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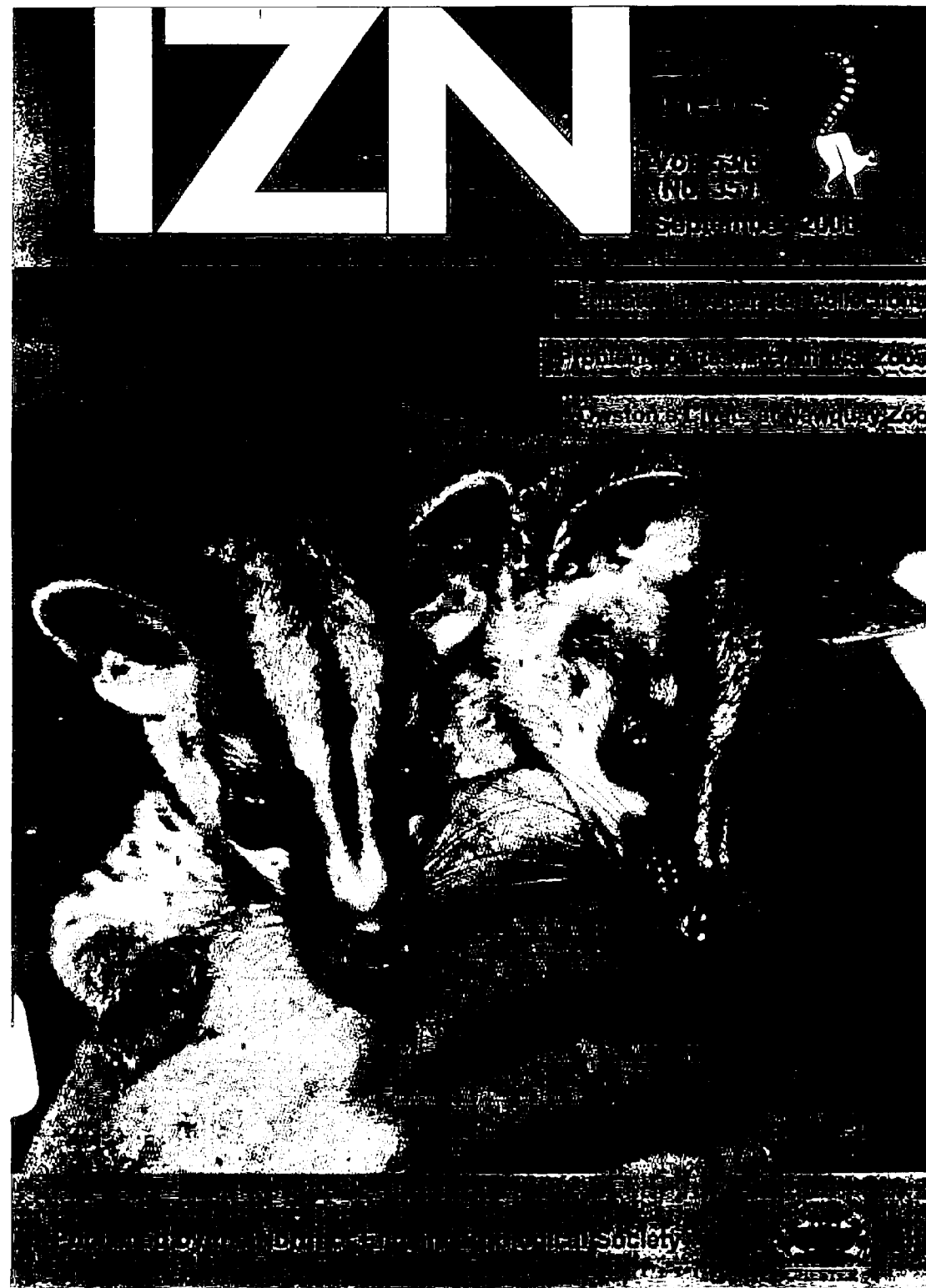
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Cover Illustration: Twin Owston's civets born at Newquay Zoo, U.K. (Photo:
Michelle Turton)



OBITUARIES

Thomas John Foose, 1945–2006

With great sadness, the International Rhino Foundation (IRF) announces the loss of its most beloved ambassador for rhino conservation. Dr Tom Foose, 61, IRF Program Director, died on 17 May at his home in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Tom was one of the founders of IRF, which embodies his lifelong passion for rhino conservation, both in zoos and in nature. He dedicated his life to bridging gaps among people with diverse interests and perspectives, as well as using science to foster national and global collaborations for threatened species management.

