

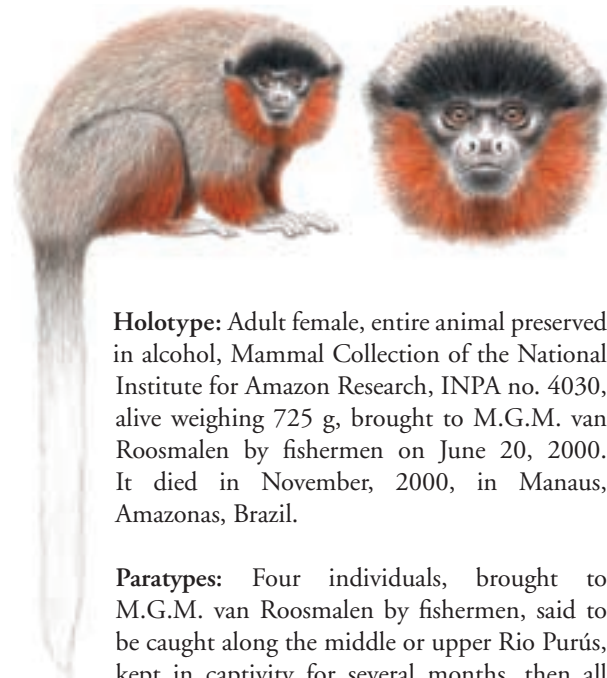
southeastern part of its range, and with *Callicebus cupreus* along the Rio Purús in the west (Figs. 1 and 2).

**Diagnostic characters:** Buffy or whitish frontal tuft, blaze, or transverse stripe, bordered below by blackish superciliary vibrissae forming narrow black line connecting the blackish ears, the crown brownish agouti; hairs of crown, nape, back, and rump with 4–5 narrow pheomelanin bands, each alternating with a eumelanin band; outer sides of thighs and upper arms brownish agouti like back; sideburns, sides of head, and beard deep reddish, outer surface of forearms and lower legs reddish; hairs of throat, chest, belly, and inner side of limbs not banded reddish to reddish brown; cheiridia blackish agouti, the fingers and toes contrasted pale or white; proximal one-third of tail red-brown agouti, as dorsum, rest of tail blackish, with a contrasted white pencil.

Distinguished from *C. caligatus* by its white or buffy frontal tuft or blaze, and lack of the black forehead and anterior

part of crown; from *C. cupreus*, with which it is parapatric along the Rio Purús in the west by its white frontal tuft or blaze, and its white digits; from *C. brunneus* by its white or buffy frontal tuft or blaze and the contrasted white or buffy tail pencil; from *C. stephennashi* by its white or buffy frontal tuft or blaze and white digits only instead of entirely white cheiridia (as far as the wrists and ankles) (Fig. 13).

*Callicebus stephennashi* new species



**Holotype:** Adult female, entire animal preserved in alcohol, Mammal Collection of the National Institute for Amazon Research, INPA no. 4030, alive weighing 725 g, brought to M.G.M. van Roosmalen by fishermen on June 20, 2000. It died in November, 2000, in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

**Paratypes:** Four individuals, brought to M.G.M. van Roosmalen by fishermen, said to be caught along the middle or upper Rio Purús, kept in captivity for several months, then all died from dengue fever in November 2000.

Adult male weighing 780 g, INPA no. 4031, three females weighing 740, 480, and 725 g, private collection numbers MGMR 51, 52 and 53, respectively, Manaus-Amazonas, Brazil (Table 2).

**Type locality:** Unknown. Holotype said to be caught somewhere along the middle to upper Rio Purús together with the paratypes.

