



# **ALMADA MATA ATLÂNTICA PROJECT**

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**SPECIES USED FOR FOOD AND SLEEPING SITES  
BY GOLDEN-HEADED LION TAMARINS  
(*LEONTOPITHECUS CHRYSOMELAS*) (KUHL, 1820)  
(PRIMATES, CALLITRICHIDAE)**

**ILHÉUS – BAHIA**

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## PRESENTATION

The Golden-headed Lion Tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*) is an endangered small-bodied (~620 g) callitrichid primate endemic to the Brazilian Atlantic Forest whose geographic range has been severely reduced by deforestation and is currently dominated by *cabruças*. The *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* diet consists mainly of ripe fruits, flowers, nectar, insects, arthropods, small vertebrates, and occasionally gums. Other key resources for this species are bromeliads, the main microhabitat used for arthropod foraging. The species lives in familial groups (range: 3 - 15 individuals) and use tree holes as their main source of sleeping sites although vine tangles and palm leaves may also be used.

Thus, based on the results of biological, ecological and behavioural studies that determined the key resources (food and shelter) used by *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* in its different habitats, such as primary forest, secondary forest, degraded secondary forest, and *cabruças*; as well as unpublished data from the project entitled "**Long-term monitoring of four radio-collared Golden-Headed Lion Tamarin groups (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*) in cocoa-agroforest to determine ecological pressures and to understand baseline habitat suitability**", we report the species used for food and sleeping by *Leontopithecus chrysomelas*.

We recommend that the tree species and families listed in this report be considered when planning actions for the conservation of *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* and its habitat. Thus, we encourage the use of tree species to restore degraded areas through reforestation. Create or include in management plans for *cabruças* management practices capable of mitigating or containing the deleterious effects of structural simplification of *cabruças*, such as the maintenance and planting of shade trees used as food or shelter by *Leontopithecus chrysomelas*.

# 1. SPECIES USED FOR FOOD AND SLEEPING SITES BY *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* IN PRIMARY FOREST, DEGRADED SECONDARY FOREST, AND CABRUCAS IN SOUTHERN BAHIA STATE, BRAZIL.

The lion tamarins used 155 tree species in 49 families: 93 species for feeding and 93 as sleeping sites (table below). We were unable to identify the species of 47 of the trees. A number of unidentified species in two families Myrtaceae and Bromeliaceae were grouped into three functional units as follows: Myrtaceae gr. ‘araçá’, Myrtaceae gr. ‘murta’ and Bromeliaceae gr. ‘*Aechmea*’ (hereafter referred to as *Aechmea* spp.). From the species used for feeding, 94% were used for fruit, 5% for nectar and 1% for gum. Bromeliads were used not only for fruit but also for animal prey foraging sites. Myrtaceae and Sapotaceae were the families with the greatest number of species (28 and 16, respectively) used by *Leontopithecus chrysomelas*. Twenty species of Myrtaceae and 13 of Sapotaceae were used for feeding and 13 Myrtaceae species and nine Sapotaceae species were used as sleeping sites.

The abbreviations are as follows: Hab = habitat; Ind. = number of individual trees; Visit = total number of visits by lion tamarins; Freq= frequency of use; C = overall importance ranking category; SC= score; SS = sleeping site; F = fruit; N = nectar; G = gum; Sh = shrub, V = vine; P = primary forest; C = *cabruca* agroforest; S = secondary forest (degraded forest). Asterisks indicate cases where > one species in a family were used by *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* but not identifiable to the species level.

Species	Family	Use	Hab	SC	C
*Myrtaceae group murta	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,S,P	23	3
<i>Manilkara maxima</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Ne;SS	C,S,P	22	3
<i>Rinorea guianensis</i>	<b>Violaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,S,P	22	3
<i>Ficus gomelleira</i>	<b>Moraceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,S,P	22	3
<i>Guapira opposita</i>	<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,P	21	3
<i>Elaeis guianeensis</i>	<b>Areaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,S,P	21	3
<i>Myrcia rostrata</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,S,P	20	3
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,S,P	20	3
*Myrtaceae group araçá	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,S,P	20	3
<i>Inga nutans</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,S,P	20	3
<i>Diplöon cuspidatum</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,P	19	3
<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	<b>Clusiaceae</b>	Ne;SS	S,P	19	3
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	<b>Musaceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	18	3
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	<b>Moraceae</b>	Fr;SS	S	17	3
<i>Ocotea nitida</i>	<b>Lauraceae</b>	Fr;SS	P	17	3
<i>Terminalia dichotoma</i>	<b>Combretaceae</b>	SS	C,P	17	3
<i>Pourouma velutina</i>	<b>Moraceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	16	3

