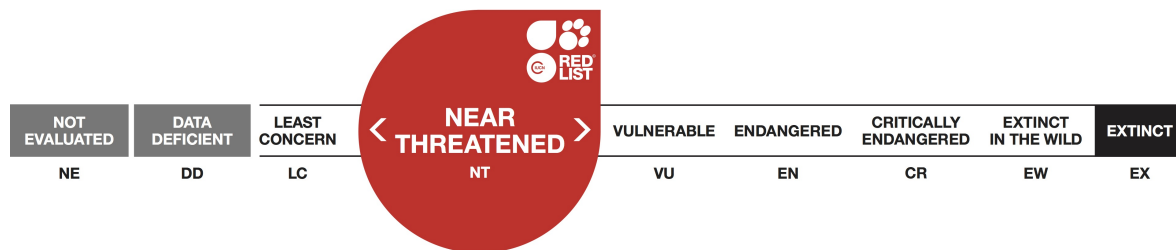


Saguinus martinsi, Martin's Ochraceous Bare-face Tamarin

Assessment by: Boubli, J., Melo, F., Mittermeier, R.A., Oliveira, L. & Rohe, F.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Callitrichidae

Taxon Name: *Saguinus martinsi* (Thomas, 1912)

Synonym(s):

- *Saguinus bicolor* ssp. *martinsi*
- *Saguinus bicolor* ssp. *ochraceus*

Infra-specific Taxa Assessed:

- [*Saguinus martinsi* ssp. *martinsi*](#)
- [*Saguinus martinsi* ssp. *ochraceus*](#)

Common Name(s):

- English: Martin's Ochraceous Bare-face Tamarin, Martin's Bare-face Tamarin
- Spanish: Sagüi

Taxonomic Notes:

Hershkovitz (1977) considered *Saguinus bicolor* to have three subspecies: *S. b. bicolor*, *S. b. ochraceus* and *S. b. martinsi*, besides the nominate form. Groves (2001, 2005) and Rylands *et al.* (2000) listed the forms *ochraceus* and *martinsi*, as subspecies of *S. martinsi*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2019

Date Assessed: January 26, 2015

Justification:

Saguinus martinsi is considered Near Threatened as it nearly meets criterion A3ce. The species is threatened mainly by ongoing deforestation, the rate of which has more than doubled in the Brazilian state of Pará during the last generation due to an expanding energy matrix and increased logging and mining activities along the Nhamundá and Trombetas rivers. Projected forest loss between 2019 and 2036 is nearly 25% based upon the continuation of current rates provided by Global Forest Watch. There is also the impact of competition with *Saguinus midas* in the northwestern part of its distribution.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2014 – Least Concern (LC)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2014-1.RLTS.T42695A17930887.en>

2008 – Least Concern (LC)

2003 – Least Concern (LC)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to Brazil. There are two recognized subspecies: *Saguinus martinsi martinsi* and *Saguinus martinsi ochraceus*.

According to Hershkovitz (1966), *S. m. martinsi* occurs between the Rio Nhamundá (left bank), east to the Rio Erepecurú, north of the Rio Amazonas. It would appear that the mouth of the Rio Trombetas marks the northern limit, but Ávila-Pires (1974) extends the distribution north-east to the upper Rio Erepecurú. The northernmost record is Cachoeira Porteira on the Rio Trombetas (Rylands *et al.* 1993).

Saguinus m. ochraceus is believed to occur on the west bank of the Rio Nhamundá, possibly extending west to the Rio Uatumã, north of the Rio Amazonas (Hershkovitz 1966). The northern limit to its range might be the left bank of the Rio Alalaú (Rylands *et al.* 1993).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Brazil

Saguinus martinsi



 Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)



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



Population

The total remaining population of this species is unknown, but the number of mature individuals in the population is greater than 10,000. They can live in groups of 2-15 individuals (Andrade 2007), but frequently live in smaller groups, from 2 to 8 individuals (Oliveira *et al.* 2009) and to the genus (Rylands *et al.* 2008H). There are almost 30,000 individuals in FLONA Saracá-Taquera (F.R. de Melo *et al.* unpublished data), considering an ongoing project led by Dr Melo. Preliminary results indicate the the FLONA population can experience a future decline of 3,600 individuals over the next 40 years.

It is suspected that the species will undergo a reduction of nearly 25% based on ongoing deforestation, the rate of which has more than doubled in the Brazilian state of Para during the last generation due to an expanding energy matrix and increased logging and mining activities along the Nhamundá and Trombetas rivers. Projected forest loss between 2019 and 2036 is nearly 25% based upon the continuation of current rates provided by Global Forest Watch. It also faces competition with *Saguinus midas* in the northwestern part of its distribution.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species occurs in lowland tropical primary and secondary forest with a dense understorey. The taxon is very tolerant to disturbances in the environment, being observed in secondary forests in the municipality of Faro (F. Röhe, unpublished data), as well as north of San Sebastian Uatumã, AM.

Marmosets and tamarins are distinguished from the other monkeys of the New World by their small size, modified claws rather than nails on all digits except the big toe, the presence of two as opposed to three molar teeth in either side of each jaw, and by the occurrence of twin births. They eat fruits, flowers, nectar, plant exudates (gums, saps, latex) and animal prey (including frogs, snails, lizards, spiders and insects). Marmosets have morphological and behavioural adaptations for gouging trees trunks, branches and vines of certain species to stimulate the flow of gum, which they eat, and in some species form a notable component of the diet. The dentition of the tamarins (*Saguinus* and *Leontopithecus*) does not provide for gouging and they eat gums only when readily available. Tamarins live in extended family groups of between four and 15 individuals, but usually 2-8.

Size:

Tamarins are monomorphic - exhibiting only minor differences in body and canine size.

Adult *S. m. ochraceus*: H&B 24.7 cm, TL 39.5 cm (HersHKovitz 1977).

Adult *S. m. martinsi*: H&B 20.8 cm, TL 36.6 cm (HersHKovitz 1977).

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Saguinus martinsi is threatened mainly by ongoing deforestation, the rate of which has more than doubled in the Brazilian state of Para during the last generation due to an expanding energy matrix and increased logging and mining activities along the Nhamundá and Trombetas rivers (Rylands *et al.* 2008). There is also the impact of competition with *Saguinus midas* in the northwestern part of its distribution.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Listed on CITES Appendix I, and identified as near endangered in Brazil by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation.

Saguinus m. martinsi may occur in the Rio Trombetas Biological Reserve (385,000 ha). Oliveira *et al.* (2004) recorded it in the Saracá-Taquera National Forest (429,600 ha) on the right (west) bank of the Rio Trombetas e Röhe (unpublished data) recorded the species presence in the State Forest at Faro municipality. *Saguinus m. ochraceus* probably occurs in the APA Guajuma (28,370 ha), Nhamundá State Park (28,370 ha) and the Nhamundá State Environment Protection Area (195,900 ha), Amazonas. Nowadays, an ongoing long-term study is carrying out in FLONA Saracá-Taquera, PA. This project is coordinated by Dr Fabiano Rodrigues de Melo and his team. They are collecting data on the subspecies *Saguinus martinsi martinsi*. A master's project is also in guidance and its goal is analyse and understand their home range, population size, density, basic ecology and behaviour. There are no captive-breeding programmes for either subspecies.

Credits

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Reviewer(s): Rylands, A.B., Silva, L., Cotton, A., Molur, S. & Schwitzer, C.

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Compiler(s):

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External Resources

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	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
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 Actions Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Yes
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 6

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