**Erythrocebus patas**

System: Terrestrial

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Common name

eastern patas monkey (English), husarapa (Swedish), huzaar aap (Dutch), patasapa (Swedish), patas monkey (French), mono patas (Spanish), red monkey (English), patas monkey (English)

Synonym

*Simia rubra*, Gmelin, 1788  
*Simia rufa*, Wagner, 1839  
*Erythrocebus albigenus*, Elliot, 1909  
*Simia ruber albo-fasciatus*, Kerr, 1792  
*Erythrocebus formosus*, Elliot, 1906  
*Cercopithecus kerstingi*, Matschie, 1906  
*Erythrocebus langheldi*, Matschie, 1905  
*Simia ruber nigro-fasciatus*, Kerr, 1792  
*Cercopithecus poliocephalae*, Heuglin, 1877  
*Erythrocebus zechi*, Matschie, 1905  
*Erythrocebus patas villiersi*, Dekeyser, 1950  
*Erythrocebus whitei*, Hollister, 1910  
*Cercopithecus patas albosignatus*, Matschie, 1912  
*Cercopithecus circumcinctus*, Reichenbach, 1863  
*Cercopithecus patas poliomystax*, Matschie, 1912  
*Cercopithecus patas sannio*, Thomas, 1906

Similar species

Erythrocebus patas is a medium sized terrestrial monkey, native to sub-saharan Africa. Wild populations only rarely come into contact with humans. Their shy behaviour, low densities, cryptic pelage, and large home ranges make it hard to observe them in many parts of their natural range. In some parts of their native range, mainly in west Africa, E. patas frequently invade farms, consume produce and are considered pests. The patas monkey is internationally a popular laboratory animal, used for biomedical and behavioural research. Patas monkeys were intentionally released to the Islands of Cueva and Guayacan in Puerto Rico between 1971 and 1981 by the La Parguera Primate Facility. Between 1974-1981 individuals have gradually migrated from the Islands to mainland Puerto Rico and formed free ranging population groups. They are reported to forage in gardens, destroy crops and disturb traffic. The Puerto Rican Department of Natural Resources traps and kills, or translocates individuals in an attempt to control their population.

[view this species on IUCN Red List]
Species Description

*Erythrocebus patas* is a medium sized, distinctive, terrestrial primate, native to sub-saharan Africa. Sexual dimorphism is conspicuous with adult males measuring up to 87cm tall and weighing between 10 and 12.5kg on average; adult females are much smaller, averaging 49cm tall, and around 5-6 to 6.5kg in weight (Nakagawa, 2003; Fedigan, 1992). Adult males also have much larger canines than females and are sometimes described as being brighter in colour (Fedigan, 1992). The fur of the dorsum, cap, neck and tail are reddish-brown. The ventrum and limbs are grey-white in females and bright white in males. Face black, with white, grey or black nose. Cheeks white or grey. Males exhibit a bright blue scrotum. Hands and feet are prehensile with opposed thumbs. *E. patas* is adapted for life in open country, having slender bodies and long limbs suited for ground speed rather than arboreal movement. They are the fastest primate on land and may reach speeds of 55 km/h (Hall, 1965). Although quadrupedal, they assume a bipedal stance when alarmed.

*E. patas* occur in single-male, multi-female groups for most part of the year. Group size varies widely between 5 – 74 (Chism & Rowell, 1988). Extragroup males live solitary or in all-male groups (Harding & Olson, 1986). Multi-male influxes into heterosexual groups occur during the mating season (Hall, 1965; Harding & Olson, 1986; Struhsaker & Gartlan, 1970). Shy behaviour, low densities, cryptic pelage, and large home ranges makes it hard to observe them in many parts of their natural range (De Jong et al., 2008). In the past, patas monkeys rarely came into conflict with humans, but the growing human population (in Kenya for example) has forced farmers to exploit dryer areas, converting patas habitat into agricultural land (Isbell & Chism, 2007; De Jong et al., 2008). *E. patas* frequently invades farms, consume produce and are considered pests in some parts of their geographical range, mainly in west Africa. Once this primate looses its fear for humans it can act aggressively towards them when treated. This can be potentially dangerous due to disease transmission between primates and humans.

