Table 4: possibility of crossbreeding between forms / (sub)populations; cross-breeding barriers and possible mechanisms of speciation, local adaptations of (sub)populations

[1], [2], ... : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Breeding with other forms in general / in captivity? Limited fertility or viability of offspring?	Specimens intermediate between present and other forms or representatives of cline variations between forms in the wild	Separation, connection of populations with others in the past (continental drift, pleistocene landbridges, separation by pleistocene glaciers, habitat fragmentation due to changes of climate or vegetation) which might have been meaningful for development of (sub)species	Behaviour, morphological and other features which might cause barriers for crossbreeding between populations (different sexual behaviour, morphology of genitalia, spacial separation due to different choice of habitat)	Special adaptations to environmental conditions which might justify pure breeding / conservation of the population
	Asian lorises			If lorises and pottos have a common origin, this cannot have been since the upper Miocene: the latest date at which, by consensus, there was a forested Afro-Asian landbridge [3].		
L I	**Slender lorises**, genus ***Loris*** 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.					
L II a	Old name: ***L. t. tardigradus*** [1] Groves 1998, 2001: change into distinct species ***L. tardigradus*** [64], [65], [233]). Including several phenotypically distinct-looking forms: see for instance [227], L II b, L II c and loris identification key in this database.	London Zoo, ID A 1815: *nordicus* x reddish rainforest form, both from Sri Lanka.	Specimens morphologically intermediate between *L. t. tardigradus* and *L. t. grandis* in the wild possibly indicate crossbreeding or a cline variation [14]. (Captive wildcaught small *Loris* specimens, imported from Sri Lanka, represent a variety of the types Lt II b (possible pure *L. t. tardigradus*?) and Lt III c (long muzzle reminding of *L. t. grandis*, possibly intermediate forms?) [15].	See above: pleistocene connection with *L. t. malabaricus*		
L II b	Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle [15].	Pair: female Lt III b, male Lt III c: little breeding success for several years in a zoo, possibly due to infanticide by the male.				
L II c	Small form with longer-looking muzzle / heart-shaped (*L. t. grandis*-like) face [15].	At Ruhr-University one infant by this pair raised: female with a long muzzle resembling the sire [15].				
L II d	(*L. gracilis zeylanicus*: synonym?) [2], [14].					

Table 4: possibility of crossbreeding between forms / (sub)populations; cross-breeding barriers and possible mechanisms of speciation, local adaptations of (sub)populations

[1, 2, ...] : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Breeding with other forms in general / in captivity? Limited fertility or viability of offspring?	Specimens intermediate between present and other forms or representatives of cline variations between forms in the wild	Separation, connection of populations with others in the past (continental drift, pleistocene landbridges, separation by pleistocene glaciers, habitat fragmentation due to changes of climate or vegetation) which might have been meaningful for development of (sub)species	Behaviour, morphological and other features which might cause barriers for crossbreeding between populations (different sexual behaviour, morphology of genitalia, spacial separation due to different choice of habitat)	Special adaptations to environmental conditions which might justify pure breeding / conservation of the population
L III	***Loris lydekkerianus*** [233]. Groves 1998, 2001: species including all formerly known *Loris* subspecies except from the former *L. t. tardigradus* [64, 65, 233].					
L IV	Old name: ***Loris tardigradus malabaricus*** (Wroughton, 1917) [1] Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus malabaricus*** [64, 65, 233].			Pleistocene landbridge between India and Sri Lanka; *L. t. tardigradus* and *L. t. malabaricus* then probably forming one population (both today still very similar) [14, 15]		
L V	Old name: ***Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus*** (Cabrera, 1908) [1]. Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus*** [64, 65, 233].			See above: pleistocene connection with *L. t. nordicus*		Some local populations adapted to highland conditions up to 1430 m [14]
L VI	Old name: ***Loris tardigradus nordicus*** (Osman Hill, 1933) [1]. Groves 1998, 2001: museum specimens indistinguishable from / synonym of ***L. lydekkerianus grandis*** [64, 65, 233]. May turn out to be ***L. lydekkerianus nordicus*** in the future if further studies prove distinctness. .	See above (*L. t. tardigradus*, *L. t. grandis*)		Pleistocene landbridge between India and Sri Lanka; *L. t. nordicus* and *L. t. lydekkerianus* then probably forming one population (both today still very similar) [14, 15]		

Table 4: possibility of crossbreeding between forms / (sub)populations; cross-breeding barriers and possible mechanisms of speciation, local adaptations of (sub)populations

