

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.

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Marcelo F. Tejedor, CONICET and Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, Sede Esquel, Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia "San Juan Bosco", Sarmiento 849, (9200) Esquel, Provincia del Chubut, Argentina. E-mail: <mtejedor@unpata.edu.ar.>

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TWINNING IN SEMI-FREE RANGING CAPUCHIN MONKEYS (*CEBUS APELLA*)

Massimo Mannu
Eduardo B. Ottoni

The majority of primates give birth to a single offspring, except for callitrichids (Fleagle, 1999) and some prosimians (Mittermeier *et al.*, 1994). Twinning is rare in other species. In captivity Stott (1952) and D'Amato and Eisenstein (1972) reported twinning in *Cebus apella*, Pissinatti *et al.* (1999) in



Figure 1. *Cebus apella* twins.

C. xanthosternos and Altmann *et al.* (1988) in *Callimico goeldii*. In the wild, Strier, (1990) mentions one case in *Brachyteles arachnoides*, Crockett and Rudran, (1987) in *Alouatta seniculus*, Chapman and Chapman, (1986) in *Alouatta palliata*, Bicca-Marques and Calegare-Marques, (1990) in *Alouatta caraya*, Knogge and Heymann, (1995) in *Callicebus cupreus cupreus*, and Aquino *et al.* (1990) in *Aotus vociferans*.

A semi-free ranging capuchin group lives in a semi-reforested area of 180,000 m² in Tieté 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 newborns 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.

Massimo Mannu and Eduardo B Ottoni, Departamento de Psicologia Experimental, Instituto de Psicologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Av. Prof. Mello Moraes, 1721, Bloco A, Cidade Universitária, 05508-900 São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. E-mail: <mmannu@usp.br.>

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News

THREATENED PRIMATES OF MESOAMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA - THE RED LIST 2000

Anthony B. Rylands
Ernesto Rodríguez-Luna

The 2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species was launched on 28 September, 2000. It was compiled by Craig Hilton-Taylor, and the assessment for primates was coordinated by the IUCN/SSC Red List Authority for primates, Russell A. Mittermeier, Chair of the Primate Specialist Group (PSG), along with the Deputy Chairs for the PSG: William R. Konstant and Anthony B. Rylands. The 2000 assessment lists 39 species and 66 species and subspecies of Neotropical primates as threatened, with a further 15 as "Data Deficient". The taxonomy used for the assessment for the 2000 Red List was that resulting from the Primate Specialist Group workshop held in Orlando, Florida, in February 2000 (Rylands *et al.*, 2000). As with the 1996 Red List, the criteria used to assess these species were those published by IUCN in 1994 (IUCN, 1994). Future Red List assessments will use a revised version of these criteria; "the 2000 criteria", which have been approved by IUCN/SSC and will be published in an upcoming issue of *Neotropical Primates*.

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>.

Anthony B. Rylands, Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Conservation International, 1919 M Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036, USA and Ernesto Rodríguez-Luna, Instituto de Neuroetología, Universidad Veracruzana, Apartado Postal 566, Xalapa, 91000 Veracruz, México.

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

	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Total threatened	Data Deficient
Species					
Mesoamerica	-	2	1	3	0
South America	9	7	20	36	3
Neotropics	9	9	21	39	3
Species and subspecies					
Mesoamerica	3	4	6	13	1
South America	13	14	29	56	15
Neotropics	16	17	33	66	15