presence of a "cairara" (untufted capuchin) in local forests, although these reports seem reliable, given that they invariably came from the older and most experienced residents, who characterized the animal as extremely rare and difficult to observe. This is consistent with records of *C.kaapori* east of the Tocantins.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to confirm these reports through either sightings or specimens, although further expeditions are planned. If an untufted capuchin does exist in this region, it is also likely to occur in the Caxiuanã National Forest, where a research station has been recently established by the Goeldi Museum, Belém. Hopefully, then, we may have some more concrete information in the not too distant future.

Stephen F. Ferrari and **Arlindo P. de Souza Junior**, Departamento de Genética, Universidade Federal do Pará, Caixa Postal 8607, 66075-150 Belém, Pará, Brazil.

References

Lopes, M.A. 1993. Conservação do cuxiú-preto, *Chiropotes satanas satanas* (Cebidae, Primates), e de outros mamíferos na Amazônia oriental. M.Sc. dissertation, Universidade Federal do Pará, Belém.

Lopes, M.A. and Ferrari, S.F. 1993. Primate conservation in eastern Brazilian Amazonia. *Neotropical Primates*, 1(4):8-9.

Queiroz, H.L. 1992. A new species of capuchin monkey, genus *Cebus* Erxleben 1777 (Cebidae, Primates), from eastern Brazilian Amazonia. *Goeldiana Zoologia*, 15:1-13.

ILHABELA STATE PARK: A POORLY KNOWN RESERVE IN SOUTHEAST BRAZIL

The Ilhabela State Park, created in 1977 by the Forestry Institute of the state of São Paulo, covers 80% of the Island of São Sebastião (Brazil's largest offshore island) along with all of the smaller islands belonging to the municipality of Ilhabela, São Paulo. The Park covers 27,025 ha, and on the Island of São Sebastião has an altitudinal range from sea level to 1,350 m, with a mean elevation of 800 m. The vegetation is typical of the Atlantic coastal forest, varying according to the altitude and slope. At higher altitudes the forest has remained essentially untouched, although subsistence and intensive agriculture (mainly sugar cane and coffee) during the 19th and early 20th Centuries completely devastated the lower slopes (below 300 m), today evidenced by large areas of secondary forest.

Despite some collecting, practically nothing is known of the island's flora, and very little of its fauna (see Lüderwalt, 1929; Müller, 1966). Expeditions have been carried out by the Zoology Museum of the University of São Paulo, and a current research project is inventorying the avifauna of the islands. There is at least one mammal known to be endemic to the island, a spiny rat known as the cururuá, *Nelomys thomasi* (Ihering, 1871) (also placed in the genus *Echimys*), along with some amphibians and reptiles. Current research is, however, already indicating further endemics, including mammals. This is of special interest because the island is separated from the mainland by a channel only 2 km wide, and in some places not more than 10 m in depth. The time the island was separated from the mainland can be determined with some accuracy, and the Park provides a remarkable natural experiment for island biogeography and for examining rates of evolution.

From the viewpoint of conservation, the Park is important not only for its forests and endemics, but also many species restricted to the Atlantic coastal forest, and such as the oncilla (*Leopardus tigrinus*), ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*), piping guan (*Pipile jacutinga*), the golden-tailed parrotlet (*Touit surda*), and the solitary tinamou (*Tinamus solitarius*). The only primate which is definitely known to occur on the island is the black-horned capuchin, *Cebus apella nigritus* (Goldfuss, 1809), a large, dark colored race, which also occurs as far north as the Rio Doce in the states of Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais, and extends south into northeastern Argentina (see Di Bitteto and Arditi, 1993). Local people also indicate the presence of a large, paler monkey, as well as a black monkey with white around its face, different to and larger than the capuchin monkey. The first may be the

muriqui, *Brachyteles arachnoides*. *C.a.nigritus*, however, like all capuchins shows considerable individual variation, and includes specimens ranging from black to brown (juveniles tend to be more brownish), and adults may also have white or whitish hairs surrounding the face, as well as white ear tufts (Hill, 1960). The second species indicated by locals may not therefore be valid. The possibility also remains that *Callithrix aurita*, present on the mainland nearby, may occur on the island, but no evidence is yet available to confirm or refute this.

Ilhabela offers excellent opportunities for primatological studies, despite being only a three-hour drive from the city of São Paulo, and an important holiday resort. Inquiries and further information concerning the possibilities of research in this Park are welcomed.

Fábio Olmos, Parque Estadual de Ilhabela, Rua Morro da Cruz 608, 11630-000 Ilhabela, São Paulo, Brazil.

