

Table 1: Genera, species, forms / subpopulations mentioned by several authors, their distribution and location of museum specimens

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Some general remarks	Type locality	Origin / Distribution area (see also maps)	Location of museum specimens / material for research: quotations of older literature, which may no longer be valid, and new information *
<p>Asian lorises</p> <p>More specialized features than in the African forms. Slender lorises more specialized than slow lorises, more divergent from slow lorises than angwantibos from pottos ³.</p>					
L I	<p>Slender lorises, genus <i>Loris</i> To avoid confusion, the old taxonomic names (above) are listed here in addition to the new names based on Groves 2001 because taxonomic research may lead to further changes.</p>	<p>Separation of the former only species <i>Loris tardigradus</i> into two species because of phenetic differences proposed by Groves ⁶⁴. This is supported by field study results showing significant differences in habitat use between <i>L. tardigradus</i> and <i>L. l. nordicus</i> ²⁶⁹.</p>			<p>Type specimen (from Ceylon ¹⁴): Linnaeus House, Uppsala, Sweden ⁹⁷. British Museum (Natural History): Specimens without or with uncertain subspecies data: adult and juvenile skulls, skins, mounted skeletons, mounted skins on display; preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) ². USNM (USNM Mammals Collection at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.): 1 female skin/skull; 1 sex unknown skull/fluid/body; 1 female, 2 sex unknown, fluid (origin unknown); 2 sex unknown, skull/skel.; 1 female, 2 males: skin/skull/skel.; 2 fluid (Sri Lanka) ⁹⁷. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH): specimens from zoos: FMNH 57275, m, alcoholic specimen, 1957 from Chicago Zoological Society. Specimens from Lincoln Park Zoo: FMNH 58979, m, skull & skeleton, 1979; FMNH 60123, f, alcoholic specimen; FMNH 60451, m, alcoholic specimen; FMNH 60574, ?, alcoholic specimen; FMNH 60575, ?, alcoholic specimen. Endocranial casts: FMNH 146132, FMNH 146133, origin: Asia ¹⁴⁸.</p>

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L II a	<p>Old name: <i>L. t. tardigradus</i>¹ Groves 1998, 2001: change into distinct species <i>L. tardigradus</i>^{64, 65, 233}). Including several phenotypically distinct-looking forms: see for instance²²⁷, L II b, L II c and loris identification key in this database.</p>	<p>"Sharp separation from all other taxa" in colouration, small size, long jaw body and other skull proportions⁶⁴. Specimens morphologically intermediate between <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> and <i>L. t. grandis</i> in the wild possibly indicate crossbreeding or a cline variation¹⁴; captive small reddish lorises imported from Sri Lanka show distinct types in facial appearance, see following two forms¹⁵.</p> <p>Besides differences in physical appearance, during a survey in Sri Lanka in 2001 behavioural differences between <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> and <i>L. t. nordicus</i> were observed: although statistically no behavioural differences between the two forms were apparent, observed <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> moved with considerably greater speed than <i>L. t. nordicus</i>, and significant differences in animal height above ground, choice of substrate size and orientation, calling quantity and quality were recorded, suggesting that they may in fact be two distinct species²¹¹.</p> <p>Wroughton's "<i>tardigradus</i>" description of 1917²², according to Osman Hill, is based on two Ceylonese specimens from Mayor's Bombay collection which are no <i>tardigradus</i>, but came from the northern dry zone of Sri Lanka and were later identified as <i>nordicus</i>, a form still undescribed when Wroughton examined them, having no specimens of true <i>tardigradus</i> with which to compare them^{14, 23}.</p>	Unknown; "Ceylon" ¹⁴ .	South-western Sri Lanka, lowland rainforest ^{1, 14} .	<p>British Museum (Natural History): adult and juvenile skulls, skins; preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol)².</p> <p>Stockholm-Museum: type specimen (sex and age unknown) still present as stated by Oldfield Thomas (1911)¹⁴.</p> <p>Colombo Museum: several specimens of the local race of <i>L. tardigradus</i>¹⁴.</p> <p>Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH): from Bandaragama, (Gonapola?), Western Prov.: FMNH 92861, f, skin & skull, 06 Oct 1960. From Gonapola: FMNH 92862, skull (postcranial skeleton not found), Jan 1960. From Maharagama: FMNH 95027, m, skin & skull, 30 May 1961¹⁴⁸.</p> <p>Ruhr-University Bochum (compiler of this database): two live animals, frozen tissue and other samples of small reddish forms of unknown origins, possibly <i>L. tardigradus</i> and intermediate <i>L. t. tardigradus/grandis</i> forms¹⁴.</p>
L II b	Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle ¹⁵ .	Undescribed specimen, photos of animals of unknown origin. Pure <i>L. tardigradus</i> ? ¹⁵		? Imported from Colombo Zoo, Sri Lanka (Dmoch, pers. comm.)	Ruhr-University Bochum (compiler of this database): one live wildcaught female

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L II c	Small form with longer-looking muzzle / heart-shaped (<i>L. t. grandis</i> -like) face ¹⁵ .	Undescribed specimen, photos of animals of unknown origin. Intermediate <i>tardigradus</i> / <i>grandis</i> -form or undescribed form? (See also below, under <i>grandis</i>) ¹⁵ .		? Imported from Colombo Zoo, Sri Lanka	Ruhr-University Bochum (compiler of this database): one wildcaught male specimen: skull, frozen tissue; trunk and intestine in formalin. Skin frozen, supposed to be mounted ¹⁵
L II d	(<i>L. gracilis zeylanicus</i> : synonym?) ^{2, 14} .	Identical with <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> ? ^{2, 14} . The colour figure of mounted holotype in ¹⁰⁵ shows a face with relatively large whitish fur areas (particularly on the cheeks) which might show a juvenile <i>L. t. nordicus</i> . Osman Hill and Phillips, however, regarded the figures in ¹⁰⁵ as *erroneous ²³ .	Ceylon ^{2, 105} .	Sri Lanka	British Museum (Natural History) : mounted skin, listed as " <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> ?" ² , described in ¹⁰⁵ .
L III	<i>Loris lydekkerianus</i> ²³³ . Groves 1998, 2001: species including all formerly known <i>Loris</i> subspecies except from the former <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	With <i>L. tardigradus</i> considered a distinct species because of phenetic differences, <i>L. lydekkerianus</i> is the prior name for the remaining forms ⁶⁴ .		India, Sri Lanka	British Museum (Natural History) : type of Lydekker's <i>L. gracilis typicus</i> ¹⁴ .
L IV	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus malabaricus</i> (Wroughton, 1917) ¹ Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus malabaricus</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	Data deficient. Small, but slightly larger, on the average, than typical <i>tardigradus</i> . Whether <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> and <i>L. t. malabaricus</i> differ sufficiently to separate them subspecifically or not can only be stated on the examination of much more material (only three skins and skulls, no live animals examined) ¹⁴ . Strong differences between the wet zone taxa <i>L. t. malabaricus</i> and <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> suggest that the Indian form had only comparatively recently invaded this habitat ⁶⁴ . Smaller on the average and redder than <i>lydekkerianus</i> , but both forms shed off into each other ²³³ .	Kutta, South Coorg ¹⁴ .	South-western India, rainforest. Malabar tract, western Ghâts, Wynaad plateau, probably as far north as the Tapti River, but said to be rare in North Kanara. Specimens from Travancore are referable to this race. The <i>Loris</i> of that region has been recorded at considerable altitudes ^{21, 2, 14, 1} .	British Museum (Natural History) : adult and juvenile skulls and skins ² . Type: young adult female, Brit. Mus. No. 13,8,22, 3., collected by G. C. Shortridge, 2-xi-13 ¹⁴ .

