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# Historical review and taxonomic catalogue of the primates (Mammalia) of Ecuador

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## Abstract

Knowledge about Ecuadorian primates is abundant yet scattered. This review offers a historical analysis of Ecuador's 23 recognized taxa, beginning with the first written mention of primates in present-day Ecuador in 1553. Over the next 300 years, little information was produced on this group of mammals until 1850, when the number of publications increased, marking the first use of binomial nomenclature and the description of the first species based on Ecuadorian specimens. For clarity, the history of primate research in Ecuador is divided into four periods: Anecdotal (1553–1850), Early (1850–1940), Modern (1940–1980), and Contemporary (1980–present). A total of 324 references were reviewed, documenting the increase in species richness over time. The study includes a taxonomic catalogue of all scientific names used, records of the first confirmed sightings of each species, the earliest locality data, and the first specimens deposited in scientific collections.

**Key words:** binomial nomenclature, diversity, historical records, species richness, taxonomic history

## Resumen

El conocimiento sobre los primates del Ecuador es abundante, aunque disperso. Esta revisión presenta un análisis histórico de sus 23 taxones desde 1553, cuando se publicó la primera obra escrita que menciona primates en el actual Ecuador. En los siguientes 300 años fue escasa la información que sobre este grupo de mamíferos se generó para el país, hasta 1850, cuando hay un incremento de publicaciones, con el uso por primera vez de taxonomía binomial y la descripción de las primeras especies para la ciencia que usaron material ecuatoriano. La historia de los primates en el Ecuador la he dividido en cuatro períodos: anecdótico (1553–1850), antiguo (1850–1940), moderno (1940–1980) y contemporáneo (1980 al presente). La revisión total incluyó 324 referencias que muestran cómo aumentó la riqueza de especies a lo largo de la historia del país, con un catálogo taxonómico de toda la nomenclatura científica utilizada, la mención de los primeros registros confirmados de cada especie, las primeras localidades específicas y los primeros ejemplares depositados y documentados en colecciones científicas.

**Palabras clave:** diversidad, historia taxonómica, nomenclatura binomial, registros históricos, riqueza

## Introduction

Throughout history, numerous publications have contributed to the understanding of Ecuadorian primates, from anecdotal accounts dating from the 16th and 19th centuries to the first species checklists, descriptions of new taxa, taxonomic revisions, and hundreds of studies addressing diverse scales and topics (Tirira 2000, 2021c). Collectively, these works have enriched current knowledge of the country's primate fauna.

Looking further back, before Spanish colonization and the existence of written records, archaeological findings suggest the presence of primates in ancient Ecuador. Some of these date back over 800 to 600 years BCE (Gutiérrez Usillos 2002). On the coast, significant examples include ceramic representations of the four primate species native to the region found in the Chorrera (Tirira 2014: 208) and La Tolita cultures (Arauz 1948: 12; Cadena & Bouchard 1980: 54). In the Amazon region, evidence is more limited but includes numerous petroglyphs in the Misahuallí River Valley, Napo Province, representing several primate species, some with prehensile tails (Gilbert 1985: 93), possibly referring to *Ateles belzebuth*.

The first written reference to primates inhabiting present-day Ecuador appears in the mid-16th century (Cieza de León 1553), when the presence of primates was reported on Puná Island, in the province of Guayas, with few additional records were produced in the next 300 years. Noteworthy contributions from the second half of the 18th century include two manuscripts by priests Mario Cicala (1771) and Juan de Velasco (1789). Although these authors did not use the binomial nomenclature and provided only anecdotal information, their descriptions have made it possible to identify the primate species they observed.

A century later, the first list of Ecuadorian mammals using binomial nomenclature was published, documenting 16 primate species (Tobar 1876). In the early 20th century, a similar report recorded 20 primate taxa, 18 for the Eastern region, two from the Western region and two shared between both regions (Festa 1903).

In recent decades, species checklists have shown a slow but consistent increase in recognized primate diversity. Sixteen species were reported in the early 1980s (Albuja *et al.* 1980), 19 in the following decade (Albuja 1991),

20 in the next (Tirira 2004a), 21 species by the 2010s (Tirira 2017), and 22 more recently (Porter *et al.* 2021). This number is likely to increase, as preliminary evaluations suggest that one or two additional primate species may still be added to Ecuador's fauna (Tirira 2021c). This dynamic trend in species richness reveals Ecuador's status as a megadiverse country (Mittermeier *et al.* 1997).

Currently, Ecuador is home to 22 species and 23 taxa of primates, classified into 12 genera and comprising all five Neotropical families, *i.e.* Callitrichidae, Cebidae, Aotidae, Pitheciidae and Atelidae (Tirira *et al.* 2025): Eighteen species from four families inhabit the Amazon region, east of the Andes, while four species from two families occur in the western forests of the Coastal region (De la Torre & Tirira 2018; Tirira *et al.* 2025) (Table 1).

**TABLE 1.** Taxa of native primates present in Ecuador and the region they inhabit (taxonomy according to Tirira *et al.* 2025).

| No. | Scientific name | Common name | Region |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Family Callitrichidae** | | |
| 1 | *Cebuella niveiventris* | Southern Pygmy Marmoset | Amazonia |
| 2 | *Cebuella pygmaea* | Northern Pygmy Marmoset | Amazonia |
| 3 | *Leontocebus lagonotus* | Red-mantled Saddle-back Tamarin | Amazonia |
| 4 | *Leontocebus nigricollis graellsi* | Graells' Black-mantled Tamarin | Amazonia |
| 5 | *Leontocebus tripartitus* | Golden-mantled Saddle-back Tamarin | Amazonia |
| | **Family Cebidae** | | |
| | Subfamily Cebinae | | |
| 6 | *Cebus aequatorialis* | Ecuadorian White-fronted Capuchin | Costa |
| 7 | *Cebus capucinus capucinus* | Linnaeus' White-faced Capuchin | Costa |
| 8 | *Cebus yuracus* | Marañón White-fronted Capuchin | Amazonia |
| 9 | *Sapajus apella* | Black Capuchin | Amazonia |
| | Subfamily Saimiriinae | | |
| 10 | *Saimiri macrodon* | Ecuadorian Squirrel Monkey | Amazonia |
| | **Family Aotidae** | | |
| 11 | *Aotus lemurinus* | Lemurine Night Monkey | Amazonia |
| 12 | *Aotus vociferans* | Spix's Night Monkey | Amazonia |
| | **Family Pitheciidae** | | |
| | Subfamily Callicebinae | | |
| 13 | *Cheracebus lucifer* | Yellow-handed Titi | Amazonia |
| 14 | *Plecturocebus leucometopus* | White-browed Titi | Amazonia |
| | Subfamily Pitheciinae | | |
| 15 | *Pithecia aequatorialis* | Equatorial Saki | Amazonia |
| 16 | *Pithecia milleri* | Miller's Saki | Amazonia |
| 17 | *Pithecia napensis* | Napo Saki | Amazonia |
| | **Family Atelidae** | | |
| | Subfamily Alouattinae | | |
| 18 | *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* | Mantled Howler | Costa |
| 19 | *Alouatta seniculus* | Linnaeus' Red Howler | Amazonia |
| | Subfamily Atelinae | | |
| 20 | *Ateles belzebuth* | White-bellied Spider Monkey | Amazonia |
| 21 | *Ateles fusciceps* | Brown-headed Spider Monkey | Costa |
| 22 | *Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha* | Humboldt's Woolly Monkey | Amazonia |
| 23 | *Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii* | Pöppig's Woolly Monkey | Amazonia |

The objective of this review is to document the taxonomic history of Ecuadorian primates and to analyze how knowledge of their diversity has evolved over time. Reviews of this nature, compiling all historical and contemporary references for each taxon, are essential for understanding both past and ongoing changes in taxonomic nomenclature.

## Methods

**Bibliographic compilation.** This article presents an extensive review of all published sources that mention native primates in Ecuador, including books, book chapters, and scientific and outreach articles. However, technical reports, theses, and conference abstracts were excluded.

To reconstruct the taxonomic history, I compiled all publications dating from the 16th century, marking the onset of Spanish presence in what is now Ecuador and, therefore, the beginning of written documentation (Ayala Mora 2008), to the present. I divided the historical development of knowledge of Ecuadorian primates into four periods:

(1) Anecdotal Period (1553–1850): characterized by the absence of a standardized Linnaean bionomial nomenclature;

(2) Early Period (1850–1940): marked by the onset of scientific research, the first use of binomial nomenclature and the initial species descriptions;

(3) Modern Period (1940–1980): marked by more comprehensive publications and improved understanding of Ecuadorian primates;

(4) Contemporary Period (1980–present): defined by the emergence of Ecuadorian primate researchers and the growth of national scientific publications.

This compilation began with the mammalian bibliographies in the late 20th century (Tirira 1999, 2000). From there, I conducted an extensive review of bibliographic material through the *Red Noctilio* database (Tirira 2025), which catalogs all documents referencing Ecuadorian mammals. This database served as the foundation for locating the actual publications, whether in original print, photocopy or digital format. Two important sources to accessing historical literature were the *Biodiversity Heritage Library* (https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org) and *Internet Archive* (https://archive.org).

To include a publication in the present analysis, I required the presence of two key terms: "primates" and "Ecuador", or their common or scientific synonyms (*e.g.* generic names) or variants in other languages. However, since neither of these terms appears in historical references predating 1830, I employed alternative terms such as "mono" or "monkey" for "primates"; and "Quito", "Napo", "Guayaquil", "Equinoxial", "Ecuatorial", "Quijos", "Maynas", as proxies for "Ecuador."

**Catalogue structure.** The catalogue compiles all known taxonomic references of Ecuadorian primates, along with the following complementary information [indicated by an asterisk (*) followed by the year of publication]:

a. The first confirmed record of each taxon in Ecuador (some taxa were originally cited only by common names or assigned names proposed by authors);

b. The first use of scientific nomenclature for the taxon in Ecuador;

c. The first valid record of the taxon written using binomial nomenclature;

d. The first documented and confirmed locality in the country (within the species' known range, as per Tirira 2021c); ambiguous or imprecise localities were excluded;

e. The first Ecuadorian specimen documented in a scientific collection; and

f. The first recorded use of the currently accepted taxonomy in Ecuador, according to Tirira *et al.* (2025) (Table 1).

This catalog includes spelling variants for all taxa recorded in Ecuador. It includes all references up to 1980; since then, it only includes selected references, those with taxonomic changes, spelling mistakes or contributions that I have deemed necessary to mention.

Common names are cited only if they appear before the first confirmed use of binomial nomenclature. Suspected records of species or subspecies are also mentioned. Scientific names of taxa described are shown in boldface. Each taxonomic record is followed by its respective source(s).

**Taxonomy followed.** The taxonomy of neotropical primates has undergone extensive revisions in recent years (*e.g.* Groves 2001, 2005; Mittermeier *et al.* 2013; van Roosmalen *et al.* 2002; Rylands & Mittermeier 2024). Several changes have been debated and remain unaccepted by certain researchers or working groups (*e.g.* Gutiérrez & Marinho-Filho 2017; Ruiz-García *et al.* 2014, 2018b). This article adopts the taxonomy presented in the *Official Updated Species Checklist of Mammals of Ecuador* (Tirira *et al.* 2025), which is based on taxonomic recommendations from the IUCN Primate Specialist Group and the Species Survival Commission (IUCN 2025; Rylands & Mittermeier 2024; Rylands *et al.* 2024; Tirira *et al.* 2018b). In this sense, *Leontocebus* Wagner is used for the small-sized western amazonian tamarins rather than *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg (as proposed by Rylands *et al.* 2016), and *Cebus aequatorialis* J. A. Allen and *C. yuracus* Hershkovitz are recognized instead of *C. albifrons* Humboldt (as per by Rylands & Mittermeier 2013), as well as other species of this genera not present in Ecuador that are mentioned in the text. For other taxa, taxonomy follows the Mammal Diversity Database (MDD 2025).

Throughout this article, taxa are ordered alphabetically within genera or lower categories, and taxonomically for higher categories (families and subfamilies), as follows: Callitrichidae, Cebidae (Cebinae, Saimiriinae), Aotidae, Pitheciidae (Callicebinae, Pitheciinae), and Atelidae (Alouattinae, Atelinae) (Mittermeier *et al.* 2013) (Table 1).

**Scientific collections.** The scientific collections and their acronyms mentioned in the text are as follows:

AMNH—American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY (USA).
FMNH—The Field Museum, Chicago, IL (USA).
MEPN—Museo de Historia Natural "Gustavo Orcés," Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Quito (Ecuador).
MfN—Museum für Naturkunde (formerly Berlin Zoological Museum, BZM), Berlin (Germany).
MGMC—Museo de Esqueletología "Dr. Gabriel Moscoso E.," Cuenca (Ecuador).
MNCN—Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid (Spain).
MNHN—Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (France).
MRSN—Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino (formerly Musei di Zoologia e Anatomia Comparata della Università di Torino), Turin (Italy).
MSNM—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano (formerly Museo Mediolanense Extantium), Milan (Italy).
NHMUK—Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum of Natural History, BMNH), London, England (UK).
NRM—Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (Sweden).
RBINS—Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels (Belgium).
RMNH—Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden (Netherlands).
UMMZ—Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI (USA).
USNM—United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, (USA).
Definitions of collection-related specialized terms are provided in the Glossary (Appendix 1).

## Results and Discussion

The taxonomic history of Ecuadorian primates presented below is based on 324 bibliographic references spanning 1553–2025 (Figure 1). During the first 400 years (from the 16th century to the mid-19th century) only 11 documents were found (3%). In the second half of the 19th century, 24 papers were published (7%). During this period, the first three primate species with type localities in Ecuador were described (Table 2). It should be noted that other works may be discovered in the future, mainly from the early centuries, which are currently unknown.

In the first half of the 20th century, 38 publications appeared (12%), including the description of 13 taxa (species and subspecies) with "Ecuador" as their type locality (Table 2). In the second half of the 20th century, the number of publications doubled compared to the previous period (83; 26%). Finally, in the first quarter of the 21st century, 168 publications were produced (52%) (Figure 1), a notable increase that exceeds the total of all publications known up to 2000.

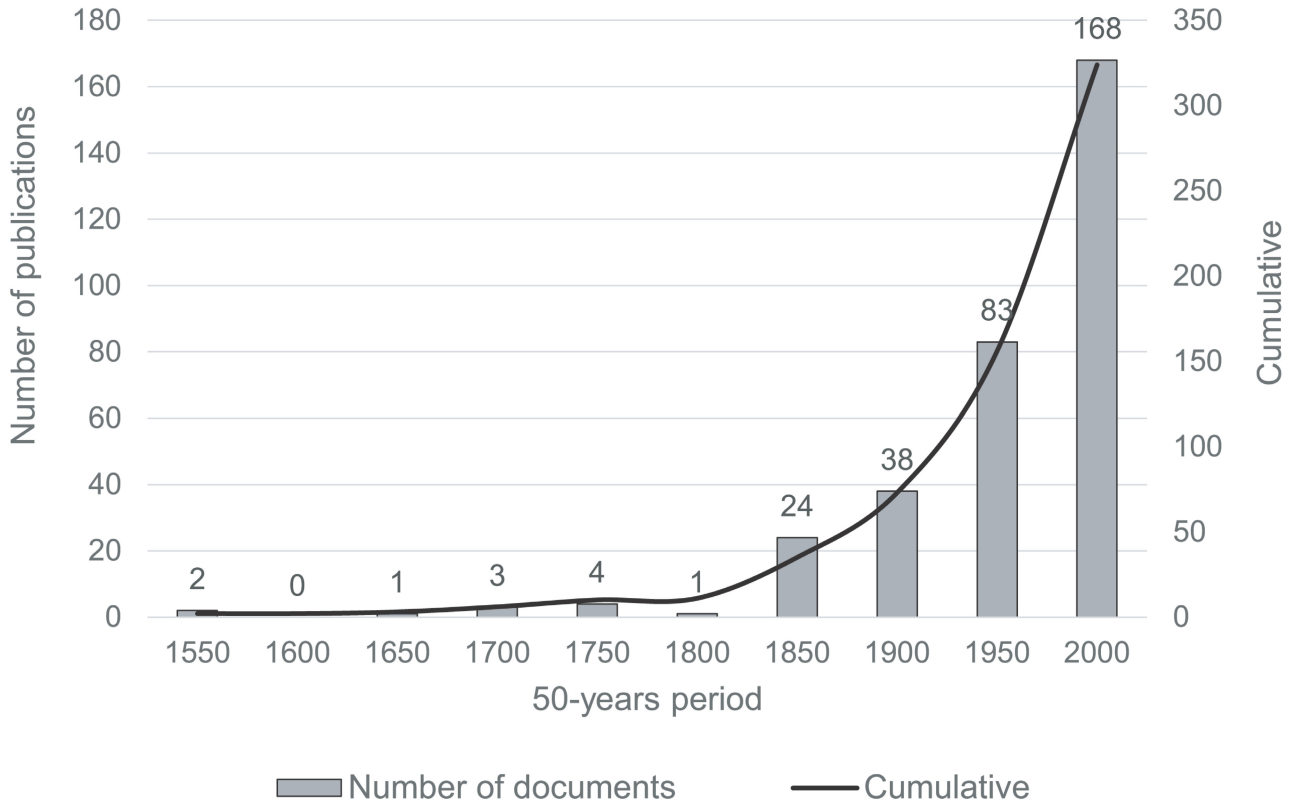


**FIGURE 1.** Number of publications used to reconstruct the taxonomic history of Ecuador primates, by period and cumulative.

Among the 324 publications documenting the taxonomic history of Ecuadorian primates, numerous papers present species lists; of these, I selected 10 to highlight nomenclatural changes from 1771 to the present (Tables 3 and 4). The first two papers did not use binomial taxonomy, and the information presented is considered anecdotal. Mario Cicala (1771) cited 10 primate species, representing 11 taxa (48%) of the current richness in the country (N = 23), while Juan De Velasco (1789) reported 19 species, representing 13 current taxa (57%).

By the end of the 18th century, despite the work of Cicala and De Velasco, there was confirmed evidence of only nine primate taxa in present-day Ecuador, plus one additional suspected record, for a total of 10 taxa (Figure 2). However, none were named using scientific nomenclature, and only one (*Ateles fusciceps*) included a specific locality ("Caracòl à Guaranda" [sic]) was mentioned (Table 5).

In the first half of the 19th century, only one work was published that mentioned, albeit anecdotally, two primate species from the Ecuadorian coast (Terry 1834). In the second half of the same century, more than 20 publications on Ecuadorian primates appeared, including three new species descriptions (Table 2). During this period, the first list of Ecuadorian mammals was published (Tobar 1876), documenting 15 primate species, representing 65% of the taxa currently recognized (Table 4). By the end of the century, 17 taxa had been documented in Ecuador, but only 13 were considered as valid, representing 57% of currently recognized primates; all were reported under binomial nomenclature (Figure 2).

In the first half of the 20th century, publications on Ecuadorian primates doubled (Figure 1). Among these, two works compiled the information on the species then known in the country. Festa (1903) documented 20 species, corresponding to 17 currently recognized taxa (74%), whereas Elliot (1913a, b) reported 22 species (12 currently recognized) (Table 4). By 1950, there was evidence of 20 primate species in Ecuador, but only 17 were considered valid taxa at that time (Figure 2).

In the second half of the 20th century, publications on Ecuadorian primates doubled again. Among them, I selected two works that listed the number of species. The first appeared in three volumes (Hill 1957, 1960, 1962) and documented 22 primate species in Ecuador (Table 5), representing 74% of the currently known richness. An Ecuadorian researcher prepared the second list, Albuja (1991), documenting 19 primate species (83% of the currently known richness) (Table 4, Figure 2).

**TABLE 2.** Chronological order of the primates described with type locality in Ecuador.

| Taxa described | Current taxonomy | Type material |
|---|---|---|
| *Ateles fusciceps* Gray, 1865 (1866) | *Ateles fusciceps fusciceps* | Holotype (NHMUK 1855.12.24.35)[a] |
| *Midas graellsi* Jiménez de la Espada, 1870 | *Leontocebus nigricollis graellsi* | Two syntypes from Peru[b] |
| *Midas lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada, 1870 | *Leontocebus lagonotus* | Two syntypes[c] (NHMUK 1925.7.1.1 and MNCN 2161-lectotype[d]) |
| *Midas tripartitus* Milne-Edwards, 1878 | *Leontocebus tripartitus* | Holotype (MNHN MO 1877-562) |
| *C*[*allithrix*] *cuprea leucometopa* Cabrera, 1900 | *Plecturocebus leucometopus* | Two syntypes (MNCN 2160- lectotype[e]; and 2225) |
| *Alouata aequatorialis* Festa, 1903 | *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* | Four syntypes (MRSN 4686, 4688, 4692, 4693) |
| *Midas apiculatus* Thomas, 1904 | *Leontocebus lagonotus* | Holotype (NHMUK 1880.5.6.25) and two paratypes (NHMUK 1880.5.6.23–24) |
| *Saimiri macrodon* Elliot, 1907a | *Saimiri macrodon* | Holotype (NHMUK 1880.5.6.15) |
| *Aotus gularis* Dollman, 1909 | *Aotus vociferans* | Holotype (NHMUK 1900.6.3.1) |
| *Aotus microdon* Dollman, 1909 | *Aotus vociferans* | Holotype (NHMUK 1872.4.30.4) |
| *Callicebus paenulatus* Elliot, 1909 | *Plecturocebus leucometopus* | Holotype (NHMUK 1880.5.6.14) |
| *Alouatta inclamax* Thomas, 1913 | *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* | Holotype (NHMUK 1880.5.6.2) |
| *Alouatta palliata quichua* Thomas, 1913 | *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* | Holotype (NHMUK 1913.10.24.1) and one paratype (NHMUK 1913.10.24.5) |
| *Cebus aequatorialis* J. A. Allen, 1914 | *Cebus aequatorialis* | Holotype (AMNH 34273) |
| *Callicebus cupreus napoleon* Lönnberg, 1922 | *Plecturocebus leucometopus* | Two syntypes (NRM 611920 and 611921) |
| *Pithecia monachus napensis* Lönnberg, 1938 | *Pithecia napensis* | Holotype (NRM 601921) |
| *Cebus albifrons yuracus* Hershkovitz, 1949 | *Cebus yuracus* | Holotype (FMNH 41493) and three paratypes (FMNH 31115–31117) |

a The original description of *Ateles fusciceps* states only "South America," but restricted to "Hacienda Chinipamba, Imbabura Province," Ecuador (Kellogg & Goldman 1944: 27).

b The original description indicates that two syntypes were collected at two localities in Ecuador, which are currently in Peruvian territory (Tirira 2021b).

c The original description included four syntypes, two collected in Ecuador (those mentioned in the Table) and two with localities in Peru.

d Tirira (2018) proposes as "holotype" (lectotype) the specimen MNCN 2161.

e Cabrera (1958) proposes as lectotype the specimen "macho muy adulto" (very adult male): MNCN 2160. Incorrectly, Vermeer *et al.* (2025: 13) assigned the acronym MHMN.

Sixteen primate taxa have been described with type localities in Ecuador, of which six are currently valid (Table 2). The name-bearing material comprises 12 holotypes, two lectotypes and 10 syntypes. There are also six paratypes. This material is deposited in seven natural history museums across six countries (Table 3).

**TABLE 3.** Summary of primate taxa with type localities in Ecuador.

| Collection | Country | Holotypes [lectotypes] | Syntypes | Paratypes | Current valid taxa | Current no valid taxa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NHMUK | UK | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3[a] | 6 |
| FMNH | USA | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| NRM | Sweden | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| AMNH | USA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MNHN | France | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MNCN | Spain | [2] | 3[b] | 0 | 2[a] | 0 |
| MRSN | Italy | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 6 | 12 [2] | 10 | 6 | 9 | 7 |

a. Two syntypes of the same species in different collections.

b. Two syntypes have been designed as lectotypes.

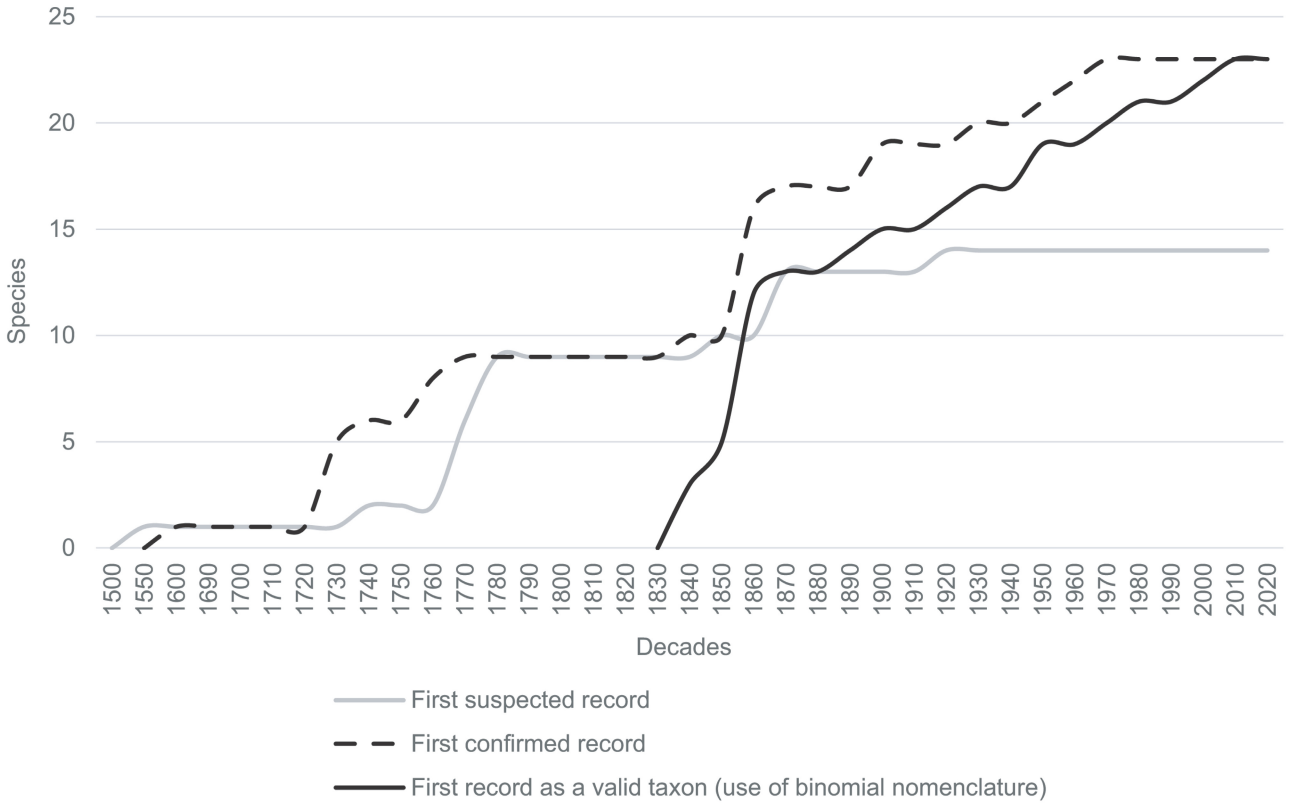


**FIGURE 2.** Increase in the number of primate taxa for Ecuador (N = 23). The graphic includes the first suspected and confirmed record, and the first record as a valid taxon.

By the end of the 20th century, the 23 currently recognized taxa had been documented for Ecuador. However, several species (*Cebuella niveiventris*, *Cebus aequatorialis*, and *Pithecia aequatorialis*) were included under different taxonomic treatments (*Cebuella pygmaea*, *Cebus albifrons aequatorialis*, and *Pithecia monachus*, respectively).

In the present century, I selected two listings (among many possible options). One is the taxonomic update published in Wilson and Reeder's *Mammal Species of the World* (Groves 2005), which documents 23 taxa (corresponding to 22 currently recognized taxa). The other is the primate volume of the *Handbook of the Mammals of the World* (Mittermeier *et al.* 2013), which documented 22 primate taxa (96% of currently recognized primates) (Figure 2, Table 5).

