

1. Morro do Diabo State Park (Teodoro Sampaio)\*
2. Fazenda Tucano (Euclides da Cunha Paulista)\* and Fazenda Rosanella (Teodoro Sampaio)\*
3. Fazenda Ponte Branca (Euclides da Cunha Paulista)\*
4. Fazenda Santa Mônica (Teodoro Sampaio)\*\*
5. Fazenda Santa Maria I (Teodoro Sampaio)\*\*
6. Caetetus Ecological Station (Gália)\*
7. Fazenda Rio Claro (Lençóis Paulista)\*
8. Fazenda Migrari (Buri)\*\*\*
9. Rio Apiaiaçu (Buri)\*\*\*
10. Angatuba Ecological Station
11. Fazenda João XXIII (Pilar do Sul)

\*Localities from Valladares-Pádua and Cullen Jr., 1994.

\*\*Localities from Valladares-Pádua *et al.*, 2002.

\*\*\*C. Valladares-Pádua (unpubl.).

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## ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE BLACK LION TAMARIN (*LEONTOPITHECUS CHRYSOPYGUS*) IN BURI, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

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The black lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysopygus*) is one of the most endangered of the Neotropical primates (Valladares-Pádua and Cullen, 1994; Rylands and Chiarello, 2003). Currently, we know of nine locations where this species occurs, with the largest population – about 820 individuals – occurring in the Morro do Diabo State Park (Valladares-Pádua and Cullen, 1994) in the far west of its range, the Pontal do Paranapanema in the state of São Paulo. Acting on new reports of the occurrence of black lion tamarins, in July 2003 the NGO IPÊ – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas initiated a major programme of surveys to cover the entire original distribution of the black lion tamarin, to search for and assess any remaining populations which are as yet unknown to us.

We conducted our first two field surveys in the municipality of Buri, in the southeast of the state of São Paulo, where Valladares-Pádua *et al.* (2000) had observed two groups in a riparian forest. We chose this area because we had been informed of the occurrence of further groups in the region, and because it is near the southeastern limit of the black lion tamarin's geographic range (Coimbra-Filho, 1976; Rylands *et al.*, 2002). Thus far we have confirmed the existence of 18 groups of black lion tamarins, in forests extending through 15 farms (*fazendas*) (Table 1, Fig. 1).

The survey will continue into 2005, when hopefully we will have thoroughly explored the remaining forests where black lion tamarins might still survive. A full understanding of the location and size of the existing populations of *L. chrysopygus* is vital for the Metapopulation Management Plan for the conservation of the species (Valladares-Pádua *et al.*, 2002).

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Table 1. Sightings of *Leontopithecus chrysopygus* in Buri. Fragments were grouped in complexes (1-7, see map).

	Forest Fragment (complex)	Area (ha)	Location	Nº of individuals	Coordinates	
01	Capão Bonito National Forest (7)	396	Capão Bonito National Forest	2	23°55'14"S	48°32'45"W
02	Capão Bonito National Forest (7)	396	Capão Bonito National Forest	2	23°55'14"S	48°32'45"W
03	River mouth (6)	83	River mouth (Fazenda Pezzoni)	6	23°55'00"S	48°32'52"W
04	Riparian forest on Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Riparian forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu	2	23°49'16"S	48°34'36"W
05	Riparian forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Riparian forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu	2-3	23°49'19"S	48°34'37"W
06	Riparian forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Riparian forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu	6-7	23°50'02"S	48°34'07"W
07	Fazenda Planebrás (2)	273	Fazenda Planebrás	4	23°49'28"S	48°34'23"W
08	Riparian forest (4)	20	Riparian forest close to the town of Buri	4	23°42'33"S	48°39'15"W
09	River mouth (6)	83	Fazenda Urupês	5	23°47'16"S	48°35'18"W
10	River mouth (6)	83	Fernando Espanhol	2	23°49'53"S	48°33'35"W
11	Fazenda Floresta (3)	346	Fazenda Floresta	5	23°42'01"S	48°38'17"W
12	Fazenda Vale do Apiaí (1)	1007	Fazenda Vale do Apiaí	3	23°39'07"S	48°34'20"W
13	Riparian forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Mata/Estrada	3	23°48'40"S	48°35'16"W
14	Riparian forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Riparian forest	1	23°48'35"S	48°35'15"W
15	Riparian Forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Banks of the Rio Apiaí-Guaçu	4	23°48'59"S	48°32'47"W
16	Riparian Forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Olaria	5	23°50'29"S	48°35'17"W
17	Riparian Forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Olaria	6	23°50'38"S	48°35'08"W
18	Riparian Forest, Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu (5)	504	Olaria	4	23°50'33"S	48°35'12"W

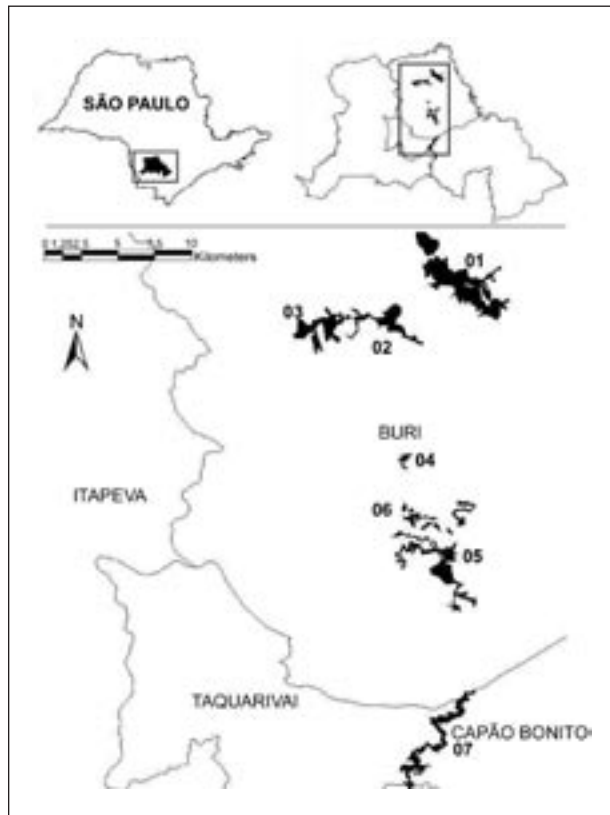


Figure 1. Areas of occurrence of *Leontopithecus chrysopygus* in the municipality of Buri, São Paulo. 01: Apiaí Valley Farm, 02: Fazenda Planebrás, 03: Fazenda Floresta, 04: Riparian forest, 05: Riparian forest complex on the Rios Apiaí-Mirim and Apiaí-Guaçu, 06: River mouth complex, 07: Capão Bonito National Forest.

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