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L V	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus</i> (Cabrera, 1908) ¹ Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	Dry zone form, but not restricted to lowland ¹ . Similar to <i>nordicus</i> in outer appearance, chiefly distinguished on the average by absence of dark ventral hair bases ¹ and dark ear rims ¹⁵ , larger ¹ , with a longer jaw body than in <i>nordicus</i> ⁶⁴ . Also probably distinct from <i>nordicus</i> by presence of a breeding seasonality ^{88, 137, 212} .	Madras ¹⁴ .	South-eastern India. Particularly East Mysore, Kolar District. Undoubtedly in the Nilgiris. Abundant evidence of occurrence in rather high areas ¹⁴ . One animal said to be imported from Burma, Shan States (Anderson 1881); occurrence there not confirmed ¹⁴ .	British Museum (Natural History) : skulls, skins; mounted skin on display ² . Osman Hill examined five skins (with skulls) from Bombay Natural History Society's collection and two mounted skins from Madras Museum ¹⁴ . Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH): from Karnataka, Kolar, 2700': FMNH 82800, m, skin & skull, 12 Oct 1912, G. C. Shortridge 1918; FMNH 82801, m, skin & skull: 12 Oct 1912, G. C. Shortridge, 1923 ¹⁴⁸ .
L IX	(? Still unidentified lorises, possibly <i>lydekkerianus</i> or intermediate <i>lydekkerianus</i> / <i>malabaricus</i> ? On Mundanthurai Plateau, Tamil Nadu, India ¹⁴⁴ .	Population studied by Kaberi Kar Gupta. Seem bigger than <i>L. t. malabaricus</i> . Taxonomic research necessary ¹⁴⁵ .			

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L VI	<p>Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus nordicus</i> (Osman Hill, 1933) ¹. Groves 1998, 2001: museum specimens indistinguishable from / synonym of <i>L. lydekkerianus grandis</i> ^{64, 65, 233}. May turn out to be <i>L. lydekkerianus nordicus</i> in the future if further studies prove distinctness. .</p>	<p>Distinct dry zone and lowland race ¹. Very similar to <i>L. t. lydekkerianus</i> ¹⁵. Considered as possibly identical with / synonym for <i>L. lydekkerianus grandis</i> ⁶⁴, but occurring in the lowland of Sri Lanka at 0 to 200 m, which indicates that this form might be ecologically distinct both from typical <i>grandis</i> (highland form) and from <i>L. t. lydekkerianus</i> (who also occur in much higher regions; <i>L. t. nordicus</i> addition seem to differ from <i>L. t. lydekkerianus</i> by absence of a breeding seasonality, at least in captivity ¹⁵). Differences in facial appearance see below, under <i>grandis</i>. <i>L. t. nordicus</i> usually seem to be grey with unpigmented, pink to yellowish skin ^{15, 211}, but photos of two confiscated, <i>nordicus</i>-like Sri Lankan lorises (origin not yet known) show animals with brownish (reddish) fur, pigmented, brownish skin and ears ²⁰⁷, which is in accordance with Osman Hill's statement that <i>nordicus</i> have got "black" ears ^{14, 18}. (Distinct form / population?) Behavioural and physical differences to <i>L. t. tardigradus</i>, observed during a survey in Sri Lanka in 2001: see above, under <i>tardigradus</i> ²¹¹.</p>	<p>Talawa, 08° 13' N, 80° 21' E ¹⁴.</p>	<p>North, east Sri Lanka, lowland dry zone.</p>	<p>British Museum (Natural History): adult, infant and juvenile skins, skulls, skeletal material. (Mounted skin: subspecies identification not sure) ². The type specimen (skin and skull) presented to the British Museum on publication (of the first description in 1933) ¹⁴. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH): from Chavakachcheri, Jaffna, N. Prov.: FMNH 95028, m, skin, skull & skeleton, 11 Sep 1961; FMNH 95029, skin & skull, 11 Sep 1961; FMNH 95030, m, skin & skull, 11 Sep 1961. From Habarana, North Central Prov., "dry Zone": FMNH 99410, m, skull only (skin discarded), 23 Oct 1965 ¹⁴⁸. Ruhr-University Bochum (compiler of this database): live animals, frozen tissue, hair samples, entire frozen captive-bred specimens from Polonnaruwa ¹⁵.</p>

