



recorded individually. Wrestling appears in male infants at approximately one year of age, and in female infants 4 to 6 months later. By the juvenile period, wrestling is the most frequent type of Play behavior between peers.

**ply bt-Play Bite:** In contrast to true bite, typically precedes or follows a full or half play face. Furthermore, it lacks the initial outward raising of the center portion of the upper lip as described in bite and bit threat. Play biting often takes the form of a prolonged mouthing and is administered less rapidly than a bite. The biter simply relaxes the jaw as the partner pulls arm or leg away. Play biting first appears at about 5 months of age, and remains an important component of the repertoire thereafter. It is administered to any portion of the recipient's body, although the shoulder and limbs are Play bitten more frequently. Play biting between juveniles is often displayed simultaneously by both Play partners, and if one begins to increase the pressure of the play bite to an uncomfortable level, the other merely responds likewise and then both play bites terminate, but the Play bout continues. This method of signaling that the play bite was becoming painful generally occurs between chimpanzees of equal size. If one participant is much larger or stronger than the other, the recipient goes limp and does not return any Play patterns. When this occurs, the larger chimpanzee usually terminates the play bite and the Play bout continues. Play biting is also frequently administered by mothers to infants. These play bites are extremely gentle, involving almost no jaw closure and are often carried out with the lips pulled inward over the teeth. They are typically to the infant's stomach, thighs, and sides.

**spar-Spar:** Each chimpanzee hits out towards the other while keeping the other away by pushing his/her hand and arm or his/her whole body. Differs from wrestling in that contact between the playing animals is not maintained but occurs in brief irregular bouts (Goodall, 1968).

**chs-Chase:** One chimpanzee chases after another. When chasing around something the pace is often quite slow and the object is not to catch the chimpanzee in front. Sometimes the chase is from place to place, which often ends in another bout of wrestling, sparring, etc. It first occurs at about 8 months of age or when the infant becomes relatively mobile. The pattern frequently involves turn taking when it occurs among juvenile chimpanzees with chaser repeatedly becoming the chasée. This is not always true when the pattern occurs among infants, adolescents or adults. One of the most important aspects of chase play is the frequent looking back of the chasée, generally accompanied by an okay face. Looking back may entice the other chimpanzee to follow, as well as initiate a chase. The looking back component effectively differentiates this behavior from actual fleeing.

**btt-Butt:** the chimpanzee draws in his/her chin and butts with the tip of his/her head (Goodall, 1968). Contexts: Play and Agonistic

**ply kk-Play Kick:** The play kick is the foot variation of the play slap and occurs in similar circumstances. Developmentally, it appears slightly later than the play slap and seems to require better body coordination than does the play slap. The leg is raised toward the body and then slightly outward at the hip with the knee bent. The sole of the foot is then brought towards the partner's body as the leg is extended. Play slapping and play kicking are intermediate play patterns between the more rough and tumble play forms such as wrestle, and the approach-withdrawal forms such as chase. This pattern is distinguishable from the foot stamp in that the direction of a play kick is

more outward than that of the foot stamp and the play kick is delivered from a wide variety of positions: lying down, sitting, dangling, etc. The foot stamp is usually delivered from a bipedal or quadrupedal stance.

**drg-Drag:** Victim may be seized by the arm or leg during attack or play and dragged along the ground. Branches or other objects may be dragged during a charging display or Play. Occasionally a food object may be dragged (Goodall, 1968).

**fng wres-Finger Wrestle:** One chimpanzee (usually a mature male initiating play with another mature individual) reaches out to another's hand or foot and begins to push, pull, and squeeze the fingers or toes (Goodall, 1968).

**pinch-Pinch:** A bit of skin is taken between the side of the thumb nail and the side of the index finger, pinched and twisted. It is infrequent, but when observed, is generally directed toward much smaller individuals (Goodall, 1968). Contexts: Agonistic or Play (PLPCH, play pinch).

**rub-Rub:** One chimpanzee takes hand of the other and rubs it over face (Goodall, 1968). This term is also used if a chimpanzee rubs his/her hand and/or an object (e.g. paper) against his/her body.

**Mounting & Thrusting:** Thrusting movements of the pelvis and by intromission. Mounting usually occurs in noncopulatory contexts. Often the mounted individual is held in a very close embrace, and often the mounter does not give pelvic thrusting movements. In the noncopulatory context the mounter may be the higher or lower ranking animal of a given pair, and may be male or female. Females may give thrusting movements in this context. In this context, the mounted individual may reach back to touch the genital area of the mounter with his/her hand (or more rarely with a foot), or the mounter may raise his/her own foot to the scrotum of the one he/she is mounting. This often occurs during Feeding or social excitement. Sometimes one individual may mount another from the front instead of the rear (Goodall, 1968).

**Ply fc-Play Face:** At a low intensity the lower lip is retracted to show the lower teeth; at higher intensities, the mouth is opened and the lip retraction increased until all forward teeth may be exposed.

**ply wlk-Play Walk:** The chimpanzee walks with a rounded back, head slightly bent down and pulled back between the shoulders and takes smaller rather stilted steps. Often there is a pronounced side to side movement as he moves forward rather like the seaman's roll (Goodall, 1968).

**laugh-Laugh:** Laughing heard during Play sessions somewhat resembles human laughter. Sound spectrograph analysis shows a change from steady exhaled sound, to chuckle-like pulsed exhaled sound, to wheezing laughter. These changes correlate with the increased vigor of the Play activity. Most laughter results from physical contact in the form of tickling with the fingers or play biting, but it sometimes occurs during chasing Play. Laughing is much more common in infants and juveniles (since they play much more than adults), but when adults do play, they laugh also.

**Agonistic behaviour** comprised any aggressive interactions between two or more individuals that included one or a combination of the following behaviours: poking, kicking, biting, hitting, throwing an object at another, or hitting another with an object.

**pok-Poke:** Poking an object or another chimpanzee with fingers or another object, such as a stick (Play).

**kk-Kick:** A chimpanzee may strike the cage or another chimpanzee with one or both feet. The kick may be forward or backward. Kicking occurs during agonistic or Play contexts. Often seen when an infant follows mature males after or before Play session, or when chimpanzees are chasing around and around a tree (Goodall, 1968). Contexts: Agonistic or Play (PLK, play kick).

**bt-Bite:** Cutting or nipping with the teeth; pressing the teeth onto part of the anatomy of another and closing the jaws hard. Often when an attacker appears to be biting hard, no visible wound can be seen afterwards, although the hair of the victim may be wet with saliva. Sometimes wounds are clearly visible. Chimpanzees may also show biting, or teeth-pressing during play and intense excitement in which case it would be considered a lay bite (Goodall, 1968). Contexts: Aggression or Play

**hit-Hit:** A chimpanzee strikes another individual, an object or part of the cage with her hand, foot or another object. This term is used for hitting, which could not be described as a punch, backhand thump, slap or play slap. Contexts: Threat, Agonistic, or Play.

**thrw-Throw:** A chimpanzee throws an object at another chimpanzee. Contexts: Play, Nonaffinitive Social.

## REFERENCES

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