1173-35-303 **J Cronin,**, **J Goddard II**, **A Muthunayake** and **R Shivaji***, Dept of Mathematics & Statistics, UNC Greensboro, 116 Petty, 317 College Ave, Greensboro, NC 27412. .

We analyse positive solutions (u, v) to the steady state reaction diffusion system:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \lambda u(1-u);\ \Omega \\ -\Delta v = \lambda r v(1-v);\ \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \sqrt{\lambda} g(v) u = 0;\ \partial\Omega \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} + \sqrt{\lambda} h(u) v = 0;\ \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda > 0$, $r > 0$ are parameters and $g, h \in C^1([0,\infty),(0,\infty))$ are decreasing functions. This system models the steady states of two species living in a habitat where the interaction is limited to the boundary. Here, λ is directly proportional to the size of the habitat and we will study the ranges of λ where coexistence and nonexistence occurs. Namely, we will consider three cases: (a) $E_1(1, g(0)) = E_1(r, h(0))$, (b) $E_1(1, g(0)) > E_1(r, h(0))$, (c) $E_1(1, g(0)) < E_1(r, h(0))$. Here $E_1(r, K)$ denotes the principal eigenvalue of: $-\Delta z = rEz;\ \Omega,\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} + K\sqrt{E} z = 0;\ \partial\Omega$ (Received September 21, 2021)