

## Cooperative Research Program

The institute has a special program for visiting scientists to conduct research on primates. The program offers laboratory facilities, resources and funds for research. Over the last few years, about 100 projects and 120-170 researchers have been accepted per year. Several research symposia presenting results of these projects are also held every year. Center for International Collaboration and Advanced Studies in Primatology has been established in April 2009.



## Global COE Project

Global COE program is a cooperative project with the Department of Zoology, Botany and Biophysics in the Division of Biological Science, Faculty of Science, the Center for Ecological Research and Wildlife Research Center. The program aims to establish a 'Biodiversity Science' by integrating field studies with molecular biology.

## Research Resource Station (RRS)

RRS is the name of the facility founded in 2007. It is located about 1 km to the east of the main campus. The area of RRS is about 10 ha. RRS is also the name of a project for keeping the nonhuman primates in the enriched environment. The current focus of RRS is Japanese monkeys. They are kept in the large outdoor compounds that keep the trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.



## HOPE Project

HOPE is an international program "The Primate Origins of Human Evolution" of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). Researchers of core institutions in Asia, Africa, Europe and USA, collaborate to explore the evolutionary origins and genomic basis of the human mind, body and society. HOPE continues till 2015 under the International Training Program (ITP) of JSPS.

## Primates

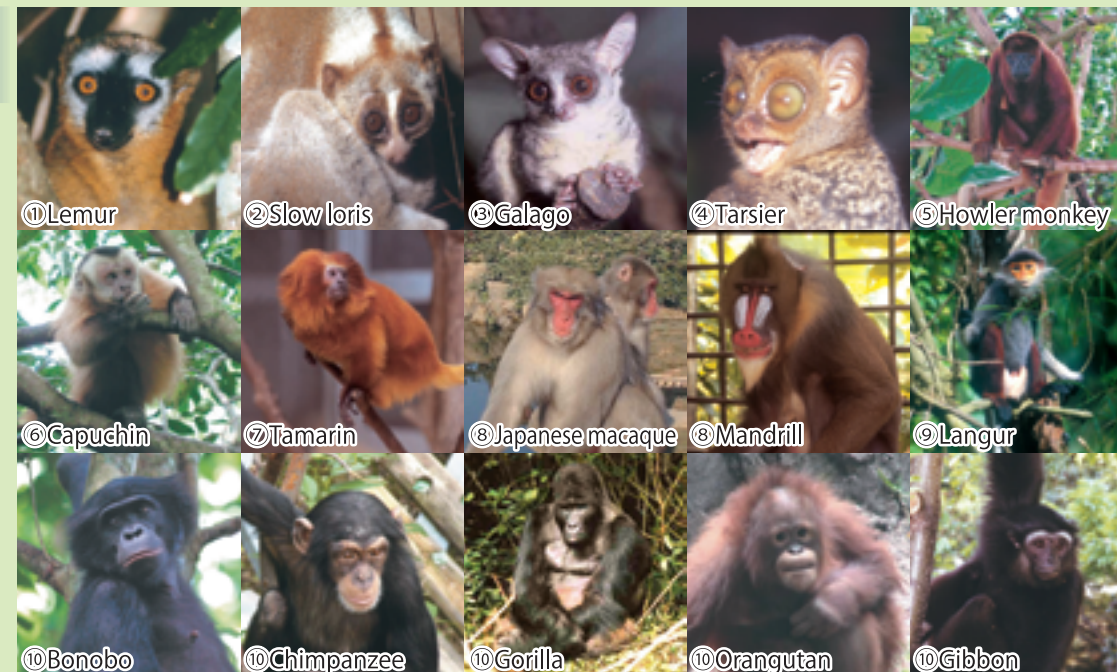
Monkeys, apes and humans are all primates. The scientific name for this group is the order Primates. In Latin, this means the highest of all animals. There are approximately 220 species alive today. The primates (except humans) are basically restricted in their distribution to tropical and sub-tropical habitats in Central and South America, Africa, Southern and Eastern Asia. Exceptions to this general rule are species like the Japanese macaque who has expanded their range to temperate areas where snow falls. This is why they are also called 'Snow Monkeys'.



World distribution of the living primates (indicated in green) and field research sites of PRI staff and collaborators (indicated by red circles) with fossil research sites by yellow circles. (The field research sites within Japan are not included.)