**TABLE 4.** Nomenclature assigned to the primates of Ecuador in different references published from 1771 to 1913 (species are listed in taxonomical order). The asterisk (*) indicates that the attributed taxonomy is only suspected because the description or information provided is unclear or ambiguous.

| **Current name (Tirira *et al.* 2025)** | **Cicala (1771)[a]** | **De Velasco (1789)[b]** | **Tobar (1876)** | **Festa (1903)** | **Elliot (1913a, b)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cebuella niveiventris* | Simio verde* | Pishco-cushillo*, Chichico verde* | - | *Hapale pygmaeus*, ? *Hapale melanura** | - |
| *Cebuella pygmaea* | - | - | - | *Hapale pygmaeus*, *Midas leonina** | - |
| *Leontocebus lagonotus* | - | Chichico | *Midas nigrifrons* | *Midas lagonotus*, *M. illigeri* | *Leontocebus nigrifrons*, *L. apiculatus*, *L. illigeri*, *L. lagonotus* |

*.....continued on the next page*

**TABLE 4.** (Continued)

| Current name (Tirira *et al.* 2025) | Cicala (1771)[a] | De Velasco (1789)[b] | Tobar (1876) | Festa (1903) | Elliot (1913a, b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Leontocebus nigricollis graellsi* | - | Pinche, Chichico | *Hapale labiata** | *Midas mystax**, *M. graellsi* | *Leontocebus nigricollis*, *L. graellsi* |
| *Leontocebus tripartitus* | - | - | *Midas rufimanus** | *Midas tripartitus* | *Leontocebus tripartitus* |
| *Cebus aequatorialis* | Simio machín | - | *Cebus albifrons* | *Cebus albifrons*, *C. flavescens cuscinus* | - |
| *Cebus capucinus capucinus* | - | - | *Cebus capucinus** | - | - |
| *Cebus yuracus* | Simio machín | Yurac maqui, Mico pardo | - | *Cebus albifrons*, *C. flavescens cuscinus* | *Cebus unicolor cuscinus* |
| *Sapajus apella* | Simio castaño más pequeño* | Yana maqui*, Mico grande* | *Cebus fatuellus* | *Cebus capucinus** | - |
| *Saimiri macrodon* | Simio fraile, Simio hermano | Frailecito, Mico pequeño* | *Chrysothrix sciurae* | *Chrysotrix sciurea* | *Saimiri cassiquiarensis*, *S. macrodon*, *S. madeirae* |
| *Aotus lemurinus* | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Aotus vociferans* | - | Usñaga | *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus* | *Nyctipithecus felinus* | *Aotus gularis*, *A. microdon* |
| *Cheracebus lucifer* | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Plecturocebus leucometopus* | Simio monja* | Monja* | - | *Callitrix cuprea* | *Callicebus cupreus*, *C. paenulatus*, *C. leucometopa* |
| *Pithecia aequatorialis* | Simio cabelludo* | Cachapaz* | - | *Pithecia monachus* | *Pithecia monacha* |
| *Pithecia milleri* | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Pithecia napensis* | - | - | *Pithecia nigra** | - | - |
| *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* | Simio negro | Horro, Omeco | *Mycetes niger* | *Alouata nigra*, *A. aequatorialis* | *Alouatta aequatorialis* |
| *Alouatta seniculus* | Simio rojo* | Omeco | *Mycetes seniculus*, *M. ursinus* | *Alouata seniculus* | - |
| *Ateles belzebuth* | - | - | *Ateles belzebuth*, *A. ater* | *Ateles variegatus* | *Ateleus paniscus*, *A. variegatus* |
| *Ateles fusciceps* | Simio negro* | Marimonda, Maquisapa | *Ateles ater* | *Ateles fuscipes* | *Ateleus fusciceps* |
| *Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha* | - | - | *Lagothrix humboldtii* | - | - |
| *Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii* | Simio rojo y castaño | Choro | - | *Lagothrix infumata* | *Lagothrix infumata* |
| Number of taxa included | 10 | 19[c] | 15[d] | 20 | 22 |
| Number of taxa according to current taxonomy | 11 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 12 |

a. Manuscript finished in 1771, but first edition just published in 2004.
b. Manuscript finished in 1789, but first edition just published in 1844.
c. De Velasco (1789: 90) mentioned an additional mammal within the "species of monkeys": *achuni*, a description that corresponds to *Nasua Nasua*, a species of carnivore (Procyonidae).
d. Tobar (1876: 3) mentions an additional species of primate within the fauna of Ecuador: *Midas Oedipus* (sic) (= *Oedipomidas oedipus*), an endemic taxon to northern Colombia (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013b).

**TABLE 5.** Nomenclature assigned to the primates of Ecuador in different references published from 1921 to 2025 (species are listed in taxonomical order). The asterisk (*) indicates that the attributed taxonomy is only suspected because the description or information provided is unclear or ambiguous.

| **Current name (Tirira *et al.* 2025)** | **Lönnberg (1921, 1922)** | **Hill (1957, 1960, 1962)** | **Albuja (1991)** | **Groves (2005)** | **Mittermeier *et al.* (2013)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cebuella niveiventris* | - | *Cebuella p. pygmaea* | *Cebuella pygmaea* | *Callithrix p. pygmaea* | *Cebuella p. pygmaea* |
| *Cebuella pygmaea* | - | - | *Cebuella pygmaea* | *Callithrix p. pygmaea* | *Cebuella p. pygmaea* |
| *Leontocebus lagonotus* | *Midas illigeri*, *Mystax illigeri* | *Tamarinus illigeri lagonotus* | *Saguinus fuscicollis* | *Saguinus fuscicollis lagonotus* | *Saguinus lagonotus* |
| *Leontocebus nigricollis graellsi* | *Midas graellsi* | *Tamarinus graellsi* | *Saguinus nigricollis* | *Saguinus graellsi*, *S. nigricollis* | *Saguinus nigricollis graellsi* |
| *Leontocebus tripartitus* | - | *Tamarinus tripartitus* | *Saguinus tripartitus* | *Saguinus tripartitus* | *Saguinus tripartitus* |
| *Cebus aequatorialis* | *Cebus aequatorialis* | *Cebus albifrons aequatorialis* | *Cebus albifrons* | *Cebus albifrons aequatorialis* | *Cebus aequatorialis* |
| *Cebus capucinus capucinus* | - | - | *Cebus capucinus* | *Cebus capucinus* | *Cebus c. capucinus* |
| *Cebus yuracus* | *Cebus* cf. *cuscinus* | *Cebus albifrons yuracus* | *Cebus albifrons* | *Cebus albifrons cuscinus* | *Cebus yuracus* |
| *Sapajus apella* | | - | *Cebus apella* | *Cebus apella macrocephalus* | *Sapajus macrocephalus* |
| *Saimiri macrodon* | *Saïmiri* cf. *cassiquiarensis* | *Saimiri sciurea sciurea*, *S. s. macrodon* | *Saimiri sciureus* | *Saimiri sciureus macrodon* | *Saimiri macrodon* |
| *Aotus lemurinus* | - | - | *Aotus lemurinus* | *Aotus l. lemurinus* | *Aotus lemurinus* |
| *Aotus vociferans* | *Aotus vociferans*, *A. gularis* | *Aotes trivigatus lemurinus*, *A. t. trivirgatus*, *A. t. microdon* | *Aotus trivirgatus* | *Aotus vociferans* | *Aotus vociferans* |
| *Cheracebus lucifer* | - | - | *Callicebus torquatus* | *Callicebus lucifer* | *Callicebus lucifer* |
| *Plecturocebus leucometopus* | *Callicebus cupreus napoleon* | *Callicebus cupreus leucometopus*, *C. c. paenulatus*, *C. c. napoleon* | *Callicebus moloch* | *Callicebus discolor* | *Callicebus discolor* |
| *Pithecia aequatorialis* | - | - | - | - | *Pithecia m. monachus** |
| *Pithecia milleri* | - | *Pithecia monachus milleri* | *Pithecia monachus* | *Pithecia monachus milleri* | *Pithecia monachus milleri* |
| *Pithecia napensis* | *Pithecia monacha* | *Pithecia m. monachus* | *Pithecia aequatorialis*, *P. monachus* | *Pithecia aequatorialis*, *P. m. monachus* | *Pithecia aequatorialis* |
| *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* | *Alouatta palliata quichua* | *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* | *Alouatta palliata* | *Alouatta palliata* | *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* |
| *Alouatta seniculus* | *Alouatta juara* | *Alouatta s. seniculus* | *Alouatta seniculus* | *Alouatta s. seniculus* | *Alouatta s. seniculus* |
| *Ateles belzebuth* | *Ateles variegatus* | *Ateles b. belzebuth* | *Ateles belzebuth* | *Ateles belzebuth* | *Ateles belzebuth* |
| *Ateles fusciceps* | *Ateles fusciceps* | *Ateles f. fusciceps* | *Ateles fusciceps* | *Ateles f. fusciceps* | *Ateles f. fusciceps* |

*.....continued on the next page*

**TABLE 5.** (Continued)

| Current name (Tirira *et al.* 2025) | Lönnberg (1921, 1922) | Hill (1957, 1960, 1962) | Albuja (1991) | Groves (2005) | Mittermeier *et al.* (2013) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha* | - | *Lagothrix lagotricha* | *Lagothrix lagothricha* | *Lagothrix lagotricha* | *Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha* |
| *Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii* | *Lagothrix infumata* | *Lagothrix cana poeppigii* | *Lagothrix lagothricha* | *Lagothrix poeppigii* | *Lagothrix poeppigii* |
| Number of taxa included | 14 | 22 | 19 | 23 | 22 |
| Number of taxa according to current taxonomy | 13 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 22 |

**Taxonomic history.** With the information collected, I can reconstruct the taxonomic history of Ecuadorian primates and the historical process by which species were added to the country over nearly 500 years (between 1553 and 2025) (Table 6).

I have divided the history of knowledge of Ecuadorian primates into four periods: (1) Anecdotal (1553–1850), (2) Early (1850–1940), (3) Modern (1940–1980), and (4) Contemporary (1980–present):

## 1. Anecdotal period

This period spans from 1553, when the first reference to the primates of Ecuador was published, to 1850, when the first text using binomial nomenclature appeared. The earliest publication to comment on primates in present-day Ecuador is by the Spanish chronicler Pedro Cieza de León in his *Crónica del Perú* (1553: 158), where he related that the Puná Island "*tiene … grandes florestas y arboledas … y asimismo hay en ellas … monos … y otros muchos animales*" [has ... large forests and groves ... and likewise there are in them ... monkeys ... and many other animals]. This account, besides being the oldest written reference to primates in present-day Ecuador, is notable for mentioning the presence at a site where they do not currently occur (Tirira 2017).

Puná Island, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, is separated from the mainland by 300–1200 m (Google Maps 2024). Possibly, the primates observed by Cieza de León on this island were transported from the mainland by Indigenous peoples. Human translocation is the suspected cause of the current primate presence, such as *Sapajus apella margaritae*, on Margarita Island, Venezuela (Linares 1998; Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c), and *Cebus capucinus curtus*, on Gorgona Island, Colombia (Palacios *et al.* 2020; Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c).

Cieza de León did not provide information about species identity and there is no further information on these primates. On the mainland near Puná Island, two primate species are known to occur: *Cebus aequatorialis* and *Alouatta palliata* (Tirira 2017a). I believe that the primates observed by the chronicler may correspond to the first species, as it is often kept in captivity (Tirira 2013). However, according to Cieza de León's account, I suspect the primates he observed were free-ranging, as on Margarita and Gorgona Islands in Venezuela and Colombia, respectively. The presence of the second species (*A. palliata*) on Puná Island is less probable, because it is less frequently kept in captivity and its management is more complex (Cervera *et al.* 2018; Fuentes *et al.* 2018).

A few decades later, the Spanish priest José de Acosta, in his *Historia Moral y Natural de las Indias* (1590), presented abundant information on the territories of present-day Ecuador and Peru and commented—albeit superficially—on some aspects of primates. He described the regions he traveled through in general terms (including Panama and Colombia). In chapter XX of the third book (p. 176), "De las propiedades de la tierra del Perú" he mentioned: "*En los Andes se crían monos y micos muchos y muy graciosos…*" [In the Andes there are monkeys and *micos*, many and very graceful…]; while in chapter XXXIX of the fourth book (p. 289), "De los Micos, ó Monos de Indias" he commented on at least five primate species and noted some of their characteristics: "*Unos son negros del todo; otros vayos; otros pardos; otros mãnchados, y varios*" (sic) [Some are entirely black, some are bay, some are brown, some are spotted, and some are miscellaneous].

**TABLE 6.** Historical reconstruction of the increase in primate richness in Ecuador (in taxonomic order). The names are given as they appear in the cited publications.

| Taxon (current taxonomy) | First suspected record | First confirmed record | First mention as a valid taxon |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cebuella niveiventris* | Cicala (1771): Simio verde | Cornalia (1850): *Midas melanura* | Garbino *et al.* (2019): *Cebuella niveiventris* |
| *Cebuella pygmaea* | Osculati (1850): *Midas pigmaeus* | Jiménez de la Espada (1870): *Hapale pygmea* | Jiménez de la Espada (1870): *Hapale pygmea* |
| *Leontocebus lagonotus* | La Condamine (1745): Pinchés | De Velasco (1789): Chichico (colorado oscuro) | Jiménez de la Espada (1870): *Midas lagonotus* |
| *Leontocebus nigricollis graellsi* | De Velasco (1789): Pinche | Lönnberg (1913): *Midas graellsi* | Lönnberg (1913): *Midas graellsi* |
| *Leontocebus tripartitus* | Tobar (1876): *M*[*idas*] *Rufimanus* | Milne-Edwards (1878): *Midas tripartitus* | Milne-Edwards (1878): *Midas tripartitus* |
| *Cebus aequatorialis* | Cieza de León (1553): mono | Cicala (1771): Simio machín | Pucheran (1857a): *Cebus chrysopus* |
| *Cebus capucinus capucinus* | Tobar (1876): [*Cebus*] *Capucinus* | Hershkovitz (1949): *Cebus capucinus* | Hershkovitz (1949): *Cebus capucinus* |
| *Cebus yuracus* | - | Magnin (1747): Machín | Cabrera (1900): *C*[*ebus*] *albifrons* |
| *Sapajus apella* | Cicala (1771): Simio castaño más pequeño | Tobar (1876): [*Cebus*] *Fatuellus* | Tobar (1876): [*Cebus*] *Fatuellus* |
| *Saimiri macrodon* | - | Cicala (1771): Simio fraile | Jiménez de la Espada (1870): *Chrisothrix Sciureus* |
| *Aotus lemurinus* | - | Napier (1976): *Aotus trivirgatus* | Albuja (1991): *Aotus lemurinus* |
| *Aotus vociferans* | De Velasco (1789): Usñaga | Sclater (1872): *Nyctipithecus lemurinus* | Sclater (1872): *Nyctipithecus lemurinus* |
| *Cheracebus lucifer* | - | Ulloa (1986): *Callicebus torquatus* | Ulloa (1986): *Callicebus torquatus* |
| *Plecturocebus leucometopus* | Cicala (1771): Simio monja | Thomas (1880): *Callithrix cuprea* | Thomas (1880): *Callithrix cuprea* |
| *Pithecia aequatorialis* | Cicala (1771): Simio cabelludo | Sclater (1872): *Pithecia monachus* | Tirira (2023): *Pithecia aequatorialis* |
| *Pithecia milleri* | Popenoe & Anthony (1926): *Pithecia monachus* | Hill (1960): *P*[*ithecia*] *m*[*onachus*] *milleri* | Hill (1960): *P*[*ithecia*] *m*[*onachus*] *milleri* |
| *Pithecia napensis* | Jiménez de la Espada (1870): *Pithecia monachus* | Allen (1916): *Pithecia monachus* | Lönnberg (1938): *Pithecia monachus napensis* |
| *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* | - | La Condamine (1751?): Mono ahullador | Tobar (1876): [*Mycetes*] *Niger* |
| *Alouatta seniculus* | - | De Mercado (1690): Mono bermejo | Osculati (1850): [*Mycetes*] *chrysurus* |
| *Ateles belzebuth* | - | Magnin (1747): Chuva | Cornalia (1850): *Ateles marginatus* |
| *Ateles fusciceps* | - | De Ulloa & Juan (1748): Marimonda | Reichenbach (1862): *A*[*teles*] *pentadactylus* |
| *Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha* | De Velasco (1789): Choro | Schlegel (1876): *Lagothrix humboldtii* | Hill (1962): *Lagothrix lagotricha* |
| *Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii* | - | Magnin (1747): Choro | Reichenbach (1862): *Lagothrix Castelnaui* |

A century later, at the end of the 16th century, the Jesuit priest Pedro de Mercado finished the manuscript of the *Historia de la provincia del Nuevo Reino y Quito de la Compañía de Jesús*, work that will remain unpublished until 1957 (De Mercado 1690). In volume IV, book seven, chapter IX comments on the presence of "*monos bermejos*"

[= red monkeys], a description that undoubtedly corresponds to *Alouatta seniculus*; although he did not specify the locality, it is suspected that the record was made in the Ecuadorian Amazon (Pérez-Pimentel 2025).

In 1735, members of the French Geodesic Mission—organized by the Kingdom of France to measure the distance of one degree of latitude at the equator to determine the shape of the Earth—arrived in the city of Quito (Ferreiro 2011). Some years later, the expedition leader, geographer Charles Marie de La Condamine, published in Paris the *Relation Abrégée d'un Voyage fait dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique Méridionale* (1745), narrating his observations and travel anecdotes. Although his information on primates was limited and fairly general, he highlighted the richness of species he observed during his voyage along the Amazon River on his return to Europe (p. 165): "*j'en ai tant vû* [*singes*]*, & j'ai oüi parler de tant d'espéces différentes, que la seule énumération en seroit longue*" [I have seen so many (monkeys) and heard of so many different species, that their enumeration alone would be too long]. He also recorded the common names of tamarins (current genus *Leontocebus*) in two locations: "*On les nome* Pinchés *à Maynas, & à Cayenne,* Tamarins" [they are called *pinchés* in Maynas, and *tamarins* in Cayenne].

Other members of this expedition were the Spaniards Antonio de Ulloa and Jorge Juan, who, upon their return to Madrid, published *Relación Histórica del Viaje Hecho de Orden de su Majestad a la América Meridional* (1748). In their book, they mentioned that during their trip from Guayaquil to Guaranda, in 1736, in the sector of Caracol, 15 km northeast of Babahoyo, they observed (p. 298) "*cantidad de Monos* […] *entre ellos* […] *una especie, que llaman Marimondas: son tan grandes, que quando se ponen en dos pies, tienen de alto vara, y media*, *ò mas; el color de su Pelo es negro, y en todo son muy feos…*" (sic) [a lot of monkeys [...] among them [...] a species, which they call *Marimondas*: they are so big, that when standing on two feet, they are a rod and a half [123 cm] high, or more; their hair is black, and overall they are very ugly...]. Their description allowed, for the first time, confirmation of the presence of a primate species in Ecuador—the spider monkey *Ateles fusciceps* Gray, 1866. Notably, Ulloa and Juan (1748) documented the species in an area where it no longer occurs (Morelos-Juárez *et al.* 2018a; Tirira 2004b), and that they noted it was common, in contrast to its current status as one of the world's 25 most endangered primates (Mittermeier *et al.* 2022).

Contemporary with the contributions of the French Geodesic Mission is the book by the Swiss priest and missionary Juan Magnin (1747): *Descripción de la Provincia y Misiones de Mainas en el Reino de Quito* [*Description of the Province and Missions of Mainas in the Kingdom of Quito*]. Magnin spent several years in the province of Mainas [= Maynas], corresponding to southeastern Ecuador and the contiguous region of Peru, south of the Napo River (Beltrán Rózpide 1911: 263). In his account, Magnin commented that (p. 169) "*los* [*monos*] *hay en gran cantidad y de diferentes especies*" [there are monkeys in large numbers and of different species], and then listed 13 by their local names, of which I have been able to identify the following: *chuva* (*Ateles belzebuth*), *choro* (*Lagothrix lagothricha*), *coto* (*Alouatta seniculus*), *machín* (*Cebus yuracus*), *pinche* (*Leontocebus lagonotus*), and *guapo* (*Pithecia* sp.).

In the second part of the 18th century, other contributions documented several primate species. Although the information was anecdotal and did not use binomial nomenclature, it is possible to identify the species in many of these descriptions. The first of these contributions was authored by the Italian priest Mario Cicala, who wrote two volumes titled *Descripción Histórica de la Provincia de Quito de la Compañía de Jesús* [*Historical Description of the Quito Province of the Company of Jesus*] (signed in 1771, but the second volume, which includes information on the fauna, was published in 2004). In the second volume, a chapter titled "De los simios" [Of the apes] (p. 72 et seq.), describes nine forms (Table 4).

Years later, priest Juan de Velasco, a native of present-day Ecuador, wrote in Italy—during more than 20 years of exile—a three-volume work titled *Historia del Reino de Quito en la América Meridional* [*History of the Kingdom of Quito in South America*] (signed in 1789, but first published in 1844). Primates appear in the book 1, chapter "Cuadrúpedos menores de diversas clases" [Minor Quadrupeds of Various Kinds], subchapter "De especies de monos" [Of monkey species] (p. 90 et seq.), where he mentioned up to 30 primate species, but named only 17. Among them he included a species he calls *achuni*, which in fact corresponds to a carnivore (*Nasua nasua*). Although the information provided by this author is scarce and somewhat confusing, for most species it was possible to determine their identity (Table 4).

The arrival in 1790 of the Malaspina Expedition at the port of Guayaquil is considered the beginning of scientific research on Ecuadorian mammals (Tirira 2014). The Kingdom of Spain sent this expedition to travel for five years (1789–1794) through its possessions in America and Asia (Higueras Rodríguez 1985). Among the members of the expedition, Antonio Pineda—a Spanish sailor and naturalist—was in charge of gathering information about the

fauna (Estrella 1996). During his short stay in Guayaquil and its surroundings, Pineda documented the presence of two primate species (Estrella 1996). The first is possibly the howler *Alouatta palliata*, as he alludes to its "*chillidos disonantes*" [dissonant shrieks]; the other is possibly the spider monkey *Ateles fusciceps*, which he refers to only as the "*mono negro de cola larga*" [long-tailed black monkey].

In addition, Pineda described in 1790 the first mammals of Ecuador using binomial nomenclature, among them a species he called "*Lemur Catta* (de Linneo)," which he included in the order Primates. Based on the description, this species is none other than the coati *Nasua nasua* (Procyonidae, Carnivora). Although dated from 1790, Pineda's report was published only in 1996.

In the first half of the 19th century, important contributions to the knowledge of South American primates were published. Among the earliest are works by Alexander von Humboldt (1805, 1809, 1811, 1812a, b, c; 1833), who described more than 20 species of primates (Groves 2005). During his stay in South America, Humboldt visited Ecuador for the period of approximately one year (1802–1803); however, no information on Ecuadorian primates appears in his publications, likely because he traveled mainly through the Andean region and made only a brief stopover in Guayaquil while traveling from Lima to Mexico (Humboldt 1982).

Several naturalists wrote other important contributions to South American primatology in this period (*e.g.* Cuvier 1823; É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806, 1809, 1812; I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1829, 1843, 1845; I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848; Gray 1845, 1849; Hoffmannsegg 1807; Lesson 1840; Spix 1823; Wagner 1840; Wied 1826), but none mentioned Ecuadorian records. The only work from this period that comments on primates in Ecuador is by the North American explorer Adrian Terry (1834) who presented anecdotal information on two coastal species: *Alouatta palliata* and *Ateles fusciceps*.

## 2. Early period

The early period spans 1850 to 1940 and was notable in three aspects: (1) the appearance of publications using binomial nomenclature referring to several species of Ecuadorian primates, the first of which was by the Italian explorer Gaetano Osculati (1850); (2) the description of the first species of Ecuadorian primates (Table 2)—the first three were: *Ateles fusciceps* Gray, 1865; *Midas lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada, 1870, and *Midas tripartitus* Milne-Edwards, 1878; and (3) the publication of the first list of mammals of Ecuador (Tobar 1876), which included 15 primate species corresponding to 14 currently valid taxa (Table 3).

The first decades of the 20th century brought important advances in knowledge of the richness of Ecuadorian primates (Figure 1), including the description of 12 new taxa (eight species and four subspecies) (Table 2), the publication of several lists and records (*e.g.* Festa 1903; Lönnberg 1913, 1921, 1922), and the first taxonomic revisions (Elliot 1913a, b). Also noteworthy in this period are the works of Ángel Cabrera and his revisions of the material collected during the Pacific Expedition of Marcos Jiménez de la Espada and other Spanish naturalists (Cabrera 1900, 1912a, 1917; Jiménez de la Espada *et al.* 1998).

## 3. Modern period

The modern period spans 1940 to 1980, a time that is characterized by improved knowledge of Ecuadorian primates and the publication of more detailed and comprehensive documents, among them the work of Philip Hershkovitz, considered one of the most important primatologists of the 20th century (Patterson 1987). Hershkovitz's contribution includes numerous papers on Neotropical primates, many referring to Ecuadorian specimens (*e.g.* Hershkovitz 1949, 1963, 1966a, 1966b, 1966c, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1988, 1990).

Other important contributions on Ecuadorian primates during this period were the taxonomic catalogues of Hill (1957, 1960, 1962), Cabrera (1958), and Napier (1976).

## 4. Contemporary period

The contemporary period spans from 1980 to the present, a time marked by the participation of numerous local researchers (among them, in order of appearance Luis Albuja, Stella de la Torre, Wilmer E. Pozo-Rivera, Diego G.

Tirira, Gabriel Carrillo-Bilbao, and many others), who have mainly contributed ecological and behavioral studies, often in collaboration with researchers from other countries, especially the United States and the United Kingdom (Tirira 2000).

The first work of this period was an analysis of the distribution of Ecuadorian vertebrates across zoogeographic zones, mentioning 13 primate species (Albuja *et al.* 1980). From 1985 and over the following 20 years, several studies on primate ecology and behavior were carried out in the Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve (*e.g.* De la Torre 1999; De la Torre *et al.* 1995a, b, 1999, 2000; De la Torre & Snowdon 2002, 2009; Tirira *et al.* 2018b), including the first report of the presence in Ecuador of *Callicebus torquatus* (currently *Cheracebus lucifer*) (Ulloa 1986).

Since 1995, numerous ecological studies have been conducted in the Yasuní National Park, around the Yasuní Research Station (*e.g.* Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* 2005; Di Fiore 2004; Di Fiore *et al.* 2006; Pozo-Rivera 2001, 2004a, b; Pozo-Rivera & Youlatos 2005), and the Tiputini Biodiversity Station (*e.g.* Álvarez-Solas *et al.* 2016; Bossano *et al.* 2024; Ellis *et al.* 2021; Fernández-Duque *et al.* 2008; Di Fiore *et al.* 2007, 2017; Link *et al.* 2018; Porter *et al.* 2015; Snodderly *et al.* 2019). In addition, several studies have been carried out in other localities in the provinces of Sucumbíos (*e.g.* De la Torre *et al.* 2013, 2018b; De la Torre & Snowdon 2009; Nieto *et al.* 2010; Yépez *et al.* 2005), Napo (*e.g.* Araujo E. *et al.* 2021; De la Torre *et al.* 2018b; De la Torre & Snowdon 2009; Ramis *et al.* 2018), and Pastaza (Carrillo-Bilbao & Martin-Solano 2010), all in the Ecuadorian Amazon. Important studies have also been conducted on western Ecuadorian species, mostly focusing on ecology and conservation (*e.g.* Campos & Jack 2013; Gallo-Viracocha *et al.* 2022; Jack & Campos 2012; Madden & Albuja 1989; Morelos-Juárez 2015; Morelos-Juárez *et al.* 2015, 2018b; Peck *et al.* 2011; Tirira 2004b; Tirira & Gallo-Viracocha 2021).

In the first quarter of the 21st century, numerous taxonomic contributions, some encompassing the entire order Primates (*e.g.* Groves 2001, 2005; Mittermeier *et al.* 2013) and others focused on particular genera (*e.g.* Lynch-Alfaro *et al.* 2015; Marsh 2014; van Roosmalen *et al.* 2002; Ruiz-García *et al.* 2014, 2018b; Rylands *et al.* 2011), have, on several occasions, modified the recognized richness and nomenclature of Ecuadorian species, particularly in the genera *Cebuella*, *Leontocebus*, *Cebus*, *Pithecia*, and *Lagothrix*.

