

who have shown great enthusiasm to new conservation ideas. We also thank IPÊs staff for helping with data collection and technical assistance. We are grateful to many organizations for their support of the Black Lion Tamarin Project through the years: the Forestry Institute of São Paulo (IF), the Secretaria do Meio Ambiente (SMA), São Paulo, The Brazilian Institute for the Environment (Ibama), the International Committee for the Conservation and Management of the Black Lion Tamarin, The Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund, Apenheul Zoo, Holland, the Canadian Embassy in Brazil, Conservation International (CI), the Fanwood Foundation, Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza, the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust (JWPT), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Whitley Animal Preservation Trust, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Preservation Trust International (WPTI), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Claudio Valladares-Padua, Laury Cullen Jr. and Suzana Padua, IPÊ - Instituto de Projetos e Pesquisas Ecológicas, Av. dos Operários, 587, 13416-460 Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil

References

- Adams, L.W. and Geis, A. 1983. Effects of roads on small mammals. *J. App. Ecol.*, 20: 403-415.
- Day, D. 1990. Car-deer collisions. *South Dakota Conservation Digest*, 57(2): 8-11.
- Franklin, I. R. 1980. Evolutionary changes in small populations. In: *Conservation Biology: An Evolutionary - Ecological Perspective*. eds. M. E. Soulé and B. A. Wilcox (eds.), pp. 135-149. Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA.
- Harris, L. 1984. *The Fragmented Forest*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Lalo, J. 1987. The problem of road-kill. *American Forests*, (September/October): 50-52, 72.
- Otte, D. and Endler, J. A. 1989. *Speciation and its Consequences*. Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA.
- Ralls, K., and Ballou, J. 1983. Extinctions: lessons from zoos. In: *Genetics and Conservation*, C. M. Schönewald-Cox, S. M. Chambers, B. MacBryde and L. Thomas (eds.), pp.164-184. The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company, Menlo Park, CA.
- Soulé, M. E. 1980. Thresholds for survival: maintaining fitness and evolutionary potential. In: *Conservation Biology: An Evolutionary - Ecological Perspective*, M. E. Soulé and B. A. Wilcox (eds.), pp. 151-169. Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA.
- Valladares-Padua, C. 1993. The Ecology, Behavior and Conservation of the Black Lion Tamarin. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Florida, Gainesville. 178 pp.
- Van der Zande, A.N., ter Keurs, W.J. and van der Weijen, W.J. 1980. The impact of roads on the densities of four bird species in an open field habitat - evidence of a long distance effect. *Biol. Conserv.*, 18: 299-321

News

CAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS FOR NEW WORLD PRIMATES

Primates are among the most popular species exhibited in zoological parks worldwide. Some species are hardy and have long histories in captivity. Others are more difficult to obtain or maintain, and, as a result, rarely seen in zoos. Properly exhibited, the educational value of many species is very significant and is often the sole opportunity for people living in North America, Europe, and elsewhere to observe these animals in naturalistic settings.

Regardless of their abundance in nature or the species' ease of husbandry, many species are declining in numbers within their natural range while simultaneously becoming more difficult to export from the wild. Given this growing situation, zoos and zoo associations in many regions outside Central and South America are developing programs to manage better those species already present in their collections. These programs frequently have several levels of management, depending on the conservation needs of the species, number of original wild born ancestors (founders) present in the current population, the number and size of captive populations, and the amount of cage "space" available to maintain the species. In order to minimize competition for space with less needy species, several zoo organizations have developed Taxon Advisory Groups or TAGs to evaluate better which species of New World primates should be maintained within their region. Other species with lesser conservation needs and extant captive populations are reduced or eliminated following the decision that captive breeding programs are less urgent.

The following itemization lists which taxa are being managed by zoos in North America, Europe, and Australasia, and the location of the respective programs.

New World Primate TAG of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA). Co-Chairs, Anne Baker, Burnet Park Zoo, 500 Burnet Park Drive, Syracuse, NY 13204, USA, and Andrew Baker, Curator of Primates, Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, 3400 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19104-1196, USA.

Species Survival Plan (SSP) - Coordinators

<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Anne Savage, Roger Williams Park Zoo
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	Devra Kleiman, National Zoo
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Anne Baker, Burnet Park Zoo
<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>	SSP recommended, September 1994

Regional Studbooks

<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i>	Deborah Baker, Folson Children's Zoo
<i>Callithrix geoffroyi</i>	Beth Bahner, Philadelphia Zoo
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Gerald Aquilina, Buffalo Zoological Gardens
<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>	Alan Sironen, Cleveland Metroparks Zoo
<i>Saguinus imperator</i>	Lee Nesler, Pittsburgh Zoo
<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>	Andrew Baker, Philadelphia Zoo
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	Jonathan Ballou, National Zoological Park
<i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i>	Jonathan Ballou, National Zoological Park
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Mark Warneke, Chicago Zoological Park
<i>Callicebus spp.</i>	Ken Kaemmerer, Dallas Zoo
<i>Aotus spp.</i>	Robin Brockett, Zoo Atlanta
<i>Pithecia pithecia</i>	Anthony Vecchio, Roger Williams Zoo
<i>Alouatta caraya</i>	Barbara Baker, Pittsburgh Zoo
<i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i>	Vacant
<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	Kathryn Pingry, Brookfield Zoo

<i>Ateles fusciceps</i>	Kristi Flanders, Sedgewick County Zoo
<i>Ateles belzebuth</i>	Kristi Flanders, Sedgewick County Zoo
<i>Ateles paniscus</i>	Kristi Flanders, Sedgewick County Zoo
<i>Callithrix kuhli</i>	Petition pending, Jeffrey French, University of Nebraska at Omaha

International Studbooks

<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	William Langbauer, Pittsburgh Zoo
<i>Saguinus imperator</i>	Lee Nesler, Pittsburgh Zoo
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	Jonathan Ballou, National Zoo
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Mark Warneke, Chicago Zoological Park
<i>Alouatta caraya</i>	Barbara Baker, Pittsburgh Zoo

European Endangered Species Programme (EEP) Co-chairs Miranda Stevenson, Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, Edinburgh Zoo, Murrayfield, Edinburgh EH12 6TS, Scotland, UK, and Christian Schmidt, Zoologischer Garten der Stadt Frankfurt am Main, Alfred-Blehm-Platz 16, D6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Germany. This listing was drawn up with the help of J. Bryan Carroll, Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust.

EEP Coordinators

<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Michael Schropel, Magdeburg Zoo
<i>Saguinus imperator</i>	Eric Bairrão Ruivo, Lisbon Zoo
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	Ron Willis, Dublin Zoo
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Gustl Anzenberger, University of Zürich
<i>Pithecia pithecia</i>	Sian Waters, Bristol Zoo
<i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i>	Wim Mager, Apenheul Zoo

Regional Studbooks

<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i>	Wim Mager, Apenheul Zoo
<i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i>	Helga de Bois, Antwerp Zoo
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Gustl Anzenberger, University of Zürich

International Studbooks

<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i>	Wim Mager, Apenheul Zoo
<i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i>	Helga de Bois, Antwerp Zoo

Primate TAG of the Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Ireland, Chairman Neil Bemment, Paignton Zoological and Botanical Gardens, Totnes Road, Paignton TQ4 7EU, Devon, England. Chairperson for Cebidae, Siân Waters, Clifton and West of England Zoological Society, Clifton, Bristol BS8 3HA, UK. Chairperson for Callitrichidae, J. Bryan Carroll, Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, Les Augrès Manor, Trinity, Jersey JE3 5BF, Channel Islands, GB. Note: Any British Isles management program is automatically integrated with that of the EEP whenever it exists. This listing was drawn up with the help of J. Bryan Carroll, Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust.

Management Programs

<i>Callithrix argentata</i>	Stewart Muir, Shaldon Zoo
<i>Callithrix geoffroyi</i>	Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust
<i>Saguinus labiatus</i>	Miranda Stevenson, Edinburgh Zoo
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Robert Colley, Pencynor Wildlife Park
<i>Saguinus imperator</i>	Robert Colley, Pencynor Wildlife Park
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	Ron Willis, Dublin Zoo
<i>Aotus</i> spp.	John Pullen, Zoological Society of London
<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	David Hughes, Glasgow Zoo
<i>Pithecia pithecia</i>	Paddy Vaughan, Fota Wildlife Park
<i>Ateles</i> spp.	Neil Bemment, Paignton Zoo

Regional Studbooks

<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i>	John Stronge, Belfast Zoo
<i>Pithecia pithecia</i>	Paddy Vaughan, Fota Wildlife Park
<i>Ateles</i> spp.	Neil Bemment, Paignton Zoo

Primate TAG of the Australasian Species Management Program (ASMP). Convener Amanda S. Embury, Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens, P.O. Box 74, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia.

Management Programs and Regional Studbooks

<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Amanda Embury, Melbourne Zoo
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	Amanda Embury, Melbourne Zoo
<i>Saimiri</i> spp.	Vacant
<i>Ateles</i> spp.	Vacant

Other International Programs

International Studbooks

<i>Leontopithecus chrysopygus</i>	Claudio Valladares-Padua, University of Brasília, Brasília
<i>Cebus apella xanthosternos</i>	Alcides Pissinatti, Centro de Primatologia do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro.

Alan Shoemaker, Riverbanks Zoological Park, P.O.Box 1060, Columbia, SC 29202, USA.

References

- Anonymous. 1993. Primate TAGs. *Neotropical Primates* 1(1):9-10.
- Baker, A. (ed.). 1994. *New World Primate Regional Collection Plan for North America. 1st Edition*. Prepared by the New World Primate Taxon Advisory Group of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, September 1994. Burnet Park Zoo, Syracuse.
- Bemment, N. (ed.). 1994. Primate Taxon Advisory Group for the British Isles. Reports from the Meeting held at Bristol Zoo, 7-8 April, 1994. Joint Management and Species Committee, Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Ireland.
- Brouwer, K., Stevenson, M. and Schmidt, C.R. 1993. European Endangered Species Programme (EEP) Primate TAG. *Neotropical Primates*, 1(4): 17-18.
- Embury, A.S. 1993. Primate TAG of the Australasian Species Management Plan. *Neotropical Primates*, 1(3): 3-5.
- Embury, A.S. (ed.). 1995. *Primate T.A.G. News: Australasian Species Management Program*, January 1995, (9):1. Melbourne Zoo, Victoria.

