

**Monbusho International Scientific Research Program
Reports by 1988 and 1989 Grants for Field Research**

**Kyoto University Overseas Research
Reports of New World Monkeys
VII**

Kyoto University Primate Research Institute

1990

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PREFACE

I am very pleased that Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys are published here. This volume constitutes of the results of Kyoto University Field Research of New World Monkeys surveyed in the fiscal year of 1988 and summarized in the fiscal year of 1989. All the financial support needed was generously given by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Monbusho).

Kyoto University has sent primatological expeditions to South America eight times already, including the preliminary research in the fiscal year of 1976. In 1977, the first large-scaled expedition was organized and made researches on both extinct and extant New World monkeys in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil. In 1979, the second expedition was sent to Colombia and Bolivia, and succeeded in discovering the upper dentition of *Stirtonia tatacoensis*, of which the lower dentition had solely been known in the La Venta badlands of Colombia. In the field season of 1981, geological and palaeontological works in the area where *Stirtonia* was obtained became the most important project for research.

In 1982, 1984 and 1986, the phylogenetic studies of South American monkeys were more emphasized than in the proceeding years. The geological and palaeontological works were continued in Colombia, in cooperation with Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Geológico-Mineras, Colombia. The works were sometimes extended in Bolivia as well. The morphological and genetical works were also conducted in Bolivia and Brazil, in field as well as in museum. Especially in Bolivia, blood and parasite samples were collected from more than 500 individuals of six genera, *Saimiri*, *Aotus*, *Callicebus*, *Alouatta*, *Cebus* and *Saguinus*.

In the field season of 1988, the geological and palaeontological works were just the continuation of the programs in the proceeding years in Colombia. The morphological works were actively carried mainly in Brazil. A part of the results obtained and summarized is mentioned in this volume.

I am very grateful to the Governments of Colombia and Brazil for their kind permission and helpful cooperation to complete our research project. It is my hope that our research program may contribute to the further and better understanding of the friendship between Japan and these countries.

Yasuo NOGAMI
Professor

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