<i>Pourouma guianensis</i>	<b>Moraceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	16	3
<i>Micropholis guianensis</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	16	3
<i>Miconia mirabilis</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	16	3
<i>Henriettea succosa</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	16	3
<i>Guatteria</i> sp.1	<b>Annonaceae</b>	SS	C,S,P	16	3
<i>Anthodiscus amazonicus</i>	<b>Caryocaraceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	16	3
* <i>Aechmea</i> sp.	<b>Bromeliaceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	16	3
<i>Eschweilera ovata</i>	<b>Lecythidaceae</b>	SS	C,P	16	3
<i>Manilkara logifolia</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Ne;SS	S,P	16	3
<i>Hydrogaster trinerve</i>	<b>Malvaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,P	15	3
<i>Tibouchina elegans</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	SS	C,S,P	15	3
<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i>	<b>Clusiaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,P	15	3
<i>Licania</i> sp.	<b>Chrysobalanaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,P	15	3
<i>Compamanesia guaviroba</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	15	3
<i>Dialium guianense</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	Fr;SS	S	15	3
<i>Tocoyena bullata</i>	<b>Rubiaceae</b>	SS	C,P	15	3
<i>Manilkara</i> sp.	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Ne	C,P	15	3
<i>Manilkara salzmannii</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,P	14	3
<i>Psidium cattleyanum</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,P	14	3
<i>Chrysophyllum splendens</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Fr;SS	C,P	14	3
<i>Philodendron willianisii</i>	<b>Araceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	14	3
<i>Miconia</i> sp.	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	14	3
<i>Chrysophyllum</i> sp.	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Fr;SS	P	14	3
<i>Emmotum nitens</i>	<b>Icacinaceae</b>	SS	C,P	14	3
<i>Hortia arborea</i>	<b>Rutaceae</b>	Fr;SS	P	13	3
<i>Parkia pendula</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	Gu;SS	C,P	13	3
<i>Virola gardneri</i>	<b>Myristicaceae</b>	SS	C,P	13	3
<i>Lacmellea aculeate</i>	<b>Apocynaceae</b>	Fr	S,P	13	3
<i>Pradosia bahiensis</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Fr	C	13	3
<i>Eugenia rostrata</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr;SS	P	13	3
<i>Macrolobium latifolium</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	Fr;SS	P	13	3
<i>Gomidesia langsdorffii</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	SS	C,S,P	13	3
<i>Diploptropis purpurea</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	P	13	3
<i>Lecythis pisonis</i>	<b>Lecythidaceae</b>	SS	C,P	12	3
<i>Sclerolobium densiflora</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	C,S,P	12	3
<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i>	<b>Burseraceae</b>	Fr;SS	C	12	3
<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	<b>Passifloraceae</b>	Fr	C,S	12	3
<i>Compomanesia guazumifolia</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	SS	S	12	3
<i>Pradosia lactescens</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	SS	C,P	12	3
<i>Couepia</i> sp.	<b>Chrysobalanaceae</b>	SS	C	12	3
<i>Albizia polycephalum</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	S	12	3
<i>Hyeromina alchorneoides</i>	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	SS	C,S,P	11	2
<i>Humiria balsamifera</i>	<b>Humiriaceae</b>	SS	C,P	11	2
<i>Rheedia</i> sp.	<b>Clusiaceae</b>	Fr	C,P	11	2
<i>Passiflora</i> sp.	<b>Passifloraceae</b>	Fr	C,S,P	11	2
<i>Lecythis lurida</i>	<b>Lecythidaceae</b>	SS	P	11	2
<i>Eriotheca</i> sp.	<b>Malvaceae</b>	SS	P	11	2
<i>Licania hypoleuca</i>	<b>Chrysobalanaceae</b>	SS	C	11	2
<i>Inga edulis</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	Fr	S	11	2
<i>Himatanthus bractethus</i>	<b>Apocynaceae</b>	SS	C,P	10	1
<i>Byrsonima laevigata</i>	<b>Malpighiaceae</b>	Fr	C,P	10	1
<i>Nectandra</i> sp.1	<b>Lauraceae</b>	SS	C,P	10	1