STATUS, DISTRIBUTION AND VIABILITY OF WILD POPULATIONS OF *ATELES BELZEBUTH MARGINATUS*

The white-whiskered spider monkey, *Ateles belzebuth marginatus*, the subspecies endemic to Brazilian Amazon, occurs in the state of Pará, between the Rios Tapajós and possibly Tocantins: an area of numerous cattle-ranches, proposals for the construction of hydroelectric dams, and intense mining activities.

A.b.marginatus is the most endangered and least known subspecies of Brazilian spider monkeys.

Even its geographic distribution is controversial and requires investigation, most especially since the results of a short investigation which indicated the possibility of a misunderstanding regarding the origin of the holotype which extends its range to the east of the Rio Xingú, doubling what might be its real distribution (Martins *et al.*, 1988).

At the end of 1994 a project was set up, funded by the *Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente*, to assess the status and viability of the wild populations. Field surveys will be carried out in 1995, in several localities along the Rios Tapajós and Tocantins, investigating in particular the southern limits of its distribution, and examining genetic viability, and such population parameters as density, group size, composition, and primary sex ratio. Special attention will be given to the populations inhabiting the Tapajós National Forest, the only protected area for the subspecies.

The project will be supervised by Andrea Nunes (Departamento de Zoologia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém), and carried out with the help of a team of master's students of the Universidade Federal do Pará. It is part of a cooperation agreement between scientists of the Zoology Department of the Goeldi Museum and the Genetics Department of the Federal University of Pará.

Andrea Nunes, Departamento de Zoologia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Caixa Postal 399, 66040-170 Belém, Pará, Brazil.

Reference

Martins, E.S., Ayres, J.M. and do Valle, M.B.R. 1988. On the status of *Ateles belzebuth marginatus* with notes on other primates of the Iriú river basin. *Primate Conservation*, (9): 87-91.

DUETTING IN THE TITI MONKEY *CALLICEBUS CUPREUS*

A detailed study of duetting in wild titi monkeys was carried out by Robinson (1977, 1979a, 1979b, 1981). However, recordings of captive animals permit a more detailed analysis, and in the case of newly-formed pairs, to follow the development of the duet. In this study duets were recorded and analysed from 13 animals (seven females and six males) held at the California Regional Primate Research Center, Davis. Five of these animals had been paired with two different mates, yielding a

total of nine different pair combinations. Two pair combinations involved close relatives, one father-daughter pair and one mother-son. One of the pairs studied was together for only one day, while for another duets were available from three different time periods. The study addressed three main topics: 1) In-depth analysis of the duet structure; 2) Comparison of intra- versus inter-pair variability (i.e., are duets pair-specific?); and 3) If duets are pair-specific, how do they develop over time?

A *Callicebus cupreus* duet¹ is composed of successive sequences sung by both mates. Both female and male sequences are composed of two consecutive and comparably structured parts: bellow-and-pumping and pant-and-pumping, respectively. A duet is composed of alternately uttered male and female sequences, that is while the male is singing bellow-and-pumping, the female is singing pant-and-pumping and vice-versa.

Bellows, the loudest calls in a duet, are individual-specific. Individuals of the same sex housed in the same or adjacent cages always differ regarding their bellow frequencies. Statistical comparison of sequence lengths (the longest repeated units within a duet) across individuals yielded no significant differences, i.e., sequence lengths seem to be species-specific. However, when comparing two pair combinations in which one mate remained constant, differences were found only if the male was changed. If the male changed, the length of male and female sequences altered, whereas this was not the case if the female changed. The difference resulted from new individual part lengths.

Callicebus duets are pair-specific in so far as individuals contribute specific part lengths and bellow frequencies. As a corollary, the pair-specificity of duets results from a summing of individual attributes of the two mates rather than from an adaptation of one mate to the other or from mutual adaptation. The length of the duet parts seem to be determined by the female rather than the male, and the transition between the two parts is most probably induced by the females.

To investigate the development of duets, first those of two newly-formed pairs were compared with duets of established pairs. These first duets showed

¹ Systematics according to P. Hershkovitz (Titís, New World monkeys of the genus *Callicebus* (Cebidae, Platyrrhini): a preliminary taxonomic review, *Fieldiana, Zoologia (new series)*, 55: 1-109, 1990). It follows from this that the animals investigated by Robinson (1979a, 1979b, 1981) and in the present study belong to the same species.

a greater variability in sequence and part lengths than those of established pairs. At the beginning of a new partnership, duets do not follow a very regular pattern. Contrary to some earlier reports, however, in captivity new pairs do perform duets from the first day.

This text is a summary of a diploma thesis supervised by Dr G. Anzenberger and Prof. R. D. Martin. The thesis (in German) may be requested from Alexandra Müller at the address below. A full publication in English is in preparation.

Alexandra Müller, Anthropologisches Institut, Universität Zürich-Irchel, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland.

References

- Müller, A. 1994. Duettieren bei Springaffen (*Callicebus cupreus*). Diploma thesis, University of Zürich, Zürich.
- Robinson, J.G. 1977. Vocal Regulation of Spacing in the Titi Monkey *Callicebus moloch*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Robinson, J.G. 1979a. An analysis of the organization of vocal communication in the titi monkey *Callicebus moloch*. *Z.Tierpsychol.*, 49: 381-403.
- Robinson, J.G. 1979b. Vocal regulation of use of space by groups of titi monkeys *Callicebus moloch*. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.*, 5: 1-15.
- Robinson, J.G. 1981. Vocal regulation of inter- and intragroup spacing during boundary encounters in the titi monkey, *Callicebus moloch*. *Primates*, 22: 161-172.

MURIQUI IN THE ITATIAIA NATIONAL PARK, BRAZIL



The Itatiaia National Park, situated in the Atlantic forest of the Serra da Mantiqueira in south-east Brazil, was created in 1937, and as such the first protected area in Brazil. Although quite frequently reported to occur in the Park over

the last decades (see, for example, Aguirre, 1971; Coimbra-Filho, 1972), concrete evidence for the presence of the murequi, *Brachyteles arachnoides*, has been lacking and cast doubts on its continued survival there (Fonseca, 1994). Visiting the Park in

January 1995, I found a complete skeleton of *B. arachnoides* in the possession of Prof. Elio Gouvêa. The animal had been electrocuted while crossing transmission lines near to the Park's headquarters. This happened within the last five years, although due to the brevity of my visit I was unable to ascertain the exact date, which is, however, recorded in the Park's registers. Adding to the list of new localities reported by Martuscelli *et al.* (*Neotropical Primates*, 2(2): 12-15, 1994), confirmation of the continued existence of a population of murequis in this Park of 30,000 ha, which is also contiguous with other forested areas, indicates yet another and significant stronghold for this threatened species.

Ibsen de Gusmão Câmara, Fundação Brasileira para a Conservação da Natureza (FBCN), Rua Miranda Valverde 103, 22281-000 Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

References

- Aguirre, A.C. 1971. *O mono*, *Brachyteles arachnoides* (E.Geoffroy). *Situação Atual da Espécie*. Academia Brasileira de Ciências, Rio de Janeiro. 53pp.
- Coimbra-Filho, A.F. 1972. Mamíferos ameaçados de extinção no Brasil. In: *Espécies da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçadas de Extinção*, pp. 13-98. Academia Brasileira de Ciências, Rio Janeiro.
- Fonseca, G.A.B. da. 1994. Mono-carvoeiro, murequi, *Brachyteles arachnoides* (E.Geoffroy, 1806). In: *Livro Vermelho dos Mamíferos Brasileiros Ameaçados de Extinção*, G.A.B. da Fonseca, A.B. Rylands, C.M.R. Costa, R.B. Machado and Y.L.R. Leite (eds.), pp.191-199. Fundação Biodiversitas, Belo Horizonte.

GERALD M. DURRELL, O.B.E, D.Sc. 1925-1995

Gerald Durrell, naturalist, writer, and founder of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust (JWPT), died on the 30th January 1995. Few people have accomplished so much during their lifetime for the conservation of wildlife. The Jersey Zoo he set up in 1959 led the way for the establishment of the new role of zoos not only as breeding centres for the preservation of endangered species but as institutions which are deeply committed to the conservation of wildlife, through research, international training programmes, and *in situ* projects for reintroduction and the preservation of the habitat of the species under their care. Gerald Durrell argued that no species are difficult to

breed, it just being a matter of providing the right diets and captive environments. The research carried out at the Zoo has resulted in innumerable successes in establishing healthy breeding populations of otherwise rare and "difficult" animals, and has led the way for the organisation and scientific management of captive populations worldwide.

The International Training Programme for conservationists, zoo biologists and vets, most particularly from "habitat countries", was established in 1978, and the International Training Centre at Les Noyers was inaugurated by the Trust Patron, The Princess Royal, in 1984. Approximately 430 people from 72 countries have participated in the programme, involving residency and courses of up to 16 weeks; 94 of these came from Latin America, and 32 from Brazil. In 1989, the University of Canterbury, Kent, U.K., created the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, providing a follow-up course to the JWPT Training Programme, and leading to a Diploma in Endangered Species Management.

Wildlife Preservation Trust International (WPTI), based in Philadelphia, and Wildlife Preservation Trust Canada (WPTC), initiatives of Gerald Durrell, and which with JWPT comprise the Wildlife Preservation Trusts, were set up in 1971 and 1985, respectively, to raise funds and organize financing for *in situ* conservation programmes, aimed at following up the investment in trainees by helping them to put into action in their own countries the lessons they had learned in Jersey. This has resulted in the support of numerous research and conservation projects in Latin America, amongst them, and which are focussed on Neotropical primates, are a major survey of endangered arboreal mammals in the Atlantic forest of south-east Brazil (carried out by Ilmar B. Santos and William L. R. Oliver), support for the Rio de Janeiro Primate Centre (CPRJ), including the construction of an enclosure for muriquis, *Brachyteles* (Adelmar F. Coimbra-Filho), the reintroduction and research programme for the golden lion tamarin (Devra Kleiman and Benjamin

Beck), Rio de Janeiro, the Black Lion Tamarin Project (including research, management and environmental education) in São Paulo, Brazil (Claudio Valladares-Padua and Suzana Padua), the environmental education programme for the golden-headed lion tamarin (Maria Cristina Alves) and research on its ecology and behavior (James Dietz) in southern Bahia, Brazil, the Black-Faced Lion Tamarin Project (Vanessa Persson and Maria Lucia Lorini), support for wildlife surveys in Belize and the Belize Zoo and Tropical Education Center (Sharon Matola), a major primate survey in Mexico (Ernesto Rodríguez-Luna), and genetic studies of muriqui populations (Thomas Struhsaker). Illustrating well JWPT's philosophy of combining *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation programmes and its deep involvement in the conservation of the animals it breeds, is the leading

"On behalf of the whole IUCN family, I would like to express our sympathy to you on the death of the founder of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, Gerald Durrell. Gerald made a lasting impact on conservation, showing that zoos can be conservation organizations, and that the traditional tension between *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation can be bridged. He was one of the few visionaries in the conservation movement who did what everyone else thought was impossible, and thereby changed the nature of the zoo community for ever. We all owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude".

