

SHORT ARTICLES

THE MOTTLED-FACE TAMARIN, *SAGUINUS INUSTUS*, IN THE AMANÁ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RESERVE, AMAZONAS, BRAZIL

Luciane L. de Souza
 Helder L. Queiroz
 José Márcio Ayres[†]

The mottled-face tamarin, *Saguinus inustus* (Schwarz, 1951), has never been studied in the wild, and its distribution, ecology and behavior are virtually unknown. It occurs in southeastern Colombia, between the Ríos Caquetá, Yarí, and Guayabero/Guaviare, and extends into adjacent territory in Brazil between the Rios Japurá and Negro (Hernández-Camacho and Cooper, 1976; Hershkovitz, 1977; Hernández-Camacho and Deffler, 1991; Deffler, 2004). How far its range extends east between the Rios Japurá and Negro is not known. A. B. Rylands (unpubl., reported in Barnett *et al.*, 2002) observed a group on the north bank of the Lago Amaná, north of the mouth of the Rio Japurá in 1980. Surveys by Rylands (1992) and Neri and Borges (1998) resulted in inconclusive reports of the species along the lower Rio Jaú and the Rio Unini respectively, both in the Jaú National Park (Barnett *et al.*, 2002). Iwanaga (2004) was the first to confirm its presence in the park, on the upper Rio Jaú in the west at the site called Monteiro (02°36'22"S, 63°21'27"W). Iwanaga (2004) also noted that they were reported to be common by local people on the upper Rio Unini. Here we record the presence of *S. inustus* in the Amaná Sustainable Development Reserve in the southwestern part of the Rios Negro and Japurá interfluvial region.

The Amaná Sustainable Development Reserve (SDR) of 2,350,000 ha is part of one of the largest blocks of continuous protected forests in the world, linking the Mamirauá SDR

of 1,124,000 ha to its southwest and the Jaú National Park of 2,378,410 ha to the east, in the north-central part of the state of Amazonas (Fig. 1). The vegetation there is predominantly tall *terra firma* forest interspersed with flooded forests (*várzea* and *igapó*) and some small areas of white sand forest or *campinarana* (Ayres *et al.*, 1997).

In June of 2001, we were participating in the first expedition of a faunal survey in the vicinity of the head of the Lago Amaná, near the village of Comunidade Boa Esperança (CBE) in the municipality of Maraã (02°28'12"S, 64°44'27"W) (Figure 1). There we found a dead adult male mottled-face tamarin, *S. inustus*, killed by local people from the Comunidade (Fig. 2). It was wild (not a pet), one of a group occupying secondary forest scrub behind the village. The skin is preserved in the reference collection of the Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá (IDSM), Tefé. The skin of its face was almost completely unpigmented and the hair melanic, as described by Hershkovitz (1977) features considered typical for this species (Fig. 3). The fur of the rest of the body was entirely black, with the exception of the mantle, which was dark brown. It weighed approximately 500 g and had a total length (head to tail tip) of 700 mm.

During our surveys, we saw groups of *S. inustus* foraging in secondary (around abandoned cultivated plots) and primary forest in the vicinity of the CBE, and also in the *terra firma* forests by the Juá Grande Igarapé (creek) (L. Souza, pers. obs.). Mottled-face tamarins are not hunted due to their small size, but they are occasionally captured by the local people to be raised as pets (Fig. 4). Other primates known in this area and recorded during the survey were the squirrel monkey (*Saimiri sciureus*), capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella* and *Cebus albifrons*), the collared titi (*Callicebus torquatus*), the red howler monkey (*Alouatta seniculus*) and the black-headed uakari (*Cacajao melanocephalus*). The Amaná SDR is within the geographic range of the noisy night monkey, *Aotus vociferans*, as indicated by Hershkovitz (1983), but none were seen by our survey team. Three other primates

