

municipalities of Manaus, Novo Airão, Iranduba, and Manacapuru. The Park is divided into two sectors, taking in parts of both banks of the Rio Negro (Fig. 1). The northern part (*Setor Norte*) covers approximately 178,620 ha, and the southern part (*Setor Sul*) approximately 257,422 ha.

Of particular interest was the simultaneous creation of two Environmental Protection Areas (APA) surrounding the two sectors of the State Park: Left Bank of the Rio Negro (740,757 ha) and the Right Bank of the Rio Negro (554,334 ha) (State Decree 16.498 / 2 April 1995). These will act as buffer zones for the State Park. The State Park itself completely surrounds the Anavilhanas Ecological Station (Federal) of 350,018 ha, and the northern sector of the Park and the APA of the Right Bank of the Rio Negro are contiguous with the Jaú National Park, the largest Park in Amazonia, of 2,270,000 ha, and covering the large majority of the Rio Jaú basin. This complex of protected areas covers a remarkable 3,056,060 ha, with a further 1,259,091 ha of Environmental Protection Areas. It represents, as such, the second largest continuous area of parks and reserves in the Amazon basin (and the entire South American continent). First place is taken by the Pico de Neblina National Park of 2,200,000 ha (Brazil), contiguous with the Serranía La Neblina National Park (Venezuela) of 1,360,000 ha.

The primates with distributions on the left bank of the Rio Negro include: *Saguinus midas midas*, *Saimiri sciureus sciureus*, *Aotus trivirgatus*, *Cebus apella apella*, *Cebus nigrovittatus*, *Pithecia pithecia chrysocephala*, *Chiropotes satanas chiropotes*, *Alouatta seniculus*, and *Ateles paniscus*. Those with distributions on the right bank of the Rio Negro include: *Saimiri sciureus cassiquiarensis*, *Aotus vociferans*, *Callicebus torquatus torquatus* (lower Rio Negro near its mouth), *C. t. lugens* (to the north of *C. t. torquatus* and upper Rio Negro, west of the Rio Branco), *Cebus apella apella*, *Cebus albifrons*, *Pithecia pithecia lotichiusi*, *Cacajao melanocephalus ouakary* and *Alouatta seniculus*. No tamarin is known for the western part of the basin of lower Rio Negro, but the possibility remains that *Saguinus inustus* may extend its range to the region.

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PRIORITY AREAS FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST OF NORTH-EAST BRAZIL

A workshop on 'Priority Areas for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest of North-East Brazil'

was held in Recife, Pernambuco, from the 6th to 10th of December 1993. It was organized by Conservation International do Brasil, Belo Horizonte, the Fundação Biodiversitas, Belo Horizonte, and the Sociedade Nordestina de Ecologia, Recife. A number of IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group Neotropical Section members took an active part in this Workshop, examining particularly the remaining populations of 11 species and subspecies of primates which occur in the area under consideration; the entire Atlantic forest and associated ecosystems north of the Rio Doce in the state of Espírito Santo. Mapping of the priority areas and the elaboration of subsidiary thematic maps was carried out by the Biodiversity Conservation Data Center (CDCB) of the Fundação Biodiversitas, using the Conservation International Geographic Information System (CISIG). A complete report on the methodology and conclusions of the workshop is currently being finalized by Roberto Cavalcanti, University of Brasília, and Conservation International do Brasil.

A double-sided map showing the priority areas was published recently - *Prioridades para Conservação da Biodiversidade da Mata Atlântica do Nordeste* - Scale 1:2,500,000, 1995. It was produced by Christopher B. Rodstrom, Ludmilla Aguiar, and Ricardo Machado at the Department of Science and Planning of Conservation International, Washington, D. C. The priority areas identified were grouped into five sub-regions: as follows: Rio Doce to Jequitinhonha (26 areas); Southern Bahia and the Recôncavo (11 areas); Northern Bahia and Sergipe (7 areas); *Zona da Mata* (43 areas); Inland *Brejos* of the states of Ceará and Piauí (18 areas). Each area is ranked according to its estimated or known biological importance. Besides the principal map of the final areas decided upon by the Workshop participants, there are a number of subsidiary maps as follows: 1) Demography, 2) Forest fragments and vegetation types, 3) Localities of scientific inventories, 4) Forest remnants, 5) Priority Areas for a) aquatic environments, b) plants, c) insects, d) reptiles and amphibians, e) birds, and f) mammals, and analytical maps concerning 6) Human pressure on natural environments in the region, and 7) Overlap of the areas identified by the different working groups. The data and maps can also be accessed through Internet, deposited at the Base de Dados Tropical of the Fundação André Tosello, Campinas, São Paulo (<http://www.bdt.org.br/mata.atlantica/workmata/>).