(Extract from a letter to Jeremy Mallinson, Director, Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, from David McDowell, Director General, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), Gland, Switzerland. 6 February 1995.)

role that it has played, especially through its Director, Jeremy J. C. Mallinson, in the establishment of the international committees for the breeding and conservation of lion tamarins, and their support for research, management, and education projects in their natural ranges. JWPT has carried out fund-raising activities specifically for lion tamarins, notably in such events as the annual visits to Jersey by the Pavilion Opera Company, organized by Anne Binney (Chairman of the JWPT Landscape Committee) and Marcus Binney (member of the JWPT Council), which raised money for a survey of the distribution of the golden-headed lion tamarin in 1992. In 1994, they raised £16,000 for the conservation of the gentle lemur, *Hapalemur*, and in 1995 performances by the Pavilion Opera Company will be providing money for the redevelopment of the facilities for marmosets and tamarins. The Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund, aimed particularly at raising money from zoos participating in the lion tamarin breeding programs, was launched by Gerald Durrell in 1992, and has already provided for field projects for all four species. (see *Neotropical Primates*, 1(3):7-9, and 2(suppl.), December 1994).

The Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust is pioneer and dynamic, always improving and moving

forward, and as such reflects the personality of its founder, who has left a legacy for which the zoo community, conservationists, the natural world, and Mankind will always be indebted.

Gerald Durrell - A Personal Perspective by Jeremy Mallinson

Like hundreds and thousands, if not millions of other people, I first came across Gerald Durrell through his writings.

It was 1958 and I had returned home to Jersey after spending some two and a half years in Southern Central Africa when my brother Miles, gave me 'My Family and Other Animals' as my Christmas present - along with a note informing me that Gerald Durrell was about to set up a zoo in the Island of Jersey, and that he was just the type of person that I would be sure to get on well with.

Little did I consider at the time how such a book would influence my future and sow the seeds of a lifetime dedication. Whereas Gerald Durrell had been bitten by what he referred to as 'zoomania' at the tender age of two and had decided by the time he was six that he wanted a zoo of his own, I, by comparison, was a late convert to recognising the real significance of a modern zoo in terms of conservation, education, and research.

Nevertheless, inspired by his humour and by his writings about so many different aspects of the animal kingdom and the places that he had visited, I decided to take a temporary summer job at the newly formed Jersey Zoological Park on 1st May 1959. What I had not bargained for was that it would not take long for me to fall under Gerald Durrell's charismatic spell and become one of his most ardent disciples.

It was Gerald Durrell's arrival on the island in June 1959, along with his collection of animals from Argentina, that provided us with our first encounter. It was indeed a 'treasure chest' of exotic animals with which he arrived at the zoo, ranging from a wealth of colourful parrots, black-necked and coscoroba swans, seriema birds and a giant anteater, to Claudius the tapir, all about which he subsequently wrote in one of his best-selling books - 'The Whispering Land'.

It was after this first meeting with Gerald that I soon came to appreciate the creative vision which led him, in the early summer of 1963, to create the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust.

It was Gerald Durrell who helped make the term 'conservation' a household word; he who promoted the development of captive breeding programmes - thereby changing the role of the modern zoo; he who saw the need to establish an international training centre to train conservationists from developing countries. It was Gerald Durrell who, through his 37 best-selling books, 12 television series and numerous appearances on individual radio and television programmes, had such a profound influence on people of all ages and in all walks of life.

Those of us who had the privilege of knowing him personally could not help but be greatly inspired by his integrity, wisdom, and breadth of vision. On the one hand he could be uproariously funny, saying the most amusing and sometimes outrageous things at the most unexpected time. Yet at other times he could be deeply profound about his conservation ambitions for the future.

Gerald was also a naturalist of the old school with a desire to know about all living things and to pass on his knowledge and passion to everyone who was willing to listen and learn. Similar to a large piece of blotting paper, he absorbed everything he was exposed to and which he encountered. But it is the great personal warmth which he generated whenever one was with him for which he will be particularly remembered. Such a quality represented his personal hallmark and will undoubtedly help to sustain all those who knew him for many years to come. And although such a phenomenal person is irreplaceable, the Trust could not be more fortunate to have Lee Durrell - a kindred spirit full of the curiosity of the field naturalist and the sharp, precise intelligence of the trained scientist - to carry on the Durrell name with her appointment as the Trust's Honorary Director.

As the Trust's Patron, the Princess Royal, recorded in her foreword to Gerald Durrell's book 'The Stationary Ark', written about the Trust's work; 'It beholds us all as guardians of the living world which we have inherited to see that we pass on this priceless inheritance to the next generations.' Gerald Durrell, a pioneer in conservation both by words and action, and by his remarkable abilities to delight and inspire an international audience, accomplished a great deal in his lifetime as a guardian of the living world. He sowed many seeds of awareness to millions of fans and left the world with a much greater understanding of the importance of living in harmony with the fauna

and flora that we have inherited and with which we share our planet.

His death, at the General Hospital on the afternoon of Monday 30th January, was not simply a loss for Jersey, or even the British Isles, but for the whole world. Apart from being my alter-pater of 36 years standing and one my finest friends, the international conservation community has undoubtedly lost one of its most significant ambassadors and the animal world its Francis of Assisi.

Reprinted with kind permission from 'Jersey Now' Magazine, Spring 1995, pp.8-9.

Jeremy J. C. Mallinson, Director, Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, Les Augrès Manor, Trinity, Jersey JE3 5BP, Channel Islands, GB.

CURSO - ECOLOGIA DA FLORESTA AMAZÔNICA

Ecologia da Floresta Amazônica, um curso intensivo em nível de pós-graduação, será realizado no período de 15 de julho a 16 de agosto de 1995. O curso visa a capacitação de pesquisadores para investigar e interpretar, em vários níveis, fenômenos ecológicos em contextos naturais e prever efeitos de intervenção humana, para fins de manejo e conservação. O curso segue o modelo da disciplina de pós-graduação ministrada pela Organização para Estudos Tropicais (OET), "Biologia Tropical: uma Abordagem Ecológica", que com sua forte ênfase na problemática da biodiversidade tropical, além de ser um grande sucesso como iniciação à pesquisa de campo, ajudou a catalisar o mundialmente reconhecido programa de conservação, em conjunto com ecoturismo, atualmente praticado na Costa Rica. O Curso será oferecido pela OET (um consórcio de 55 instituições norteamericanas e centro-americanas promovendo cursos de campo em espanhol e em inglês desde 1962) e os Programas de Ecologia da Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP) e do Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA). Estas instituições contam com a ajuda das infra-estruturas do INPA e do Projeto Dinâmica Biológica de Fragmentos Florestais (PDBFF), da Smithsonian Institution, que administram estações e acampamentos de pesquisa na região de Manaus.

O Curso tem como objetivos gerais prover os seguintes tópicos: 1) a biodiversidade excepcional dos organismos da Floresta Amazônica; 2) a

heterogeneidade de habitats dentro das florestas úmidas incluindo as de terra firme, várzea e igapó; 3) a gama de metodologias empregadas para conduzir pesquisas ecológicas no ambiente tropical úmido; e 4) a aplicação dos métodos e princípios científicos em situações em que o conhecimento prévio e apoio logístico são mínimos. O Curso é realizado inteiramente no campo. Possui pesquisas diárias, com etapas de planejamento, coleta e análise de dados, e apresentação vespertina dos resultados. Os alunos compartilham condições simples e rústicas nas bases principais do INPA (Reserva Ducke, Estação Experimental de Silvicultura Tropical, e os barcos) e do PDBFF. O curso culmina com um projeto individual de pesquisa de oito dias em que cada aluno planeja e implementa um estudo.

Candidatos ao Curso de qualquer país devem apresentar até 15 de abril de 1995 (data de postagem): 1) Ficha de pré-inscrição padrão; 2) carta de exposição de motivos, descrevendo seus interesses e os motivos de participação; 3) currículo atualizado; 4) Histórico escolar; 5) cópia de Diploma de Graduação; 6) duas cartas de recomendação; 7) esboços curtos de dois projetos alternativos para desenvolver num prazo de oito dias (com introdução, e justificativa, hipóteses a serem avaliadas, metodologia, referências e lista de materiais necessários, indicando aqueles que podem ser fornecidos pelo próprio aluno). O Curso tem 20 vagas. Preferência é dada para alunos no início de pós-graduação em ecologia ou numa área relacionada de trabalho nos neotrópicos. Os alunos aceitos poderão se matricular como alunos especiais no Curso de Pós-Graduação da UNICAMP e receber 5 créditos (= 225 horas e atividades) acadêmicos. O Curso será realizado em Português.

Os Coordenadores do Curso são: Dr Renato Cintra (INPA), Dr Márcio Martins (Universidade do Amazonas) e Dr Claude Gascon (PDBFF). O Curso fornece alimentação, redes de dormir, alojamento e transporte local enquanto no campo. O Curso também tenta providenciar a cada participante dos países neotropicais uma passagem aérea de ida e volta da cidade da instituição à qual o aluno está vinculado até Manaus. Durante a disciplina, não será permitida a coleta de material biológico sem as devidas autorizações (e.g., INPA, PDBFF, Ibama). A divulgação do resultado da seleção ocorrerá na segunda quinzena de maio de 1995.

Para maiores informações: Dr Claude Gascon, PDBFF/INPA, Coordenação de Pesquisas em Ecologia, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da

Amazônia (INPA), Caixa Postal 478, 69011-970 Manaus, Amazonas, Brasil. Tel: (092) 1148, Fax: (092) 642-2050.

PRIMATE CONSERVATION INCORPORATED

Primate Conservation Incorporated (PCI) is a new non-profit making organization established to fund field research in support of wild populations of primates. PCI will grant seed monies for graduate students and primatologists to study rare and endangered primates. Priority will be given to projects that study the least known and most endangered species in their natural habitat. The results of this original research will be directed to larger organizations which can in turn provide the resources necessary to implement conservation action plans to save primate species and their habitats. PCI is open to all appropriate projects but is presently particularly interested in funding studies of guenons, tarsiers and Douc langurs. For further information: Primate Conservation, Inc., Box 1707, East Hampton, New York 11937, USA. From *IPS Newsletter*, 21(3), December 1994, p.2.