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L VII	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus grandis</i> (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) ¹ Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus grandis</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	Highland form, found above 329 m, mean altitude 900m, "typical animals" from the type locality at 671 to 1036 m altitude ^{1, 14, 18} , photos showing a characteristic "heart-shaped" face ¹⁵ . Intergrades with <i>tardigradus</i> ¹ ("with one or other of the lowland races"; <i>nordicus</i> ? ¹⁸) at lower altitude. Specimens morphologically intermediate between <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> and <i>L. t. grandis</i> in the wild possibly indicate crossbreeding or a cline variation ¹⁴ . Some <i>grandis</i> paler than typical specimens, with <i>grandis</i> face, size and hair, distinctly fulvous general colour similar to female <i>tardigradus</i> , but <i>grandis</i> -like white hands and feet have been found ²³ .	Mousakande, Gammaduwa, 07° 34' N 80° 43' E. ^{17, 14} .	Only found in the East Matale Hills (2400 feet to 3400 feet) in the Central Mountains of Sri Lanka ¹⁴ . 329 to 1036m, typical animals above 671 m. Found in Gammaduwa and neighbourhood: on Mousakande estate, on the Opalgalla side of the ridge and in Mousakande valley and below ¹¹⁵ . Typical <i>grandis</i> only in the type locality, but it is probable that this race occurs also throughout the lower foothills of the mountain cluster of the Central and Uva Province ¹⁸ ; up to 800 or 900 m (<i>grandis</i> and <i>tardigradus</i> are said to intergrade) ^{18; 115} . Evidence of the existence of large lorises in further up-country districts, reported by Phillips: Bandarawela and Badulla district ¹⁴ . See also table with ecology and habitat data ^{18; 115} .	British Museum (Natural History) : skin, skull of holotype: adult female from Mousakande, Gammaduwa (07° 34' N, 80° 43' E), c. 2200 ft. Another skin of an adult female from Namunucula, Tonacombe estate (06° 53' N, 81° 07' E), c. 1080 ft. (Two juvenile skins, one juvenile skull, both male, from Badalkumbra or Badalkumbra near Nakkala, Uva Province (06° 54' N, 81° 14' E), c. 500 ft., and Moneragala distr. (07° 06' N, 80° 38' E), no information about altitude: subspecies identification not sure) ² . Colombo Museum : Two paratypes with skulls (adult males) and a skull of a very juvenile female have been deposited here ²³ . Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH) : from Digane 1600', Kandy Dist, Central Prov.: FMNH 99479, m, skin & skull, 18 May 1966. From Pindeniya, 2000': FMNH 95024, m, skin & skull, 02 Oct 1961; FMNH 95025, skin & skull: 03 Apr 1961; FMNH 95026, m, skin & skull: 03 Apr 1961 ¹⁴⁸ .
L VIII	Old name: <i>L. tardigradus nycticeboides</i> (Osman Hill, 1942) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	Highland form adapted to cold climate. Nearest in most characters to <i>L. t. grandis</i> , but distinct in limb proportions ¹⁶ and very thick woolly brown fur ⁶⁴ , superficially recalling <i>Nycticebus</i> ¹ . In colour differing from <i>grandis</i> , nearer to <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> although lacking erythristic tendencies ¹⁶ .	Horton plains ^{16, 2} .	Sri Lanka, Highland rain and mist forest at 1800 m or more (only known from the type locality)	British Museum (Natural History) : two skins, one skull, one entire skeletal material. (Two juvenile skins, one juvenile skull: subspecies identification not sure) ² .

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Nx	<i>Nycticebus</i> E. Geoffroy 1812 ²³³ . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned				
Np	Lesser slow lorises				
Np I	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) ^{3, 1, 2} , see also ³⁸ . (<i>N. intermedius</i> and other possible <i>pygmaeus</i> -like forms included).	Might include undescribed species, see below, or differences may be due to annual/periodic pelage and weight changes ⁷⁹ and abnormal weight of captive-reared animals ³⁸ . CV rankings from <i>N. pygmaeus</i> craniometric examination seem to indicate that a more rigorous investigation of the monotypy of the monotypy of this taxon be undertaken. In case of mtDNA restriction site analysis, there is also considerably more variation than Zhang et al. (1993) would have expected of a species ⁵ .	Nha Trang, Annam ¹	See distribution map; ranging from Cochinchina northwards through Annam to Laos ¹ . East of the Mekong River, in Vietnam, eastern Cambodia, Laos, and southernmost China, where it does not extend as far north as <i>N. bengalensis</i> ²³³ (quoting Zhang et al. 1997).	British Museum (Natural history) : holotype (juvenile skin, skull), adult skins, skulls ^{1, 2} . Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi : IEBR 83/M19: skin from Bao La, Vietnam. IEBR 1653: adult female skin from Song Ba, Vietnam. IEBR 1879 (adult male) from Xa Nam, Vietnam. ⁸² . USNM (United States National Museum): 258234 (adult male) from Bao Loc, Vietnam. USNM, no. unknown, from Trang Bom, Vietnam ⁸² . NMNH (National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC? Correct abbreviation would be USNM): NMNH 256913: skin ⁵ . Zoological Museum, Vietnam National University, Hanoi : ZMVNU 71/3.104.5cv: skull (subadult female) from Ba Vi, Vietnam. ZMVNU 72/3.105.Pc16: subadult male skull from Cuc Phuong, Vietnam. ZMVNU M69/3.8.12: female skin from Hoa Binh, Vietnam. 41: male skin from Lang Son, Vietnam. ZMVNU 758/81.1.T1 (adult female), ZMVNU 759/80.6.T5 (adult female), ZMVNU 873/81.1.T6 (adult female skull) from Ro Koi, Vietnam. ZMVNU 874/84.1.T6: adult skull from the Tay Nguyen region, Vietnam. ⁸² . Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago : FMNH 46824, FMNH 46826, FMNH 46827 (adult males); FMNH 4682, FMNH 46829 (adult females); FMNH 46830 (juv.), FMNH 46831 (immature, in alcohol); FMNH 46828: postcranial skeleton, from Buon Ma Thuot, Vietnam. FMNH 33504 (adult, sex unknown) from Ho Chi Minh City = Saigon, Vietnam. FMNH 32499 (adult male) from Lai Chau, Vietnam. FMNH 38912 (adult male) from Lung Luhn, Vietnam. FMNH 38911 (adult female) from Thuy Ba Ha, Vietnam. ⁸² . Forestry College of Vietnam, Xuan Mai : (adult, sex unknown) from Kbang District, Kon Tum, Vietnam. ⁸² .
Np I b	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) ⁴ , distinguished from <i>N. intermedius</i> .	See below (<i>N. intermedius</i>)	Nhatrang, South Vietnam ³ .	See distribution map; from South Vietnam ³ to Maguan of Yunnan (China) ⁸	
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: <i>Nycticebus intermedius</i> (Dao, 1960) ⁴ .	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> and <i>N. intermedius</i> "overlap widely in distribution, both inhabit rainforests". No report on crossbreeding with <i>N. pygmaeus</i> or <i>N. coucang</i> known although genetic differentiation may not be sufficient for genetic isolation ⁷ (see table 3, 10).	Forest of Hoa-binh, North-Vietnam, 105° 20' N, 21° 50' E; altitude 300m ⁴ .	From Maguan, Malipo, Pingbian, Hekou, Luchun country, southeast of Yunnan Province, China, to northern Vietnam ²⁵ .	Zoological Museum, Vietnam National University, Hanoi : ZMVNU M545/3.106.17Pc/Pr3: adult female skull of holotype from Hoa Binh forest, Vietnam. ZMVNU M73/3.3.Pc5 (adult male) from Bac Thai, Dong Anh District, Vietnam. ZMVNU 68/3.10.14: male skin from the Tay Bac region, Vietnam ⁸² . Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi : IEBR 56/783: adult female skull from Thanh Tuong, Vietnam.