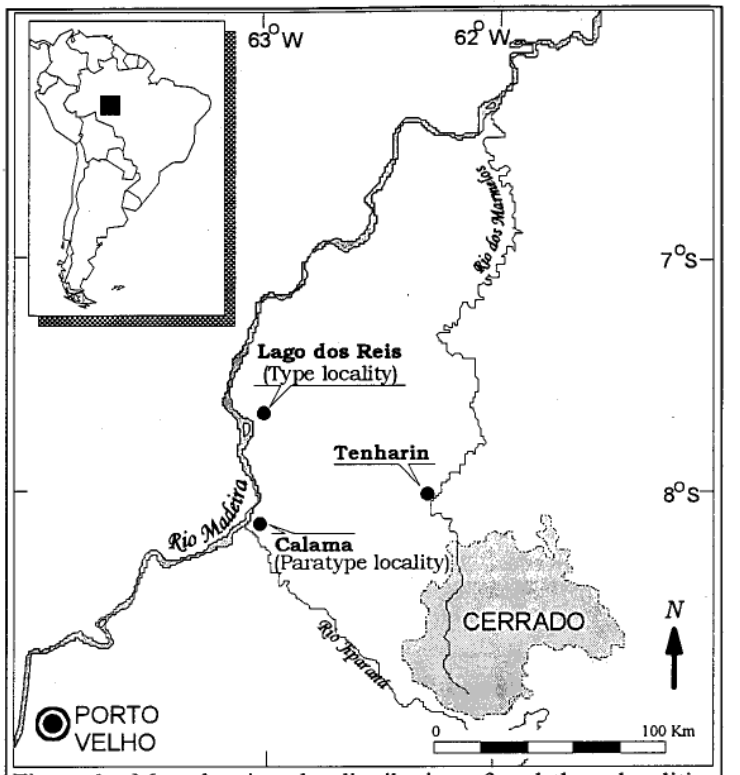

Figure 1. Map showing the distribution of and three localities for *Callithrix nigriceps*. This map replaces the one published in Ferrari, S.F., *Neotropical Primates*, 1(4):12, 1993.

References

Di Bitteto, M.S. and Arditi, S.I. 1993. La primatologia de campo en Argentina. *Neotropical Primates*, 1(4):13-17.

Hill. W.C.O. 1960. *Primates. Comparative Anatomy and Taxonomy. IV Cebidae. Part A.* Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.

Lüderwalt, H. 1929. Resultados de uma excursão scientífica à Ilha de São Sebastião no littoral do Estado de São Paulo em 1925. *Rev.Mus.Paulista*, 16:1-79.

Müller, P. 1966. *Studien zur Wirbeltierfauna der Insel von São Sebastião.* Inaugural dissertation, Universität des Saarlendes, Deutschland. 348pp.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLACK-HEADED MARMOSET, *CALLITHRIX NIGRICEPS*: A CORRECTION

In the article "An update on the black-headed marmoset, *Callithrix nigriceps* Ferrari and Lopes 1992", published in *Neotropical Primates* 1(4), 1993, I reported on a new locality for *C.nigriceps* on the west bank of the Rio dos Marmelos: the Tenharin Indian Settlement. With the concurrent finding that *C.emiliae* occurred on the east bank of the river at the same locality, this confirmed our supposition (Ferrari and Lopes, 1992) concerning the eastern extreme of the species range: the blackwater Rio dos Marmelos. The coordinates given in the article were correct (07°57'S, 62°03'W), but the editors mistakenly placed Tenharin too far to the north on the map (Figure 1, p.12). Here the map is republished with the correct location of the Tenharin settlement. The type locality for the species, Lago dos Reis (07°31'S, 62°52'W, = Lago Paraiso), 17 km east of Humaitá, Amazonas, Brazil, on the Trans-Amazon highway BR-230 (right or east bank of the Madeira River), and the paratype locality, Calama (08°03'S, 62°53'W), Rondônia, Brazil (right or east bank of the Madeira River, east of the Jiparaná River), are also shown.

Stephen F. Ferrari, Departamento de Genética, Universidade Federal do Pará, Caixa Postal 8607, 66075-150 Belém, Pará, Brazil.

References

Ferrari, S.F. 1993. An update on the black-headed marmoset, *Callithrix nigriceps* Ferrari and Lopes 1992. *Neotropical Primates*, 1(4):11-13.

Ferrari, S.F. and Lopes, M.A. 1992. A new species of marmoset, genus *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777 (Callitrichidae, Primates), from western