A REVISION OF THE 1990 IUCN LIST OF THREATENED ANIMALS

The IUCN Species Survival Programme, led by Simon N. Stuart, is carrying out a revision of the species and subspecies of the 1990 Red List of Threatened Animals, in collaboration with Brian Groombridge, Coordinator of the Animals Programme at the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, England. The deadline for the revision is 31 December 1993, so that it can be presented and discussed at the IUCN General Assembly in January 1994. The format and content will be improved in two stages in the next two editions. The 1993 revision, which will be published by Chapman and Hall, will provide a new format to make the book easier to use as well as visually more attractive: new contents will include country distributions along with summary tables, thematic maps, as well the lists of extinct and threatened species. The succeeding revision in 1996 will make use of the new IUCN system for assessing and categorising threatened species, which is expected to be finalised and formally approved during 1994.

The new information required for the 1993 edition includes: a revision of the list in terms of which species should be added, removed or recategorised. Any changes should be documented as fully as possible. Simon Stuart has specifically requested PSG members to contribute to the revision.

Anthony Rylands, Co-Vice Chairman for the Neotropical Section of the PSG, has drafted a preliminary revision concerning the South American primates, and Ernesto Rodriguez Luna is currently preparing a report for the Mesoamerican region. The modifications suggested by Rylands were prepared from the available literature concerning the conservation status and taxonomy of the species and subspecies. 1) Following the studies of Skinner (1991) and Moore and Cheverud (1992), Saguinus o. oedipus should be considered a distinct species and S. o. oedipus oedipus should, therefore, be listed as a species (see p. 4). 2) Following the taxonomic revision of Callithrix by de Vivo (1991; see also Mittermeier et al., 1992), all forms of Callithrix should be listed as species. 3) Common names: Callithrix chrysoleuca - golden-white tassel-ear marmoset; Callithrix intermedia - marmoset (no common name available); Callithrix leucopus - golden-white bare-ear marmoset; Brachyteles arachnoides - muriqui; Cacajao calvus - bald uakari. 4) Additions to list: Callithrix kuhl (V) and Callithrix geoffroyi (V or E) (see Mittermeier et al., 1989; Coimbra-Filho, 1984; Oliver and Santos, 1991); Callithrix nigriceps (V) (see Ferrari and Lopes, 1992); Aotus lemurinus griseimembra (V or E), Aotus brumbacki (V or E), and Callicebus cupreus ornatus (V or E) (see Hernández-Camacho and Defler, 1991); Cebus apella xanthosternos (E) and Cebus apella robustus (V or E) (see Coimbra-Filho, 1986; Mittermeier et al., 1989; Oliver and Santos, 1991); Cebus kaapori (E) (see Queiroz, 1992); Alouatta belzebul ululata (I or E) (see Bonvicino et al., 1989; Coimbra-Filho, 1990). 5) Removals from the list: Saguinus bicolor ochraceus and S. bicolor martinsi (current listing D); Saguinus imperator subgriseiscens (current listing E) - forms which, although having quite small distributions, are in relatively isolated regions and/or occur in large protected areas; Chiroptotes albinasus (current listing V) - a relatively large distribution. 6) Re-
categorisation: Callithrix humeralifer chrysoleuca - as C.chrysoleuca from K to V; Callithrix humeralifer intermedius - from K to V as C.intermedia; Callicebus personatus personatus and C.p.migrifrons - from E to V, with C.p.melanochir and C.p.barbarabrownae remaining as E; Alouatta fusca fusca - from V to E and A.f.clamitans remaining as V (see Oliver and Santos, 1991); Lagothrix lagothricha lugens - from V to E (see Hernández-Camacho and Defler, 1991).


References


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A PROPOSAL FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE MURIQUI IN THE STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO, SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL

The muriqui, Brachyteles arachnoides, the largest of the Neotropical primates, is endemic to the Brazilian Atlantic forest, occurring from the state of Bahia south to the state of São Paulo. The majority of its populations have disappeared as a result of drastic deforestation and hunting, and it is today highly threatened with extinction. Except for the large tracts of forest along the "Serra do Mar" in the south-east of the state of São Paulo, surviving populations of muriquis are restricted to small forest fragments with an uncertain future and subject to the deleterious effects of endogamy (see Mittermeier et al., 1987). Recent studies have confirmed that the muriqui populations in the state of São Paulo are genetically different to those in the northern part of its range, at least in the state of Minas Gerais, where they live in more fragmented habitats, arguing for the urgent need for the