## Classification of the living primates

- Strepsirrhines
  - ① Lemnoids
  - ② Lorids
  - ③ Galagids
- Haplorhines
  - ④ Tarsids
  - Platyrrhines (New World monkeys)
    - ⑤ Atelids
    - ⑥ Cebids
    - ⑦ Callitrichids
  - Catarrhines (Old World monkeys)
    - ⑧ Cercopitheciines
    - ⑨ Colobines
    - ⑩ Hominoiids
    - ⑪ Humans

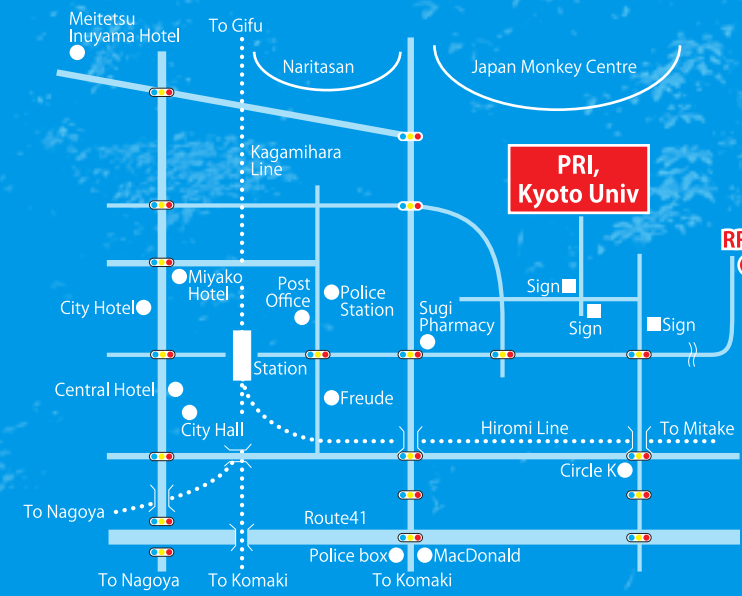


## History of the Primate Research Institute

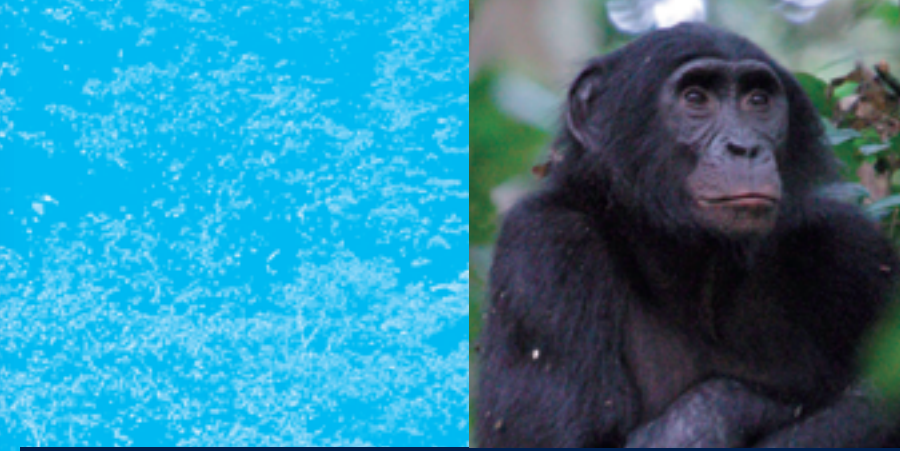
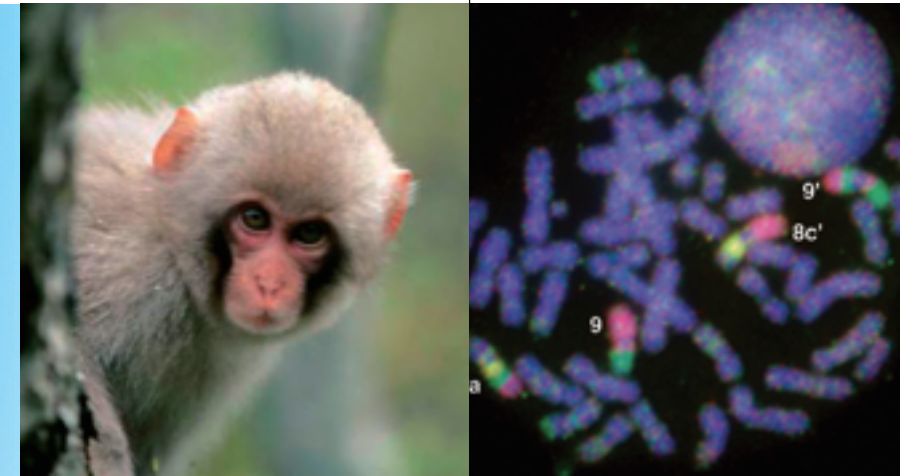
- 1967.6 Departments of Morphology, Neurophysiology established
- 1968.4 Construction of the first building completed in Inuyama Kanrin campus.
- 1969.4 Departments of Psychology, Sociology, Variation Research established
- 1970.4 Koshima Field Station, Laboratory Primate Center opened
- 1970.4 Department of Ecology established
- 1971.4 Department of Physiology established
- 1973.4 Department of Biochemistry established
- 1975.4 Department of Systematics and Phylogeny established
- 1983.4 Koshima Field Station reorganized as Field Research Center
- 1983.4 Nine departments reorganized to four departments and ten sections
- 1985.3 The Ape Research Annex constructed
- 1989.4 Laboratory Primate Center reorganized as the Center for Human Evolution Modeling Research
- 2006.10 Department of Comparative Study of Cognitive Development (sponsored by Benesse Corporation) established
- 2007.4 Research Resource Station established
- 2007.8 Department of Welfare and Longevity established
- 2008.3 The accomplishment of the anti-quake reconstruction of the main building
- 2008.4 Field Research Center and Department of Welfare and Longevity transferred to newly established Wildlife Research Center
- 2009.4 Center for International Collaboration and Advanced Studies in Primatology established
- 2010.4 Department of Bonobo Research established

