

This study (1) detailly describes and analyses selected affiliative behaviours in a captive group of Japanese monkeys (*Macaca fuscata*) and compares all findings with results of other studies in free-ranging and captive primate groups; (2) tries to deepen our knowledge about distribution of the affiliative behaviours in terms of the biological markets theory (N06 and Hammerstein 1995) with emphasis on possible effects of dominance-submissive relations, status of females (mothers vs. non-mothers) as well as age of dependent infants and thus examines its functionality in our study group; (3) tests which hypotheses about distribution of affiliative behaviours in nonhuman primates (see Seyfarth 1977, 1980, de Waal and Luttrell 1986, Manson 1998, Bentley-Condit et al. 2001, Henzi and Barrett 2002, Kleindorfer, Wasser 2004) fit best to situation in the study group. Subjects were 12 Japanese monkeys at Olomouc Zoo (Czech Republic): 8 adult females (all > 5 years of age; 4 mothers and 4 non-mothers) and 4 dependent infants (0 - 4 months of age; 1 female and 3 males). In summer 2006, a total of 138 observation hours of behavioural data were gathered on 23 days. A combination of focal-animal sampling, all occurences sampling, instantaneous scan sampling and ad libitum sampling (Altman 1974) was used to score adult females' affiliative behaviours (allogrooming; infant-handling - positive, neutral and negative; spatial proximity). We found that: among the adult females existed clear and asymmetric dominance relationships and female dominance hierarchy showed a high degree of linearity. Female-female grooming occurred in relatively frequent and short bouts.