



International Journal of Primatology

Instructions for authors

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1. The most common requests for revision

- Use the active voice, not the passive throughout the text (e.g., 'I ate the donut' not 'the donut was eaten').
- Be consistent in the use of scientific and common (vernacular) names throughout the text. If using common names, give the scientific name for a species the first time you mention the common name in the abstract and again in the main text. If using scientific names, there is no need to give the common name.
- Include the study taxon, site, country, and dates, in figure captions and table headings.
- Open the abstract with theoretical context relevant to all primatology.
- End the abstract with general conclusions for primatology.
- Organise the introduction with the general theoretical context first, then the specific context of your study, rather than interweaving the two. End the introduction with the aim and study setup.
- If you present predictions, include the hypotheses that give rise to them. Hypotheses should be theoretical explanations. Predictions are what you predict you will observe if the hypothesis is true.
- Maintain the same order of material throughout your manuscript. For example, if you set out three aims in the introduction, organise the data analysis section, the results, and the discussion, in the same order.
- Keep methods (what you did) in the methods, not the results (what you found).
- Keep interpretation (what the results mean) in the discussion, not the results.
- Do not repeat values presented in tables or figures in the text.
- Include the full results of all statistical tests, including those that are non-significant.
- Include information concerning the real-world effect size as well as the statistical significance of any findings by presenting summary statistics or a figure.
- Replace 'average' with the specific measure of central tendency you calculated (e.g., mean, median, mode).

2. Publication ethics

The *International Journal of Primatology* is committed to upholding the integrity of the scientific record. We participate in the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE, <http://publicationethics.org/>) and act in accordance with their guidelines relating to the integrity of the work submitted to, or published in, the journals.

Authors should refrain from misrepresenting research results which could damage trust in the journal and ultimately the entire scientific endeavour. Authors can maintain the integrity of the research and its presentation by following the rules of good scientific practice, which include compliance with the following statements concerning manuscripts submitted to the journal:

- The manuscript has not been submitted to more than one journal for simultaneous consideration.
- The manuscript has not been published previously (partly or in full) unless the new work expands on previous work. Where this is the case, authors must be transparent about the re-use of material to avoid text-recycling ('self-plagiarism').
- Previous publication does not include pre-prints or conference abstracts. We encourage posting of preprints on preprint servers, authors' or institutional websites ([publisher's policy on pre-print sharing](#)).
- A single study is not split up into several parts to increase the quantity of submissions and submitted to various journals or to one journal over time (sometimes termed 'salami' publishing).
- No data have been fabricated or manipulated to support the conclusions. This includes figures.
- No data, text, or theories by others are presented as if they were the authors' own (i.e., plagiarism). Proper acknowledgements of other works must be given. This includes material that is closely copied, summarised, or paraphrased. Quotation marks must be used for verbatim copying of material, and permissions must be secured for copyrighted material. The journal routinely uses software to screen for plagiarism.
- All authors and any responsible authorities at the organisation where the work was carried out must have consented to manuscript submission *before* the work is submitted.
- Authors whose names appear on the submission must have contributed sufficiently to the scientific work and therefore share collective responsibility and accountability for the results.

If we suspect misconduct, the Editor-in-Chief will investigate following the COPE guidelines. If, after investigation, the allegation seems to raise valid concerns, the Editor-in-Chief will contact the author and give them an opportunity to address the issue. If misconduct is proven, this may result in the implementation of the following measures, including, but not limited to:

- Rejecting the article if it is still under consideration.
- If the article has already been published online, depending on the nature and severity of the infraction, the Editor-in-Chief will either place an erratum with the article or, in severe cases, retract the article. The reason will be given in the published erratum or retraction notice.
- Informing the author's institution.

Authors should be prepared to send relevant documentation or data to verify the validity of the results on request. This could be in the form of raw data, samples, records, etc.

3. Authorship

Authorship means holding responsibility for a written piece of text or artwork.

We follow the Authorship policies set out here: <https://www.nature.com/nature-portfolio/editorial-policies/authorship>.

We strongly encourage partnership with researchers in the locations where the research is conducted and expect those researchers to be included as co-authors when they fulfil the authorship criteria. List all contributors who do not meet all criteria for authorship in the Acknowledgements section. We urge researchers to carefully consider researcher contributions and authorship criteria when involved in multi-region collaborations involving local researchers to promote greater equity in research collaborations.

Requests to add or delete authors at revision stage are a serious matter and are considered only after receipt of written approval from all authors and detailed explanation. The decision to accept or reject the change rests with the Editor-in-Chief of the journal. We do not accept changes of authorship or in the order of authors after we have accepted a manuscript.

All submissions to the *International Journal of Primatology* must include an explanation of the contribution or activity of each author to the final product. Submit the declaration of authorship on the manuscript title page, using names or capital initials of authors.

We encourage use of the Contributor Roles Taxonomy (CRediT) system: <https://credit.niso.org>. We recognise that many contributions to research are not included in the system and encourage authors to use additional categories where appropriate.

Other suggested formats:

Author Contributions: AJT and SSW conceived and designed the experiments. AJT and CR performed the experiments. AJT, CR, FKB analysed the data. AJT, CR, SSW wrote the manuscript; other authors provided editorial advice.

