Sapajus libidinosus, Bearded Capuchin

Amendment version


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If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with feedback so that we can correct or extend the information provided.
Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>Primates</td>
<td>Cebidae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Sapajus libidinosus* (Spix, 1823)

**Synonym(s):**
- *Cebus elegans* I. Geoffroy, 1850
- *Cebus libidinosus* Spix, 1823
- *Cebus versuta* Elliot, 1910

**Common Name(s):**
- **English:** Bearded Capuchin, Black-striped Capuchin
- **German:** Rückenstreifen-Kapuzineraffe
- **Portuguese:** Macaco-prego, Macaco-prego-amarelo

**Taxonomic Source(s):**

**Taxonomic Notes:**
Historically the capuchins were classified in the genus *Cebus* Erxleben, 1777 by Hershkovitz (1949, 1955). Silva Jr. (2001) argued that the tufted and untufted capuchins (sensu Hershkovitz 1949, 1955) are so distinct in their morphology that they should be considered separate genera. Based on genetic, morphological, and phylogeographic analyses, Silva Jr. (2002) and Lynch Alfaro *et al.* (2012a, b) grouped the untufted capuchins in the genus *Cebus* and the tufted capuchins in the genus *Sapajus* Kerr, 1792. Hershkovitz (1949, 1955) recognized only a single species of tufted capuchins, i.e. *C. apella*. Groves (2001, 2005) presented an alternative taxonomy for the tufted capuchins: *C. apella apella* (Linnaeus, 1758); *C. apella fatuellus* (Linnaeus, 1766); *C. apella macrocephalus* Spix, 1823; *C. apella peruanus* Thomas, 1901; *C. apella tocanitus* Lönnberg, 1939; *C. apella margaritae* Hollister, 1914; *C. libidinosus libidinosus* Spix, 1823; *C. libidinosus pallidus* Gray, 1866; *C. libidinosus paraguayanus* Fischer, 1829; *C. libidinosus juruanus* Lönnberg, 1939; *C. nigritus nigritus* (Goldfuss, 1809); *C. nigritus robustus* Kuhl, 1820; *C. nigritus cucullatus* Spix, 1823; *C. xanhosternos* Wied-Neuwied, 1826 (see Fragaszy *et al.* 2004; Rylands *et al.* 2005). However, Silva Jr. (2001) did not recognize any subspecific forms. Additionally, Silva Jr. (2001) considered *C. libidinosus juruanus* as a junior synonym of *C. macrocephalus*, and *C. libidinosus pallidus* and *C. libidinosus paraguayanus* as junior synonyms of *C. cay*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened A2acd ver 3.1

**Year Published:** 2021

**Date Assessed:** January 26, 2015
Justification:
In spite of the fact that *Sapajus libidinosus* remains widespread in Cerrado and Caatinga biomes in Brazil where there is >50% deforestation and the species is hunted for the pet trade. It is listed as Near Threatened due to its ability to adapt to degraded habitats and the rate of population decline is not high to meet the threshold for a threatened category.

Previously Published Red List Assessments
2019 – Near Threatened (NT)
https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2019-3.RLTS.T136346A70613454.en

2015 – Least Concern (LC)
https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-1.RLTS.T136346A70613080.en

2008 – Least Concern (LC)

Geographic Range

Range Description:
The species occurs in northeastern Brazil, in the eastern part of the state of Maranhão, from the basin of the Mearim and Itapecuru Rivers, through Piauí and Ceará States, into Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, and Alagoas States. It ranges west of the Rio São Francisco, through the Cerrado or bush savanna, into Tocantins, Goiás, western Minas Gerais (Silva Jr. 2001) and São Paulo States (above the Tietê River; Aquinho et al. 2010). It further occurs in parts of western Bahia and northeastern Mato Grosso, being replaced by *S. apella* to the north in transition to the Amazon rain forest and the dry forests of Mato Grosso (Silva Jr. 2001). Silva Jr. (2001) indicates that the right (east) bank of the Rio Araguaia may be the westernmost limit to its range to the north, with *S. apella* occurring west of the left bank, and further south, at the headwaters, giving way to *S. cay*. The southern limit is in the region of the Rio Grande in western Minas Gerais (Triângulo Mineiro) and northwestern São Paulo. *Sapajus nigritus* occurs to the south of the Rio Grande (Fragaszy et al. 2004; Rylands et al. 2005).

