

## NEW OCCURRENCE RECORDS OF *MICO ACARIENSIS* (PRIMATES, CALLITRICHIDAE)

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The Rio Acari marmoset (*Mico acariensis*) was described by van Roosmalen *et al.* (2000). The holotype was originally being kept as a pet by inhabitants of a small settlement near the Rio Acari, in Central Amazonia, Brazil. A specimen was collected and deposited in the vertebrate collection of the National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA 3931) (van Roosmalen *et al.*, 2000). The new species was classified in the *Callithrix argentata* group *sensu* Hershkovitz (1977) and Vivo (1988, 1991), and was associated with the bare-eared marmosets *Mico saterei* and *M. melanurus*. Diagnostic characters include bright orange coloration of the lower back, body underparts, legs and tail base (the rest of the tail is black); upper parts are almost all white; the white chest contrasts with a partly black muzzle; the narrow triangular nose patch and ocular rings are black and

dark pigmented ears partially covered with white hairs (van Roosmalen *et al.*, 2000). According to van Roosmalen *et al.* (2000), the type locality is a small settlement on the right bank of the lower Rio Acari (05°07'08"S, 60°01'14"W), close to the confluence of the Rios Canumá and Sucundurí in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. Based on distribution patterns of marmosets in the Amazon region, these authors predicted that the species would occupy the entire Acari-Sucundurí interfluvium, probably extending to somewhere between the Rios Aripuaná and Juruena, forming a contact zone with *Mico melanurus*.

During a recent field expedition (Noronha, 2004) to the lower Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium, marmosets with the same diagnostic characters were observed at three locations along the left bank of the Rio Sucundurí. Four groups were observed at the Vila de Sucundurí (06°48'S, 59°04'W), and three specimens were obtained from local inhabitants and deposited in the collection of Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG 36085, 36086, 36087). Other troops were also recorded close to the Igarapé Surubim (06°54'S, 59°03'W) and the Igarapé do Liso (07°17'S, 58°50'W). These new records partially confirm the range proposed by van Roosmalen and colleagues (Fig. 1). Information