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Np III	Proposed species: <i>Nycticebus sp.</i> New species proposed 1997, possibly corresponding to <i>N. intermedius</i> ^{46, 47} .	Differs from <i>N. pygmaeus</i> and <i>N. coucang</i> in pelage, body size and anterior dentition. Description based on ten captive and six wild individuals. May or may not co-occur with <i>N. coucang</i> , does not co-occur with <i>N. pygmaeus</i> in the area examined ⁴⁷ .		Bolikhamxay Province, central Laos ⁴⁷	
Np IV	(<i>Nycticebus chinensis</i> ? New species proposed? Based on newspaper reports) ^{96, 161} .	New species proposed / described? According to a newspaper report, a loris of only 280 g was discovered in north-eastern China at an altitude of 1600-2000 m ¹⁶¹ .		North-eastern China; no exact locality mentioned ¹⁶¹ ; Yunnan, China (newspaper report, source unknown) ⁹⁶ .	
N	Slow lorises (lesser slow lorises not included)	Distinguishing a slow loris subclade within <i>Nycticebus</i> on the basis of anything but larger size is difficult; third upper molars with reduced length and hypoconulid may be one difference. Craniodontal variation of slow loris skulls is greater than would be expected in a single species. In case of mtDNA restriction site analysis, there is also considerably more variation than Zhang et al. (1993) would have expected of a species ⁵ .		See under subspecies; from Assam up to southern Yunnan, China, Borneo, Tawitawi (Philippines) ⁸ .	British Museum (Natural History) : skulls including a half-mandible from Laos, mandible from Assam; skeletal material, skins, preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) ²

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N I	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i> ^{64, 65} , Old name: <i>N. c. bengalensis</i> . ²³³ . Includes N I b to N I d ^{2, 3} ; Osman Hill distinguished <i>tenasserimensis</i> from this form ¹ .	Former subspecies like <i>N. c. cinereus</i> , now included here, may have been erroneously described as distinct forms because in <i>bengalensis</i> during moult the slaty grey wool hair becomes superficially visible and causes some seasonal colour variation ^{1, 265} . No difference between animals east and west of the Mekong ²³³ .	Bengal (no type known; based upon "Le paresseux pentadactyle du Bengale (Vosmaer, 1770) ¹ .	Assam, Tippera, Chittagong, Burma, Siam, Laos, Annam ¹ , In northeast India: states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura in northeast India. The northwestern limit of its range is the southward bend of the river Brahmaputra at about 26° N, 90° E. ²²³ . China up to southern Yunnan ⁸ , Southwest Guangxi (Guangxi) ^{156, 242} , west from about 25°N and the Pearl River in the east ²³³ . Thailand, Indochina; southern limit: Isthmus of Kra ³ , northern part of peninsular Thailand ²³³ ; Groves (1971) considers all lorises north of Surat as <i>bengalensis</i> ²⁶⁴ . There appears to be a zone where intermediate forms / hybrids with <i>N. c. coucang</i> are found ²³³ . (See also synonym <i>N. c. tenasserimensis</i>)	British Museum (Natural History) : adult and juvenile skulls, skins; preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) ² . Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi : IEBR 91/T16: adult skull (sex unknown) from Ta Lang, Vietnam, listed as <i>N. coucang</i> . IEBR 16: male skin from Thang Long, Vietnam, listed as <i>N. coucang</i> ⁸² . Zoological Museum, Vietnam National University, Hanoi , listed as <i>N. coucang</i> : ZMVNU 35/3.5.8, ZMVNU 36/3.12.0: skins, one skull from Bac Thai, Vietnam. ZMVNU 535/75: skin, skull from Ban Thi, Vietnam. ZMVNU 79/P1 7/Pr7: subadult male skull from Hoa Binh, Vietnam. ZMVNU 34/3.11.22 (adult female), ZMVNU 74/3.110.21: skull (adult, sex unknown) from Hoa Thong, Vietnam. ZMVNU 77/3.108.19: subadult skull (sex unknown) from Lang Son, Vietnam. ZMVNU 76/3.111.0: subadult skull (sex unknown) from Ngoc Lac, Vietnam. ⁸² . Forestry College of Vietnam, Xuan Mai : skin, unnumbered, purchased at Hoa Binh, Vietnam. ⁸² . Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago : FMNH 38910: male skin from Hué vicinity, Vietnam. FMNH, unnumbered: adult skull (sex unknown) from the Tonkin region, northern Vietnam, listed as <i>N. coucang</i> ⁸² .
N I b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. cinereus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) ¹ .	1939 included to <i>N. c. bengalensis</i> , based on the observation that in museum specimens no reliable characters distinguishing them from <i>bengalensis</i> could be found ²⁶⁵ (regarded as distinct by all previous authors, maybe because of some seasonal colour variation due to seasonal moult, see above, under <i>bengalensis</i>)	Bangkok ¹ .	Siam ¹ . Specimen labelled <i>N. bengalensis cinereus</i> from Lao-bao (Hue), Annam; Specimens labelled <i>N. cinereus</i> from Bangkok, Raheng (Thailand); China? ¹ .	British Museum (Natural History) : adult skin and skull (possibly paratype); adult skins, skulls; juvenile skull ² .
N I c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. incanus</i> (Thomas 1921) ¹	Included to <i>N. c. bengalensis</i> ^{1, 265} .	Kyeikpadein, Pegu ¹ .		British Museum (Natural History) : adult skull, skin of holotype ² .