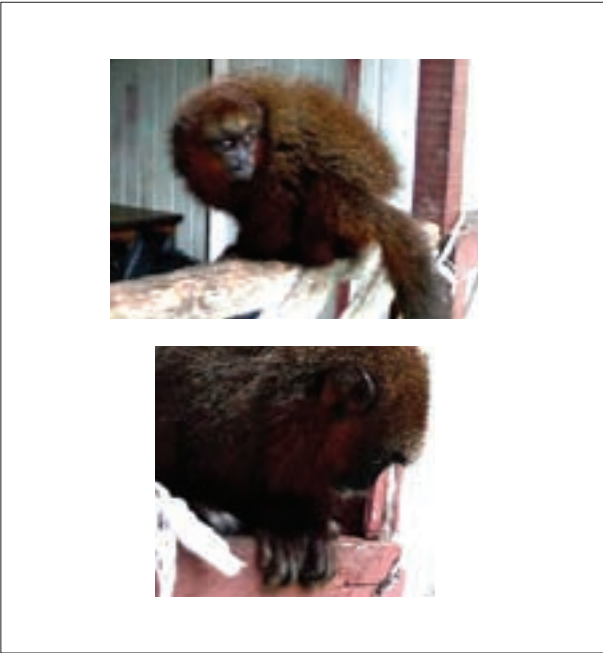


Figure 13. *Callicebus dubius* Hershkovitz, 1988, pet monkey from the Rio Seruini, right bank of the Rio Purús, photographed in Pauini, July 2001. Photographs by T. van Roosmalen.

Table 2. Measurements of specimens of *Callicebus* spp. collected by M.G.M. van Roosmalen.

<i>Callicebus</i>	Head & body (mm)	Tail	Hind foot	Ear	Weight (g)	Reference
<i>caligatus</i>	290	510	90	31	1000	MGMR 58
<i>stephennashi</i>	270	420	85	35	780	INPA 4031
<i>stephennashi</i>	280	420	90	30	725	INPA 4030
<i>stephennashi</i>	?	?	?	?	740	MGMR 51
<i>stephennashi</i>	?	?	?	?	480	MGMR 52
<i>stephennashi</i>	?	?	?	?	725	MGMR 53
<i>bernhardi</i>	360	550	100	35	1200	INPA 4033
<i>bernhardi</i>	370	?	90	30	700	INPA 4029
<i>cinerascens</i>	415	?	95	30	740	INPA 4085



Figure 14. Stephen Nash's titi monkey, *Callicebus stephennashi* new species. The adult female holotype, INPA 4030, and adult females MGMR 51 and MGMR 53. Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

**Geographic distribution:** Since the new species seems to be phenotypically most closely related to both *C. caligatus* and *C. dubius*, we assume *Callicebus stephennashi* should occur along the right bank of the Rio Purús in between the distributions of *C. caligatus* and *C. dubius*. As a possible distribution, we suggest the interfluvium delineated by the Rios Purús/Ipixuna/Madeira/Mucuí (Figs. 1 and 2).

**Diagnostic characters:** Forehead, superciliary vibrissae, and anterior portion of crown black, sharply contrasting with posterior portion of crown, nape, dorsum and rump which are silvery or buffy mixed with brownish agouti or brownish-black; ears blackish; lower arms and legs bright red, sometimes dark red as in *C. caligatus* and *C. baptista*, like sideburns, under parts, and inner sides of limbs, contrasting with silvery or buffy mixed with brownish agouti upper and outer parts; upper surface of cheiridia silvery buffy to white, the proximal third of foot red like lower legs, the hands entirely silvery

or white; proximal portion of tail silvery mixed with brownish agouti to blackish brown, then black mixed with white or buffy, and distal half to two-third entirely white or buffy.

