

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.

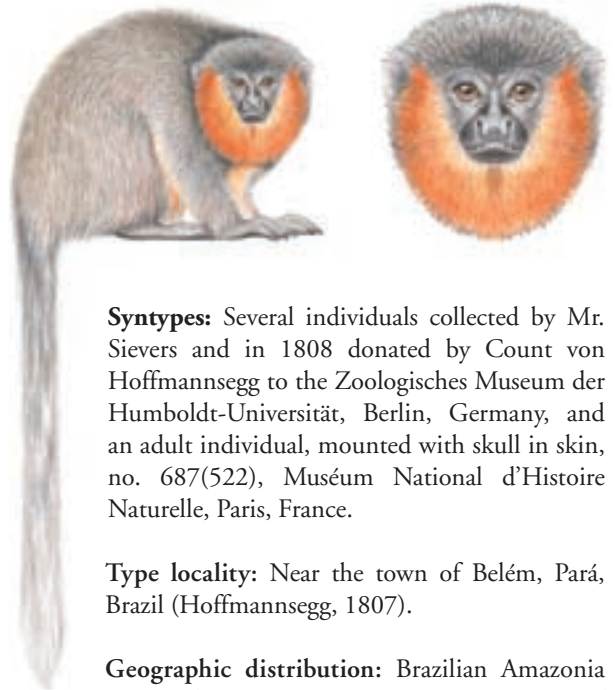
Origin of the name: This titi monkey is named in honor of our close friend and colleague, artist Stephen D. Nash, Technical Illustrator for Conservation International's President's office and its Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS). He is based at the State University of

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.

is parapatric with *C. hoffmannsi* along the lower Rio Tapajós, and in the southwestern corner of its range it is parapatric with *C. cinerascens* along the upper Rio Juruena (Figs. 1 and 2).

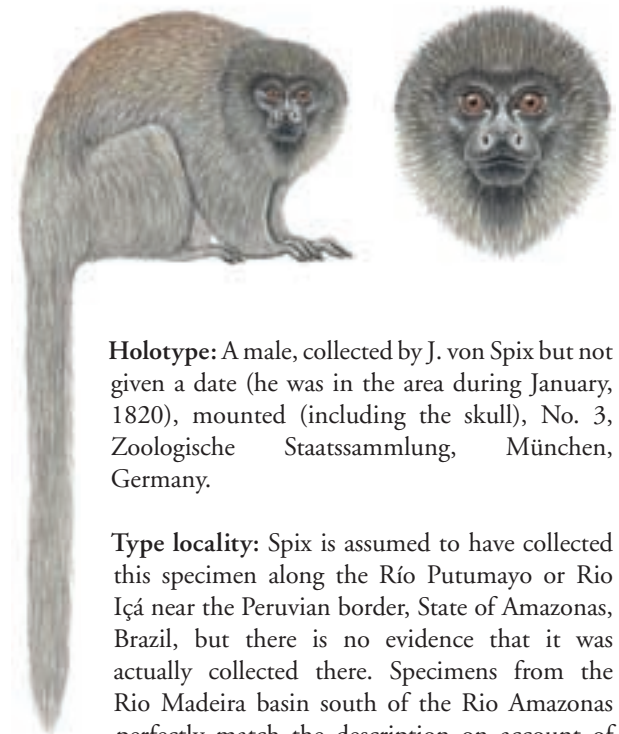
Diagnostic characters: Upper and outer surface of head, trunk, and limbs buffy or grayish to pale brown agouti; forehead not sharply defined from grayish crown or distinctly paler, lacking whitish ear tufts; sideburns, under parts of body, and inner side of limbs sharply contrasting light orange to buff-orangish; cheiridia not sharply contrasting buffy; hairs of tail blackish agouti terminally, orange or buffy basally, distal half of tail including pencil buffy.



Figure 18. Specimen of the red-bellied titi monkey, *Callicebus moloch* (Hoffmannsegg, 1807) from the left bank of Rio Von den Steinen, upper Rio Xingú Indigenous Park, Mato Grosso, Brazil, representing the most southerly limit to its range. The skin was being used by a Waurá Indian hunter to make a headband. In the private collection of M. G. M. van Roosmalen (MGMR 56). Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

Distinguished from *C. cinerascens* by uniformly light orange instead of grayish sideburns and inner sides of limbs, chest, and belly; from *C. brunneus* by grayish agouti instead of dark-brown to black forehead and crown; from *C. hoffmannsi* by rather contrasting buffy instead of undefined blackish agouti upper surface of hands and feet, and distal half of tail buffy instead of entirely blackish agouti to black; from *C. bernhardi* by lack of silvery to whitish ear tufts, light orange to buff-orangish instead of dark orange sideburns, under parts of body, and inner side of limbs, upper and outer surface of head, trunk, and limbs buffy or grayish to pale brown agouti instead of blackish agouti mixed with brown on the back, the distal half of the tail buffy instead of an entirely blackish agouti to black tail with sharply contrasted white pencil, and buffy upper surface of hands and feet slightly paler than outer side of arms and legs much less strikingly contrasted than in *C. bernhardi* with its white upper surface of hands and feet (Fig. 17 and 18).

Callicebus cinerascens (Spix, 1823)



Holotype: A male, collected by J. von Spix but not given a date (he was in the area during January, 1820), mounted (including the skull), No. 3, Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany.

Type locality: Spix is assumed to have collected this specimen along the Río Putumayo or Río Içá near the Peruvian border, State of Amazonas, Brazil, but there is no evidence that it was actually collected there. Specimens from the Rio Madeira basin south of the Rio Amazonas perfectly match the description on account of the holotype. Therefore, the type locality given by Spix must be wrong.

