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SHORT ARTICLES

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

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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 Deffer, 1991; Deffer, 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 Maraá (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

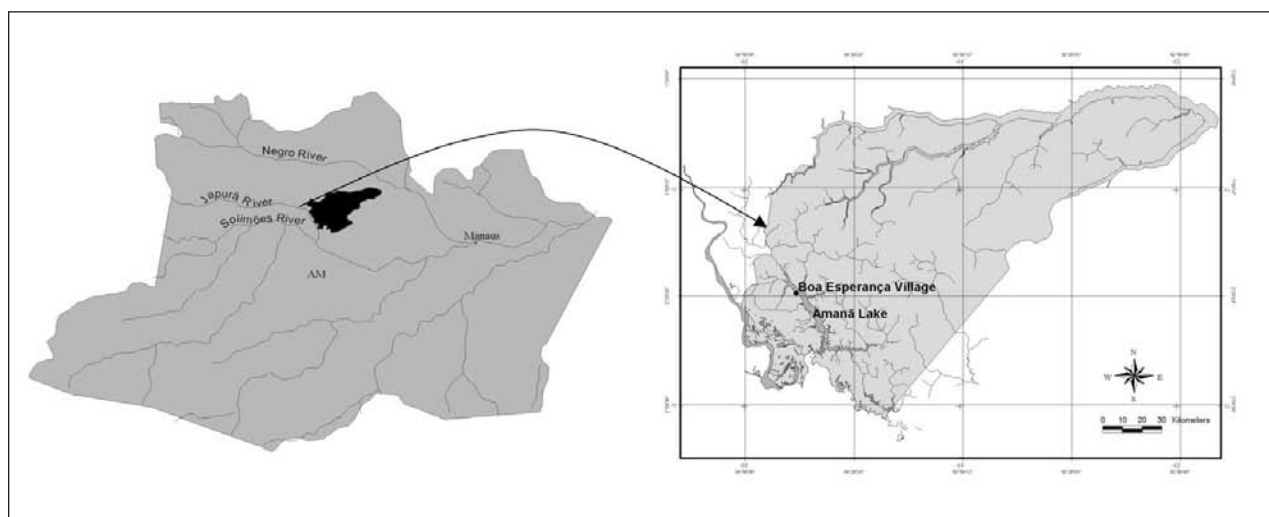


Figure 1. The Amaná State Sustainable Development Reserve in the state of Amazonas (AM), central Amazon.



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.

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