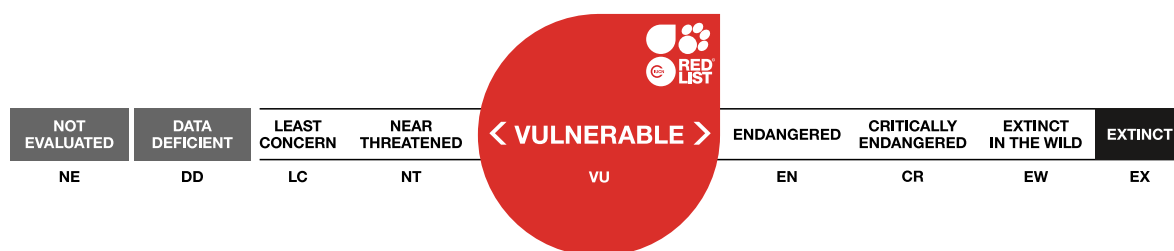


Callicebus personatus, Atlantic Titi

Assessment by: de Melo, F.R., Jerusalinsky, L., Mittermeier, R.A., Oliveira, L.C., Quadros, S. & Rylands, A.B.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Pitheciidae

Scientific Name: *Callicebus personatus* (É. Geoffroy, 1812)

Synonym(s):

- *Callicebus personatus* ssp. *personatus* (É. Geoffroy, 1812)

Common Name(s):

- English: Atlantic Titi, Masked Titi, Northern Masked Titi
- French: Titi À Masque
- Spanish; Castilian: Guigó, Sauá
- German: Masken-Springaffe, Maskenspringaffe

Taxonomic Notes:

Up until the end of the twentieth century, what is now considered the *Callicebus personatus* group consisted of a single species, with four subspecies (Hershkovitz 1988, 1990). Kobayashi and Langguth (1999) elevated the remaining taxa to the species level, resulting in a group of five species including *Callicebus personatus*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable A2c [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: January 26, 2015

Justification:

This species is listed as Vulnerable due to a past population reduction suspected to exceed 30% in the past 24 years (three generations) as a result of forest conversion into agriculture.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Vulnerable (VU)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T3555A9940882.en>

2003 – Vulnerable (VU)

2000 – Vulnerable (VU)

1996 – Vulnerable (VU)

1996 – Vulnerable (VU)

1994 – Endangered (E)

1994 – Vulnerable (V)

1990 – Endangered (E)

1988 – Vulnerable (V)

1986 – Vulnerable (V)

1982 – Vulnerable (V)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

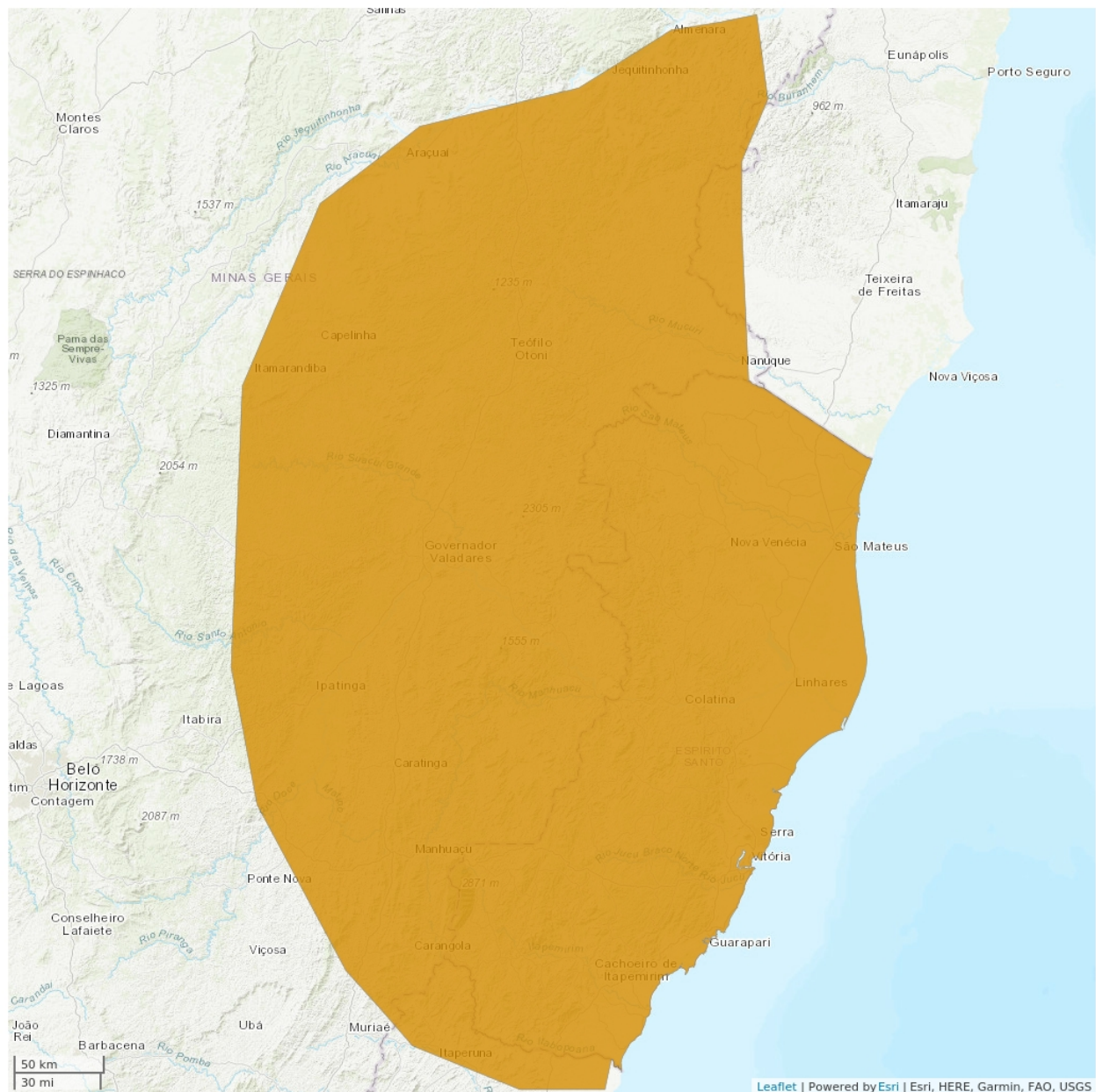
This species occurs in the Atlantic forest of south-eastern Brazil in the state of Espírito Santo, north-western Minas Gerais and northern Rio de Janeiro (Kinzey 1982, M.C. M. Kierulff in Rylands 1988, Oliver and Santos 1991, van Roosmalen *et al.* 2002). *Callicebus personatus* occurs further inland into north-western Minas Gerais, east at least as far as Teófilo Otoni (Kinzey 1982, Hershkovitz 1990) and the east (right) bank of the Rio Jequitinhonha (Rylands *et al.* 1988). The Rio Mucurí, to the north of the Rio Itaúnas, was identified as the northern limit by Hershkovitz (1990), but Oliver and Santos (1991) reported that *C. melanochir* may occur south of the lower Itaúnas as far as Barra Nova (18°54'S, 39°47'W). Oliver and Santos (1991) indicated that the region of the Rios Itaúnas and Mucurí might be a zone of intergradation between *personatus* (to the south) and *melanochir* (to the north). *Callicebus personatus* occurs on the right bank of the Rio Jequitinhonha, but it remains unclear whether this, or another species of titi, occurs to the north-west of this river (van Roosmalen *et al.* 2002). The range of this species extends westwards along the Rio Doce valley into Minas Gerais as far as the Mantiqueira Mountains (Cosenza 1993). Hershkovitz (in litt. A. B. Rylands, January 1988) listed Buenópolis, near the Serra do Cabral (17°54'S, 44°11'W), north-western Minas Gerais, as a locality for *C. personatus*, but it was not included as a locality in his publication in 1990 (van Roosmalen *et al.* 2002). It is possible that the distribution of *C. personatus* is more restricted than previously supposed, since *C. nigrifrons* and not *C. personatus* was recorded at the frontier between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, an area formerly considered to be within the range of *C. personatus* (Hirsch *et al.* 2005).