Geographic distribution: Hershkovitz (1990) includes three localities in his gazetteer: Prainha, right bank of Rio Aripuanã, Amazonas, Brazil (162^a); São João, right bank of Rio Roosevelt (Hershkovitz gives here Rio Aripuanã, but his map indicates the Rio Roosevelt, a left bank tributary of Rio Aripuanã), Mato Grosso (205); and Otho, right bank of upper Rio Roosevelt (Hershkovitz gives here Rio Ji-Paraná, but his map indicates Rio Roosevelt, Rondônia). This species has been observed in the wild by M.G.M.

van Roosmalen at the following localities along the right bank of Rio Aripuanã: Cipotuba, situated on the east bank of Lago Cipotuba (05°48'23"S, 60°12'76"W), Prainha, Igarapé da Prainha (05°45'S, 60°12'W), São João, Igarapé Terra Preta (05°28'S, 60°22'W), and along the right bank of the Rio Madeira in the vicinity of the town of Novo Aripuanã (05°07'08"S, 60°22'45"W), left bank of lower Rio Arara (40 km E of Novo Aripuanã, 05°12'S, 60°04'W), and in the vicinity of the town of Borba (04°22'S, 59°35'W). Rylands (1982) observed *C. cinerascens* on the east bank of the Rio Aripuanã at the Núcleo Pioneiro de Humboldt, Aripuanã, (then of INPA) (10°10'S, 59°27'W). M. G. M. van Roosmalen kept a live specimen from the left bank of the Rio Canumã, which was deposited in the Mammal

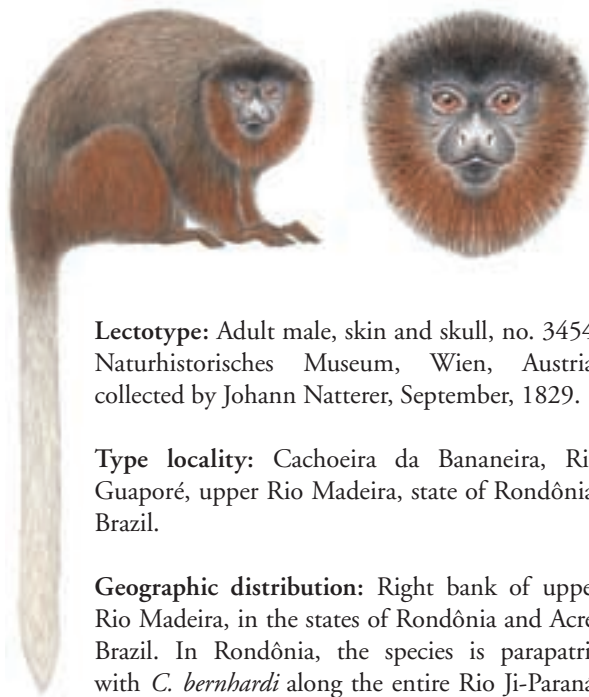
Collection of the National Institute for Amazon Research (INPA) in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, under INPA 4085 (Table 2).

The species is parapatric with *C. hoffmannsi* along the east bank of the Rio Canumã in the interfluvium delineated by the lower Rio Madeira and Rio Canumã, with *C. baptista* along the north bank of the Paraná do Urariá, at the northern tip of its range, with *C. bernhardi* (a new species to be described below) along the west bank of the lower Rio Aripuanã in the interfluvium delineated by the Rios Aripuanã and Roosevelt (its left bank tributary) and Rio Sucundurí, most likely including the interfluvium between the Rios Acari and Sucundurí, with *C. hoffmannsi* or a new, still to be described species of titi along the east bank of the Rio Sucundurí (east as far as the Rio Juruena) (Figs. 1 and 2).

Diagnostic characters: Forehead, crown, sides of body, chest, belly, limbs, and tail grayish to blackish agouti, all contrasting with tawny or reddish brown agouti mid-dorsum; upper surface of cheiridia blackish mixed with gray (hair tips grayish); tail predominantly blackish, mixed with gray, proximal one third mixed with tawny agouti like the outer surface of legs; arms blackish, the hairs grayish-tipped as in crown; hairs of dorsum and sides of body with 4 bands, a 2 cm wide blackish tawny proximal one, a 1 cm wide tawny band, a 1 cm wide black band, and a 0.3 cm wide, tawny agouti distal tip.

Distinguished from all other titi species by grayish agouti forehead, crown, sides of body, chest, belly, and limbs; sideburns and throat usually grayish to grayish agouti. (Fig. 19).

Callicebus brunneus (Wagner, 1842)



Lectotype: Adult male, skin and skull, no. 3454, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria, collected by Johann Natterer, September, 1829.

Type locality: Cachoeira da Bananeira, Rio Guaporé, upper Rio Madeira, state of Rondônia, Brazil.

Geographic distribution: Right bank of upper Rio Madeira, in the states of Rondônia and Acre, Brazil. In Rondônia, the species is parapatric with *C. bernhardi* along the entire Rio Ji-Paraná;

Figure 19. The ash black titi, *Callicebus cinerascens* (Spix, 1823). Details of the dorsal (a–g) and ventral (h–j) pelage of an adult male from the left bank of the Rio Canumã, a right bank affluent of the Rio Madeira, not far south of the town of Nova Olinda do Norte (INPA 4085). Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

in the north of its distribution, it is parapatric with *C. dubius* along the west bank of the Rio Madeira; in the west of its distribution, it is parapatric with *C. cupreus* along the upper Rio Purús; in the south of its distribution, it is parapatric with *C. modestus* in the interfluvium of the Ríos Beni and Madre de Dios, and with *C. donacophilus* in the upper Río Mamoré and San Miguel basins, Bolivia (Figs. 1 and 2).

Diagnostic characters: Darkest species of the *moloch* group, the forehead, forearms, legs, cheiridia, and base of the tail blackish to dark reddish-brown, but rest of tail contrasted pale or dominantly buffy mixed with blackish; sideburns blackish to dark reddish-brown; upper parts and sides of body brownish or red-brown agouti, underparts brownish or reddish, not sharply defined from sides of body.

Distinguished from *C. bernhardi* by generally blackish or dark brown forehead, lack of white ear tufts, blackish or reddish-brown instead of contrasted bright orange sideburns and under parts, and brownish or blackish not whitish cheiridia; from *C. cinerascens* by its generally blackish or dark brown instead of grayish appearance, blackish or reddish-brown instead of grayish sideburns, and tail dominantly buffy intermixed with black (Figs. 20 and 21).