[1, 2, ...] : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Breeding with other forms in general / in captivity? Limited fertility or viability of offspring?	Specimens intermediate between present and other forms or representatives of cline variations between forms in the wild	Separation, connection of populations with others in the past (continental drift, pleistocene landbridges, separation by pleistocene glaciers, habitat fragmentation due to changes of climate or vegetation) which might have been meaningful for development of (sub)species	Behaviour, morphological and other features which might cause barriers for crossbreeding between populations (different sexual behaviour, morphology of genitalia, spacial separation due to different choice of habitat)	Special adaptations to environmental conditions which might justify pure breeding / conservation of the population
L VII	Old name: ***Loris tardigradus grandis*** (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) [1] Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus grandis*** [64, 65, 233].	Matings between *L. t. grandis* and *L. t. nordicus* at Adelaide Zoo: low reproductive success; only one sibling reached maturity, but did not breed [27]	Specimens morphologically intermediate between *L. t. tardigradus* and *L. t. grandis* in the wild possibly indicate crossbreeding or a cline variation [14].		Highland form, although not as extreme as *L. t. nycticeboides*; at lower altitude intermediate types with the lowland form *L. t. tardigradus*?	
L VIII	Old name: ***L. tardigradus nycticeboides*** (Osman Hill, 1942) [1], Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides*** [64, 65, 233].			Separated from other forms by a wide altidudinal hiatus between 3500 and 6000 feet from which no specimen has yet been obtained [16].	Separation due to climate or habitat preference? (Adaptation to cold climate in regions in which other forms may be unable to survive)	Adaptation to cold montane climate (adaptation to montane climate in some subpopulations of *L. t. lydekkerianus* found at higher altitudes? See above)
Nx	***Nycticebus*** E. Geoffroy 1812 [233]. Genus *Nycticebus* in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned			Faunal dispersal route between Indochinese and Indonesian forms ("eastern drift"), perhaps in the early Pleistocene; later a great river flowing into south China Sea would have provided the necessary isolation for speciation [3] (quoting [132]).		
Np	**Lesser slow lorises**					
Np I	***Nycticebus pygmaeus*** (Bonhote, 1907) [3, 1, 2], see also [38]. (*N. intermedius* and other possible *pygmaeus*-like forms included).					
Np I b	***N. pygmaeus*** (Bonhote, 1907) [4], distinguished from *N. intermedius*).	See below (*N. intermedius*)		See below (*N. intermedius*)		
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: ***Nycticebus intermedius*** (Dao, 1960) [4].	No report on crossbreeding with *N. pygmaeus* or *N. coucang* known although genetic difference to *N. pygmaeus* is possibly not sufficient to prevent crossbreeding [7].		Divergence between *N. pygmaeus* and *N. intermedius* may have begun 2.7 million years ago [7].		

Table 4: possibility of crossbreeding between forms / (sub)populations; cross-breeding barriers and possible mechanisms of speciation, local adaptations of (sub)populations

[1], [2], ... : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Breeding with other forms in general / in captivity? Limited fertility or viability of offspring?	Specimens intermediate between present and other forms or representatives of cline variations between forms in the wild	Separation, connection of populations with others in the past (continental drift, pleistocene landbridges, separation by pleistocene glaciers, habitat fragmentation due to changes of climate or vegetation) which might have been meaningful for development of (sub)species	Behaviour, morphological and other features which might cause barriers for crossbreeding between populations (different sexual behaviour, morphology of genitalia, spacial separation due to different choice of habitat)	Special adaptations to environmental conditions which might justify pure breeding / conservation of the population
Np III	Proposed species: ***Nycticebus sp.*** New species proposed 1997, possibly corresponding to ***N. intermedius*** [46], [47].					
Np IV	(***Nycticebus chinensis?*** New species proposed? Based on newspaper reports) [96], [161].					
N	**Slow lorises** (lesser slow lorises not included)	No report on crossbreeding with lesser slow lorises known [7]				
N I	***Nycticebus bengalensis*** [64], [65], Old name: *N. c. bengalensis*. [233]. Includes N I b to N I d [2], [3]; Osman Hill distinguished *tenasserimensis* from this form [1].	Crossbreeding with *Nycticebus coucang* in captivity (Fitch-Snyder, pers. comm: data from American breeding facilities). See also synonym *N. c. tenasserimensis*: possibly intermediate forms in the wild				
N I b	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. cinereus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) [1].					
N I c	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. incanus* (Thomas 1921) [1]					
N I d	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. tenasserimensis* (variable population with *coucang*-like features in some specimens, possibly including *bengalensis-coucang* transition forms (Elliott, 1912) [265].		In the northern part of peninsular Thailand; there appears to be a zone where hybrids of *N. bengalensis* with *N. c. coucang* are found in the wild [233]. This might also explain description of tenasserimensis as an intermediate *bengalensis-coucang* form			
N II	***Nycticebus coucang*** (Boddaert, 1784) *N. bengalensis* no longer included [2], [64], [233]. .	Crossbreeding with *Nycticebus bengalensis* in captivity (Fitch-Snyder, pers. comm: data from American breeding facilities). See also synonym *N. c. tenasserimensis*: intermediate forms in the wild				