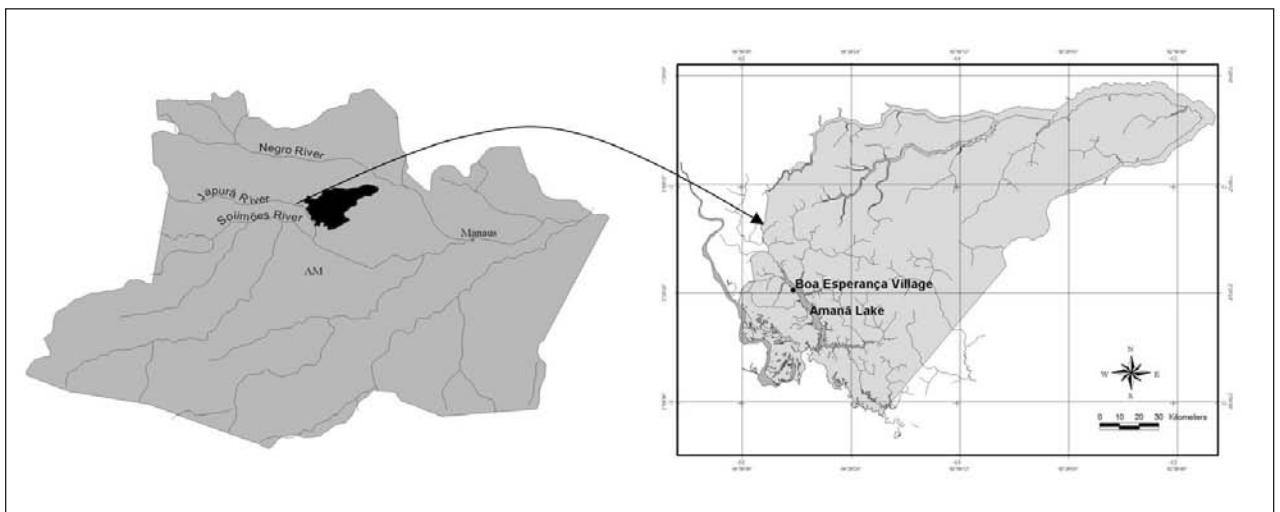


Figure 1. The Amaná State Sustainable Development Reserve in the state of Amazonas (AM), central Amazon.



Figure 2. Adult male of *Saguinus inustus* killed by local inhabitants of the Amanã State Sustainable Development Reserve, Amazonas.



Figure 3. The mottled face of *Saguinus inustus*.



Figure 4. A juvenile pet *S. inustus*.

that may occur in the area but have not been recorded there to date are members of the genera *Pithecia*, *Ateles* and *Lagothrix*.

This note records the presence of groups of *S. inustus* in the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve on the lower Rio Japurá, more than 300 km west of the locality recorded by Iwanaga (2004) in the Jaú National Park. Additional field surveys are needed to determine the northern limits of its range in Brazil and the more exact delimitation of its range further east towards the lower Rio Negro.

Acknowledgments: It was the late José Márcio Ayres who made this study of the fauna and flora of the Amanã State Sustainable Development Reserve possible. We also thank the inhabitants of the Comunidade Boa Esperança, who provided information regarding this species and others in the reserve, and the Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development (IDSM-OS/MCT) for financial and logistical support of the field expeditions, and especially to Josivaldo F. Modesto, coordinator of operations of IDSM.

Luciane L. de Souza, Postgraduate Program in Zoology, Universidade Federal do Pará/ Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Caixa Postal 399, Belém 66040-170, Pará, Brazil, e-mail: <luciane@mamiraua.org.br>, **Helder L. de Queiroz**, Diretor Científico, Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Avenida Brasil 195, Juruá, Caixa Postal 38, Tefé 69470-000, Amazonas, Brazil, e-mail: <helder@mamiraua.org.br>, and **José Márcio Ayres**, erstwhile researcher at the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, founder of the Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Tefé (deceased March, 2003).

References

- Ayres, J. M., Silva, V. F. and Nelson, B. 1997. *Proposta de Criação – Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Amanã*. Report. Instituto de Proteção Ambiental do Estado do Amazonas (IPAAM), Manaus.
- Barnett, A. A., Borges, S. H., de Castilho, C. V., Neri, F. M. and Shapley, R. L. 2002. Primates of the Jaú National Park, Amazonas, Brazil. *Neotrop. Primates* 10(2): 65–70.
- Defler, T. R. 2004. *Primates of Colombia*. Conservation International Tropical Field Guide Series, Conservation International, Bogotá.
- Hernández-Camacho, J. and Cooper, R. W. 1976. The non-human primates of Colombia. In: *Neotropical Primates: Field Studies and Conservation*, R. W. Thorington Jr. and P. G. Heltne (eds.), pp.35–69. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC.
- Hernández-Camacho, J. and Defler, T. R. 1991. Algunos aspectos de la conservación de primates no-humanos en Colombia. In: *La Primatología en Latinoamérica*, C. J. Saavedra, R. A. Mittermeier and I. B. Santos (eds.), pp.67–100. World Wildlife Fund, Washington, DC.
- Hershkovitz, P. 1977. *Living New World Monkeys (Platyrrhini), With an Introduction to Primates*. Vol. I. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Hershkovitz, P. 1983. Two new species of night monkeys, genus *Aotus* (Cebidae, Platyrrhini): A preliminary report on *Aotus* taxonomy. *Am. J. Primatol.* 4: 209–243.
- Iwanaga, S. 2004. Levantamento de mamíferos diurnos de médio e grande porte no Parque Nacional do Jaú: Resultados preliminares. In: *Janelas para a Biodiversidade no Parque Nacional do Jaú – Uma Estratégia para o Estudo da Biodiversidade na Amazônia*, S. H. Borges, S. Iwanaga, C. C. Durigan and M. R. Pinheiro (eds.), pp.195–207. Fundação Vitória Amazônica, Manaus.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOTTLED-FACE TAMARIN (*SAGUINUS INUSTUS*) ON THE LOWER RÍO CAQUETÁ, COLOMBIAN AMAZONIA