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*¹ Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

Additional information about specimens and localities: see distribution maps with specimen lists in this database

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N I d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. tenasserimensis</i> (variable population with <i>coucang</i> -like features in some specimens, possibly including <i>bengalensis-coucang</i> transition forms (Elliott, 1912) ²⁶⁵ .	There is a wide area of intergrades between <i>N. bengalensis</i> and <i>N. coucang</i> , synonym for this form: <i>N. c. tenasserimensis</i> . This does not seem to be a distinct group; size and colour are described as intermediate, animals with facial colour patterns typical for <i>bengalensis</i> , intermediate or typical for <i>coucang</i> may occur in one area and even in one set of twins. Thus, these lorises cannot be assigned a subspecific name on the basis of facial stripes ²⁶⁴ . Museum skins more closely resembling <i>bengalensis</i> , although with more facial forkmarks. Clear hybrid specimens so far only from Koh Lak Island ^{291, 218} . Hybridization of <i>N. bengalensis</i> and <i>N. coucang</i> occurs in captivity (Fitch-Snyder, studbook data).	Amherst, N. Tenasserim (no type known, based on a figure and description by Tickell) ¹ .	Tenasserim ¹ ; wide area of <i>bengalensis-coucang</i> intergrades in the northern part of peninsular Thailand and southern Burma, ranging from Chumphon north to Kampheng Phet. Specimens from the islands of Koh Lak, off the coast of Prachuap (Thailand) ²⁶⁴ are also regarded as belonging to this transition form whereas lorises from the Mergui archipelago (Burma), close to the mainland <i>tenasserimensis</i> locality Mergui town, have been listed under <i>N. c. coucang</i> ²⁶⁵ .	British Museum (Natural History) : adult skull, skin of holotype (? According to Osman Hill ¹ no type known); skins, skulls, listed as <i>N. c. bengalensis</i> ² . Thai National Reference Collection ²⁶⁴ .
N II	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N. bengalensis</i> no longer included ^{2, 64, 233} .				British Museum (Natural History) : specimens without subspecies data or subspecies in doubt: adult skulls, mandibles, skins; mounted skin, preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol), one endocranial cast ² .
N III	<i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ² (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).	Sumatran slow lorises may be a sister taxon to slow lorises from Java and Borneo distinguished from other slow lorises by upper permanent incisor and orbit shape characteristics ⁵ . Specimen from the Mergui Archipelago, Burma, closely matching a specimen from Perak, Malaysia, with the exception that the sides of the neck are greyer and the crown is less extensively reddened ²⁶⁵ .	No locality. Based on "Tailless Maucauco" of Pennant from "Bengala" (in error) ²⁵⁶ . According to Thomas type locality "Java" ¹ , apparently in error; according to Chasen 1940 probably Malacca (= Peninsular Malaysia)	Malaysian peninsula from the Isthmus of Kra (southern Thailand) southward, Singapore. Islands: Ko Phuket (= Jung Ceylon Island); Penang (Pinang) island ² . Tioman Island (form of Tioman maybe distinct?). King Island (Primrose), Mergui archipelago (Burma) ²⁶⁵ (although the neighbouring mainland is regarded as distribution area of <i>bengalensis</i> / <i>tenasserimensis</i>). Indonesia: Sumatra: islands: Pulau Tebingtinggi, the Riau (Rhio) archipelago islands Batam and Galang and the North Natuna island Bunguran ^{3, 233, 256} .	ZSI : syntypes: <i>Nycticebus tardigradus</i> var. <i>malaiana</i> Anderson, 1881: 95 - Type locality: "Malacca", "Penang" and unknown localities ²⁵⁶ . British Museum (Natural History) : adult skulls, skins; mounted skin, preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) ² MZB , Bogor, Java: specimen no. 6616, skin: possibly from Sumatra ²⁴⁵ . USNM (United States National Museum): <i>Nycticebus coucang brachycephalus</i> Sody, 1949: 145 - Holotype: USNM - Type locality: "Pulo Tebing Tinggi, E. of Sumatra" ²⁵⁶ .

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*¹ Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

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N III b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ¹ .	Compare with N III; subpopulations with synonyms <i>hilleri</i> , <i>insularis</i> , <i>natunae</i> not included. Typical <i>c. coucang</i> seem to be characterized by presence of a reddish crown patch in addition to clear facial forkmarks	No type known ¹ . No locality. Probably peninsular Malaysia (see above, N III)	Malay peninsula, including Singapore; coastal area of Sumatra ¹ ; islands: Ko Phuket (= Jung Ceylon Island); Penang (Pinang). Mergui archipelago (Burma) ¹ (Latter: maybe <i>tenasserimensis</i> ? See above, N I d)	Field Museum of Natural History , Chicago: FMNH 98478 from Malaya ⁸⁰ . ZRC , from Malaya: specimens 4797, 4786, 4801, 4802 From Sumatra: specimens 4784, 4808, 4807 ²⁵⁰ .
N III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. hilleri</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ¹ .	Highland race. Resembles typical <i>N. c. coucang</i> , but slightly larger, chiefly distinguished by heavy superficial frosting ¹ .	Batu Sangkar, Tanah Datar, Padang highlands, Sumatra ²³³ .	Mountainous interior of Sumatra ¹ .	type specimen ¹ . British Museum (Natural History) : specimen of unknown origin labelled <i>N. c. hilleri</i> , listed under <i>N. c. coucang</i> (subspecies not certain). ² . ANSP (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia): holotype: ANSP 6590 - Type locality: "Batu Sangkar, Tanah Datar, Padangsche Bovenland, Sumatra" ²⁵⁶ .
N III d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. insularis</i> (Robinson, 1917) ¹ .	Insular form confined to Tioman Island. Resembles typical <i>N. c. coucang</i> in external characters, but is distinguished from it by absence of dorsal stripe and indistinct facial markings; temporal ridges rather as in Bornean lorises ¹ . Resembles <i>N. pygmaeus</i> with regard to size and colouration, although less than <i>N. c. menagensis</i> ³ . For this rare form data are lacking.	Sungei Nipa, south end of Pulau Tioman, Pahang ¹ .	Pulau Tioman = Tioman Island, Malaya ^{1, 3, 233} .	Federated Malay States Museum : type specimen ¹ . British Museum (Natural History) : Holotype: BMNH 1921.11.8.1 - Type locality: "Sungei Nipa, south end of Pulau Tioman, Pahang" ²⁵⁶ .
N III e	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. natunae</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ¹ .	Insular form. Resembles <i>N. pygmaeus</i> with regard to size and colouration, although less than <i>N. c. menagensis</i> ³ . (?) Only an individual variation of coucang ¹ .	Bunguran island, Natuna islands ^{1, 233} .	North Natuna island: Bunguran ^{1, 233, 256} .	USNM (United States National Museum): Holotype: USNM 104599 - Type locality: "Bungaran, Natuna Islands" ²⁵⁶ .
N IV	<i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ² ; (including N IV b-d).	Externally differing little from <i>c. coucang</i> (smaller, slightly darker with less well expressed head forks), incisors different. Resembles <i>N. pygmaeus</i> most of all <i>N. coucang</i> subspecies with regard to size and colouration ³ .	Unknown	Borneo: Kalimantan, Sarawak, Sabah, Brunei. Belitung Island, Bangka Island. Philippines (see below, N IV b, for more details): some islands of the Tawi Tawi Archipelago. Occurrence on Mindanao in question (possibly introduced)	British Museum (Natural History) : mounted skeleton, skulls, skins, preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) ² . MZB , Bogor, Java: skins: no. 1716 (male), 11522 (male, infant? Skull attached), 198, 6617 (male), 8138 (male) ²⁴⁵ .
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. borneanus</i> (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) ¹ .	A very distinct form ¹ . Bornean slow lorises may be a sister taxon to slow lorises from Java and Sumatra distinguished from other slow lorises by upper permanent incisor and orbit shape characteristics ⁵ .	Sakaia River, Sanggau district, Western Kalimantan (Borneo) ^{1, 233} .	Borneo ¹ : Kalimantan, Sarawak, Sabah, Brunei ²⁵⁶ .	USNM (United States National Museum): type specimen ¹ . <i>Nycticebus borneanus</i> Lyon, 1906: 535 - Holotype: USNM 142234; <i>Nycticebus bancanus</i> Lyon, 1906: 536 - Holotype: USNM 124907 - Type locality: "Klabat Bay, Island of Banka" ²⁵⁶ . NMNH (National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC): NMNH 142232: mandible; NMNH 142238: female skin; NMNH 142232: male skin ⁵ . British Museum (Natural History) : skins, skulls ² .

