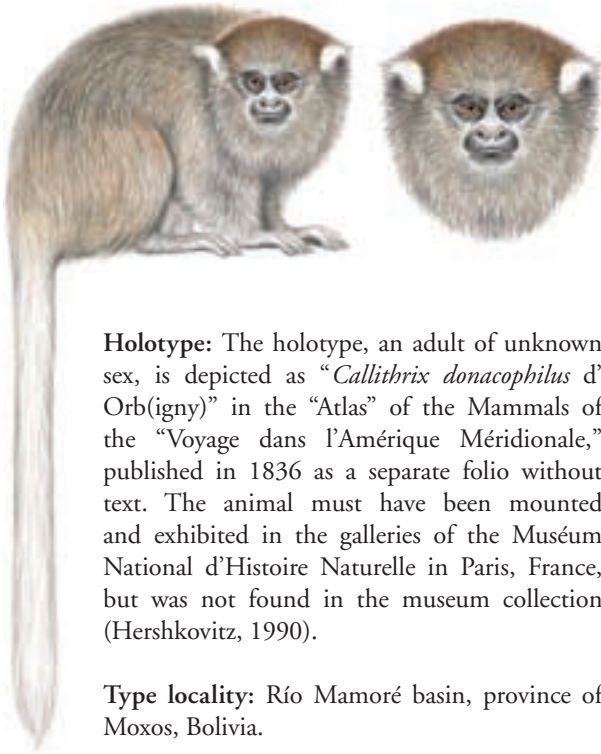


SPECIES ACCOUNTS

I. *C. DONACOPHILUS* GROUP*Callicebus donacophilus* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

Holotype: The holotype, an adult of unknown sex, is depicted as "*Callithrix donacophilus* d'Orbigny" in the "Atlas" of the Mammals of the "Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale," published in 1836 as a separate folio without text. The animal must have been mounted and exhibited in the galleries of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, France, but was not found in the museum collection (Herskovitz, 1990).

Type locality: Río Mamoré basin, province of Moxos, Bolivia.

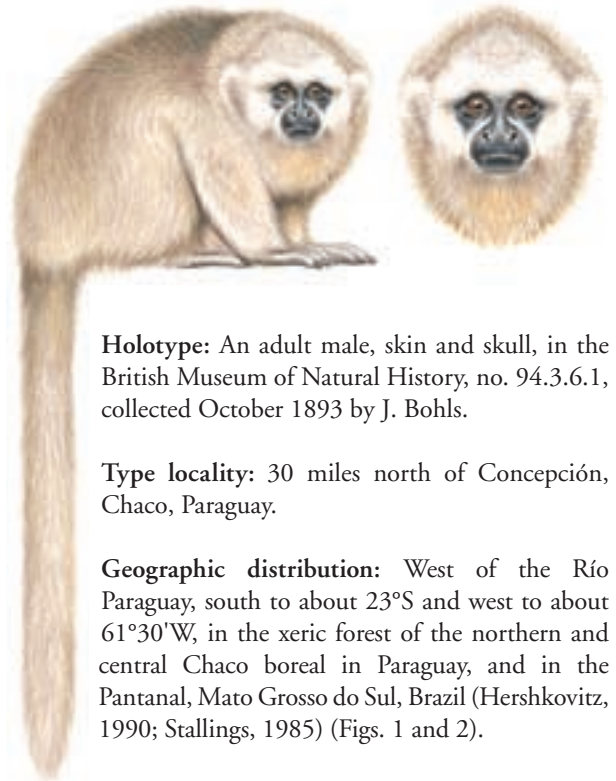
Geographic distribution: Upper Ríos Mamoré-Grande and San Miguel basins, Beni and Santa Cruz provinces, west central Bolivia (Figs. 1 and 2).



Figure 4. The white-eared titi, *Callicebus donacophilus* (d'Orbigny, 1836). An adult female in the Kilverstone Wildlife Park, Thetford, UK, in 1981. Photograph by R. A. Mittermeier.

Diagnostic characters: Lacking distinct sideburns; upper and outer parts of head and body, and outer and inner sides of limbs buff or grayish agouti to dominantly orange agouti, not contrasting; forehead like crown; blackish superciliary fringe absent; most of chest and belly uniformly orange; upper surface of cheiridia buffy or buffy agouti, paler than forearms; tail buffy mixed with blackish, contrastingly paler at base; ears very hairy, with whitish tufts.