<i>Randia armata</i>	<b>Rubiaceae</b>	SS	P	10	1
<i>Pterodon emarginatus</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	P	10	1
<i>Pterocarpus rhorii</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	P	10	1
<i>Pouteria reticulata</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	SS	P	10	1
<i>Parinari littoralis</i>	<b>Chrysobalanaceae</b>	SS	C	10	1
<i>Myrcia thyrsoidea</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr	P	10	1
<i>Buchenavia grandis</i>	<b>Combretaceae</b>	SS	C	10	1
<i>Andira anthelmia</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	P	10	1
<i>Aegiphila sellowiana</i>	<b>Verbenaceae</b>	SS	C	10	1
<i>Aspidosperma polyneuron</i>	<b>Apocynaceae</b>	SS	S,P	10	1
<i>Terminalia brasiliensis</i>	<b>Combretaceae</b>	SS	P	10	1
<i>Ficus insipida</i>	<b>Moraceae</b>	SS	P	10	1
<i>Attalea funifera</i>	<b>Areaceae</b>	SS	S	10	1
<i>Duguetia magnolioidea</i>	<b>Annonaceae</b>	Fr	C,S	9	1
<i>Trichilia quadrijuga</i>	<b>Meliaceae</b>	Fr	C,P	9	1
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr	S,P	9	1
<i>Tachigali multijuga</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	P	9	1
<i>Miconia rimalis</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	Fr	P	9	1
<i>Balizia pedicellaris</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	P	9	1
<i>Arapatiella psilophylla</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	P	9	1
<i>Tetrastylidium brasiliense</i>	<b>Olacaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Eugenia mandioccensis</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Fr	P	8	1
<i>Maytenus</i> sp.	<b>Celastraceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Nectandra</i> sp.	<b>Lauraceae</b>	Fr	C	8	1
<i>Viola officinalis</i>	<b>Myristicaceae</b>	SS	C	8	1
<i>Trichilia magnifoliola</i>	<b>Meliaceae</b>	Fr	C	8	1
<i>Tovomita</i> sp.	<b>Clusiaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Stachyarrhena harleyi</i>	<b>Rubiaceae</b>	Fr	P	8	1
<i>Sloanea</i> sp.	<b>Elaeocarpaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Senefeldera multiflora</i>	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Schoepfia</i> cf. <i>obliquifolia</i>	<b>Olacaceae</b>	Fr	P	8	1
<i>Pouteria grandiflora</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Pouteria bangii</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Fr	P	8	1
<i>Pogonophora schomburgkiana</i>	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Plinia</i> sp.	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Peltogyne angustiflora</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Ocotea</i> sp.	<b>Lauraceae</b>	SS	C	8	1
<i>Nectandra</i> sp.2	<b>Lauraceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Myrcia</i> sp.1	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Myrcia</i> sp.	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	SS	P	8	1
<i>Micropholis venulosa</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Fr	C	8	1
<i>Miconia hypoleuca</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	Fr	P	8	1
<i>Manilkara rufula</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Ne	P	8	1
<i>Mabea piriri</i>	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	Fr	C	8	1

**Note:** The abbreviations are as follows: Hab = habitat; Ind. = number of individual trees; Visit = total number of visits by lion tamarins; Freq= frequency of use; C = overall importance ranking category; SC= score; SS = sleeping site; F = fruit; N = nectar; G = gum; Sh = shrub, V = vine; P = primary forest; C = *cabruca* agroforest; S = secondary forest (degraded forest). Asterisks indicate cases where > one species in a family were used by *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* but not identifiable to the species level.