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N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ⁶ (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).	Collected in the early 1890s; "a wide variety of problems associated with the authorship of the description, the lack of a type specimen and the lack of a type locality" ⁶ . Occasionally kept as pets, can then be observed in a garden ²⁴³ .	Vicinity of Tataan, north coast of Tawitawi Island, Republic of the Philippines ⁶ ("probably" ³).	Philippines: occurrence only confirmed in the Sulu region on some islands of the Tawi-tawi Archipelago ²⁴³ : Bongao Islands, Tawitawi, Sanga Sanga, Bongao, Simunul ⁶ . Mindanao: slow lorises recorded, possibly introduced ^{64, 6, 3} quoting ^{130, 131; 257} ; early reports vague and untrustworthy. Catagan (Mindanao) erroneously regarded as type locality of <i>philippinus</i> Cabrera, based on a mislabelled specimen ²⁵⁷ .	Type specimen on which the description of 12 Nov. 1891 by collector D. C. Worcester, published by Nachtrieb, was based (field number 44 of the Menage Scientific Expedition in the early 1890s): probably lost. A series of 17 additional specimens from the vicinity of Tataan (topotypes) collected in Oct.-Nov. 1892 (field nos. in the range of 512 through 531) and deposited in: James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History , Minneapolis (specimen nos.: males: MMNH 4176; 4178; female: MMNH 4476; sex unrecorded: MMNH 4180; 4181; 4182; 4183; 4185, and Field Museum of Natural History , Chicago, (specimen nos.: adult male (skull, partial skeleton) :FMNH 129502; female: FMNH 1168? The latter specimen with field no. 519 was labelled as coming from Sarawak; in addition the number was misread as 319. But from the field number and examination of the specimen Timm + Birney, 1991, conclude that it must be one of the specimens from the Tawitawi series and was mislabelled on arrival in the museum in the mid-1890s; the label was then corrected) (adults, crania, some postcranial elements) ⁶ . MNCN : Syntypes: <i>Nycticebus philippinus</i> Cabrera, 1908: 137 Type locality: "Mindanao, Philippines" (in error) ²⁵⁶ .
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. bancanus</i> (Lyon, 1906) ¹ .	"A well-marked offshoot of <i>borneanus</i> " (Lyon); distinguished from <i>borneanus</i> by darker underparts and some skull features ¹ .	Klabat Bay, Bangka Island ¹ , ²³³ .	Bangka Island, Indonesia ^{1, 233} .	USNM (United States National Museum): type specimen ¹

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N V	<p><i>Nycticebus coucang javanicus</i> (E. Geoffroy, 1812)^{1, 2, 3, 4, 233}. May turn out to be a distinct species, <i>Nycticebus javanicus</i>, in the future^{64, 65, 233}.</p>	<p>Distinguished from Sumatra and Borneo lorises^{5, 233}, but not quite completely²³³. May be a distinct species^{64, 65, 218}. Existence of other slow loris forms on Java is discussed. (Earlier discussion¹ maybe based on the erroneous type locality Java for <i>N. c. coucang</i>?). There are unconfirmed reports of distinct loris forms occurring on Java in the wild^{151, 260}; in illegal trade on Java lorises with some external feature of Javan lorises, but distinct from the typical form, and a variety of different-coloured lorises of unknown origin are found. Such forms might include lorises imported from other regions for pet trade or crossbred populations (from Javan and escaped pet lorises). Use of hair dyes or bleaching agents by traders may occur for obtaining higher prizes for unusually-coloured lorises^{259, 260, 79, 279}.</p>	Java ¹ .	<p>Java^{1,3}. Restricted to western Java; said to be absent from central and eastern Java where the climate is drier and more seasonal²⁷⁶. (Museum specimen labels indicate possible presence in eastern Java in the past, see distribution map) (Osman Hill's statement that this form is probably limited to the Javan highlands¹ while in the coastal regions <i>N. c. coucang</i> occurs cannot be confirmed).</p>	<p>British Museum (Natural History): holotype: BMNH 1909.1.5.34 - Type locality: "Batavia, W Java"²⁵⁶; skeletal material, skulls, skins, os penis². NMNH (National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC): NMNH 202 from "Java": type²⁵⁶; NMNH 521836: skin.⁵ MZB, Bogor, Java: skins: no. 135, 6620, 118, 2175 (female), 1549 (male), 2368 (male), 6619 (male), 2174 (male), 2370 (male), 962 (male, skull attached)²⁴⁵. ("Type specimen in Paris Museum"¹: specimen in the Paris Museum, said to come from Java by Horsfield, according to Chasen (1940) probably intended for Sumatra)¹.</p>