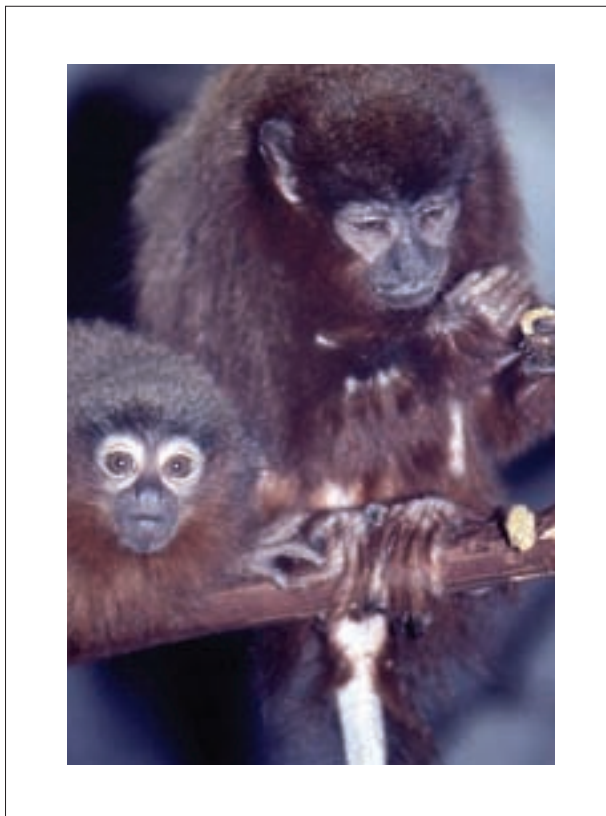


Figure 20. The brown titi monkey, *Callicebus brunneus* (Wagner, 1842). Juvenile (left) and adult photographed in the National Zoo, Washington, DC, August 1988, by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

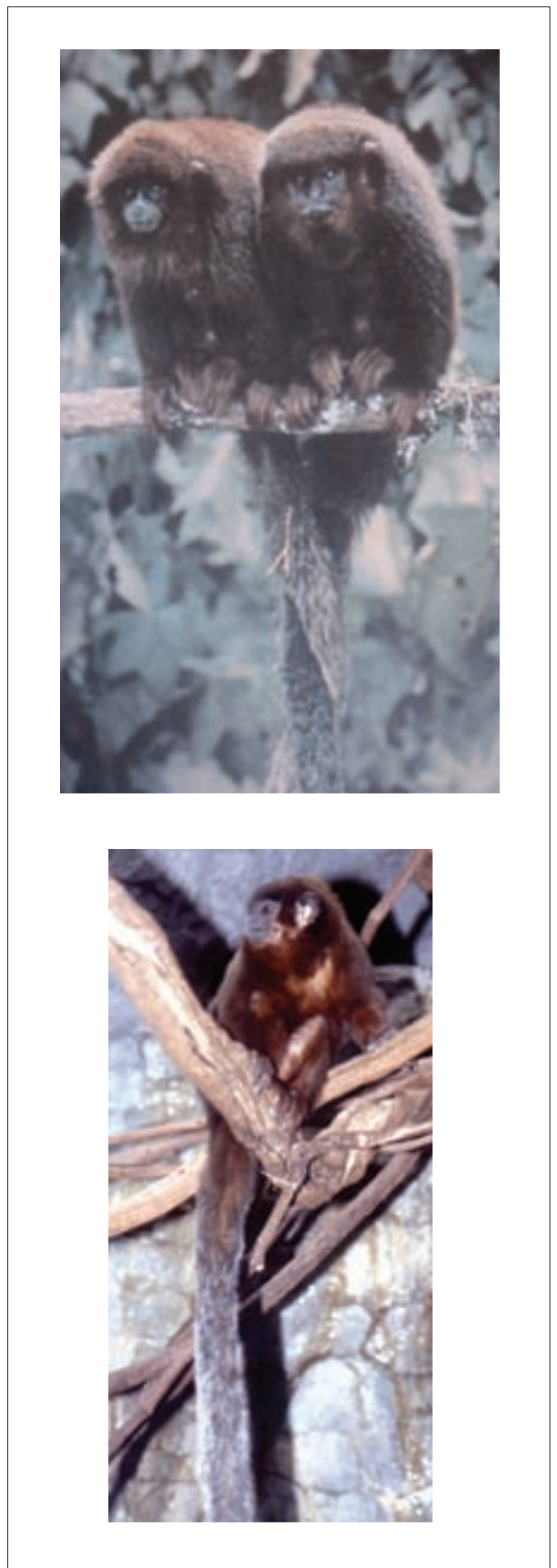
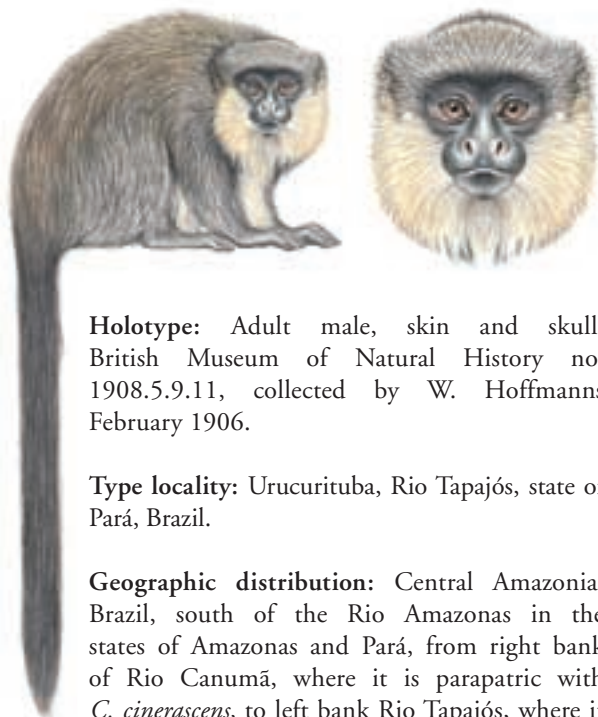


Figure 21. The brown titi monkey, *Callicebus brunneus* (Wagner, 1842). Top. Adult pair with the tails entwined typical for titis. Bottom. Adult photographed in the National Zoo, Washington, DC, August 1988, by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

***Callicebus hoffmannsi* Thomas, 1908**

Holotype: Adult male, skin and skull, British Museum of Natural History no. 1908.5.9.11, collected by W. Hoffmanns February 1906.

Type locality: Urucurituba, Rio Tapajós, state of Pará, Brazil.

Geographic distribution: Central Amazonia, Brazil, south of the Rio Amazonas in the states of Amazonas and Pará, from right bank of Rio Canumã, where it is parapatric with *C. cinerascens*, to left bank Rio Tapajós, where it is parapatric with *C. moloch*, south to the north (right) bank of Rio Sucundurí, where it is parapatric with an as yet undescribed species of titi, and north along the south bank of the Paran do Urari and Paran do Ramos, east along the left bank of the Rio Andir and the right bank of the Rio Uira-Curup south of the town of Parintins where it is parapatric with *C. baptista* (in the lower Rios Andir/Uir-Curup interfluve and north of the Paran do Urari and Paran do Ramos) (Figs. 1 and 2).

