

Anthony B. Rylands e aos demais membros da Equipe, pelo carinho, apoio e incentivo, sempre.

Thaís Leiroz Codenotti e Valeska Martins da Silva, Universidade de Passo Fundo, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas (ICB), Campus Universitário II, Bairro São José, Passo Fundo 99.001-970, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. E-mail: <thais@upf.br>.

Referências

- Brasil, IBDF. 1983. *Inventário Florestal Nacional. Florestas Nativas – Rio Grande do Sul*. Ministério da Agricultura, Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IBDF), Departamento de Economia Florestal, Brasília.
- Bicca-Marques, J. C. 1991. Ecologia e comportamento de um grupo de bugios-pretos *Alouatta caraya* (Primates, Cebidae) em Alegrete, RS, Brasil. Dissertação de mestrado, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília.
- Codenotti, T. L., Silva, V. M. da, Albuquerque, W. J. de, Camargo, E. W. e Silveira, R. M. M. da. 2002. Distribuição e situação atual de conservação de *Alouatta caraya* (Humboldt, 1812) no Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. *Neotrop. Primates* 10(3): 132–141.
- Fortes, A. B. 1959. *Geografia Física do Rio Grande do Sul*. Oficina Gráfica da Livraria Globo, Porto Alegre.
- Printes, R. C., Jerusalinsky, L. e Perotto, M. 2000. Embaixadores da natureza em Porto Alegre. *Ciência Hoje* 27(158): 49–51.
- Printes, R. C., Lisenfeld, M. V. A. e Jerusalinsky, L. 2001. *Alouatta guariba clamitans* Cabrera, 1940: A new southern limit for the species and for Neotropical primates. *Neotrop. Primates* 9(3): 118–121.
- Rambo, B. 1956. *A Fisionomia do Rio Grande do Sul*. 2^a edição. Livraria Selbach, Porto Alegre.
- Romanowski, H. P., Dornelles, S. da S., Buss, G., Brutto, L. F. G., Printes, R. C. e Fialho, M. de S. 1998. Bugio-ruivo: O ronco ameaçado. Em: *Atlas Ambiental de Porto Alegre*, R. Menegat (coordenador geral), pp.62–63. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) e Prefeitura Municipal de Porto Alegre (PMPA), Porto Alegre, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE), São José dos Campos.

IN MEMORIAM: PEKKA SOINI

PEKKA SOINI: 1941–2004

Russell A. Mittermeier

I first met Pekka Soini in 1972 on my first visit to Iquitos, Peru. He was working as a travel agent at the time, but was already an expert on the fauna of Peruvian Amazonia. Being both avid herpetologists, we hit it off immediately and began a friendship that lasted more than three decades. Although we came from very different backgrounds, we shared many things, not the least of which was the fact that both of us had been inspired to go to the tropical rain forest by reading Tarzan books when we were children, Pekka in his native Finland and me in New York. When I reconstituted the IUCN/SSC

Primate Specialist Group in 1977, Pekka, who was also an expert in primates, became one of the charter members and he provided reams of new and important information on Amazonian primates during the course of his career. Over the years, I visited Pekka many times in Peru, perhaps most notably in 1983 when we joined him in the Pacaya-Samiria to do a film on Amazonia, one of the first of its kind. When we visited Pekka in the Pacaya that year, I was delighted to see that even though he was living in a thatched hut without walls he was nonetheless listening to Sibelius on a broken-down little record player that he had brought with him. A true jungle man, he nonetheless never forgot his strong cultural roots.

Pekka was one of the best field biologists I have ever known, a real leader and pioneer who would have been far better known had he chosen to participate in more international meetings. As it was, he was rather shy, and preferred to spend almost all of his time in the field, carrying out detailed research on the many species that captured his imagination. His range of knowledge and the number of species on which he carried out some of the first-ever field studies was truly astounding. I remember, during the period of more than a decade that he lived in the Pacaya-Samiria, he would periodically send me typed “Informes del Pacaya,” with new information on primates, reptiles, fish and a range of other topics. All he wanted was that I copy and send these “informes” to a handful of his closest colleagues, so that they would know what he was doing. All of these reports were worthy of publication in scientific journals, and fortunately, through the urging and collaboration of people such as Eckhard Heymann, James Dixon, Bill Lamar, Chuck Snowdon, myself, and a number of others, we managed to get a number of his most important papers published, notably his work on the herpetofauna of the Iquitos region and his classic study of the pygmy marmoset (*Cebuella pygmaea*), and his wonderful informes were finally collected and published in a volume as well. Although I hadn’t seen Pekka much over the past decade, I always counted him among my very best friends. He was a classic, a delightful charismatic personality, a truly unique individual who made a major contribution to our understanding of Amazonia and who will always occupy a very special place in the hearts of those who knew him best. He will be missed.

