

western Mediterranean Sea. The effect of DMV infection on the health and conservation of the threatened Eurasian otter populations warrants further investigation.

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Little Evidence of Zika Virus Infection in Wild Long-Tailed Macaques, Peninsular Malaysia

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We tested a sample of 234 wild long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) trapped in Peninsular Malaysia in 2009, 2010, and 2016 for Zika virus RNA and antibodies. None were positive for RNA, and only 1.3% were seropositive for neutralizing antibodies. Long-tailed macaques are unlikely to be reservoirs for Zika virus in Malaysia.

Zika virus, first isolated from a rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) in the Zika Forest in Uganda, reemerged in the Pacific Islands and Americas in 2015 and caused unprecedented outbreaks associated with serious congenital syndromes (1). The role of animal reservoirs for Zika virus is unclear, although in Africa, nonhuman primates (NHPs) are suspected to be involved in maintaining a sylvatic cycle, as they are for 2 other flaviviruses (yellow fever and dengue viruses) also transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes. The presence of a sylvatic cycle for Zika virus in Africa is supported by a seroprevalence of 0%–16% in African green monkeys (*Chlorocebus sabaues*) and vervet monkeys (*Chlorocebus*