

Range Extension for an Endangered Marmoset

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During a field expedition in eastern Brazil the authors found a new population of the endangered buffy-headed marmoset *Callithrix flaviceps* in the state of Minas Gerais where it was not previously known. This was in a privately protected forest that also has an important population of the endangered woolly spider monkey *Brachyteles arachnoides* and other monkeys.

The South American marmoset genus *Callithrix* is almost entirely confined to Brazil, with only one subspecies, *C. argentata melanura*, extending into adjacent parts of eastern Bolivia.*

Of the eastern Brazilian species the buffy-headed marmoset *flaviceps* has by far the smallest range of any South American monkey, and also one of the most restricted. Maps provided by Hershkovitz (490, 491) show it only in the state of Espírito Santo between the Rio Doce and the Rio de Janeiro-Espírito Santo border, from 19°49'S, 40°16'W south and west to 21°02'S, 41°40'W.² The IUCN Red Data Book lists it as endangered, primarily because of widespread habitat destruction within its small range, and it appears on both the Brazilian and US Endangered Species Lists as well as Appendix I of CITES.

However, on a recent field trip for the WWF-US Primate Program for Eastern Brazil, we were able to confirm that this monkey also occurs in the neighbouring state of Minas Gerais, on the Fazenda Montes Claros, a private farm owned by Sr Feliciano Miguel Abdala. This is on the Caratinga-Ipanema road, 58km from Caratinga and 22km from Ipanema (municipality of Caratinga). The main crop is coffee, but the fazenda also has about 1120 hectares of continuous forest which has been protected by Sr Abdala since 1944 and by the previous owner for an unknown period of time. This forest is an important refuge for the woolly spider monkey *Brachyteles arachnoides*, the largest of the New World monkeys and another of the highly endangered eastern Brazilian primates; our original purpose had been to investigate its status here. Montes Claros, which may be the last place in the state where it can still be found, is one of the few remaining forest patches in an area once known as the state's 'Zona da Mata' (forest zone). It also holds significant populations of the brown howler *Alouatta fusca* and the tufted capuchin monkeys *Cebus apella*, as noted by Nishimura.³ But we were surprised to discover the buffy-headed marmoset.

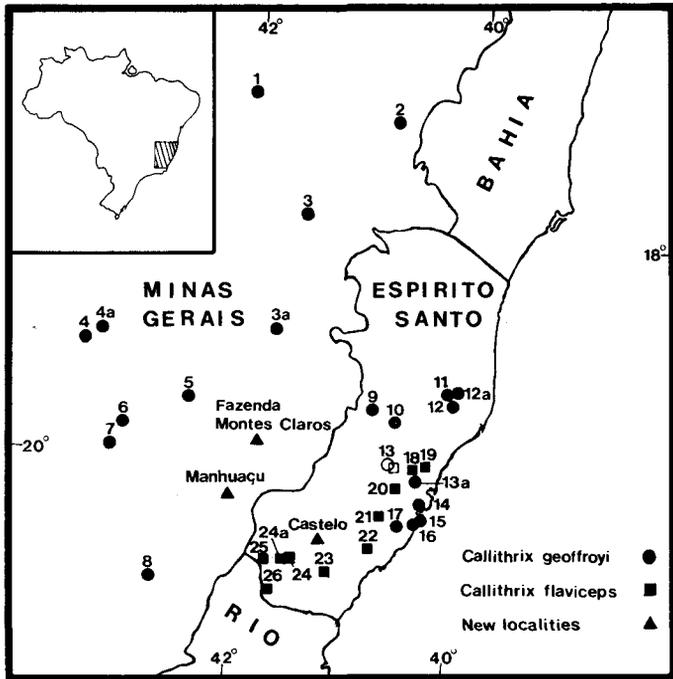
We saw the marmosets in three different places. Two groups, each observed only once, numbered three and at least four individuals. Another group, which fed on the gums of a single large *angico* tree *Anandenanthera peregrina* (*Piptadenia peregrina*: Leguminosae Mimosoideae) for five consecutive days,

* Hershkovitz recognizes three species in the genus: *Callithrix humeralifer* (with three subspecies) from lower Amazonia; *C. argentata* (with three subspecies) from lower Amazonia, central Brazil and Bolivia; and *C. jacchus* (with five subspecies) from eastern Brazil. Coimbra-Filho and Mittermeier, on the other hand, consider the five eastern Brazilian taxa to be distinct species and discuss two subspecies in this group as well.



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consisted of eight animals. Our fourth observation was of a single animal foraging close to a large group of tufted capuchins.

Although our observations are the first sightings of *C. flaviceps* in the wild in Minas Gerais, there was already evidence that the species probably occurred there. In November 1971 C.A. Campos Seabra had obtained a captive specimen at Km 405 on the Rio-Bahia road, municipality of Manhuaçu, which was said to have come from forest nearby. The animal was kept alive for several months in the Department of Environmental Conservation (DECAM-FEEMA) in Rio, but later escaped. The record is cited by Coimbra-Filho,¹ but is not mentioned by Hershkovitz, perhaps because it was not based on a preserved museum specimen.

The Montes Claros record extends this marmoset's range approximately 125 km to the west and 115 km to the north of the two closest Espírito Santo localities (Santa Teresa and Guaçuí) mentioned in Hershkovitz.² It also places it well within the range of the white-faced marmoset *C. geoffroyi*, the other *Callithrix* species known to occur in this part of Minas Gerais. We did not find this species, but local people indicated that a 'sagui caratinga' or 'sagui-de-cara-branca' (white-faced marmoset) was present. The possibility that these two species exist sympatrically in the area will be investigated at a later date. We counted a group of at least 38 *Brachyteles* in addition to the *C. flaviceps*, and our studies indicate that the populations of *Cebus apella* and *Alouatta fusca* are even larger.

Montes Claros is thus a very important conservation area. Our studies indicate that there are at least 20 and perhaps as many as 50 *C. flaviceps* in the forest there, and it is only the second protected area in which this monkey has been confirmed – the first is the Nova Lombardia National Park in Espírito Santo where we have also seen it. It may also occur in Caparaó National Park, but this remains to be determined. Montes Claros is also one of the few (perhaps the only?) areas left that protects two of the five most endangered



Part of the Monte Claros forest. The barren hills behind were once covered with forest. *Russell A. Mittermeier*

eastern Brazilian monkeys – the others are the three lion tamarins *Leontopithecus*. Several endangered birds also live in Montes Claros, among them the solitary tinamou *Tinamus solitarius* and the blue-throated conure *Pyrrhura cruentata*.

Clearly this unique area is of great importance in conserving the rapidly disappearing eastern Brazilian fauna. Sr Abdala is an ardent conservationist; he has protected Montes Claros for 35 years and hopes that it will be preserved for posterity. To ensure this, the area should be bought by the Brazilian government and turned into a National Biological Reserve or an Ecological Station as soon as possible.

Acknowledgments

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