Erwin Palacios
Adriana Rodríguez
Claudia Castillo

Introduction

Saguinus is the most diverse of the Neotropical primate genera, with 13–15 species and 33 recognized forms (Hershkovitz, 1977; Rylands *et al.*, 2000). There have been detailed studies of the feeding ecology, social organization, and behavioral ecology of the majority of the extant *Saguinus* species. *S. leucopus* is notable for the deficiency of information about it (Snowdon and Soini, 1988; Calle, 1992; Vargas and Solano, 1996; Poveda, 2000, and Cuartas-Calle, 2001), and perhaps the least known is *S. inustus*. The latter occurs in southeastern Colombia west of the Andes, between the Río Mesay and the frontier with Brazil, and between the Ríos Guayabero-Guaviare and Caquetá. There is still no accurate delimitation of the eastern and western boundaries of its geographical range in Colombia (Defler, 2003). *S. inustus* also occurs in western Brazil, between the Rios Negro and Japurá and the Colombian border. Here

we present preliminary data on some aspects of the ecology of this species on the lower Río Caquetá, Colombian Amazonia and briefly discuss the importance of conducting further research on its ecology in the region.

Subjects, Study Site and Data Collection

Mottled-face tamarins are small: head-body = 208–259 mm (n = 10) with a tail slightly longer, between 330 and 410 mm (n = 10) (Hershkovitz, 1977). On the lower Río Caquetá they are known as “hueviblanco” because the males have naked external genitalia and a white scrotal sac. Otherwise black, they have white patches of skin on each side of the muzzle, which makes them easily recognizable from a distance.

The study was carried out in the interfluvial forests adjacent to the lower Ríos Caquetá and Apaporis, Colombian Amazonia. Observations were made in the vicinity of Comeyafú (1°17'S, 69°34'W), a 19,000-ha indigenous reserve on the left margin of the Río Caquetá in the state of Amazonas (Fig. 1). We first met with the community in order to tell them the purpose of conducting the study and to select people to participate in the fieldwork. With the help of field assistants we found a group of five animals frequently seen near the community. Existing trails in the area were used to search for and follow them, and

Table 1. Fruits eaten by a group of *S. inustus* on the lower Río Caquetá, Colombian Amazonia.

Species	Family	Yucuna name	Part eaten
<i>Mendoncia ovata</i>	Acanthaceae	Pijiture camure	Pulp
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	Anacardiaceae	Uayapala or ingna uala	Pulp
<i>Rollinia mucosa</i>	Annonaceae	Cahayú	Pulp
<i>Couma macrocarpa</i>	Apocynaceae	Yuuchi	Pulp
<i>Lacmellea</i> cf. <i>arborescens</i>	Apocynaceae	Gemacacu	Pulp
<i>Pourouma cecropiifolia</i>	Cecropiaceae	Caamú	Pulp
<i>Pourouma tomentosa</i>	Cecropiaceae	Cahamulá or Maprimutula	Pulp
<i>Buchenavia</i> cf. <i>viridiflora</i> ^a	Combretaceae	Cumela	Pulp
<i>Inga edulis</i>	Leguminosae	Gúiro o Yucurupi	Aril
<i>Inga leptocarpa</i>	Leguminosae	Gúiro “de rastrojo”	Aril
<i>Inga pilosula</i>	Leguminosae	Gúiro	Aril
<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>	Leguminosae	Gúiro de rastrojo	Aril
<i>Inga yasuniana</i>	Leguminosae	Gúiro	Aril
<i>Inga</i> sp.1	Leguminosae	Gúiro	Aril
<i>Inga</i> sp.2	Leguminosae	Gúiro	Aril
<i>Inga</i> sp.3	Leguminosae	Gúiro	Aril
<i>Mouriri</i> cf. <i>acutiflora</i>	Melastomataceae	Yukurú or Yauhimapula	Pericarp and pulp
<i>Abuta grandifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	-	Pulp
<i>Pseudolmedia laevis</i>	Moraceae	Amasí	Pulp
<i>Pouteria guianensis</i>	Sapotaceae	Imaá	Pulp
<i>Pouteria</i> sp.1	Sapotaceae	Uiyunumala	Pulp
<i>Pouteria</i> sp.2	Sapotaceae	Jarapila	Pulp
Unknown	Quiinaceae?	Mayé pijulare	Aril

^aA group of 11 animals were seen eating this fruit near the Lomalinda Indigenous Community (12 km west towards Comeyafú).