Table 1. Prevalence of fecal cultures positive for thermotolerant campylobacters in wild primates.

Species	No. of individuals	Culture positive			Culture negative	Total no. positive
		C. jejuni	*C. coli*	*C. lari*		
Saguinus labiatus	12	1	2	0.	9	3 (25,0)
Saguinus mystax	7	0	2	0	5	2 (28.6)
Pithecia monachus	6	0	2	0	4	2 (33.3)
Saimiri sciureus	4	0	0	0	4	0
Lagothrix lagotricha	4	0	0	0	4	0
Cebus apella	4	1	1	0	2	2 (50.0)
Cebus albifrons	2	0	0	0	2	0
Ateles paniscus	2	0	0	0	2	0
Aotus sp.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total	43	2 (22.2)*	7 (77.8)*	0 *	34	9 (20.9)

Numbers in parentheses = %. Numbers in parentheses with an asterisk = % of isolates.

(1981a) (9.3%) and similar to the results obtained by Fernández *et al.* (1987) in Brazil (19.0%). As reported previously (Russell *et al.*, 1988; Gozalo *et al.*, 1991), and supported by the present study, *C. coli* was the predominant bacteria isolated from the primates.

It is highly likely that mammalian species differ in their susceptiblility to intestinal colonization by *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*, regardless of the degree of exposure to these bacteria. This circumstance may help to explain the different carriage rates detected in this and similar studies (Rosef *et al.*, 1983). Our data provide evidence that wild primates from Iquitos appear to be important reservoirs and infection sources of these bacteria for man. Further studies are required to clarify and understand the epidemiology of campylobacteriosis that is evidently a complex phenomenon in developing countries.

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NEWS

Discovery of a New Species of Marmoset in the Brazilian Amazon

The existence of a new and undescribed marmoset near the Rio Madeira was first brought to our attention in June 1994 by Dr. José Márcio Ayres of the Wildlife Conservation Society, New York. Information available at the time indicated that it occurred in the region of the Rio Abacaxis in the east of the state of Amazonas. As a result, we organized an expedition to the area, made possible through collaboration with Drs. Horacio Schneider and Júlio Pieczarka of the Department of Genetics of the Federal University of Pará, and Dr. José Augusto Muniz of the National Primate Center, National Health Foundation, Belém. The expedition was financed by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

and a Manaus-based tourist company, Amazon Ecopark Hotéis e Turismo Ltda.

Further information was first obtained in the town of Olinda do Norte. Describing what we knew of the species, a local inhabitant indicated the Rio Canumã, as the region where it occurred. Arriving at the mouth of Rio Canumã, we obtained immediate confirmation of the existence of the monkey, with a local trader, Sr. Pedro Coelho, having two pet marmosets in his backyard, one being *Callithrix chrysoleuca* from the west bank of the Rio Canumã and the other the new species, which he reported occurred on the east bank, where he lived. We stayed in the area for four days, time enough to collect two specimens of the new species. We also observed *C. chrysoleuca* at Santa Bárbara on the left bank of the Canumã.

From there, we traveled to the Paraná Urariá in the direction of the Rios Abacaxis and Marimari, where we were able to observe and collect specimens of the new species as well as *Callithrix mauesi*, first described by Mittermeier, Schwarz and Ayres in 1992, at the localities of Santa Maria, Abacaxis and São João.

The description of this new species will be published in the near future in the periodical *Goeldiana Zoologia*, a publication of the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, with financial support from, Washington, D. C. Conservation International. Stephen D. Nash of the State University of New York kindly provided the illustrative material.

The new taxon has been named *Callithrix saterei* Silva Jr. and Noronha 1996 after the Saterê-Maués Indians of the region. The type series (holotype and six paratypes) has been placed in the mammal collection of the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG), represented by the series MPEG23955-23961. The type locality is "the mouth of the Rio Canumã, right bank of the Rio Canumã, municipality of Borba, Amazonas, Brazil (03° 59'S, 59° 05'W)", and the type series comes from three localities.

Callithrix saterei was assigned to the bare-eared "argentata" marmoset group of Hershkovitz (1977), and is evidently allopatric with regard to its nearest relations, *C. argentata*, *C. leucippe*, *C. melanura*, *C. emiliae* and *C. nigriceps*. It is, however, larger (average weight 430 g) and presents some autapomorphic traits, especially with regard to an unusual morphology of the genitalia of both sexes, and a combination of pigmented black ears but loss of pigmentation on the face. It also has a number of synapomorphies with the species *C. nigriceps*, *C. emiliae* and *C. intermedia* to the south.

The conservation status of *C. saterei* remains unknown. However, a large part of its geographic range is covered by the Coatá-Laranjal Indigenous Area of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), shared by the Saterê-Maués and Mundurucus Indian tribes. This implies indirect protection for the region's fauna and flora. In the area we surveyed, outside the Indigenous area, it appears to be a common species in secondary terra-firme forest in varying stages of succession, as well as seasonally inundated black-water forest (*igapó*), and even near slash-and-burn cultivation.

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Consideraciones Sobre la Organización Social y el Sistema de Pareamiento de Un Grupo de Monos Aulladores (*Alouatta palliata*)

El presente estudio es parte del monitoreo de un grupo de monos aulladores que fue liberado em la isla Agaltepec, Veracruz, México, dentro de un programa de translocación con fines conservacionistas (Rodríguez-Luna *et al.*, 1993). La liberación del grupo progenitor terminó em 1989 y la tropa quedó consituida por 9 animales adultos (8 hembras y 1 macho) y un infante; a partir de entonces, se ha presentado un crecimiento considerable a lo largo de estos años (Cortés-Ortiz *et al.*,1994).

Un aspecto importante a estudar en un grupo de monos recién formado y en crecimiento, es la forma en que se