

New Occurrence Records of Maués Marmoset, *Mico mauesi* (Primates, Callitrichidae)

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NEW OCCURRENCE RECORDS OF MAUÉS MARMOSET, *MICO MAUESI* (PRIMATES, CALLITRICHIDAE)

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Introduction

The Maués marmoset, *Mico mauesi* (Mittermeier *et al.*, 1992), was described in the last decade of the 20th century and originally placed in the genus *Callithrix*. The species was described from a specimen at the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (holotype: MPEG -22177) and observations of captive and wild animals. At the time of its description the species was only known to occur at the type locality, on the left bank of the Rio Maués-Açu (03°23'S, 57°46'W), just across from the city of Maués in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. Based on distribution patterns of other species of Amazonian marmoset, Mittermeier *et al.* (1992) predicted that the new species would occur throughout the entire medium to lower Maués-Uariá-Abacaxis interfluvium and that its range would be limited by these three rivers.

During primate surveys conducted in and around the Canumã-Uariá-Abacaxis interfluvium, Silva Jr. and Noronha (1995, 2000) registered the presence of *M. mauesi* at two localities on the right bank of the lower Rio Abacaxis: Abacaxis (03°55'S, 58°45'W) and Santa Maria (03°54'S, 58°46'W). Three specimens were collected at Santa Maria and deposited in the zoological collection of the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG – 23962, 23963, 23964). These findings (Silva Jr. and Noronha, 1995, 2000) and data from the literature (Hershkovitz, 1977; Vivo, 1988, 1991), confirm the northern and western limits of the species' range as proposed by Mittermeier *et al.* (1992). According to the range map produced by these authors, the distribution of *M. mauesi* should be limited to the east by the Rio Maués-Açu and extend as far south as 05° S. The objective of this study is to update knowledge of the geographic distribution of *M. mauesi* through the collection and analysis of new field data.

Methods

Data on the occurrence and habitat of the maués marmoset were collected during a field trip to the lower Rios Madeira and Tapajós interfluvium (Noronha, 2004). The area surveyed during the study spanned the headwaters of the Rios Maués, Abacaxis and Sucundurí. Data were collected using two methods: direct sightings and interviews with local informants. *Mico mauesi* was identified based on the diagnostic characters described by Mittermeier *et al.* (1992) and comparisons with material from the zoological collections of the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi and the National Institute of Amazonian Research (MPEG-23962, 23963, 23964; INPA-4082, 4109, 4105, 4106).

Results and discussion

During the study, eight new occurrence records were obtained for *M. mauesi*, seven via direct sightings and one in an interview. Marmosets with the traits described by Mittermeier *et al.* (1992) were seen at sites 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

and 10 (Fig. 1.). All records were obtained in *terra firme* primary forest, secondary growth and *igapó*, suggesting that the habitat requirements of this species are similar to other members of the genus (Digby *et al.*, 2005; Mittermeier *et al.*, 1992; Silva Jr. and Noronha, 1995, 2000). These new records demonstrate that the geographic distribution delineated by Mittermeier *et al.* (1992) underestimated the true range of the species. Although northern and western limits were predicted correctly, authors were over cautious with respect to the eastern and southern limits. Data from this study extend the range east to the Rio Maués-Açu; south almost as far as the Igarapé do Surubim (06°53'S, 59°03'W) along the corridor formed by the Rios Tapajós and Sucundurí; west to the Rio Sucundurí, reaching the mid and upper Sucundurí-Abacaxis interfluvium (the northernmost record was the *Cantagalo* site: 06°33'S, 59°05'W). Interviews with local residents suggest that the species may extend as far south as the region of Igarapé do Urucú (07°09'S, 58°56'W), on the right bank of the Rio Sucundurí.