Author Contributions: JM originally formulated the idea, BLZ developed methodology, PDT conducted fieldwork, BLZ generated sequencing data and molecular analyses, TT and BLZ collaborated in imaging analysis, ISS developed the mathematical models, BLZ and ISS performed statistical analyses, and BLZ and ISS wrote the manuscript.

For manuscripts with a single author, use the following statement:

Author Contributions: SGJ conceived, designed, and executed this study and wrote the manuscript. No other person is entitled to authorship.

The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to reject manuscripts that do not comply with these requirements.

Author(s) will be held responsible for false statements or for failure to fulfil these requirements.

The *International Journal of Primatology* recommends the COPE document 'How to handle authorship disputes: a guide for new researchers' as a guide to good authorship practice.

Large Language Models (LLMs), such as ChatGPT, do not currently satisfy our authorship criteria. Attribution of authorship carries with it accountability for the work, which cannot be effectively applied to LLMs. Use of an LLM should be properly documented in the Methods section (and if a Methods section is not available, in a suitable alternative part) of the manuscript.

4. Inclusion and diversity statement

We encourage authors to include an **Inclusion and Diversity statement** in their manuscript during their final revisions. Submit the statement on the manuscript title page. This will not be shared with reviewers and will not influence the scientific consideration of the manuscript.

The purpose of this inclusion and diversity statement is to increase transparency, raise awareness of inclusion and diversity in science, and highlight your publication as an example of good practice.

You may wish to include some or all of the following statements:

- The author list includes contributors from the location where the research was conducted, who participated in study conceptualisation, study design, data collection, analysis, and/or interpretation of the findings.
- One or more of the authors of this paper self-identifies as an underrepresented ethnic minority in science.
- One or more of the authors of this paper self-identifies as a member of the LGBTQ+ community.
- One or more of the authors of this paper self-identifies as living with a disability.
- While citing references scientifically relevant for this work, we also actively worked to promote gender balance in our reference list.

5. Disclosure of potential conflict of interests

Authors must disclose all relationships or interests that could influence or bias the work. Although an author may not feel there are conflicts, disclosure of relationships and interests affords a more transparent process, leading to an accurate and objective assessment of the work. Awareness of real or perceived conflicts of interests is a perspective to which the readers are entitled and is not meant to imply that a financial relationship with an organisation that sponsored the research or compensation for consultancy work is inappropriate. Examples of potential conflicts of interests that are directly or indirectly related to the research may include but are not limited to the following:

- Membership of the journal Editorial Board
- Research grants from funding agencies (give the research funder and the grant number)
- Honoraria for speaking at symposia
- Financial support for attending symposia

- Financial support for educational programs
- Employment or consultation
- Support from a project sponsor
- Position on advisory board or board of directors or other type of management relationships
- Multiple affiliations
- Financial relationships, for example equity ownership or investment interest
- Intellectual property rights (e.g., patents, copyrights and royalties from such rights)
- Holdings of spouse and/or children that may have financial interest in the work

In addition, interests that go beyond financial interests and compensation (non-financial interests) that may be important to readers should be disclosed. These may include, but are not limited to, personal relationships or competing interests directly or indirectly tied to this research, or professional interests or personal beliefs that may influence your research.

The corresponding author should collect conflict of interest disclosures from all authors. In author collaborations where formal agreements for representation allow it, it is sufficient for the corresponding author to sign the disclosure form on behalf of all authors.

The corresponding author should include a summary statement in the text of the manuscript in a separate section before the reference list, that reflects what is recorded in the potential conflict of interest disclosure form(s).

Examples of disclosures:

Funding: This study was funded by X (grant number X).

Conflict of Interest: Author A has received research grants from Company A. Author B has received a speaker honorarium from Company X and owns stock in Company Y. Author C is a member of committee Z.

If no conflict exists, the authors should state this as follows:

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

6. Taxonomy and names

Be consistent in your use of scientific and vernacular names. Do not use them interchangeably. If using vernacular names, give the scientific name for a species the first time you mention the vernacular name, both in the abstract and in the main text. If using scientific names, there is no need to give the vernacular name. There is no need to include the authority.

We encourage the use of local vernacular names.

Support statements regarding primate taxonomy with references to the primary, peer-reviewed, scientific literature.

Use strepsirrhine or tarsiers, as appropriate; do not use prosimian.

Do not abbreviate the scientific name except within a paragraph in which you have already written out the same taxon.

Avoid the terms New World and Old World, which have colonial overtones. Use formal taxonomic terms (e.g., platyrrhine, catarrhine), American and Afro-Eurasian monkeys, or other appropriate terms.

Avoid abbreviations, such as WLGs for western lowland gorillas. Instead, give the full common name the first time you mention a species, then use a shorter version (in this case, gorillas).

Avoid nicknames, such as chimps for chimpanzees, orangs for orangutans, ringtails for ring-tailed lemurs.

