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A RECORD OF THE VARIEGATED SPIDER MONKEY (*ATELES HYBRIDUS BRUNNEUS*) IN SELVA DE FLORENCIA NATIONAL PARK, COLOMBIA

Néstor Roncancio Duque

Ateles hybridus brunneus is a subspecies endemic to Colombia. Its distribution has been estimated at 49,000 km², assuming its distribution extends up to 2,000 meters above sea level (Defler, 2010). However, a new model predicts an even smaller potential distribution and habitat available, between 5,000 and 13,000 km² (Roncancio *et al.*, in press). Several characteristics of the variegated spider monkey make it extremely vulnerable to the loss, reduction and fragmentation of its habitat: these include its low population density, which ranges from 0.24 to 43 ind/km² (Roncancio *et al.*, 2010a, b) and features such as its large body mass (7–9 kg), frugivorous diet (up to 85% of the diet is composed of ripe fruit), long birth intervals (one offspring every 3–4 years), wide-ranging activity patterns (1.5–3.5 km traveled per day) and large home range (60–350 ha) (Chapman and Onderdonk, 1998; Stevenson *et al.*, 2002; Defler *et al.*, 2003; Link and Di Fiore, 2006; Takahashi, 2008; Urbani *et al.*, 2008; Palacios *et al.*, 2009; Defler, 2010).

A. hybridus is categorized as Critically Endangered (CR) (Urbani *et al.*, 2008) and is considered one of the 25 most threatened primates in the world (Mittermeier *et al.*, 2009). In particular, *A. h. brunneus* is most at risk of extinction because in addition to other threats common to all subspecies, the area of distribution for this subspecies is smaller and no national protected area contains a confirmed population of the taxon. Only the recently declared National Natural Park, Selva de Florencia, on the southern limit of the historical distribution of this subspecies (Defler, 2010), may house a population, but has never been an official record of its presence there. The nearest confirmed population is 61 km away from this area (Roncancio *et al.*, 2010a).

In order to plan effective strategies for wildlife conservation, it is necessary to assess conservation status by measuring indicators that, compared over time, will enable the evaluation of any implemented interventions. Two of these indicators are species distribution and available habitat. Following a random sampling design, several points in the historical distribution of *A. h. brunneus* were visited in order to gather occurrence records to model its current distribution. Additionally, some places that could be important conservation areas for the taxon were visited (Roncancio *et al.*, in prep).

Selva de Florencia National Natural Park is the only protected area in the historical distribution of this taxon. Ten years ago, the presence of this primate was reported near the area of the park (Castaño, 2001), but the individual

recorded was in captivity and its “owner” said that the primate was captured in the park’s area. Nevertheless, there was no official record of the species in the park. In order to confirm a natural population of the variegated spider monkey in Selva de Florencia National Natural Park, the staff of the park interviewed local inhabitants in the area. In November 2011 an individual living on the western zone of the park provided information about the species’ presence in the protected area.

On December 8, this zone was visited by a staff from the park and individuals living in the area, and two individuals of *A. h. brunneus* were recorded. They were seen moving and foraging at 1,780 meters a.s.l. (5°29'43"N, -75°06'56"W). The Selva de Florencia National Natural Park is now confirmed as the only national park that protects this taxon and its southernmost population. Another important aspect lies in the fact that this park has an altitudinal distribution from 850 to 2,200 meters a.s.l. and only a limited area (10% of the park) is below 1,000 m. The fact that this remnant population is at the limit of the distribution makes this population more vulnerable. Additionally, *Ateles hybridus* prefers habitat from 0 to 800 meters a.s.l. (Defler, 2010), and thus suitable habitat available inside the protected area is also relatively small. The lowland section of the park is also highly affected by extractive and productive human activities and some of the lands are still under private ownership. In consequence, this park might only offer marginal habitat to this spider monkey, but, due to the loss of its preferred habitat, is a very important refuge for a population. It is necessary to acquire land adjacent to the park and restore the habitat to generate better quality habitat for this taxon.

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- REGISTROS DE JUVENIS PERDIDOS DE *ALOUATTA FUSCA* (GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, 1812) (PRIMATES: ATELIDAE) NO PARQUE NACIONAL DA SERRA DOS ÓRGÃOS**
- Bruna Maia
Pedro Henrique dos Santos Dias
- Dentre os primatas neotropicais, o gênero *Alouatta* Lacépède, 1799 é o que apresenta a mais ampla distribuição geográfica, ocorrendo desde o Estado de Vera Cruz, no México, até o Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, no Brasil e Corrientes, na Argentina (Hill, 1962; Gregorin, 2006). *Alouatta fusca* (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812) é uma espécie endêmica do Brasil e restrita à Mata Atlântica (Gregorin, 2006). Em comparação com outros mamíferos, filhotes de primatas necessitam de um longo período de cuidado parental e aprendizagem com suas mães (Vochteloo *et al.*, 1993). Em espécies monogâmicas, muitas vezes as fêmeas recebem alguma espécie de colaboração por parte dos machos, seja ela direta ou indireta (Tardif, 1984; Wright, 1984, 1986; Van Schaik e Dumber, 1990; Runcie, 2000; Sommer, 2000).
- No gênero *Alouatta* a necessidade da mãe é muito grande, e mesmo quando já são capazes de se deslocarem sozinhos (Miranda *et al.*, 2005), juvenis podem passar até 86% do tempo com as mães (Podgaiski e Jardim, 2009), e em muitas das ocasiões podem passar longos períodos de tempo sob os cuidados de outros indivíduos do grupo, inclusive machos adultos (Bolin, 1981). Alomatria foi registrada para *A. caraya* (Calegaro-Marques and Bicca-Marques, 1993; Bravo e Sallenave, 2003), *A. clamitans* (Miranda *et al.*, 2005), *A. palliata* (Clarke *et al.*, 1998) e *A. seniculus* (Mack, 1979), de tal modo que é muito raro o avistamento de indivíduos de pequeno porte perdidos do grupo. Os relatos apresentados aqui são referentes a trabalhos de campo realizados em outubro de 2010 no Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos (PARNASO), município de Teresópolis, estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. O PARNASO é uma Unidade de Conservação que abriga uma área de 20.024 hectares de Mata Atlântica.
- Em duas ocasiões foram observados indivíduos perdidos de seus grupos. Na primeira delas (15 de outubro de 2010), dois juvenis I de sexo indeterminado (*sensu* Mendes, 1989) foram observados atravessando de uma árvore para outra (22°27'22.6"S, 42°59'49.7"W) às 15:20. Os mesmos permaneceram um curto período de tempo na mesma árvore. Durante esse período não foi observada a presença de nenhum indivíduo adulto nas proximidades. Na segunda ocasião (27 de outubro de 2010) um juvenil II, novamente sem sexo determinado, foi observado sozinho em uma árvore (22°27'16.0"S, 43°59'59.1"W) por volta das 16:40. O mesmo estava bastante agitado, balançando galhos e rasgando bromélias (Bromeliaceae). Após cerca de 15 minutos exibindo esse comportamento, o indivíduo subiu para