During this period, the presence in Ecuador of two species was confirmed: *Pithecia aequatorialis* (Tirira 2017, 2023a), and *Cebuella niveiventris* (Garbino *et al.* 2019; Porter *et al.* 2021) . However, several Ecuadorian populations of both species had already been mentioned under binomial taxonomy in numerous previous publications (see Historical catalogue below). *Pithecia aequatorialis* was added to the Ecuadorian fauna in 1987 (Hershkovitz 1987), but the Ecuadorian specimens mentioned in that publication were later found to have been collected in Peru (Marsh 2014). *Cebuella niveiventris* was recognized following validation of *Cebuella pygmaea* populations south of the Napo River as a distinct taxon (Porter *et al.* 2021).

The accumulation curve of primate taxa in Ecuador shows an upward trend (Figure 2), suggesting that the 23 currently recognized taxa for the country may increase. This trend is corroborated by preliminary evidence indicating the need for taxonomic studies on several primate taxa (Tirira 2021c), including the nocturnal owl monkeys (genus *Aotus*), both in the lower Amazon and in the southeastern Andean foothills, and some isolated populations of the genera *Pithecia* and *Lagothrix* (Tirira 2021c).

**Historical catalogue.** The following is a list of the nomenclature that has been used to refer to the 23 currently accepted Ecuadorian primate taxa:

**Order Primates Linnaeus 1758**

1553 *Monos* [monkeys]: Cieza de León 1553: 158—anecdotal information.

1771 *Simios* [apes]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 72—anecdotal information.

1789 *Cushillos*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—anecdotal information; *cushillu* [= *kushillu*] is a generic Kichwa name that designates all primates (Cordero 2006: 22).

1790 Primates: Pineda 1790 *in* Estrella 1996: 113—the first use of the current order name (Primates Linnaeus 1758) for an Ecuadorian species; however, the description does not refer to a primate but to a carnivore (*Nasua nasua*, Procyonidae).

1844 Quadrumanen: Tschudi 1844: 2—variant of Quadrumana Blumenbach 1797.

1855 Simiae: Wagner 1855: 1—according to Linnaeus 1758.

1863 Quadrumana: Slack 1863: 507—archaic name used for most non-human primates (Darwin 1871: 183).

1879 *Cuadrumanos*: Tobar 1876: 3—Spanish variant of Quadrumana Blumenbach 1797.

1892 *Machi*: Cordero 1892: 63—local name.
1897* Primates: Trouessart 1897: 1—first use of the current order name for an Ecuadorian primate species.
1913 Anthropoidea: Elliot 1913b: 1—part.
1937 *Simiens* [apes]: Rode 1937: 342.

**Family Callitrichidae Gray 1821**
1870 Hapalideos: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11.
1871 Hapalina: Jiménez de la Espada 1871: 57.
1876 Arctopitheci: Tobar 1876: 3.
1897 Hapalidae: Trouessart 1897: 49.
1904* Callitrichidae: Trouessart 1904: 28—first use of the current family name for Ecuadorian species.
1912 Callithricidae: Cabrera 1912a: 28—misspelling of Callitrichidae Thomas 1903.
1949 Callithrichidae: Heshkovitz 1949: 408—misspelling of Callitrichidae Thomas 1903.
1960 Hapalidae, Hapalinae: Cabrera & Yepes 1960: 111.
1976 Callitrichidae, Callitrichinae: Napier 1976: 5.
1980 Callitrhichidae: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 71—misspelling of Callitrichidae Thomas 1903.
2001 Cebidae, Hapalinae: Groves 2001: 126—treated as a subfamily.
2005 Cebidae, Callitrichinae: Groves 2005: 129—treated as a subfamily.
2010 Cebidae, Callithrichinae: Nieto *et al.* 2010: B4—treated as a subfamily. Misspelling of Callitrichinae Groves 2005.

**Genus *Cebuella* Gray 1866**
1771 *Simio* [ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 76—suspected (assigned name).
1789 *Pishco-cushillo*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—suspected (local name).
1789 *Chichico*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—suspected (local name).
1850 *Midas*: Osculati 1850: 134—according É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.
1850 *Mydas*: Osculati 1850: 134—misspelling of *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.
1870 *Hapale*: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11—not Illiger 1811.
1912 *Callithrix*: Cabrera 1912a: 28—not Erxleben 1777.
1917* *Cebuella*: Cabrera 1917: 35—first use of the current genus for Ecuadorian species.
1987 *Cebuela*: Sarmiento-Rodríguez 1987: 83—misspelling of *Cebuella* Gray 1866.

***Cebuella niveiventris* Lönnberg, 1940**
1771 *Simio verde* [green ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 76—suspected (anecdotal information; assigned name); the author states that in inhabits the Maynas and Marañón missions, which correspond to the southeastern territory of Ecuador and Peru, south of the Napo River (Beltrán Rózpide 1911: 263).
1789 *Pishco-cushillo* [monkey-bird]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—suspected (anecdotal information); in some parts of the book, the author refers to the province of Maynas (see above); *pishco-cushillo* [*pischu*, bird; *cushillu*, monkey] is a Kichwa name (Cordero 2006: 22, 85).
1789 *Chichico verde* [green *chichico*]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—suspected (anecdotal information); same comments as above; *chichico* [*chichiku*] is a Kichwa name that refers to tamarins and marmosets (Tirira 2004a: 164).
1850* *Midas melanura*: Cornalia 1850: 302—name combination (according É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; not *melanurus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador, first confirmed locality: "Canelos (Equatore)," and first Ecuadorian specimen documented in a natural history collection (MSNM no number). This specimen was part of the collection that Gaetano Osculati obtained in the Ecuadorian Amazon around 1847; however, according to his travel diary (Osculati 1850), he never visited the Canelos region, which includes the upper reaches of the Bobonaza River in Pastaza Province. There is no further information on this specimen; Festa (1903: 8) indicates that "*Nel Museo*

*Civico di Milano non esiste questo esemplare*" [This specimen does not exist in the Civic Museum of Milan]. Misidentification with *Mico melanurus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 (see Burgin *et al.* 2020: 175) due to similarity in size and the limited knowledge that existed at the time about these small primates. There is a second edition of Cornalia's work, with a different page number (1854: 303). See additional comments on the use of the name *Midas* in the following species: *Midas pigmaeus*: Osculati 1850.

1880 *Hapale pygmaea*: Thomas 1880: 394—name combination (not *Hapale* Illiger 1807; not *pygmaea* Spix 1823). First correct identification of the species in Ecuador; documenting six specimens (two deposited at NHMUK 1880.5.6.26–27) collected in "Copataza River," Pastaza Province, not far from Canelos (see above). Taxonomy followed by Jentink (1887: 51; 1892: 59).

1903 *Hapale pygmaeus*: Festa 1903: 8—part (not *Hapale* Illiger 1807; not *pygmaea* Spix 1823); variation in spelling of the specific name due to gender agreement; record based on Thomas (1880: 394).

1903 ?*Hapale melanura*: Festa 1903: 8—name combination; suspected record (not *Hapale* Illiger 1811; not *melanurus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); see comments above under *Midas melanura*; record based on Cornalia (1854: 303).

1926 *Cebuella pygmaea*: Popenoe & Anthony 1926: 663—part; name combination (not Spix 1823). First use of the name *Cebuella* for the species in Ecuador. Usage also adopted by Cabrera & Yepes (1960: 114—part), Hershkovitz (1970: 215; 1977: 464—part), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 62—part), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 223—part), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 38 7—part), Emmons & Feer (1990: 96—part), Albuja (1991: 181—part; 1994: 9), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169—part; 2018b: 453—part), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 126—part), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 238—part), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Mena-Valenzuela & Cueva Loachamín (2001: 109), De la Torre & Yépez (2003: 73—part), Marsh (2004: 76), Youlatos (2009: 283), Papworth *et al.* (2013: 1119), Di Fiore *et al.* (2017: 109), Tirira (2017: 112—part), Boubli *et al.* (2018: 178, 180—part), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16—part; 2018b: 209), Tirira (2021c: 118—part).

1926 *Callithrix melanura*: Popenoe & Anthony 1926: 663—part; name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not *melanurus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); see comments above, under *Midas melanura*.

1940 ***Cebuella pygmaea niveiventris*** Lönnberg 1940: 21—subspecies description; type locality: "Lago do Ipoxuna (= Ipexuna), Rio Solimões," Amazon, Brazil.

1944 *Cebuella pygmaea pygmaea*: Lima 1944: 252—name combination (not Spix 1823). Taxonomy followed by Hill (1957: 309), Cabrera (1958: 189, based on comments of Lima 1944: 252), Napier (1976: 12), Albuja (1983: 45—part), Rylands *et al.* (2000: 71—part; 2009: 42—part), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013b: 307—part), Tirira (2017: 114—part), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17—part).

1958 *Hapale jacchus*: Sarmiento 1958: 230—part; name combination (not *Hapale* Illiger 1811; not Linnaeus 1758). Misidentification: the current genus for this species is *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; *jacchus* Linnaeus 1758 inhabits eastern Brazil (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013b: 319).

1980 *Cebuella pigmaea pigmaea*: Figueroa Serrano 1980: 6—part; misspelling for *pygmaea* (not Spix 1823).

1987 *Cebuela pygmaea*: Sarmiento-Rodríguez 1987: 83—part (not Spix 1823); misspelling of *Cebuella* Gray 1866.

1993 *Callithrix pygmaea*: Groves 1993: 252—part; name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823); includes *niveiventris* Lönnberg as a junior synonym. Taxonomy followed by Rowe (1996: 67—part), De la Torre (1998: 59—part; 2000: 3—part; 2010: B29—part), Tirira (1999: 69—part; 2004a: 161—part; 2007: 114—part), Utreras & Jorgenson (2001: 146), Freile & Santander (2005: 181), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 228—part).

1996 *Cebuella pygaea*: Williams 1996: 390—part; misspelling of *pygmaea* (not Spix 1823).

1997 *Cebuella pygmaeus*: Anderson 1997: 592—variant spelling of the specific epithet (not Spix 1823) (mentions a specimen of Pastaza Province).

1998 *Cebuella pigmaea*: INEFAN 1998: 252—misspelling of *pygmaea* (not Spix 1823).

1998 *Callithrix* spp.: Ortiz 1998: 459—part (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777).

1999 *Cebuella pymata*: Lathrop *et al.* 1999: 175—misspelling of *pygmaea* (not Spix 1823).

2001 *Callithrix* (*Cebuella*) *pygmaea pygmaea*: Groves 2001: 135—part; name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823).

2004 *Callithrix* (*Cebuella*) *pygmaea*: Pozo-Rivera 2004: 128—name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823). Taxonomy followed by Pozo-Rivera (2009: 26).

2005 [*Callithrix pygmaea*] *pygmaea*: Groves 2005: 132—part; name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823).

2011 *Callithrix pygmaea*: Boada 2011b: 124—not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823. Incorrect identification; the author states that the species occurs in the Cordillera del Cóndor, an area where its presence is not expected (Tirira 2017: 112; 2021c: 120). Record also mentioned in Boada (2011c: 130).

2013 *Callithrix pygmea*: Noboa 2013: 197—part; misspelling of *pygmaea* (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823).

2015 *Callithrix pigmaea*: Albuja & Arguero 2011: 45—misspelling of *pygmaea* (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823). This spelling was followed by Mena-Valenzuela & Cueva Loachamín (2015: 91).

2019* *Cebuella niveiventris*: Garbino *et al.* 2019: 138—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Burgin *et al.* (2020: 174), Porter *et al.* (2021: 251), Tirira (2021a: 24; 2021b: 31), Bossano *et al.* (2024: 15).

***Cebuella pygmaea* (Spix, 1823)**

1823 ***Iacchus pygmaeus*** Spix 1823: 32—species description; type locality: "*Habitat in pago munito, limitropho Tabatinga ad ripas fluvii Solimöens*" [Inhabits in a fortified village, bordering Tabatinga on the banks of the Solimões River]; summarized as "Brazil, Amazonas, Solimões River, Tabatinga" (Groves 2005: 132). *Iacchus* Spix 1823 is a spelling variant of *Jacchus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 (Groves 2005: 132; Humboldt 1812c: 359).

1850 *Midas pigmaeus*: Osculati 1850: 134—name combination (according to É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First suspected use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador. There is ambiguity in the use of this taxonomy. Humboldt's description of *Simia leonina* (1811: 16) seems to correspond to a specimen of *Cebuella pygmaea* Spix 1823, a criterion that is followed by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1812: 121); however, this name has been attributed as a junior synonym of *Leontocebus fuscus* Lesson (= *Leontopithecus fuscus*, *Saguinus fuscicollis fuscus* and *Saguinus fuscus*) (Lesson 1840: 202; Groves 2005: 134; MDD 2025); in fact, Humboldt's illustration resembles *Cebuella pygmaea* Spix more than *Leontocebus fuscus* Lesson. Additionally, Bates (1864: 98) comments on having observed a specimen of *Midas leoninus* on the Upper Amazons and indicates that it is the same one first described by Humboldt (1811), which is corroborated by Groves (2005: 132) when considering this name as a junior synonym of *Callithrix pygmaea* Spix (= *Cebuella pygmaea*).

1850 *Mydas leoninus*: Osculati 1850: 134—name combination. Misspelling of *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812. Suspected taxonomy. See comments above.

1850 *Midas leoninus*: Cornalia 1850: 302—name combination. Suspected taxonomy. See comments above.

1870* *Hapale pygmea*: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11—name combination (not *Hapale* Illiger 1811). Misspelling of *pygmaea* Spix 1823. First confirmed use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador, but no locality mentioned; also, the first mention of the epithet *pygmaea* Spix for Ecuador. The specimen for this record is deposited in the MNCN (catalog number 2067), collected in Coca, Orellana Province (Cabrera 1900: 89; Tirira 2021b: 31) (see below).

1900* *H*[*apale*] (*Cebuella*) *pygmaea*: Cabrera 1900: 89—name combination (not *Hapale* Illiger 1811). First confirmed locality: "La Coca" (same specimen commented above). First use of the name *Cebuella* Spix for the species in Ecuador, but as a subgenus.

1903 *Hapale pygmaeus*: Festa 1903: 8—part; writing variation (not *Hapale* Illiger 1811); reference based on Cabrera (1900: 89).

1903 *Midas leonine*: Festa 1903: 8—name combination (according É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). Reference based on Cornalia (1854: 303). Suspected taxonomy. See comments above.

1912 *C*[*allithrix*] *pygmaeus*: Cabrera 1912a: 28—name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777); reference based on Cabrera (1900: 89); variant spelling of the specific epithet.

1917* *Cebuella pygmaea*: Cabrera 1917: 35—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Same specimen commented by Cabrera (1900: 89). Taxonomy followed by Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663—part), Cabrera & Yepes (1960: 114—part), Hershkovitz (1977: 464—part), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 62—part), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 223—part), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 387—part), Emmons &

Feer (1990: 96—part), Albuja (1991: 181—part), De la Torre *et al.* (1995a: 40; 1995b: 170; 2018b: 453—part), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 126—part), De la Torre (1996: 88), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 238—part), De la Torre & Yépez (2003: 73—part), Yépez *et al.* (2005: 146), Veracini & Garcia-Franquesa (2010: Annex 1), Tirira (2017: 112—part), Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018b: 18), Boubli *et al.* (2018: 180—part), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16—part), Porter *et al.* (2021: 251), Tirira (2021a: 24; 2021b: 31; 2021c: 118—part).

1958 *Cebuella pygmaea pygmaea*: Cabrera 1958: 189—part; name combination. Taxonomy followed by Albuja (1983: 45—part), Rylands *et al.* (2000: 71—part; 2009: 42—part), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013b: 307—part), Tirira (2017: 114—part), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17—part).

1958 *Hapale jacchus*: Sarmiento 1958: 230—part; name combination (not *Hapale* Illiger 1811; not Linnaeus 1758). Misidentification; current genus name for this species is *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; *jacchus* Linnaeus 1758 inhabits the eastern Brazil (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013b: 319).

1980 *Cebuella pigmaea pigmaea*: Figueroa Serrano 1980: 6—part; misspelling of *pygmaea* Spix 1823.

1983 *Cebuella pigmaea*: Figueroa Serrano 1983: 19—part; misspelling of *pygmaea* Spix 1823. Form of writing followed by INEFAN (1998: 251).

1987 *Cebuela pygmaea*: Sarmiento-Rodríguez 1987: 83—part; misspelling of *Cebuella* Gray 1866.

1993 *Callithrix pygmaea*: Groves 1993: 252—in part; name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777); includes *niveiventris* Lönnberg 1940 as a junior synonym. Taxonomy followed by Rowe (1996: 67—part), De la Torre (1998: 59—part; 2000: 3—part; 2010: B29—part), Tirira (1999: 69—part; 2004a: 161—part; 2007: 114—part; 2010: 120), Nieto *et al.* (2010: B4), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 228—part), De la Torre *et al.* (2012: B39; 2013: 437).

1996 *Cebuella pygaea*: Williams 1996: 390—part; misspelling of *pygmaea* Spix 1823.

1998 *Callithrix* spp.: Ortiz 1998: 459—part (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777).

2001 *Callithrix* (*Cebuella*) *pygmaea pygmaea*: Groves 2001: 135—part; name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777). Taxonomy followed by De la Torre & Snowdon (2009: 333).

2002 *Callithrix pygmea*: Anonymous 2002: 163—not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; misspelling of *pygmaea* Spix 1823. Form of writing followed by Moscoso *et al.* (2011: 44), Noboa (2013: 197—part).

2005 [*Callithrix pygmaea*] *pygmaea*: Groves 2005: 132—part; name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777).

2009 *Callithrix* (*Cebuella*) *pygmaea*: De la Torre & Snowdon 2009: 333—name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777).

**Genus *Leontocebus* Wagner 1840**

1745 *Pinchés*: La Condamine 1745: 165—local name.

1789 *Chichicos*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—local name.

1870 *Midas*: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 16—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.

1876 *Hapale*: Tobar 1876: 3—suspected record (not Illiger 1811).

1897 *Hapale*: Jentink 1887: 49—not Illiger 1811.

1904 *Tamarinus*: Trouessart 1904: 29—*nomen novum* (not Trouessart 1904 in accordance with the genus restriction of Lopes *et al.* 2023).

1907 *Oedipomidas*: Elliot 1907b: 554—not Reichenbach 1862.

1912* *Leontocebus*: Cabrera 1912a: 29—first use of the current genus for Ecuadorian species.

1922 *Mystax*: Lönnberg 1922: 6—not Gray 1870.

1944 *Tamarin*: Lima 1944: 234—not Gray 1870.

1949 *Marikina*: Hershkovitz 1949: 413—not Lesson 1840.

1966 *Saguinus*: Hershkovitz 1966a: 328—not Hoffmannsegg 1807.

1987 *Saginus*: Sarmiento-Rodríguez 1987: 83—misspelling of *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not Hoffmannsegg 1807).

2000 *Sanguinus*: Patzelt 2000: 42—misspelling of *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not Hoffmannsegg 1807).

***Leontocebus lagonotus* (Jiménez de la Espada, 1870)**

1745 *Pinchés*: La Condamine 1745: 165—suspected record (anecdotal information); *pinche* is a local name derived from *pinchich'*, which in the Achuar/Shuar languages designates tamarins (Tirira 2004a: 165).

1747 *Pinche*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—suspected record (anecdotal information) (see above).

1789* *Chichico* (*colorado oscuro*) [dark red *chichico*]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—first confirmed record (anecdotal information), and first suspected locality: "provincia de Macas." *Chichico* [*chichiku*] is a Kichwa name that refers to tamarins and marmosets (Tirira 2004a: 164); De Velasco commented that he had only seen it in the province of Macas, now Morona Santiago Province.

1870* ***Midas lagonotus*** Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 16—species description (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); type locality not specified: "*Le adquirimos en los lugarejos de La Coca y Tarapoto ó Nuevo Curaray, situados, el primero en la confluencia de los rios Coca y Napo, y el segundo frente á la embocadura del gran Curaray* […] *El individuo jóven que poseemos vivia en un rancho de salvajes Záparos, á orillas del Hunu-yacu, pequeño tributario del Ñapo, frente á La Coca*" (sic) [We acquired (these specimens) in the villages of La Coca and Tarapoto or Nuevo Curaray, located, the first at the confluence of the Coca and Napo rivers, and the second in front of the mouth of the great Curaray [...] The young individual we possess lived in a ranch of Záparos savages, on the banks of the Hunu-yacu, a small tributary of the Napo, in front of La Coca]. Type locality later restricted to "Coca, on the Rio Napo" (Thomas 1928c: 286), "Alto rio Amazonas [= Destacamento, Rio Napo, norte do Perú]" (Cabrera 1912a: 18 *in* Lima 1944: 237), and "Peru: Destacamento (= Francisco de Orellana), confluence of the ríos Napo and Amazonas. Forests on the right bank of the Río Napo" (Rylands *et al.* 2016: 18); but see "2018 *Leontocebus lagonotus*": Tirira 2018: 432, below. This record constitutes the first use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador and the first confirmed specimens for Ecuador. The publication does not specify where the type material is deposited (four syntypes), stating only "Museo" [Museum]. A recent review confirmed that two syntypes are from Ecuador and the other two from Peru; the Ecuadorian syntypes were collected at "Coca" (NHMUK 1925.7.1.1) and "Hunu-yacu" (MNCN 2161); the Coca specimen is outside the range of the species (Tirira 2021b: 18). Taxonomy followed by Jiménez de la Espada (1871: 57), Martínez y Saéz (1898: 215), Cabrera (1900: 91—part; 1912b: 17), Festa (1903: 8).

1876 *M*[*idas*] *Nigrifrons*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1851). Misidentification, confusion with *Midas nigrifrons* (= *Leontocebus nigrifrons*) I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1851 is a valid species that inhabits the southern Amazon River, in Peru (Burgin *et al.* 2020: 181; MDD 2025). Taxonomy also used by Thomas (1880: 394—"Copataza River").

1880 *Midas illigeri*: Thomas 1880: 394—name combination (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; not Pucheran 1845); also from "Copataza River." Hershkovitz (1966a: 328) notes that the use of the epithet *illigeri* Pucheran 1845 for specimens from Ecuador and Peru is incorrect and that populations should be referred to as *fuscicollis* Spix 1823. Taxonomy followed by Festa (1903: 8), Lönnberg (1921: 9).

1887 *Hapale illigeri*: Jentink 1887: 49—name combination (not *Hapale* Illiger 1811; not Pucheran 1845). Taxonomy followed by Jentink (1892: 56); see comments above on the use of the name *illigeri* Pucheran 1845.

1904 ***Midas apiculatus*** Thomas 1904: 190—species description (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); type locality: "Copataza River, Upper Pastasa River, Oriente of Ecuador" (holotype NHMUK 1880.5.6.25, and two paratypes); corresponds to the same specimens referred to as *Midas illigeri* by Thomas (1880: 394) (not Pucheran 1845); *apiculatus* is a junior synonym of *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870 (Groves 2005: 134; MDD 2025).

1907 *Oedipomidas illigeri*: Elliot 1907b: 554—name combination (not *Oedipomidas* Reichenbach 1862; not Pucheran 1845).

1912* *L*[*eontocebus*] *lagonotus*: Cabrera 1912a: 29—name combination. First use of the genus *Leontocebus* Wagner 1840 for Ecuadorian species and first use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Elliot (1913a: 206), Cabrera (1917: 33), De la Torre (2017: 133), Tirira (2017: 114—based on Rylands *et al.* 2016), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17; 2018b: 209), Tirira (2021a: 24; 2021c: 122).

1912 *Midas elegans*: Cabrera 1912b: 18—name combination (*nomen nudum*) (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). Name written in the field tag of one of the syntypes by its collector, Marcos Jiménez de la Espada.

1913 *Leontocebus nigrifrons*: Elliot 1913a: lxxxiv, 199—name combination (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1851). Misidentification (see above, Tobar 1876: 3).

1913 *Leontocebus apiculatus*: Elliot 1913a: lxxxiv, 204—name combination; the name *apiculatus* Thomas 1904 is a junior synonym of *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870 (Groves 2005: 134; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Rode (1937: 344).

1913 *Leontocebus illigeri*: Elliot 1913a: lxxxiv, 205—name combination (not Pucheran 1845); see comments on *Midas illigeri* on the use of the specific epithet *illigeri* Pucheran. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 192).

1922 *Mystax illigeri*: Lönnberg 1922: 6—name combination (not *Mystax* Gray 1870; not Pucheran 1845); see comments on *Midas illigeri* on the use of the specific epithet *illigeri* Pucheran.

1928 [*Mystax devillei*] *devillei*: Thomas 1928a: 256—name combination (not *Mystax* Gray 1870; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1850, 1851); the name *devillei* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1850 is a junior synonym of *illigeri* Pucheran 1845 (Groves 2005: 134; MDD 2025).

1928 *Mystax lagonotus*: Thomas 1928b: 286—name combination (not *Mystax* Gray 1870). Taxonomy followed by Cabrera & Yepes (1960: 116).

1944 *Tamarin apiculatus*: Lima 1944: 234—name combination (not *Tamarin* Gray 1870); see *Leontocebus apiculatus* above.

1944 *Tamarin illigeri*: Lima 1944: 236—name combination (not *Tamarin* Gray 1870; not Pucheran 1845); see *Midas illigeri* above.

1944 *Tamarin lagonotus*: Lima 1944: 237—name combination (not *Tamarin* Gray 1870).

1949 *Marikina illigeri*: Hershkovitz 1949: 413—part; name combination (not *Marikina* Lesson 1840; not Pucheran 1845); includes *apiculatus* Thomas 1904, *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870, and *tripartitus* Milne-Edwards 1878 as junior synonyms; see *Midas illigeri* above.

1957 *Tamarinus illigeri lagonotus*: Hill 1957: 229—name combination (not *Tamarinus* Trouessart 1904 in accordance with the genus restriction of Lopes *et al.* 2023); taxonomy "tentatively admitted." See *Midas illigeri* above.

1958 *Leontocebus lagonotus*: Cabrera 1958: 194—part; includes *tripartitus* Milne-Edwards 1878 as a junior synonym.

1966 *Saguinus fuscicollis lagonotus*: Hershkovitz 1966a: 328—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807). Taxonomy followed by Hershkovitz (1966b: 385; 1970: 215; 1977: 653), Napier (1976: 21), Thorington Jr. (1988: 367), Albuja (1994: 9), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 127; 2011: 29), De la Torre (1996: 88), Groves (2001: 140; (2005).

1976 *S*[*aguinus*] *fuscicollis*: Napier 1976: 24—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823). Taxonomy followed by Hershkovitz (1977: 636; 1982: 652), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 62), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 224), Figueroa Serrano (1983: 19), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 389), Emmons & Feer (1990: 100), Albuja (1991: 182), Rageot & Albuja (1994: 192), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169), Rowe (1996: 69), De la Torre (1998: 59; 2000: 12; 2010: B29), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 240), Tirira (1999: 69; 2001: 144; 2007: 116), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 445).

1978 *Saguinus illigeri*: Patzelt 1978: 12—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Pucheran 1845); see *Midas illigeri* above.

1982 *S*[*aguinus*] *lagonotus*: Honacki *et al.* 1982: 224—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807). Taxonomy followed by Rylands & Mittermeier (2013b: 324).

1983 *Saguinus fascicollis*: Yost & Kelley 1983: 208—misspelling of *fuscicollis* Spix 1823 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823).

1987 *Saginus fuscicollis*: Sarmiento-Rodríguez 1987: 83—misspelling of *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823). Form of writing followed by Vargas (2002: 220).

1992 *Saguinus* sp.: Fundación Natura 1992: 122—not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; unidentified record from Sangay National Park, Morona Santiago Province. Taxonomy followed by INEFAN (1998: 250).

1993 *Saguinus fuscicollis*: Groves 1993: 253—taxonomic commentary (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823); includes *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870 as a junior synonym. Taxonomy followed by Groves (2001: 140; 2005: 134).

1998 *Saginus* spp.: Ortiz 1998: 459—misspelling of *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807).

1999 *Saguinus fusicollus*: Lathrop *et al.* 1999: 175—misspelling of *fuscicollis* Spix 1823 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823).

2000 *Sanguinus fuscicollis*: Patzelt 2000: 42—misspelling of *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823).

2004 *Saguinus fucsicollis*: Pozo-Rivera 2004: 128—misspelling of *fuscicollis* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823). Form of writing followed by Pozo-Rivera & Youlatos (2005: 90).