Distinguished from *C. caligatus* by black superciliary vibrissae, forehead and anterior portion of crown sharply contrasting with silvery agouti remainder of crown, nape and upper parts of body, by bright red instead of dark red-brown lower arms and legs, by white or buffy instead of blackish cheiridia, and almost entirely white or buffy tail; from *C. dubius* by black forehead and anterior portion of crown, lacking a white blaze, by white or buffy cheiridia instead of white digits only, and almost entirely white or buffy tail; from *C. cupreus* by black frontal blaze contrasting sharply against a silvery crown and nape, almost entirely white or buffy tail instead of an overall dark tail with white pencil, and by white or buffy instead of brown agouti cheiridia; from *C. brunneus* by its bright red sideburns, lower arms and legs, and under parts, white or



**Figure 15.** Stephen Nash's titi monkey, *Callicebus stephennashi* new species. Some details of the adult female holotype, INPA 4030. a. left hand, b. legs, feet and basal part of tail, c. feet aside of tail, d. middle part of tail against background of sides of body, e. detail of pelage on side of body, f. detail of pelage of underparts and lower legs. Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

buffy cheiridia, and silvery agouti to silvery brown upper parts and sides of body (Figs. 14, 15, and 16).

**Measurements:** See Table 2.

**External characters of holotype:** Black of forehead and superciliary vibrissae continuing over anterior portion of crown as in *C. caligatus*, but sharply contrasting with posterior portion of crown, nape, back and rump which are buffy to silvery mixed with brownish agouti, the lax hairs cresting against shorter black hairs in front and longer raised nuchal hairs behind; ears blackish; hairs of dorsum and sides of body silvery mixed with brownish agouti, the individual hairs 4 cm long, six-banded as follows: proximal 1.5 cm brownish agouti to black-brown, then 3 white or silvery bands each alternating with a brown or blackish band, the tip of each hair silvery; lower arms and legs uniformly bright red like sideburns, sides of head, beard, under parts, and inner sides of limbs, contrasting with upper arms and thighs which are buffy to silvery mixed with brownish agouti; upper surface of cheiridia silvery white to buffy, the proximal (ankle) part of foot (3 cm) red like lower legs, the remaining 6 cm silvery white to buffy, upper surface of entire hands including wrists silvery or white; basal (proximal) one-sixth (ca. 8 cm) of tail same color as lower back and rump, next one-sixth (ca. 8 cm) black mixed with white or buffy (black hairs with 1 cm long white tip), remainder two-third entirely white or buffy; hairs of sideburns, throat, chest, belly, and inner side of limbs not banded red; blackish face naked except for fine buffy hairs surrounding lips and between nostrils.

**Origin of the name:** This titi monkey is named in honor of our close friend and colleague, artist Stephen D. Nash, Technical Illustrator for Conservation International's President's office and its Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS). He is based at the State University of

New York at Stony Brook. For the past 20 years, Stephen has made major contributions to primate conservation and the science of primatology through his wonderful scientific illustrations and his educational materials, which have been widely distributed around the world.

**Vernacular name:** Titi monkeys are referred to as *zog-zogs* or *zogue-zogues* by the local people in Amazonia. For an English name, we suggest Stephen Nash's titi monkey.

### III. *C. MOLOCH* GROUP

#### *Callicebus moloch* (Hoffmannsegg, 1807)



**Syntypes:** Several individuals collected by Mr. Sievers and in 1808 donated by Count von Hoffmannsegg to the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany, and an adult individual, mounted with skull in skin, no. 687(522), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

**Type locality:** Near the town of Belém, Pará, Brazil (Hoffmannsegg, 1807).

**Geographic distribution:** Brazilian Amazonia south of the Rio Amazonas in the States of Pará and Mato Grosso. In Pará, from the west bank of Rio Tocantins/Araguaia west as far as the east bank of Rio Tapajós, south as far as Ilha do Bananal, north of the confluence of Rio das Mortes with the Rio Araguaia; in Mato Grosso, as far west as the Rio Juruena, including the headwaters of the Rio Xingú (M. G. M. van Roosmalen collected a specimen shot by a Waurá Indian hunter along Rio Von den Steinen) (Fig. 18). In the northwestern part of its range, the species



**Figure 16.** Stephen Nash's titi monkey, *Callicebus stephennashi* new species. The adult female holotype, INPA 4030, and adult females MGMR 51 and MGMR 53. Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.



**Figure 17.** Captive adult red-bellied titi, *Callicebus moloch* (Hoffmannsegg, 1807). Photograph by R. A. Mittermeier.