The International Union of Geological Sciences have recently moved the Pliocene-Pleistocene boundary from 1.8 to 2.6 Ma, but there is opposition to that move among many researchers who work on late Cenozoic (post-Miocene) topics. We do not endorse either the old or the new definition but ask authors who use the terms Pleistocene and Pliocene to state in their Introduction which of the two current options they use, citing the relevant reference. The recognition of Neogene and Quaternary is at the discretion of the author.

7. Good statistical practice

The *International Journal of Primatology* endorses the 2016 statement of the American Statistical Association on the use of p-values (Wasserstein RL & Lazar NA. 2016. The ASA's statement on p-values: context, process, and purpose. *The American Statistician*, DOI: 10.1080/00031305.2016.1154108).

This statement identifies six principles:

1. P-values can indicate how incompatible the data are with a specified statistical model.
2. P-values do not measure the probability that the studied hypothesis is true, or the probability that the data were produced by random chance alone.
3. Scientific conclusions and business or policy decisions should not be based only on whether a p-value passes a specific threshold.
4. Proper inference requires full reporting and transparency
5. A p-value, or statistical significance, does not measure the size of an effect or the importance of a result.
6. By itself, a p-value does not provide a good measure of evidence regarding a model or hypothesis.

The statement concludes 'Good statistical practice, as an essential component of good scientific practice, emphasizes principles of good study design and conduct, a variety of numerical and graphical summaries of data, understanding of the phenomenon under study, interpretation of results in context, complete reporting and proper logical and quantitative understanding of what data summaries mean. No single index should substitute for scientific reasoning.'

See the editorial 'Changes and clarifications to the policies of the *International Journal of Primatology* to promote transparency and open communication' (Setchell et al., 2016. DOI: 10.1007/s10764-016-9925-x) for further details.

See Sections 17 (Methods) and 20 (Results) for details of how to report statistical methods and results.

8. Types of submission and manuscript length

The *International Journal of Primatology* is a multidisciplinary forum devoted to the dissemination of current research in fundamental primatology. Publishing peer-reviewed, high-quality original articles which feature primates, the journal gathers laboratory and field studies from such diverse disciplines as anthropology, anatomy, ecology, ethology, paleontology, psychology, sociology, and zoology.

Original **Research articles** address various aspects of primatology and the conservation of primates and their habitats. Articles reporting on Endangered or Vulnerable species are highlighted, to raise awareness of the plight of primates. A Research Article should not normally exceed 35 pages in total, including the title page, abstract, text, acknowledgements, references, tables, figure legends, and figures.

Review articles synthesise the current understanding of a topic, reviewing evidence for and against hypotheses and providing value beyond listing studies, and include a roadmap for future work. Review articles should not normally exceed 45 pages in total. For longer manuscripts, please contact the Editor-in-Chief prior to submission.

Book reviews are usually solicited by the Book Review Editor. We also consider unsolicited reviews for publication. A book review should begin by stating the title, author(s), publisher, date, page count, price, and ISBN number of the work reviewed. The review should include no other front matter (title, abstract, key words), headings, tables, or illustrations. Place the reviewer's name and address at the end of the review.

Brief communications are short communications reporting new brief observations or results. These are limited to 1000 words and 5 references, with a maximum of one figure or table and no abstract. Brief communications should have important implications for our understanding of primates and have explicit theoretical significance beyond the species involved.

Commentaries are critical commentaries on recently published papers in the *International Journal of Primatology* or other journals. These are limited to 1000 words and 5 references, with a maximum of one figure or table and no abstract. The author of the article that is critiqued will be given an opportunity to read the commentary and to respond, with the same restrictions as to length and content. If the two manuscripts are found acceptable following review, the response will be published with the commentary, usually in the same issue of the journal.

Data descriptors are descriptions of scientifically valuable datasets. The anonymous main text should include: The title; Abstract; Background & Summary (indicative word count 700 words maximum); Methods (unlimited length); Data Records (unlimited length); Technical Validation (unlimited length, this should specifically address the data quality); Usage Notes (unlimited length, such that the data are easily

interpretable); Code Availability (if required); References. Include figures and tables as necessary. Datasets must be deposited in an appropriate repository prior to peer review. If there's no such repository, or if the available repositories don't support confidential peer-review, we ask authors to submit their data to a generalist repository (e.g., figshare or Dryad). During the peer-review process, editors and reviewers will evaluate the appropriateness of the repository chosen to hold the dataset, the completeness of the deposited datasets, and their utility. Authors will be required to release their datasets publicly when the Data Descriptor is published. We ask reviewers to concentrate on the technical quality of the procedures used to generate the data, the value of the resulting datasets, the completeness of the data description, and alignment with any existing community standards.

We welcome proposals for guest-edited **Special Issues** or **Special Sections** on a particular theme. A Special Issue is one whole issue of the journal and should include approximately 12-14 articles. A Special Section is a smaller collection of articles. Articles in a Special Issue or Section can include original research articles, reviews, commentaries, and guest editorials. To propose a Special Issue, please send the following information to the Editor-in-Chief:

1. A proposed title
2. Proposed Guest Editors
3. A 250 word abstract that explains why the topic is important
4. A list of the intended contributions
5. An estimated timeline for submissions

If you have questions about our Aims & Scope, please contact the Editor-in-Chief.

