

**2000 Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research
Reports by Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Survey**

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

**Kyoto University Graduate School of Science
Department of Geology and Mineralogy
2001**

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**2000 Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Survey)
Reports of Research Project**

1. Number of Project 1995-1997: 07041136, 1998-2000: 10041165
2. Title of Project
Phylogenetic Studies of South American Monkeys
3. Head Investigator
1995: Kyoto University Graduate School of Science, Professor Takeshi SETOGUCHI
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4. Cooperative Investigators
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Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate, Masanaru TAKAI
Chukyo Womens's University, Instructor, Shuji KOBAYASHI
Yamagata University, Faculty of Science, Associate, Hisashi SUZUKI
Kyoto University, Museum, Associate, Takehiko KAKUTANI
INGEOMINAS (Colombia), Sub-Director, Ricardo ESCOVAR
Instituto Huilense de Cultura (Colombia), Jefe, Arnol TOVAR
Geological Survey (Bolivia), Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Director, Federico ANAYA
5. Finance
1995: 6,900,000 yen (Overseas Survey)
1996: 6,800,000 yen (Overseas Survey)
1997: 7,500,000 yen (Overseas Survey)
1998: 7,000,000 yen (Overseas Survey)
1999: 6,000,000 yen (Overseas Survey)
2000: 6,500,000 yen (Overseas Survey and Summary)
6. Results
Results of research are referred to the following papers in this volume.
7. References
(1) TAKAI, Masanaru & ANAYA, Federico, 1996: New specimens of the oldest fossil platyrrhine, *Branisella boliviana*, from Salla, Bolivia. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 99: 301 - 317.
(2) VILLARROEL, Carlos A., SETOGUCHI, Takeshi, BRIEVA, Jorge & MACIA, Carlos, 1996: Geology of the La Tatocoa "Desert" (Huila, Colombia): revisions on the Stratigraphy of the Honda Groups, the Evolution of the "Pata High" and the Presence of the La Venta Fauna. *Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyoto Univ. Ser. Geol. Mineral.*, 58: 41 - 66.
(3) NAKATSUKASA, Masahito, TAKAI, Masanaru & SETOGUCHI, Takeshi, 1997: Functional morphology of the postcranium and locomotor behavior of *Neosaimiri* fieldsi, a Saimiri-like Middle Miocene platyrrhine. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 102: 515 - 544.
(4) TAKAI, Masanaru, SHIGEHARA, Nobuo, ANAYA, Federico & SETOGUCHI, Takeshi, 1998: Middle Miocene Fossils of Titi-monkey (Platyrrhini). *Primate Research*, 14 (3): 250.
(5) TAKAI, Masanaru, 1998: Dental variability in fossil New World monkeys. In: *Collected works for "The 30th anniversary of Yuanmou Man discovery and the international conference on palaeoanthropological studies."* Yunnan Science and Technology Press: 263 - 264.

- (6) SHIGEHARA, Nobuo, TAKAI, Masanaru, SETOGUCHI, Takeshi, & ANAYA, Federico 1998: Middle Miocene Fossils of Titi-monkey (Platyrrhini). Annual Meeting of the Palaeontological Society of Japan, held at Sendai.
- (7) KOBAYASHI, Shuji & LANGGUTH, Alfredo, 1999: A new species of titi monkey, *Callicebus Thomas*, from north-eastern Brazil (Primates, Cebidae). *Revta bras. Zool.*, 16 (2): 531 - 551.
- (8) TAKAI, Masanaru & SETOGUCHI, Takeshi, 1999: South American monkeys; Did they cross the wide ocean? *Scias*, 1999-5: 122 - 123.
- (9) TAKAI, Masanaru, ANAYA, Federico, SHIGEHARA, Nobuo, & SETOGUCHI, Takeshi, 1999: Where and When did Platyrrhine Monkeys Originate?: Morphological analysis of *Branisella* from the Late Oligocene of Bolivia. (May 1999, La Paz, Bolivia). Proceedings of International Congress entitled "Evolution Neotropical del Cenozoico": 42.
- (10) TAKAI, Masanaru, ANAYA, Federico, SHIGEHARA, Nobuo, & SETOGUCHI, Takeshi, 2000: New fossil materials of the earliest New World monkeys, *Branisella boliviana* and the problem of platyrrhine origins. *Amercan Journal of Physical Anthropology* 111: 263 - 281.

PREFACE

I am very pleased that Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys are published here. This report constitutes the results of Kyoto University Overseas Research of New World Monkeys operated primarily in the field seasons during 1998 - 2000. By some reasons, the results of our Research operated in the field seasons during 1995 - 1997 have not been published as yet. Here, some of the important results obtained in the latter seasons are also included. All the financial support needed was generously given by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of the Japanese Government.

The primatological researches in South America by Japanese scientists have been conducted since 1971. The Japan Monkey Centre organized the first expedition along the upper course of the Amazon River in 1971 under the auspices of the Japanese Government, and continued to send expeditions in 1973 and 1975 as well. Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University decided to succeed the works of the Japan Monkey Centre and commenced to research in South America with three major purposes. The first one is just the continuation of the Japan Monkey Centre's program on ecological and sociological studies. The second one is a paleontological program and the third one is a genetical program. These second and third programs are new ones and by these works the phylogenetical history of platyrrhine was tried to trace.

Kyoto University started to send expeditions to South America since 1976 as the preliminary research. 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. In that season, we succeeded in discovering the upper dentition of *Stirtonia tatacoensis* of which lower dentition has solely been known in the La Venta badlands of Colombia. In the field season of 1981, geological work in the area where *Stirtonia* was obtained became the most important project for that year's research program. These research projects until 1981 were directed by Professor Shiro Kondo.

After the retirement of Dr. Kondo, Associate Professor Yasuo Nogami succeeded the expedition leader in 1982. Since then, the phylogenetic studies of South American monkeys were more emphasized than in the preceeding years. The paleontological and geological works were continued in Colombia and the works were extended in Bolivia as well. The genetic analyses of South American monkeys were also conducted.

The research works under the leadership of Dr. Nogami were operated in 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990. The paleontological and geological researches were more emphasized than before. In 1993, Dr. Nogami left Kyoto University and I was appointed as a professor of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy of the Graduate School of Science. Since 1993, the Phylogenetic Studies of South American Monkeys were conducted in the Geology Department instead of Primate Research Institute. Paleontological and morphological studies have been more focused.

Some of the important papers published in recent five years are duplicated here as the official reports of our expeditions. Besides these papers, several indispensable works have been published in Japanese but these papers are omitted here.

Takeshi SETOGUCHI
Professor

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