

a las 13:30 horas en un corredor de bosque que conecta el fragmento de bosque La Floresta y un segundo fragmento sin nombre (1° 0'47.41"N, 76°26'11.80"O). Las parejas de *P. milleri* se avistaron posadas sobre árboles de aproximadamente 20m de altura, distanciados 30m entre sí. El reporte corresponde a una comunicación del señor Nixon Palacios, dueño del predio y habitante de la localidad de Mirafior por más de 40 años. En sus palabras describe los monos como "una especie rara, nunca vista en la zona, de pelaje denso, negruzco y con canas".

Estos registros en conjunto confirman la distribución de *P. milleri* para el área de la Bota Cauca, Departamento del Cauca, sugerida por García *et al.* (2017). Se llama la atención sobre la necesidad de realizar expediciones e investigaciones en los límites de su distribución, pues la carencia de información, sumada a la creciente deforestación, exigen la formulación pronta de estrategias para la conservación de la especie.

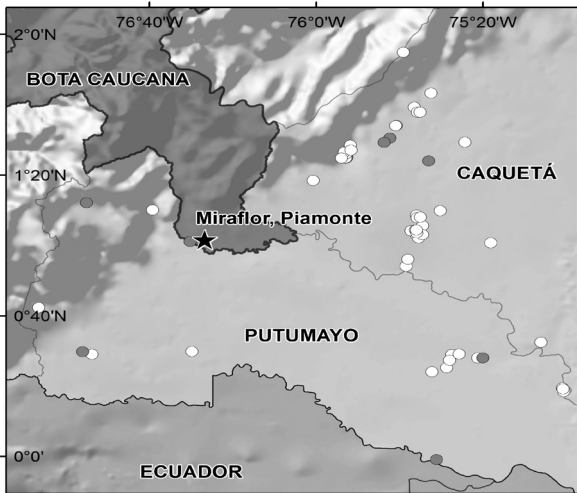


Figura 1. Primer registro de *Pithecia milleri* (estrella negra), para la Baja Bota Cauca (área en gris), y registros de la especie soportados por datos museológicos (puntos grises) y observaciones en campo (puntos en blanco). Modificado de García *et al.*, 2017.

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EVIDENCE OF OPOSSUM (*DIDELPHIS* SP.) PREDATION BY WHITE-FRONTED CAPUCHINS (*CEBUS YURACUS*) IN THE COPALLÍN PRIVATE CONSERVATION AREA, AMAZONAS, PERÚ

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Introduction

Capuchin monkeys (Genera *Cebus* and *Sapajus*) are omnivorous and known to opportunistically prey on small vertebrates including frogs, lizards, adult birds, eggs, nestlings, bats, squirrels, coatis and mice (Izawa, 1978; Fedigan 1990; Milano and Monteiro-Filho, 2009). However, there are a few reports of Capuchins feeding on larger mammalian preys. The white-faced capuchins (*Cebus capucinus*) have been observed feeding on coati pups (Newcomer and De Farcy, 1985; Fedigan, 1990; Perry and Rose, 1994), Ka'apor capuchins (*Cebus kaapori*) have been observed feeding on a young titi monkey (Sampaio and Ferrari, 2005),

and black striped capuchins (*Sapajus libidinosus*) have been observed preying on snakes (Falótico et al., 2018). Milano and Monteiro-Filho (2009) reported Azaras's capuchins (*Sapajus cay*) chasing a mammal the size of an opossum, though conclusive identification was impossible before the monkey and prey animal were lost from sight. The black-horned capuchin (*Sapajus nigritus*) was observed attempting to consume a brown-eared woolly opossum (*Caluromys lanatus*) that had been run over; this occurred in Mata Santa Tereza, Brazil, a semi urban area where capuchins are accustomed to receiving food on the ground from local people which may alter their behavior (Palmeira and Pianca, 2012). Here we present an observation of a white-fronted capuchin (*Cebus yuracus*) preying on an opossum in the Copallín Private Conservation Area in Amazonas, northern Peru.

Methods

We placed four camera stations of three camera traps (Bushnell Aggressor No Glow Trail Cameras) each on the Las Higueras trail in the Copallín Private Conservation Area (S 05°37'16", W 78°16'46"), bordering the Santuario Nacional Cordillera de Colán (Fig. 1). Each camera was set facing animal trails at a height of ~ 40 cm above the ground. Cameras were configured to take one photo followed by 30 seconds of video. We set the cameras on the 13th and 14th of March, 2018 and they were taken down on the 14th and 15th of May, 2018. Once collected, the photos and videos from each trap were transferred to a hard drive for analyses and storage (Sanderson and Harris, 2013). The camera which recorded the predation event was set at an altitude of 2,413 m above sea level and recorded for 1,466 hours (62 camera days).



Figure 1. Location of our field site in the Andes of Northern Perú, department of Amazonas, districts of Copallína and Cajaruro. The black star indicates the location of the camera trap which captured the image of the capuchin and the opossum.

Results and discussion

On 2nd of April 2018 at 16:32, the camera of interest captured one photo of a capuchin (*Cebus yuracus*) on the ground and then 30 seconds of video of the capuchin clutching a dead *Didelphis* sp. to its underbelly and disappearing onto an animal trail (Fig. 2). This is the first and only time we have seen monkeys on our terrestrial camera traps despite sampling for almost a year.