Diagnostic characters: Basically a two-colored (grayish and yellowish-white) titi. Upper and outer surface of head, trunk, and limbs grayish agouti, sometimes light gray to almost white; forehead grayish as crown, with or without a black or blackish coronal band not as far as the grayish ears; lacking white ear tufts; sideburns, under parts of body, inner side of limbs sharply contrasted yellowish to white; mid-dorsum olivaceous-grayish; tail blackish agouti to black; no whitish cheiridia nor tail-tip.

Distinguished from *C. moloch* by upper surface of hands and feet blackish agouti and black tail; from *C. baptista* by pale yellowish, not bright reddish or mahogany, sideburns and under parts, and black tail; from *C. cinerascens* by chest, belly, and inner side of limbs uniformly buffy (yellowish-white); from *C. bernhardi* by lacking white ear tufts, white cheiridia and white tip of the tail and having yellowish-white instead of bright orange sideburns, beard, under parts of body, and inner side of limbs (Figs. 22 and 23).

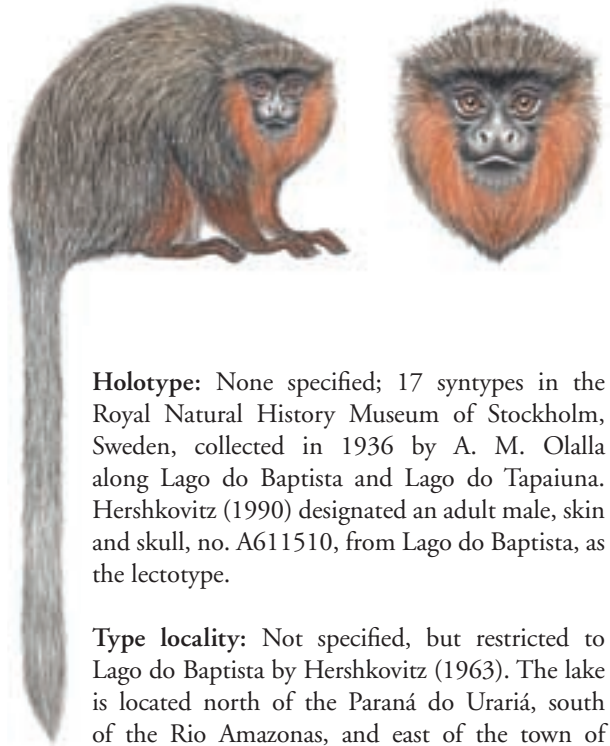


Figure 22. Hoffmann's titi monkey, *Callicebus hoffmannsi* Thomas, 1908. Top. Photographs by R. A. Mittermeier in the Belm Primate Center, Belm, Par.



Figure 23. Hoffmann's titi monkey, *Callicebus hoffmannsi* Thomas, 1908. Photographs by Gary Comer.

Callicebus baptista Lönnberg, 1939



Holotype: None specified; 17 syntypes in the Royal Natural History Museum of Stockholm, Sweden, collected in 1936 by A. M. Olalla along Lago do Baptista and Lago do Tapaiuna. Hershkovitz (1990) designated an adult male, skin and skull, no. A611510, from Lago do Baptista, as the lectotype.

Type locality: Not specified, but restricted to Lago do Baptista by Hershkovitz (1963). The lake is located north of the Paran do Urari, south of the Rio Amazonas, and east of the town of Novo Olinda do Norte on the right bank of the Rio Madeira.

Geographic distribution: Central Amazonian Brazil, south of the Rio Amazonas and east of the Rio Madeira in the state of Amazonas east almost as far as the western limit of the state of Par, and north of the Paran do Canum, Paran do Urari, and Paran do Ramos. It was observed in the wild by the first author on the west (left) bank of the Rio Uira-Curup, and is believed to have crossed over the Paran do Ramos west of the

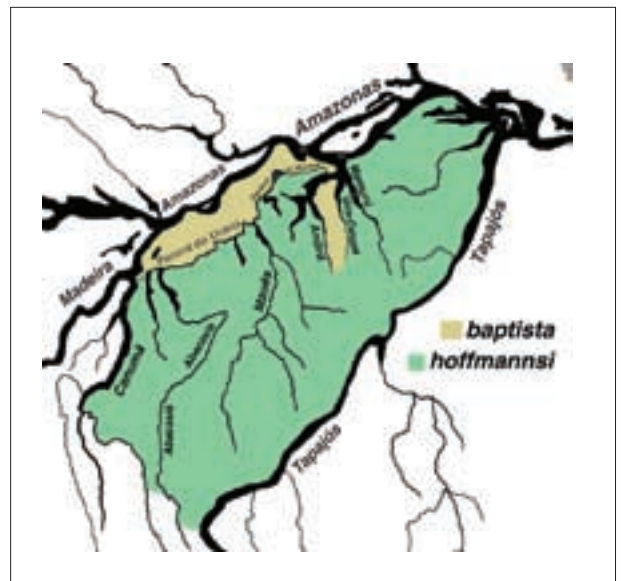


Figure 24. The distributions of *Callicebus baptista* and *Callicebus hoffmannsi* between the lower Rios Madeira and Tapajs in the central Brazilian Amazon. Map by Stephen D. Nash.

town of Parintins, forming an enclave population in the interfluvium delineated by the lower Rio Uíra-Curupá and lower Rio Andirá. M. G. M. van Roosmalen also observed populations of entirely pale yellowish to almost white color morphs of *Callicebus hoffmannsi* along the Rio Mamurú, one river further to the east, and classic yellowish-white and gray *Callicebus hoffmannsi* on both banks of the middle and upper Rio Andirá (Fig. 24). These observations confirm the parapatry of *Callicebus hoffmannsi* and *C. baptista*, and therefore they are elevated to full species here, whereas Hershkovitz (1990) considers them subspecies of *Callicebus hoffmannsi* (Figs. 1, 2, and 24).

