

PREDATION OF DOMESTIC DOGS (*Canis lupus familiaris*) ON SCHLEGEL'S BANDED LANGUR (*Presbytis neglectus*) AND CRESTED HAWK-EAGLE (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) ON DUSKY LEAF MONKEY (*Trachypithecus obscurus*) IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract: Predations on primates are rarely documented despite being an important survival challenges for such animal. In Johor, Malaysia, Schlegel's banded langur (*Presbytis neglectus*) and dusky leaf monkey (*Trachypithecus obscurus*) are not exempted from the present threats. Here we describe the predation of Schlegel's banded langur (*P. neglectus*) by domestic dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) and unsuccessful predation of dusky leaf monkey (*T. obscurus*) by crested hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*). Our observation reported two chasing attempts followed by two successful predations of banded langur by domestic dogs and an unsuccessful predation on dusky leaf monkey (*T. obscurus*) juvenile by crested hawk-eagle (*N. cirrhatus*). This is the first ever report on predation of banded langur (*P. neglectus*) by terrestrial animal and act as a significance standpoint in ecology and conservation of langurs.

Keywords: Langur, predator, Malaysia.

Introduction

Predation of primates are rarely documented and reported in terms of actual predation or attempt (Alexander, 1974; Cheney & Wrangham, 1987; Miller & Treves, 2007). Miller and Treves (2007), in their review on predation of primates, had listed an updated case of predation on primates from previous works (Treves 1999; Boinski *et al.*, 2000) importantly stating that primates tend to change their foraging pattern, sleeping habit, group cohesion and other behaviours that could reduce risk of predator's encounter. Hart (2007) also made a review on predation on primates using biogeographical analysis which highlight five categories of predators, which are; felids, raptors, canids and hyaenids, small carnivore and reptiles; then compared the occurrence of predator-primate interaction in four major regions of Asia, Africa, Madagascar and

Neotropics (Hart, 2007). In the African region, the example of predator-primate interaction are between chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes ellioti*) on Preuss's colobus monkey (*Procolobus preuss*), leopards (*Panthera pardus*) and Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*), and between black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) and Patas monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*) (Morgan *et al.*, 2012; Burnham & Riordan, 2012; Jooste *et al.*, 2012). In the Madagascar region, the predation of Lemur is by Red-fronted lemur (*Eulemur fulvus rufus*), Fossa (*Cryptoprocta ferox*), Civet (*Civettictis civetta*), Feral cat (unknown) (Jolly *et al.* 2000; Goodman *et al.*, 1993). Neotropic primate from genus *Cebus*, was reported to be the prey to Harpy eagle (*Harpia harpyja*), Guianan crested eagle (*Morphnus guianensis*), Boa constrictor (*Boa constrictor*), and Tyra (*Eira barbara*) (Fowler & Cope, 1964; Defler, 1980; Terborgh, 1983; Philips, 1985; Izor,