## 2. TREE SPECIES USED AS A FOOD RESOURCE BY *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* IN THE UNA BIOLOGICAL RESERVE, BAHIA STATE, BRAZIL.

*Leontopithecus chrysomelas* consumed 79 plant species from 32 families. A total of 54 plant species were identified to species level (table below). Note: Fr = fruit; Fl = flower; Ne = nectar; Gu = gum.

Species	Family	Common name in Portuguese	Part consumed
<i>Aechmea</i> sp.	<b>Bromeliaceae</b>	Gravatá	Fr
af. <i>Myrciaria</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Murta	Fr
<i>Annona salzmannii</i>	<b>Annonaceae</b>	Araticum/Pinha	Fr
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	<b>Moraceae</b>	Jaca	Fr
<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	<b>Moraceae</b>	Condurú	Fr
<i>Byrsonima laevigata</i>	<b>Malpighiaceae</b>	Murici	Fr
<i>Byrsonima</i> sp.	<b>Malpighiaceae</b>	Murici	Fr
<i>Coccoloba</i> sp.	<b>Polygonaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Compamanesia guaviroba</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Murta-guabiraba	Fr
<i>Cordia magnolifolia</i>	<b>Boraginaceae</b>	Baba-de-boi	Fr
<i>Croton macrobotrys</i>	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	Velame/Lava-prato	Fr
<i>Dialium guianense</i>	<b>Caesalpinaceae</b>	Gitai-preto	Fr
<i>Diploon cuspidatum</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Bacumuxá	Fr
<i>Duguetia magnolioides</i>	<b>Annonaceae</b>	Pinha-brava	Fr
<i>Dyopyros</i> cf. <i>miltonii</i>	<b>Ebenaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Elaeis guianensis</i>	<b>Arecaceae</b>	Dendê	Fr
<i>Eugenia cerasiflora</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Murta	Fr
<i>Eugenia mandioccencis</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Eugenia</i> sp.	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Murta	Fr
<i>Ficus</i> sp. A	<b>Moraceae</b>	Gameleira	Fr
<i>Ficus</i> sp. B	<b>Moraceae</b>	Gameleira	Fr
<i>Ficus</i> sp. C	<b>Moraceae</b>	Gameleira	Fr
<i>Gomidesia</i> sp.	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Murta	Fr
<i>Guapira</i> cf. <i>obtusata</i>	<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>	Farinha-seca	Fr
<i>Guettarda platyphylla</i>	<b>Rubiaceae</b>	Arariba	Fr
<i>Gurania</i> sp.	<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Henrietea succosa</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	Mundururú-ferro	Fr
<i>Hortia arborea</i>	<b>Rutaceae</b>	Limão-bravo	Fl
<i>Hydrogaster trinerve</i>	<b>Tiliaceae</b>	Bomba-d'água	Fr
<i>Inga edulis</i>	<b>Mimosaceae</b>	Ingá-cipó	Fr
<i>Inga nutans</i>	<b>Mimosaceae</b>	Ingá	Fr
<i>Lacmellea aculeate</i>	<b>Apocynaceae</b>	Chananã	Fr
<i>Licania</i> sp.	<b>Chrysobalanaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Mabea piriri</i>	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	Leiteiro	Fl
<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>	<b>Apocynaceae</b>	Mucugê	Fr
<i>Macrolobium latifolium</i>	<b>Caesalpinaceae</b>	Óleo-cumumbá	Fr
<i>Manilkara</i> af. <i>salzmannii</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Bapeba	Fr
<i>Manilkara logifolia</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Parajú	Ne
<i>Manilkara maxima</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Parajú/Massaranduba	Ne
<i>Manilkara rufula</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Massaranduba	Ne