Notes


*E. p. patas* occurs from Senegal to Chad, *E. p. pyrrhonotus* occurs from western Ethiopia to northern Uganda and west, northwest, central and south of Kenya (De Jong et al., 2008), *E. p. baumstarki* is restricted to central north Tanzania (De Jong et al., 2008; De Jong et al., 2009) and *E. p. villiersi* is restricted to the Air Massif in Niger (Dekeyser, 1950).

Lifecycle Stages

*Erythrocebus patas* have a birth interval of ca. 1 year. At birth, infants are black and a reddish coat emerges after about three months. For the first four to five months infants receive much attention and grooming. Infants are fully capable of feeding and transporting themselves by 12 months of age (Chism et al., 1984). Complete weaning only occurs when a new infant is born, usually at age one. Allomaternal caretaking by females promotes infant survival (Chism et al., 1984).
Uses
Patas monkeys are used as laboratory animals primarily for biomedical and behavioral research (González-Martínez, 1998).

Habitat Description
_Erythrocebus patas_ inhabits savannah, woodland savannah and grass steppe with thicket clumps. They generally avoid dense vegetation like riverine vegetation and forests. _E. patas_ travel long distances using the ground. When disturbed they will either flee using the ground or move into tall trees for safety. For their sleeping sites they require an area with tall trees. _E. patas_ needs to drink daily (Struhsaker & Gartlan, 1970; Chism & Rowell, 1988; De Jong et al., 2008). In dry areas, or during the dry season, _E. patas_ does not move far from permanent water sources (which can be man-made water sources; Enstam & Isbell, 2004; Isbell & Chism, 2007; De Jong et al., 2008). In their natural habitats, groups have large home ranges varying typically between 23-52 km², depending on their group size, food and water availability (Chism & Rowell, 1988; Enstam & Isbell, 2004; Hall, 1965). The introduced population of _E. patas_ in Puerto Rico occupies substantially smaller home ranges, varying from 3.72 km² to 15.39 km² (González-Martínez, 1998). González-Martínez (1998) suggests that 'the resource availability of Puerto Rico is adequate to sustain high densities in a small home range while maintaining a group size structure similar to that found in the natural habitats.' The Puerto Rican population exhibit territorial behavior, with groups having well established boundaries. Populations occurring in their natural habitats have typically large, highly overlapping home ranges (González-Martínez, 1998).

Reproduction
Sexual, polygenous groups, typically including a variable number of females and one male (Chism & Rowell, 1988; Hall, 1965). Females reach sexual maturity at 2.5-3 years and males reach sexual maturity at 4-4.5 years (Chism et al., 1984). Males leave their natal group around puberty (ca. 3 years; Hall, 1965, Chism et al., 1984, Nakagawa et al., 2003). All-male groups occur. Multi-male influxes into heterosexual groups occur during the mating season (Hall, 1965; Harding & Olson, 1986; Struhsaker & Gartlan, 1970). Males are promiscuous and can fertilize many females in a short period of time. Females need to be in their estrous cycle to be fertile and receptive to males. Their defined reproductive season takes place during the wet summer. Strong correlative findings indicate breeding is largely based on rainfall. After a gestation period that lasts ca. 170 days, females give birth to a single baby, usually every year (González-Martínez, 2004; Gron, 2006).
Nutrition

*Erythrocebus patas* are omnivorous primates. Their diet varies with changes in food availability due to the seasonality of its environment. *E. patas* primarily feeds on plant material (flowers, fruits, gum, seeds and leaves), insects, and animal material (vertebrates, birds’ eggs and nestlings; Isbell, 1998). They catch and eat lizards and fish. In Kenya and Tanzania *E. patas* are strongly associated with *Acacia* woodland (Chism & Rowell, 1988; Isbell, 1998; De Jong *et al.*, 2008; De Jong *et al.*, 2009; Isbell in press). The diet of a population studied on the Laikipia Plateau in Kenya was found to be highly dependent on *Acacia drepanolobium* (feeding on the gum and ants that occupy the swollen thorns of this tree; Isbell, 1998).

