

*This small forest frugivore remains known only from one primary rainforest locality in south-west Pará, Brazil, although it probably ranges between the rios Tapajós and Xingu and may be safe in one forest reserve.*

**DISTRIBUTION** The Golden-crowned Manakin (see Remarks 1) remains known only from the type-locality, the headwaters of the rio “Cururú” (Cururu, 7°12’S 58°03’W: Paynter and Traylor 1991), a right bank tributary of the upper rio Tapajós, in south-western Pará, Brazil, where five birds (three males, an immature male and a female: see Remarks 1) were taken in July 1957 (Sick 1959a,b; see also Gonzaga 1989). Sick (1959c) called the site “Alto Cururú” and puzzlingly indicated that it was somewhat higher than the Serra do Cachimbo (which he gave as 410 m) some 200 km to the south-east.

Haffer (1970) interpreted the evidence concerning the superspecies to which the Golden-crowned Manakin belongs (see Remarks 2) as indicating that it probably occurs only on the northern edge of the Serra do Cachimbo, but his distribution map for it included a fairly large triangle of land stretching through 8°S between the rios Xingu in the east and the Tapajós and Teles Pires in the west. This larger area is repeated as the probably range in Sibley and Monroe (1990).

**POPULATION** Nothing is known. Although it is evident that several weeks were spent at the type-locality and that the birds were breeding, Sick (1959c) could find no leks and it appears that the five birds collected were the total found in the area in the entire period of study there.

**ECOLOGY** The type-series was collected in primary terra firme forest (Sick 1959b). The first specimen was seen and collected 6 m up in a thin sapling in “the deepest high forest”, at the edge of a stream also frequented by Fiery-capped Manakin *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus* (Sick 1959c). The stomach contents of the three adult males consisted of fruits (two stomachs) and fruits and insects, the latter predominating (one); those of the female and immature male held small-seeded berries (Sick 1959c). The gonads of the three adult males were strongly or fairly well developed, although those of the immature male and female were not (the skull of the former was ossified); a nest with two eggs was found on 21 July, 1.6 m up in the crown of a small tree in the undergrowth, but the identity of the species involved could not be determined (Sick 1959c).

**THREATS** None is known. Equally, however, the extent of deforestation in this particular part of Amazonia is unknown.

**MEASURES TAKEN** The rio Cururu forms the southern boundary of the Mundurucânia Forest Reserve, which appears to extend into the Serra do Cachimbo (see GQR 1991).

**MEASURES PROPOSED** Clarification is needed concerning the status of forest in the region of the Serra do Cachimbo and in particular at and near the type-locality of the Golden-crowned Manakin. Confirmation that the species occurs within the ample confines of the Mundurucânia Forest Reserve would be valuable.

**REMARKS** (1) Sick (1959b,c) originally described the males as belonging to *Pipra vilasboasi* and the female and, tentatively, the young male, to a second new species, *Pipra obscura*. However, Mayr (1971) argued that *obscura* was “almost certainly” the female and immature male of *vilasboasi*, a judgement fully accepted in retrospect by Sick (1985). Sibley and Monroe (1990) were mistaken in asserting that *obscura* was based on “females” of *vilasboasi*. (2) The Golden-crowned, Snow-capped *Pipra nattereri* and Opal-crowned Manakins *P. iris* form a southern Lower Amazon grouping within the White-fronted Manakin *P. serena* superspecies, both Golden-crowned and the far wider spread Snow-capped having evolved in isolated forests on the northern edge of the central Brazilian tableland (the “Madeira–Tapajós Pleistocene Refuge”) (Haffer 1970).