## Staff

- Evolutionary Morphology Section: Yuzuru Hamada, Eishi Hirasaki, Toshio Mouri, Yutaka Kunimatsu
- Genome Diversity Section: Akihiko Koga, Yoshi Kawamoto, Hiroyuki Tanaka
- Systematics and Phylogeny Section: Masanaru Takai, Takeshi Nishimura, Naoko Egi
- Ecology and Conservation Section: Kunio Watanabe, Goro Hanya, Chie Hashimoto
- Social Systems Evolution Section: Takeshi Furuichi, Michael A. Huffman, Yamato Tsuji
- Language and Intelligence Section: Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Masaki Tomonaga, Misato Hayashi
- Cognition and Learning Section: Nobuo Masataka, Tomoko Matsui, Hiroki Koda
- Cognitive Neuroscience Section: Katsuki Nakamura, Shigehiro Miyachi, Masumi Wakita, Koji Kuraoka
- Systems Neuroscience Section: Masahiko Takada, Takao Oishi, Masayuki Matsumoto, Kenichi Inoue
- Molecular Biology Section: Hirohisa Hirai, Hiroo Imai, Yasuhiro Go
- Department of Comparative Study of Cognitive Development: Tomoko Imura
- Department of Bonobo Research: Satoshi Hirata, Shinya Yamamoto
- Hakubi Project: Wataru Sato
- Center for Human Evolution Modeling Research: Hirohisa Hirai, Hirofumi Akari, Munehiro Okamoto, Juri Suzuki, Takako Miyabe, Toshiyuki Hayakawa
- Center for International Collaboration and Advanced Studies in Primatology: Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Fred B. Bercovitch, David A. Hill, Ikuma Adachi



25-30 minutes by train from Meitetsu Nagoya station  
 30 minutes by car from Komaki Exit of the Meishin expressway  
 See PRI web site for details: <http://www.pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index.html>



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 April 2010, Committee for Public Relations

## Overview of PRI

The Primate Research Institute (PRI) at Kyoto University was established on 1st June 1967 to promote and enhance collaborations across a broad range of research areas in Primatology. At present, PRI mainly consists of ten Sections that belong to four Departments. It also has Department of Comparative Study of Cognitive Development (funded by Benesse Corporation), Department of Bonobo Research (funded by Hayashibara Corporation), Center for Human Evolution Modeling Research and Center for International Collaboration and Advanced Study in Primatology. 43 faculty members work for PRI. The graduate education programme was started in 1972 and there are currently 30 graduate students, belonging to the Primatology and Wildlife course, the Division of Biological Science at the Graduate School of Science at Kyoto University. PRI accepts researchers from Japan and a host of other countries. PRI aims to better our understanding of primate evolution and the primate basis of human nature.