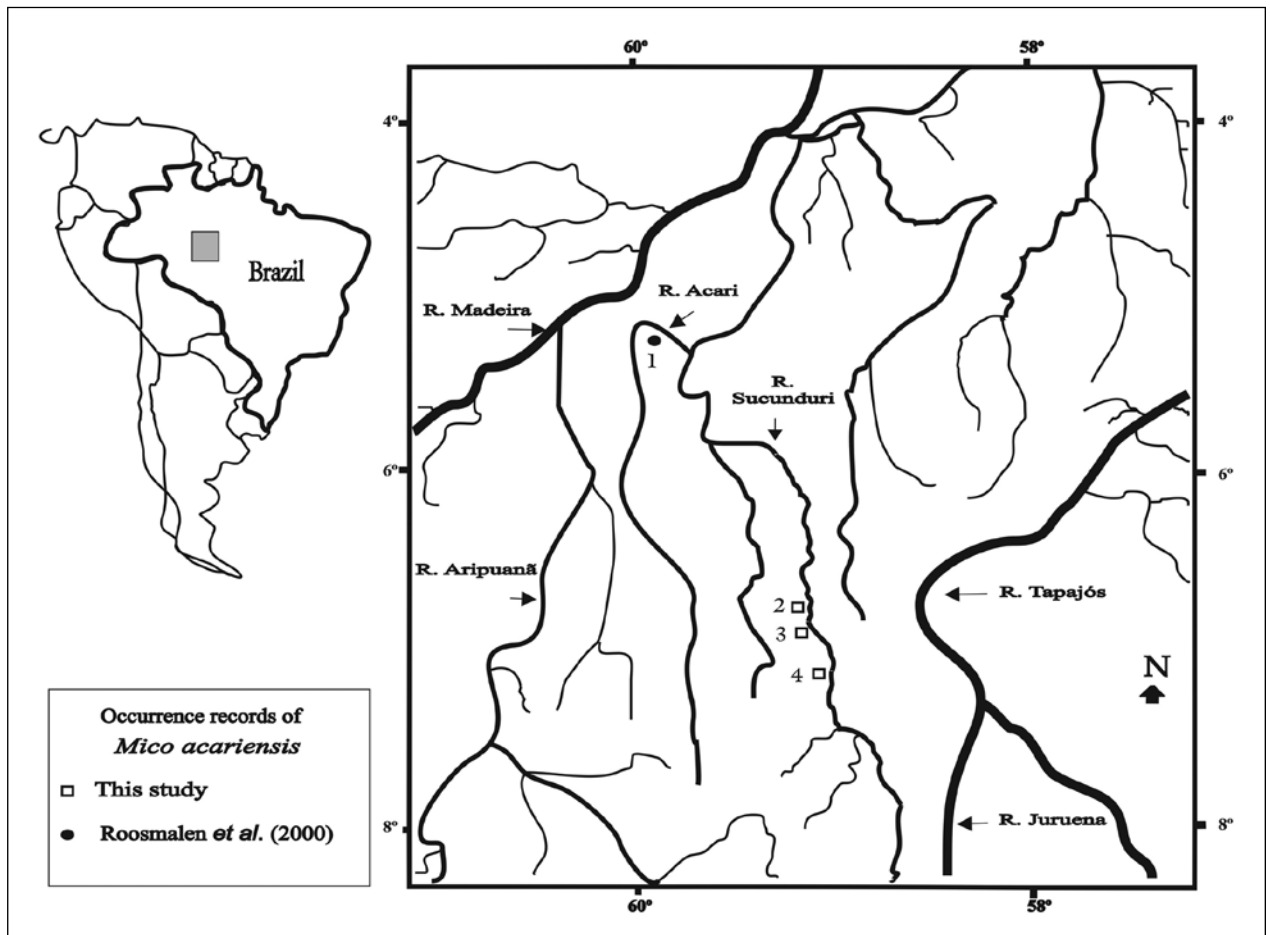


Figure 1. The range of *Mico acariensis* based on van Roosmalen *et al.* (2000) and records from this study: 1. Type locality; 2. Vila de Sucundurí; 3. Rio Sucundurí, at the mouth of the Igarapé Surubim and 4. Igarapé do Liso.

obtained during interviews with the ex-inhabitants of an abandoned village near the Igarapé do Urucú (a left affluent of the Rio Sucundurí, along the Serra do Sucundurí) indicates that *M. acariensis* and another species of marmoset with blackish hairs occur in the area. As *M. melanurus* has been confirmed as occurring in the Sucundurí Mountains (Noronha, unpubl. data), it is possible that these species are sympatric in this region.

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## SLEEP PARAMETERS IN CAPTIVE FEMALE OWL MONKEY (*AOTUS*) HYBRIDS

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### Introduction

In the 1970s and 1980s, captive breeding of owl monkeys began in countries such as the United States of America (Cicmanec and Campbell, 1977; Weller *et al.*, 1991; Malaga *et al.*, 1997), Peru (Gozalo and Montoya, 1990) and Germany (Rappold and Erkert, 1994). In 1977, a comparatively smaller owl monkey colony was established in Japan, at the Primate Research Institute facility of Kyoto University, with founding members originating from Bolivia. Unfortunately, at that time, the production of hybrids occurred due to inadvertent pairing of different owl monkey species before the existence of multiple *Aotus* species had been determined (Hershkovitz, 1983; Ford, 1994; Groves, 2001). Extreme chromosomal diversity with diploid counts ranging from 46 to 56 is one distinguishing feature of owl monkeys, apart from their nocturnality (Ma *et al.*, 1977; Yunis *et al.*, 1977; Reumer and de Boer, 1980; Simpson and Jones, 1982). Previous studies on owl monkey hybrids suggest that while the adult female hybrid monkeys may sometimes conceive — although at lower rates compared to normal individuals — adult male hybrid owl monkeys are most probably sterile (Ma *et al.*, 1977; Yunis *et al.*, 1977; Reumer and de Boer, 1980; Simpson and Jones, 1982).

Rigorous sleep quantification data exist for less than 10% of extant primate species (Campbell and Tobler, 1984). Since owl monkeys (1) are unique among platyrrhines for their nocturnal behavior, (2) are notable for their strictly arboreal habitat, and (3) use holes and platforms in lodge trees as their sleep sites, sleep quantification in the wild has remained a virtually impossible challenge. Under captive conditions owl monkey sleep has been recorded previously for *A. trivirgatus* (Perachio, 1971) and *A. azarae* (Sri Kantha and Suzuki, 2006; Suzuki and Sri Kantha, 2006). The objective of this study was to quantify the parameters for sleeping behavior activity among captive-born owl monkey hybrids.

### Methods

Four female owl monkey hybrid siblings (age range 11–16 yrs; weight range 1.016–1.163 kg) and three female owl monkey purebreds, including a mother and two of her progeny (age range 6–16 years; weight range 1.050–1.079 kg) reared at Kyoto University's Primate Research Institute (PRI), were the subjects of this study. The founding members of the owl monkey colony, born in the mid-1970s, originated from Bolivia. These seven