9. Preparing a manuscript for submission

The *International Journal of Primatology* uses double-blind review. This means that both the reviewer and author identities are concealed from the reviewers, and vice versa, throughout the review process. Double-blind peer review aims to make the review process as fair as possible by addressing issues relating to personal biases, such as those based on gender, seniority, reputation, and affiliation. We acknowledge that it may be possible to identify authors from the manuscript content. Nevertheless, most manuscripts submitted to the *International Journal of Primatology* are multi-authored, and employing double-blind review serves to remind reviewers of the need to avoid bias. Remember that guesses may be wrong.

To facilitate double-blind review, ensure that your manuscript does not reveal your identity. To do this, submit the following as separate files:

- the Title Page and Acknowledgements
- the Complete Anonymous Text with no author details
- Anonymised supplementary material

We do not require a cover letter.

10. Overall style and format

Articles in the *International Journal of Primatology* are published in English. To improve accessibility, we welcome translations of the full text in languages other than English, submitted and published as part of the Electronic Supplementary Material. We also encourage authors to provide translated abstracts, which we publish as part of the main article.

Manuscripts should be well presented, with correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation. The text should be clear, readable, and concise.

Read your manuscript through carefully before submission.

Submit manuscripts in Word. Save your file in .docx format (Word 2007 or higher) or .doc format (older Word versions).

Double-space the text throughout.

Number pages consecutively.

Use continuous line numbers starting on the first page.

Do not use footnotes.

Distinguish new paragraphs clearly with an empty line or a clear indent.

Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar.

Use the equation editor or MathType for equations. Define all variables used in an equation.

Use abbreviations sparingly. If you invent new ones, your reader will need to learn them, or go back and look them up. Define all abbreviations at first mention in the abstract and again in the main text by giving the full term, then the abbreviation in parentheses. Use the abbreviation consistently thereafter.

Use terms that are self-explanatory to the reader (e.g., 'wet season' rather than 'period 1').

Ensure that the order and flow of your ideas is logical, and follow the same order throughout the Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion.

Avoid colloquialisms, jargon, and journalism.

Avoid self-promotion and unnecessary claims of novelty (e.g., 'we provide the first evidence' or 'we are the first to show'). Instead, explain to the reader how the study contributes new understanding of a question and explain why the findings are of interest.

Capitalise IUCN threat categories, such as Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered.

Be consistent with the use of tense. In general, use past tense for the Methods, the Results, and the Discussion.

Avoid beginning sentences with 'Author (year) found...'. Instead, phrase this as 'The finding you wish to

highlight (Author, year).'

Use the active voice throughout the text, not the passive. In other words, employ I/we in relating what you did, observed, etc. Every sentence should have an explicit subject. Use 'I' or 'we' as appropriate for the number of actors.

Avoid parenthetical instructions to readers, such as (see Darwin, 1859 for fuller discussion on the origin of species). The citation is sufficient to direct the reader to the source of information.

Refer to Figures and Tables using an Arabic number (1, 2, 3, etc.) in the text and include them in the text, immediately following the paragraph in which you refer to them.

Do not write 'Results are presented in Table/Figure 1', or similar. Instead, summarise the content of the table or figure and cite it parenthetically, for example: 'We found a significant difference in body mass between the sexes (Figure 2)'

Insert a space between numbers and the unit of measure (6 m, 14 ml).

Use no more than three levels of headings. Do not number headings. Ensure headings are clear.

11. Title page and acknowledgements

Submit a full cover page with the title and the authors' names and affiliations followed by a page with the full acknowledgments.

The **Title Page** should include the title; the full names of all authors (first and last) as they wish them to appear in print; the authors' institutional affiliations; the name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the author responsible for receiving proofs, correspondence, and reprint requests; and the current address of any author(s) whose institutional affiliation has changed since the work reported was performed.

The **Acknowledgements** should include a statement of grant and other support, with the full names of funding organisations. Include any disclaimers, conflicts of interest, and acknowledgement of contributions that do not attain the level of co-authorship. All individuals acknowledged should be aware of the fact and agree to inclusion. You may include a statement of the contributions made to the study by each of the listed authors. Acknowledge comments from reviewers and editors in any revision. This includes comments on previous drafts submitted to other journals.

12. Complete anonymous text

Remove names and affiliations from the **Complete Anonymous Text**. In addition:

- remove phrases like 'as we have shown before'
- name files with care
- remove the acknowledgements

13. Title

Provide a concise and informative title. We do not encourage journalistic or colloquial titles.

If you include a species name in the title, also include the corresponding scientific name.

Include a short running title.

14. Abstract

The abstract should constitute a single paragraph of not more than 250 words that is complete without reference to the text.

The abstract must summarise the entire paper, including the general research context, your aim, a concise account of the methods including an indication of sample size, a clear description of the most important results, and a brief presentation of the conclusions, including broad conclusions for primatology, in that order.

Open the abstract with theoretical context relevant to all primatology. Do not begin the abstract with your aim or study taxon.

Avoid vague statements such as: 'We discuss the implications of our findings'. Instead, provide a summary of that discussion.

The abstract should not contain unexplained abbreviations or terms.