Distinguished from *Callicebus pallescens* by more saturated coloration, whitish ear tufts, and less shaggy pelage; from *Callicebus brunneus* by well-developed malar stripe, pale agouti forehead, forearms, legs, cheiridia, paler under-parts and lacking distinct sideburns; from *Callicebus modestus* by well-developed malar stripe, overall buffy to orange agouti instead of light brownish to reddish agouti coloration and lack of distinct sideburns; from *Callicebus olallae* by well-developed malar stripe, overall buffy to orange agouti instead of reddish brown agouti coloration, lack of distinct sideburns, and lack of a blackish facial fringe (Fig. 4).

Callicebus pallescens Thomas, 1907

Holotype: An adult male, skin and skull, in the British Museum of Natural History, no. 94.3.6.1, collected October 1893 by J. Bohls.

Type locality: 30 miles north of Concepción, Chaco, Paraguay.

Geographic distribution: West of the Río Paraguay, south to about 23°S and west to about 61°30'W, in the xeric forest of the northern and central Chaco boreal in Paraguay, and in the Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (Herskovitz, 1990; Stallings, 1985) (Figs. 1 and 2).

Diagnostic characters: Trunk shaggy, pelage extremely long, upper and outer sides of head and body, and outer sides of limbs pale buff agouti; facial hairs nearly concealing skin, malar stripe well-developed, blackish superciliary fringe (almost) absent; tail pale buff agouti not contrasting with rest of body.

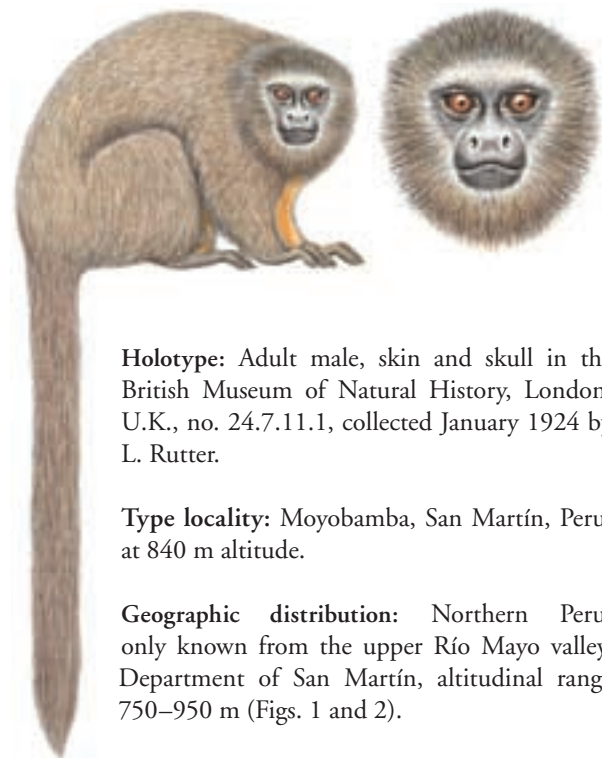
Distinguished from *Callicebus donacophilus* and other titis by extreme pallor and shagginess of pale buff agouti coat; tail, cheiridia, forehead, and outer side of limbs uniformly

pale buff agouti, not contrastingly colored except for the conspicuous whitish ear tufts (Fig. 5).



Figure 5. *Callicebus pallescens* (Thomas, 1907). Photograph by B.A. Luscombe.

***Callicebus oenanthe* Thomas, 1924**



Holotype: Adult male, skin and skull in the British Museum of Natural History, London, U.K., no. 24.7.11.1, collected January 1924 by L. Rutter.

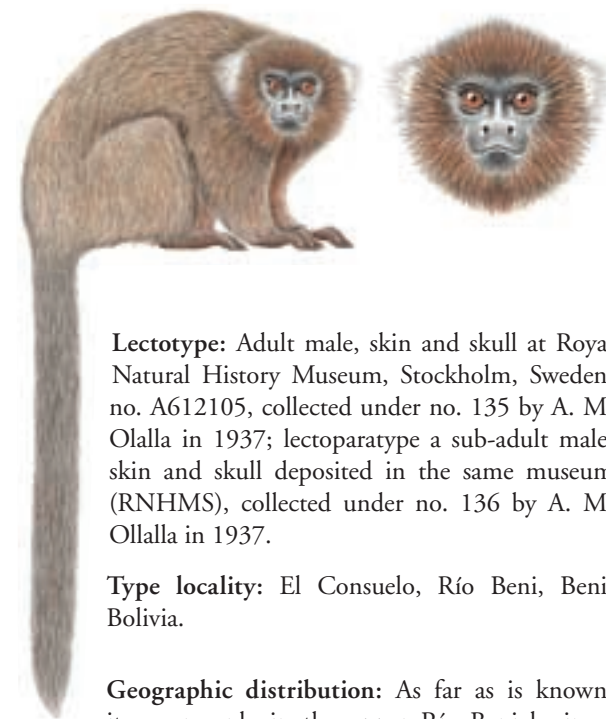
Type locality: Moyobamba, San Martín, Peru, at 840 m altitude.

