

In Guyana, *Cebus apella* is found along both banks of middle Essequibo River and the River Cuyuni (Map 6.11 p.248 in Eisenberg, 1989). The latter locations are close to the coastal belt of Guyana and are approximately 300 km SE of Curiapo. Lowland forests are found in the Orinoco delta and north-eastern Bolivar State (Huber and Frame, 1989), whereas seasonal evergreen forests are found in the northeastern coastal belt of Guyana (Lindeman and Mori, 1989). This continuous forest belt suggests that *Cebus apella* might be present from northern Guyana to the Orinoco delta. The habitat types found along this belt harbor similar conditions to the delta region (V. González, pers. comm. 2000), supporting the conjecture of a continuous distribution for *Cebus apella*. We are planning a field trip to the Orinoco delta to conduct a wildlife survey, looking particularly for the brown capuchin monkey, in the near future.

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A NEW LOCALITY FOR THE MASKED TITI MONKEY, *CALLICEBUS PERSONATUS NIGRIFRONS*, IN A PROTECTED AREA IN MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

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The masked titi monkey (*Callicebus personatus*), a species threatened in Brazil (Fonseca *et al.*, 1994; Lins *et al.*, 1997; Machado *et al.*, 1998), is restricted to the Brazilian Atlantic forest, including the states of Sergipe, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo (Rylands, 1994, 1998). A proposed conservation strategy for the species in Minas Gerais state is to survey protected areas for unknown populations (Rylands, 1998). This paper reports a new locality for *C. personatus nigrifrons* in a protected area in Minas Gerais state.

Field work was conducted at the Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural do Caraça (RPPN Caraça) (20°05'S, 43°28'W), municipalities of Catas Altas and Santa Bárbara, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. The Caraça Reserve is 11,233 ha, ranging in elevation from 850 to 2,072 m above sea level (Zico, 1990). Native vegetation inside the reserve includes montane Atlantic forest in the lowest parts and near water, and 'campo rupestre' and high altitude grassland ('campos de altitude') in the highest and rocky regions. There are small patches of pasture in some areas in the reserve.

Since 1996, groups of *C. personatus nigrifrons* have been recorded at RPPN Caraça, at altitudes between 850 and 1,450 m. These forests have trees varying in height from 4 to 17 m. Generally, groups of two to five individuals can be observed foraging in the middle and upper strata of the forest (Fig. 1). In April 1996 one individual was observed eating fruits from a Melastomataceae tree.

Besides the observations from the RPPN Caraça, we found groups of three to four individuals at Fazenda Bocaina (19°58'S, 42°57'W), municipality of Santa Bárbara, located at the base of the Serra do Caraça, 4 km from the reserve. Fazenda Bocaina has areas of second growth forest at altitudes between 750 and 900 m above sea level. These forests are connected with those of the RPPN Caraça. Unfortunately, every year, many forested areas adjacent to RPPN Caraça, are cut due to mining and



Figure 1. A masked titi monkey, *Callicebus personatus nigrifrons*, in a montane forest in the Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural do Caraça. Photo by M. F. Vasconcelos.

logging, and lost through fires. These forests should be protected for their role as corridors.

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RECORDS OF HOWLERS (*ALOUATTA*) ON THE AZUERO PENINSULA AND CANAL ZONE OF PANAMA

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Panama has two species of howler monkeys (Groves, 1992): the mantled howler (*Alouatta palliata aequatorialis*) and the Coiba Island howler (*A. coibensis*). The latter has two subspecies *A. c. coibensis*, found on Coiba Island, and *A. c. trabeata*, on the Azuero Peninsula. Although the mantled howler has been studied quite thoroughly in Panama on Barro Colorado Island, the last report published in the lit-