Primate Societies



The European Federation for Primatology (EFP) was founded on December 17, 1993, in Strasbourg, France, during a meeting hosted by Nicolas Herrenschildt and chaired by Bertrand L. Deputte. Two preliminary meetings, organized during the XIVth IPS Congress of the International Primatological Society in Strasbourg (August 1992), had demonstrated the need to develop more ties between the European Primatologists, and most particularly, with colleagues from eastern Europe. The EFP is constituted as a network which includes the five European Primatological Societies, and four groups of primatologists from countries with a limited number of primatologists but no national society. Each Society and Group affiliated has a representative in the Federation. Members of the affiliated Societies and Groups are, *de facto*, members of the EFP.

The purpose of the EFP is as follows: 1) to coordinate actions related to primatology between

the different European Societies including, a) circulation of information between the different national primatological societies and primatology groups, b) meetings of the different national societies, specialist groups, along with events such as workshops, and c) scientific activities, research, and educational projects relevant to primatology; 2) to promote rational management of captive primates and to make primate subjects and study sites available to a maximum number of students and researchers; 3) to provide the Council of Europe and other European institutions with experts on all issues related to primatology; 4) to participate, through the Council of Europe, in decisions relevant to primate trade and primate captive breeding; and 5) to promote the establishment of national primatological societies, national groups, and European specialist groups of primatologists.

The Council of the Federation meets each year at the annual meeting of one of the affiliated Societies or Groups. The 1994 Meeting was held in Montpellier, France, and the 1995 Meeting will be hosted by the Primatological Group in Prague, Czech Republic.

Several important steps have already been taken. The international scientific publication *Folia Primatologica* has been established as the Official Journal of the European Federation for Primatology. The EFP participated in the European Union Working Party for the "Preparation of the Multilateral Consultation of the Parties to the European Convention on the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used in Experiments or Other Scientific Purposes". This meeting was held at the European Council in Strasbourg in September 1994. The EFP will be sponsoring two scientific meetings in 1995: "Primate Ontogeny", an International Symposium organized by the Czech Group in Trest, 10-15 September 1995; and an International Conference and Workshop on the Biology and Conservation of Prosimians, to be held at the North of England Zoological Society, Chester, UK, 14-16 September 1995.

The composition of the Council of the European Federation for Primatology is currently as follows: *President* Bertrand L. Deputte, Société Francophone de Primatologie, CNRS/URA 373, Université de Rennes I, France; *General Secretary* Régine Vercauteren Drubbel, Groupe Belge de Primatologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium; *Officers*: Fernando Colmenares, Asociación Española de Primatología, Universidad Computense, Madrid; Robin Crompton, Primate

Society of Great Britain, University of Liverpool, UK; Jan A. R. A. M. van Hooff, Dutch Group of Primatologists, Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, The Netherlands; Robert D. Martin, Swiss Group of Primatologists, Universität Zürich-Irchel, Zürich, Switzerland; Paul Winkler, Gesellschaft für Primatologie, Universität Göttingen, Germany; Marina Vancatová, Primatological Group in Czech Republic, Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Konarovice, Czech Republic; Elisabetta Visalberghi, Associazione Primatologica Italiana, Istituto di Psicologia del C.N.R., Roma, Italy.

Some European countries already have links with Latin American primatological research groups, and the EFP hopes to establish official contacts with South American primatological societies in the future.

Bertrand L. Deputte, President, European Federation for Primatology, Lab. Primatologie-Biologie évolutive, CNRS URA 373, Université de Rennes I, Station Biologique, 35380 Paimpont, France.

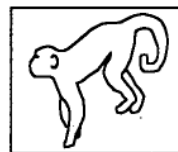


**INTERNATIONAL
PRIMATOLOGICAL
SOCIETY**

The International Primatological Society will be holding its XVth Congress from 11-17th July 1996, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in collaboration with the American Society of Primatologists. The organizer is Dr John Hearn, Director of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center. IPS is predicting a record attendance; it will undoubtedly be the best attended IPS Congress ever. The aims of IPS are to encourage all areas of nonhuman primatological scientific research, to facilitate cooperation among scientists of all nationalities engaged in primate research, and to promote the conservation of all primate species. Apart from the Congresses, held every two years (the 1998 Conference will be held in Madagascar), IPS is also affiliated with the publication of the *International Journal of Primatology* (six issues per volume and available to members at a substantial discount), and circulates twice yearly newsletters to its members. A Conservation Committee promotes and coordinates the Society's programs dealing with conservation and habitat protection, and, likewise, a Captive Care and Breeding Committee plays an active role in acquiring and disseminating

information on ethical and welfare issues and on new technology dealing with captive care and primate breeding. Regional Secretaries represent the special concerns of the Society and its members in different geographical areas; Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. The current officers of IPS are as follows: *President* Alison B. Jolly (Princeton University, New Jersey); *Secretary General* Sally Mendoza (University of California, Davis); *Treasurer* Rheinhold Hutz (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee); *Vice President for Conservation* Jeanne Altmann (Chicago Zoological Society, Brookfield); *Vice President for Captive Care* Hilary O. Box (University of Reading, Reading); *Vice President for Membership* Dorothy Fragaszy (University of Georgia, Athens); *Regional Secretary for Asia* Jaka Gurmaya Kankun (UNPAD, Indonesia); *Regional Secretary for Africa* Nicolas Mwanda Ndunda (CREF, Zaire); *Regional Secretary for the Americas* Ernesto Rodríguez-Luna (Universidad Veracruzana, Mexico); *Regional Secretary for Europe* Régine Vercauteren Drubbel (European Federation for Primatology, Brussels). We encourage all primate researchers and those working actively for primate conservation and welfare to become members of the Society. Contact: Dorothy M. Fragaszy, IPS Vice President for Membership, Psychology Department, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA. Fax: (706) 542-3275, e-mail cmspsy37@uga.cc.uga.edu.

**VII CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE
PRIMATOLOGIA**



O VII Congresso Brasileiro de Primatologia será realizada nos dias 23-28 de julho de 1995 na Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte. A programação do Congresso incluirá sessões de comunicações coordenadas, mini-cursos, painéis, conferências e mesas-redondas. O prazo para envio dos resumos foi adiado para o dia 28 de abril de 1995. Haverá um espaço reservado à exposição de fotografias de e sobre primatas para os pesquisadores que participarem do evento. Contato: Secretaria do VII Congresso Brasileiro de Primatologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Centro de Biociências, Setor de Psicobiologia, Caixa Postal 1511, 59072-970 Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brasil. Tel: 084 206 1147, Fax: 084 231 9587, e-mail: fximenes@ncc.ufm.br.

Recent Publications

SPECIAL BILINGUAL EDITION OF PRIMATE REPORT - PRIMATES OF PERU

A bilingual edition (English/Spanish) of the *Primate Report* (40) on the Primates of Peru, by Rolando Aquino and Filomeno Encarnación, both of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, and C.I.IVITA Research Station, Iquitos, Peru, provides an up-to-date overview of the extant primates of Peru. Following short introductory chapters on the geography of Peru, tropical forests and their fauna, and on general aspects of platyrrhine systematics, the following information is provided for each Peruvian primate species: common and local names, external characteristics; general information (e.g., habitat, diet, group size, and social structure), status, and distribution. An extensive list of references provides an overview of primatological field research carried out on Peruvian primates.

La edición bilingüe (inglés/español) de la revista *Primate Report* (40) presenta una sinopsis actual de los primates del Perú, compilado por Rolando Aquino y Filomeno Encarnación, de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, y C.I. IVITA, Iquitos. Los breves capítulos de la introducción tratan de la geografía del Perú, de los bosques tropicales y su fauna, y de aspectos generales de la sistemática de los platirrininos. Después se presenta las siguientes informaciones para cada especie de primate de Perú: nombres comunes y locales, rasgos característicos, informaciones generales (p.ej., habitat, dieta, tamaño de grupos, estructura social), situación actual, y distribución. La lista de referencias bibliográficas es muy extensa y cubre todas las publicaciones actuales sobre investigaciones primatológicas en el Perú.

Primates of Peru - Los Primates del Peru, by Rolando Aquino and Filomeno Encarnación. *Primate Report*, (40), 1994, 127pp., 14 maps, 19 figs, 4 plates. Price US\$12.00 or DM18.00 (including postage and packing, delivery by surface mail). Available from: Erich Goltze, GmbH, Postfach 1944, 37009 Göttingen, Germany. Fax: +49 551-5067622.

LA CIENCIA Y EL HOMBRE - SPECIAL EDITION ON NEOTROPICAL PRIMATES

La Ciencia y el Hombre is a quarterly scientific journal of the Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, edited by Marco Tulio Aguilera. Number 18, September-December 1994, was dedicated to articles on Neotropical Primates. Price: N\$10.00 M.N. Annual subscription: N\$30.00 M.N. Overseas: USA, Canada and Latin America US\$35.00; Europe US\$60.00. Further information: *La Ciencia y el Hombre*, Apartado Postal 97, Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. The articles included are as follows: Contreras, J.M. El descubrimiento histórico de los póngidos: el Pongo, pp.7-21; Serio Silva, J.C. Primates: primeros estudios de campo, pp.23-29; Romero, C.A.G. Consideraciones acerca de los programas de conservación en los zoológicos: el caso de los primates, pp.31-35; Wong, G. and Carillo, E. Manejo y conservación del mono tití (*Saimiri oerstedii citrinellus*) en Costa Rica, pp.37-42; Estrada, A. and Coates-Estrada, R. La contracción y fragmentación de las selvas y las poblaciones de primates silvestres: el caso de Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, pp.45-70; Espinosa, D.C. Monos aulladores (*Alouatta palliata*): evaluación clínica de dos grupos capturados en hábitat fragmentado, pp.71-87; Mayagoitia, L. and Flores-Treviño, A.A. Conducta sociosexual: el hostigamiento a la conducta sexual en macacos cola de muñón, pp.89-103; Domínguez-Domínguez, L.E. Preferencias alimenticias y comportamiento agonístico de *Alouatta palliata* en condiciones de cautiverio, pp.105-125; Sánchez, E.C. Descripción del comportamiento de un grupo de mono aullador, pp.127-149; Cortés-Ortiz, L., Rodríguez-Luna, E., Martínez-Morales, M. and Sánchez, E.C. Parámetros demográficos y reproductivos de un grupo de monos aulladores (*Alouatta palliata*) en semilibertad, pp. 151-166.

