Erratum

“Individual and Social Behavioral Responses to Injury in Wild Toque Macaques (*Macaca sinica*),” by Wolfgang P. J. Dittus and Shyamala M. Ratnayeke, *Int. J. Primatol.*, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1989, pp. 215–234

Shyamala Ratnayeke¹ and Wolfgang P. J. Dittus²

The manuscript for the title paper was based primarily on empirical behavioral data collected by Shyamala Ratnayeke and formed part of her master's thesis [“The Behaviour of Old and Injured Animals in a Wild Population of Toque Macaques (*Macaca sinica*) in Sri Lanka,” University

Table I. Durations of Grooming Received by Individuals Wounded by Bites/Punctures ($N = 8$) and Those Wounded by Burns ($N = 2$)

Age-sex class of injured animal	Wound type	Grooming received (mean rate/100 min)
Adult male	Bite	5.33
Adult male	Bite	11.00
Adult male	Bite	12.33
Adult male	Bite	3.33
Adult male	Bite	7.68
Adult male	Bite	22.81
Juvenile male	Puncture	17.00
Juvenile female	Bite	7.00
Adult male	Electrical burn	18.33
Juvenile female	Electrical burns	28.67

¹Graduate Program in Ethology, Department of Zoology, M313 Walter's Life Sciences Building, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0810.

²National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20008, and Institute of Fundamental Studies, Kandy, Sri Lanka.

of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, 1989]. She did not have the opportunity to review proofs of the manuscript prior to its publication. A statement made in the abstract of the article, to the effect that the amount of grooming received by injured macaques increased with the severity of the injury, is not supported by the data. Although group members did initiate contact with burn victims (the more seriously afflicted) more than with bite/puncture victims and tend to groom them more (Table I; Mann–Whitney U test, $U = 1$, $P = 0.088$), the sample size is small and there may be confounding factors. Severity of injury is probably only one among many factors (e.g., rank, age, and sex of a victim) that elicit grooming from group members.