid=54>)) studied the habitat utilization pattern, feeding, and population ecology of the Golden Langur in Kakoijana Reserve Forest, Assam. A total of 121 plant species comprising trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers used by Golden Langur as food items were recorded. Langurs were found to feed actively on *Cyathea gigantea* (Tree fern) along with *Diplazium esculentum* (Dhekia, a well-known edible fern of Assam), and mature leaves of *Lygodium microphyllum*.

Mizoram University

Abinash Parida (Parida 2020 (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Abinash_Parida2)) found that Phayre's Leaf Monkeys feed on eight different plants spending ≥90% of their feeding time on *Musa ornata*, *Melacanna baccifera*, and *Dendrocalamus longispatus* and about ≥80% *Musa balbisiana*, *Gmelina arborea*, and *Buettneria pilosa*. The male-female ratio was 1:7 and the group size was 15.1±1.1.

Phoebe Laremruati (Laremruati 2020 (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Phoebe_Lalremruati)) studied the behavior of the Pig-tailed Macaques *Macaca leonina* in captivity. Adult females spent most of their time grooming, followed by juvenile females, juvenile males, and adult males. The male infants attain independence earlier than the female infants. The rate of infection with gastrointestinal parasites was 61.82% in spite of all the anthelmintic treatments given. The monkeys breed during October and March.

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Article

Elevational pattern and seasonality of avian diversity in Kaligandaki River Basin, central Himalaya

– Juna Neupane, Laxman Khanal, Basant Gyawali & Mukesh Kumar Chalise, Pp. 16927–16943

Communications

A highway to hell: a proposed, inessential, 6-lane highway (NH173) that threatens the forest and wildlife corridors of the Western Ghats, India

– H.S. Sathya Chandra Sagar & Mrunmayee, Pp. 16944–16953

Species diversity and feeding guilds of birds in Malaysian agarwood plantations

– Nor Nasibah Mohd Jamil, Husni Ibrahim, Haniza Hanim Mohd Zain & Nur Hidayat Che Musa, Pp. 16954–16961

Evaluating performance of four species distribution models using Blue-tailed Green Darner *Anax guttatus* (Insecta: Odonata) as model organism from the Gangetic riparian zone

– Kritish De, S. Zeeshan Ali, Niladri Dasgupta, Virendra Prasad Uniyal, Jayaraj Antony Johnson & Syed Ainul Hussain, Pp. 16962–16970

Butterfly species richness and diversity in rural and urban areas of Sirajganj, Bangladesh

– Sheikh Muhammad Shaburul Imam, Amit Kumer Neogi, M. Ziaur Rahman & M. Sabbir Hasan, Pp. 16971–16978

Chroococcalean blue green algae from the paddy fields of Satara District, Maharashtra, India

– Sharada Jagannath Ghadage & Vaneeta Chandrashekhar Karande, Pp. 16979–16992

Short Communications

Avifaunal diversity along the riverine habitats of Papikonda National Park, Andhra Pradesh, India

– Paromita Ray, Giridhar Malla, Upma Manral, J.A. Johnson & K. Sivakumar, Pp. 16993–16999

Medetomidine may cause heart murmur in Cougars and Jaguars: case report

– Thiago Cavalheri Luczinski, Gediendson Ribeiro de Araújo, Matheus Folgearingi Silveira, Murillo Daparé Kirnew, Roberto Andres Navarrete, Jorge Aparecido Salomão-Jr, Letícia Alecho Requena, Jairo Antonio Melo dos Santos, Marcell Hideki Koshiyama, Cristiane Schilbach Pizzutto & Pedro Nacib Jorge-Neto, Pp. 17000–17002

Description of a new species of *Omyomymar* Schauff from India with a key to Oriental species and first report of *Palaeoneura markhoddlei* Triapitsyn (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae) from the Indian subcontinent

– H. Sankararaman & S. Manickavasagam, Pp. 17003–17008

Incursion of the killer sponge *Terpios hoshinota* Rützler & Muzik, 1993 on the coral reefs of the Lakshadweep archipelago, Arabian Sea

– Rocktim Ramen Das, Chemmencheri Ramakrishnan Sreeraj, Gopi Mohan, Kottarathil Rajendran Abhilash, Vijay Kumar Deepak Samuel, Purvaja Ramachandran & Ramesh Ramachandran, Pp. 17009–17013

Contribution to the macromycetes of West Bengal, India: 63–68

– Rituparna Saha, Debal Ray, Anirban Roy & Krishnendu Acharya, Pp. 17014–17023

Notes

A rare camera trap record of the Hispid Hare *Caprolagus hispidus* from Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, Terai Arc Landscape, India

– Sankarshan Rastogi, Ram Kumar Raj & Bridesh Kumar Chauhan, Pp. 17024–17027

First distributional record of the Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus* Horsfield, 1821 (Ciconiiformes: Ciconiidae) from Sindhuli District, Nepal

– Badri Baral, Sudeep Bhandari, Saroj Koirala, Parashuram Bhandari, Ganesh Magar, Dipak Raj Basnet, Jeevan Rai & Hem Sagar Baral, Pp. 17028–17031

First record of African Sailfin Flying Fish *Parexocoetus mento* (Valenciennes, 1847) (Beloniformes: Exocoetidae), from the waters off Andaman Islands, India

– Y. Gladston, S.M. Ajina, J. Praveenraj, R. Kiruba-Sankar, K.K. Bineesh & S. Dam Roy, Pp. 17032–17035

A first distribution record of the Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle *Nilssonina hurum* (Gray, 1830) (Reptilia: Testudines: Trionychidae) from Mizoram, India

– Gopel Zothanmawia Hmar, Lalbiakzuala, Lalmuansanga, Dadina Zote, Vanlalhruaia, Hmar Betlu Ramengmawii, Kulendra Chandra Das & Hmar Tlawmte Lalremsanga, Pp. 17036–17040

A frog that eats foam: predation on the nest of *Polypedates* sp. (Rhacophoridae) by *Euphylyctis* sp. (Dicroglossidae)

– Pranoy Kishore Borah, Avrajjal Ghosh, Bikash Sahoo & Aniruddha Datta-Roy, Pp. 17041–17044

New distribution record of two endemic plant species, *Euphorbia kadapensis* Sarojin. & R.R.V. Raju (Euphorbiaceae) and *Lepidagathis keralensis* Madhus. & N.P. Singh (Acanthaceae), for Karnataka, India

– P. Raja, N. Dhatchanamoorthy, S. Soosairaj & P. Jansirani, Pp. 17045–17048

Cirsium wallichii DC. (Asteraceae): a key nectar source of butterflies

– Bitupan Boruah, Amit Kumar & Abhijit Das, Pp. 17049–17056

Hyecoum pendulum L. (Papaveraceae: Ranunculales): a new record for the flora of Haryana, India

– Naina Palria, Nidhan Singh & Bhoo Dev Vashistha, Pp. 17057–17059

Addendum

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