

**GRANDMOTHERING IN CAPTIVE *GALAGO SENEGALENSIS BRACCATUS* – PARENTING BEYOND NURSING**

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Existing data on alloparenting in galagos, a relatively nongregarious primate taxon, are scarce due to the difficulties of observing wild infant behavior in nocturnal species that frequently raise young in nests and to the rarity of colonies with co-housed adult females. We have previously reported three case studies of grandmothers allonursing infants (2 males, 1 female) in a captive colony of *Galago senegalensis*. Given that nursing is difficult to observe, here we extend our analysis of these cases to other affiliative behaviors between infants, mothers, and grandmothers. We determined the relationships between subjects, the rate of behaviors, and the ages at which they occurred. Focal adult and infant observations of *Galago senegalensis braccatus* were made in the Arizona State University colony between 1976 and 1990. The colony contained two matrilineal groups caged separately because unrelated adult females are extremely aggressive to each other. The groups ranged from two to seven individuals. When the ages of these three infants were divided into four time periods prior to weaning (0-2, 3-5, 6-8, 9-11 weeks), the relative frequencies of the mother and grandmother approaching, grooming, or carrying the infant were very similar across time to the patterns found previously with nursing. However, the occurrence of alloparenting by infant's age was unique for each infant and related to the social context. Our findings suggest that grandmothers may be a form of kin selection in this species that is expressed across a suite of behaviors which may be beneficial to the infant and hence to the grandmother's fitness.

Keywords: allomothering, bushbaby, grooming, affiliation