

sleeping during the night and active during the day. The fact that monkeys maintained the orthograde posture during the night means that monkeys sleep in a sitting rather than prone posture.

Correspondence between telemetry and direct observation techniques. The data obtained by these 2 different methods were compared. As mentioned above, between 09.00 to 10.00 h and 15.00 to 16.00 h, the posture of the monkeys was directly observed. These data were compared with telemetry data obtained in the same time period for each day. There was no significant difference between the pronograde percentages obtained by the 2 different methods ($P > 0.05$, t -test; Table).

The percentage of posture, orthograde or pronograde, could be easily estimated from the telemetrical data. The monkeys displayed primarily sitting posture, lying posture and quadrupedal standing posture most of the time. The frequency of other monkey postures is extremely low. Therefore these 3 posture types may be sufficient for a postural analysis in monkeys. For the present experiment, lying posture and quadrupedal standing posture could not be telemetrically distinguished. However it is important to distinguish lying posture from quadrupedal standing posture. With 2 transmitters, simultaneously attached to the back and leg, the problem 05.00 h. There was little difference in the posture circadian

rhythms between different subjects. Because there is little change in body posture, as determined telemetrically, during sleep, it is easy to judge whether or not the subject is asleep. In the present experiments, the monkeys were might be easily resolved. Orthograde posture recorded in the present experiments included sitting and bipedal upright posture. It is morphologically and ecologically interesting to understand how much time a monkey spends in bipedal upright posture. Therefore, by direct observation, measurement of time spent in bipedal upright posture during the day was attempted. However, the monkeys were seldom in this posture and the time spent was too short to be measured. Therefore, the orthograde posture recorded in the present experiment is primarily sitting posture.

Pronograde time for the 6 days, between the 2nd and the 7th day, in the telemetry experiments, became stable. Moreover, the direct observation data was very similar to that recorded telemetrically. This suggests that the monkey postures, between the 2nd and 7th day, were not affected by the harness or anesthetizing drugs. These experiments show that telemetry can record the general changes in simian posture. However, the data were collected under highly controlled, and stable conditions, which is not found in the natural habitat of primates.

Zusammenfassung. Ein auf dem Rücken befestigter Telemetriesender erlaubte bei Japanmakaken (*Macaca fuscata*) in guter Übereinstimmung mit Direktbeobachtungen die andauernde Registrierung ortho- bzw. pronograde Körperhaltung.

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Comparison of percentage of time spent in pronograde posture for 4 monkeys by telemetry and observation

Monkey	Telemetry (%)	Observation (%)
1	25.7	29.0
2	11.2	11.3
3	24.4	19.3
4	14.4	16.9
Mean	18.9	19.1
± S.D.	7.2	7.3

CONSTRUCTIONES

European Training Awards in Brain and Behaviour Research

In cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a group of European Scientists have initiated an experimental schema under which younger scientists working on Brain and Behaviour can apply for awards to enable them to acquire training in a specialized area. The money to finance this training program has been provided by the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. Successful applicants will receive travel and living expenses to enable them to study in selected laboratories. The normal duration of an award will be three months, but some longer term awards can be made.

Eligibility. To be eligible for an award, a candidate must already be undertaking research in the field of Brain or Behaviour in a laboratory situated in a member country of O.E.C.D. Applicants must produce evidence that their own research will benefit by the training for which they apply. In making the awards, preference will be given to candidates applying for a type of training

that will assist them to follow an interdisciplinary approach in their own research. Candidates are expected to return to their original laboratory at the expiry of their training.

Nature of training courses. Some of the training programs incorporate formal course work, others involve the learning of techniques whilst undertaking closely supervised research on a particular problem. Training programs exist in the following subjects: Animal behaviour, brain biochemistry, brain modelling, ethology, experimental psychology, histochemistry, morphology, neuroanatomy, neuropharmacology, neurophysiology etc.

Method of application. Further details of the scheme (including a list of laboratories participating in the training programs) and application forms can be obtained from:

*The Executive Office, Foundation FUNGO,
Laan van Meerdervoort 53D, Den Haag (The Netherlands)**