of Brazil, at about the same latitude). In Paraguay, C. donacophilus pallescens reaches the Pilcomayo river, a geographic boundary between Paraguay and Argentina, but there are no reports from the Argentine border.

A more precise location for the specimen from Formosa was not provided by the collector Cáceres. Fieldwork in the area, will be needed to confirm the continued occurrence or otherwise of Callicebus in Argentina.

Acknowledgments: Drs. Marta Piantanida, Olga Vaccaro and Gabriel Zunino (Sección Mastozoología, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales. Buenos Aires) for providing access to the specimens in their care.

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References


Twinning in Semi-Free Ranging Capuchin Monkeys (CEBUS APELLA)

Massimo Mannu
Eduardo B. Ottoni


A semi-free ranging capuchin group lives in a semi-reforest area of 180,000 m² in Tietê Ecological Park, São Paulo, Brazil. They have been studied since January 1996 (Ottoni and Mannu, in press) and now comprise a group of 23 individuals. In this long-term study, two out of 11 births were sets of twins. The sets of twins were born to the same mother. The first birth was reported by the veterinary Liliane Milanello in September 1996. The surviving infant (Frank) is now three and a half years old. The second twinning occurred early in the morning of May 22, 1999, when the observer arrived one of the new borns was still wet. As far as we know this is the first report of capuchin monkey twinning in semi-free ranging conditions. On the day of the birth the smaller newborn was being carried by its mother in a ventral position, whereas its bigger brother was being carried in transverse-dorsal position. On the second day both of them were being carried in transverse-dorsal position (Fig. 1). The smaller newborn was found dead on the morning of May 24, 1999, while still being carried by its mother. The other twin (Darwin) was still alive in July, 2000.

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References


Figure 1. Cebus apella twins.


The numbers for Mesoamerica and South America are shown in Tables 1 and 2, along with the distributions by country and the criteria which determine their status. Mesoamerican countries have three species and 13 species and subspecies considered threatened, and there are 36 species and 56 species and subspecies threatened in South America (Table 1). Nine species are "Critically endangered", all from the Atlantic forest in Brazil, except for the yellow-tailed woolly monkey, Oreonax flavicauda, from the Peruvian Andes. Sixteen species and subspecies are "Critically endangered"; three occur in Mesoamerica and thirteen in South America (Table 1). Seventeen species and subspecies are "Endangered", four occur in Mesoamerica (three endemic) and 14 in South America.

Six Mesoamerican countries have threatened primates, the majority in Panama and Costa Rica, with eight and six species and subspecies, respectively. Six South American countries have threatened primates. The majority occurs in Brazil (36), followed by Colombia with 17 species and subspecies and Peru with 10.

The 2000 Red List can be accessed on the World Wide Web: <http://www.iucn.org/redlist/2000/index.html>. For further details about the Red List Program, especially the Red List Authorities, documentation requirements, taxonomic standards, RAMAS Red List software and the petitions process, please contact Craig Hilton-Taylor, IUCN/SSC Red List Program Officer, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL, United Kingdom, Fax: +44-1223-277845, e-mail: <craig.hilton-taylor@ssc-uk.org>.


References


Table 1. 2000 Red List: Numbers of threatened primates in Mesoamerica, South America and the Neotropics.

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