Russell A. Mittermeier, President, Conservation International, and Chairman, IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, 1919 M Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

PEKKA SOINI: A DEDICATED AND BRILLIANT NATURALIST

Eckhard W. Heymann

I first met Pekka Soini in 1982 at the Peruvian Primate Center in Iquitos, where I did research for my doctoral dissertation on tamarin behaviour. Pekka was already famous to me as

one of the few persons who had carried out field research on callitrichids by that time. The short conversation we maintained was very inspiring and augmented the already existing desire to do field work myself. A few years later, in 1988, I visited Pekka at his field site Estación Biológica Cahuana on the Río Pacaya. I will always remember the few days in Cahuana together with Pekka as amongst the most beautiful moments that I spent in Amazonia. Pekka's friendship, hospitality and all the knowledge he shared with me will remain as an incomparable experience. Over the last couple of years, I visited Pekka each time I came through Iquitos on the way to my field site. As during my first encounter with him in 1982, I was always inspired and intrigued by Pekka's broad knowledge and perspective; unfortunately, there was never enough time during these visits to learn all that could be learned from him. Pekka was an unsurpassable, hard-working and dedicated naturalist and conservationist. I do not know anybody else who had such a broad knowledge of and who had studied so many different organisms in Amazonia. As a primatologist I can say that Pekka has made major contributions to Neotropical primatology, but I am sure that his research on other taxa is as valuable as his primate work. Everybody who knows his "Informes de Pacaya" will appreciate the wealth of knowledge Pekka had accumulated. His modesty hindered him from creating the publicity which his work deserved. I will miss a very good friend, and Pekka will remain unforgettable to me and all who knew him.

Eckhard W. Heymann, Abteilung Soziobiologie, Deutsches Primatenzentrum, Kellnerweg 4, D-37077 Göttingen, Germany, e-mail: <eheyman@gwdg.de>.

FALLECIÓ EL DR. PEKKA SOINI, INVESTIGADOR AUTODIDACTA DE LA AMAZONÍA

Jukka Salo
Mikko Pyhälä

El investigador Pekka Soini falleció a los 62 años afectado por un cáncer pulmonar, el 8 de agosto del 2004 en la ciudad de Iquitos, Perú. En el Perú fue muy apreciado por todos aquellos vinculados a la conservación y el uso sostenible de los recursos amazónicos, y conocido por ejemplo a través de los artículos de Barbara D'Achille. El público finlandés conoció la labor de Soini en la Amazonía a través de programas de naturaleza de la TV. En el ámbito internacional, Pekka Soini ha sido reconocido como un pionero de importantes estudios biológicos y ecológicos tropicales. "Era uno de los mejores biólogos de campo que he conocido, un líder y un pionero", dice Russ Mittermeier, Presidente de Conservation International. "Le tuve una tremenda admiración", comenta el Dr. Carlos Peres, especialista brasileño en la biología de la conservación. "Siempre fue un buen candidato para la santidad", dicen Christine Padoch y Miguel Pinedo-Vasques, biólogos prominentes de Nueva York (Miguel nació y creció en la Amazonía).

Soini se estableció en la Amazonia peruana en 1965, donde inicialmente trabajó en el sector de turismo, dedicándose siem-

pre más y más al estudio de la fauna amazónica, autofinanciando sus investigaciones. Entre los primeros objetos de su investigación fueron los reptiles de Loreto. Soini colectaba serpientes raras y venenosas y las enviaba al Instituto Butantan que producía suero antiofídico. Colectando serpientes, se familiarizó profundamente con la biología de los bosques amazónicos.

Soini llegó a la fama científica mundial como pionero de la investigación primatológica en los neotrópicos. Fue el primero que durante meses observaba grupos de monos, siguiéndolos en terrenos extremadamente difíciles de paso, y escribió sobre su biología de reproducción, nutrición y territorialidad.

Uno de sus aportes más significativos fue la recuperación y dispersión de los quelonios acuáticos amenazados, no sólo en el Perú, sino también – a través de manuales escritos por él – en los países vecinos. Durante los años 1979–1986, Soini y su esposa convivieron en la cuenca del río Pacaya donde desarrollaron y pusieron en práctica metodologías exitosas para la incubación de huevos y propagación de varias especies nativas de quelonios, tales como charapas (*Podocnemis expansa*), taricayas (*P. unifilis*) y cupisos (*P. sextuberculata*) en cantidades de decenas de miles. Estas metodologías fueron compartidas con los pobladores de las comunidades nativas de la zona, desarrollándose así una de las primeras experiencias de manejo participativo comunitario en la Amazonía peruana que se basaba en el manejo sostenible. Así los quelonios volvieron a ocupar un lugar importante en la nutrición de la población local.

Las investigaciones de Soini y su proselitismo contribuyeron a la creación del Parque Nacional de Pacaya-Samiria, el mayor del Perú. El Parque garantiza la conservación de los más importantes bosques inundables de la Amazonía y de sus mamíferos, como el tapir y el manatí. Soini junto a otros investigadores enfocó la atención hacia la enorme y particular biodiversidad de la zona de Allpahuayo-Mishana en las cercanías de la ciudad de Iquitos, la cual fue catalogada como Zona Reservada y Reserva Nacional en 1999 y 2003, respectivamente. Esta Reserva también ha sido el centro de atención e investigación del grupo multidisciplinario de la Universidad de Turku, Finlandia.

En los últimos años, Pekka Soini continuó apoyando iniciativas de conservación no solamente de una diversidad biológica excepcionalmente alta, sino también de la diversidad cultural de las comunidades nativas en las zonas de Pucacuro y Pintuyaco-Chambira. Soini también fue un activo colaborador y coordinador en el proyecto de Cooperación Diversidad Biológica de la Amazonía Peruana, BIODAMAZ: Perú-Finlandia, que fortalece los mecanismos de conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad amazónica. Soini ha asistido y compartido sus conocimientos con decenas de investigadores y estudiantes finlandeses interesados en la conservación ambiental y la biodiversidad amazónica.

Soini aprendió a arreglarse con los peligros de la selva húmeda y, por ejemplo, una vez rescató su perro de la boca de una