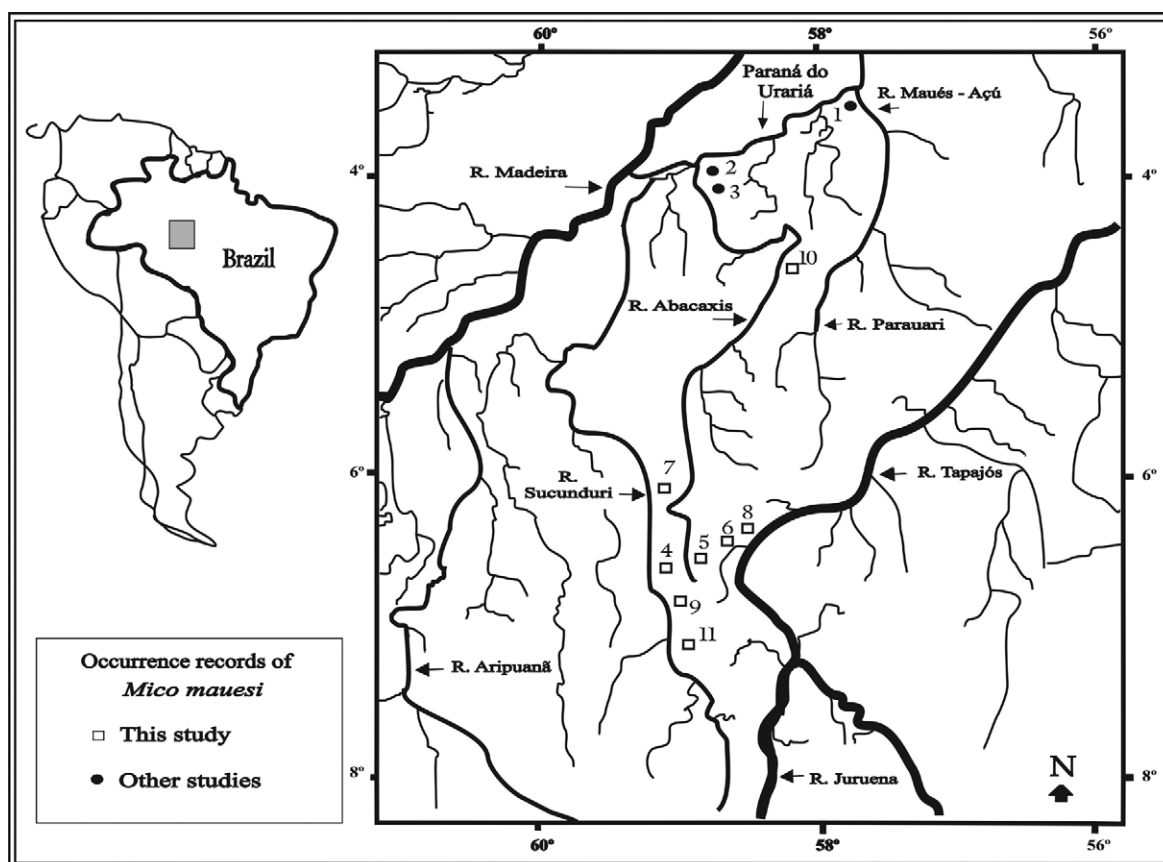


Figure 1. Geographic range of *Mico mauesi*, based on Mittermeier *et al.* (1992), Silva Jr. and Noronha (1995, 2000) and this study: (1) left bank of the Rio Maués-Açu (03°23'S, 57°46'W), across from Maués (type locality), municipality of Maués; (2) Abacaxis (03°55'S, 58°45'W), right bank of the Rio Abacaxis, municipality of Nova Olinda do Norte; (3) Santa Maria (03°54'S, 58°46'W), right bank of the Rio Abacaxis, municipality of Nova Olinda do Norte; (4) right bank of the Rio Sucundurí (06°48'S, 59°04'W), municipality of Apuí; (5) right bank of the Rio Abacaxis (06°41'S, 58°50'W) municipality of Maués; (6) left bank of the Rio Tapajós (06°34'S, 58°35'W), municipality of Maués; (7) Cantagalo, right bank of the Rio Sucundurí (06°33'S, 59°05'W), municipality of Borba; (8) left bank of the Rio Tapajós (06°34'S, 58°24'W), municipality of Maués; (9) mouth of the Igarapé do Surubim, right bank of the Rio Sucundurí (06°53'S, 59°03'W), municipality of Apuí; (10) Floresta Nacional do Pau Rosa, right bank of the Rio Abacaxis (04°40'S, 58°15'W), municipality of Maués; (11) mouth of the Igarapé do Urucú (07°09'S, 58°56'W), left bank of the Rio Sucundurí, municipality of Apuí.

According to Hershkovitz (1977), *Mico humeralifer* is expected to occur in the Sucundurí-Tapajós-Juruena interfluvium. Rylands (1994) suggested that this species' range could extend as far south as 8° S. This study however, does not support these expectations. It is possible that *Mico mauesi*'s range extends between the Rios Sucundurí and Juruena, reaching as far south as the transition between dense tropical forest, open tropical forest and savanna (BRASIL, 1975) at around 7°40'S, or even as far as the Serra do Sucundurí at 8°10'S. These predictions coincide with the southern limit for *M. humeralifer* proposed by Rylands (1994). According to Rylands (1981), south of this latitude the species *M. melanurus* should occur between the Rios Aripuanã and Juruena. This hypothesis is partially supported by the occurrence of *M. melanurus* in the Serra do Sucundurí (08°34'S, 59°08'W) and on the right bank of the Rio Bararati (08°21'S, 58°37'W). *Mico melanurus* was the only member of the genus occurring at these localities (M. A. Noronha, unpubl. data). Our results show that the geographic distribution of *M. mauesi* is large relative to that of other species of the genus in the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium. We did not find any area of contact between *M. mauesi* and any other species of *Mico*, suggesting that the species is parapatric with respect to its congeneric neighbors *M. humeralifer*, *M. melanurus*, *M. acariensis* and *M. saterei*.

This study quadrupled the number of recorded localities for *M. mauesi*, and revealed a range over twice that proposed by Mittermeier *et al.* (1992). The improved knowledge of this taxon's geographic distribution also provides information about its occurrence within protected areas. The maués marmoset is probably present in the Floresta Nacional do Pau Rosa (994,800 ha), Parque Nacional do Juruena (2,002,565 ha) and the Floresta Nacional de Maués (438,440 ha), and if we assume that the southern limit of its range is close to the Serra do Sucundurí, it also occurs in the Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável do Bararati (113,606 ha), Parque Estadual do Sucundurí (808,312 ha) and the Floresta Nacional do Apuí (185,946 ha).

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NEW OCCURRENCE RECORDS FOR *MICO MELANURUS* (PRIMATES, CALLITRICHIDAE)

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The black-tailed marmoset (*Mico melanurus*) was first described by É. Geoffroy in Humboldt, 1812. He provided a brief description of the species but only noted Brazil as the type locality. Allen (1916, *in Vivo*, 1991) later determined the type locality to be Cuiabá, in the state of Mato Grosso. *Mico melanurus* was considered part of the group *Callithrix argentata sensu* Hershkovitz (1977) and Vivo (1988, 1991), and associated with the bare-