Its extent of occurrence (EOO), area of occupancy (AOO), and habitat quality are suspected to be undergoing continuous decline, as a result of forest conversion into agriculture.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Brazil

Distribution Map



Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

Biodiversitas Brazil 2008



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

Population

Chiarello and Melo (2001) report a mean density of 15.67 ± 6.51 (\pm SE) individuals/km² in some forest fragments in Espírito Santo State. In the REBIO Sooretama, ES, Price *et al.* (2002) report 3,7 groups/km².

A continuing and past population decline exceeding 30% in the past 24 years (three generations) as a result of forest conversion into agriculture is suspected.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

An inhabitant of Brazil's Atlantic forest. Titis are small primates, weighing from 800 to 1,300 g (Norconk 2007). Diet comprises mainly fruit pulps, leaves, insects and seeds. They form small, pair-bonded, territorial groups and are considered monogamous. A home range size of 10.7 to 12.3 ha and a mean day range of approximately 1 km was reported for this species (Price and Piedade 2001a).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

Hunting pressure is probably negligible to moderate in most cases, given their small body size. Titis are also rarely kept as pets, in comparison with the larger-bodied capuchins (*Cebus* spp.) and the much smaller marmosets (*Callithrix* spp.) from the same region.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

This species has a relatively small geographic range that coincides with the most densely populated region of Brazil, which has the longest history of European colonization. This has resulted in widespread deforestation and forest fragmentation, with very little forest cover remaining (estimated 5 to 10%). The reduction of available habitat for the eastern Brazilian titi is ongoing, mainly due to forest destruction for cattle ranching and agriculture. These economic activities, together with urbanization, are driven by the developmental goals of local governments. The resulting small, isolated populations of titis are exposed to demographic and genetic risks. Hunting pressure is probably negligible to moderate in most cases, given their small body size. Titis are also rarely kept as pets, in comparison with the larger-bodied capuchins (*Cebus* spp.) and the much smaller marmosets (*Callithrix* spp.) from the same region.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The largest remaining populations occur in the Reserva Biológica de Sooretama and in the Reserva Natural de Linhares. It is listed on CITES Appendix II.

Credits

Assessor(s): de Melo, F.R., Jerusalinsky, L., Mittermeier, R.A., Oliveira, L.C., Quadros, S. & Rylands, A.B.

Reviewer(s): Schwitzer, C., Cotton, A., Molur, S. & Reuter, K.E.

**Facilitator(s) and
Compiler(s):** Angelico, M.

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group

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External Resources

For [Supplementary Material](#), and for [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.3. Agro-industry farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.3. Agro-industry grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Action in Place
In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
In-place education
Included in international legislation: Yes
Subject to any international management / trade controls: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Action Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Yes
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Yes
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of individuals in largest subpopulation: 1000
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 8

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