



Figure 3: Recordings of heart rate on a captive mandrill *Mandrillus sphinx*. A. Photograph of the collar where devices are attached and the electrodes protruding from it. B. Collar mounted on the mandrill with the electrodes plugged on the skin and secured by bolts. C. A comparison of the heart rate recorded by two different devices: a heart rate counter (Polar Watch, blue) and an electrocardiogram (ECG recorder, red). The latter allows the user to visualize each heart beat as a PQRST complex and is thus much more reliable than heart rate directly given by the counter (calculated via an internal algorithm to which the user generally cannot access). The heart rate given by the counter shows large variation that are absent on the signals derived from the ECG. © Jacques-Olivier Fortrat.

The comparison of the heart rate signals of a sleeping mandrill *Mandrillus sphinx* directly derived from a commercially-available heart rate monitor (© Polar Electro, France) and the one calculated from an ECGR (Little Leonardo, Japan) illustrates well the risk of applying tools that are developed for a specific use (here, the Polar Watch is intended for measuring heart rate during human exercise) onto an animal model without prior