

**SPATIAL DEPLOYMENT AND AFFILIATIVE RELATIONS AMONG MALE JAPANESE MACAQUES (*MACACA FUSCATA*) ON KINKAZAN ISLAND, JAPAN**

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In Japanese macaques, males have been conventionally classified into two categories: troop males and non-troop males. This classification was based on the male's association with philopatric sex of females. This study aims to reveal males' associations with not only females but also other males without consideration of conventional classification. I followed 12 Japanese macaque males from January to September 2007 (non-mating season) and recorded the number of individuals within a visible range, distance to the nearest individual, and the duration of allo-grooming and name of participants. While the number of females within a visible range was much different across focal males, the number of males was not different except to 2 focal males. Though only 4 focal males were in the vicinity of females, other focal males were less proximate to females. The male-female grooming was observed only in 4 males with high proximity to females and other focal males were never groomed with females. Compared with the male-female grooming, the male-male grooming was observed in many combinations irrespective of frequency in male-female grooming. Above results show that male-female association is clearly differentiated among focal males but male-male association is not. This research suggested that the troop male/non-troop male dichotomy is based on male-female association and is not applied to male-male association.

Keywords: male Japanese macaque, association, spatial deployment, affiliative relation