Diagnostic characters: Sideburns, under parts, and inner side of limbs bright to dark reddish, or reddish brown (saturate pheomelanin); upper and outer surface of head, trunk, and limbs grayish to blackish agouti; forehead like crown, whitish ear tufts lacking; tail dominantly blackish

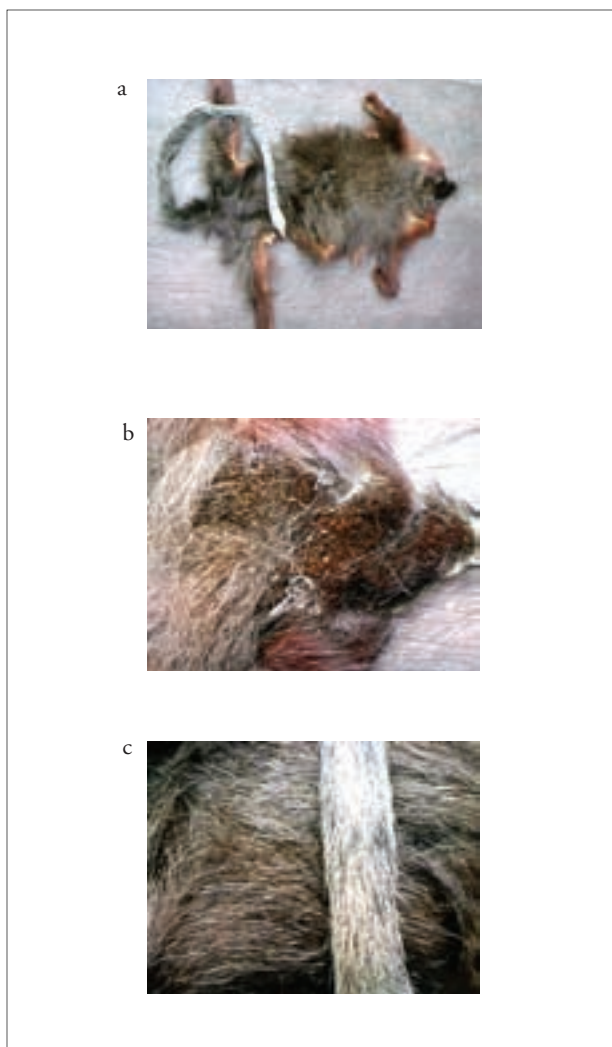
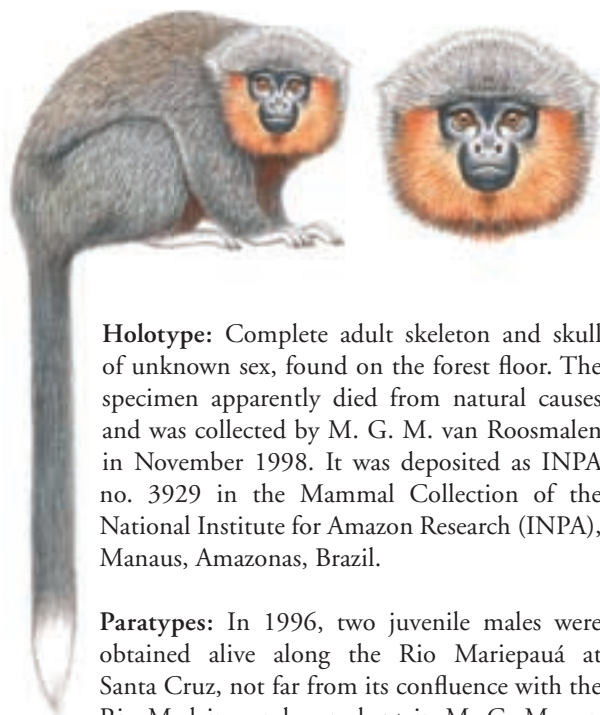


Figure 25. The Baptista Lake titi monkey, *Callicebus baptista* Lönnberg, 1939. A skin obtained from the left bank of the Rio Uíra-Curupá, a right bank affluent of the Rio Amazonas: a. whole skin, b. crown and nape, c. tail on the background of the dorsum. In the private collection of M. G. M. van Roosmalen (MGMR 50). Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

agouti to entirely blackish, often intermixed with buff and gray hairs.

Distinguished from *C. cinerascens* and *C. hoffmannsi* by uniformly reddish or reddish brown sideburns, and underparts and inner surface of limbs; from *C. bernhardi* by lack of white ear tufts, white cheiridia and white tail tip; from *C. moloch* by dark brownish or grayish agouti upper and outer parts of trunk, limbs, crown and forehead, reddish or reddish brown instead of bright orange sideburns, and lacking the buffy upper surface of the cheiridia and buffy pencilled tip of tail (Fig. 25).

Callicebus bernhardi new species



Holotype: Complete adult skeleton and skull of unknown sex, found on the forest floor. The specimen apparently died from natural causes and was collected by M. G. M. van Roosmalen in November 1998. It was deposited as INPA no. 3929 in the Mammal Collection of the National Institute for Amazon Research (INPA), Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Paratypes: In 1996, two juvenile males were obtained alive along the Rio Mariepauá at Santa Cruz, not far from its confluence with the Rio Madeira, and were kept in M. G. M. van Roosmalen's Breeding Center for Endangered Amazonian Monkeys in Manaus, Brazil. They died in April and August 2001 and are deposited as INPA no. 4029 and INPA no. 4033, respectively, in the Mammal Collection of the National Institute for Amazon Research (INPA), Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Type locality: West bank of the lower Rio Aripuanã, at the edge of the settlement of Nova Olinda, 41 km southwest of the town of Novo Aripuanã, Amazonas state, Brazil. This region is located in south-central Amazonia, south of Rio Amazonas and east of Rio Madeira. Coordinates for the type locality are: 05°30'63"S, 60°24'61"W. Altitude 45 m. (Fig. 26).