The abstract should not normally contain citations, but if it does, they should be included in full, as not all readers are able to access the full text.

We welcome a translation of the abstract in languages other than English. Translated abstracts should be placed immediately below the English version. At the end of the translated abstract, please add the following text: *The publisher did not copy edit the abstract translation.*

15. Keywords

Provide 4 to 6 keywords for indexing. These should not repeat the title.

16. Introduction

The Introduction should put your study into context. It should begin broadly, with the general context of your study, then focus down to the specific question that you address. It is not appropriate to begin with your study species.

Begin with a summary of current understanding of the question that you address (the **General Introduction**). Review the literature that reports previous research on the subject, highlighting why the question is important and what is not yet known. The number of papers published on a topic is not usually a good way to begin a review.

Avoid listing articles but providing no information about their content. Cite reviews where appropriate, rather than long lists of articles.

Cite the original author for a hypothesis. Ensure that you cite the literature fairly. It is not appropriate, for example, to cite only work by your group when other groups also work on the same topic. Review previous work fairly, rather than highlighting only the limitations of earlier work.

We encourage authors to cite relevant research in languages other than English.

Once you have reviewed the general context, introduce your case study (e.g., your study taxon), and describe why it is a particularly suitable choice to advance our knowledge of the question in hand. No further general introduction (i.e., material that applies more broadly than to your case study) should appear in this **Specific Introduction** to your case study.

End the introduction by stating your **Aim** clearly and explaining your approach to the question and study rationale succinctly. Provide either clear research questions or clearly stated hypotheses and predictions. Hypotheses are potential theoretical explanations for a phenomenon. Predictions are what you predict that you will observe if the hypothesis is true and are measurable. Do not provide additional review material at this stage. Do not summarise your conclusions in the introduction.

17. Methods

The Methods should describe clearly how you carried out your study, including a description of your study site, details of the study subjects, study design and data collection, laboratory analysis and statistical analysis, as appropriate.

Provide details of how you collected all data reported in the Results but do not include additional data collection for which you do not report data. Define all terms and use sub-headings to organise the content.

Describe data collection and laboratory analyses in sufficient detail such that other researchers could repeat your work. This may involve repeating material from previous publications.

Do not include results in the methods, except for preliminary results used to design your study.

Describe statistical analyses in a sub-section entitled 'statistical analysis'. Describe how you tested your predictions in the same order as you introduced them. Include how you summarised data (means, etc.) and report variability (SEM, SD, etc.) and any transformations used. Justify the choice of all tests and provide details of all tests conducted. Explain clearly whether tests are exploratory or confirmatory (testing predictions) and check that this matches your introduction.

The *International Journal of Primatology* requires comprehensive details of data selection, data manipulation and all data analyses conducted as part of a study, such that analyses can be reproduced, replicated, and fully understood.

Authors using generalized linear models (GLMs), generalised linear mixed models (GLMMs) and the like should explain how they have considered the assumptions of their models and have tested their

datasets to ensure these assumptions are not violated.

18. Ethical statement

Address the ethical considerations of your study in a separate subsection of the Methods headed 'Ethical statement'.

For work with animals:

- Where relevant, include a statement that (1) the research complied with protocols approved by the appropriate Institutional Animal Care Committee (state the name of the committee); and that (2) the research adhered to the legal requirements of the country in which the research was conducted. If the study was granted exemption from requiring ethics approval, provide details of the committee granting exemption in the manuscript.
- Identify any ethical implications of the experimental design and procedures, and specify any licenses acquired to carry out the work.
- Describe procedures taken to minimise the welfare impact on subjects, including choice of sample sizes, use of pilot tests and predetermined rules for intervention, where relevant. Include any steps taken to enhance the welfare of subjects.
- If the study involved capturing wild animals, give details of how they were captured, for how long they animals were captive and whether, where and how they were returned to the wild. Include details of procedures taken to minimise the welfare impact on animals.
- If you use radiotelemetry, give details of capture methods, and include how you removed devices at the end of the study.

For work with human participants:

- Identify the Human Research or governmental ethics committee that approved the research. If the study was granted exemption from requiring ethics approval, provide details of the committee granting exemption in the manuscript. If you did not have access to such a committee but have other evidence of external ethical scrutiny of your project please contact the Editor-in-Chief to discuss this.
- Include a statement affirming that the research complies with all requirements of the country and community where you conducted the research, and of your home country (if different).
- Include a statement affirming that all human research participants gave their free, prior, and informed consent to participate in the study. Briefly explain the consent process you engaged in during your study. Explain the ethical issues that you considered in designing the study and encountered during the study. Explain how you addressed issues of confidentiality and anonymity, how you protect data, and how you identified potential risks to your participants and how you mitigated these.

Consult relevant guidelines, including:

- the [IPS Code of Best Practices for Field Primatology](#).
- Guidelines for the treatment of animals in behavioural research and teaching' in *Animal Behaviour*, 2006, 71, 245–253 and the ARRIVE guidelines for the Reporting of In Vivo Experiments in Animal Research in *PLoS Biology* 8: e1000412. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000412.
- The [Association of Social Anthropologists \(ASA\) ethical guidelines for good research practice](#).