2005 *Saguinus tripartitus:* Freile & Santander 2005: 181—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Milne-Edwards 1878). Misidentification: authors include its presence in the southwest of Pastaza Province, but *tripartitus* Milne-Edwards 1878 inhabits only north of Curaray River, in the north of Pastaza Province (Tirira 2017a: 118); the only species of tamarin present in the area is *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870 (Tirira *et al.* 2021: 603—Fig. 2).

2010 *Saguinus fuscicollis lagomotus*: Veracini & Garcia-Franquesa 2010: Annex 1—misspelling of *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807).

2010 *Saguinus fuscicollis ollala*: Veracini & Garcia-Franquesa 2010: Annex 1—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807); *olalla* is a *nomen nudum*.

2011 *Saguinus fuscicollis*: Boada 2011a: 83—not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823. Incorrect identification; the author attributes that the species inhabits the Cordillera del Cóndor, an area where its presence is not expected (Tirira *et al.* 2021: 603). Record also mentioned in Boada (2011b: 124, 126; 2011c: 130).

2018 *Leontocebus lagonotus*: Tirira 2018: 532—proposed a type locality and lectotype for this species. The type locality of the original description (Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 16) is confusing and mentions only four syntypes; furthermore, later several sources that have attempted to propose a type locality have not made a clear approach or present errors (*e.g.* Lima 1944: 237; Hershkovitz 1977: 655; Rylands *et al.* 2016: 18); according to Tirira (2018: 532), the type locality would be considered "Humu-yacu, pequeño tributario del Napo, frente a puerto Francisco de Orellana," Ecuador [Humu-yacu, a small tributary of the Napo, in front of the port of Francisco de Orellana, Ecuador], and specimen MNCN 2161 as the lectotype, being the only one of the four syntypes mentioned in the original description that was collected within the correct range of the species; for additional comments see Tirira (2021b: 32).

***Leontocebus nigricollis* (Spix, 1823)**

1823 ***Midas nigricollis*** Spix 1823: 28—species description (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); type locality: "*Habitat prope ripam septentrionalem fluminis Solimöens in sylvis ab Indiis Tocunas inhabitatis et pago Olivença confinibus*" [It lives near the northern bank of the Solimöens River in the forests inhabited by the Tocunas Indians and bordering the village of Olivença]; summarize to "Banks of the River Solimoens" (Elliot 1913a: 199), and "Brazil, Amazonas, São Paulo de Olivença" (Groves 2005: 135).

***Leontocebus nigricollis graellsi* (Jiménez de la Espada, 1870)**

1789 *Pinche ó pinchi*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—first suspected record (anecdotal information); *pinchich'* is the common name for tamarins in the Achuar/Shuar language (Tirira 2004a: 165).

1789 *Chichico* (*pardo negro*) [dark brown *chichico*]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—suspected record (anecdotal information); *chichico* (= *chichiku*) is a Kichwa name still used in Ecuador (Tirira 2004a: 165).

1870 ***Midas Graellsi*** Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 19—species description (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); type locality: "*Ecuador y frecuenta los mismos lugares que el* lagonotus *[...] en Tarapoto y enfrente de la aldehuela de Destacamento, situada en la isla mayor de la desembocadura del Napo en el Amazonas*" (sic) [Ecuador and frequents the same places as the *lagonotus* [...] in Tarapoto and in front of the hamlet of *Destacamento*, located on the largest island at the mouth of the *Napo* in the Amazon]; description includes four syntypes deposited at the MNCN; type locality restricted to "Destacamento, Rio Napo, norte do Perú" (Cabrera 1912a: 18 *in* Lima 1944: 222), and "Peru to right bank Río Napo, opposite Tarapoto and above the mouth of the Río Curaray" (Rylands *et al.* 2016: 18). Taxonomy followed by Jiménez de la Espada (1871: 57).

1876 *H*[*apale*] *Labiata*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination (not *Hapale* Illiger 1811; not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); suspected nomenclature; no locality. Misidentification, possibly due to the similarity with

*Saguinus labiatus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812, a species that inhabits Peru, Brazil, and Bolivia, south of the Amazon River (Burgin *et al.* 2020: 181).

1903 *Midas mystax*: Festa 1903: 8—name combination (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; not Spix 1823); suspected nomenclature; record based on Trouessart (1897: 52) and Cabrera (1900: 90). Misidentification, possibly due to the similarity with *Saguinus mystax* Spix 1823, a species that inhabits Peru and Brazil, south of the Amazon River (Burgin *et al.* 2020: 181).

1903 *Midas graellsi*: Festa 1903: 9—name combination (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); no locality; record based on the original description and subsequent references.

1912* *L*[*eontocebus*] *graellsi*: Cabrera 1912a: 29—name combination; only "Ecuador." First use of the genus *Leontocebus* Wagner 1840 for Ecuadorian species, but no confirmed records in the country (based on the original description, with type locality in Peru). Taxonomy followed by Elliot (1913a: lxxxiv, 208), Cabrera (1917: 32; 1958: 192), Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663).

1913* *Leontocebus nigricollis*: Elliot 1913a: lxxxiv, 200—name combination; only "Ecuador." First use of the current binomial nomenclature for the Ecuadorian species, but still no confirmed records for the country. Taxonomy followed Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018a: 64), Tirira (2018: 434; 2021a: 24), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16), Urgilés-Verdugo *et al.* (2018: 86).

1913* *Midas graellsi*: Lönnberg 1913: 1—not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812. First use of the name *graellsi* for Ecuador, first confirmed record for the species in Ecuador, but without precise locality ("Napo valley … at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet"), and first specimen in a scientific collection (NRM 620232). Taxonomy followed by Lönnberg (1921: 9—"Napo valley").

1944 *Tamarin graellsi*: Lima 1944: 222—name combination (not *Tamarin* Gray 1870).

1949 *Marikina graellsi*: Hershkovitz 1949: 413—name combination (not *Marikina* Lesson 1840). Taxonomy followed by Orcés & Carrillo (1953: 242).

1951 *Mystax graellsi*: Crandall 1951: 179, fig. p. 184—name combination (not *Mystax* Gray 1870). Taxonomy followed by Cabrera & Yepes (1960: 116).

1957 *Tamarinus graellsi*: Hill 1957: 233—name combination (not *Tamarinus* Trouessart 1904 in accordance with the genus restriction of Lopes *et al.* 2023).

1966 *S*[*aguinus*] *graellsi*: Hershkovitz 1966b: 382—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807). Taxonomy followed by Corbert & Hill (1980: 85), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 225), Groves (2001: 139; 2005: 135), Tirira (2004a: 165; 2007: 117; 2010: 117), Boada (2009: 277), De la Torre (2010: B29), Veracini & Garcia-Franquesa (2010: Annex 1), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 228).

1976* *Saguinus graellsi*: Napier 1976: 19—not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807. First specific locality document for the species in Ecuador ("R. Napo, R. Suno, Avila") (NHMUK 1954.387).

1977 *Saguinus nigricollis graellsi*: Hershkovitz 1977: 629—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807). Taxonomy followed by Hershkovitz (1982: 652), De la Torre *et al.* (1995a: 39; 2018: 42), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 126; 2011: 29), De la Torre (1996: 88), Matauschek *et al.* (2011: 571), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013b: 323).

1980 *Saguinus nigricollis*: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 62—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807). Form of writing followed by Honacki *et al.* (1982: 225), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 389), Emmons & Feer (1990: 102), Albuja (1991: 182), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 170), De la Torre (1998: 59; 2000: 8), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 242), Tirira (1999: 69).

1983 *Saguinus mystax*: Figueroa Serrano 1983: 19—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823). Misidentification: *S. mystax* Spix 1823 inhabits central Amazonia, in Peru and Brazil (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013b: 333).

1985 *Saginus nigricollis*: González & Ortiz de Villalba 1985: 47—misspelling of *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807). Form of writing followed by Sarmiento-Rodríguez (1987: 83).

1992 *Saguinus* spp.: Fundación Natura 1992: 128—not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; unidentified record and assumption that there is more than one species in the Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve.

1993 *Saguinus nigricollis*: Groves 1993: 254—taxonomy comment (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807); includes *graellsi* Jiménez de la Espada 1870 as a junior synonym.

1995 *Saguinus fuscicollis*: Cerón 1995: 200—misidentification (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823); author indicates that this species inhabits the Cofán-Dureno Reserve, Aguarico River, Sucumbíos

Province, which is north of the Napo River; similar error presented by Vargas (2002: 202—Cofán Bermejo; 216—Cuyabeno).

2005 *Saguinus nigricollis*: Groves 2005: 135—not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; author considers that *graellsi* Jiménez de la Espada 1870 and *nigricollis* Spix 1823 are distinct species and both inhabit Ecuador.

2017* *Leontocebus nigricollis graellsi*: Tirira 2017: 118—name combination. First use of the current trinomial taxonomy (based on Rylands *et al.* 2016). Taxonomy followed by De la Torre (2017: 133), Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018b: 18), Tirira (2021c: 126).

2018 *Leontocebus lagonotus*: Álvarez-Solas *et al.* 2018b: 18—name combination (not *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870). Misidentification: *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870 does not inhabit the study area indicated by the authors (Tena, Napo Province).

***Leontocebus tripartitus* (Milne-Edwards, 1878)**

1876 *M*[*idas*] *Rufimanus*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First suspected record; no locality. Misidentification, possibly due to the similarity with *Saguinus midas* Linnaeus 1758 (Burgin *et al.* 2020: 181), of which *rufimanus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 is a junior synonym (Groves 2005: 135; MDD 2025).

1878* ***Midas tripartitus*** Milne-Edwards 1878: 160—species description (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). Type locality: "*Rio-Napo, dans la république de l'Équateur," corrected to "Ecuador: Rio Napo, Oriente*" (Rylands *et al.* 2016: 18). Holotype MNHN MO 1877-562 (Rode 1938: 241). First confirmed record of the species for Ecuador and first specimen documented in a scientific collection. Taxonomy followed by Pelzeln (1882: 44—"Rio Napo"; 1883: 27), Trouessart (1897: 52), Festa (1903: 9), Thomas (1904: 191).

1900 *M*[*idas*] *lagonotus*: Cabrera 1900: 92—part; name combination (not *Midas* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; not Jiménez de la Espada 1870); includes *tripartitus* Milne-Edwards 1878 as a junior synonym.

1904 [*Tamarinus*] *tripartitus*: Trouessart 1904: 29—name combination (not *Tamarinus* Trouessart 1904 in accordance with the genus restriction of Lopes *et al.* 2023). Taxonomy followed by Hill (1957: 230).

1913* *Leontocebus tripartitus*: Elliot 1913a: lxxxiv, 206—name combination. First use of the name *Leontocebus* Wagner 1840 and first use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Rylands *et al.* (2016: 18), De la Torre (2017: 133), Tirira (2017: 118; 2018: 436; 2021a: 24; 2021c: 130), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16; 2018b: 209).

1928 *Mystax tripartitus*: Thomas 1928a: 410—name combination (not *Mystax* Gray 1870). Taxonomy followed by Crandall (1951: 179, fig. p. 183).

1944 *Tamarin tripartitus*: Lima 1944: 221—name combination (not *Tamarin* Gray 1870).

1949 *Marikina illigeri*: Hershkovitz 1949: 413—part; name combination (not *Marikina* Lesson 1840; not Pucheran 1845); includes *tripartitus* Milne-Edwards 1878 as a junior synonym together with *apiculatus* Thomas 1904 and *lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870.

1958 *Leontocebus lagonotus*: Cabrera 1958: 194—part; name combination (not Jiménez de la Espada 1870); includes *tripartitus* Milne-Edwards 1878 as a junior synonym.

1966 [*Saguinus fuscicollis*] *tripartitus*: Hershkovitz 1966b: 385—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807). Taxonomy followed by Hershkovitz (1977: 658), Albuja (1983: 45).

1976 *Saguinus fuscicollis tripartitus*: Napier 1976: 23—not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; new locality reported for the species: "Oriente, near Aguarico [O° 76°20'W], 2000 ft." For nearly a century, the only locality attributed to this primate was "Rio-Napo, dans la république de l'Équateur" as stated in the original description (Milne-Edwards 1878: 160), and thus treated as a type locality. However, the Napo River has an extension of almost 400 km in present-day Ecuador, and much more at the end of the 19th century, when its limits reached the northern bank of the Marañón River, so it is not a specific locality in any sense; Napier's report ("near Aguarico") is also not precise, because it indicates an altitude of 2000 ft = 609 m, but the species inhabits at a maximum altitude of 330 m (Tirira, 2021c: 133). The name "near Aguarico" has been interpreted as a locality near the mouth of that river in the Napo, within the species' range, although technically in Peruvian territory (Tirira & Azurduy Högström 2011: 26). Taxonomy followed by Hershkovitz (1977: 658—new localities documented for Ecuador, but none of them precise).

1980 *Saguinus illigeri tripartitus*: Figueroa Serrano 1980: 6—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807). Taxonomy followed by Albuja (1983: 45), Figueroa Serrano (1983: 21), MAG (1991: 59).

1988 *Saguinus tripartitus*: Thorington Jr. 1988: 367—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807); new locality reported for the species: "Río Tzapino" (p. 369); however, it was a pet and is suspected to be out of range (author's personal opinion). Taxonomy followed by Emmons & Feer (1990: 101), Albuja (1991: 182), Groves (1993: 254; 2001: 142; 2005: 136), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 127; 2011: 25), De la Torre (1998: 59; 2000: 15; 2010: B29), Rowe (1996: 76), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 242), Tirira (1999: 69; 2001: 145; 2007: 118), Veracini & Garcia-Franquesa (2010: Annex 1), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 229), Papworth *et al.* (2013: 1119), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013b: 324).

1994* *Saguinus tripartitus*: Albuja 1994: 9—not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807. First specific locality reported for the species in Ecuador: "Tambococha," in Yasuní National Park; other specific localities reported for this species in Ecuador, with this taxonomy, appear in: De la Torre (1996: 88), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Marsh (2004: 76), Di Fiore *et al.* (2017: 109).

1998 *Saguinus nigricollis*: INEFAN 1998: 252—name combination (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823). Misidentification: authors indicate that it inhabits Yasuní National Park, south of the Napo River, but *nigricollis* Spix 1823 inhabits north of that river (Tirira 2017a: 118). Taxonomy followed by Utreras & Jorgenson (2001: 146).

2010 *Leontocebus apiculatus*: Veracini & Garcia-Franquesa 2010: Annex 1—name combination (not Thomas 1904); indicates that a specimen of "*Saguinus tripartitus*" was previously identified as *L. apiculatus* Thomas 1904, which is a junior synonym of *L. lagonotus* Jiménez de la Espada 1870.

2011 *Saguinus fuscicollis*: Albuja & Arguero 2011: 35—misidentification (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807; not Spix 1823); in the study area (Guiyero, Yasuní National Park), only the presence of *L. tripartitus* Milne-Edwards 1878 has been confirmed (Tirira 2021c: 130).

2014 *Saginus tripartitus*: Albuja 2014: 276—misspelling of *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807).

2017 *Leontocebus tropartitus*: McMullan & Navarrete 2017: 224—misspelling of *tripartitus* Milne-Edwards 1878.

**Family Cebidae Bonaparte 1831**

1876* Cebidae: Tobar 1876: 3—first use of the current familiy name for Ecuadorian species.

**Subfamily Cebinae Bonaparte 1831**

1897* Cebinae: Trouessart 1897: 696—first use of the current subfamily name for Ecuadorian species.

1900 Thrichiure, Cebinae: Cabrera 1900: 67.

**Genus *Cebus* Erxleben 1777**

1553 *Monos* [monkeys]: Cieza de León 1553: 158—suspected record (local name).

1590 *Micos*: De Acosta 1590: 289—local name.

1747 *Machines*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—suspected record (local name).

1857* *Cebus*: Pucheran 1857a: 347—first use of the current genus name for Ecuadorian species.

1909 *Cebi*: Festa 1909: 346—misspelling of *Cebus* Erxleben 1777.

2002 *Cebú*: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 76—misspelling of *Cebus* Erxleben 1777.

2002 *Cebu*: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 156—misspelling of *Cebus* Erxleben 1777.

***Cebus aequatorialis* J. A. Allen, 1914**

1553 *Mono* [monkey]: Cieza de León 1553: 158—suspected record (anecdotal information; common name); locality: "isla de la Puná," Guayas Province.

1771* *Simio machín* [*machín* ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 74—first confirmed record for Ecuador (anecdotal information); *machín* is a Kichwa name that describes *Cebus* species and is still used in Ecuador (Tirira 2004a: 164).

1857* *Cebus chrysopus*: Pucheran 1857a: 348—name combination (not Lesson 1827). First use of the genus *Cebus* Erxleben 1777 and first use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador; also, first confirmed locality for Ecuador: "forêts de Guayaquil." Misidentification: *C. chrysopus* Lesson 1827 is a junior synonym of *C. unicolor* Spix 1823, an Amazonian species (Groves 2005: 136).

1876 *Cebus albifrons*: Schlegel 1876: 137—name combination (not Humboldt 1812a). Taxonomy followed by Trouessart (1904: 24—part; based on Festa 1903: 6), Festa (1909: 346), Napier (1976: 38—part), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 34; 2012: 123), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 402—part), Emmons & Feer (1990: 117—part), Albuja (1991: 181—part), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169—part), De la Torre (1998: 60—part; 2010: B29—part), Tirira (1999: 70—part; 2007: 119—part), Ruiz-García *et al.* (2018: 1068—part).

1876 *C*[*ebus*] *Albifrons*: Tobar 1876: 3—variant in the script of *albifrons* (not Humboldt 1812a). Form of writing followed by Festa (1993: 392).

1903* *Cebus albifrons*: Festa 1903: 6—part (not Humboldt 1812a). First Ecuadorian specimens documented in a scientific collection (MRSN 132, 146, 4687, 4690).

1903 *Cebus flavescens cuscinus*: Festa 1903: 6, 9—part; name combination (not Thomas 1901). Misidentification: *C. cuscinus* Thomas 1901 inhabits in southern Peru, east of the Andes (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 407). Taxonomy followed by Festa (1909: 346).

1909 *Cebi* (sic): Festa 1909: 346—misspelling of *Cebus* Erxleben 1777; unidentified record from the Vinces area, Los Ríos Province.

1914* ***Cebus aequatorialis*** J. A. Allen 1914: 654—species description (holotype AMNH 34273); type locality: "Manavi (near sea-level), Ecuador" (sic), restricted to "Río del Oro, provincia de Manaví, Ecuador" (Cabrera 1958: 159). First use of the current taxonomy. Taxonomy followed by Allen (1916: 113, 125), Lönnberg (1921: 6), Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663), Tate (1939: 209), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013c: 412), Lynch-Alfaro *et al.* (2014: 708), Cervera *et al.* (2015: 933), Tirira (2017: 120; 2021a: 25; 2021c: 134), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16), De la Torre *et al.* (2019: 86; 2022: 111), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 79).

1942 *C*[*ebus*] *c*[*apucinus*] *gracilis*: von Pusch 1942: 193—part; name combination (not Spix 1823); record based on Allen (1914: 654) and several specimens deposited at AMNH, MfN, MNHN, and NHMUK. Misidentification: *C. gracilis* Spix 1823 is a junior synonym of *C. unicolor* Spix 1823 (Groves 2005: 136), a species that inhabits the Peruvian and Brazilian Amazon, south of the Amazon River.

1942 *C*[*ebus*] *c*[*apucinus*] *versicolor*: von Pusch 1942: 194—name combination (part; not Pucheran 1845); recorded in "Guayaquil." Misidentification: *C. versicolor* Pucheran 1845 inhabits in north-central Colombia (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 411).

1949 *Cebus albifrons aequatorialis*: Hershkovitz 1949: 378—name combination. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 159), Hill (1960: 455), Parker III & Carr (1992: 61), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 128), Tirira (1999: 346; 2008: 82), Groves (2001: 150; 2005: 136), Tirira (2001: 146; 2011: 71), Rylands & Mittermeier (2009: 29), Albuja *et al.* (2018: 411).

1976 *C*[*ebus*] *a*[*lbifrons*] *equatorialis*: Hernández-Camacho & Cooper 1976: 59—misspelling of *aequatorialis* J. A. Allen 1914.

1980 *Cebus albifrons yuracus*: Figueroa Serrano 1980: 18—name combination (not Hershkovitz 1949). Misidentification: *yuracus* Hershkovitz 1949 inhabits east of the Andes (Rylands *et al.* 2024: 75; Tirira 2017: 123).

1993 *Cebus albifrons*: Groves 1993: 259—taxonomic comment (not Humboldt 1812a); includes *aequatorialis* J. A. Allen 1914 as a junior synonym.

2002 *Cebú albifrons*: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 76—misspelling of *Cebus* Erxleben 1777 (not Humboldt 1812a).

2002 *Cebus* sp.: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 332—unidentified record obtained in Jama, Manabí Province.

2005 *Cebus capucinus*: Freile & Santander 2005: 69—misidentification (not Linnaeus 1758); the authors state that the species occurs in Machalilla National Park; however, *C. capucinus* Linnaeus 1758 in Ecuador is restricted to areas north of the Esmeraldas-Guayllabamba River system (Tirira 2017a: 122). This treatment was followed by ECOLAP & MAE (2007: 48—locality: Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve), MECN & SA (DMQ) (2010: Anexo 2, línea 52—locality: Mashpi Reserve).

2007 *Cebus albifrons* cf. *aequatorialis*: Albuja & Arcos 2007: 58—name combination. Taxonomy followed by De la Torre (2010: B30).

2007 *Cebus albifrons* sub. *aequatorialis*: ECOLAP & MAE 2007: 48—name combination.

2007 *Cebus albifrons* subsp. *aequatorialis*: ECOLAP & MAE 2007: 55—name combination.

2010 *C*[*ebus*] *a*[*lbifrons*] *aecuatorialis*: Ruiz-García *et al.* 2010: 1050—misspelling of *aequatorialis* J. A. Allen 1914.

2012 *Cebus albifrons aequuatorialis*: Albuja *et al.* 2012: 187—misspelling of *aequatorialis* J. A. Allen 1914.

2024 *Cebus aequtorialis*: Urgilés-Merchán *et al.* 2024: 7—misspelling of *aequatorialis* J. A. Allen 1914.

2024 *Cebus aequatoris*: Urgilés-Merchán *et al.* 2024: 71—misspelling of *aequatorialis* J. A. Allen 1914.

***Cebus capucinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

1758 **[*Simia*] *Capucina*** Linnaeus 1758: 29—species description; type locality: none indicated; restricted to "America meridionali" (Linnaeus 1788: 37); corrected to "northern Colombia" (Goldman 1914: 99).

***Cebus capucinus capucinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

1876 [*Cebus*] *Capucinus*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination; no locality. First suspected use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador.

1942* [*Cebus capucinus*] *capucinus*: von Pusch 1942: 234 (map)—name combination. First inclusion of the species in the Ecuadorian fauna (based solely on a map, with no specific localities). First confirmed use of trinomial nomenclature referring to Ecuador, and first use of the current taxonomy for the species referring to Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 168—"oeste de Ecuador"), Hernández-Camacho & Cooper (1976: 57—"northwestern Ecuador"), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 38—no locality), Rylands *et al.* (2005: 42—no locality).

1949* *Cebus capucinus*: Hershkovitz 1949: 333—name combination; locality "Western Ecuador." First confirmed presence of the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Albuja *et al.* (1980: 34—no locality; 2012: 133), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 228—no locality), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 402—no locality), Albuja (1991: 181—no locality), Groves (1993: 259—no locality; 2005: 137—no locality), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169—no locality), De la Torre (1998: 60—no locality; 2010: B29—no locality), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 259—no locality), Tirira (1999: 72—no locality; 2001: 107—first mention of specific areas of its distribution in Ecuador, but without localities or reference specimens; 2007: 122—no locality; 2021a: 25), Boubli *et al.* (2012: 381), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16).

1988 *Cebus capuchinus*: Albuja 1988: 61—misspelling of *capucinus* Linnaeus 1758; no locality. Form of writing followed by Emmons & Feer (1990: 119—no locality), Paz y Miño *et al.* (1991: 45—no locality), Parker III & Carr (1992: 122: Cerro Mutiles, locality where there are no records of the species).

1997* *Cebus albifrons*: Mena-Valenzuela & Ruiz 1997: 193—name combination (not Humboldt 1812a). Misidentification: *C. aequatorialis* J. A. Allen 1914 (formerly *C. albifrons* Humboldt 1812a) does not inhabit north of the Esmeraldas-Guayllabamba rivers, where the study was carried out (Tirira 2017a: 120). First documented locality for the species in Ecuador: "Río Negro Chico," Imbabura Province. Taxonomy followed by Freile & Santander (2005: 93).

2007 *Cebus albifrons aequatorialis*: ECOLAP & MAE 2007: 37—name combination (not J. A. Allen 1914). Misidentification (see comments above).

2008* *C*[*ebus*] *c*[*apucinus*] *capucinus*: Tirira 2008: 83—first mention of Ecuadorian specimens deposited in a scientific collection, although the repository is not specified; the author lists 16 localities where the species has been recorded, three of which include museum specimens: MEPN 7352 (captured in "Río Barbudo," Esmeraldas), UMMZ 77296 (captured in "La Carolina," Imbabura), and USNM 113418 (captured in "Parambas," Imbabura) (GBIF 2024; Tirira 2025). Taxonomy followed by Ruiz-García *et al.* (2012: 367), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013c: 412), Tirira (2017: 122; 2021c: 140), Albuja *et al.* (2018: 412), Alfonso-Cortes *et al.* (2018: 65), Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* (2021: 3), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 80).

***Cebus yuracus* Hershkovitz, 1949**

1747 *Machín*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—first suspected record of the species for Ecuador (anecdotal information); *machín* is a Kichwa name that refers to primates of the genera *Cebus* and *Sapajus*, and is frequently used in the Ecuadorian Amazon (Tirira 2004a: 162).

1771* *Simio machín* [*machín* ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 74—first confirmed record (anecdotal information; assigned name) (see above).

1789 *Yurac maqui* [white hand]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—confirmed record (anecdotal information); *yurac maqui* is a name in Kichwa language (Cordero 2006: 65, 132).

1789 *Mico pardo* [brown *mico*]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—confirmed record (anecdotal information); *mico* [*miku*] is a generalized word of indigenous origin that designates the *Cebus* monkeys (Cordero 2006: 67; Tirira 2004a: 162): a "brown *Cebus*."

1850 *Cebus griseus*: Osculati 1850: 188—suspected record; name combination (not Desmarest 1820); records in "Ríos Napo and Curaray." According to Osculati's text, these locations are currently in Peru (Tirira 2021b: 33). Misidentification: *griseus* Desmarest 1820 is a junior synonym of *Sapajus apella* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 137; MDD 2025).

1900* *C*[*ebus*] *albifrons*: Cabrera 1900: 78—name combination (not Humboldt 1812a). First use of the genus *Cebus* Erxleben 1777 for a confirmed record and first use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador; also first confirmed locality for the species in Ecuador: "*Seis ejemplares del río Aguarico, La Coca*…" [Six specimens from the Aguarico River, La Coca…] (here restricted to Coca, Orellana Province) (Tirira 2021b: 32); also, first Ecuadorian specimens deposited in a scientific collection (MNCN specimens not found, perhaps lost) (Tirira 2021b: 32). Taxonomy followed by Festa (1903: 8), Trouessart (1904: 24—part), Cabrera (1912a: 25), Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663), Napier (1976: 38—part), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 139—part), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 228—part), Emmons & Feer (1990: 117—part), Albuja (1991: 181—part), Rageot & Albuja (1994: 193), De la Torre *et al.* (1995a: 40; 1995b: 170), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (1997: 415), De la Torre (1998: 60—part; 2000: 38; 2010: B29—part), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 258—part), Tirira (1999: 70—part; 2007: 119—part; 2021c: 137), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (2000: 65), Rylands *et al.* (2000: 77), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Marsh (2004: 76), Matthews (2009: 709), Veracini & Garcia-Franquesa (2010: Annex 1), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 445—part), Di Fiore *et al.* (2017: 109), Ruiz-García *et al.* (2018: 1068—part), Araujo E. *et al.* (2021: 59), Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* (2021: 3).

1903 *Cebus flavescens cuscinus*: Festa 1903: 6—part; name combination (not Thomas 1901). The form *cuscinus* Thomas 1901 inhabits in southern Peru (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 407). Taxonomy followed by Trouessart (1904: 24), Festa (1909: 201; 1993: 229).