<i>Manilkara</i> sp.	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Parajú/Massaranduba	Ne
<i>Marlierea</i> cf. <i>claussemiana</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Marlierea</i> <i>obversa</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Mendoncia blanchetiana</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Miconia mirabilis</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	Mundururú	Fr
<i>Miconia rimalis</i>	<b>Melastomataceae</b>	Mundururú	Fr
<i>Micropholis guianensis</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Bapeba-vermelha	Fr
<i>Micropholis venulosa</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Bapeba	Fr
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	<b>Musaceae</b>	Banana-prata	Fr
<i>Myrcia acuminatissima</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Murta	Fr
<i>Myrcia cauliflora</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Jaboticaba	Fr
<i>Myrcia</i> cf. <i>bergiana</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Murta	Fr
<i>Myrcia rostrata</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Murta	Fr
<i>Myrcia</i> sp.	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Araçá	Fr
<i>Myrcia thyrsoides</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Araçá	Fr
<i>Neea floribunda</i>	<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>	Araçá	Fr
<i>Neomitranthes</i> sp.	<b>Moraceae</b>	Murta	Fr
<i>Ocotea nitida</i>	<b>Lauraceae</b>	Louro	Fr
<i>Parkia pendula</i>	<b>Mimosaceae</b>	Juerana-prego	Gu
<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	<b>Passifloraceae</b>	Maracujá-açú	Fr
<i>Passiflora</i> sp.	<b>Passifloraceae</b>	Maracuja	Fr
<i>Philodendron willianisii</i>	<b>Araceae</b>	Imbé	Fr
<i>Pourouma</i> sp.	<b>Moraceae</b>	Tararanga	Fr
<i>Pourouma velutina</i>	<b>Moraceae</b>	Tararanga	Fr
<i>Pouteria bangii</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Bapeba	Fr
<i>Pradosia bahiensis</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	Jabute-de-caboclo	Fr
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Goiaba	Fr
<i>Rheedia</i> sp.	<b>Clusiaceae</b>	Bacupari	Fr
<i>Schoepfia</i> cf. <i>obliquifolia</i>	<b>Olacaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Simarouba amara</i>	<b>Simaroubaceae</b>	Pau-paraíba	Fr
<i>Sprucella crassipedicellata</i>	<b>Sapotaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Stachyarrhena harley</i>	<b>Rubiaceae</b>	Janipapo-bravo	Fr
<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	<b>Clusiaceae</b>	Olandi	Fr
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	<b>Myrtaceae</b>	Jambo-branco	Ne
<i>Tabebuia elliptica</i>	<b>Bignoniaceae</b>	Pau-d'arco/Ipê	Fr
<i>Talisia elephantipes</i>	<b>Sapindaceae</b>	-	Fr
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	Pau-pombo	Fr

**Note:** Fr = fruit; Fl = flower; Ne = nectar; Gu = gum.

### 3. TREE SPECIES USED AS A FOOD RESOURCE BY *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* IN DEGRADED SEMIDECIDUOUS FOREST IN SOUTHERN BAHIA STATE, BRAZIL.

*Leontopithecus chrysomelas* consumed fruits from 39 tree species, belonging to 21 families (two species were not identified). The families whose fruits were most consumed were Bromeliaceae and Myrtaceae, with four species each, followed by Anacardiaceae and Rubiaceae, with three species each (table below).