ORYX - SPECIAL ISSUE ON WILDLIFE USE IN THE NEOTROPICS

Number 1 of Volume 29 (January 1995) of *Oryx*, the Journal of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society (FFPS), was given over to a series of articles on wildlife use in the Neotropics. The Guest Editors were Kent H. Redford (The Nature Conservancy, Virginia) and Richard E. Bodmer (University of Florida, Gainesville). The articles included are as follows: Novaro,

A.J. Sustainability of harvest of culpeo foxes in Patagonia. pp.18-22; Bodmer, R.E. Priorities for the conservation of mammals in the Peruvian Amazon, pp.23-28; Stearman, A.M. and Redford, K.H. Game management and cultural survival: the Yuquí Ethnodevelopment Project in lowland Bolivia, pp.29-34; Suárez, E., Stallings, J. and Suárez, L. Small-mammal hunting by two ethnic groups in north-western Ecuador, pp.35-42; Ráez-Luna, E.F. Hunting large primates and conservation of the Neotropical rain forests, pp.43-48; Jorgensen, J.P. Maya subsistence hunters in Quintana Roo, Mexico, pp.49-57; Alvard, M. Shotguns and sustainable hunting in the Neotropics, pp.58-66.

BOOKS

Aotus, *The Owl Monkey*, edited by J. F. Baer, R.E. Weller and I. Kakoma. Academic Press, San Diego, 1994, 380pp. ISBN 0-12-072405-7. Price US\$74.95. This book includes the following chapters: Ford, S.M. Taxonomy and distribution of the owl monkey, pp. 1-57; Aquino, R. and Encarnación, F. Owl monkey populations in Latin America: field work and conservation, pp.59-95; Wright, P.C. The behavior and ecology of the owl monkey, pp.97-112; Dixon, A.F. Reproductive biology of the owl monkey, pp.113-132; Baer, J.F. Husbandry and medical management of the owl monkey, pp.133-164; Malaga, C.A. Handrearing the owl monkey, pp.165-176; Weller, R.E. Infectious and noninfectious diseases of owl monkeys, pp. 177-215; Collins, W.E. The owl monkey as a model for malaria, pp.217-244; King, N.W. The owl monkey in oncogenic virus research, pp. 245-261; Ogden, T.E. Ophthalmologic research in the owl monkey, pp.263-286; Allman, J., Joo, R. and Sereno, M. The functional organization of visual cortex in owl monkeys, pp.287-320; Kaas, J.H. The organization of sensory and motor cortex in owl monkeys, pp.321-351; Tantalcan, M. and Gozalo, A. Parasites of the *Aotus* monkey, pp. 353-374. Available from: Academic Press, 6277 Sea Harbor Drive, Orlando, Florida 32887, USA. Tel: 800 545 2522, Fax: 800 874 6418.

Motherhood in Human and Nonhuman Primates: Biological and Social Determinants, edited by Christopher Pryce, Robert Martin and David Skuse, S.Karger, Basel, viii + 180pp, 1995. Hard cover. To be published in 1st quarter 1995. Normal price: US\$120.00. Pre-publication price: US\$78.50. The Proceedings of the 3rd Schultz-Beigert Symposium at Kartause

Ittingen, 26 September - 1 October 1994. Following an introduction by C.R.Pryce, "Determinants of motherhood in human and nonhuman primates: a biosocial model", the 16 chapters are divided into three sections. *Section 1. Mother-Infant Behavior as a Life-History Strategy.* Phylogenetic aspects of primate reproduction: the context of advanced maternal behavior - R.D.Martin; The evolution and adaptive significance of hominid maternal behavior - R.Foley; Ecological and social correlates of maternal expenditure on infant growth in Haplorhine primates - C. Ross and A. Maclarnon; The influence of ecology and energetics on primate mothers and infants - P.Lee and J.Bowman; Maternal styles in Old World primates; their adaptive significance - M. Gomendio. *Section 2. Causes and Correlates of Mother-Infant Behavior.* Neurochemical changes accompanying the reproductive process: their significance for maternal care in primates and other mammals - B.Keverne; Prepartum sex steroid hormones and infant care, abuse and neglect in primiparous marmoset mothers - C. R. Pryce; Experiential and hormonal correlates of care-giving in female rhesus monkeys - S.Holman and R.Goy; Experience and hormones; their significance for infant directed behavior in captive gorillas - N. Bahr; Sensory and hormonal control of maternal behavior in rat and human mothers - A. Fleming; Maternal personality, marital quality, social support and infant temperament: their significance for infant-mother attachment in human families - J. Belsky; Risk factors for child abuse and neglect in human parents - D. Halpérin; Depression and human motherhood: the significance of biology, psychodynamics and socioculture - J. Cox. *Section 3. Consequences of Maternal Well-Being and Behavior for Infant Development.* Maternal exposure to prenatal stress: its significance for infant behavior in pigtail macaques - J. Worlein; The significance of social attachment in primate infants: the caregiver-infant relationship and volition - G. Kraemer; Failure-to-thrive in human infants: the significance of maternal well-being and behavior. Available from: S.Karger AG, Alschwilerstrasse 10, P.O.Box, CH-4009 Basel, Switzerland, Fax: (061) 306 1234, or S.Karger Publishers, Inc., 26 West Avon Road, P.O.Box 529, Farmington, CT 06085, USA. Postage and handling free with prepayment.

New World Primate Regional Collection Plan for North America. 1st Edition, prepared by the New World Primate Taxon Advisory Group (TAG) of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, September 1994, and edited

by Anne Baker, Burnet Park Zoo, Syracuse, NY. 20pp. + 3 appendices. This Regional Collection Plan identifies captive breeding priorities for Neotropical primates in the United States, thereby providing direction to institutions as they develop their collection plans. Establishing priorities on a regional basis helps to insure that captive habitat is used to support sufficient numbers of specified taxa for the maintenance of viable populations. Contact: Anne Baker, Burnet Park Zoo, 1 Conservation Place, Syracuse, New York 13204, USA.

Amazonian Ethnobotanical Dictionary, by James Alan Duke and Rodolfo Vasquez, CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, 1994. Available from CRC Press, Inc., 2000 Corporate Blvd., N.W., Boca Raton, Florida 33431, USA.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Metazoan Endoparasites in Nonhuman Primates: a Selective Bibliography, 1987-September 1994, by M.McLean, 24pp. Price US\$10.00. Available from: Primate Information Center, Regional Primate Research Center SJ-50, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA.

Audiophysiology of Nonhuman Primates: a Selective Bibliography, 1952-November 1994, by M.McLean, 11pp. Price US\$6.50. Available from: Primate Information Center, Regional Primate Research Center SJ-50, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA.

ARTICLES

Abbott, D.H. 1992. Reproduction in female marmoset monkeys, *Callithrix jacchus*. In: *Reproductive Biology of South American Vertebrates*, W. C. Hamlett (ed.), pp.245-261. Springer-Verlag, New York.

Adams, L.J., Clapp, N., Collman, I.R. and Fuhr, J. 1994. Colon diseases in the cotton-top tamarin: evaluating a primate model for ulcerative colitis and colorectal carcinoma in humans. *Agents Actions*, 41(Spec. conf. iss.): C243-C245.

Agoramoorthy, G. and Rudran, R. 1995. Infanticide by adult and subadult males in free-ranging red howler monkeys, *Alouatta seniculus*, in Venezuela. *Ethology*, 99: 75-88.

Alexander, J.P. 1994. Sexual dimorphism in notharctid primates. *Folia Primatol.*, 63: 59-62.

Alves, G., Seuánez, H.N. and Fanning, T. 1994. Alpha satellite DNA in neotropical primates (Platyrrhini). *Chromosoma*, 103(4): 262-267.

Anderson, J.R. and Henneman, M.-C. 1994. Solutions to a tool-use problem in a pair of *Cebus apella*. *Mammalia*, 58(3): 351-361.

Anonymous. 1994. More golden lion tamarins discovered. *Lab. Prim. Newsl.*, 33(4): 14.

Anonymous. 1994. Species profile: lion tamarins, Brazil. *On the Edge*, (50): 18-19.

Ávila-Pires, F. D. de 1994. Mámíferos descritos do estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. *Rev. Brasil. Biol.*, 54(3): 367-384.

Baker, A.J. 1994. Bicolored tamarins born at the Philadelphia Zoo. *AZA Communique*, (October): 18.

Baker, A. 1994. Variation in parental care systems of mammals and the impact on zoo breeding programs. *Zoo. Biol.*, 13(5):413-421.

Bedford, M.E. 1994. Mechanoreceptors in knee joint ligaments of two callitrichid primate species (*Callithrix jacchus* and *Saguinus oedipus*) and the cat (*Felis domesticus*). *Diss. Abstr. Int.*, B55(6): 2053. (Order #AAD94-27464, University Microfilm, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI 48106, USA).

Biben, M. 1994. Eye contact and vocal responsiveness in squirrel monkey infants and their caregivers. *Early Development and Parenting*, 3(1): 29-36.

Bicca-Marques, J.C. 1994. Padrão de utilização de uma ilha de mata por *Alouatta caraya* (Primates: Cebidae). *Rev. Brasil. Biol.*, 54(1):161-171.

Bicca-Marques, J.C. and Calegari-Marques, C. 1994. Feeding behavior of the black howler monkey (*Alouatta caraya*) in a seminatural forest. *Acta Biologica Leopoldensia*, 16(2): 69-84.

Boinski, S., Noon, C., Stans, S., Samudio, R., Sammarco, P. and Hayes, A. 1994. The behavioral profile and environmental enrichment of a squirrel monkey colony. *Lab. Prim. Newsl.*, 33(4): 1-4.

Carlstead, K. and Shepherdson, D. 1994. Effects of environmental enrichment on reproduction. *Zoo Biol.*, 13(5): 447-458.

Charles-Dominique, P. 1993. Speciation and co-evolution: an interpretation of frugivory phenomena. *Vegetatio*, 107/108: 75-84.

Chiarello, A.G. 1995. Os reis do barulho. *Ciência Hoje*, 18(107): 70-72.

Clarke, M.R., Zucker, E.L. and Glander, K.E. 1994. Group takeover by a natal male howling monkey (*Alouatta palliata*) and associated disappearance and injuries of immatures. *Primates*, 35(4): 435-442.