1913 *Cebus unicolor cuscinus*: Elliot 1913b: 92—name combination (not Thomas 1901). Record based on Festa (1903: 6). See comments above on the use of the specific epithet *cuscinus* Thomas 1901.

1917 *Cebus gracilis*: Cabrera 1917: 41—name combination (not Spix 1823). The name *gracilis* Spix 1823 is a junior synonym of *C. unicolor* Spix 1823 (Groves 2005: 136). Taxonomy followed by Cabrera & Yepes (1960: 98).

1921 *Cebus* sp., cf. *cuscinus* (sic): Lönnberg 1921: 6—name combination (not Thomas 1901). See comments above on the use of the specific epithet *cuscinus* Thomas 1901.

1937 *Cebus castaneus*: Rode 1937: 343—name combination (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1851). The name *castaneus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1851 is a junior synonym of *C. olivaceus* Schomburgk 1848 (Groves 2005: 138; MDD 2025), a species that inhabits the northeastern Amazonia (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 409).

1942 *C*[*ebus*] *c*[*apucinus*] *chrysopes*: von Pusch 1942: 192—name combination (not Lesson 1827); record based on Cabrera (1900: 78). Misspelling of *chrysopus* Lesson 1827, a junior synonym of *C. unicolor* Spix 1823 (Groves 2005: 136), a species that inhabits the southwestern Amazon (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 408).

1942 *C*[*ebus*] *c*[*apucinus*] *gracilis*: von Pusch 1942: 193—part; name combination (not Spix 1823). The name *gracilis* Spix 1823 is a junior synonym of *C. unicolor* Spix 1823 (Groves 2005: 136), a species that inhabits the southwestern Amazon (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 408).

1942 *C*[*ebus*] *cuscinus cuscinus*: von Pusch 1942: 197—name combination (not Thomas 1901); based on Rode (1937: 343).

1949 ***Cebus albifrons yuracus*** Hershkovitz 1949: 375—subspecies description; type locality: "Montalvo, a site on left bank of Rio Bobonaza about 45 kilometers above its junction with the Rio Pastaza, an affluent of the Maranón, eastern Ecuador". Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 162), Hill (1960: 453), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 128), Tirira (2001: 216), Ruiz-García *et al.* (2010: 1049), Albuja *et al.* (2018: 411).

1979 *Cebus apella*: Armstrong & Macey 1979: 54—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758). Misidentification:

the name *apella* Linnaeus 1758 corresponds to the genus *Sapajus* Kerr 1792 (MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Utreras & Jorgenson (2001: 149).

1991 *Cebus albifrons yurucus*: MAG 1991: 28—misspelling of *yuracus* Hershkovitz 1949.

1993 *Cebus albifrons*: Groves 1993: 259—part; taxonomic commentary (not Humboldt 1812a); includes *cuscinus* Thomas 1901 and *yuracus* Hershkovitz 1949 as junior synonyms.

1998 *Cebus* sp.: Morales Males & Schjellerup 1998: 107—unidentified record from Morona River basin, Morona Santiago Province; other record without species identification: Franzen (2001: 134—Yasuní area, Orellana Province).

2001 *Cebus albifrons cuscinus*: Groves 2001: 150—name combination (not Thomas 1901); included *yuracus* Hershkovitz 1949 as a junior synonym. Taxonomy followed by Groves (2005: 136), Tirira (2010: 117; 2011: 246; 2013: 56).

2008 *Cebus albifron*: Ortiz 2008: 39—not Humboldt 1812a. Misspelling of *albifrons* Humboldt 1812a.

2012* *Cebus yuracus*: Boubli *et al.* 2012: 391—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Rylands & Mittermeier (2013c: 407), Lynch-Alfaro *et al.* (2014: 708), Tirira (2017: 123; 2021a: 25), Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018a: 62; 2018b: 18; 2019: 13), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16; 2018b: 209), Urgilés-Verdugo *et al.* (2018: 86), Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* (2021: 3), Reyes-Puig *et al.* (2024: 46), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 75).

2013 *Cebus albifrons aequatorialis*: Papworth *et al.* 2013: 1119—name combination (not J. A. Allen 1914). Misidentification: author indicate that the form *aequatorialis* J. A. Allen 1914 inhabits the Yasuní area (Orellana Province), when it is restricted to the western Andes (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 412).

2017 *Cebus yaracus*: McMullan & Navarrete 2017: 224—misspelling of *yuracus* Hershkovitz 1949.

2022 *Cebus capucinus*: Arias Gutiérrez *et al.* 2022: 10—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758). Misidentification: it is indicated that the form *capucinus* Linnaeus 1758 inhabits the Llanganates-Sangay Ecological Corridor (Pastaza Province), when the species is restricted to the northwestern Andes, north of the Esmeraldas-Guayllabamba rivers (Tirira 2017: 122).

**Genus *Sapajus* Kerr 1792**

1747 *Machín*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—suspected record (local name).

1771 *Simio* [ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 73—suspected record (assigned name).

1789 *Maqui*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—suspected record (local name).

1789 *Mico*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—suspected record (local name).

1876 *Cebus*: Tobar 1876: 3—not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777.

2013* *Sapajus*: Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 403—first use of the current genus name for the Ecuadorian species.

***Sapajus apella* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

1747 *Machín*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—first suspected record of the species for Ecuador (anecdotal information); *machín* is a Kichwa name that refers to primates of the genera *Cebus* and *Sapajus*, and is frequently used in the Ecuadorian Amazon (Tirira 2004a: 162).

1758 **[*Simia*] *Apella*** Linnaeus 1758: 28—species description; type locality: "America," restricted to "America meridionali" (Linnaeus 1788: 37), "la Guyane" (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812: 109), "la Guyane françoise" (Humboldt 1812b: 355), "French Guiana" (Groves 2005: 137), and "Cayenne, French Guiana" (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 *in* Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 402).

1771 *Simio castaño más pequeño* [smaller brown ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 73—first suspected record (anecdotal information; assigned name).

1789 *Yana maqui* [black hand]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—suspected record (anecdotal information); *yana maqui* is a name in Kichwa language (Cordero 2006: 65, 129); De Velasco confused the name, because he indicates that the body is whitish, when the term *yana* means black.

1789 *Mico grande* [large *mico*]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—suspected record (anecdotal information); *mico* [*miku*] is a generalized word of indigenous origin that designates the *Cebus* monkeys (Cordero 2006: 67; Tirira 2004a: 162): a "large *Cebus*."

1876* [*Cebus*] *Fatuellus*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777). First confirmed record (no locality) and first use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador. The name *fatuellus* Linnaeus 1766 is a junior synonym of *S. apella* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 137; MDD 2025). This name is written on the museum tag of the specimen RBINS 4053 (see *Sapajus apella* below) (Tirira 2023b: 35).

1903 *Cebus capucinus*: Festa 1903: 8—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777; not Linnaeus 1758); locality: "Ecuador orientale." Suspected synonymy: from the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century, this species was frequently confused under the synonymy of *C. capucinus* Linnaeus 1758 (Elliot 1913b: 79). Record based on Cabrera (1900: 78), who indicates two locations currently in Peru: "Río Cochiquinas" and "Destacamento."

1939 *Cebus fatuellus macrocephalus*: Tate 1939: 213—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777); locality: "eastern Ecuador." The name *macrocephalus* Spix 1823 is a junior synonym or subspecies of *S. apella* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 137; MDD 2025).

1942 [*Cebus apella*] *maranonis*: von Pusch 1942: 235 (map)—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777); no locality. First use of the name *apella* Linnaeus 1758 for the species in Ecuador. The name *maranonis* von Pusch 1942 is a junior synonym of *Sapajus apella* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 137). Groves indicates that this and other synonyms not mentioned were published in 1940 and 1941, while the publication is dated 1942.

1958 *Cebus apella macrocephalus*: Cabrera 1958: 165—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777); locality: "Ecuador." Same comment on *macrocephalus* Spix as above. Taxonomy followed by Groves (2005: 137).

1990 *Cebus apella*: Emmons & Feer 1990: 116—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777); no locality. Taxonomy followed by Albuja (1991: 181—no locality), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169—no locality), De la Torre (1998: 61—no locality; 2000: 42—no locality; 2010: B29—no locality), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 258—no locality), Tirira (1999: 72—no locality; 2001: 147—"trópico húmedo oriental" of Ecuador).

1995 *Cebus apella maranonis*: Rylands *et al.* 1995: 128—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777); no locality. Same comment on *maranonis* von Pusch as above.

1997* *Cebus apella*: Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* 1997: 421—not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777. First specific locality reported for the species in Ecuador: "Quehueiri-ono," Waorani territory, Orellana Province; other publications that report localities for the species in Ecuador and follow the same taxonomy include: Patzelt (2000: 44—"Miazal, oriente," Morona Santiago Province), Pitman *et al.* (2002: 210—Cofan Bemejo Ecological Reserve), Tirira (2007: 121—Yasuní National Park).

2001 *Cebus apella peruanus*: Groves 2001: 154—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777); no locality. The name *peruanus* Thomas 1901 is a junior synonym of *S. apella* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 137; MDD 2025).

2011 *Cebus macrocephalus*: Tirira 2011: 247—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777). Same comment on *macrocephalus* as above. Taxonomy followed by Tirira (2013: 56).

2013* *Sapajus apella*: Noboa 2013: 197—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador; no locality. Taxonomy followed by Tirira (2021a: 25; 2021c: 144).

2013 *Sapajus macrocephalus*: Rylands & Mittermeier 2013c: 403—name combination; no locality. Taxonomy followed by Lynch-Alfaro *et al.* (2014: 708), Tirira (2017: 124), Tirira & De la Torre (2018: 83), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16; 2018b: 209; 2020: 543), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 75).

2020 *S*[*apajus*] *a*[*pella*] *apella*: Burgin *et al.* 2020: 188—name combination.

2023* *Sapajus apella*: Tirira 2023b: 35—first mention of an Ecuadorian specimen in a scientific collection: RBINS 4053, although outside its distribution area: "Quito."

**Subfamily Saimiriinae Miller Jr. 1912**

1876 Aneturae: Tobar 1876: 3.

1897 Nyctipithecinae: Trouessart 1897: 44—not Gray 1870.

1900 Chrysothrichinae: Cabrera 1900: 67.

1913 Pithecinae: Elliot 1913a: 285—not Mivart 1865.

1958 Cebinae: Cabrera 1958: 159—not Bonaparte 1831.

1976 Saimirinae: Napier 1976: 59—misspelling of Saimiriinae Miller Jr. 1912.

2005* Saimiriinae: Groves 2005: 138—first use of the current subfamily name for the Ecuadorian species.
2005 Chrysotrichinae: Groves 2005: 138—misspelling of Chrysothrichinae Cabrera 1900.

**Genus *Saimiri* Voigt 1831**

1771 *Simio* [ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 75—local name (assigned name).
1789 *Mico*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—suspected record (local name).
1870 *Chrisothrix*: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11—misspelling of *Chrysothrix* Kaup 1835.
1872 *Saimaris*: Sclater 1872: 664—misspelling of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831.
1876 *Chrysothrix*: Tobar 1876: 3—junior synonym of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831 (Groves 2005: 139).
1887 *Saïmiri*: Jentink 1887: 47—writing variant of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831.
1903 *Chrysotrix*: Festa 1903: 7—misspelling of *Chrysothrix* Kaup 1835.
1904 *Saïmiris*: Trouessart 1904: 26—misspelling of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831.
1907* *Saimiri*: Elliot 1907a: 190—first use of the current genus name for the Ecuadorian species.
1942 *Cebus*: von Pusch 1942: 211—not Erxleben 1777.
1984 *Simiri*: Hershkovitz 1984: 187—misspelling of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831.

***Saimiri macrodon* Elliot, 1907**

1771* *Simio fraile* [friar ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 75—first confirmed record for the species in Ecuador (anecdotal information; assigned name); *fraile* or *frailecillo* are common names still used in some areas of Colombia and Peru (Cabrera 1900: 80; Pacheco *et al.* 1995: 14; Rodríguez-Mahecha *et al.* 1995: 23). but rare in Ecuador (Tirira 2004a: 166).
1771 *Simio hermano* [brother ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 75—confirmed record (anecdotal information; assigned name); *hermano* and *fraile* are synonyms (see above) (Espasa 2002: 277).
1789 *Frailecito*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—confirmed record (anecdotal information), name also mentioned by Osculati (1850: 134); *frailecito* = little friar (see above).
1789 *Mico pequeño* [small *mico*]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—suspected record (anecdotal information); *mico* [*miku*] is a generalized word of indigenous origin that designates the *Cebus* monkeys (Cordero 2006: 67; Tirira 2004a: 162): a "small *Cebus*."
1870* *Chrisothrix Sciureus* (sic): Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758). First use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador. Misspelling of *Chrysothrix* Kaup 1835, a junior synonym of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831 (Groves 2005: 139); for a long time, the epithet *sciureus* Linnaeus 1758 was considered the correct one for the Ecuadorian species (Cabrera 1958: 172; Groves 2005: 139; Tirira 2007: 123).
1872* *Saimaris sciurea*: Sclater 1872: 664—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758). First confirmed locality for Ecuador ("Macas"), and first report of a specimen in a scientific collection, although no reference number is indicated; possibly refers to the specimen NHMUK 1851.6.3.7, collected around 1850 (Napier 1976: 62). Misspelling of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831; *sciurea* is a gender variant of *sciureus* Linnaeus 1758; see above comment on the use of the epithet *sciureus*.
1876 *Ch*[*rysothrix*] *Sciurae* (sic): Tobar 1876: 3—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758); misspelling of *sciureus* Linnaeus 1758. *Chrysothrix* Kaup 1835 is a junior synonym of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831 (Groves 2005: 139); see above comment on the use of the epithet *Sciurae*.
1880 *Chrysothrix sciurea*: Thomas 1880: 394—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758); locality "Copataza River." About *Chrysothrix* Kaup, same comment as above; the name *sciurea* is a gender variant of *sciureus* Linnaeus 1758. Taxonomy followed by Trouessart (1897: 46—"Rio Copotaza," misspelling of Copataza), Cabrera (1900: 80), Festa (1909: 152).
1887 *Saïmiri sciureus*: Jentink 1887: 47—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758); writing variant of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831; see above comment on the use of the epithet *sciureus*. Taxonomy followed by Jentink (1892: 53).
1892 *Saïmiri lunulatus*: Jentink 1892: 54—name combination (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1843); writing variant of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831. The name *lanulatus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1843 is a junior synonym of *S. cassiquiarensis* Lesson 1840 (Groves 2005: 139; MDD 2025), a species closely related to *S. macrodon* (Lynch-Alfaro *et al.* 2015: 444).

1903 *Chrysotrix sciurea*: Festa 1903: 7—not Linnaeus 1758. Misspelling of *Chrysothrix* Kaup 1835; *sciurea* is a gender variant of *sciureus* Linnaeus 1758.

1904 [*Saïmiris*] *sciurea*: Trouessart 1904: 26—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758); misspelling of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831; *sciurea* is a gender variant of *sciureus* Linnaeus 1758.

1907* ***Saimiri macrodon*** Elliot 1907a: 190—species description (holotype NHMUK 1880.5.6.15). Type locality: "Copataza River, Ecuador," corrected to "Rio Copataza, upper Rio Pastaza, Pastaza, Ecuador" (Hershkovitz 1984: 194). First use of current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Elliot (1913a: lxxiv, 312), Tate (1939: 218), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013c: 393), Di Fiore *et al.* (2017: 109), Reyes-Puig *et al.* (2024: 47).

1913 *Saimiri madeirae*: Elliot 1913a: lxxiv, 313—name combination (not Thomas 1908). Confusion with the type locality: Elliot indicates as type locality "Humayta, Middle Rio Madeira, Ecuador," but the original description states the following: "Humayta, Middle Rio Madeira, about 63° W., 7° 30' S," Brazil (Thomas 1908: 91).

1913 *S*[*aimiri*] *cassiquiarensis*: Elliot 1913a: 309, 311—name combination (not Lesson 1840); record based on Thomas (1880: 394). The form *cassiquiarensis* Lesson 1840 inhabits the northern Amazon of Colombia, Venezuela, and Brazil (Burgin *et al.* 2020: 187). Taxonomy followed by García & Tirira (2017: 36), Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018b: 18), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16; 2018b: 209; 2020: 547), Tirira (2021a: 25), Brito & Tirira (2022: 78).

1921 *Saïmiri* cf. *cassiquiarensis*: Lönnberg 1921: 8—writing variant of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831 (not *cassiquiarensis* Lesson 1840). See comment above on the use of the name *cassiquiarensis*.

1926 *Saimiri sciureus*: Popenoe & Anthony 1926: 663—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758). See above comment on the use of the epithet *sciureus* Linnaeus. Form of writing also used by Rode (1937: 344), Cabrera & Yepes (1960: 95), Napier (1976: 62), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 59), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 229), Emmons & Feer (1990: 114), Albuja (1991: 181), De la Torre *et al.* (1995a: 40; 1995b: 170), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (1997: 421), De la Torre (1998: 61; 2000: 35; 2010: B29), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 261), Tirira (1999: 72; 2007: 123), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 229), Di Fiore *et al.* (2017: 112).

1942 *C*[*ebus*] *s*[*ciureus*] *sciureus*: von Pusch 1942: 211—name combination (not *Cebus* Erxleben 1777; not Linnaeus 1758). See above comment on the use of the epithet *sciureus*.

1944 *Saimiri sciureus macrodon*: Lima 1944: 160—name combination. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 172), Patzelt (1978: 10), Hershkovitz (1984: 156, 187), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 128), Groves (2001: 159; 2005: 139), Marsh (2004: 76), Rylands & Mittermeier (2009: 29), Lavergne *et al.* (2010: 242), Papworth *et al.* (2013: 1119), Shostell & Ruiz-García (2016: 9).

1960 *S*[*aimiri*] *s*[*ciurea*] *sciurea*: Hill 1960: map 6—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758). Misspelling of *sciureus* Linnaeus 1758. See above comment on the use of the epithet *sciureus*.

1960 *Saimiri sciurea macrodon*: Hill 1960: 311—misspelling of *sciureus* Linnaeus 1758.

1984 *Simiri sciureus macrodon*: Hershkovitz 1984: 187—misspelling of *Saimiri* Voigt 1831.

1987 *Saimiri sciurus*: Sarmiento-Rodríguez 1987: 83—misspelling of *sciureus* (not Linnaeus 1758). See above comment on the use of the epithet *sciureus*. Form of writing followed by Mena-Valenzuela & Cueva Loachamín (2001: 107).

1988 *S*[*aimiri*] *scursus*: Paz y Miño 1988: 56—misspelling of *sciureus* (not Linnaeus 1758). See above comment on the use of the epithet *sciureus*.

1989 *Saimiri sciurea*: Yost & Kelley 1983: 208—misspelling of *sciureus* (not Linnaeus 1758). See above comment on the use of the epithet *sciureus*. Form of writing followed by Vickers (1989: 303).

1993 *Saimiri sciureus*: Groves 1993: 260—taxonomical comment (not Linnaeus 1758); includes *cassiquiarensis* Lesson 1840 and *macrodon* Elliot 1907 as junior synonyms.

1999 *Saimiri scuireous*: Lathrop *et al.* 1999: 175—misspelling of *sciureus* (not Linnaeus 1758).

2015 *Saimiri cassiquiarensis macrodon*: Lynch-Alfaro *et al.* 2015: 445—name combination; taxonomic revision of the genus *Saimiri* Voigt 1831. Taxonomy followed by Tirira (2017: 128; 2021c: 149), Solórzano *et al.* (2018: 89), Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* (2021: 3).

**Family Aotidae Elliot 1913a**

1876 Aneturae: Tobar 1876: 3—part Wagner 1840.
1897 Cebidae: Trouessart 1897: 32—not Bonaparte 1831.
1900 Cebidae, Thrichiure, Chrysothrichinae: Cabrera 1900: 67—part Cabrera 1900.
1904 Cebidae, Nyctipithecinae: Trouessart 1904: 25.
1913 Cebidae, Aotinae: Elliot 1913b: 1.
2001 Nyctipithecidae: Groves 2001: 161.
2005* Aotidae: Groves 2005: 139—first use of the current family name for Ecuadorian species.

**Genus *Aotus* Illiger 1811**

1789 *Usñaga*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—anecdotal information (local name).
1870 *Nyctipithecus*: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11.
1909* *Aotus*: Dollman 1909: 201—first use of the current genus name for Ecuadorian species.
1960 *Aotes*: Hill 1960: 174—misspelling of *Aotus* Illiger 1811.
2012 *Aoutus*: Sirén 2012: 42—misspelling of *Aotus* Illiger 1811.

***Aotus lemurinus* (I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1843)**

**1843** ***N*[*yctipithecus*] *lemurinus*** I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1843: 1151—species description; type locality: "*Nouvelle Grenade*," restricted to "*bois de la région tempère du Quindíu, dans la Nouvelle-Grenade, depuis 1,400 metres*." [forest of the temperate Quindío region of Nueva Granada, at 1,400 metres] (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1845: 30), and "Colombia, Dept. of Caldas, Quindio" (Groves 1993: 256). However, in several sources the type locality given is "Colombia, Santa Fe de Bogotá" (*e.g.* Defler *et al.* 2001: 40; Groves 2005: 140), which is not correct (see comments in Hershkovitz 1949: 407).
1976* *Aotus trivirgatus*: Napier 1976: 50—part; name combination (not Humboldt 1809). First use of the genus *Aotus* Illiger 1811 and first confirmed use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador; also first Ecuadorian specimens documented in a scientific collection (NHMUK) [author's review], and first confirmed localities: "Below Baeza road to Archidona, 5000 ft" (NHMUK 1934.9.10.20), and "Eastern Ecuador, Baeza" (NHMUK 1915.7.11.1).
1980 *Aotus trivirgatus microdon*: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 71—name combination; suspected (not Dollman 1909); see comments on the following species on use of the name *microdon* Dollman.
1983 *Aotus vociferans*: Hershkovitz 1983: 240—part; name combination (not Spix 1823); include the Baeza specimen mentioned above.
1991* *Aotus lemurinus*: Albuja 1991: 180—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Form of writing also used by Groves (1993: 256), Rageot & Albuja (1994: 193), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169), De la Torre (1998: 60), Tirira (1999: 70; 2001: 194; 2007: 125; 2021a: 25; 2021c: 152), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 324), Fernández-Duque *et al.* (2013: 427), Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018b: 18), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 16), Ramírez-Chaves *et al.* (2020: 835), Shanee *et al.* (2023: 32).
2001 *Aotus lemurinus lemurinus*: Groves 2001: 163—name combination. Taxonomy followed by Groves (2005: 140).
2009 *Aotus lemorinus*: Boada 2009: lámina [plate] xliii—misspelling of *lemurinus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1843.
2018 *Aotus* sp.: Álvarez-Solas *et al.* 2018a: 68—unidentified record from the Colonso Chalupas Biological Reserve, Napo Province.

***Aotus vociferans* (Spix, 1823)**

1789* *Usñaga*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 91—first confirmed record (anecdotal information); there is no additional information on the use of the name *usñaga* in Ecuador; for Peru, this name is also cited in Alarco de Zadra (1996: 139), but the text reproduces the comments of Juan de Velasco.

1823 ***Nyctipithecus Vociferans*** Spix 1823: 25—species description; type locality: "*in sylvis Tabatinga, in limite imperii brasiliani versus Peru*" [in the forests of Tabatinga, on the border of the Brazilian empire towards Peru]; summarized to "Brazil, upper Marañon, Tabatinga." (Groves 2005: 141); specific epithet written with first capital letter.

1870 *Nyctipithecus felinus*: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11—name combination (not Spix 1823). First use of binomial nomenclature for a suspected record in Ecuador. *Nyctipithecus* Spix 1823 is a junior synonym of *Aotus* Illiger 1811 (Groves 2005: 140). The name *felinus* Spix 1823 is a junior synonym of *A. trivirgatus* Humboldt 1809 (Groves 2005: 141; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Trouessart (1897: 48; 1904: 27), Cabrera (1900: 85), Festa (1903: 8).

1872* *Nyctipithecus lemurinus*: Sclater 1872: 664—name combination (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1843). First use of binomial nomenclature for a confirmed record in Ecuador, first documented locality for the species in Ecuador: "Macas," and first record of an Ecuadorian specimen in a scientific collection (NHMUK 1872.4.30.4) [it was thought that this record might correspond to *A. lemurinus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1843; however, this is the same specimen used by Dollman to describe *Aotus microdon*, a junior synonym of *A. vociferans* Spix 1823; see below].

1876 *N*[*yctipithecus*] *Trivirgatus*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination (not Humboldt 1809); specific epithet written with first capital letter. For a long time it was thought that all, or most, species of nocturnal monkeys corresponded to a single species: *trivirgatus* Humboldt 1809 (Honacki *et al.* 1982: 226), species that is now restricted to the northeastern part of Amazonia in Brazil (Shanee *et al.* 2023: 35).

1880 *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*: Thomas 1880: 394—name combination (not Humboldt 1809); correct spelling of the specific epithet; locality: "Copataza River." Taxonomy followed by Martínez y Saéz (1898: 215), Elliot (1913b: 7).

1882 *Nyctipithecus Oseryi*: Pelzeln 1882: 443—name combination. The name *oseryi* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848 is a junior synonym of *A. vociferans* Spix 1823 (Groves 2005: 141; MDD 2025).

1909 ***Aotus gularis*** Dollman 1909: 201—species description (holotype: NHMUK 1900.6.3.1]; type locality: "Mouth of the Rio Coca, Upper Rio Napo, Ecuador." The name *gularis* Dollman 1909 is a junior synonym of *A. vociferans* Spix 1823 (Groves 2005: 141; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1912a: 27; 1917: 38), Elliot (1913a: lxxiv, lxxxix; 1913b: 4, 18—incorrect spelling of the type locality: "Mouth of the Rio Chocho [= Coca], on Upper Rio"), Lönnberg (1922: 6), Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663), Cabrera & Yepes (1960: 85).

1909 ***Aotus microdon*** Dollman 1909: 203—species description (holotype: NHMUK 1900.6.3.1); type locality: "Macas, Ecuador." Same specimen documented by Sclater (1872: 664). The name *microdon* Dollman is a junior synonym of *A. vociferans* Spix 1823 (Groves 2005: 141; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Elliot (1913a: lxxiv; 1913b: 4—incorrect spelling of the type locality: "Micas" [= Macas]).

1921* *Aotus vociferans*: Lönnberg 1921: 9—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663), Hershkovitz (1983: 240—part), De la Torre *et al.* (1995a: 40; 1995b: 170), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 127), De la Torre (1998: 60; 2000: 18), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 248), Emmons & Feer (1999: 125), Tirira (1999: 70; 2007: 126; 2021a: 25; 2021c: 156), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Marsh (2004: 76), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 227), Fernández-Duque *et al.* (2013: 428), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17; 2018b: 209), Shanee *et al.* (2023: 35).

1937 *Aotus trivirgatus*: Rode 1937: 344—name combination (not Humboldt 1809). Taxonomy followed by Napier (1976: 50—part), Patzelt (1978: 11), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 59), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 226), Albuja (1991: 180), Paz y Miño *et al.* (1991: 58), Cerón (1995: 198), Rowe (1996: 84), INEFAN (1998: 251), Ortiz (1998: 459), Fundación Natura (2000: 165), Vargas (2002: 220), Freile & Santander (2005: 116).

1949 *A*[*otus*] *t*[*rivirgatus*] *microdon*: Hershkovitz 1949: 402—name combination. See comments above on the use of the name *microdon*. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 135).

1958 *Aotus trivirgatus vociferans*: Cabrera 1958: 136—name combination; includes *gularis* Dollman 1909 as a junior synonym.

1960 *A*[*otes*] *t*[*rivigatus*] *lemurinus*: Hill 1960: map 2—name combination (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1843). Misspelling of *Aotus* Illiger 1811. See comments above on *Nyctipithecus lemurinus* Sclater 1872.

1960 *Aotes trivirgatus trivirgatus*: Hill 1960: 174—name combination (not Humboldt 1809). Misspelling of *Aotus* Illiger 1811.