Geographic distribution: Northern Peru, only known from the upper Río Mayo valley, Department of San Martín, altitudinal range 750–950 m (Figs. 1 and 2).

Diagnostic characters: Frontal blaze buffy or whitish, continuous with long cresting whitish hairs bordering the face; malar stripe present, whitish; sideburns, crown, outer surface of limbs, cheiridia and tail uniformly and dominantly to entirely dark brown agouti; inner surface of limbs, chest, and belly orange; pelage thick, that of the face longer than usual but not concealing the skin.

Distinguished from *Callicebus discolor* by whitish or buffy facial fringe or ruff of crested hairs, presence of a malar stripe, and outer surface of limbs, cheiridia and tail dark brown agouti.

***Callicebus modestus* Lönnberg, 1939**



Lectotype: Adult male, skin and skull at Royal Natural History Museum, Stockholm, Sweden, no. A612105, collected under no. 135 by A. M. Ollalla in 1937; lectoparatype a sub-adult male, skin and skull deposited in the same museum (RNHMS), collected under no. 136 by A. M. Ollalla in 1937.

Type locality: El Consuelo, Río Beni, Beni, Bolivia.

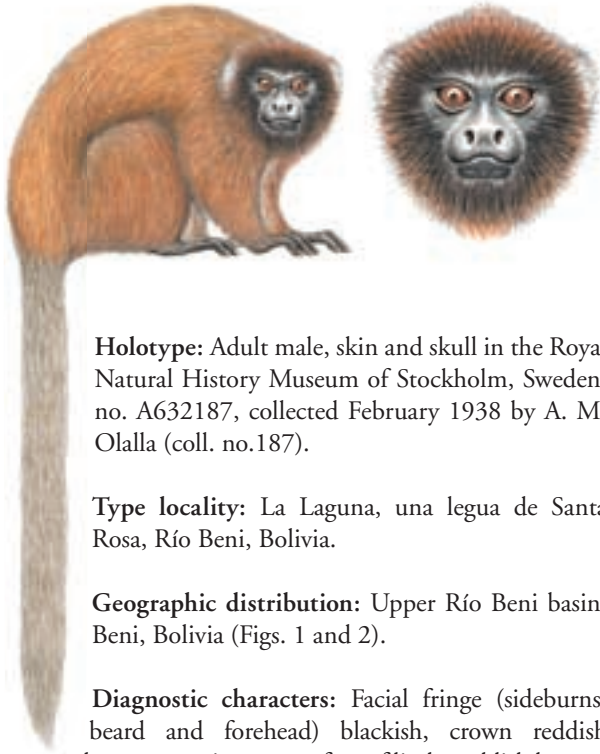
Geographic distribution: As far as is known, it occurs only in the upper Río Beni basin, a tributary of the upper Río Madeira, Beni, Bolivia. The species is parapatric with *Callicebus dubius* along the north bank of the Río Madre de Dios, with *Callicebus donacophilus* along the east bank of the Río Beni, and with *Callicebus olallae* along the west bank of the upper Río Beni (Figs. 1 and 2).

Diagnostic characters: Upper and outer parts of body light brownish or reddish agouti except for white to whitish ear tufts, reddish brown agouti forehead and crown, and thin blackish superciliary fringe; outer surface of limbs reddish brown agouti; hands and feet blackish or blackish mixed with reddish; sideburns same color as forehead and crown; tail blackish agouti, darker than dorsum.

Distinguished from *Callicebus brunneus* by paler coloration, whitish ear tufts, and dominantly blackish tail; from *Callicebus olallae* by overall light brownish or reddish agouti instead of orange coloration, and face not framed with blackish fur; from *Callicebus donacophilus* by upper and

outer parts of body light brownish or reddish agouti instead of buffy to orange agouti, and dominantly blackish agouti tail and cheiridia instead of buffy mixed with blackish.

