

Erratum to:

Chapter 4

Long-Term Lemur Research at Centre Valbio, Ranomafana National Park, Madagascar

Patricia C. Wright, Elizabeth M. Erhart, Stacey Tecot,
Andrea L. Baden, Summer J. Arrigo-Nelson, James Herrera,
Toni Lyn Morelli, Marina B. Blanco, Anja Deppe, Sylvia Atsalis,
Steig Johnson, Felix Ratelolahy, Chia Tan, and Sarah Zohdy

P.M. Kappeler and D.P. Watts (eds.), *Long-Term Field Studies of Primates*,
DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-22514-7_4, © Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2012

In this chapter, the following sentences are incorrect:

Section 4.3.4 Reproductive Hormones, 2nd paragraph:

While DHT levels were higher in males than in females, there was no significant sex difference in testosterone levels. Similar testosterone results were found in *M. rufus*.

Section 4.4.4 Habitat Disturbance, 4th paragraph:

In a comparative study of stress hormones in adult *E. rubriventer* in selectively logged versus minimally logged sites, patterns of cortisol excretion were similar in both sites, but those in the undisturbed site showed little response to variation in food availability and rainfall. In contrast, at the disturbed site, fecal cortisol levels were significantly higher when fruit was scarce (parturition and early lactation) compared with when fruit was abundant (prebreeding season).

The corrected versions are:

Section 4.3.4 Reproductive Hormones, 2nd paragraph:

While DHT levels were higher in males than in females, the relationship between sex and testosterone level varied across seasons, with each sex excreting higher levels at different times (Tecot et al. in prep.). Similar testosterone results were found in *M. rufus* (Zohdy et al. 2010).

Section 4.4.4 Habitat Disturbance, 4th paragraph:

In a comparative study of stress hormones in adult *E. rubriventer* in selectively logged versus minimally logged sites, patterns of cortisol excretion were similar in both sites, but those in the disturbed site showed little response to variation in food availability and rainfall. In contrast, at the undisturbed site, fecal cortisol levels were significantly higher when fruit was scarce (parturition and early lactation) compared with when fruit was abundant (prebreeding season).

The online version of the original chapter can be found under
DOI [10.1007/978-3-642-22514-7_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-22514-7_4)

Erratum to:

Chapter 13

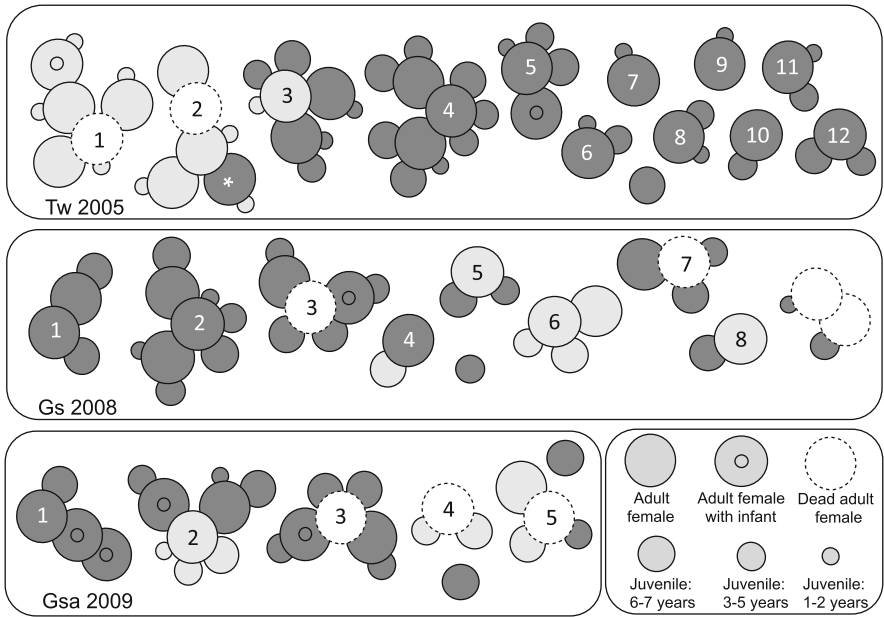
The 30-Year Blues: What We Know and Don't Know About Life History, Group Size, and Group Fission of Blue Monkeys in the Kakamega Forest, Kenya

Marina Cords

P.M. Kappeler and D.P. Watts (eds.), *Long-Term Field Studies of Primates*,
DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-22514-7_13, © Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2012

In this chapter, figure 13.5 is incorrect.

The corrected version is:



RANK: High → Low

Fig. 13.5 Maternal kinship, rank, and group fission. For each of three fissions, individuals are represented as *circles*, with *shading* (light vs. dark grey) indicating group membership after fission, and size proportional to age (see legend). To indicate maternal relatedness, a large circle (mother) overlaps the circles representing her offspring. Matriline rank decreases from left to right, indicated by integer values (1 = highest). Matriline rank was derived from dyadic agonistic interactions among adult females, 9–12 months before fission; matriline represented only by juveniles therefore have no rank and are randomly placed. Individual marked by *asterisk* is discussed in text

The online version of the original chapter can be found under
 DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-22514-7_13