Geographic distribution: Interfluvium delineated by the Rios Madeira-Jí-Paraná and Rios Aripuanã-Roosevelt, in the states of Amazonas and Rondônia, Brazil. In Rondônia, the species is parapatric in the west with *C. brunneus* along the entire Rio Jí-Paraná, and in the east

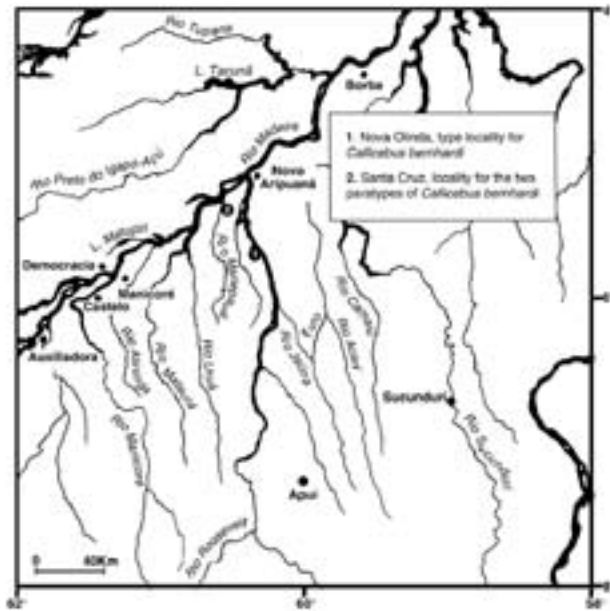


Figure 26. Collecting localities for *Callicebus bernhardi* new species.

with *C. cinerascens* along the Rio Roosevelt; in Amazonas, the species is parapatric with *C. dubius* in the west along the middle Rio Madeira, and with *C. cinerascens* in the east along the Rio Aripuanã (Figs. 1 and 2). Ferrari *et al.* (1996) observed a grey titi monkey at Pimenta Bueno in Rondônia, on the west bank of the Rio Ji-Paraná. They noted that it was not the distinctively brown-colored *C. brunneus* and were unable to identify it. It may have been *C. bernhardi*, which would extend its range a little to the west across the upper the Rio Ji-Paraná, but this requires confirmation.

This species has been observed in the wild by M.G.M. van Roosmalen at the following localities: west bank of lower Rio Aripuanã, Nova Olinda, Amazonas state, 05°30'01"S, 60°24'27.4"W; west bank of lower Rio Aripuanã, Monte Alegre, Reserva Florestal Getal, 05°34'68"S, 60°23'40"W; west bank of lower Rio Aripuanã, Novo Oriente (Capimtuba), 05°43'41"S, 60°17'09"W; east bank of middle Rio Madeira, seringal São Luis, ca. 5 km south of the town of Manicoré, 05°50'28"S, 61°18'19"W, altitude 45 m.

Diagnostic characters: Upper and outer surface of head, trunk, and limbs grayish black, on the back mixed with brownish agouti or red-brown; forehead not defined from crown, grayish black to gray; ears black with conspicuous whitish tufts; sideburns, under parts of body, and inner side of limbs sharply contrasted dark orange; cheiridia sharply contrasted white against grayish black lower limbs; tail black except for a sharply contrasted white pencil.

Distinguished from *C. cinerascens* by uniformly dark orange instead of grayish sideburns and inner sides of



Figure 27. Prince Bernhard's titi monkey, *Callicebus bernhardi* new species. The adult male paratype INPA 4033 from the Rio Mariepauá, affluent of the Rio Madeira, in 1998. Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

limbs, chest, and belly, and tail with white pencil; from *C. brunneus* by grayish instead of dark brown to black forehead and crown, and dark orange sideburns, inner sides of limbs, chest, and belly; from *C. hoffmannsi* and *C. baptista* by strikingly contrasting white ear tufts, cheiridia and tip of the tail (pencil); from *C. moloch* by grayish forehead and crown, white ear tufts, and blackish tail with a distinct white pencil; from *C. dubius* by lack of black vibrissae and white blaze (Figs. 27, 30–34).

External characters of holotype: Forehead, crown, sides of body, and outer sides of limbs grayish; rump, mid-dorsum,

back, and nape grayish mixed with brownish agouti to reddish brown, the hairs 5 cm long, with 5 blackish bands alternating with 4 narrow brownish agouti to red-brown ones, the most proximal (2 cm long) and the distal one (tip) black; face black with some white hairs around mouth and nostrils; ears black with white tufts contrasted with light

grayish forehead and crown; tail ca. 55 cm long, the distal 7 cm forming a white pencil (Table 2).

Cranial measurements: See Table 3 and Figures 28 and 29.

Habitat: Titi monkeys of the *cupreus* and *molocho* Group essentially are secondary and disturbed forest specialists. The various groups of *C. bernhardi* observed in the wild by M. G. M. van Roosmalen were invariably in naturally or anthropogenically disturbed forest, such as *blow-downs* (large patches of secondary forest after massive deforestation caused by dramatic rainstorm events), liana forest on abandoned *terras pretas*, secondary forest surrounding plantations and fields, and so-called *seringais*, an early form of agroforestry, in which areas of high riverbank forests along Amazonian white-water rivers were turned into productive multi-species forests. These forests are rich in a number of commercially valuable and edible fruit-producing native trees, including rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*), wild cocoa (*Theobroma* spp.), 'bacuri' (*Rheedia* spp., *Platonia insignis*), 'ingá' (*Inga* spp.), 'taperebá' (*Spondias mombin*), 'biribá' (*Rollinia squamosa*), 'sourso' (*Annona* spp.), and a number of tree species belonging to the sapotilla family (Sapotaceae) and palms (Palmae or Arecaceae). These *seringais* seem to



Figure 28. Skull and mandible of the adult (unknown sex) holotype of *Callicebus bernhardi* (INPA 3929). Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

Table 3. Cranial and dental measurements of the holotype *Callicebus bernhardi* (INPA 3929) (mm) (measurements taken by R. Voss).

Cranial measurements	(mm)
Greatest skull length	64
Condylbasal length	53
Zygomatic breadth	40
Biorbital breadth	36
Postorbital constriction	31
Brain-case length	52
Brain-case width:	34
Greatest skull length	64
Condylbasal length	53

Dental measurements	(mm)
Outside crown-to-crown dimensions	
I – M ³	23.19
C – M ³	18.06
PM ² – M ³	15.62
M ¹ – M ³	9.76
I ² – I ²	10.08
C ¹ – C ¹	14.47
M ¹ – M ¹	21.31
M ³ – M ³	20.49

Mandible measurements	(mm)
Mandible length	42.76
Mandible height	34.44

offer optimal habitat and a year-round food supply for titi monkeys, marmosets, tamarins, and night monkeys. The highest densities of titi monkeys of the *cupreus* and *moloch* Group can be found in these *seringais*, if the local people do not hunt them. Often before dawn in the early morning, all pairs living in the area can be heard performing duet calls and, therefore, local densities of titis can be easily estimated.