Family	Species	Habit	Common name in Portuguese
Anacardiaceae	<i>Astronium macrocalyx</i>	Arboreal	-
	<i>venulosa</i>	arbóreo	Cajá
	sp.1	arbóreo	Jacaré
Annonaceae	<i>Duguetia</i> sp.	Arboreal	Pinha da mata
	<i>Hornschuchia lianarum</i>	Arboreal	Cega burro
Araceae	<i>Philodendron</i> sp.	Epiphyte	Imbé
Arecaceae	<i>Bactris ferrugineo</i>	Arboreal	Mané velho
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia anabaptista</i>	Arboreal	Baba de boi
Bromeliaceae	<i>Aechmea digitata</i>	Epiphyte	Gravatá
	<i>Aechmea perforata</i>	In floor	Gravatá
	<i>Aechmea</i> sp.1	In floor	Gravatá
	<i>Aechmea</i> sp.2	Epiphyte	Gravatá
Cactaceae	<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Vine	Arapinobi
	<i>Cereus</i> sp.	Arboreal	Mandacaru
Erythroxilaceae	<i>Erythroxylum mikanii</i>	Arboreal	-
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Crateva tapia</i>	Arboreal	Bapari
	<i>Margaritaria mobilis</i>	Arboreal	-
Fabaceae	<i>Cassia ferruginea</i>	Vine	Vagem
Meliaceae	<i>Guarea</i> cf. <i>guidonea</i>	Arboreal	Pitomba
	<i>Trichilia silvatica</i>	Arboreal	Arariba
Menispermaceae	<i>Chondrodendron</i> sp.	Vine	Buti
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Arboreal	Gameleira
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia candolleana</i>	Arboreal	Araçá
	<i>Myrcia acuminatissima</i>	Arboreal	Araçá
	<i>Myrcia bicolor</i>	Arboreal	Batinga
	<i>Myrcia</i> sp.	Arboreal	Fruto de cotia
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Guapira laxiflora</i>	Arboreal	-
	<i>Guapira</i> sp.	Bushy	Café beirão
Olaceae	<i>Schoepfia obliquifolia</i>	Arboreal	-
Rhamnaceae	<i>Celtis pubescens</i>	Vine	Juá-mirim
	<i>Rhamnidium elacecarpum</i>	Arboreal	-
Rubiaceae	<i>Alibertia</i> sp.	Arboreal	João duro
	<i>Randia</i> sp.1	Vine	Cipó cruzeta
	<i>Randia</i> sp.2.	Bushy	Esporão de galo
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria</i> sp.	Arboreal	-
Theophrastaceae	<i>Clanija coloneura</i>	Bushy	Laranjinha
Vitaceae	<i>Cisus</i> sp. nov.	Vine	Cipó jabuti



Not identified 1	-	Arboreal	-
Not identified 2	-	Arboreal	-

#### 4. SEED SPECIES FOUND IN FECAL SAMPLES OF *Leontopithecus chrysomelas* COLLECTED AT THE UNA BIOLOGICAL RESERVE, BAHIA STATE, BRAZIL.

We collected 587 fecal samples deposited by the tamarins, an average of 49 samples/mo. From this total, 89.2 percent (524) contained seeds from 24 plant species distributed over 13 families (table below).

Family	Species	Total n. seeds in sampled feces for each species	Average seed size (cm)	Total n. sampled feces with seeds for each species
<b>Annonaceae</b>	<i>Annona salzmannii</i>	7	-	2
<b>Bromeliaceae</b>	<i>Aechmea</i> spp.	3392	0.7	156
<b>Clusiaceae</b>	<i>Vismia latifolia</i>	58	0.82	30
<b>Hippocrataceae</b>	<i>Cheilochlinium cognatum</i>	5	2.3	2
<b>Melastomataceae</b>	<i>Henriettea succosa</i>	Thousands	0.3	164
	<i>Miconia mirabilis</i>	Thousands	0.3	91
	<i>Miconia hypoleuca</i>	Thousands	0.3	16
<b>Menispermaceae</b>	<i>Anomospermum reticulatum</i>	39	1.8	21
<b>Mimosaceae</b>	<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>	15	1.5	11
<b>Moraceae</b>	<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>	44	0.8	29
	<i>Ficus gomelleira</i>	101	0.4	6
	<i>Pourouma mollis</i>	56	1.4	33
	<i>Pourouma velutina</i>	51	1.2	26
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	28	0.4	3
	<i>Eugenia cf. rostrata</i>	31	-	5
	<i>Myrcia fallax</i>	27	1.2	5
	<i>Neomitranthes obscura</i>	4	1.7	2
	<i>Campomanesia dichotoma</i>	8	-	2
	<i>Marlierea verticillaria</i>	1	1.5	1
	<i>Myrcia gigantea</i>	9	1.5	3
<b>Passifloraceae</b>	<i>Passiflora</i> sp.	51	0.6	7
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<i>Simira viridiflora</i>	4	0.9	3
<b>Sapotaceae</b>	<i>Chrysophyllum splendens</i>	135	1.2	42
<b>Vitaceae</b>	<i>Cissus</i> sp.	2	1.5	1
<b>Unidentified</b>		70	-	40
<b>Seeds total</b>		<b>4043</b>		<b>701</b>

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