Country Occurrence:
*Native, Extant (resident):* Brazil (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Pará, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, São Paulo); Brazil (Tocantins)
Distribution Map

Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2018

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

Ferreira et al. (2009) observed a group of 53 individuals, but considering the great variation in group size among capuchins, further studies are necessary. In addition, some studies reported population densities as follows: three groups/km² and 6.7 groups/km² in the Parque Estadual Altamiro de Moura Pacheco, Goiânia, GO (Villar et al. 2007), and 7.1 to 11.3 individuals/km² in the Serra da Capivara (Moura 2007). The population is declining due to ongoing habitat loss. Both Caatinga and Cerrado biomes, the regions in which the species occurs, have almost lost 50% of suitable habitat due to continued deforestation (Machado et al. 2002, IBGE 2012).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

*Sapajus libidinosus* occurs in a wide range of habitats, such as dry, deciduous forest, mangroves, forest and scrub of the Caatinga of northeastern Brazil, gallery forest and dry forests of the Cerrado (bush savanna) in central Brazil. They are able to exploit a wide range of food resources, including a variety of fruits, seeds, arthropods, frogs, nestlings and even small mammals, supplemented by stems, flowers and leaves. This species is capable of using tools whilst foraging (e.g. Fragaszy et al. 2004, Visalberghi et al. 2008), which is an uncommon behaviour among Neotropical primates. It is highly resistant to anthropogenic disturbances and can survive in areas of disturbed habitat. A home range size of 135 ha was observed in Serra da Capivara (Moura 2007).

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

*Sapajus libidinosus* lives in the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes in Brazil. The ongoing habitat loss was estimated at 50% for the Cerrado until 2002 (Machado et al. 2002) and at 50% for the Caatinga until 2009 (IBGE 2012). This species is severely hunted and collected from the wild for the illegal pet trade. The seriousness of the hunting pressure is demonstrated by the high number of individuals seized from illegal trade by the Wild Animal Screening Centers (CETAS-IBAMA, Levacov et al. 2011). Most of these seized individuals cannot return to the wild because of physical and behavioral disorders caused in captivity. Additional threats are hybrids or exotics deliberately released from captivity. Most populations in the Caatinga biome are isolated on hills and mountains, often damaging or feeding on crops of nearby farms, causing conflicts with farmers and often leading to persecution.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is listed on CITES Appendix II. It occurs in the following protected areas:

- Brasilia National Park (30,000 ha) (Pinha et al. 2007)
- Planalto Central Environmental Protected Area (503,432.86 ha) (Vilela 2007)
- Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station (Lima 2005, see also Carmignoto and Aires 2011)
- Altamiro de Moura Pacheco State Park (2,132 ha) (Villar et al. 2007),
- Lençóis Maranhenses National Park (156,605 ha)
- Pico do Jabre State Park (851 ha)
- Serra da Capivara National Park (91,848.88 ha) (Mannu and Ottoni 2005, Moura 2007),
• Delta do Parnaíba Extractive Reserve (27,021 ha)
• Serra das Confusões National Park (526,108 ha) (IBAMA 2009)
• da Furna Feia National Park (8,517.63 ha) (M.S. Fialho unpubl. data)

Credits


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

Contributor(s): Rylands, A.B. & Kierulff, M.C.M.

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

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group
Bibliography


273–286.


Citation

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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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Major Importance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest -&gt; 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest -&gt; 1.7. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Mangrove Vegetation Above High Tide Level</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Savanna -&gt; 2.1. Savanna - Dry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Savanna -&gt; 2.2. Savanna - Moist</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use and Trade
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>International</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food - human</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pets/display animals, horticulture</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Impact Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Residential &amp; commercial development -&gt; 1.1. Housing &amp; urban areas</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Low impact: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.1. Ecosystem conversion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.2. Ecosystem degradation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.1. Ecosystem conversion</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.2. Ecosystem degradation</td>
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<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.1. Ecosystem conversion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.2. Ecosystem degradation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Agriculture &amp; aquaculture -&gt; 2.3. Livestock farming &amp; ranching -&gt; 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Low impact: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.1. Ecosystem conversion</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.2. Ecosystem degradation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses: 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality

5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses: 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation

Conservation Actions in Place
(https://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Action in Place

In-place land/water protection
- Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
- Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

In-place education
- Included in international legislation: Yes
- Subject to any international management / trade controls: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed
(https://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Action Needed

2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed
(https://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

Additional Data Fields

Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Population</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population severely fragmented: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Habitats and Ecology</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generation Length (years): 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amendment

Amendment reason: The list of Assessor names has been corrected in this assessment.
The IUCN Red List Partnership

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