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OCCURRENCE OF *CALLICEBUS BERNHARDI* IN ROLIM DE MOURA, RONDÔNIA, BRAZIL

Erika Patrícia Quintino
Júlio César Bicca-Marques

In their description of the Prince Bernhard's titi monkey, *Callicebus bernhardi*, van Roosmalen et al. (2002) suggested that it might occur on the west bank of the Rio Ji-Paraná in the state of Rondônia, Brazil, based on the observation of an undetermined greyish titi monkey at the Pimenta Bueno Municipal Park in Pimenta Bueno by Ferrari et al. (1996; later identified as *C. moloch* by Ferrari et al., 2000). The presence of *C. bernhardi* in this region was confirmed by Monção et al. (2008) in Alto Alegre dos Parecis. Here we report its occurrence in forest fragments to the west of the Rio Ji-Paraná in Rolim de Moura.

Figure 1. Adult Prince Bernhard's titi monkey carrying the newborn (see the tip of its tail above the adult's left leg). Photograph by E. P. Quintino.

Social groups of Prince Bernhard's titi monkeys were sighted in the following forest fragments from January to October 2013:

- Sítio Nossa Senhora Aparecida (11º47'59.87"S, 61º47'03.19"W; *ca.* 2.3 ha) - group composed of four individuals (an adult male, an adult female, a juvenile, and an infant born in August 2013; Fig. 1). These titi monkeys were observed *ad libitum* (Altmann, 1974) feeding on fruit of *Oenocarpus distichus* and *Orbignya phalerata* (Arecaceae) and fruit and young leaves of *Inga* sp. (Fabaceae) and unidentified shrubs and lianas;

- Sítio São José (11º48'38.54"S, 61º46'31.85"W; *ca.* 2.5 ha) - group composed of, at least, five individuals;

- Sítio Nova Boa Esperança (11º48'07.52"S, 61º47'00.98"W; *ca.* 2 ha) - group composed of, at least, two individuals.

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Erika Patrícia Quintino and Júlio César Bicca-Marques, Laboratório de Primatologia, Faculdade de Biociências, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS 90619-900, Brasil. E-mails: < erika_estrela@yahoo.com.br> and <jcbicca@pucrs.br>.

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News

NUEVA BIBLIOTECA PRIMATOLÓGICA

La Red-Primatológica de la Asociación Primatológica Colombiana inaugura la nueva Biblioteca Primatológica (BiblioPrim), en dónde podrás acceder a cientos de artículos, libros y capítulos de libros sobre primates. La BiblioPrim cuenta actualmente con enlaces a más de 300 estudios realizados en el campo de la primatología publicados en revistas especializadas como Neotropical Primates, International Journal of Primatology, American Journal of Primatology y Primates, entre otros. Visítala en http://www.asoprimatologicacolombiana.org.

INFLUENCE OF FRUIT AVAILABILITY AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FRUIT ON THE ECOLOGY OF PRIMATES IN A NORTHERN AMAZONIAN FOREST

On November 5th, 2012, Ítalo Mourthé defended his doctoral thesis for the Graduate Program in Ecology at Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. The thesis was on the feeding ecology and frugivory of primates at Maracá Ecological Station, a large riverine island in the Uraricuera River, state of Roraima, northern Brazil. His supervisor was Renato Cintra Soares (INPA). The study was funded by Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico, Fundação Estadual do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos de Roraima, Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, and Idea Wild. The following is a summary of his thesis.

The fluctuation of food resources limits plant and animal populations. Although well studied among small frugivores such as birds and rodents in temperate regions, the relationship among the fluctuation of resources, quality, and their effects on the ecology of large tropical frugivores in seasonal forests remains largely unknown. The exuberance and high diversity of tropical forests give a false idea of continuous abundance of food resources, but as seen in other environments, these forests also go through relatively long periods of shortage, imposing limitations to frugivores. Here, I investigate the effects of fruit shortage on the ecology of frugivorous primates at Maracá Ecological Station (MES), a highly seasonal forest in northern Amazonia. The main focus of the study is on the feeding ecology of an endangered primate, *Ateles belzebuth*. Surveys on primate and fruit density and frugivory were carried out concomitantly through line-transect method. Fruit samples were collected and assessed through morphological and nutritional assays. Additionally, I conducted a detailed study on the feeding ecology of a well-habituated group of *A. belzebuth*.

Fruit supply, especially for Sapotaceae, positively influenced *A. belzebuth* local density, which was concentrated in areas with high fruit density in particular, during fruit shortages. However, *Alouatta macconnelli* and *Cebus olivaceus* did not follow the same pattern. During shortage periods, spider monkeys were more likely to eat fruit with a high lipid and high ash content. Although these nutrients influenced fruit choices, a comparison of the nutritional profile of fruits consumed by spider monkeys and that of fruits available in the local plant pool indicated that nutrients were consumed according to their local availability. A natural experiment concerning pulp variation in four fruits often consumed by several frugivores in the study site, including *A. belzebuth*, showed that unusual droughts do not appear to affect the amount of pulp produced. Finally, a relatively large sampling effort is needed to reach mammal survey completeness in species-poor sites such as in the study site than required in other Amazonian sites, possibly due to the relatively large number of rare species in this assemblage. To survive periods of fruit shortage, *A. belzebuth* adopted foraging strategies of both energy maximization and time minimization. This highly frugivorous primate invests their foraging effort in areas with a high fruit supply of abundant species, and they consume high energy fruits in an opportunistic way.

Ítalo Martins da Costa Mourthé, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia,Núcleo de Pesquisas de Roraima, Rua Coronel Pinto, 315, Centro, 69.301-150, Boa Vista, RR, Brazil. E-mail: <imourthe@gmail.com>

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DEMOGRAPHY AND LIFE HISTORY OF OWL MONKEYS (*AOTUS AZARAI AZARAI*) IN THE HUMID ARGENTINEAN CHACO

On September 14, 2012, Cecilia Paola Juarez defended her doctoral dissertation at the University of Tucumán, Argentina. Her research draws on work conducted at the Owl Monkey Project of the Argentinean National Council of Research (CONICET) and also at the Centro de Ecología Aplicada del Litoral (CECOAL), Argentina. Her