Origin of the name: This titi monkey is named in honor of His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, who for half a century has been a global leader in nature

conservation. In particular, the authors are grateful to him for having created the Order of the Golden Ark, a highly prestigious award, equivalent to knighthood, which is presented every year to a select group of conservationists from around the world. Two of the authors (RAM in 1995; MGMR in 1997) have been thus honored and are naming this new titi as a small token of their appreciation.

Vernacular name: This titi monkey is referred to as *zog-zog* or *zogue-zogue* by the local people. For an English name, we suggest Prince Bernhard's titi monkey.

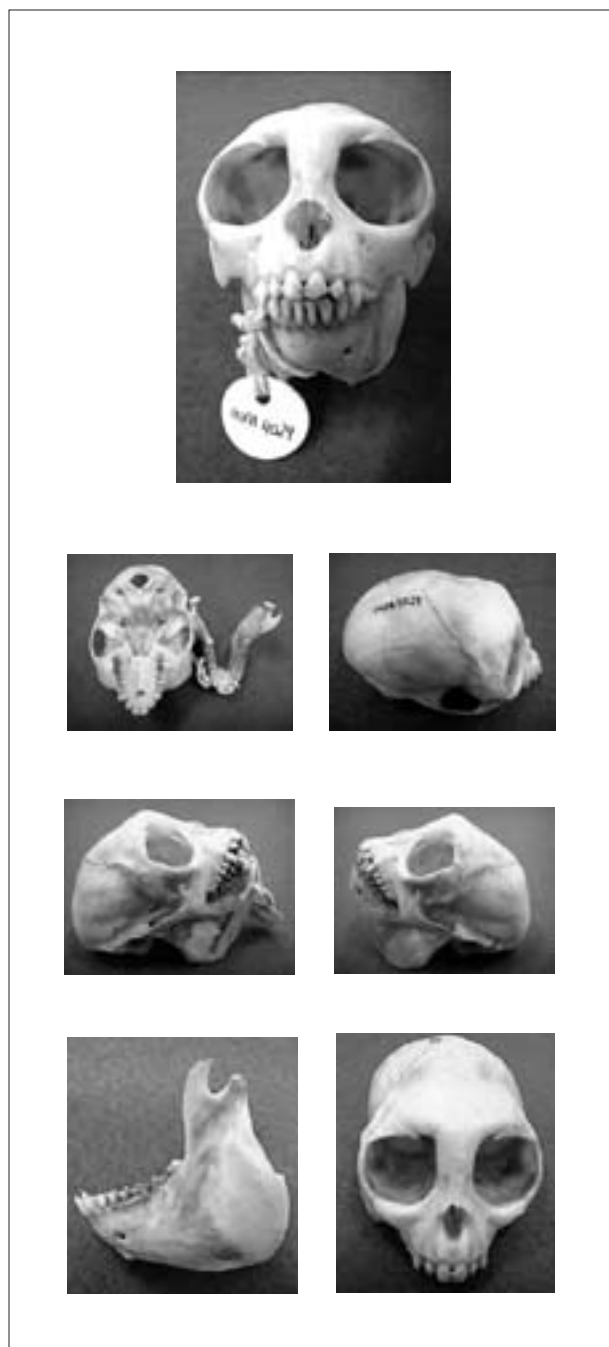


Figure 29. Skull and mandible of the adult male paratype of *Callicebus bernhardi* (INPA 4029). Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

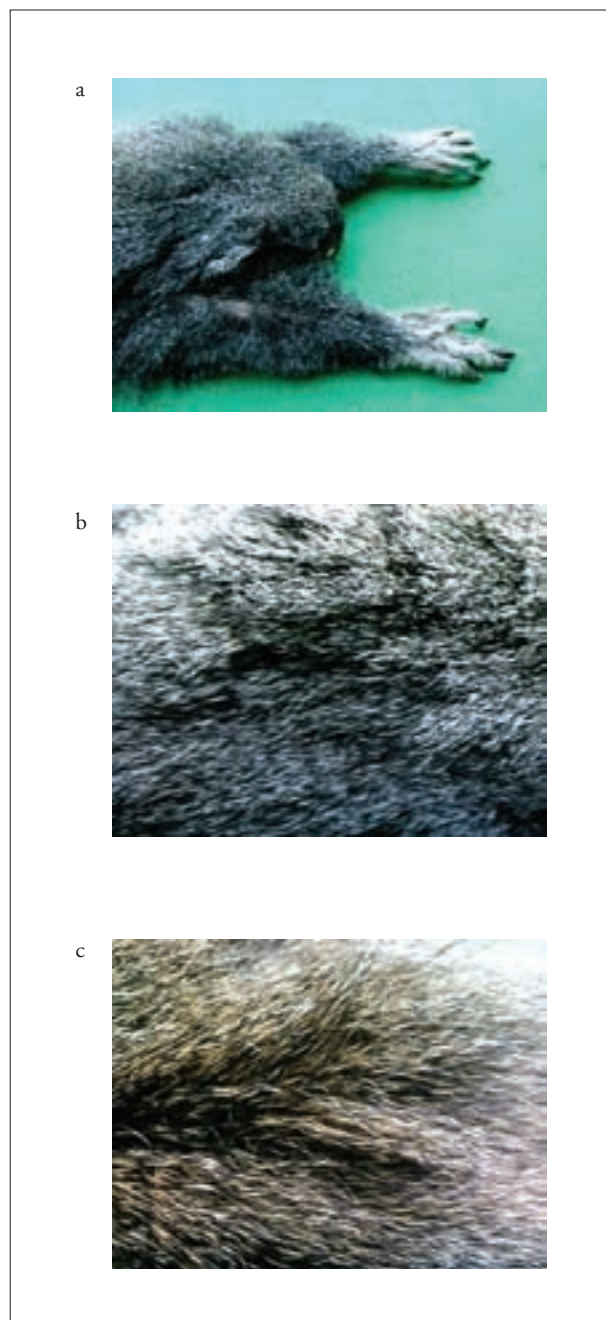


Figure 30. Dorsal views of the adult male paratype of *Callicebus bernhardi* (INPA 4029): a. crown, forearms and hands, b. close up of hairs of the nape, and c. close up of the hairs of the mid-dorsum. Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