- Clapp, N., Adams, L. and Fuhr, J. 1994. Pathogenesis of spontaneous idiopathic colitis in cotton-top tamarins (*Saguinus oedipus*). *Agents Actions*, 41(Spec. conf. iss.): C238-C240.
- Cole, F.R., Reeder, D.M. and Wilson, D.E. 1994. A synopsis of distribution patterns and the conservation of mammal species. *J.Mammal.*, 75(2): 266-276.
- Crook, G. 1994. *Primates of the Americas - Strategies for Conservation and Sustained Use in Biomedical Research*, P. Arámbulo III, F. Encarnación, J. Estupiñán, H. Samamé, C. R. Watson, and R. E. Weller (eds.), Batelle Press, Columbus. *Australian Primatology*, 8(4): 15-16. (Book review).
- Dasgupta, A., Mandal, A., Henke, M., Clapp, N. and Das K.M. 1994. Cotton-top tamarins with spontaneous colitis contain circulating antibodies reactive to human colonic Mr 40k protein, and autoantigen associated with human ulcerative colitis (UC). *Agents Actions*, 41(Spec. conf. iss.): C250-C251.
- Desmond, T. and Laule, G. 1994. Use of positive reinforcement training in the management of species for reintroduction. *Zoo Biol.*, 13(5): 471-477.
- Di Fiore, A. and Rendall, D. 1994. Evolution of social organization: a reappraisal for primates using phylogenetic methods. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 91(21): 9941-9945.
- Dixson, A.F. 1993. Sexual selection, sperm competition and evolution of sperm length. *Folia Primatol.*, 61(4): 221-227.
- Dumas, C. and Brunet, C. 1994. Object permanence of capuchin monkeys: a study in of invisible displacements. *Canadian Journal of Exp. Psychol.*, 48(3): 341-358. (French with English summary).
- Estrada, A., Coates-Estrada, R., Meritt Jr., D., Montiel, S. and Curiel, D. 1993. Patterns of frugivore species richness and abundance in forest islands and in agricultural habitats at Los Tuxtlas, Mexico. *Vegetatio*, 107/108: 245-257.
- Ferrari, S.F. and Rylands, A.B. 1994. Activity budgets and differential visibility in field studies of three marmosets (*Callithrix* spp.). *Folia primatol.*, 63:78-83.
- Fleming, T.H. and Sosa, V.J. 1994. Effects of nectarivorous and frugivorous mammals on reproductive success of plants. *J.Mammal.*, 75(4): 845-851.
- Fuhr, J.E., Petersen, M., Clapp, N. and Collman, I.R. 1994. DNA analysis of colon biopsies from tamarins with inflammatory bowel disease. *Agents Actions*, 41(Spec. conf. iss.): C252-C253.
- German Primate Center DPZ. 1994. Annual Scientific Report 1993. *Primate Report*, 39: 1-149.
- German Primate Center DPZ. 1994. The general development of the Institute. *Primate Report*, 39: 5-12.
- Gingerich, P.D. and Uhen, M.D. 1994. Time of origin of primates. *J. Hum. Evol.*, 27(5): 443-445.
- Gozalo, A.S., Dagle, G.E., Montoya, E.J. and Weller, R.E. 1994. Spontaneous colitis cystica profunda in captive tamarins. *J. Med. Primatol.*, 23(5): 309-312.
- Guillotin, M., Dubost, G., and Sabatier, D. 1994. Food choice and food competition among three major primate species of French Guiana. *J. Zool., Lond.*, 233(3): 551-579.
- Harrison, M.L. and Tardif, S.D. 1994. Social implications of gummivory in marmosets. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.*, 95(4): 399-408.
- Hartup, B.K. 1994. Community conservation in Belize: demography, resource use, and attitudes of participating landowners. *Biol. Conserv.*, 69(3): 235-241.
- Hatt, J.-M. and Guscetti, F. 1994. A case of mycobacteriosis in a common marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*). *AAZV Ann. Proc.*, (1994): 241-243.
- Hocking, P. 1992. Large Peruvian mammals unknown to zoology. *Cryptozoology*, 11: 38-50.
- Horrocks, J. and Baulu, J. 1994. Food competition between vervets (*Cercopithecus aethiops sabaesus*) and farmers in Barbados: implications for management. *Revue d'Ecologie (Terre et la Vie)*, 49(3): 282-294.
- Izawa, K. 1994. Group division of wild black-capped capuchins. *Field Studies of New World Monkeys, La Macarena, Colombia*, 9: 5-14.
- Izawa, K. 1994. Social changes within a group of wild black-capped capuchins, IV. *Field Studies of New World Monkeys, La Macarena, Colombia*, 9: 15-21.
- Izawa, K. and Lozano M, H. 1994. Social changes within a group of red howler monkeys, V. *Field Studies of New World Monkeys, La Macarena, Colombia*, 9: 33-39.
- Julliot, C. 1994. Predation of a young spider monkey (*Ateles paniscus*) by a crested eagle (*Morphnus guianensis*). *Folia Primatol.*, 63: 75-77.
- Jurke, M.H. and Pryce, C.R. 1994. Parental and infant behaviour during early periods of infant care in Goeldi's monkey, *Callimico goeldii*. *Anim. Behav.*, 48(5): 1095-1112.
- Jurke, M.H., Pryce, C.R., Dobeli, M. and Martin, R.D. 1994. Non-invasive detection and monitoring of pregnancy and the post-partum

- period in Goeldi's monkey (*Callimico goeldii*) using urinary pregnanediol-3- α -glucuronide. *Am. J. Primatol.*, 34(4): 319-331.
- Kaumanns, W. 1994. The "quality" of captive primate populations. *Primate Report*, 39: 127-132.
- Kay, R.F. 1994. "Giant" tamarin from the Miocene of Colombia. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.*, 95(3): 333-353.
- Kimura, K., Nishimura, A., Izawa, I. and Mejia, C.A. 1994. Annual changes of rainfall and temperature in the tropical seasonal forest at La Macarena Field Station, Colombia. *Field Studies of New World Monkeys, La Macarena, Colombia*, 9: 1-3.
- Kleiman, D.G. 1994. Mammalian sociobiology and zoo breeding programs. *Zoo Biol.*, 13(5): 423-432.
- Kobayashi, M. and Izawa, K. 1994. Seed dormancy and germination in the herbaceous bambusoid grasses *Pharus latifolius*, *Ph. parvifolius*, and *Streptochaeta spicata* from the neotropical rainforest of La Macarena, Colombia. *Field Studies of New World Monkeys, La Macarena, Colombia*, 9: 41-46.
- Kuhn, H.-J. 1994. The German Primate Center (DPZ) in 1993. *Primate Report*, 39: 3-4.
- Kuroda, S. 1993. Creation of reserves in tropical forests and researchers. *Biology International (Spec. issue 29)*: 53-58.
- Larsson, K. 1994. The psychobiology of parenting in mammals. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 35(2): 97-143.
- Lehman, S.M. and Robertson, K.L. 1994. Preliminary survey of *Cacajao melanocephalus melanocephalus* in southern Venezuela. *Int. J. Primatol.*, 15(6): 927-934.
- Leigh, S.R. and Jungers, W.L. 1994. A re-evaluation of subspecific variation and canine dimorphism in woolly spider monkeys (*Brachyteles arachnoides*). *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.*, 95(4): 435-442.
- Maas, M.C. 1994. Paleocology in primate evolution. *Evol. Anthropol.*, 3(1): 6-8.
- Montali, R.J. 1994. Diseases of zoo marmosets, tamarins, and Goeldi's monkeys. *AAZV Ann. Proc.*, (1994): 237-240.
- Niedobitek, G., Agathangelou, A., Finerty, S., Tierney, R., Watkins, P., Jones, E.L., Morgan, A., Young, L.S. and Rooney, N. 1994. Latent Epstein-Barr virus infection in cotton-top tamarins: a possible model for Epstein-Barr virus infection in humans. *Am. J. Pathol.*, 145(4): 969-978.
- Nishimura, A. 1994. Social interaction patterns of woolly monkeys (*Lagothrix lagotricha*): a comparison among the atelines. *Doshisha Daigaku Rigogaku Kenkyu Hokoku / Sci. Engrg. Rev. Doshisha Univ.*, 35(2): 235-254.
- Ohigashi, H. and Koshimizu, K. 1993. Biodiversity in tropical forest and chemical ecology. *Biology International, (Spec. issue 29)*: 48-52.
- Perry, S. and Rose, L. 1994. Begging and transfer of coati meat by white-faced capuchin monkeys, *Cebus capucinus*. *Primates*, 35(4): 409-415.
- Phillips, K.A., Bernstein, I.S., Dettmer, E.L., Devermann, H. and Powers, M. 1994. Sexual behavior in brown capuchins (*Cebus apella*). *Int. J. Primatol.*, 15(6): 907-917.
- Pretzer, D., Ghaiada, J.A. and Rhune, G.M. 1994. Growth factors (EGF, IGF-I) modulate the morphological differentiation of adult marmosets (*Callithrix jacchus*) Sertoli cells in vitro. *J. Androl.*, 15(5): 398-409.
- Rappold, I. and Erkert, H.G. 1994. Re-entrainment, phase-response and range of entrainment of circadian rhythms in owl monkeys (*Aotus lemurinus* g.) of different age. *Biological Rhythm Research*, 25(2): 133-152.
- Schneider, M.P.C., Sampaio, M.I. da C., Schneider, H., Encarnación, F., Montoya, E., Pissinatti, A., Coimbra-Filho, A.F. and Salzano, F.M. 1994. Comparative study of lactate dehydrogenase in fifteen genera of New World monkeys. *Rev. Brasil. Genética*, 17(3): 321-329.
- Seuáñez, H.N., Alves, G. and O'Brien, S.J. 1994. Gene mapping in the spider monkey (*Ateles paniscus chamek*). *J. Hered.*, 85(66): 466-473.
- Small, M. 1994. "Juvenile Primates: Life History, Development, and Behavior" M. E. Pereira *et al.* (eds.). Oxford University Press, New York, 1993. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.*, 95(2): 243-244. (Book review).
- Stavisky, R.C. 1994. Socioendocrinology: non-invasive techniques for monitoring reproductive function in captive and free-ranging primates. *Diss. Abstr. Int.*, A55(4):1018. Order #AAD94-24821, University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI 48106, USA.
- Stoner, K.E. 1993. Habitat preferences, foraging patterns, intestinal parasitic infections, and diseases in mantled howler monkeys, *Alouatta palliata* (Mammalia: Primates: Cebidae), in a rainforest in northeastern Costa Rica. *Diss. Abstr. Int.*, B55(5):1734, 1994. (Order #AAD94-25967, University Microfilms Inc., Ann Arbor, MI 48106).
- Strier, K.B. 1994. Myth of the typical primate. *Yrbk. Phys. Anthropol.*, 37: 233-271.
- Takai, M. 1994. New specimens of *Neosaimiri fieldsi* from La Venta, Colombia: a middle Miocene ancestor of the living squirrel monkeys. *J. Hum. Evol.*, 27(4): 329-360.