Though vertebrate predation is well documented in Old World primates (Hausfater, 1976; Busse, 1977; Morris and Goodall, 1977; McGrew et al., 1978; Anderson, et al., 1983; McGrew 1983; Takahata et al., 1984; Boesch and Boesch, 1989; Wrangham and Riss, 1990; Alp, 1993; Basabose, and Yamagiwa, 1997; Wrangham, 1999; Surbeck, and Hohmann, 2008; Fowler and Hohmann, 2010), it has been much less studied in the New World primates (Izawa, K. 1978; Newcomer and De Farcy 1985; Perry and Rose, 1994; Sampaio and Ferrari 2005; Milano and Monteiro-Filho, 2009; Sanderson and Harris 2013; Falótico et al., 2018). Capuchins are well known to hunt but this is the first record we are aware of that documents mammal predation in *Cebus yuracus*, and the first confirmed report of a capuchin preying on an opossum. Additionally, there are very few records of capuchins preying on opossums, in the literature. The one observation we were able to find was unconfirmed but probable (Milano and Monteiro-Filho, 2009) and one attempt (Palmeira and Pianca, 2012). While there are few in-depth studies of Neotropical opossums (*Didelphis*), the Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), the northern and central American species, has been extensively studied and found to be surprisingly resistant to rabies and ticks, however they are great sources for a number of other diseases and parasites, and therefore may be risky to consume (Tardieu et al., 2017).

We do not know how the opossum died. It could have been killed by the capuchin in a tree and fallen to the ground, or have already been on the ground, and dead, nearly dead or killed there. The capuchin did leave the relative safety of the canopy to the ground to retrieve its body, or kill the opossum, indicating that it is a high enough quality food to be worth the risk of coming down from the trees to the forest floor.

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Figure 2. Video stills from the video of the capuchin clutching a dead *Didelphis* sp. to its underbelly. The opossum's feet, and hairless tail as well as part of its body can be seen. The arrows point to the opossum.

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AMPLIACIÓN DEL ÁREA DE DISTRIBUCIÓN DEL MONO MAICERO CACHÓN (*SAPAJUS APELLA*): NUEVO REGISTRO EN EL PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL LAS HERMOSAS-GVC, TOLIMA, COLOMBIA

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Introducción

Producto de los cambios sociopolíticos que se han dado en Colombia en los últimos años, se ha podido ingresar a zonas que incluyen porciones del sistema de áreas protegidas, donde antes no era posible, y avanzar con la gestión

de generar información primaria, e implementar sus planes de monitoreo y portafolios de investigación. Esto ha permitido explorar científicamente áreas que estuvieron vetadas por décadas y conocer más detalladamente aspectos de la ecología de algunas especies, e incluso descubrir algunas nuevas para la ciencia (Vieira-U y Karremans, 2018; Vieira-U y Moreno, 2018), conocimiento clave para revisar las prioridades de conservación y orientar el manejo ambiental de los territorios (Nichols y Williams, 2006; Pullin y Knight, 2005).

En el marco de la implementación del plan de monitoreo del oso andino (*Tremarctos ornatus*) y la danta de páramo (*Tapirus pinchaque*), y obedeciendo al diseño de muestreo definido para ellos, el equipo del PNN Las Hermosas–Gloria Valencia de Castaño ingresó a esta área protegida por el sector del departamento del Tolima, municipio de Chaparral, para hacer recorridos en donde históricamente el acceso había estado restringido.

Observación

El 15 de mayo de 2018 se registraron cuatro individuos de Mono maicero cachón (*Sapajus apella*, Asociación Primatológica Colombiana, 2016) (Sinónimos: *Cebus apella* en Deffer, 2010; *Sapajus macrocephalus* en De la Torre et al., 2018), en el límite del área protegida, en el municipio de Chaparral, departamento de Tolima (3.75975N, -75.68392W) a 2,370 metros de elevación (Fig. 1).

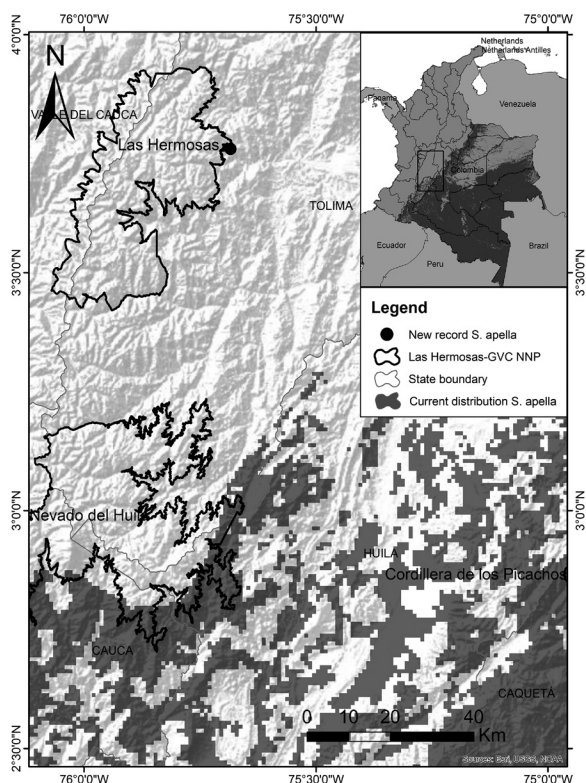


Figura 1. Área de estudio y sitio de registro de *Sapajus apella* en el PNN Las Hermosas–Gloria Valencia de Castaño