This exercise will be repeated in the near future for the southern and southeastern Atlantic forest, south from the Rio Doce, and together these Workshops will provide an important basis for the elaboration of conservation action and research in the Atlantic forest. For more information on the Workshop, please contact Gustavo Fonseca or Roberto Cavalcanti (CI Brasil), Ilmar Santos (Fundação Biodiversitas) or Ricardo Braga (SNE).

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MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR LION TAMARINS

The International Management Committees for the four species of lion tamarins, *Leontopithecus rosalia*, *L. chrysomelas*, *L. chrysopygus*, and *L. caissara*, held their annual meeting in the town of Guaraqueçaba, Paraná, Brazil, from the 31 May to 1 June 1995. The meeting was organized by Maria Iolita Bampi, Head of the Fauna Division of the Wildlife Department of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama), and hosted by Guadalupe Vivekananda, Director of the Superagui National Park. Numerous issues were discussed regarding the captive management, conservation, environmental education and research programs for the species. Captive management of the golden lion tamarin, *L. rosalia*, and the golden-headed lion tamarin, *L. chrysomelas*, has been extremely successful, and now involves restrictions on breeding. The number of zoos holding the black lion tamarin has increased, with animals now in the Rio de Janeiro Primate Center (CPRJ/FEEMA), the São Paulo Zoo, and the Brasília Zoo, in Brazil, and the Kreefeld Zoo, Magdeburg Zoo, and Central Park Zoo, overseas. The total captive population for this species was reported at 82 (40.39.3). *L. caissara* continues without a breeding program, although the need for one was emphasized at the meetings. Regarding reserves, measures were discussed for the establishment of a second fully protected area for *L. rosalia*, at the Fazenda União, Rio de Janeiro, at present receiving translocated groups of *L. rosalia* (see Kierulff and Oliveira, 1994). The Fazenda is currently owned by the Federal Railway Company (RFFSA) and contains a very well-preserved area of 2,368 ha of lowland forest. The main concern for this area involves the future prospects of privatization, and as such the uncertain future of the present agreement with the RFFSA for its protection. Saturnino Neto de Sousa, Director of the Una Biological Reserve, the only protected area for *L. chrysomelas*, reported on the situation regarding squatters. He has done a remarkable job, in collaboration with World Wildlife Fund - US, in removing squatters and occupants from the Reserve, with only seven families remaining of 84 in the past (all in the northwestern section of the Reserve). Considerable funds are required, however, for the indemnities due to these families. Guadalupe Vivekananda, Director of the Superagui

National Park, also reported on the situation concerning measures for the management and protection of the Park, and the problems she is facing regarding such aspects as the necessary redefinition of the Parks boundaries, and conflict with the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) arguing for the placement of Indian Reserves within the Park (see Câmara, 1994; Vivekananda, 1994). Research proposals were presented for *L. rosalia* (a study of territoriality by a student from the University of Maryland, supervised by James Dietz), *L. chrysomelas* (a study of polyspecific associations with *Callithrix kuhli*, also by a doctoral student at the University of Maryland, supervised by James Dietz) and for *L. caissara*, the ecology and behavior of which is as yet unstudied (a behavioral-ecological study by Claudio Valladares-Padua, University of Brasília). It was decided that the 1996 meeting would include a Population and Habitat Viability Analysis (PHVA) Workshop, six years on from the first lion tamarin PVA workshop held in Belo Horizonte in June 1990. It will be hosted by Suzana Padua, coordinator of the environmental education program for the black lion tamarin, and Duratex, S.A., owner of the Fazenda Rio Claro, Lençóis Paulista, São Paulo.

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CURSO DE CAMPO EM PRIMATOLOGIA NA ESTAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA FERREIRA PENNA (MUSEU GOELDI), FLORESTA NACIONAL DE CAXIUANÃ, PARÁ

Parte da Floresta Nacional de Caxiuanã, situada ao leste do rio Xingú, a Estação Científica Ferreira Penna, de 34,000 ha, fica a um dia de barco ao oeste de Belém. Em novembro de 1994, a Estação sediou um curso de campo em primatologia, que faz parte do currículo do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Biológicas da Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA) e Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG). Além de abrigar pelo menos oito espécies de primatas, a Estação oferece excelentes instalações, inclusive laboratórios e uma sala de aula para 30 pessoas, equipada com projetores e máquina de vídeo (Massarani, 1995).