19. Data availability statement and Open Science

The *International Journal of Primatology* encourages authors to make the data supporting their results available, preferably via an appropriate repository, but Electronic Supplementary Material is an alternative. Data-sharing allows others to check your analyses and build on your work. Authors submitting a manuscript to the *International Journal of Primatology* do not have to make their data public but must indicate whether they will make their data available to other researchers in a 'Data Availability' section of the manuscript.

There are circumstances in which it is not possible or advisable to share any or all data and materials publicly, including human participants' data or the location of endangered species. Authors may include an explanation of such circumstances in their manuscript.

Data availability statements can take one of the following forms (or a combination of more than one if required for multiple datasets):

1. The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available in the [NAME] repository, [INSERT PERSISTENT WEB LINK TO DATASETS].
2. The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are not publicly available due [REASON WHY DATA ARE NOT PUBLIC] but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
3. The datasets during and/or analysed during the current study available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
4. Data sharing not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.
5. All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article [and its supplementary information files].
6. The data that support the findings of this study are available from [third party name] but restrictions apply to the availability of these data, which were used under license for the current study, and so are not publicly available. Data are however available from the authors upon reasonable request and with permission of [third party name].

These requirements follow Springer Nature's Research [Data Policy Type 3](#) (for life sciences).

To encourage and celebrate Open Science, articles accepted by the *International Journal of Primatology* are eligible to earn **badges that recognise open scientific practices**: publicly available data and publicly available material. Please read more about the badges in our editorial 'Changes and clarifications to the policies of the *International Journal of Primatology* to promote transparency and open communication' (Setchell et al., 2016. DOI: 10.1007/s10764-016-9925-x). You can also find more information on the Open Science Framework wiki (<https://osf.io/tvyxz/wiki/home>).

To apply for badges acknowledging open practices, please contact the Editor-in-Chief.

There's good advice on how to enhance the re-usability of your data in these articles:

Wilkinson, M., Dumontier, M., Aalbersberg, I. *et al.* The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. *Sci Data* **3**, 160018 (2016).

<https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>

White et al 2013: Nine simple ways to make it easier to (re)use your data. *Ideas in Ecology and Evolution* 6:1-10

We encourage authors to share their data analysis code.

20. Results

The results section should report your findings succinctly and in a logical sequence. It should not contain introductory material, methods, or discussion.

Support your statements with data. Present data in tables or figures where appropriate.

Summarise the findings in words, and refer to the table or figure, but do not repeat values presented in tables.

Report summary rather than raw data. Do not use 'average'. Instead, specify which type of average you report (mean, median, mode, etc.).

Present means and standard deviation/standard error in the format $X \pm SD/SE$ unit (i.e., mean body mass = $6.38 \pm SD 1.29$ kg or mean crown-rump length = $425 \pm SE 3.26$ mm).

Present ranges as 'range: 15-29'.

Write sample sizes as 'N = 731'.

Write numbers less than 1 as 0.x not as .x.

Use an appropriate number of decimal places.

Include the raw data where you use percentages.

Present all P values, including non-significant outcomes, using an exact value whenever possible. Use thresholds for highly significant values (e.g., $P < 0.001$).

Results of statistical analysis should include the name of the statistical test, followed by a colon, the test statistic and its value, degrees of freedom or sample size (depending on which is most appropriate for that test), and the P value. These entries should be separated by commas, e.g., Wilcoxon signed-ranks test: $N = 20$, $Z = 3.82$, $P < 0.001$; ANOVA: $F = 2.26$, $df = 1$, $P = 0.17$. There is no need to repeat the name of the test if you report similar tests in the same paragraph.

When using generalised linear models (GLMs), generalised linear mixed models (GLMMs), and the like, report the results of the full model before reporting the significance of each predictor tested.

Remember that the P value does not measure the magnitude of an effect, so report effect sizes (means, slopes of regressions, correlation coefficients, odds ratios, etc.) in addition to statistical significance. Include information concerning the biological, as well as statistical, significance of any findings by presenting summary statistics, numerical examples or plots.

We encourage use of the language of evidence (see <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2021.10.009>).

The *International Journal of Primatology* requires numerical or graphical summaries of data that show the full distribution of the data rather than summary statistics for small sample sizes.

Report full outcomes from all statistical analyses conducted in the results, including alternative tests of the same hypothesis, all covariates tested, and non-significant findings.

21. Discussion

The Discussion should summarise and interpret your main findings and place them in the context of what was already known. It should link back to the questions, hypotheses and predictions given in the Introduction, examine whether the findings support the hypotheses and compare the findings with those of previous studies.

Begin the Discussion with a summary of your findings. There is no need to repeat your aim.

The Discussion should not repeat the results but may summarise them. It should not include further results that are not reported in the Results section.

It is often useful to address each major finding in a separate paragraph, comparing your results with previous studies, and giving potential explanations for any differences.

Discuss results that do and do not support your hypothesis/es and address alternative explanations fully. Incorporate discussion of the limitations to your study throughout the discussion, not as a separate section.

As a rule, a paragraph that does not refer to your results does not belong in your discussion.

End with the broader implications of your results for Primatology, not only for your study taxon.