Author of numerous scientific publications, Tom received a B.A. from Princeton University in 1969 and was awarded a Ph.D. in biology from the University of Chicago in 1982. He served as the Conservation Director for the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA) from 1981 to 1990, and along with Dr Ulie Seal developed the first Species Survival Plan program for Siberian tigers in 1983. Species Survival Plans are now a cornerstone for captive species management for the AZA, as well as other regional zoo associations. From 1990 to 1992, Tom served as Executive Officer of the IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, shaping its programs and focus to include using computer simulated modeling to examine the risks for species extinction, as well as global risk assessments of broad taxonomic groups, including identifying species management and research recommendations. Over the past 20 years, his tireless efforts to facilitate cross-organizational and truly international conservation efforts resulted in integrated action plans for species groups ranging from primates to rhinos to tigers, involving zoo experts and field biologists from around the world.

Throughout stints as Program Officer of the IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group and the International Black Rhino Foundation, as well as through his work with AZA, CBSG and IRF, Tom touched people across the world and inspired them to set aside their personal, national and institutional agendas to focus on preventing species extinctions. Over the past ten years, his primary focus was leading development and implementation of global and national conservation strategies and action plans for rhinoceros in Asia and Africa. Most recently, Tom initiated the North American Save the Rhinos Campaign with the goal of doubling the number of critically endangered rhino populations in select protected habitats in the wild within ten years.

Tom's dedication and integrity, his love for his family and colleagues and his beloved rhinos – as well as his unabashed appreciation for the contributions of all people with a love for wild species – will live on through all of our future endeavors.

International Rhino Foundation (reprinted from *AZA Communiqué*, August 2006)

Warren J. Iliff, 1936–2006

Warren Iliff grew up in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and attended Harvard University. He began his zoo career as a volunteer at Smithsonian's National Zoo in 1967 and joined the staff in 1971 as a Special Assistant. In 1975, after leaving

EDITORIAL

A recent survey of primate intelligence [R.O. Deaner, C.P. van Schaik and V. Johnson, *Evolutionary Psychology* 4 (2006), 149–196] has resulted in some unexpected findings. The study, led by Robert Deaner at Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina, analysed the results of dozens of problem-solving puzzles given by scientists to various species. Previous research had attempted to compare different primates' abilities at specific tasks, including tests of ability to navigate mazes, to untangle a jumble of differently coloured threads to find food, and to spot the odd one out in a series of images, but no one had ever combined these data into an overall measure of intelligence. This is what Dr Deaner's team have now done, producing a 'league table' of the cognitive ability of a number of genera or species (Table 1). The fact that orang-utans beat chimpanzees into first place will probably cause little surprise to keepers and curators with experience of the extraordinary powers of observation, concentration and persistence which have made these apes the Houdinis of the zoo world. But what becomes of the widely-held theory that group living triggers increased brain-power, if the solitary orang turns out to have a higher IQ than the gregarious chimp?

Table 1. League table of primate intelligence.

1.	Orang-utan	13.	Baboon
2.	Chimpanzee	14.	Slow loris
3.	Spider monkey	15.	Night monkey
4.	Gorilla	16.	Ruffed lemur
5.	Surili (Leaf monkey)	17.	Brown lemur
6.	Macaque	18.	Fork-marked lemur
7.	Mandrill	19.	Ring-tailed lemur
8.	Guenon	20.	Bushbaby
9.	Mangabey	21.	Squirrel monkey
10.	Capuchin	22.	Mouse lemur
11.	Woolly monkey	23.	Marmoset
12.	Gibbon	24.	Talapoin

The appearance of the spider monkey in third place, ahead even of the gorilla, is astonishing. But the surprises continue all the way down. Most of us, probably, have always taken for granted a rough, generalized hierarchy of primate intelligence, with apes at the top, followed by Old World monkeys, New World monkeys and prosimians. The picture here is much more complicated. There are indeed five Old World monkeys in the top ten, but also two New World ones. Another Old World species, the talapoin, is at the bottom of the list. And who would have expected the slow loris to outsmart not merely the lemurs, but several monkeys as well? The findings will no doubt arouse much interest – and presumably some opposition – in the scientific community. But it would also be useful to hear the more subjective reactions of zoo people with long day-to-day experience of the animals in question.

Nicholas Gould