



BLACK-CAPPED CAPUCHIN

Description

Like other South American monkeys Black-capped Capuchins have a prehensile tail which acts as a fifth limb when the capuchin travels through the trees. There are two tufted 'horns' above the eyes which gives them their other name, 'Tufted Capuchin'.

Diet

The Black-capped Capuchin is an **omnivore** and eats nuts, fruit, insects, frogs, lizards and small bats.

In the wild

Capuchins are **diurnal**, which means they are most active during the day. They live in large social groups of up to 30 individuals. There is frequently more than one adult male in the group. These capuchins are not sexually mature until seven years of age. Females usually only mate with the dominant male in the group. The natural predators of capuchins are **raptors** (eagles), **constrictors** (reptiles) and jaguars.

Threats

Their ability to breed any time during the year and to adapt quickly to changes in their environment has reduced the impact of threats such as habitat destruction and hunting.

At Perth Zoo

Perth Zoo's Black-capped Capuchins can be seen in the **Lesser Primate** area.

Scientific Name

Cebus apella

Other names

Brown Capuchin,
Tufted Capuchin

Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

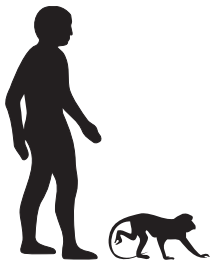
Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient



Body Length: 30–57 cm

Weight: 1.1–3.3 kg

Gestation: 180 days

Number of young: 1



Distribution ■

Distribution: Central America

Habitat: Sub-tropical, tropical and mountain forest

Did you know?

Black-capped Capuchins communicate with different facial expressions that represent many things from greetings and friendliness to threats and fear.

When choosing a mate, capuchins 'flirt' with other capuchins by raising their eyebrows.



PERTH ZOO