

不要招惹猴子。因为如果你惹恼了猴子，它可能会报复你的家人和朋友。

[illegible][illegible]

They went through more than 500 hours of video recordings showing the exchanges that took place in a group of 57 macaques living in the Rome Zoo—monkeys whose genealogical relationships are well known. And they parsed some 15,000 episodes of aggression, noting the relationships among the individuals involved.

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First, they confirmed that monkeys that find themselves at the receiving end of aggression tend to turn around and take it out on a third party. And that retaliation is often directed at a relative of the original aggressor.

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But how do the monkeys determine who's kin? Well, one way would be that they've been around long enough to have watched each other grow up. But that doesn't seem to be the case. When researchers looked specifically at conflicts involving older monkeys, it didn't seem that relatives were singled out for revenge.

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What does seem to be true is that victims will target their attacker's associates—the other monkeys he hangs around with. If they're not his relatives, they're probably his cronies. So, close enough.

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Interestingly, there's a benefit to hitting family members when you're meting out justice. Macaques that sought out the kin of the monkeys they wanted to settle a score with were less likely to be picked on again in the future. Whereas wailing on the friends appeared to offer only present satisfaction, but no such future protection.

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Which suggests if you're gonna beat on someone for payback, it should at least be a monkey's uncle.

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