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African forms		Fewer specialized features than in the Asian forms, most noticeable: more reduced 2nd and 3rd digits of the manus. Angwantibos more specialized than pottos, but less divergent from pottos than slender lorises from slow lorises ³ .			
A I	Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A. calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) ³³ .	<i>A. calabarensis</i> * ¹ : craniodentally examined museum specimens (mostly from AMZ) were morphologically uniform ⁵ .			British Museum (Natural History) : specimens without subspecies data or subspecies in doubt: adult skulls, skins; skeletal material, preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) from Mamfe, Cameroon; skin, preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol), models of teeth: upper M2, lower M2, casts of teeth: upper M2, lower M2 (no information about origin) ² Anthropological Institute and Museum, Zürich , listed as <i>A. calabarensis</i> : AMZ 7142, AMZ 7626, AMZ 7141: skulls; AMZ 7665: mandible. Other? (study by Schwartz et al., mostly based on AMZ specimens, includes postcranial bone measurements) ⁵ .
A II	<i>A. calabarensis</i> (J.A. Smith, 1863) ^{33, 1, 2} (formerly regarded as subspecies <i>A. c. calabarensis</i>).		Old Calabar (Nigeria) ² .	Northern and western limits of distribution: probably Niger river, Benue river northern border of the forest zone ¹ . Southeastern limit: probably the Sanaga river ² . Southern Nigeria, Cameroon, including Cameroon mountains. South and east of the Benue and Niger rivers in southern Nigeria and Cameroon eastwards to the Within the lowland rain forest block, localized and patchy ²¹³ .	Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh : type specimen (male) ¹ . British Museum (Natural History) : adult skulls, skins, one juvenile skull and skin, skeletal material, preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) from Cameroon (Kumba, Mamfe, Okoiyong) and Nigeria (Aba, M'kpani, N'ko, Owerri, Umuhia) ² "Berlin Museum" , data of 1931: 3 specimens from Basha; Yossplatte, S.W. Cameroons; Cameroons ⁹⁵ .

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A III	<i>A. aureus</i> De Winton, 1902 ^{33, 1, 2} .		50 miles up the Benito River, Equatorial Guinea ¹ .	On the north / west range probably limited by the Sanaga River ^{1, 2} ; on the east and south probably as far as the Oubangui / Ubangi river and Zaire / Congo river ^{2, 213} . Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea (former Spanish Guinea), Gabon, Congo; may extend into Central African Republic, in the south possibly touching the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cabinda (Angola). For actual localities whence recorded, vide Schwarz 1931 ¹ . Widespread, but localized and patchy ²¹³ .	British Museum (Natural History) : skin and skull of holotype ^{1, 2} ; skin, skull and skeleton of synonym <i>A. ruficeps</i> (female from Metet, Cameroon, immature ³⁰ / adult ²), adult skull, skin (from Obala, Matouri District, Cameroon). ² "Berlin Museum", data of 1931 : 1 specimen from Nko, Sangmelima, Distr. Elolowa, Cameroons. From Spanish Guinea: 2 specimens, from Nkolentangan, south bank of Bim River, headwaters of San Benito River; Alen, north bank of Bim River ⁹⁵ .
P I	Genus <i>Perodicticus</i> Bennett, 1831 <i>Perodicticus potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) (possibly including unrecognized species such as the proposed new genus <i>Pseudopotto</i> ? See below).	"Six different morphs, probably at least 3 species" ³ . After examination of museum material Schwartz and Beutel (1995) craniodentally distinguished a group of skulls called "textbook" (from literature), craniofacially more gracile with longer and more slender face and mandible and less bulky teeth, and a group called "Zürich" pottos (26 specimens in the Anthropological Institute and Museum Zürich) with overall chunky or robust appearance, relatively short face and mandible, broad snout and bulging canine roots, suggesting that recognition of additional <i>Perodicticus</i> genera may be warranted (morphological differences between males and females visually undetectable with the exception of slightly larger female skull length). Within the "Zürich" group Schwartz and Beutel distinguish five possible morphs called "A" - "E". Morphs A, B and "textbook" might for instance represent distinct species ⁵ .			British Museum (Natural History) : specimens without subspecies data or subspecies in doubt: adult, juvenile skulls, adult, juvenile skins, adult, juvenile skeletal material, preserved material (adult, female, in alcohol or phenoxetol) from "West Africa"; 2 adult skulls, skins from "East Africa". Juvenile skin; adult, juvenile, undetermined skulls, adult, undetermined skeletal material; adult, undetermined mounted skeletons, mounted specimens (adult female and undetermined), adult, juvenile, undetermined preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol), brain, endocranial cast, cast of hands and a foot, other without information about origin. ² Anthropological Institute and Museum, Zürich : AMZ 7191: skull ("Zürich potto, morph A"); AMZ 6620 ("Zürich potto, morph B") ⁵ . In the Adolph Schultz collection of the museum: AMZ-AS 1868: skull "textbook potto", AMZ-AS 7191: skull ("Zürich potto, morph A"); AMZ 6620 ("Zürich potto, morph B"). Other specimens including five different morphs, including postcranial skeletal material, not listed in detail by the authors ⁵ .

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^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Some general remarks	Type locality	Origin / Distribution area (see also maps)	Location of museum specimens / material for research: quotations of older literature, which may no longer be valid, and new information *
P II	<i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ² (includes P II b - P II c).	Zone of intergradation between <i>P. p. potto</i> and <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> from Niger River into Ghana? ² .	Unknown ² .	From Guinea in the west to Nigeria, probably east up to the Niger River ² .	British Museum (Natural History) : skulls, skins, skeletal material, vertebrae, preserved infant and juvenile material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) from Ghana, Nigeria (including skins and skulls of specimens listed as <i>P. juju</i> , see also below), Sierra Leone (including holotype of <i>P. geoffroyi</i> : juv., skull and preserved material in alcohol or phenoxetol) ² .
P II b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ¹ (not including P II c).		Elmina, Gold Coast (living specimen seen by Bosman in 1866) ¹ . Unknown ² .	Upper Guinea, westward range co-extensive with rainforest, eastwards as far as the river Niger ¹ .	
P II c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. juju</i> (Thomas, 1910) ¹ .	Controversy over the status of this form; tooth characteristics suggest that the holotype of <i>juju</i> may be an example of intergradation between <i>P. p. potto</i> and <i>P. p. edwardsii</i> . ²	Southern Nigeria ² .	South Nigeria, area between the Niger and Cross River ¹ . East bank of the R. Niger delta area ²¹³ .	(? British Museum (Natural History)): adult skin, skull of holotype; adult skulls, skins, mounted specimen. Specimens from Nigeria labelled <i>P. p. juju</i> in the British museum partly listed under <i>P. p. potto</i> , partly under <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> , see also there ²).
P III	<i>P. p. edwardsi</i> (Bouvier, 1879) ² (includes P III b - P III c). Possibly including other species.	Might comprise several taxa ⁶⁸ . Status of <i>P. p. juju</i> controversial (see above), status of Ghanaian specimens uncertain, according to Grubb (1980) ² . Zone of intergradation between <i>P. p. potto</i> and <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> from east of Niger River into Ghana? ² .	North bank of the Congo / Zaïre River ² .	From Nigeria east of the Niger River through Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Congo into the extreme east of southern Zaïre ² .	British Museum (Natural History) : skulls, skins, skeletal material, preserved juvenile and adult material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) from Cameroon, skin, skull from Congo. Specimens labelled with synonym <i>P. batesi</i> : skull, skin of holotype, paratype from Benito River, Rio Muni / Equatorial Guinea; mounted specimen. Specimens labelled with synonym <i>P. p. juju</i> , but listed under <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> , from Nigeria: skins, skulls, mounted specimen. Specimens labelled with synonym <i>P. p. faustus</i> , but listed under <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> , from Zaïre: skins, skulls (1 juv., 1 adult). ² "Berlin Museum", data of 1931 : From Cameroon, listed under Nigeria: Specimens from Abo, lower Niger, Old Calabar; Victoria, Distr. S. Cameroons; Bambulua, Manenguba Mts. Distr. S. Cameroons; Mundame, upper Mungo River, S. Cameroons; French Cameroons; Bamatchem, Distr., Bamun; Yaunde; mouth of Lobo River, upper Dscha River, Distr. Ebolowa; Buar, east of Nana, upper Sanga River, Distr. Uam Pende; Carnot, upper Sanga River, Distr. Manbere-Lobaye; Bipindi, east of Longji, Distr. Kribi; Sangmelima, Distr. Ebolowa; Ajos Hill near Kribe; Alen, near N.E. Border of Rio Muni. Rio Muni (no locality). One baby specimen. ⁹⁵
P III b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> (Bouvier, 1879) ¹ .		North bank of the Congo / Zaïre River ¹ .	Rain forest of lower Guineacoast, including Cameroons and Gabon. Range probably limited westwards by Cross River, which separates its territory from that of <i>juju</i> (Hayman), eastwards by the Ubangi-Congo system ¹ .	"Type specimen not in Paris Museum" ¹ . (?)