22. Citations

Use parenthetical citations to focus on the information rather than the author. Use narrative citations only where you wish to highlight the author(s)' argument rather than the findings.

23. Reference list

The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text because they are not available to the reader.

The *International Journal of Primatology* uses APA Version 7 bibliographic style. (<http://www.apastyle.org/>). Please see here for examples: <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references>. If a journal article has a DOI, include the DOI in the reference.

24. Tables

Use tables to avoid repetition in the text.

Include tables in the main text, immediately below the paragraph in which they are first cited, for review purposes.

Number all tables using Arabic numerals (Table 1, 2, 3).

Cite all tables in the text in consecutive numerical order.

Supply a title for each table above the table, briefly explaining the components of the table. Include the study taxon, site, and dates, where relevant. There is no need to repeat the column headings in the title.

The reader should be able to interpret tables without referring to the text.

Avoid abbreviations unless they are necessary. If abbreviations are necessary, define them in the caption, using the same terminology as used in the text.

Identify any previously published material by citing the original source at the end of the table caption.

Do not split tables into separate sections (e.g., Table 1a and Table 1b). Make separate tables (Table 1, Table 2) or combine data under the same columns or rows.

Include the units for measurements.

25. Figures

Use figures to allow the reader to evaluate the data and findings.

Plot data such that the reader can examine the distribution, for example by using scatterplots and indicating paired or matched data, particularly where sample sizes are small. Illustrate the differences between matched pairs where appropriate. Boxplots are more informative than bar charts.

Figures for studies with small sample sizes should show the full distribution of the data, rather than summary statistics.

Report medians when using nonparametric statistical tests. When reporting nonparametric statistics for paired or matched data report the median difference instead of the median values for each condition (unlike means, medians are not additive, thus the median difference is not the same as the difference between the medians for each condition).

For more on presenting data in figures, see Weissgerber et al 2015. Beyond bar and line graphs: time for a new data presentation paradigm. *PLoS Biol* 13(4): e1002128.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1002128>.

Include figures in the main text, immediately below the paragraph in which they are first cited, for review purposes.

Number all figures using Arabic numerals (Fig. 1, 2, 3).

Cite all figures in the text in consecutive numerical order.

Denote figure parts using lowercase letters (a, b, c, etc.).

If your article includes an appendix containing figures, continue the numbering from the last figure in the main text. Do not number the appendix figures, "A1, A2, A3, etc."

Ensure axes are in black.

Avoid unnecessary gridlines, shading and frames.

Do not use faint lines or lettering and check that all lines and lettering in the figures are legible at final size. All lines should be at least 0.1 mm (0.3 pt) wide. Font size should be 8 or more.

Label all axes and include units of measure in the label.

Use an appropriate number of decimal places in tick labels and ensure all numbers along an axis have the same number of significant figures (e.g., 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 not 1, 1.5, 2).

Do not repeat % in the axes label and tick labels.

Match typeface and type size among figures. On a plot, ensure that the axis labels are similar in size.

Ensure all figures make sense in greyscale.

Online publication of color illustrations is free of charge. Authors are expected to contribute towards the extra costs of color in the print version. If colour is necessary and funding is unavailable, please contact the Editor-in-Chief.

If black and white will be shown in the print version, ensure that information will still be visible. Many colours are not distinguishable from one another when converted to black and white.

Include a scale and compass direction in maps.

If any magnification is used in photographs, indicate this by using scale bars in the figure.

Illustrations should have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi.

Number figures in online appendices (Electronic Supplementary Material) separately.

Each figure should have a concise caption describing accurately what it shows.

Include the study taxon, site, and dates in figure captions.

If a figure includes photographs of captured animals, include your capture permissions in the caption.

If a figure includes humans handling primates, include details of ethical permission.

The reader should be able to interpret figures without referring to the text. Define all abbreviations and terms in the caption, using the same terminology as used in the text.

Identify all elements found in the figure in the figure caption.

Identify previously published material by giving the original source in the form of a reference citation at the end of the figure caption.

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Springer accepts electronic multimedia files (animations, movies, audio, etc.) and other supplementary files to be published online along with an article or a book chapter. This feature can add dimension to the article, as some information cannot be printed or is more convenient in electronic form.

Electronic supplementary material will be published as received from the author without any conversion, editing, or reformatting.

The text must make specific mention of all Electronic Supplementary Material as a citation, like those for figures and tables. Refer to the supplementary files as 'Online Resource', e.g., '... as shown in the animation (Online Resource 3)'.

Provide a brief description of supporting information after the Acknowledgments, in the following format:

Supporting Information XXX (Appendix S1) and XXX (Appendix S2) are available online.

Supply all Electronic Supplementary Material in standard file formats.

For review, ensure Electronic Supplementary Material is blinded. For publication, include the following information in each file: article title, journal name, author names, affiliation and e-mail address of the corresponding author.

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You can collect multiple files in a .zip or .gz file.

Name the files consecutively, e.g., 'ESM_3.mpg', 'ESM_4.pdf'.

Supply a concise caption describing the content of the file for each supplementary file.