***Callicebus olallae* Lönnberg, 1939**

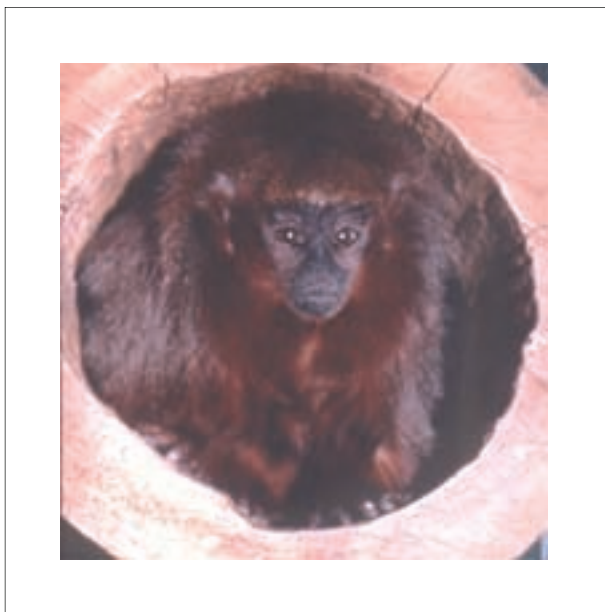


Holotype: Adult male, skin and skull in the Royal Natural History Museum of Stockholm, Sweden, no. A632187, collected February 1938 by A. M. Olalla (coll. no.187).

Type locality: La Laguna, una legua de Santa Rosa, Río Beni, Bolivia.

Geographic distribution: Upper Río Beni basin, Beni, Bolivia (Figs. 1 and 2).

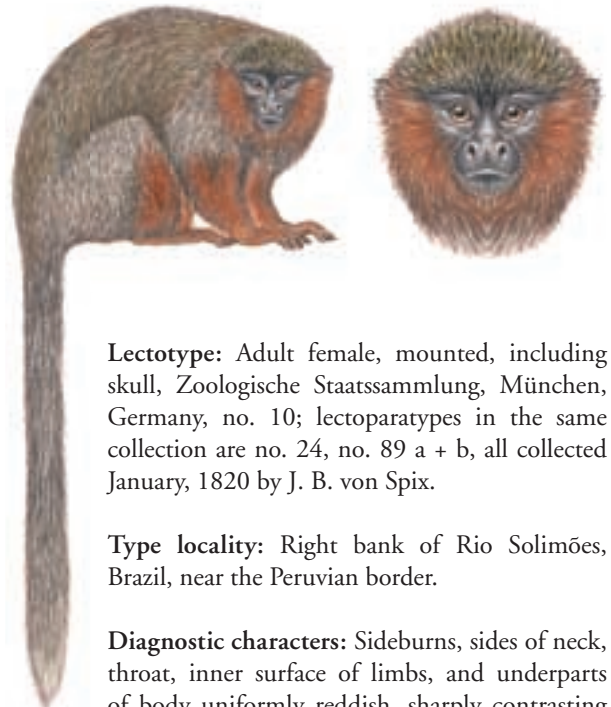
Diagnostic characters: Facial fringe (sideburns, beard and forehead) blackish, crown reddish brown agouti; outer surface of limbs reddish brown; cheiridia dominantly blackish; blackish suborbital vibrissae conspicuous; back and limbs uniformly orange (hairs with extremely broad orange median band); tail entirely dark agouti sharply contrasting with orange back; whitish ear tufts weakly developed.



Distinguished from *Callicebus donacophilus* by blackish facial fringe, lack of malar stripe, weakly developed whitish ear tufts, dominantly brownish or blackish cheiridia and lack of a sharp contrast between coloration of under-parts and sides of body; from *Callicebus modestus* by blackish facial fringe, individual hairs of back showing a broad orange median band, and lack of well-developed whitish ear tufts (Fig. 6).

II. *C. CUPREUS* GROUP

***Callicebus cupreus* (Spix, 1823)**



Lectotype: Adult female, mounted, including skull, Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany, no. 10; lectoparatypes in the same collection are no. 24, no. 89 a + b, all collected January, 1820 by J. B. von Spix.

Type locality: Right bank of Rio Solimões, Brazil, near the Peruvian border.

Diagnostic characters: Sideburns, sides of neck, throat, inner surface of limbs, and underparts of body uniformly reddish, sharply contrasting with buff-brown agouti of dorsum and outer sides of trunk, basal part of tail, and crown; forehead as crown, reddish-brown agouti, often fringed with blackish superciliary vibrissae and marginal hair bases.

Distinguished from other members of the *cupreus* Group, except for *C. caligatus* and *C. stephennashi*, by absence of distinct pale transverse frontal blaze, and from all members of the *cupreus* Group by an overall dark tail with pencil only white; from *Callicebus caligatus* by lacking a broad black frontal transverse blaze; from *Callicebus stephennashi* by lacking a black frontal transverse blaze that contrasts sharply against a silvery crown, and having an overall dark tail instead of a three-quarters to entirely buffy to white tail; from *Callicebus brunneus* by its red sideburns, forearms, lower legs, cheiridia and under-parts of the body (Fig. 7).

Figure 6. Olalla Brothers' titi monkey, *Callicebus olallae* Lönnberg, 1939.