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- Mata do Crasto*, municipality of Santa Luzia do Itanhy, state of Sergipe. About 900 ha in size, this is one of the most important areas of remnant Atlantic forest in the state of Sergipe. Although still relatively well preserved when compared to other forest fragments, the Mata do Crasto is threatened. It has no status as a protected area, and its continued existence depends on the goodwill and good sense of the few major landowners in the region. Illegal logging is frequent, and regional development programs related to promoting tourism include paving roads around and even in some parts of the forest. This is the largest forest fragment in the state, and perhaps has the largest existing population of *C. coimbrai*. I have consistently seen groups in this forest over the last nine years, but the risk of them disappearing is real.
- Mata do Dira*, municipalities of Itaporanga and Laranjeiras, state of Sergipe. Covering more than 800 ha, the Dira forests were, until very recently, one of the most important in the northern part of the state. However, squatters and Agrarian reform settlement schemes for the landless, deforestation, and the creation of pasture for cattle ranching have destroyed a good part of the forests in this municipality. Currently the forest is degraded, especially due to forest fires in recent years as well as human use and exploitation. Selective logging has opened up many clearings, which are very slow to regenerate.
- Matas do Conde*, municipalities of Conde and Jandatira, state of Bahia. I heard titi monkeys vocalizing in this forest in August 1996, which supports Kobayashi and Langguth's (1999) indication that they occur in northern Bahia. The majority of the forest fragments which support populations of *C. coimbrai* there are surrounded by *Pinus* and *Eucalyptus* plantations, and are along the perimeter of the Environmental Protection Area (APA) of the North Bahian Coast. However, they are undoubtedly threatened by selective logging, hunting, and land speculation.

Callicebus can be found in highly disturbed forests, in dense, young, and older, secondary growth, but it is evident that populations have been decreasing drastically over the years, mainly through forest loss and hunting and, more recently, with increasing tourism, the establishment of numerous settlement schemes throughout its range, and the lack of any environmental awareness programs in the region. The status of this species is obviously critical. They do not occur in any protected areas, the creation of which is a vital first step for the conservation of the titis and their forests.

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NEW LOCALITIES FOR COIMBRA-FILHO'S TITI MONKEY, *CALLICEBUS COIMBRAI*, IN NORTH-EAST BRAZIL

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Callicebus coimbrai was described in 1999 by Kobayashi and Langguth, based on differences in the skull, dental morphology and pelage when compared to the other Atlantic forest titis. Five specimens were examined for description, all of them from the Atlantic forest in the state of Sergipe, between the Rio São Francisco and Rio Real, in Pacatuba, Maruim and Cristinápolis. However, the limits of its geographic range have yet to be defined. Here I report on two new localities in Sergipe, and one in the extreme north of the state of Bahia.