27. Author checklist for transparency in empirical studies

We encourage authors to use the following checklist, modified from Tools for Transparency in Ecology and Evolution (TTEE) 1.0, downloaded from <https://osf.io/y8aqx/> 31 Aug 2016). It is designed to help authors maximise transparency of their work. Transparency includes making data, computer code from data manipulations and analyses, and details of methods available for other scientists to evaluate and replicate.

Category	Description
Introduction	
Study purpose	State the original purpose for which the study was conducted and data were gathered
Methods	
Meta-analysis	If the study is a meta-analysis, comply with the required components of meta-analysis checklist (see TEE checklist at https://osf.io/y8aqx/)
Context	If the article reports results from a portion of a larger study, include a statement about the broader scope of the larger study and, if appropriate, indicate other publications from this study
Blinding	If possible, data recorders should be blind to the experimental treatment imposed on the subjects when gathering data. Report whether blinding was implemented.
Location	For field studies, include specific location(s) (e.g., latitude and longitude, elevation)
Timing of study	Report the study start date, end date, duration, and justification for duration and end date
Timing of sampling	Report timing (date, time of day if appropriate, etc.) and frequency of sampling, including storage duration for samples
Study conditions	Describe environmental or other conditions that authors believe may be relevant to the study question and taxa (e.g., temperature, light:dark cycle, etc.)
Subjects and treatments	Report methods used to choose subjects and to allocate subjects to treatments (e.g., randomised assignment), including organism taxon/taxa, source, and background (e.g., inbred lines, commercial seed, wild caught from X number of males and females and laboratory bred for Y generations, etc.) with institutional approvals as required and appropriate

Design	Describe design of experiment or study, including complete treatment factors and interactions, design structure (e.g., factorial, blocked, nested, hierarchical), nature of experimental units and replicates
Magnitude of treatment	Report both treatment and control values (with units and variation) for independent (explanatory/predictor) variables
Sample size determination	Report how sample size was decided or determined. If sample size was not set prior to initiation of study, explain stopping rule for sampling
Sample sizes	Report sample sizes for all data, including subsets of data (e.g., each treatment group, other subsets), and sample size used for all statistical analyses. Ideally also reported in results section
Analysis methods	Provide the precise details of data analysis (including information on computer software programs and packages, and annotated full code or set of commands) as supplementary materials with submission and archived on a permanently supported platform <u>on publication</u>
Data	Post data on which analyses are based as supplementary materials with submission and archive them in a permanently supported, publicly accessible database <u>on publication</u>
Materials	Provide comprehensive materials as supplementary documentation with submission and archived on a permanently supported platform <u>on publication</u> . These are materials that are excluded from the methods section but which might be important for interpreting results or later attempts to replicate the study.
Voucher specimens	If relevant, possible, and allowable, deposit voucher specimens of the studied taxon/taxa in an appropriate curated collection
Replication	If study is a replication, identify it as such and identify differences in methods between this study and the original
Funding and conflicts of interest	Disclose all funding sources and potential conflicts of interest
Ethics and permits	Provide relevant details of ethical and other required permits if applicable (e.g., name of permit, permit number, etc.)
Results	
Complete statistical reporting	<p>List each statistical test and analysis conducted in sufficient detail such that they can be replicated and fully understood by those experienced in those methods</p> <p>Fully report outcomes from each statistical analysis. For most analyses, this includes (but is not limited to) basic parameter estimates of central tendency (e.g., means) or other basic estimates (regression coefficients, correlation) and variability (e.g., standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g., confidence/credible intervals)</p>

	<p>Thorough and transparent reporting will involve additional information that differs depending on the type of analyses conducted.</p> <p>For null hypothesis tests, this also should at minimum include test statistic, degrees of freedom, and p-value.</p> <p>For Bayesian analyses, this also should at a minimum include information on choice of priors and MCMC (Markov chain Monte Carlo) settings (e.g. burn-in, the number of iterations, and thinning intervals).</p> <p>For hierarchical and other more complex experimental designs, full information on the design and analysis, including identification of the appropriate level for tests (e.g. identifying the denominator used for split-plot experiments) and full reporting of outcomes (e.g. including blocking in the analysis if it was used in the design).</p> <p>Relevant information will differ among other types of analyses but in all cases should include enough information to fully evaluate the design and analysis</p>
<i>post hoc</i> acknowledgment	When hypotheses were formulated after data analysis, this should be acknowledged
References	
Citation of archived data, code, and materials	Properly cite any archived data, code, or materials made available by others and used in this manuscript
Literature cited	By citing an article, authors certify they have read the original article

28. The review process

All manuscripts are subject to review. Initial review is by the Editor-in-Chief, an Associate Editor, or a Guest Editor. Manuscripts judged inappropriate at this stage are rejected. Reasons for rejection are based only on manuscript quality, aims and scope. We do not base decisions on the number of manuscripts submitted and we do not have target rejection rates.

Manuscripts that pass the initial evaluation are sent to expert reviewers for evaluation. Once the reviews are returned, the editor handling the manuscript evaluates both the reviews and the manuscript and either requests revisions from the authors or makes a recommendation of acceptance or rejection to the Editor-in-Chief, who issues the final decision.

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