- Teaford, M.F. 1994. Dental microwear and dental function. *Evol. Anthropol.*, 3(1): 17-30.
- Tobi, M. and Clapp, N. 1994. Is the cotton-top tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*) an appropriate model for human inflammatory bowel disease? *Agents Actions*, 41 (Spec. conf. iss.): C246-C248.
- Tovar, N.V. 1994. Activity patterns of *Saguinus nigricollis hernandezii* at the Tinigua National Park, Colombia. *Field Studies of New World Monkeys, La Macarena, Colombia*, 9: 23-31.
- Vitale, A. 1994. Individual differences in the manipulation of a jacket by socially housed tufted capuchins (*Cebus apella*). *Folia Primatol.*, 63: 88-90.
- Warren, B.F., Henke, M. and Clapp, N.K. 1994. Extraintestinal manifestations of cotton-top tamarin colitis. *Agents Actions*, 41 (Spec. conf. iss.): C241-C242.
- Waters, S.S. and Caputo, M. 1993. An observation of paternal care in captive white-throated capuchins (*Cebus capucinus*). *Ratel*, 20(4): 113-114.
- Webley, G.E. and Hearn, J.P. 1994. Embryo-maternal interactions during the establishment of pregnancy in primates. *Oxford Reviews of Reproductive Biology*, 16: 1-32.
- Westergaard, G.C. The subsistence technology of capuchins. *Int. J. Primatol.*, 15(6): 899-906.
- Westergaard, G.C. and Suomi, S.J. 1994. Stone-tool bone-surface modification by monkeys. *Current Anthropology*, 35(4): 468-470.
- Westergaard, G.C. and Suomi, S.J. 1994. A simple stone-tool technology in monkeys. *J. Hum. Evol.*, 27(5): 399-404.
- Westergaard, G.C. and Suomi, S.J. 1994. Asymmetrical manipulation in the use of tools by tufted capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella*). *Folia Primatol.*, 63: 96-98.
- Woodroffe, R. and Vincent, A. 1994. Mother's little helpers: patterns of male care in mammals. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 9(8): 294-297.
- Dolins, F.L. and Garber, P.A. The use of spatial cognition and perceptual cues in foraging by captive cotton-top tamarins (*Saguinus o. oedipus*) and wild moustached tamarins (*Saguinus mystax*), pp.216-217.
- Eeley, H. Biodiversity, phylogeny and primate species area. p.224.
- Gautier, J.P. and Gautier-Hion, A. Functioning of tropical forest ecosystems: the role of primates, and its significance for conservation. p.197.
- Ludes, E. Introduction of a new female to a group of *Cebus apella*, p.203.
- Macleod, M. The woolly monkey: another patrilineal primate? p.228.
- Mendes Ponte, A.R. Environmental determinants of primate abundance in Maracá Island, Roraima, Brazilian Amazonia. p.230.
- Snowdon, C.T. Socio-endocrinology of cotton-top tamarins. pp.210-211.
- Vella, A. Primate population dynamics. p.233.

In European Marmoset Research Group Newsletter, (3), December 1994:

- Rylands, A.B. The Callitrichidae: a biological overview. p.1.
- Hubrecht, R. Current practice in maintaining marmosets: results of a U.K. survey. pp.1-2.
- Pryce, C. and Milkowski, N. Integrating the requirements of marmosets and marmoset research. p.2.
- Detting, A. and Pryce, C. Physical environment and its influence on behaviour in captive common marmosets. p.2.
- Heath, M. Improving the marmoset's captive environment under experimental constraints. p.2.
- Vitale, A., Santamaria, F. and Queyras, A. Response to novel object by socially-housed common marmosets. pp.2-3.
- Carroll, J.B. A comparative summary of the nutritional adaptations and needs of callitrichids. p.3.
- Robert, N. and Carroll, J.B. Comparative pathological-clinical aspects in captive callitrichids. p.3.
- Box, H.O. Callitrichid social biology and its significance for captive management. p.3.
- Pryce, C. Evolutionary and comparative biology: their significance to callitrichids as "biomedical models". pp.3-4.
- Erkert, H. Circadian rhythms in the marmoset: their significance for fundamental and applied research. p.4.
- Jones, B. Quantitative analysis of marmoset vocal communication. p.4.

ABSTRACTS

- Dixon, A.F. 1995. Neuroendocrinology and sexual behaviour. *Primate Eye*, (55): 14.
- Hardie, S.M. 1995. Do individuals in mixed-species groups of tamarins benefit from increased foraging efficiency? *Primate Eye*, (55): 27-28.

In Folia Primatologica, 62(4), 1994:

- Byrne, R.W. Cognitive aspects of foraging: food for thought. p.216.

- Buchanan-Smith, H. Toward identification of sufficient and optimal environments for captive callitrichids. p.4.
- Nievergelt, C. and Pryce, C. Monitoring and controlling reproduction in captive common marmosets on the basis of urinary oestrogen metabolites. p.5.
- Hornung, J.-P. Neurotransmission in the marmoset. p.5.
- Scott, L. Behavioural conditioning in the marmoset. p.5.
- Schnell, C. The marmoset as a pharmacological model for cardiovascular function: responses to social and nonsocial stress events. pp.5-6.
- McAnulty, P., Stewart, J.S. and Owen, S.R. The relative merits of the marmoset in toxicological testing. p.6.
- Lunn, S.F. The relative merits of the marmoset as a model in reproductive medicine. pp.6-7.
- Ferhenbach, A., Einspanier, A. and Hodges, J.K. Paracrine and autocrine events in the corpus luteum of the marmoset monkey (*Callithrix jacchus*): studies by *in vitro* analysis. p.7.
- Watkins, P. and Warren, B.F. Primate models of inflammatory bowel disease. p.7.

1994. Contact: Jeff Meldrum, Departments of Biological Sciences and Anthropology, Campus Box 8007, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho 93209-8007, USA. Tel: (208) 236-4379, Fax: (208) 236-4570, e-mail: meldd@fs.isu.edu.

X ENCONTRO DE ZOOLOGIA DO NORDESTE, 2-5 April de 1995, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa, Paraíba. Organized in conjunction with the Sociedade Nordestina de Zoologia (SNZ). Contact: Priscila Muniz Dijk, Comissão Organizadora X EZNE, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, CCEN/Depto. de Sistemática e Ecologia, 58.059-900 João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil.

PRIMATE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - SPRING MEETING, 5-6 April 1995, Institute of Cell, Animal and Population Biology, Edinburgh University. The first day will consist of papers dealing with current field studies of primates. The second day second day will be held at Edinburgh Zoo, with primate staff talking of their work. Contact: Elizabeth Rogers, ICAPB, Ashworth Building, University of Edinburgh, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JT, Scotland. Tel: +44 31 650-5510, Fax: +44 31 650-6564.

Meetings

1995

SYMPOSIUM ON THE HEALTH AND NUTRITION OF NEW WORLD PRIMATES, 12 March 1995, Louisville Zoo, Kentucky. Organized by the New World Primate Taxon Advisory Group of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA). Preceding the Great Lakes Regional Meeting of the AZA. The one-day symposium will emphasize primate life cycles (i.e., pregnancy, lactation, neonatal and geriatric). To be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, KY. Contact: Dr Peregrine Wolff, Minnesota Zoological Garden, 1300 Zoo Boulevard, Apple Valley, Minnesota 55124, USA. Tel: (612) 431 9361, Fax: (612) 431-9367.

SYMPOSIUM ON NEOTROPICAL PRIMATE PHYLOGENY, 28 March-1 April 1995. Oakland, California. In conjunction with the American Association of Physical Anthropology. Focus: New World primate relationships and evolutionary history. Abstract deadline: 30 June

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN AMAZONIA, 7-11 May, 1995, Iquitos, Peru. Organized by the Tropical Conservation and Development Program, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, and Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana. The conference will address wildlife and fisheries management in Amazonia by focussing on the importance of local community participation and the development of economic alternatives to conserve habitats and prevent extinctions. For more information, contact: Conference, TCD Program, P.O.Box 115531, Gainesville, FL 32611-5531, USA, Tel: (904) 392-6548, Fax: (904) 392-0085, or Coordinador Nacional de Congreso, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana, Pl. Serafin Filomeno s/n, Iquitos, Peru, Tel: (51-94) 23-6121, Fax: (51-94) 23-4723.

V SIMPOSIO DE LA ASOCIACIÓN MEXICANA DE PRIMATOLOGIA Y III REUNIÓN DE LA SOCIEDAD LATINOMERICANA DE PRIMATOLOGIA, 23 al 26 de mayo de 1995, Puebla, México. Para mayor información contactar con Ernesto Rodríguez Luna a: Apartado Postal 566, C.P.91000,

Xalapa, Veracruz, México. Tel./Fax: (28) 12-57-48, e-mail: primates@bugs.invest.uv.mx.

18TH MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS, 21-24 June 1995, Safari Resort, Scottsdale, Arizona. Hosted by the Primate Foundation of Arizona and Arizona State University. Abstract deadline: 13 January 1995. Contact for registration with abstract: Evan Zucker, ASP Program Chair, Department of Psychology, Box 194, Loyola University, 6363 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70118, USA. Tel: (504) 865-3255. Contact for registration (no abstract): Jo Fritz, Primate Foundation of Arizona, P.O.Box 20027, Mesa, AZ 85277-0027, USA.

VII CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE PRIMATOLOGIA, 23-28 de julho de 1995, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte. A programação do Congresso incluirá sessões de comunicações coordenadas, mini-cursos, painéis, conferências e mesas-redondas. Prazo para envio dos resumos: 28 de abril de 1995. Haverá um espaço reservado à exposição de fotografias de e sobre primatas para os pesquisadores que participarem do evento. Contato: Secretaria do VII Congresso Brasileiro de Primatologia, Universidade Federal do Grande do Norte, Centro de Biociências, Setor de Psicobiologia, Caixa Postal 1511, 59072-970 Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brasil. Tel: 084 206 1147, Fax: 084 231 9587, e-mail: fximenes@ncc.ufm.br.