1960 *Aotes trivirgatus microdon*: Hill 1960: 176—name combination. Misspelling of *Aotus* Illiger 1811.
1983 *Aotus tirvirgatus*: Yost & Kelley 1983: 208—misspelling of *trivirgatus* Humboldt 1809.
1989 *Aotes trivirgatus*: Vickers 1989: 303—name combination (not Humboldt 1809); misspelling of *Aotus* Illiger 1811.
1993 *Aotus vociferans*: Groves 1993: 256—includes *gularis* Dollman 1909 and *microdon* Dollman 1909 as junior synonyms. Taxonomy followed by Groves (2001: 165; 2005: 141).
1997 *Aotus* cf. *vociferans*: Schulenberg & Awbrey 1997: 74—form of writing followed by Fundación Natura (2000: 165), Kingman (2010: no number page), Boada (2011c: 131).
1999 *Aotus* sp.: Lathrop *et al.* 1999: 175—unidentified record from Río Villano, Pastaza Province. Form of writing followed by ECOLAP & MAE (2007: 256—Cordillera del Cóndor).
2000 *Aotus lemurinus*: Fundación Natura 2000: 45—name combination (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1843); record from the Cordillera del Cóndor. Misidentification: the presence of *A. lemurinus* at Cordillera del Cóndor is not confirmed; the only expected species is *A. vociferans* Spix 1823 (Tirira 2021c: 156). Taxonomy followed by Vargas (2002: 180), Freile & Santander (2005: 159—Cordillera de Kutuku), ITTO *et al.* (2005: 56), ECOLAP & MAE (2007: 256, 271), Boada (2011a: 84; 2011b: 124, 126).
2000 *Aotus vosciferans*: Mena-Valenzuela 1996: 131—misspelling of *vociferans* Spix 1823. Form of writing followed by Mena-Valenzuela (1997a: 71), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (1997: 415; 2000: 65), Mena-Valenzuela & Cueva Loachamín (2001: 107), Cueva Loachamín (2005: 57).
2012 *Aoutus vociferans*: Sirén 2012: 42—misspelling of *Aotus* Illiger 1811.

**Family Pitheciidae Mivart 1865**
1876 Aneturae: Tobar 1876: 3—part Wagner 1840
1897 Cebidae: Trouessart 1897: 32—not Bonaparte 1831.
2001* Pitheciidae: Groves 2001: 167—first use of the current family name for Ecuadorian species.
2015 Pithecidae: Mena-Valenzuela & Cueva Loachamín 2015: 91—misspelling of Pitheciidae Mivart 1865.

**Subfamily Callicebinae Pocock 1925**
1897 Nyctipithecinae: Trouessart 1897: 44—not Gray 1870.
1900 Chrysothrichinae: Cabrera 1900: 67—part Cabrera 1900.
1913 Callitrichidae: Elliot 1913a: 179—not Gray 1821.
1958 Aotinae: Cabrera 1958: 133—not Elliot 1913.
1960* Callicebinae: Cabrera & Yepes 1960: 85—first use of the current subfamily name for Ecuadorian species.

**Genus *Cheracebus* Byrne, Rylands, Carneiro, Alfaro, Bertuol, da Silva, Messias, Groves, Mittermeier, Farias, Hrbek, Schneider, Sampaio, and Boubli 2016**
1986 *Callicebus*: Ulloa 1986: 123—not Thomas 1903.
2016* *Cheracebus*: Byrne *et al.* 2016: 11—first use of the current genus name for the Ecuadorian species.

***Cheracebus lucifer* (Thomas, 1914)**
1914 ***Callicebus lucifer*** Thomas 1914: 345—species description (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903); type locality: "Eastern Peruvian Amazons […] Yahuas, N. to Loreto," corrected to "Yahuas Territory, near Pebas, Loreto, Peru, about 125 m." (Hershkovitz 1990: 83).
1986* *Callicebus torquatus*: Ulloa 1986: 123—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Hoffmannsegg 1807). First report of the species to Ecuador, first locality documented (Cuyabeno), and first use of binomial nomenclature. Taxonomy followed by Albuja (1991: 181), De la Torre *et al.* (1995a: 40; 1995b: 170), De la Torre (1998: 60; 2000: 25), Tirira (1999: 71), Youlatos & Pozo-Rivera (1999: 45), Pozo-Rivera & Youlatos (2005: 86), Borman *et al.* (2007: 172).

1989 *Callicebus* sp.?, cotonsillo negro (sic): Vickers 1989: 303—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903); unidentified record obtained in the territory of the Siona and Secoya indigenous peoples, north of the Aguarico River, Sucumbíos Province; *cotoncillo negro* (correct spelling; = black titi) is a common name for this species in Ecuador (Tirira *et al.* 2018a: 111).

1990 *Callicebus torquatus lucifer*: Hershkovitz 1990: 83—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903). First use of the name *lucifer* Thomas 1914 for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Tirira (1999: 345), Groves (2001: 177).

1993 *Callicebus torquatus*: Groves 1993: 259— not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Hoffmannsegg 1807; includes *lucifer* Thomas 1914 as a junior synonym.

2002 *Callicebus lucifer*: van Roosmalen *et al.* 2002: 33—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903). Taxonomy followed by Rowe & Martínez (2004: 34), Groves (2005: 143), Tirira (2007: 129; 2011: 177), De la Torre (2010: B29), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 445), Ferrari *et al.* (2013: 469), Porter *et al.* (2013: 321).

2016 *Cheracebus*: Byrne *et al.* 2016: 11—first mention of the genus *Cheracebus* for Ecuador, but species not specified.

2017* *Cheracebus lucifer*: Tirira 2017: 132—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17), Tirira (2021a: 25; 2021c: 159).

2023* *Callicebus torquatus*: MGMC 2023: website—not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Hoffmannsegg 1807. First published record of an Ecuadorian specimen in a scientific collection (MGMC 52); no data specified.

**Genus *Plecturocebus* Byrne, Rylands, Carneiro, Alfaro, Bertuol, da Silva, Messias, Groves, Mittermeier, Farias, Hrbek, Schneider, Sampaio, and Boubli 2016**

1771 *Simio* [ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 76—suspected record (assigned name).

1880 *Callithrix*: Thomas 1880: 394—not Erxleben 1777.

1903 *Callitrix*: Festa 1903: 8—misspelling of *Callithrix* (not Erxleben 1777).

1904 *Callicebus*: Trouessart 1904: 25—not Thomas 1903.

2013 *Calicebus*: Noboa 2013: 197—misspelling of *Callicebus* (not Thomas 1903).

2016* *Plecturocebus*: Byrne *et al.* 2016: 14—first use of the current genus name for the Ecuadorian species.

2024 *Plectorocebus*: Rodríguez-Segovia & Montenegro-García 2024: 43—misspelling of *Plecturocebus* Byrne, Rylands, Carneiro, Alfaro, Bertuol, da Silva, Messias, Groves, Mittermeier, Farias, Hrbek, Schneider, Sampaio, and Boubli 2016.

***Plecturocebus leucometopus* (Cabrera, 1900: 83)**

1771 *Simio monja* [num ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 76—suspected record (anecdotal information); *monja* is a common name still used in some areas of Colombia (H. Mantilla-Meluk, pers. comm.), but not in Ecuador. Name also used by Osculati (1850: 134).

1789 *Monja* [num]: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—suspected record (anecdotal information). See comment above.

1880* *Callithrix cuprea*: Thomas 1880: 394—name combination (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823). First confirmed record and first use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador. First confirmed locality, "Copataza River" (but location not precise), and first Ecuadorian specimens deposited in a scientific collection (NHMUK 1880.5.6.10–13). The form *cupreus* Spix 1823 inhabits south of the Amazon, in Brazil and Peru (Ferrari *et al.* 2013: 460). Taxonomy followed by Jentink (1887: 45; 1892: 52), Trouessart (1897: 45—includes *discolor* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848 as a junior synonym), Martínez y Saéz (1898: 215).

1900 ***C[allithrix] cuprea leucometopa*** Cabrera, 1900: 83—subspecies description (not *Callithrix* Erxleben 1777) (two syntypes: MNCN 2160, 2225). Type locality: "*cerca del Aguarico*" [near (the River) Aguarico], Ecuador; restricted to "*vizinhanças de Aguarico, na confluência dos rios Sardina e Aguarico, tributareis do Napo, nordeste do Equador*" [vicinity of Aguarico, at the confluence of the Sardina and Aguarico rivers, tributaries of the Napo, northeast of Ecuador] (Lima 1944: 187). The name *leucometopa* Cabrera 1900 was considered as a junior synonym of *P. discolor* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848 (Groves 2005:

143; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1912b: 17—comments that the type locality is "Río Aguarico, Perú septentrional").

1903 *Callitrix cuprea*: Festa 1903: 8—misspelling of *Callithrix* (not Erxleben 1777; not Spix 1823). See above regarding the use of the name *cuprea*.

1904 [*Callicebus*] *cuprea*: Trouessart 1904: 25—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Spix 1823). See above regarding the use of the name *cuprea*.

1904 [*Callicebus*] *leucomystax*: Trouessart 1904: 25—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903); author's confusion, who cites Latorre 1900: 83 (= Cabrera 1900: 83), alluding to the description of the subspecies *leucometopa* Cabrera 1900; threrefore, *leucomystax* is a *nomen nudum*.

1907 *Callicebus leucometopa*: Elliot 1907b: 192—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903). See above on the use of the name *leucometopa* Cabrera 1900. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1912a: 27; 1917: 38), Elliot (1913a: lxxiv, 246), Cabrera & Yepes (1960: 87).

1908 *C*[*allicebus*] *cupreus*: Thomas 1908: 90—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Spix 1823). Taxonomy followed by Elliot (1913a: lxxiv, 243), Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 170), De la Torre (1998: 60; 2000: 21), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 251), Tirira (1999: 71; 2004a: 169), Groves (2001: 174), Marsh (2004: 76), Pozo-Rivera (2004: 128), Sirén (2012: 43).

1909* ***Callicebus paenulatus*** Elliot 1909: 244—species description (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903) (holotype: NHMUK 1880.5.6.14). Type locality: "Andoas, on the Pastasa River, Ecuador." First confirmed locality for the species in Ecuador. The name *paenulatus* Elliot is a junior synonym of *P. discolor* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848 (Groves 2005: 143; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Elliot (1913a: lxxiv, 245).

1922 ***Callicebus cupreus napoleon*** Lönnberg 1922: 4—subspecies description (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903) (two syntypes NRM 611920–611921). Type locality: "near the River Napo […], alt. 2500 f.," corrected to "Río Aguarico, Napo-Pastaza, Ecuador." (Cabrera 1958: 138). The name *napoleon* Lönnberg is a junior synonym of *P. discolor* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848 (Groves 2005: 143; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Hill (1960: 131).

1944 *Callicebus cupreus leucometopus*: Lima 1944: 187—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903). Taxonomy followed by Hill (1960: 127).

1944 *Callicebus cupreus paenulatus*: Lima 1944: 191—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903). Taxonomy followed by Hill (1960: 130).

1958 *Callicebus cupreus cupreus*: Cabrera 1958: 138—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Spix 1823); includes *discolor* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848 and *paenulatus* Elliot 1909 as junior synonyms.

1958 *Callicebus cupreus leucometopa*: Cabrera 1958: 138—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903); includes *napoleon* Lönnberg as a junior synonym. Taxonomy followed by Napier (1976: 56).

1963 *Callicebus moloch*: Hershkovitz 1963: 18—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Hoffmannsegg 1807). The species *moloch* Hoffmannsegg 1807 inhabits south of the Amazon, in Brazil (Ferrari *et al.* 2013: 460). Taxonomy followed by Napier (1976: 56), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 139), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 227), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 396), Yost & Kelley (1983: 208), Ulloa (1986: 124), Sarmiento-Rodríguez (1987: 83), Albuja (1991: 180), Cerón (1995: 199), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (1997: 415; 2000: 65), Youlatos & Pozo-Rivera (1999: 45), Di Fiore (2001: 168).

1963 *Callicebus moloch discolor*: Hershkovitz 1963: 38—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848). Taxonomy followed by Hernández-Camacho & Cooper (1976: 49), Patzelt (1978: 12), Ulloa (1986: 126).

1988 *C*[*allicebus*] *c*[*upreus*] *discolor*: Hershkovitz 1988: 260—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848). Taxonomy followed by Hershkovitz (1990: 62), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 128).

1990 *C*[*allicebus*] *m*[*oloch*] *cupreus*: Emmons & Feer 1990: 111—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Spix 1823). Taxonomy followed by Pitman *et al.* (2002: 210), Borman *et al.* (2007: 170).

1993 *Callicebus cupreus*: Groves 1993: 258—not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Spix 1823; includes *discolor* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848, *napoleon* Lönnberg 1922, and *paenulatus* Elliot 1909 as junior synonyms.

1998 *Callicebus* spp.: Ortiz 1998: 459—not Thomas 1903.
1998 *Callithrix* spp.: Ortiz 1998: 459—not Erxleben 1777.
1999 *Callicebus molloch*: Lathrop *et al.* 1999: 175—misspelling of *moloch* Hoffmannsegg 1807 (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not Hoffmannsegg 1807).
2002 *Callicebus discolor*: van Roosmalen *et al.* 2002: 12—name combination (not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848). Taxonomy followed by Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* (2005: 7), Tirira (2007: 128), De la Torre (2010: B29), Defler (2010: 102), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 230), Ferrari *et al.* (2013: 461), Porter *et al.* (2013: 321), van Belle *et al.* (2016: 204), Di Fiore *et al.* (2017: 109).
2005 *Callicebus discolor*: Groves 2005: 143—not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848; includes *leucometopa* Cabrera 1900, *napoleon* Lönnberg 1923, and *paenulatus* Elliot 1909 as junior synonyms.
2011 *Callicebus discolor*: Boada 2011b: 131—not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848. Incorrect identification; the author attributes that the species inhabits the Cordillera del Cóndor, an area where its presence is not expected (Tirira 2021c: 164).
2013 *Calicebus discolor*: Noboa 2013: 197—misspelling of *Callicebus* (not Thomas 1903; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848).
2013 *Callicebus discolour*: Papworth *et al.* 2013: 1119—not *Callicebus* Thomas 1903; misspelling of *discolor* (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848).
2016* *Plecturocebus*: Byrne *et al.* 2016: 14—first mention of the genus *Plecturocebus* for Ecuador, but species not specified.
2017 *Plecturocebus discolor*: Tirira 2017: 134—name combination (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848). Taxonomy followed by Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018b: 18), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17; 2018b: 209), Tirira (2021a: 25; 2021c: 163), van Belle *et al.* (2021: 1), Brito & Tirira (2022: 110).
2019 *Plecturocebus* (*Callicebus*) *discolor*: Snodderly *et al.* 2019: 1—name combination (not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848).
2024 *Plectorocebus discolor*: Rodríguez-Segovia & Montenegro-García 2024: 43—misspelling of *Plecturocebus* Byrne, Rylands, Carneiro, Alfaro, Bertuol, da Silva, Messias, Groves, Mittermeier, Farias, Hrbek, Schneider, Sampaio, and Boubli 2016; not I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848.
2025* *Plecturocebus leucometopus*: Vermeer *et al.* 2025: 13—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the species. Authors indicate that the name *discolor* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Deville 1848, as how it was previously known, is incorrect, as it corresponds to a junior synonym of *P. cupreus* Spix 1823; the oldest correct available name is *leucometopa* Cabrera (1900: 83).

**Subfamily Pitheciinae Mivart 1865**

1900* Pitheciinae: Cabrera 1900: 67—first use of the current subfamily name for Ecuadorian species.
1913 Pithecinae: Elliot 1913a: 285—misspelling of Pitheciinae Mivart 1865.

**Genus *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804**

*c.* 1550 *Parahuacu*: Anonymous 16th century *in* Cabrera & Yepes 1960: 90—anecdotal information; *parahuacu* is a Kichwa name used for the species of the genus *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804 (Tirira 2004a: 170).
1747 *Guapo*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—anecdotal information; *guapo* (or *huapo*) is a common name used for the species of the genus *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804, mainly in Peru (Pacheco *et al.* 1995: 15; Tirira 2004a: 171).
1771 *Simio* [ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 76—first suspected record (assigned name).
1872* *Pithecia*: Sclater 1872: 664—first use of the current genus for Ecuadorian species.
1980 *Pitecia*: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 59—misspelling of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804.
1987 *Pythecia*: Sarmiento-Rodríguez 1987: 83—misspelling of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804.
2000 *Phitecia*: Patzelt 2000: 39—misspelling of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804.

***Pithecia aequatorialis* Hershkovitz, 1987**

1771 *Simio cabelludo* [scalp ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 76—first suspected record (anecdotal information); in some parts of the fauna description, Cicala refers to the Maynas and Marañón missions, which currently correspond to territories south of the Napo River (Beltrán Rózpide 1911: 263), area where this species occurs (Tirira 2023a: 78; Tirira & Aguilar 2025: 001).

1789 *Cachapaz*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—suspected record (anecdotal information; local name); in some places of the chapter, the author refers to the province of Maynas (see above).

1872* *Pithecia monachus*: Sclater 1872: 664—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador and first suspected locality for Ecuador: "Macas." This reference would also be the first mention of a specimen reported, but the collection where it is deposited is unknown [because C. Buckley collected this specimen, I initially thought that the voucher specimen would be deposited at NHMUK, like other specimens in Buckley's series (Thomas 1880), but this is not the case; in the RMNH there is a specimen without data collected in those years and attributed to the same collector]. *Pithecia monachus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 (*sensu stricto*) inhabits the south of the Amazon River, between the Ucayali and Juruá rivers, in Peru and Brazil (Marsh 2014: 38). Taxonomy followed by Thomas (1880: 394—records from "Coparaza River"), Festa (1903: 8), Rode (1937: 343), Napier (1976: 70—part; records from "R. Copataza" and "Sarayacu"), Zapata Ríos *et al.* (2006: 231), Mena-Valenzuela & Cueva Loachamín (2015: 91).

1876 *Pithecia monacha*: Schlegel 1876: 137, 222—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). Same specimen mentioned above; locality "Rio-Maccas [Macas] ou Marona [Morona]." Taxonomy followed by Jentink (1887: 44; 1892: 49), Elliot (1913a: lxxiv, 288).

1900 *P*[*ithecia*] *monachus*: Cabrera 1900: 86—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; mentions that the specimen was collected in "La Coca," current Orellana Province, Ecuador, but this is not correct. This specimen is deposited at the MNCN (catalog number 2051), and its locality of collection is attributed to Tarapotó (Nuevo Curaray), at the confluence of the Curaray and Napo rivers (Peru), where the collector Marcos Jiménez de la Espada obtained other primates during his expedition (Tirira 2021b: 34). Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1917: 40), Lathrop *et al.* (1999: 175).

1958 *Pithecia monachus monachus*: Cabrera 1958: 148—part; name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); based on the work of Schlegel (1876). Taxonomy followed by Hershkovitz (1987: 422, 455—part; several specimens from Morona Santiago and Pastaza provinces), Ferrari *et al.* (2013: 475—part; suspected).

1979 *Pithecia hirsuta*: Hershkovitz 1979: 8, 19—part; name combination (not Spix 1823); includes two specimens, a female (unknown collection) from "Macas," documented by Sclater (1872: 664) and Schlegel (1876: 222), and a male (FMNH 41500) from "Montalvo, río Bobonaza." *Pithecia hirsuta* Spix 1823 inhabits further to the east, between the Caquetá, Negro, Amazon and Napo rivers (Marsh 2014: 28).

1987 ***Pithecia aequatorialis*** Hershkovitz 1987: 429—species description; type locality: "Santa Luisa, lower Rio Nanay, Loreto, Peru; altitude approximately 160 m." This description includes two specimens (paratypes) from Ecuador: "Napo: Rio Coca, near mouth" (AMNH 98468) and "San Francisco, Rio Napo" (UMMZ 82844). The former was reidentified as *P. napensis* Lönnberg 1938, but the latter had the wrong collection locality, as it was captured in Peru (Marsh 2014: 64).

1990 *Pithecia aequatorialis*: Emmons & Feer 1990: 119—incorrect inclusion in the Ecuadorian fauna, based on the specimens documented in the species description (Hershkovitz 1987). Subsequent error followed by Albuja (1991: 181), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 129), Rowe (1996: 101), Tirira (1999: 72; 2007: 130), De la Torre (2000: 32; 2010: B29), Groves (2005: 147), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 230), among others. These records correspond to *P. napensis* Lönnberg (Marsh 2014: 64, 72).

1999 *Pithecia albicans*: Lathrop *et al.* 1999: 175—name combination (not Gray 1860). Misidentification: *albicans* Gray 1860 is a quite different species that is restricted to the Brazilian Amazon, south of the Amazon River (Marsh 2014: 83, 86).

2004* *Pithecia aequatorialis*: Sirén 2004: 195—first confirmed record (Sarayaku, Pastaza), but based on the taxonomic criteria proposed by Hershkovitz (1987); the author comments that in Sarayaku, two species of *Pithecia* inhabit, one frequently recorded (*P. monachus*) and the other rare (*P. aequatorialis*). Name also mentioned by Freile & Santander (2005: 181), who include the species to the southeast of Pastaza Province

and east of Morona Santiago Province, indicating that it is an extension of its distribution, but do not specify records.

2004 *P*[*ithecia*] *aequotarialis*: Sirén 2004: 195—misspelling of *aequatorialis* Hershkovitz 1987 (same comments as above). Form of writing followed by De la Montaña (2013: 93).

2004 *Pithecia Monachus*: Sirén 2004: 123—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; writing of the specific epithet with first capital letter.

2010 *Pithecia* sp.: Carrillo-Bilbao & Martin-Solano 2010: 85—unidentified record from "Pastaza, Oglán Alto." Form of writing followed by Rodríguez-Segovia & Montenegro-García (2024: 19—for the Morona Santiago Province).

2012 *Pithecia* spp.: Sirén 2012: 42—assumption that two species of *Pithecia* inhabit the same locality: "Pastaza, Sarayaku, Bobonaza River."

2014 *Pithecia aequatorialis*: Marsh 2014: 64—comments that one of the specimens referenced by Hershkovitz (1987) as *P. aequatorialis* in Ecuador is *P. napensis* Lönnberg 1938 (AMNH 98468); the other, from "San Francisco, Rio Napo" (UMMZ 82844) its identification is correct, but not its locality; Hershkovitz incorrectly assigned it to the Río Coca, a northern tributary of the Río Napo in Ecuador, but the original label says "northern Peru." According to this research, *P. aequatorialis* Hershkovitz 1987 was excluded from the Ecuadorian fauna because there is no confirmed evidence of its presence the country.

2014 *Pithecia napensis*: Marsh 2014: 69—name combination (not Lönnberg 1938); series of six specimens collected in the Bobonaza and Copataza rivers, between December 1877 and February 1878, and deposited in the NHMUK (before BMNH) [I reviewed these specimens and the skins of most of them agree with *P. aequatorialis* Hershkovitz description]; moreover, according to the distribution proposed for the species by Tirira (2023: 73), *P. napensis* Lönnberg would be restricted to the north of the Curaray River, almost 80 km further north. Marsh (2014: 72) also includes as *P. napensis* other specimens collected within the provinces of Pastaza and Morona Santiago, which according to new evidence (Tirira 2023a: 78; Tirira & Aguilar 2025: 001) would be *P. aequatorialis* Hershkovitz.

2017* *Pithecia aequatorialis*: Tirira 2017: 136—first confirmed record of the species for Ecuador according to the latest classification of the genus *Pithecia* (Marsh 2014); record based on a captive specimen found in Enkerido, between Ácaro and Tarangaro rivers, Pastaza Province. Taxonomy followed by Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17), Tirira (2021a: 26; 2021c: 167).

2023* *Pithecia aequatorialis*: Tirira 2023: 73—first confirmed records of the species for Ecuador, according to the last taxonomy review (Marsh 2014) based on specimens in the wild. Map distribution followed by Rylands *et al.* (2024: 102).

2025 *Pithecia* cf. *aequatorialis*: Tirira & Aguilar 2025: 1—first suspected designation of the current taxonomy for the province of Morona Santiago.

***Pithecia milleri* J. A. Allen, 1914**

1914 ***Pithecia milleri*** J. A. Allen 1914: 650—species description; type locality: "La Murelia (altitude 700 feet), head of Rio Fragua, Caqueta district, Colombia."

1926 *Pithecia monachus*: Popenoe & Anthony 1926: 663—part; name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First suspected record for the species in Ecuador. *Pithecia monachus* (*sensu stricto*) inhabits the south of the Amazon River, between the Ucayali and Juruá rivers, in Peru and Brazil (Marsh 2014: 38). Taxonomy followed by Ulloa (1986: 124), Vickers (1989: 303), Emmons & Feer (1990: 120—part), Albuja (1991: 181—part), De la Torre *et al.* (1995a: 40; 1995b: 170), De la Torre (1998: 60—part; 2000: 29—part), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 257—part), Tirira (1999: 72—part; 2004a: 171—part; 2007: 131—part), Pitman *et al.* (2002: 212), De la Torre (2010: B29), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 230—part), Porter *et al.* (2013: 321).

1960* *P*[*ithecia*] *m*[*onachus*] *milleri*: Hill 1960: map 3—name combination. First confirmed inclusion of the species for Ecuador and first mention of the name *milleri* J. A. Allen for Ecuadorian specimens (no localities specified). Taxonomy followed by Groves (2005: 147), Ferrari *et al.* (2013: 475).

1978* *Pithecia monachus monachus*: Patzelt 1978: 9—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First mention of a locality for the species in Ecuador, although it is not specific: "Río Aguarico." Includes photograph.

1979 *Pithecia hirsuta*: Hershkovitz 1979: 14—name combination (not Spix 1823); author considers that *P. milleri* J. A. Allen 1914 is a junior synonym. The form *hirsuta* Spix 1823 inhabits further to the east, between the Caquetá, Negro, Amazon, and Napo rivers (Marsh 2014: 28). Taxonomy followed by Honacki *et al.* (1982: 229), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 399).

1987* *Pithecia monachus monachus*: Hershkovitz 1987: 454—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812. First mention of a specimen deposited in a scientific collection (AMNH 71816; "Napo, Lagarto Cocha"). Taxonomy followed by Rylands *et al.* (1995: 129—part).

1993 *Pithecia monachus*: Groves 1993: 261—part; not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; includes *hirsuta* Spix 1823, *milleri* J. A. Allen 1914, and *napensis* Lönnberg 1938 as junior synonyms.

2009 *Phitecia monachus*: Boada 2009: 277—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; misspelling of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804.

2014* *Pithecia milleri*: Marsh 2014: 32—first use of the current taxonomy, including Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Tirira (2017: 136; 2021a: 26; 2021c: 170), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 100).

***Pithecia napensis* (Lönnberg, 1938)**

1870 *Pithecia monachus*: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First suspected use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador; ambiguous locality: "Río Napo." *Pithecia monachus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 inhabits the south of the Amazon River, between the Ucayali and Juruá rivers, in Peru and Brazil (Marsh 2014: 38).

1876 *P*[*ithecia*] *Nigra*: Tobar 1876: 3—suspected; name combination (not Wagner in Trouessart 1897). Misidentification: the name *nigra* Wagner is a junior synonym of *Chiropotes satanas* Hoffmannsegg 1897 (Groves 2005: 147; MDD 2025; Trouessart 1897), a species occurring in eastern Brazil, south of the Amazon River (Ferrari *et al.* 2013).

1916* *Pithecia monachus*: J. A. Allen 1916: 125—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812. First confirmed record for the species in Ecuador and first Ecuadorian specimen in a scientific collection (AMNH 36468), but with incorrect locality; Allen reports this specimen from "Baeza, at 3000 ft," and comments that it was "purchased from a native collector." *Pithecia napensis* Lönnberg 1938 inhabits south of the Napo River (Marsh 2014: 69), while Baeza is found north of that river (Paynter Jr. 1993: 14); the altitude does not match either; Allen indicates 3000 ft (914 m), while Baeza is at 1900 m (Google Maps 2024).

1921 *Pithecia monacha*: Lönnberg 1921: 8—suspected (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); change of gender in the specific epithet; ambiguous locality: "Napo."

