

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

### 1. INTRA-GENERIC TROOP FORMATION IN *PRESBYTIS* GENERA IN SANCTUARIES OF TAMIL NADU

At the first hair-pin bend while proceeding from Sethumadai up the Ghat road towards Topslip a bi-sexual Unimale troop of *Presbytis entellus* is seen. The troop composition was adult ♂, 3 adult ♀ ♀ and 3 infants on 11.3.77. One sub-adult *Presbytis johnii* was found in association with members of the above troop and appeared to have been well knit into the troop fabric. It was grooming other members including the adult ♂. On one occasion it held one grey infant. The habitat is transition from dry-deciduous to moist deciduous forest types, with trees about 20 m to 25 m tall with partially closed canopy, closely standing and with branches touching were distributed along the river course. The movement pattern of the troop coincided with the general distribution of trees around the river course. All observations were made near the road. The sub-adult *Presbytis johnii* continued to live (upto 23.2.81) with *Presbytis entellus* troop.

Two sub-adult *Presbytis entellus* have been associated since 3.5.78 with a troop of Nilgiri Langur (*Presbytis johnii*) near Erumaiparai. The habitat consists of trees of about 25 m tall generally situated far apart, with admixture of Bamboo clumps. Ground fire occurs as evidences indicate. The composition of *Presbytis johnii* troop is 1 adult ♂, 3 adult ♀ ♀ and 1 sub-adult ♀. The *Presbytis entellus* and *Presbytis johnii* were feeding, foraging, moving and resting together. Allogrooming only occurred between the two *Presbytis entellus*.

#### Mundanthurai Sanctuary

Near Manimuthar falls a *Presbytis entellus* troop composed of adult ♂, 3 adult ♀ ♀, 1 sub-adult ♀ and 3 infants has been accompanied by a sub-adult *Presbytis johnii* with a broken tail tip since 6.12.77. The habitat consists of trees and huge boulders.

In Mundanthurai in the vicinity of the Power House of Lower Dam, there has been a *Presbytis entellus* troop of 1 adult ♂, 5 adult ♀ ♀, 3 sub-adult ♀ ♀ and 3 infants since 1976. Almost always they can be found near the road. The habitat is bouldery with sparse and isolated trees, *Gyrocarpus* is frequently seen. The langurs can be seen either on the ground or on the boulders and parapet walls eating leaves of bushes. Grooming between of *Presbytis entellus* and *Presbytis johnii* was common. The *Presbytis johnii* was found also to hold grey infants on several times. When one sub-adult *Presbytis entellus* died, probably due to electrocution and fell between boulders, the *Presbytis entellus* troop with the sub-adult *Presbytis johnii* remained around the carcass for 3 days. The carcass probably was dragged by a Panther into the boulders during the night. The sub-adult ♀ *Presbytis johnii* is a member of Koraiyar troop, with home range along the fringe of the forests of moist deciduous trees on the Koraiyar banks. The troop was subjected to poaching and the troop was being slowly decimated.



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### IN A NUTSHELL COMPOSITION OF INTRA-GENERIC TROOPS

Host troop	Guest	Sp.	Sp.	Age	Sex	No.
<b>ANAMALAI SANCTUARY</b>						
1. First Bend troop		P.e.	P.j.	SA		One
2. Erumaiparai		P.j.	P.e.	SA		Two
<b>MUNDANTHURAI SANCTUARY</b>						
3. Manimuthar Falls		P.e.	P.j.	SA		One
		P.e.	P.j.	SA		One
<b>KALAKAD SANCTUARY</b>						
5. Nambikoil		P.e.	P.j.	SA		One

The following parallel situations can be considered.

1. The habitat was holding populations of both the species their home ranges overlapped.
2. The host troops are Bisexual Unimale troops.
3. Where as generally dry zone habitat *Presbytis entellus* are large here the host troops are composed of 5-12 members.
4. In all cases the guest is a sub-adult and female.

WILDLIFE WARDEN,  
KALAKAD SANCTUARY,  
KALAKAD,  
TAMIL NADU,  
October 20, 1981.

### 2. THE CURIOUS DEATH OF A PANTHER

On 22nd February 1981, we spent a day in the Borivli National Park. At about 4 p.m., while returning we met a Forest Department jeep driving along the road with an iron cage on a trailer behind it. A Forest Ranger, whom I knew, was in the jeep and we stopped to exchange greetings. We were told that a pan-

5. Whereas social grooming is not a common social interaction amidst *Presbytis johnii*, a considerable part of daily activity of *Presbytis entellus* involve mutual grooming! However, when the sub-adult *Presbytis johnii* got associated with *Presbytis entellus* they probably acquired this behaviour but the *Presbytis entellus* members of the *Presbytis johnii* troop groomed only among themselves and did not groom *Presbytis johnii*.

6. There have been no earlier records of members of other species living with *Presbytis entellus* except in one incident when a male Rhesus macaque probably an ciation of *Presbytis entellus* with *Presbytis entellus* group atleast for 7 years.

7. Considerable structural fluidity among groups, peridelic addition to and departure from, the group take place in *Presbytis entellus*. This may explain the association of *Presbytis entellus* with *Presbytis johnii*.

This may be a temporary phase only. Nevertheless this area opens up possibilities of future research.

J. MANGALARAJ JOHNSON

ther had been trapped in a village near Padgha (Bhiwandi Taluka, Thane District) about 40 miles along the Agra Road and they were driving down to fetch it. This sounded an interesting project and we linked up with them.

A little before Padgha the jeep turned off





Johnson, J M. 1982. "INTRA GENERIC TROOP FORMATION IN PRESBYTIS GENERA IN SANCTUARIES OF TAMIL-NADU INDIA." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 79, 658–659.

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