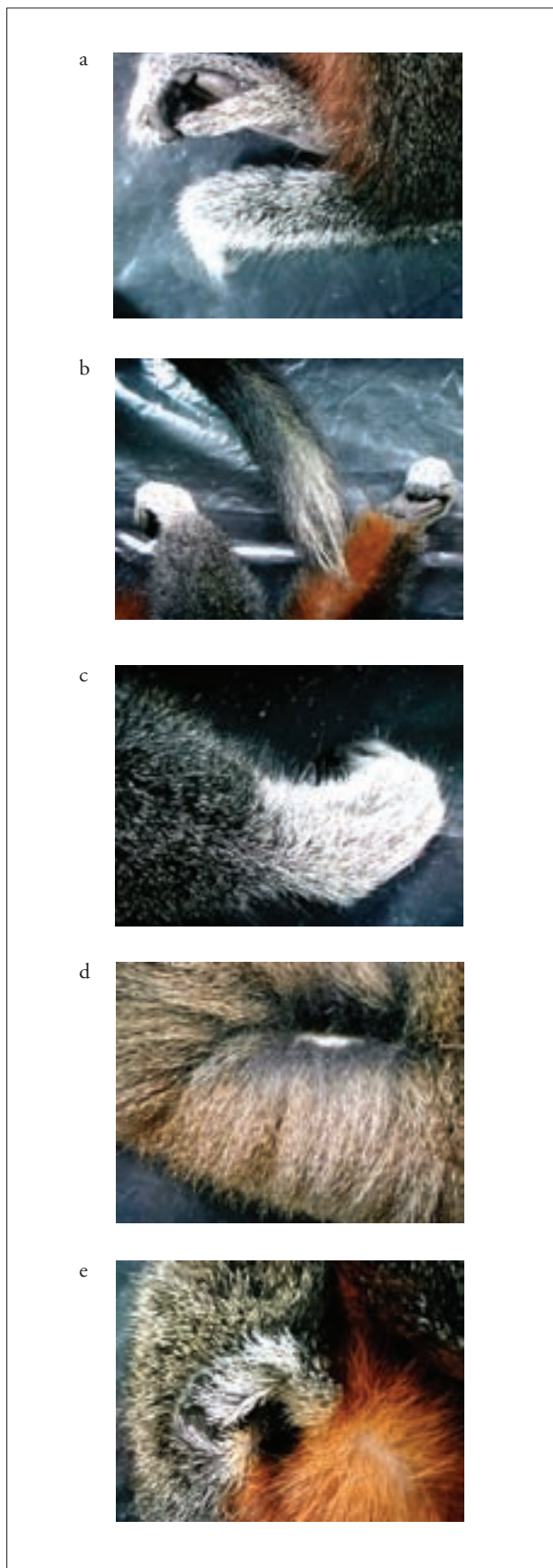


Figure 31. Details of the adult male paratype of *Callicebus bernhardi* (INPA 4033): a. dorsal surface of feet, b. inner side of right arm and tail tip, c. dorsal surface of left hand, d. close-up of dorsal pelage, e. crown, ear, and part of sideburn. Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.

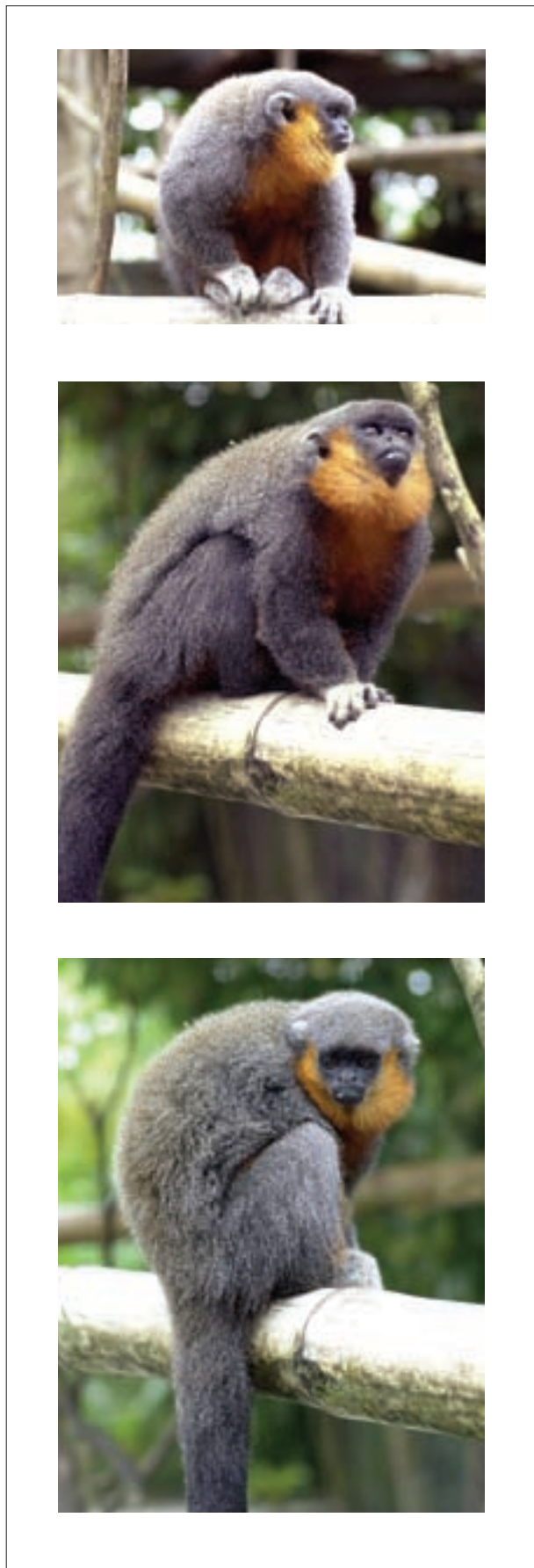


Figure 32. Prince Bernhard's titi monkey, *Callicebus bernhardi* new species. Views of the adult male paratype (INPA 4029). Photographs by Gary Comer.



Figure 33. Prince Bernhard's titi monkey, *Callicebus bernhardi* new species. Views of the adult male paratype (INPA 4029). In the top left photograph it is with a Sateré marmoset, *Mico saterei* (Sousa e Silva & Noronha, 1998). Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.



Figure 34. Prince Bernhard's titi monkey, *Callicebus bernhardi* new species. Views of the adult male paratype (INPA 4029). Photographs by M. G. M. van Roosmalen.