

lion tamarin exhibit, located in the Tropic Building, features trees with special feeding holes. Keepers place fruit, meal worms, and other foods into different combinations of holes each day to stimulate the tamarins to search for their meals. The exhibit also includes vines for climbing which can be moved around for variety. Similar environmental enrichments are also provided to the pair off exhibit.

In addition to providing the black lion tamarins with a stimulating environment, the Central Park Wildlife Center aims to educate the public about the threats to this species. Graphics explain that the endangered status of the black lion tamarin is due to the destruction of their rain forest home. The Wildlife Center also has two other types of tamarins, the cotton-top, *Saguinus oedipus*, and the golden-headed lion tamarin, *L. chrysomelas*, which also provide opportunities for education. In addition, a stage show presented for zoo visitors uses cotton-top tamarin puppets to educate children about the destruction of the forest, and the importance of saving this environment for tamarins and other animals which live there.

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1994 INTERNATIONAL STUDBOOK FOR THE GOLDEN-HEADED LION TAMARIN

The 1994 Studbook for the golden-headed lion tamarin, *Leontopithecus chrysomelas*, was recently published by the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp on behalf of the International Recovery and Management Committee for the species. This, the 7th International Studbook, prepared by Helga De Bois, Antwerp Zoo, covers the period 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1994. It contains information on animal identities and locations, sex, parentage, and causes of deaths. In addition, it includes a list of addresses of holders, data on the current demographic and genetic status of the population, and a bibliography. It is maintained in SPARKS, developed by the International Species Information System (ISIS), and is available free of charge from the studbook keeper.

On 31 December 1994, the number of living animals in captivity was 616, distributed through Brazil (245 in 13 institutions), North America (99 in 19 institutions), Europe (233 in 25 institutions) and Asia (39 in two institutions). The number of founders increased from 108 to 160 (33 without living descendants). The percentage growth of the population during 1994 was

6%.

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Reference

De Bois, H. 1995. *1994 International Studbook for the Golden-Headed Lion Tamarin* *Leontopithecus chrysomelas*. Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp, Antwerp. 81pp.

EEP STUDBOOK FOR THE EMPEROR TAMARIN

The first international studbook for *Saguinus imperator imperator* and *S. i. subgrisescens* (1991) was compiled by Lee Nesler, Pittsburgh Zoo (Nesler, 1993). The first studbook for the European population of emperor tamarins has now been compiled by the Studbook keeper and EEP Coordinator for the species, Eric Bairrão Ruivo, with assistance from Cristiane Silveira, both of the Lisbon Zoo, Portugal. It was sponsored by Compaq, and covers the entire history of the species in Europe up to 31st December 1994. The emperor tamarin EEP was first approved by the Executive Office of the European Endangered Species Program (EEP) in 1990, and, till 1994, Rob Colley, Pencsycynor Wildlife Park, was coordinator. Eric Bairrão Ruivo took over in 1994. The Studbook is divided into five sections: A summary of some taxonomic and biological aspects of the species; a full historical listing of the European population; a listing of the living population of the two subspecies by location; a studbook analysis; and an evaluation of the progress, status, and future action of the program for the species in European zoos and animal collections.

The European captive population of *S. i. imperator* has never been sizable. It began in 1962 with just one female, and only in 1976 were three more imported, and in 1977 a further four animals. The population grew to a maximum of 15 individuals in 1983, and declined from there on. On 31 December 1994, there were believed to be four animals (3.1) in Europe, although only one male (in the Frankfurt Zoo) is officially registered. *S. i. subgrisescens* was first registered for Europe in 1964, but no records were kept until 1978. Since then the population has increased to 128 (63.61.4) animals in 35 European institutions. The main problem with this captive population, however, is infant and juvenile mortality (45% mortality in the first year); the reason for a lack of increase in