In Puerto Rico *E. patas* movement is correlated to the occurrence of their most important food sources: *Tamarindus indica*, *Melicoccus bijugatus*, *Mangifera indica*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, and *Bourrerria succulenta*. *E. patas* feeds most often on fruits, seeds or the seed pods of these trees or shrubs. Other items in their diet in Puerto Rico are arthropods and human crops taken from agricultural plots (González-Martínez, 2004; Felix Grana., pers.comm., November 2007).

General Impacts

*Erythrocebus patas* (individuals originated from Nigeria) were intentionally released to the Islands of Cueva and Guayacan, in Puerto Rico between 1971 and 1981, by the La Parguera Primate Facility. Between 1974-1981 individuals have gradually migrated from the Islands to mainland Puerto Rico and formed free ranging population groups (González-Martínez, 1998). In 1993 the population size on the mainland of Puerto Rico was estimated to be 120 individuals (González-Martínez, 1998). In 2006 the estimated population size was between 514 to 621 individuals (Massanet & Chism, 2008). The rapid expansion of the *E. patas* population in Puerto Rico is due to factors such as lack of non-human predators and abundant resources according to Massanet and Chism (2008).

In Puerto Rico, *E. patas* is considered a pest on various levels. They frequently invade fruit farms and raid crops. Their size, strength, and lack of fear for humans renders them a potential threat to humans and domestic animals. They may carry diseases that can be passed on to humans. Additionally, they are voracious omnivores and may have an impact on populations of native plants and small animals (Felix Grana., pers.comm., November 2007). There is not enough information about their role as predators on the local avifauna but it is likely that bird species in the Sierra, including the ‘Critically Endangered (CR)’ Puerto Rican nightjar (see *Caprimulgus noctitherus* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) and the ‘Endangered (EN)’ yellow-shouldered blackbird (see *Agelaius xanthomus* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species), could suffer from nest predation by exotic species such as *E. patas* (Aukema *et al.*, 2006).

Management Info

Preventative measures: Restrictions on the importation of *Erythrocebus patas*, as well as suitable enclosures, can prevent their establishment in new locations. Trade and sale of all primates is restricted in Puerto Rico (Felix Grana., pers.comm., November 2007).

Physical: An effort to find an efficient way of eradicating wild populations of patas monkeys in Puerto Rico is underway (Felix Grana., pers.comm., November 2007).
Pathway

_E. patas_ is an internationally popular laboratory species, used for biomedical and behavioural research.

Principal source:

Compiler: National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII), Felix A. Grana Raffucci, Technical Advisor, Puerto Rico Department of Natural & Environmental Resources & IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)


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**ALIEN RANGE**

[1] AUSTRALIA

[7] PUERTO RICO

Red List assessed species 2: EN = 2;

Agelaius xanthomus EN

Caprimulgus noctitherus EN

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

45 references found for _Erythrocebus patas_

Management information
Vertebrate Pests Committee (VPC)., 2006. List of Exotic Vertebrate Animals in Australia

General information
Summary: Informative profile on Erythrocebus patas.


Summary: Abstract only


Summary: Abstract only.


The patas monkey (Erythrocebus patas) is a species of primate that is found in the savannas and woodlands of western Central Africa. It is the largest of the guenons and is known for its distinctive reddish-brown fur and its habit of forming large troops. Patas monkeys are diurnal and arboreal, spending much of their time in the trees where they feed on a variety of fruits, leaves, and insects. They are also known for their lively and social nature, and are often observed playing and grooming each other. Despite their wide distribution, patas monkeys are threatened by habitat loss, hunting, and competition with domestic livestock. Conservation efforts have focused on protecting their habitats and reducing human-wildlife conflict, but more research is needed to fully understand their ecology and conservation needs.