1922 *Pithecia monachus*: Lönnberg 1922: 3—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; ambiguous locality "near River Napo." Other publications following the same taxonomy and with ambiguous or non-specific locality including Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663—part), Hill (1960: 202—part; includes *napensis* Lönnberg 1938 as a junior synonym), Napier (1976: 70—part), Hershkovitz (1979: 14, 18—part; incorrect locality: "Río Coca, Río Napo"; 1987: 429—part), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 229—part), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 399—part), Emmons & Feer (1990: 119—part), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169—part), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (1997: 415), De la Torre (1998: 60—part; 2000: 29—part), Tirira (1999: 72—part), Pozo-Rivera & Youlatos (2005: 90), Pozo-Rivera (2009: 26), Albuja & Arguero (2011: 45).

1938 ***Pithecia monachus napensis*** Lönnberg 1938: 9—name combination; subspecies description (holotype NRM 601921). Type locality: "Ecuador at Napo River at an altitude of 2000 feet." Ambiguous locality (see comments above, in J. A. Allen 1916, and below, in March 2014). Taxonomy followed by Rylands *et al.* (2000: 81), Tirira (2001: 216), Rylands & Mittermeier (2009: 40).

1939 *Pithecia monacha monacha*: Tate 1939: 221—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); change of gender in the specific and subspecific epithets; no locality; includes *napensis* Lönnberg 1938.

1958 *Pithecia monachus monachus*: Cabrera 1958: 148—part; name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812); no locality; includes *P. napensis* Lönnberg 1938 as a junior synonym. Taxonomy followed by Hill (1960: 204—part; no locality), Hershkovitz 1987: 422, 454—part; several specimens, but none with precise locality), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 129—part; no locality), Groves (2001: 168—part).

1979 *Pithecia hirsuta*: Hershkovitz 1979: 8, 14—part; name combination (not Spix 1823); no locality; includes *napensis* Lönnberg 1938 as a junior synonym. The form *hirsuta* Spix 1823 inhabits further to the east, between the Caquetá, Negro, Amazon, and Napo rivers (Marsh 2014: 28).

1980 *Pitecia monachus*: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 59—part; not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; misspelling of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804; no locality.

1983* *Pithecia monachus*: Yost & Kelley 1983: 208—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812. First specific locality mentioned for the species in Ecuador: "Tewaeno" [= Tigüino], Waorani territory, Orellana Province. Other publications that followed the same taxonomy and mention a specific locality are Albuja (1991: 181—part), Mena-Valenzuela (1997b: 408, 415; 1998: 206), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (2000: 65), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Mena-Valenzuela & Cueva Loachamín (2001: 107), Pozo-Rivera & Youlatos (2005: 90).

1987 *Pithecia aequatorialis*: Heshkovitz 1987: 429—part; name combination (not Hershkovitz 1987); includes the specimen (paratype) from "Napo (Río Coca)" (AMNH 98468); it was reidentified as *P. napensis* Lönnberg 1938 (Marsh 2014: 64).

1987 *Pythecia monachus*: Sarmiento-Rodríguez 1987: 83—part; not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; misspelling of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804.

1991 *Pithecia aequatorialis*: Albuja 1991: 181—not Heshkovitz 1987; incorrect identification based on the record from "La Coca" [= "Napo (Río Coca)"] (Hershkovitz 1987: 454). For more than 25 years all specimens from south of Coca, on the southern bank of the Napo River and in the Yasuní National Park area, were assumed to correspond to *P. aequatorialis* Heshkovitz 1987, a geographic range that *P. napensis* Lönnberg 1938 occupies (Marsh 2014: 72). Other authors who followed this taxonomy were Groves (1993: 261; 2005: 147), De la Torre (1998: 60—part; 2000: 32—part; 2010: B29), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 256), Di Fiore (2001: 167), Tirira (2001: 195; 2004a: 170; 2007: 131), Utreras & Jorgenson (2001: 149), Pozo-Rivera (2004: 128), Di Fiore *et al.* (2007: 88; 2017: 109), Matthews (2009: 713), Moscoso *et al.* (2011: 34), Ferrari *et al.* (2013: 476), Papworth *et al.* (2013: 1119), Porter *et al.* (2013: 321; 2015: 455), van Belle *et al.* (2016: 204), Snodderly *et al.* (2019: 1), Veilleux *et al.* (2021: 5744).

1993 *Pithecia monachus*: Groves 1993: 261—part; not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; includes *hirsuta* Spix 1823, *milleri* J. A. Allen 1914, and *napensis* Lönnberg 1938 as junior synonyms. Taxonomy followed by Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (2000: 65), Pozo-Rivera (2004: 128), Porter *et al.* (2013: 321).

2000 *Phitecia monachus*: Patzelt 2000: 39—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; misspelling of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804.

2001 *Pithecia* sp.: Franzen 2001: 133—unidentified record from the Yasuní area, Orellana Province.

2001 *Pithecia monachus monachus*: Groves 2001: 168—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; includes *napensis* Lönnberg 1938 as a junior synonym. Taxonomy followed by Groves (2005: 147).

2004 *Pithecia* [sp.]: Marsh 2004: 76—comments on taxonomy from the Yasuní area, Orellana Province.

2005 *Pithecia equatorialis*: Pozo-Rivera & Youlatos 2005: 86—not Hershkovitz 1987; misspelling of *aequatorialis* Hershkovitz 1987.

2006 *Pithecia* spp.: Franzen 2006: 40—assumes that in the Yasuní area, there are two species of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804.

2009 *Phitecia aequatorialis*: Boada 2009: 277—not Hershkovitz 1987; misspelling of *Pithecia* Desmarest 1804.

2014* *Pithecia napensis*: Marsh 2014: 69—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy. The author comments that the original label of the holotype (NRM 601921), used as type locality by Lönnberg (1938: 9), reads: "near Napo River and Curaray rivers, west below Macas, approx. 2000 ft [609 m], eastern Ecuador." According to Marsh, this information is senseless, because Macas is in the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental, at about 1000 m altitude, in the province of Morona Santiago, and the Napo and Curaray rivers are in the north-west, possibly in Peru, which is where both rivers converge. In view of this contradiction, Marsh proposes that the specimen AMNH 36468, reported from "Baeza, Ecuador, at 3000 feet (914 m)," "which is not far from the upper reaches of the Río Napo" should be considered a "key specimen," but she does not clarify what he means by this expression. As I clarified above, Baeza is located north of the Napo River and the documented altitude (914 m) does not correspond to this locality (1525 m according to Paynter Jr. 1993: 14; but 1900 m according to Google Maps 2024); the maximum altitude at which the species has been confirmed is 630 m and is only found south of the Napo River (Tirira 2021c: 174); therefore, *P. napensis* Lönnberg 1938 lacks a correct type locality. Taxonomy followed by Tirira (2017: 138; 2021a: 26; 2021c: 173), Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* (2018: 139), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17; 2018b: 209), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 103).

2017 *Pithecia aequitorialis*: Di Fiore *et al.* 2017: 111—not Hershkovitz 1987; misspelling of *aequatorialis* Hershkovitz 1987.

**Family Atelidae Gray 1825**

1855 Gymnurae: Wagner 1855: 5.
1862 Simiae gymnurae (sic): Reichenbach 1862: 56.
1863 Simiidae, Lagothrice: Slack 1863: 508.
1870 Cebidae: Gray 1870: 36—not Bonaparte 1831.
2001* Atelidae: Groves 2001: 178—first use of the current family name for Ecuadorian species.

**Subfamily Alouattinae Trouessart 1897**

1863 Lagothricinae: Slack 1863: 519 (table)—the correct form should be Lagothrichinae, of *lagothricha* (*lagôs*, "hare", and *thrix* or *thrikhos*, "hair, wool"; Tirira 2004a: 159).
1897 Mycetinae vel [or] Alouatinae: Trouessart 1897: 32—misspelling of Alouattinae Trouessart 1897 (the right way and original mention of the genus was *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799).
1900 Mycetinae: Cabrera 1900: 67.
1904 Alouatinae: Trouessart 1904: 21—misspelling of Alouattinae Trouessart 1897.
1913* Alouattinae: Elliot 1913a: 258—first use of the current subfamily name for Ecuadorian species.

**Genus *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799**

1736 *Mono ahullador* (sic) [howler monkey]: La Condamine 1751? *in* Acosta-Solís 1976: 57—first confirmed record (local name).
1747 *Coto*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—local name.
1771 *Simio* [ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 72— assigned name.
1789 *Horro*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—local name.
1789 *Omeco*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—local name.
1790 *Mono* [monkey]: Pineda 1790 *in* Estrella 1996: 72—common name.
1834 Monkey: Terry 1834: 95—common name.
1850 *Mycetes*: Osculati 1850: 165—*Mycetes* Illiger 1811 is a junior synonym of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799 (Groves 2005: 149).
1863 *Aluatta*: Slack 1863: 516—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.
1897 *Alouata*: Trouessart 1897: 32—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.
1913* *Alouatta*: Elliot 1913a: lxxiv, 274—first use of the current genus name for Ecuadorian species.
1983 *Alowata*: Anonymous 1983: no number page—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.
1997 *Aloutta*: Schulenberg & Awbrey 1997: 77—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.
2002 *Aulloata*: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 57—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.
2002 *Aoulloata*: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 75—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.
2002 *Allouata*: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 332—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.
2005 *Alloutta*: Freile & Santander 2005: 59—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

***Alouatta palliata* (Gray, 1849)**

1849 ***Mycetes palliatus*** Gray 1849: 138—species description; type locality: "Caraccas," but the species does not inhabit Venezuela (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 532), corrected to "Lake Nicaragua," Nicaragua (Lawrence 1933: 318).

***Alouatta palliata aequatorialis* (Festa, 1903)**

1736* *Mono ahullador* (sic) [howler monkey]: La Condamine 1751? *in* Acosta-Solís 1976: 57—first confirmed record (anecdotal information); locality: "*bosques de Esmeraldas*" [Esmeraldas forest]. [Acosta-Solís (*loc.*

*cit.*) indicates that the information was taken from La Condamine (1751), but I have not been able to find it in this book or in any other works by La Condamine or other related publications].

1771 *Simio negro* [black ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 72—confirmed record (anecdotal information; assigned name).

1789* *Horro*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—confirmed record (anecdotal information). First confirmed locality for the species in Ecuador: "Guayaquil," Guayas Province. There is no additional information on the use of the name *horro* in Ecuador; for Peru, this name is also cited in Alarco de Zadra (1996: 139), but the text reproduces the comments of Juan de Velasco.

1789 *Omeco*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—confirmed record (anecdotal information); there is no additional information on the use of the name *omeco* in Ecuador; for Peru, same comments as above. In the *Diccionario de americanismos* (ASALE 2010) also gives a definition of *omeco* for Peru, but apparently it is based on some of the above works.

1790 *Mono* [monkey]: Pineda 1790 *in* Estrella 1996: 72—confirmed record (anecdotal information; local name); locality: "alrededores de Guayaquil," Guayas Province.

1834 Black monkey: Terry 1834: 95—confirmed record (anecdotal information); locality: "Río Balao," Guayas Province [p. 73 (*mono negro*) in the Spanish edition of 1994].

1872 *Mycetes* [sp.]: Sclater 1872: 664—suspected record (anecdotal information).

1876* [*Mycetes*] *Niger*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador. Misidentification: *niger* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 is a junior synonym of *Alouatta caraya* Humboldt 1812b (Groves 2005: 148; MDD 2025), a species that inhabits southern Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 531).

1880* *Mycetes niger*: Thomas 1880: 394—not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; locality "Intac" [= Intag], Imbabura Province. First locality for the species in Ecuador and first Ecuadorian specimen in a scientific collection (NHMUK 1880.5.6.2) (Napier 1976: 81).

1903 *Alouata nigra*: Festa 1903: 3—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). Misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799. First use of the genus *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799 for the species in Ecuador; the name *nigra* is the feminine form of *niger* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812. Taxonomy followed by Festa (1909: 365).

1903 ***Alouata aequatorialis*** Festa 1903: 3—name combination; species description (four syntypes: MRSN 4686, 4688, 4692, 4693). Type locality: "Vinces," Los Ríos Province, Ecuador. Some authors (Cabrera 1958: 156; Rylands *et al.* 2005: 52; Ruiz-García *et al.* 2018a: 423) have incorrectly indicated that Vinces is located in the province of Guayas. Misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799. Form of writing followed by Trouessart (1904: 21).

1909 *Alouata nigra aequatorialis*: Festa 1909: 345—name combination; misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799; see above on the use of the name *nigra*.

1913* *Alouatta aequatorialis*: Elliot 1913a: lxxiv, 274—first correct use of the current genus for Ecuadorian species. Taxonomy followed by Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663).

1913 ***Alouatta inclamax*** Thomas 1913: 567—name combination; species description (holotype: NHMUK 1880.5.6.2); type locality: "Intac [=Intag], about 50 miles N. of Quito, Ecuador." The name *inclamax* Thomas 1913 is considered a junior synonym of *A. palliata* Gray 1849 (Groves 2005: 149; MDD 2025).

1913 ***Alouatta palliata quichua*** Thomas 1913: 567—name combination; subspecies description (holotype: NHMUK 1913.10.24.1); type locality: "N.W. Ecuador. Type from the Rio Blanco, 20 miles W. of Mindo." First use of the name *palliata* Gray 1849 for the species in Ecuador. The name *quichua* Thomas 1913 is considered a junior synonym of *A. palliata* Gray 1849, and, consequently, of *A. p. aequatorialis* Festa 1903 (Groves 2005: 149; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Lönnberg (1921: 5; 1922: 2).

1933* *Alouatta palliata aequatorialis*: Lawrence 1933: 323—name combination. First use of the current trinomial taxonomy for the species in Ecuador; the author considers *inclamax* Thomas 1913 and *quichua* Thomas 1913 as junior synonyms. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 155), Hill (1962: 109), Albuja (1983: 44), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 129), Tirira (1999: 345; 2008: 85; 2017: 139; 2021c: 176), Rylands *et al.* (2005: 51), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013a: 533), Cervera *et al.* (2015: 933), Albuja *et al.* (2018: 412), Fuentes *et al.* (2018: 145).

1949* *A*[*louatta*] *palliata*: Hershkovitz, 1949: 386—name combination. First use of the current binomial taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Hernández-Camacho & Cooper (1976: 53), Napier (1976: 81); Albuja *et al.* (1980: 139), Corbert & Hill (1980: 86), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 226), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 398), Emmons & Feer (1990: 127), Albuja (1991: 180), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169), De la Torre (1998: 60), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 265), Tirira (1999: 70; 2001: 101; 2007: 133; 2021a: 26), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 133), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17), Urgilés-Verdugo *et al.* (2018: 86).

1953 *Alouata palliata*: Orcés & Carrillo 1953: 241—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799; form of writing followed by Almeida Reyes (1998: 26).

1978 *Alouatta villosa*: Patzelt 1978: 11—name combination (not Gray 1845). The name *villosa* Gray 1845 is a junior synonym of *A. pigra* Lawrence 1933, a species that inhabits Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 533). Taxonomy followed by Ortiz (1998: 458).

1980 *Alouatta villosa aequatorialis*: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 33—name combination. Taxonomy followed by Albuja (1983: 44), Vargas (2002: 44).

1980 *Alouatta palliata aecuatorialis*: Figueroa Serrano 1980: 6—misspelling of *aequatorialis* Festa 1903. Form of writing followed by Suárez & García (1986: 27).

1983 *Alowata palliata aequatoriales*: Anonymous 1983: no number page—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799 and *aequatorialis* Festa 1903.

1991 *Alouatta polliata*: MAG 1991: 10—misspelling of *palliata* Gray 1849.

1991 *Alouata villosa*: MAG 1991: 34—name combination (not Gray 1845); misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799. See above on the use of the name *villosa*.

1992 *Alouatta* sp.: Fundación Natura 1992: 127—unidentified record from Manglares Churute Ecological Reserve, Guayas Province.

1993 *Alouatta palliata*: Groves 1993: 255—includes *aequatorialis* Festa 1903 as a junior synonym. Taxonomy followed by Groves (2001: 179).

1997 *Alouatta paliata*: Mena-Valenzuela 1997b: 265—misspelling of *palliata* Gray 1849.

2002 *Aulloata* sp.: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 57—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

2002 *Aoulloata* sp.: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 75—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

2002 *Allouata* sp.: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 332—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

2002 *Allouata palliata*: Vargas 2002: 148—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799; form of writing followed by Ludeña *et al.* (2005: 47).

2005 *Alouatta palliata*: Groves 2005: 149—includes *aequatorialis* Festa 1903, *inclamax* Thomas 1913, and *quichua* Thomas 1913 as junior synonyms.

2005 *Alloutta palliata*: Freile & Santander 2005: 59—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

2010 *Alloutta palliata aequatorialis*: MECN & SA (DMQ) 2010: 17—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

2013 *Alouatta pallinata*: Papworth *et al.* 2013: 1127—misspelling of *palliata* Gray 1849.

2016 *Aluatta palliata*: Morillo Villarreal *et al.* 2016: 105—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

***Alouatta seniculus* (Linnaeus, 1766)**

1690* *Mono bermejo* [red monkey]: De Mercado 1690 (1957): 268—first confirmed record (anecdotal information; assigned name); no locality.

1747 *Coto*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—anecdotal information; *coto* is a Kichwa name widely used for the howler monkeys in the Ecuadorian Amazon (Tirira 2004a: 157).

1766 **[*Simia*] *Seniculus*** Linnaeus 1766: 37—species description; type locality: "*Carthagenae in sylvis ad fluvium*" [Cartagena in the forest by the river], corrected to "*Cartagena, departamento de Bolívar, en las selvas cerca del río Magdalena, Colombia*" [Cartagena, department of Bolívar, in the jungles near the Magdalena River, Colombia] (Cabrera 1958: 157).

1771 *Simio rojo* [red ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 73—suspected record (anecdotal information; assigned name).

1789 *Omeco*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—confirmed record (anecdotal information). There is no additional information on the use of the name *omeco* in Ecuador; for Peru, this name is also cited in Alarco de Zadra (1996: 139), but the text reproduces the comments given by Juan de Velasco; *Diccionario de americanismos* (ASALE 2010) also defines *omeco* for Peru, but apparently it is based on some of the above works.

1850* [*Mycetes*] *chrysurus*: Osculati 1850: 165—name combination. First use of the binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador. The name *chrysurus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1829 is a junior synonym of *Alouatta seniculus* Linnaeus 1766 (Groves 2005: 150; MDD 2025).

1850* [*Mycetes*] *seniculus*: Osculati 1850: 165—name combination. First use of the specific epithet *seniculus* Linnaeus 1766 for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Schlegel (1876: 137), Thomas (1880: 394—"Copataza River"), Jentink (1887: 35; 1892: 39), Cabrera (1900: 69).

1850 [*Mycetes*] *ursinus*: Osculati 1850: 165—name combination. The name *ursinus* (= *ursina* Humboldt 1805, 1812b) is a junior synonym of *Alouatta arctoidea* Cabrera 1940 (MDD 2025); it inhabits northern South America (Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad) (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 526).

1850* *Mycetes chrysurus*: Cornalia 1850: 302—first confirmed locality for the species in Ecuador: "S[anta] Rosa de Oas, Quixos," Napo Province, and first mention of an Ecuadorian specimen deposited in a scientific collection (MSNM no number); there is no further information on this specimen; it is possible that it was destroyed in 1943 during Second World War, when an allied bombing raid destroyed a large part of the museum's collections (Livi 2014). Taxonomy followed by Jiménez de la Espada (1870: 11).

1863 *Aluatta senicula*: Slack 1863: 516—name combination. First use of the genus *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799 for the species in Ecuador, but spelled incorrectly; also, change of gender of the epithet *seniculus* Linnaeus 1766.

1872* *Mycetes seniculus*: Sclater 1872: 664—first mention of an Ecuadorian specimen (NHMUK 1875.7.12.1) deposited in a scientific collection (Napier 1976: 84) that has been preserved to this day (NHMUK catalogue).

1876 *M*[*ycetes*] *Seníeulus* (sic): Tobar 1876: 3—misspelling of *seniculus* Linnaeus 1766.

1876 [*Mycetes*] *Ursinus*: Tobar 1876: 3—not Humboldt 1805, 1812b; name written with the first capital letter.

1897 [*Alouata*] *seniculus*: Trouessart 1897: 32—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799. Taxonomy followed by Trouessart (1904: 21), Festa (1903: 8), Rode (1937: 343), Napier (1976: 84).

1897 [*Alouata*] *ursinus*: Trouessart 1897: 33—name combination (not Humboldt 1805, 1812b). Misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

1912 *A*[*louata*] *seniculus chrysura*: Cabrera 1912a: 23—name combination; change of gender of the subspecific epithet *chrysurus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1829.

1922 *Alouatta juara*: Lönnberg 1922: 2—name combination (not Elliot 1910). The name *jurua* Elliot 1910 is considered a junior synonym of *A. seniculus* Linnaeus 1766 (Groves 2005: 150; MDD 2025), but not by Boubli *et al.* (2021).

1926* *Alouatta seniculus*: Popenoe & Anthony 1926: 663—first use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1947: 55), Hernández-Camacho & Cooper (1976: 54), Armstrong & Macey (1979: 54), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 226), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 398), Emmons & Feer (1990: 125), Albuja (1991: 180), Groves (1993: 255; 2005: 150), De la Torre *et al.* (1995a: 40; 1995b: 170), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (1997: 415), De la Torre (1998: 61; 2000: 45), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 265), Tirira (1999: 70; 2007: 134; 2021a: 26; 2021c: 180), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Marsh (2004: 77), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 228), Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018b: 18), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17; 2018b: 209), Urgilés-Verdugo *et al.* (2018: 86).

1949 *Alouatta seniculus seniculus*: Hershkovitz 1949: 385—name combination. First recognition of the subspecies *seniculus* for the Ecuadorian populations. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 157), Hill (1962: 119), Patzelt (1978: 168), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 129), Papworth *et al.* (2013: 1119), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013a: 525), Tirira (2017: 142), Martin-Solano *et al.* (2018: 155), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 111).

1980 *Alouatta palliata*: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 59—misidentification (not Gray 1849), authors indicate that it inhabits the "Orien"[e], in allusion to the eastern tropics. The species *A. palliata* Gray 1849 inhabits only west of the Andes (Tirira 2017: 139). Mistake repeated by INEFAN (1998: 248—Parque Nacional Sumaco Napo-Galeras).

1980 *Alouatta semiculus*: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 139—misspelling of *seniculus* Linnaeus 1766. Form of writing followed by Figueroa Serrano (1983: 16).

1997 *Aloutta seniculus* Schulenberg & Awbrey 1997: 77—misspelling of *Alouatta* Lacépède 1799.

1998 *Alouatta* spp.: Ortiz 1998: 458—part.

2001 *Alouatta* sp.: Franzen 2001: 134—unidentified record from the Yasuní area, Orellana Province.

2001 *Alouatta seniculus juara*: Groves 2001: 182—name combination (not Elliot 1910). First use of the subspecies *juara* Elliot 1910 for the Ecuadorian populations. See above under "*Alouatta juara*: Lönnberg 1922" on the use of the name *juara*.

**Subfamily Atelinae Gray 1825**

1863 Lagothricinae: Slack 1863: 519 (table)—the correct form should be Lagothrichinae, of *lagothricha* (*lagôs*, "hare", and *thrix* or *thrikhos*, "hair, wool"; Tirira 2004a: 159).
1870 Gymnura, Lagotrichina: Gray 1870: 36—misspelling of Lagothrichina (tribe) (see above).
1897 Cebinae: Trouessart 1897: 34—not Bonaparte 1831.
1900 Lagothrichinae: Cabrera 1900: 67.
1958* Atelinae: Cabrera 1958: 159—first use of the current subfamily name for Ecuadorian species.

**Genus *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806**

1747 *Chuva*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—first confirmed record (local name).
1748 *Marimonda*: De Ulloa & Juan 1748: 298—local name.
1771 *Simio* [ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 72—assigned name.
1789 *Maquisapa*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—local name.
1790 *Mono* [monkey]: Pineda 1790 *in* Estrella 1996: 74—local name.
1850* *Ateles*: Osculati 1850: 165—first use of the current genus name for Ecuadorian species.
1863 *Sapajou*: Slack 1863: 519 (table)—misspelling of *Sapajus* (not Kerr 1792).
1913 *Ateleus*: Elliot 1913a: lxxiv—misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.
1976 *Lagothrix*: Napier 1976: 101—not *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.
1997 *Atles*: Schulenberg & Awbrey 1997: 29—misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.
1997 *Atleles*: Schulenberg & Awbrey 1997: 84—misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.

***Ateles belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1806**

1747* *Chuva*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—first confirmed record (anecdotal information). The name *chuva* (or *chuba*) is a Kichwa name currently used in Pastaza Province and other areas in Southeastern Ecuador (Tirira 2004a: 158).
1806 ***Ateles belzebuth*** É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806: 27—species description; type locality: none indicated; restricted to "Esmeralda, west of the mouth of Río Guapo, on Río Orinoco, and south of Mount Duida, Venezuela" (Kellogg & Goldman 1944: 21), and summarized to "Venezuela, Esmeralda" (Groves 2005: 150).
1850* *Brasilargo* (sic): Osculati 1850: 165—confirmed record (anecdotal information). First locality documented for the species in Ecuador, but not found: "Turuqua-yacu," according to the author, a small tributary of the Napo River. The name *brasilargo* (or *bracilargo*, meaning "long arm") is a common name still used in Ecuador (Tirira 2004a: 158).
1850 *Ateles, belzebù* (sic): Osculati 1850: 165—confirmed record (anecdotal information). First use of the genus *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 for the species in Ecuador, but the author makes a confusing use of binomial nomenclature, misspelling of *belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.
1850* *Ateles marginatus*: Cornalia 1850: 301—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806). First use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador, and first Ecuadorian specimen to be deposited in a scientific collection (MSNM no number), but without precise locality (*Fi*[*ume*] *Napo* = Napo River). The specimen is lost (see *Alouatta seniculus*). The name *marginatus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809 is a valid species that inhabits the Amazon region of Brazil, south of the Amazon River (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 540). Taxonomy followed by Jiménez de la Espada (1870: 10).
1862 *A*[*teles*] *pentadactylus*: Reichenbach 1862: 61—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806); suspected record (see comments under *A. fusciceps* Gray 1866); no locality. The name *pentadactylus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 is a junior synonym of *A. paniscus* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 151; MDD

2025), a species that inhabits eastern Brazil and the Guianas, north of the Amazon River (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 539).

1863* [*Sapajou*] *Belzebuth*: Slack 1863: 519 (table)—name combination (not *Sapajus* Kerr 1792); no locality; misspelling of *Sapajus* Kerr 1792. First use of the epithet *belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 for the species in Ecuador, but written with the first letter in capitalized.

1870 *Ateles Bartlettii*: Jiménez de la Espada 1870: 11—name combination; suspected record; locality: "Napo" [River]. The name *bartlettii* Gray 1867 is a junior synonym of *A. belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 (Groves 2005: 150; MDD 2025).

1876* *A*[*teles*] *Belzebuth*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination; no locality. First use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador, but the specific epithet was written with first capital letter.

1876 [*Ateles*] *Ater*: Tobar 1876: 3—part; name combination (not Cuvier 1823); no locality. The name *ater* Cuvier 1823 is a junior synonym of *A. paniscus* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 151; MDD 2025), a species that inhabits eastern Brazil and the Guianas, north of the Amazon River (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 539).

1878 *Ateles variegatus*: Milne-Edwards 1878: 162—name combination; locality not precise: "Rio-Napo." The name *variegatus* Wagner 1840 is a junior synonym for *A. belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 (Groves 2005: 150; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Pelzeln (1883: 10—locality: "Rio Napo in Ecuador").

1881 *Ateles chuva*: Anderson 1881: 84—name combination; no locality. The name *chuva* Schlegel 1876 is a junior synonym of *A. belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 (Groves 2005: 150; MDD 2025).

1903* *Ateles variegatus*: Festa 1903: 4—first confirmed localities and first specimens documented for Ecuador in a scientific collection; the location of the two localities "valle del Rio Santiago" and "San José" is not explicit in this source, but they can be located in Morona Santiago Province by reading the Enrico Festa's travel diary (1909: 175–183; 1993: 208–214); the specimens are deposited at the MRSN (catalogue number 3879, 3886, 4837, 5526, 5527, 5958). Taxonomy followed by Trouessart (1904: 22), Festa (1909: 130), Lönnberg (1921: 6), Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663), Rode (1937: 342).

1909 *Ateles variegata*: Festa 1909: 144—variant in the writing of the name *variegatus* Wagner 1840 (see above).

