

the region is being reduced so that population sizes for those considered priority can be increased. Considerable emphasis is being placed on the need to accurately identify subspecies - adopting the attitude of 'splitter' rather than 'lumper'. Efforts are being made, for example, to determine what species of black-and-white colobus, spider monkey, and squirrel monkey are being held in the region. Collaboration with local universities has allowed the group to capitalise on expertise available - DNA analysis using the polymerase chain reaction technique is being used to examine the region's squirrel monkey population.

Since there is need for strategic program development and resource allocation on a global basis, formation of more regional multi-taxa coordination groups on other continents like the Taxon Advisory Groups in North America are encouraged. The ASMP Primate TAG strives to meet these goals, communicating with the PSG and with groups in North America, Europe, Japan, and the South-east Asian region. In attempts to determine which species the region should work with, advice has been sought from the PSG, and from those working in the field with threatened species. No additional species will be imported unless the acquisition of such animals will support either *in situ* or *ex situ* conservation programs.

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OFFICIAL LIST OF THREATENED PERUVIAN PRIMATES

The species listed in the box are on the official Peruvian list of Threatened and Endangered fauna, according to the Ministerial Resolution No.1082-90-AG/15 September 1990 of the Ministry of Agriculture.

THREATENED PERUVIAN PRIMATES

Family Callimiconidae	
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Rare
Family Callitrichidae	
<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Saguinus fuscicollis</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Saguinus imperator</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Saguinus labiatus</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Saguinus mystax</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Saguinus nigricollis</i>	Vulnerable
Family Cebidae	
<i>Alouatta palliata</i>	Endangered
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Aotus</i> spp.	Vulnerable
<i>Ateles belzebuth</i>	Endangered
<i>Ateles paniscus</i>	Endangered
<i>Cebus albifrons</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Cebus apella</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Cacajao calvus</i>	Endangered
<i>Callicebus</i> spp.	Vulnerable
<i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i>	Endangered
<i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i>	Endangered
<i>Pithecia</i> spp.	Vulnerable
<i>Saimiri boliviensis</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	Vulnerable

This list is comprehensive, although it does not discriminate any subspecies, nor in the case of *Aotus*, *Pithecia* and *Callicebus*, species, and is therefore not very informative. Following current taxonomic classifications, there are 32 species of 12 genera of primates in Peru (Encarnación *et al.*, 1993; Moya *et al.*, 1993). This Resolution lists 31 species, including five species of *Aotus* (*A.nancymai*, *A.miconax*, *A.vociferans*, *A.nigriceps*, and *A.azarae*), five species of *Callicebus* (*C.torquatus*, *C.cupreus*, *C.caligatus*, *C.brunneus*, and *C.oenanthe*), and three species of *Pithecia* (*P.aequatorialis*, *P.monachus*, and *P.irrorata*). *Saguinus tripartitus* is not included as such (v. Thorington, 1988), but is if one maintains the classification of Hershkovitz (1977), placing it as a subspecies of *S.fuscicollis*. Effectively,

therefore, all primates in Peru are protected by the legislation accompanying this Resolution. A detailed classification of the Peruvian primates, including their status (common, indeterminate, rare, vulnerable or endangered) is given by Moya *et al.* (1993; see also Encarnación *et al.*, 1993; Aquino and Encarnación, in press), and a proposal for modifications to the IUCN List of Threatened Animals, particularly concerning Peruvian endemics, will be submitted to IUCN for the 1993 version of this list in preparation for the 1996 revision which will take into account the new category system, at present under discussion and based on the proposal of Mace and Lande (1991; Mace *et al.*, 1992).

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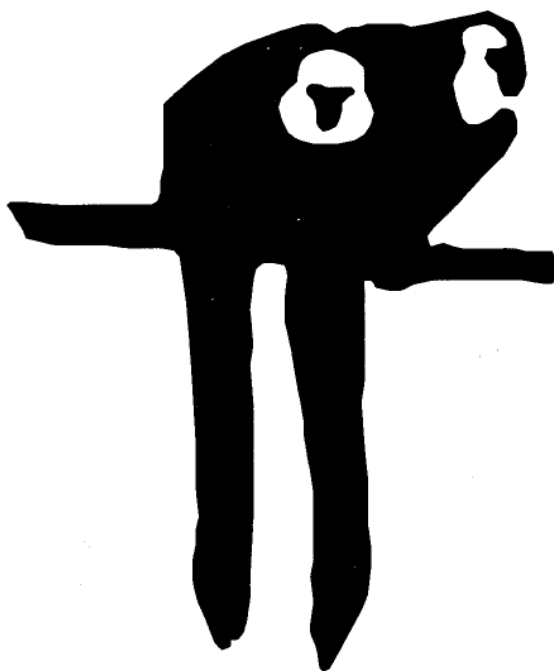
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News

A REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR GEOFFROY'S MARMOSET, *CALLITHRIX GEOFFROYI*



The Museu de Biologia Mello Leitão (MBML) at Santa Teresa, Aracruz Celulose S.A. (ARCEL - a privately-owned cellulose company), both in the state of Espírito Santo, southeastern Brazil, and the Centro de Primatologia do Rio de Janeiro (CPRJ), are working together on a reintroduction program for Geoffroy's marmoset, *Callithrix geoffroyi*. This species originally occurred throughout the Atlantic forest of southern Bahia, Espírito Santo, and adjacent Minas Gerais, but it is today restricted to small forest fragments because of habitat destruction, and absent from many because of hunting for the pet trade. The program has two main objectives: 1) to reintroduce groups of mostly captive-born animals (mainly from CPRJ), and 2) to educate local communities of the necessity and importance of the species' conservation. The collaboration agreement between the institutions was signed in April 1992, but the program was initiated in August 1991, with a team of researchers, students, and technicians working under the supervision of Sergio L. Mendes, primatologist at MBML (currently completing a doctoral thesis on marmoset vocalizations, at the