24TH INTERNATIONAL ETHOLOGICAL CONGRESS, 10-17 August 1995, Honolulu, Hawaii. Sponsored by the University of Hawaii. Contact: Conference Secretariat, 800 N. W. Loop 410, Suite 150-S, San Antonio, TX 78216-5674, USA. Tel: (210) 341-8131, Fax: (210) 341-5252, e-mail: iec@zoogate.zoo.hawaii.edu.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PRIMATE ONTOGENY, 10-15 September 1995, Congress Castle of Czech Academy of Sciences, Trest, Czech Republic. Organized by the Primatological Group in Czech Republic of the Czech Anthropological Society, in cooperation with the Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry. The aim is to discuss primate ontogeny as an integral process to help the future development of an interdisciplinary approach, focussing on variability of growth and developmental processes. All topics from from traditional branches of primatology and morphology, growth, reproductive biology, ethology, genetic and molecular biology,

physiology, ecology, or evolutionary primatology and anthropology are welcomed. Contact: Dr Marina Vancatová, VÚFB Konárovice, 28125 Konárovice, Czech Republic. Fax: 42 321 26246.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HABITAT FRAGMENTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE ROLE OF ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING, 17-21 September 1995, Holiday Inn, Maastricht, The Hague, Netherlands. In cooperation with The International Ecological Engineering Society (IFES) and The Ecological Society of the Netherlands and Belgium (NEVECOL). Contact: Congress Office ASD, P.O.Box 40, 2600 AA Delft, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 15 120234, Fax: +31 15 120250.

4TH CONGRESS OF THE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR PRIMATOLOGIE (GFP), 20-24 September 1995, Kassel, Germany. The main topic of the Congress will be the interaction between primatological field and laboratory research, for example, the application of laboratory-based physiological, endocrinological and genetic methods in primate field research. Papers and posters on any other primatological topics are welcome. For more information contact: Prof. Dr Christian Welker, Zoologie und Vergl. Anatomie, Primatenethologie, Universität Kassel, D-34109 Kassel, Germany. Fax: + 49 561 804 4604.

1995 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONSERVATION BREEDING SPECIALIST GROUP (CBSG), 28 September-1 October 1995, Zoological Society of Ireland, Dublin. Secretariat/ Correspondence: 1995 Annual Meeting of the CBSG, c/o Conference Management Services, 26 Temple Lane, Dublin 2, Ireland.

III CONGRESO LATINOAMERICANO DE ECOLOGIA, 22-28 Octubre 1995, Universidad de Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela. Los resúmenes de los trabajos a ser presentados deben ser enviados antes del 30 de Julio de 1995 (Ponencia oral o de Cartel). Los idiomas oficiales: Español y Portugués. Se aceptarán ponencias en Inglés y Francés, esperándose contar con sistemas de traducción simultánea. Inscripciones: Hasta 30/12/94 - Profesionales US\$70.00, Estudiantes de postgrado US\$40.00, Estudiantes de pregrado US\$30.00; Hasta 30/05/95 - Profesionales US\$85.00, Estudiantes de postgrado US\$55.00, Estudiantes de pregrado US\$45.00; Al Congreso - Profesionales US\$100.00, Estudiantes de postgrado US\$70.00, Estudiantes de pregrado US\$60.00. Informaciones: Dr Jaime E. Péfaur, Secretario Ejecutivo, III Congreso Latinoamericano de Ecología, Facultad

de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela 5101. Tel: (58)(74) 401305, Fax: (58)(74) 401286, e-mail: clae@ula.ve.

PRIMATE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (PSGB) WINTER MEETING: BIOLOGY AND CONSERVATION OF NEW WORLD PRIMATES, 29 November 1995, Zoological Society of London, London. Contact: Hilary O. Box, Department of Psychology, University of Reading, 3 Earley Gate, Whiteknights Road, Reading RG6 2AL, Berkshire, UK. Tel: +44 734 875123, Fax: +44 734 316604.

1996

XVITH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 11-17 August 1996, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. In collaboration with the American Society of Primatologists. Contact: Dr John P. Hearn, Congress Organizer, Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, University of Wisconsin, 1223 Capitol Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53715-1299, USA. Fax: (608) 263 4031.

IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS, 14-23 October 1996, Montreal Conference Centre, Montreal, Canada. Contact: John Burke, Director of Communications, IUCN The World Conservation Union, rue Mauverney 28, 1196 Gland Switzerland. Tel: +41 22 999 0123.

Contributions

We would be most grateful if you could send us information on projects, research groups, events (congresses, symposia, and workshops), recent publications, activities of primatological societies

and NGOs, news items or opinions of recent events and suchlike, either in the form of manuscripts (double-spaced) or in diskettes for PC compatible text-editors (MS-Word, Wordperfect, Wordstar). Articles, not exceeding six pages, can include small black-and-white photographs, figures, maps, tables and references, but please keep them to a minimum.

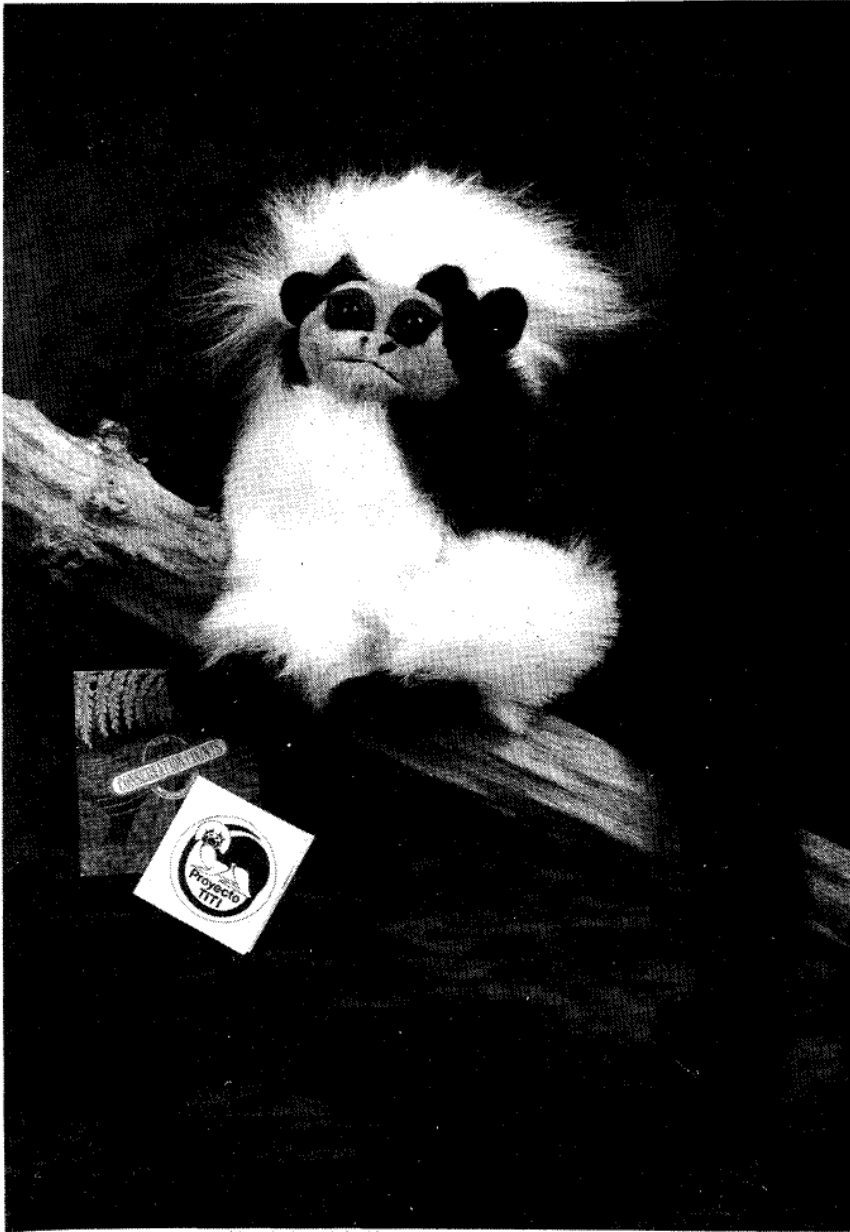
Please send contributions to: **ANTHONY RYLANDS**, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901 Belo Horizonte, Brazil, Fax: (031) 441-1412, or c/o Conservation International, Avenida Antônio Abrahão Caram 820/302, Pampulha, 31275-000 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, Fax: (031)441-2582 or **ERNESTO RODRÍGUEZ LUNA**, Parque de La Flora y Fauna Silvestre Tropical, Universidad Veracruzana, Apartado Postal 566, Xalapa, Veracruz 91000, México, Fax: 52 (28) 12-5748.

LILIANA CORTÉS-ORTIZ (Universidad Veracruzana) and **MIRIAM MENEZES LIMA** (Conservation International, Belo Horizonte) provide invaluable editorial assistance. **LUDMILLA AGUIAR**, Conservation International - Brazil Program, Belo Horizonte (address above), is responsible for the distribution of *Neotropical Primates*. Please keep us informed of any address changes.

Correspondence, messages, and texts can be sent to Anthony Rylands/Ludmilla Aguiar: cibrasil@ax.apc.org
Fundação Biodiversitas: cdcb@ax.apc.org

NEOTROPICAL PRIMATES is produced in collaboration with **Conservation International**, 1015 18th Street NW, Suite 1000, Washington DC 20036, USA, and **Fundação Biodiversitas**, Rua Maria Vaz de Melo 71, Dona Clara, Belo Horizonte 31260-110, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Design and Composition - **YURI L. R. LEITE** and **RICARDO B. MACHADO**, Biodiversity Conservation Data Center (CDCB), Fundação Biodiversitas.



Cotton-top tamarins are one of the most endangered primates in Colombia today. Efforts to help preserve this species have focused on working with local communities and developing effective education and public awareness campaigns in the regions where wild populations still survive. To assist in supporting the educational activities of *Proyecto Titi*, these cotton-top tamarin stuffed toys are available for purchase (US\$10.00 in the U.S., and US\$13.00 outside the U.S., including postage). Please send orders to Dr Anne Savage, Roger Williams Park Zoo, 1000 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island 02907, USA. Checks payable to "Roger Williams Park Zoo Research - Proyecto Titi".



A Division of the Houston
Parks and Recreation Department

This issue of *Neotropical Primates* was kindly sponsored by the Houston Zoological Gardens Conservation Program, Houston Zoological Gardens, General Manager Donald G. Olson, 1513 North MacGregor, Houston, Texas 77030, and the Columbus Zoological Gardens, Director Gerald W. Borin, Box 400, Powell, Ohio 43065, USA.



NEOTROPICAL PRIMATES

Anthony Rylands/Ernesto Rodríguez Luna, Editors
Conservation International
Avenida Antônio Abrahão Caram 820/302
31275-000, Belo Horizonte
Minas Gerais, Brazil