1913 *Ateleus paniscus*: Elliot 1913a: lxxiv—name combination (not Linnaeus 1758); misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806. Misidentification: *paniscus* Linnaeus 1758 is a valid species that inhabits eastern Brazil and the Guianas, north of the Amazon River (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 539). Taxonomy followed by von Pusch (1940: Taf. IX, B.2 [plate IX, fig. B.2]).

1913 *Ateleus variegatus*: Elliot 1913b: 54—misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 (see above).

1939* *Ateles belzebuth*: Tate 1939: 216—first use of the current taxonomy for the species in Ecuador correctly written. Author considers *variegatus* Wagner 1840 as a junior synonym (see above). Taxonomy followed by Albuja *et al.* (1980: 59), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 226), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 405), Suárez & García (1986: 25), Emmons & Feer (1990: 130), Albuja (1991: 180), Groves (1993: 257; 2001: 187; 2005: 150), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (1997: 415), De la Torre (1998: 62; 2000: 53), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 268), Tirira (1999: 71; 2001: 103; 2007: 136; 2021a: 26; 2021c: 183), Cant *et al.* (2001: 141; 2003: 685), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Marsh (2004: 77), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 228), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013a: 540), Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018b: 18), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17; 2018b: 209).

1944 *Ateles belzebuth belzebuth*: Kellogg & Goldman 1944: 21—name combination. Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 176), Hill (1962: 485), Napier (1976: 92), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 130), Emmons & Feer (1997: 143; 1999: 146), Di Fiore & Campbell (2001: 161), Pozo-Rivera (2001: 74; 2004a: 77), Papworth *et al.* (2013: 1119).

1976 *Ateles* sp.: Napier 1976: 96—unidentified record from "Río Napo" (NHMUK 1851.6.3.5) [I confirmed this identification during my visit to the museum]; this is the oldest specimen collected in Ecuador (*c.* 1851). Another publication without species identification: Franzen (2001: 134—Yasuní area, Orellana Province).

1996 *Ateles belezebuth*: Williams 1996: 391—misspelling of *belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.

1997 *Ateles bezelbuth bezelbuth*: Schulenberg & Awbrey 1997: 29—misspelling of *belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.

1997 *Atles bezelbuth bazelbuth*: Schulenberg & Awbrey 1997: 29—misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 and *belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.

1997 *Atleles belzebuth*: Schulenberg & Awbrey 1997: 84—misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.

1998 *Ateles* spp.: Ortiz 1998: 458—part.
2007 *Ateles belzebuth spp. belzebuth* (sic): ECOLAP & MAE 2007: 256—name combination.

***Ateles fusciceps* Gray, 1866**

1748* *Marimonda*: De Ulloa & Juan 1748: 298—anecdotal information (local name). First confirmed mention of the species for Ecuador (observation made in 1736) and first locality documented: "Caracòl à Guaranda" (sic), Los Ríos Province; the village of Caracol is 15 km NE of Babahoyo. The name *marimonda* is not currently used in Ecuador, but it is used in Colombia (Rodríguez-Mahecha *et al.* 1995: 21); common name also documented by De Velasco (1844: 90).

1771 *Simio negro* [black ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 72—suspected record (anecdotal information; assigned name).

1789 *Maquisapa*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—confirmed record (anecdotal information); *maquisapa* (or *makisapa*, "long arm") is a Kichwa name that is still used in Ecuador (Tirira 2004a: 158).

1790 *Mono negro de rabo largo* [long-tailed black monkey]: Pineda 1790 *in* Estrella 1996: 74—suspected record (anecdotal information; assigned name); locality: "*alrededores de Guayaquil*" [around Guayaquil], Guayas Province.

1834 *Mono negro de cabeza canosa* [gray-headed black monkey]: Terry 1834: 73—confirmed record (anecdotal information; assigned name); locality: "Río Caracol" [= Río Babahoyo], Los Ríos Province.

1848 *Ateles fusciceps* Fraser 1848 *in* Gray 1866: 733—unpublished manuscript with the first use of the current name; in this case, *fusciceps* is a *nomen nudum* (see below).

1862* *A*[*teles*] *pentadactylus*: Reichenbach 1862: 62—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806). First use of the genus *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 and first use of binomial nomenclature for the species in Ecuador, although without confirmed locality: "*Waldregion von Quito aus nach Osten, ferner die Wälder von Esmeraldas*" [Forest region from Quito to the east, also the forests of Esmeraldas]; "east of Quito" could refer to *A. belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806. The name *pentadactylus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 is a junior synonym of *A. paniscus* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 151; MDD 2025), a valid species that inhabits eastern Brazil and the Guianas, north of the Amazon River (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 539).

1866* ***Ateles fusciceps*** Gray 1866: 733—species description (holotype NHMUK 1855.12.24.35); the name *fusciceps* was based on the proposal of a manuscript by Mr. Fraser in 1848; type locality: "South America," restricted to "Hacienda Chinipamba, Imbabura Province" by Kellogg & Goldman (1944: 27) (see below). Specimen cited by Gray (1870: 42).

1872* *Ateles fusciceps*: Sclater 1872: 664—name combination. First use of the current binomial taxonomy of the species specifying that it inhabits in Ecuador; includes a color plate, but only mentions "in Transandean Ecuador." Taxonomy followed by Schlegel (1876: 137, 164), Lönnberg (1921: 5; 1922: 1), Tate (1939: 215), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 139, 2012: 133), Corbert & Hill (1980: 86), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 227), Nowak & Paradiso (1983: 405), Emmons & Feer (1990: 132), Albuja (1991: 180), Groves (1993: 257; 2005: 150), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169), De la Torre (1998: 60), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 268), Tirira (1999: 71; 2001: 105; 2004b: 4; 2007: 137; 2021a: 26), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17).

1876 [*Ateles*] *Ater*: Tobar 1876: 3—part; name combination (not Cuvier 1823). The name *ater* Cuvier 1823 is a junior synonym of *A. paniscus* Linnaeus 1758 (Groves 2005: 151; MDD 2025), a valid species that inhabits eastern Brazil and the Guianas, north of the Amazon River (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 539).

1897 [*Ateles*] *fuscipes*: Trouessart 1897: 36—misspelling of *fusciceps* Gray 1866. Form of writing followed by Trouessart (1899: 36; 1904: 22), Festa (1903: 3).

1913 *Ateleus fuscipes*: Elliot 1913a: lxxxix—comments: "Range and type locality unknown." Misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 and *fusciceps* Gray 1866.

1913 *Ateleus fusciceps*: Elliot 1913b: 43—comments: "Trans-Andean Ecuador." Misspelling of *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.

1944* *Ateles fusciceps fusciceps*: Kellogg & Goldman 1944: 27—name combination. First use of the current trinomial taxonomy for the subspecies in Ecuador; authors restrict the type locality to "Hacienda Chinipamba, near Peñaherrera (west of Ibarra), Intag District, Imbabura Province; altitude 1,500 meters."

Taxonomy followed by Cabrera (1958: 177), Hill (1962: 478), Napier (1976: 94), Albuja *et al.* (1980: 34; 2018: 412), Rylands *et al.* (1995: 130), Groves (2001: 188; 2005: 150), Mittermeier *et al.* (2007: 20), Tirira (2008: 86; 2017: 146; 2021c: 187), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013a: 538), Cervera & Griffith (2016: 167), Morelos-Juárez *et al.* (2018a: 173; 2018b: 441), Tirira *et al.* (2022: 127).

1976 *A*[*teles*] *p*[*aniscus*] *fusciceps*: Hernández-Camacho & Cooper 1976: 66—name combination.

1976 *Lagothrix lagothricha*: Napier 1976: 101—name combination (not *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; not Humboldt 1812a, b). Misidentification: two skulls in the NHMUK (catalog numbers 1913.10.24.8–9), with locality "Mindo, Ecuador" [I checked both skulls and confirmed that they are *Ateles fusciceps* Gray 1866, which is also mentioned in one of the field labels].

1986 *Ateles fusiceps*: Suárez & García 1986: 25—misspelling of *fusciceps* Gray 1866.

1988 *Ateles fugciceps*: Albuja 1988: 58—misspelling of *fusciceps* Gray 1866.

1998 *Ateles* spp.: Ortiz 1998: 458—part.

1999 *Ateles geoffroyi*: Emmons & Feer 1997: 143—name combination (not Kuhl 1820). Misidentification: *geoffroyi* Kuhl 1820 is a valid species that inhabits Central America (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 537). Taxonomy followed by Emmons & Feer (1999: 146), Patzelt (2000: 39).

1999 *A*[*teles*] *g*[*eoffroyi*] *fusciceps*: Emmons & Feer 1997: 144—name combination. Taxonomy followed by Emmons & Feer (1999: 146), Cueva-Arroyo & Pozo-Rivera (2010: 85), Defler (2010: 359).

2002 *Ateles belzebuth*: Vargas 2002: 162—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806). Misidentification: *belzebuth* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806 inhabits only in the eastern Andes (Tirira 2017: 144), not in Machalilla National Park, as the author indicates, where the presence of *A. fusciceps* Gray 1866 is also not confirmed (Tirira 2021c: 189).

2002 *Ateles paniscus*: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 76—name combination. Misidentification: *paniscus* Linnaeus 1758 is a valid species that inhabits eastern Brazil and the Guianas, north of the Amazon River (Rylands & Mittermeier 2013a: 539).

2005 *Ateles fucsiceps fucsiceps*: Pozo-Rivera & Youlatos 2005: 100—misspelling of *fusciceps* Gray 1866.

2010 *Ateles geoffroyi fucciceps*: Cueva-Arroyo & Pozo-Rivera 2010: 86—misspelling of *fusciceps* Gray 1866.

2010 *Ateles geoffroy fusciceps*: Cueva-Arroyo & Pozo-Rivera 2010: 90—misspelling of *geoffroyi* Kuhl 1820.

2010 *Ateles geoffroy fuscicepsi*: Cueva-Arroyo & Pozo-Rivera 2010: 91—misspelling of *geoffroyi* Kuhl 1820 and *fusciceps* Gray 1866.

2010 *Ateles geoffroyi fucsiceps*: Cueva-Arroyo & Pozo-Rivera 2010: 93—misspelling of *fusciceps* Gray 1866.

2024 *Ateles fusciceps*: Rylands *et al.* 2024: 120—treat *A. f. fusciceps* as a valid species and restricted to Ecuador.

**Genus *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire *In* Humboldt 1812b**

1789 *Choro*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—local name.

1771 *Simio* [ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 73—assigned name.

1855* *Lagothrix*: Wagner 1855: 73—first use of the current genus name for the species in Ecuador.

1942 *Ateles*: von Pusch 1942: 225—not *Ateles* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806.

1980 *Lagothryx*: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 139—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.

1991 *Lagotrix*: MAG 1991: 23—variant in the writing of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.

2005 *Lagotricha*: Ludeña *et al.* 2005: 47—*nomen nudum*; confusion with the specific epithet proposed by Humboldt 1812b.

2005 *Lagotrhrix*: Ludeña *et al.* 2005: 49—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.

2011 *Lagotrhix*: Albuja & Arguero 2011: 45—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.

***Lagothrix lagothricha* (Humboldt, 1812)**[1]

1789 *Choro*: De Velasco 1789 (1844): 90—first suspected record (anecdotal information). The common name *choro* is an abbreviated form of *chorongo*, as the species *Lagothrix* is known in Ecuador; *choro* is rarely

1 This section only includes general scientific nomenclature and references for the species (*sensu lato*) in Ecuador. References and specific scientific nomenclature of the two subspecies that inhabit the country (*sensu stricto*) are presented below.

used in Ecuador, but is more common in Colombia (Rodríguez-Mahecha *et al.* 1995: 21; Tirira 2004a: 160).

1812 ***Simia lagotricha*** Humboldt, 1812a: 322—species description; type locality: "[Rio] Guaviare," updated to "Río Guaviare above the mouth of the Rio Amanaveni, Comisaría of Vichada or Vaupés, Colombia" (Fooden 1963: 228); and simplified as "Colombia, Úapes [= Vaupés], Rio Guaviare" (Groves 2005: 151). Spelling variant of the original name *lagothricha* Humboldt (see below).

1812 *Simia lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b: 354—correct spelling of the specific epithet. Humboldt (1812a, b) wrote the name of this species in two different forms: *lagotricha* on page 322 and *lagothricha* on page 354. The form *lagothricha* is considered the correct one according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Fooden 1963: 227); however, this form has not been adopted by some authors (*e.g.* Nowak & Paradiso 1983: 404; Defler 2003: 107; Groves 2005: 152).

1876 *L*[*agothrix*] *Humboldtii*: Tobar 1876: 3—name combination. First use of the genus *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 for the species in Ecuador; spelling variant of the original name *humboldtii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.

1913 *L*[*agothrix*] *lugens*: Elliot 1913a: lxxiv—name combination (not Elliot 1913b); wrong inclusion for Ecuadorian fauna (see below).

1913 *L*[*agothrix*] *lugens*: Elliot 1913b: 56—wrong inclusion for Ecuadorian fauna; locality: "In the mountains, north of Tolima, Ecuador; at an elevation of 5,000 to 7,000 feet," but corrected in the same document to "Mountains 2° 20' north of Tolima, Colombia" (p. 58).

1942 *Ateles lagothrichus*: von Pusch 1942: 225—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1806). First use of the name *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b for the species in Ecuador, but with variant in writing.

1953 *Lagotrix lagothrichia*: Orcés & Carrillo 1953: 242—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 and *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

1963* *Lagothrix lagothricha*: Fooden 1963: 226—first use of the current scientific name for the species in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Honacki *et al.* (1982: 229), Emmons & Feer (1990: 128), Albuja (1991: 181), Eisenberg & Redford (1999: 266), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 227).

1980 *Lagothryx* spp.: Albuja *et al.* 1980: 139—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812. Form of writing followed by Figueroa Serrano (1983: 16), Ortiz (1998: 458).

1983 *Lagothrix lagotricha*: Nowak & Paradiso 1983: 404—name combination; spelling variant of the original name *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b. Taxonomy followed by Emmons & Feer (1990: 128), Groves (1993: 258), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 169), De la Torre (1998: 62), Tirira (1999: 71, 123; 2001: 109).

1986 *Lagothrix lagotrichia*: Suárez & García 1986: 23—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b. Taxonomy followed by Patzelt (2000: 40).

2002 *Lagothrix lagothricia*: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 76—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

2002 *Lagotrix* sp.: Gutiérrez Usillos 2002: 332—unidentified record; misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.

2002 *Lagotrix lagotrichia*: Vargas 2002: 147—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 and *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

2005 *Lagotrhrix lagotricha*: Ludeña *et al.* 2005: 49—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 and spelling variant of the original name *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

### *Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha* (Humboldt, 1812)

1876 *Lagothrix humboldtii*: Schlegel 1876: 163—name combination; suspected record. The name *humboldtii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 is considered a junior synonym of *L. l. lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b (Groves 2005: 152; MDD 2025).

1926 *Lagothrix lagotricha*: Popenoe & Anthony 1926: 663—name combination; suspected record; spelling variant of the original name *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

1962* *Lagothrix lagotricha*: Hill 1962: 242, map 2—spelling variant of the original name *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b. First confirmed record and first use of binomial nomenclature for the subspecies in Ecuador. First mention of an Ecuadorian specimen deposited in a scientific collection (B.M. No. 43e = NHMUK 1851.6.3.4) (Napier 1976: 102), but without precise locality. Taxonomy followed by Vickers (1989: 302), Groves (2001: 191; 2005: 152), Tirira (2004a: 159; 2007: 139), De la Torre (2010: B29).

1963* *Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha*: Fooden 1963: 217—name combination. First use of the current taxonomy for the subspecies and first locality confirmed for the subspecies in Ecuador: "Mouth of Río Lagarto Cocha," Sucumbíos Province. Taxonomy followed by Napier (1976: 99), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013a: 545), Tirira (2017: 148; 2021a: 27; 2021c: 191), Tirira *et al.* (2018a: 17), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 122).

1976 *Lagothrix lagotricha lagotricha*: Hernández-Camacho & Cooper 1976: 61—spelling variant of the original name *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b. Form of writing followed by Rylands *et al.* (1995: 140), Ruiz-García & Pinedo-Castro (2010: 117), Ruiz-García *et al.* (2014: 181), Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* (2021: 3).

1986 *Lagothrix lagothrichia*: Ulloa 1986: 124—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

1991 *Lagothrix lagothricha*: MAG 1991: 52—correct use of current binomial taxonomy. Taxonomy followed by Cerón (1995: 196), Mena-Valenzuela (1997a: 71).

1992 *Lagothrix lagotrichia*: Fundación Natura 1992: 128—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

1995 *Lagothrix* sp.: Cerón 1995: 197—unidentified record from north of the San Miguel River, Sucumbíos Province.

1995 *Lagothrix lagotricha*: De la Torre *et al.* 1995a: 40—spelling variant of the original name *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b. Taxonomy followed by De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 170).

2002 *Lagothrix lagothricha humboldtii*: Pitman *et al.* 2002: 80, 212—name combination; *humboldtii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 is a junior synonym (see above).

2007 *Lagothrix lagothricha humboldti*: Borman *et al.* 2007: 172—misspelling of *humboldtii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.

***Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii* (Schinz, 1844)**

1747* *Choro*: Magnin 1747 (1998): 169—first confirmed record of the subspecies in Ecuador (anecdotal information). The name *choro* is a short form of its common name *chorongo*; *choro* is rarely used in Ecuador (Tirira 2004a: 160); name also mentioned in De Velasco (1844: 90).

1771 *Simio rojo y castaño* [red and brown ape]: Cicala 1771 (2004): 73—confirmed record (anecdotal information; assigned name).

1844 ***Lagothrix Pöppigii*** Schinz 1844: 72—species description; type locality: "*Brasiliae Maynas ad ripas fluminis Marannon*" [Brazilian Maynas on the banks of the Marañon River], restricted to "*parte del bajo Huallaga que hay al norte de Yurimaguas*" [part of the lower Huallaga River to the north of Yurimaguas] (Cabrera 1958: 182), and simplified to "Peru: lower Rio Huallaga, north of Yurimaguas, Loreto" (Groves 2001: 192).

1855 *Lagothrix olivacea*: Wagner 1855: 73—name combination (not Spix 1823). First use of binomial taxonomy for a suspect record of this subspecies in Ecuador. The name *olivacea* Spix 1823 is a junior synonym of *L. l. cana* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 (Groves 2005: 151).

1862* *Lagothrix Castelnaui*: Reichenbach 1862: 72—name combination. First use of binomial taxonomy for a confirmed record of this subspecies in Ecuador; no locality, only "Ecuador." The name *castelnaui* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and Deville 1848 is a junior synonym of *L. l. poeppigii* Schinz 1844 (Groves 2005: 152; MDD 2025). Taxonomy followed by Jiménez de la Espada (1870: 11), Pelzeln (1883: 8—based on Thomas 1880: 394), Trouessart (1897: 38).

1863* *Lagothrix Humboldtii*: Slack 1863: 515, 519 (table)—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). First report of an Ecuadorian specimen in a scientific collection (USNM 3238), but with unspecified locality. Fooden (1963: 235) indicates that the specimen cited by Slack (p. 515), with locality "Bolivia," with museum number 3238 ("owned by Smithsonian") corresponds to an adult male captured in Ecuador ("Napo-Pastaza, Rio Napo") and deposited in the USNM. Misidentification: *humboldtii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 is a junior synonym of *L. l. lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b (Groves 2005: 152; MDD 2025).

1872* *Lagothrix infumata*: Sclater 1872: 664—name combination (not Spix 1823). First specific locality documented for the subspecies in Ecuador: "Macas." Misidentification: since Wagner (1855: 74), many authors have confused the form *infumata* Spix 1823 as a synonym of *poeppigii* Schinz 1844, when it is in fact a junior synonym of *L. l. lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b (Cabrera 1958: 182; Groves 2005: 151). Taxonomy followed by Thomas (1880: 394), Festa (1903: 3; 1909: 152), Trouessart (1904: 23), Elliot (1913a: lxxiv; 1913b: 56, 62), Lönnberg (1921: 7; 1922: 2), Popenoe & Anthony (1926: 663—suspected).

1876* *Lagothrix Poeppigii*: Schlegel 1876: 137, 162—name combination. First use of the name *poeppigii* Schinz 1844 for the subspecies in Ecuador, but written with the first capital letter.

1876 *Lagothrix pöppigii*: Schlegel 1876: 164—variant in the spelling of the specific epithet. Form of writing attributed to Cabrera (1917: 45) by Fooden (1963: 235) which is incorrect (see below).

1883 *Lagothrix Pöppigii*: Pelzeln 1883: 8—variant in the spelling of the specific epithet. Form of writing followed by Cabrera (1900: 71).

1887* *Lagothrix poeppigii*: Jentink 1887: 35—first time that the specific epithet for Ecuador was written correctly. Taxonomy followed by Jentink (1892: 40), Di Fiore & Campbell (2001: 163), Groves (2001: 192; 2005: 152), Tirira (2004a: 160; 2007: 140; 2010: 117), De la Torre (2010: B29), Boada (2011a: 131), Albuja *et al.* (2012: 227), Papworth *et al.* (2013: 1119), Rylands & Mittermeier (2013a: 546), Schmitt & Di Fiore (2014: 113), Di Fiore *et al.* (2017: 109).

1897 *Lagothrix infumatus*: Trouessart 1897: 38—variant in the spelling of the specific epithet (not Spix 1823, see above). Taxonomy followed by Martínez y Saéz (1898: 215).

1912 *L*[*agothrix*] *Poppigi*: Cabrera 1912a: 25—misspelling of *poeppigii* Schinz 1844.

1917 *Lagothrix pöppigi*: Cabrera 1917: 45—misspelling of *poeppigii* Schinz 1844.

1937 *Lagothrix ubericola*: Rode 1937: 342—name combination (not Elliot 1909). Misidentification: *ubericola* Elliot 1909 is a junior synonym of *L. l. cana* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 (Groves 2005: 151).

1940 *Lagothrix poppigii*: Cabrera & Yepes 1940: 105—variant in the spelling of the specific epithet.

1958* *Lagothrix cana poeppigii*: Cabrera 1958: 182—name combination. First use of trinomial taxonomy for this subspecies in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Hill (1962: 249).

1962 *L*[*agothrix*] *c*[*ana*] *poeppigi*: Hill 1962: 249, map 2—misspelling of *poeppigii* Schinz 1844.

1963* *Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii*: Fooden 1963: 217—name combination. First use of the current trinomial taxonomy for this subspecies in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Napier (1976: 101), Marsh (2004: 76), Borman *et al.* (2007: 15, 170), García & Tirira (2017: 40), Tirira (2017: 150; 2021a: 27; 2021c: 194), Álvarez-Solas *et al.* (2018a: 66; 2018b: 18), Tirira *et al.* (2018: 17), Ruiz-García *et al.* (2019: 219), Brito & Tirira (2022: 78), Rylands *et al.* (2024: 123).

1970* *Lagothrix lagothricha*: Hershkovitz 1970: 216—name combination. First use of the current binomial taxonomy for this subspecies in Ecuador. Taxonomy followed by Emmons & Feer (1990: 128—part), Rageot & Albuja (1994: 193), Mena-Valenzuela *et al.* (1997: 415), Cant *et al.* (2001: 141; 2003: 685), Di Fiore (2001: 166), Tirira *et al.* (2018b: 209).

1978 *Lagothrix cana*: Patzelt 1978: 10—name combination (not É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812). Misidentification: *cana* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 is a valid subspecies that inhabits the south of the Juruá and Amazon rivers in Peru and Brazil, and northern Bolivia (Ruiz-García *et al.* 2014; MDD 2025).

1978 *Lagothrix cana poeppigii*: Patzelt 1978: 10—name combination.

1978 *Lagothrix cana poeppiggi*: Patzelt 1978: 168—misspelling of *poeppigii* Schinz 1844.

1980 *Lagothryx cana peoppigii*: Figueroa Serrano 1980: 18—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812 and *poeppigii* Schinz 1844.

1981 *Lagothrix logotricha*: Yost 1981: 108—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

1983 *Lagothrix lagotricha*: Yost & Kelley 1983: 199—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b. Form of writing followed by Vickers (1989: 302), De la Torre *et al.* (1995b: 170), Schulenberg & Awbrey (1997: 190), Mena-Valenzuela (1998: 205, 206), Di Fiore (2001: 168), Reyes-Puig *et al.* (2024: 44).

1991 *Lagothrix lagothrichia*: MAG 1991: 14—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.

1991 *Lagotrix* sp.: MAG 1991: 23—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812. Unidentified record from Yasuní National Park, Orellana and Pastaza provinces.

1993 *Lagothrix lagotricha*: Groves 1993: 258—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b; author includes *poeppigii* Schinz 1844 as a junior synonym.

1995 *Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii*: Rylands *et al.* 1995: 130—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b. Form of writing followed by Di Fiore & Rodman (2001: 449), Di Fiore (2004: 765), Di Fiore *et al.* (2006: 639), Ruiz-García & Pinedo-Castro (2010: 117), Ruiz-García *et al.* (2014: 181), Snodderly *et al.* (2019: 1), Carrillo-Bilbao *et al.* (2021: 3), Ellis *et al.* (2021: 1).

1998 *Lagothryx* sp.: Morales Males & Schjellerup 1998: 107—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812; unidentified record from Morona River basin, Morona Santiago Province.

2002 [*Lagothrix lagothricha*] *papaegi*: Pitman *et al.* 2002: 81—misspelling of *poeppigii* Schinz 1844.

2004 *Lagothrix poeppiggi*: Pozo-Rivera 2004: 128—misspelling of *poeppigii* Schinz 1844. Form of writing followed by Pozo-Rivera (2009: 25).
2005 *Lagothrix lagothicha*: Cueva Loachamín 2005: 22—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.
2007 *Lagothrix lagotrichia*: ECOLAP & MAE 2007: 236—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b.
2007 *Lagotrix lagotricha*: Vargas 2002: 197—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and the variant in the writing of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b. Form of writing followed by ECOLAP & MAE (2007: 237), Arias Gutiérrez *et al.* (2022: 10).
2011 *Lagotrhix poeppigii*: Albuja & Arguero 2011: 45—misspelling of *Lagothrix* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1812.
2012 *Lagothrix* spp. (*Lagothrix poeppigii* and *Lagothrix lagotricha*) (sic): Sirén 2012: 33, 39—misspelling of *lagothricha* Humboldt 1812b; assumption that two species inhabit the same locality: Sarayaku area, Bobonaza River, Pastaza Province.
2018 *Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha*: Álvarez-Solas *et al.* 2018b: 18—misidentification: the only subspecies that inhabits the study area (Tena, Napo Province) is *poeppigii* Schinz 1844.

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## Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest related to the publication of this article.

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## Appendix 1: Glossary

Some technical terms used are as follows (according to ICZN 1999):

Holotype: the single specimen designated or otherwise fixed as the name-bearing type of a nominal species or subspecies when the nominal taxon is established.

Junior synonym: names published after the senior synonym that designate the same taxon; they are not valid and should not be used.

Lectotype: a syntype designated as the single name-bearing type specimen subsequent to the establishment of a nominal species or subspecies.

*Nomen novum*: "new name," scientific name that is created specifically to replace another scientific name, but only when this other name cannot be used for technical, nomenclatural reasons.

*Nomen nudum*: "naked name," designation given to the scientific name when it is used for the first time and is not accompanied by an adequate description; therefore, it lacks taxonomic validity.

Paratype: each specimen of a type series other than the holotype.

Senior synonym: the earliest published name for a taxon; it is a valid name and should be used to designate it.

*Sensu lato*: in "broad sense," as opposed to the expression *sensu stricto*; it is used to indicate that a scientific name can have two interpretations and one of them encompasses the other, therefore, *sensu lato* indicates that the accompanying term should be interpreted in the broadest or most general of its meanings.

*Sensu stricto*: in "narrow sense or "restricted sense," as opposed to the expression *sensu lato*; it is used to indicate that a scientific name can have two interpretations and one of them encompasses the other, therefore, *sensu stricto* indicates that the accompanying term should be interpreted in the narrower or limited meaning.

Syntype: each specimen of a type series from which neither a holotype nor a lectotype has been designated.

Type locality: the geographical place of capture, collection, or observation of the name-bearing type of a nominal species or subspecies.