* Museum specimen locations based on quotation of older literature sources: present validity of information must still be verified.

*¹ Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

Additional information about specimens and localities: see distribution maps with specimen lists in this database

Lorises and pottos: species, subspecies, local populations. In: <http://www.loris-conservation.org/database/>

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Table 1: Genera, species, forms / subpopulations mentioned by several authors, their distribution and location of museum specimens

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Some general remarks	Type locality	Origin / Distribution area (see also maps)	Location of museum specimens / material for research: quotations of older literature, which may no longer be valid, and new information *
P III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. faustus</i> (Thomas, 1910) ¹ .	Schwarz considers this form more related to <i>edwardsi</i> than to <i>ibeanus</i> ¹ . Holotype differs only in size relation of the third upper molar to anterior molars from <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> ² .	Irneti near Mompono, River Maringa, Lulonga District, Belgian Congo ¹ . Irneti, Bompona, River Maringa, Central Congo ² .	Left bank / south of R. Congo (Zaire) and R. Lualaba ^{1, 231} .	British Museum (Natural History) : Type specimen, juv. female ¹ , specimens labelled with synonym <i>P. p. faustus</i> , but listed under <i>P. p. ibeanus</i> , from Zaïre: skins, skulls, mounted skin on display. Specimens labelled with synonym <i>P. p. faustus</i> , but listed under <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> , from Zaïre: skins, skulls (1 juv., 1 adult) ² . "Congo Museum" (now the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium), data of 1931: one specimen from Kunungu, near Bolobo, Distr. Bas Congo ⁹⁵ .
P IV	<i>P. p. ibeanus</i> (Thomas, 1910) ² .	Highland subspecies ¹ .	Kakumega forest, N. Kavirondo, Uganda, 6000 ft ¹ , Kakamega forest, British East Africa / Kenya ² .	East and East Central Africa. "Forest region north and east of the Congo and isolated forest strips from the River Ubangi in the west to the East African Rift in the east, the Mau forest being the easternmost locality on record ¹ (quoting Schwarz). West and south of the Oubangi River and north of the Zaïre River, Zaïre; Uganda; east to the Mau Forest in Kenya ² .	British Museum (Natural History) : -type specimen ¹ , skulls, skins from Kenya. Skulls, skins (adult, 1 infant), skeletal material and preserved material (in alcohol or phenoxetol) from Uganda. Specimens labelled with synonym <i>P. p. faustus</i> , but listed under <i>P. p. ibeanus</i> , from Zaïre: skins, skulls, mounted skin on display. 1 specimen labelled with synonym <i>P. p. arrhenii</i> , but listed under <i>P. p. ibeanus</i> , from Zaïre: skin, skull ² . "Congo Museum" (now the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium), data of 1931: 27 specimens from different regions of Congo, including skins? of specimens from Masisi (no. 3187), Baraka (no. 878, 879 and 880), Poko (no. 4327), Panga (8530) and Umangi (462) ⁹⁵ . "Berlin Museum" , data of 1931: 2 specimen from Belgian Congo: from Muanza, east of Niangara, Distr. Haut Uélé; Lulindi River, east of Kasongo, Distr. Manyema ⁹⁵ .
Ps	<i>Pseudopotto martini</i> : new genus proposed in 1996 ³⁴ . Current data insufficient ⁶⁸ .	Current data insufficient, more specimens and further research required ⁸⁶ . Validity of the genus questioned by some authors because features overlap with the highly variable <i>P. p. potto</i> ^{83, 86} . Differs from pottos in many features, for instance an unusually long tail and shorter nuchal vertebral spines ³⁴ ; some features such as presence of an entoepicondylar foramen and the <i>Nycticebus</i> -like position of the lacrimal fossa suggest that this genus is primitive compared to <i>Arctocebus</i> and <i>Perodicticus</i> ⁸⁵ .	Unknown; type specimens from Zürich Zoo, duration of captivity not recorded ⁸⁶ . Trade origin: "Equatorial Africa", "The Cameroons" ³⁴ .	"Reportedly somewhere in Cameroon" ⁸⁵ . Seen from time to time on Mt. Kupe, Cameroon ⁸¹ . (No information how animals were distinguished from <i>Perodicticus</i>)	Anthropological Institute and Museum, University of Zürich-Irchel : specimen AMZ-AS 1730, subadult male skull with mandible from "the Cameroons"; AMZ 6698: adult female skull, skeletal material from "Equatorial Africa" via Zürich Zoo, both identified as <i>Perodicticus potto</i> ³⁴ .

* Museum specimen locations based on quotation of older literature sources: present validity of information must still be verified.

*¹ Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

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