growth rate since 1978. The founder population is 34 (11 are still alive), and all except three have contributed descendants. The Studbook concludes that the population is still too small for an adequate breeding program. Some founders are over represented, but the coordination recommend that none should have their breeding curbed, although emphasis will be given to encouraging breeding in the under represented lines. The studbook keepers would be most grateful for information on any research projects on captive or wild populations of this species.

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A Study on the Behavior of Adolescent Female Muriquis

Research is being carried out on the migration of adolescent female muriquis, *Brachyteles arachnoides*, at the Caratinga Biological Station, Minas Gerais. In muriqui groups the proportion of adult females remains nearly constant as a result of the migration of the adolescents, an important feature of the sociodemography of this species (Strier, 1991). The study aims to clarify why females emigrate, and the social mechanisms involved. Data have been collected to answer these, and other related questions, using the observation technique of "focal-animal" (10 minute observation periods), possible due to the tameness of the group under study (see Strier, 1992). Data was collected over 12 months, from August 1994 to July 1995, and has resulted in 1555 focal animal samples. Dr Karen Strier of the Anthropology Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA, and Sandra Hartz, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil, are supervising the research, which is supported by a U. S. National Science Foundation Grant (BNS958298), the Liz Clayborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, the Chicago Zoological Society, and the Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago.

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Variability in Constitutive Heterochromatin in South American Primates

In March 1995, Júlio César Pieczarka defended his thesis on the nature and variability of constitutive heterochromatin in South American primates. The thesis formed part of the requirements for a doctoral degree in Genetics and Molecular Biology at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil. His supervisor was Dr. Margarete Suñe Mattevi, and the study was supported by the Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (UFRGS), the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Rio Grande do Sul (FAPERGS), the Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (FINEP), the Brazil Science Council (CNPq), the Brazilian Higher Education Authority (CAPES), and Eletronorte (Centrais Eléctricas do Norte SA). The following is a summary of the thesis.

The aim of the work was to assess the distribution and variability of constitutive heterochromatin in 10 platyrrhine primate species, and examine the digestion mechanism of DNA by *in situ* restriction enzymes, in a broad study of the reaction of heterochromatin to these enzymes. The following callitrichids were studied: *Cebuella pygmaea*, *Callithrix geoffroyi*, *C. argentata*, *C. humeralifera*, *C. emiliae*, *Saguinus fuscicollis fuscicollis*, *S. mystax*, and *Leontopithecus rosalia*. These species show constitutive heterochromatin with very different patterns of distribution, despite the similarity of their karyotypes in terms of chromosome number and morphology. Two cebid species were studied: *Aotus* and *Ateles paniscus paniscus*, both of which have considerable quantities of heterochromatin. The determination of correct chromosomal pairs in each karyotype was made by sequenced G/C-banding. The constitutive heterochromatin was analyzed by determining the *in situ* digestion pattern using seven restriction enzymes (*Hinf*I, *Mbo*I, *Alu*I, *Rsa*I, *Dde*I, *Hae*III and *Msp*I), sequenced RE/C-banding, and fluorochrome banding (Chromomicyn A^3 and DAPI). This study permitted the following conclusions: