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News

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Thanks to the collaboration of the staff of the library of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, Madison, as from Volume 3(4), December 1995, *Neotropical Primates* is now included amongst the newsletters available in the Primate Info Net (PIN) on the Internet World Wide Web. Unfortunately, the electronic edition will lack graphs, tables, maps and photographs due to the considerable investment required in terms of time for their independent formatting in HTML, but the texts of the articles and news items, and the listings of recent publications and meetings are all reproduced in their entirety. Thanks are due to Larry Jacobsen, Sue Carlson, Melinda Carr and Ray Hamel of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center.

Other newsletters currently available in the WWW Primate Information Network include: *African Primates*, *Asian Primates*, *Australian Primatology*, *AWIC Newsletter*, *Chinese Primate Research and Conservation News*, *Clara Clarion*, *Gorilla Conservation Newsletter*, *IPPL Quarterly Newsletter*, *Laboratory Primate Newsletter*, *Laboratory Primate Newsletter archives*, *Old World Monkey TAG Newsletter*, *ONCenter* (Oregon Regional Primate Research Center), *Pan Africa News*, *Primate Library Report: Audio-Visual Acquisitions*, *PSYeta Newsletter* (July 1995) and the *Sulawesi Primate Newsletter*.

A NEWSLETTER FOR MEXICAN PRIMATOLOGISTS

The Universidad Veracruzana (Parque de la Flora y Fauna Silvestre Neotropical, Instituto de Neuroetología) have begun a newsletter *Hablando de Monos: Noticias sobre Primatología en México*, about the primate studies there, first begun in 1979. The first number (January-June 1995) includes, amongst other items, articles on illegal traffic in spider monkeys (Liliana Cortés Ortiz), biodiversity in the region of Los Tuxtlas (Jorge Morales Mávil), howling monkey conservation (Ernesto Rodríguez-Luna and Liliana Cortés Ortiz) and the Isla de los Changos colony of *Macaca arctoides*. The newsletter is produced with the support of the Patronato Pro-Universidad Veracruzana, A.C. Those interested in the primatological studies at the Universidad Veracruzana should write to: Parque de la Flora y Fauna Silvestre Tropical, Instituto de Neuroetología, Universidad Veracruzana, A. P. 566, C. P. 91000, Xalapa, Veracruz, México. Tel/Fax: (28) 12 57 48.

1994 STUDBOOK FOR *LEONTOPITHECUS ROSALIA*

The 1994 studbook for the golden lion tamarin, *Leontopithecus rosalia*, has been published by Jonathan D. Ballou, National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C. It contains a complete historical chronology of the captive population, beginning with all registered captive animals alive on 1 January 1960 (when sufficient information on arrivals, births and deaths first became available). It encompasses all known events through 31 December 1994. The studbook includes information on animal identities and locations, sex, parentage, ownership, and genetic relationships. In addition, data are presented on juvenile's parental care experience, proven breeders, hand rearing, and evidence for diaphragmatic hernias or other medical conditions. The studbook contains two listings; 1) all specimens, alive on 31 December 1994, sorted by holding institution; and 2) a historical listing of all specimens as of 31 December 1994.

The number of living animals on December 31, 1994, was 484, with a 1.4% growth rate since 1992. The number of participating institutions was 130, and the number of founders 48, with two still alive. The number of founder genome equivalents was 13.56, and 96.3% of the expected heterozygosity has been retained. The age structure of the living population and the distribution of the mean kinship in animals of reproductive age were also analyzed.

Other reports available through the studbook keeper include the Husbandry Protocol for golden lion tamarins (in English and Portuguese) and a lion tamarin bibliography. Additional information on the captive population or the Golden Lion Tamarin Conservation Program can be obtained by contacting the studbook keeper directly.

Jonathan D. Ballou, Department of Zoological Research, National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C. 20008. Tel: (202) 673-4815, Fax: (202) 673-4686.

THE GERMAN PRIMATE CENTER, GÖTTINGEN

Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürg Kuhn who has been the scientific director of the German Primate Center (DPZ) since its founding in 1977 retired from the directorship on 29 February 1996. He was the principal force behind of the idea of a national primate center in Germany. The institute, with its primate keeping facilities, laboratories and offices, was built on the campus of the University of Göttingen during the period 1979 to 1984. The scientific work of the center comprises the departments of virology and immunology, reproductive biology, neurobiology and pathology, along with the research groups of ethology, biocommunication and experimental pathology. Currently there are about 200 people working at the DPZ, about 70 of whom are scientists. The Center keeps about 1,000 primates of ten species.

Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürg Kuhn was honored in a public ceremony on March 21. The new scientific director of the DPZ will be Prof. Dr. Gerhard Hunsmann. He was born in 1943 and carried out his PhD at the University of Würzburg in 1971. From 1971 to 1975 he worked as a post-doctoral scientist at the Max-Planck-Institut für Virusforschung in Tübingen, and from 1975-1978 he was head of a research group in the Max-Planck-Institut für Immunbiologie in Freiburg. From 1979 to 1983, he headed a research group at the Institut für Immunbiologie at the University of Freiburg. Prof. Dr. Gerhard Hunsmann has been head of the department of virology and immunology at the DPZ since 1983. His main interests are in AIDS-research, hepatitis and prion diseases. A new department of genetics is planned to enlarge the scientific scope of the Center.

Michael Lankeit, Administrative Director, Deutsches Primatenzentrum GmbH, Kellnerweg 4, D-37077 Göttingen, Germany.

WORKSHOP CIENTÍFICO SOBRE A MATA ATLÂNTICA

Foi realizado nos dias 22 e 23 de janeiro, o *Workshop Científico sobre a Mata Atlântica*, cujo objetivo foi discutir os limites de abrangência da Mata Atlântica e as diretrizes para o estabelecimento de uma Política Nacional para a utilização e conservação deste bioma. O *Workshop* foi promovido pelas Secretarias de Estado de Meio Ambiente de Minas Gerais e São Paulo e por nove organizações não-governamentais ambientalistas, dentre elas a Conservation International do Brasil, Fundação Biodiversitas e o Conselho Nacional da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica.

A região da Mata Atlântica é uma das áreas de maior biodiversidade no mundo, compreendendo as florestas ao longo do leste brasileiro. A área original da Mata Atlântica correspondia a 1,1 milhão de km², mas estima-se que já tenha perdido mais de 90% de sua cobertura. A região foi a primeira a ser colonizada no Brasil, e hoje concentra os maiores centros urbanos e industriais do país, o que a coloca entre as dez regiões mais ameaçadas do mundo.

Devido à inquestionável importância da Mata Atlântica, vários instrumentos legais para a normatização da sua exploração e conservação foram criados. Dentre estes se destacam: a Constituição Brasileira de 1988, que no capítulo que trata do meio ambiente, declara a Mata Atlântica como patrimônio nacional; e o Decreto 750/93, instrumento legal que dispõe sobre os limites e as normas de utilização e conservação deste bioma. Apesar da importância do Decreto 750/93, entende-se que a regulamentação do dispositivo constitucional sobre a Mata Atlântica deveria ocorrer sob a forma de Lei. A discussão sobre esta matéria acabou gerando polêmicas de ordem técnica, como a proposta governamental, encaminhada pelo Ministério do Meio Ambiente, na forma de minuta de Anteprojeto de Lei, estabelecendo novos limites e regulamentações de exploração para a Mata Atlântica. Se aprovada a proposta do governo, a Mata Atlântica passará a ser reconhecida legalmente como a Floresta Ombrófila Densa (a mata litorânea), excluindo-se as formações vegetacionais interioranas, o que reduz em cerca de 70% a abrangência do bioma.

Durante o *Workshop*, estiveram reunidos 40 especialistas de diferentes áreas temáticas - fauna, flora, aspectos geoambientais e políticas- legislação. Além de apontar importantes aspectos para o delineamento de uma Política Nacional para a Mata Atlântica, o encontro permitiu a convergência de informações capazes de sustentar o conceito da Mata Atlântica *sensu lato*, como um mosaico de tipologias vegetacionais integradas.