

**SOME ASPECTS OF THE USE OF SOME SENSORY SYSTEMS AND  
THEIR ANATOMICAL CONNECTIONS IN MONKEY AND APES**

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INTRODUCTION:

SUMMARY:

The social organization which is characteristic of primates. Some aspects of the use of vision, audition and olfaction and some of the anatomical connections of these sensory systems are discussed in this review in relation to socialization and social communication among monkeys and apes. It is noted that communication within and without the troop is one of the major functions of these sensory systems. It is inferred here that the high level of organization of the primate sensory systems is a major adaptation in their social life which is a basic characteristic of primates in general.

(WASHBURN et al, 1965, HALL 1965a, LARGASSER, 1969, KLOPFER, 1963, GOODALL 1968). The structure of individual signals is very much affected by this organization in the form of series of signals.

This complex of communication depends on two related factors, namely the ability to receive information and comparable ability to pass it to other members of the troop. While the former depends on the elaborate sensory systems of primates (BUDOLPH, 1969; HARRIS and HARRIS, 1970, 1965; ALLAFSON, 1972; HILL, 1972; NOBACE, 1970), the latter depends upon the ability to use other parts of the body to evoke a signal, for example the use of facial muscles in facial displays (HALL, 1965a, 1968; HALL and HALL, 1968; HALL and SHAIN, 1968; TANDY, 1971). On the relative importance of each system, HARRIS and HARRIS (1965) pointed out that