Table 4: possibility of crossbreeding between forms / (sub)populations; cross-breeding barriers and possible mechanisms of speciation, local adaptations of (sub)populations

[1, 2, ...] : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Breeding with other forms in general / in captivity? Limited fertility or viability of offspring?	Specimens intermediate between present and other forms or representatives of cline variations between forms in the wild	Separation, connection of populations with others in the past (continental drift, pleistocene landbridges, separation by pleistocene glaciers, habitat fragmentation due to changes of climate or vegetation) which might have been meaningful for development of (sub)species	Behaviour, morphological and other features which might cause barriers for crossbreeding between populations (different sexual behaviour, morphology of genitalia, spacial separation due to different choice of habitat)	Special adaptations to environmental conditions which might justify pure breeding / conservation of the population
N III	***N. c. coucang*** (Boddaert, 1785) [2] (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).					
N III b	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. coucang* (Boddaert, 1785) [1].					
N III c	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. hilleri* (Stone et Rehn, 1902) [1].					
N III d	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. insularis* (Robinson, 1917) [1].					
N III e	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. natunae* (Stone et Rehn, 1902) [1].					
N IV	***N. c. menagensis*** (Lydekker, 1893) [2]; (including N IV b-d).					
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. borneanus* (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) [1].					
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. menagensis* (Lydekker, 1893) [6] (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).					
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. bancanus* (Lyon, 1906) [1].			Bangka fauna formed a divide between river systems flowing north and east from Sumatra, and this divide (running via Billiton and the Karimata Islands to Borneo) made an excellent faunal dispersal route. Thus, until drowning of the Sunda shelf, Bangka fauna was largely isolated from that of Sumatra (all but the south-eastern portion which was later swamped and gradually repopulated by Sumatra fauna) but in contact with that of Borneo [3].		

Table 4: possibility of crossbreeding between forms / (sub)populations; cross-breeding barriers and possible mechanisms of speciation, local adaptations of (sub)populations

[1, 2, ...] : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Breeding with other forms in general / in captivity? Limited fertility or viability of offspring?	Specimens intermediate between present and other forms or representatives of cline variations between forms in the wild	Separation, connection of populations with others in the past (continental drift, pleistocene landbridges, separation by pleistocene glaciers, habitat fragmentation due to changes of climate or vegetation) which might have been meaningful for development of (sub)species	Behaviour, morphological and other features which might cause barriers for crossbreeding between populations (different sexual behaviour, morphology of genitalia, spacial separation due to different choice of habitat)	Special adaptations to environmental conditions which might justify pure breeding / conservation of the population
N V	***Nycticebus coucang javanicus*** (E. Geoffroy, 1812) [1, 2, 3, 4, 233]. May turno out to be a distinct species, *Nycticebus javanicus*, in the future [64, 65, 233].					
	African forms					
A I	Genus ***Arctocebus*** (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, ***A. calabarensis***, compare with A II) [33].					
A II	***A. calabarensis*** (J.A. Smith, 1863) [33, 1, 2] (formerly regarded as subspecies *A. c. calabarensis*).					
A III	***A. aureus*** De Winton, 1902 [33, 1, 2].					
P I	**Genus *Perodicticus*** Bennett, 1831; ***Perodicticus potto*** (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) (possibly including unrecognized species such as the proposed new genus *Pseudopotto*? See below).					
P II	***P. p. potto*** (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) [2] (includes P II b - P II c).		Zone of intergradation between *P. p. potto* and *P. p. edwardsi* from Niger River into Ghana? [2]			
P II b	Synonym (subpopulation): *P. p. potto* (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) [1] (not including P II c).					

Table 4: possibility of crossbreeding between forms / (sub)populations; cross-breeding barriers and possible mechanisms of speciation, local adaptations of (sub)populations

[1, 2, ...] : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Breeding with other forms in general / in captivity? Limited fertility or viability of offspring?	Specimens intermediate between present and other forms or representatives of cline variations between forms in the wild	Separation, connection of populations with others in the past (continental drift, pleistocene landbridges, separation by pleistocene glaciers, habitat fragmentation due to changes of climate or vegetation) which might have been meaningful for development of (sub)species	Behaviour, morphological and other features which might cause barriers for crossbreeding between populations (different sexual behaviour, morphology of genitalia, spacial separation due to different choice of habitat)	Special adaptations to environmental conditions which might justify pure breeding / conservation of the population
P II c	Synonym (subpopulation): *P. p. juju* (Thomas, 1910) [1].					
P III	***P. p. edwardsi*** (Bouvier, 1879) [2] (includes P III b - P III c). Possibly including other species.		Zone of intergradation between *P. p. potto* and *P. p. edwardsi* from Niger River into Ghana? [2]			
P III b	Synonym (subpopulation): *P. p. edwardsi* (Bouvier, 1879) [1].					
P III c	Synonym (subpopulation): *P. p. faustus* (Thomas, 1910) [1].					
P IV	***P. p. ibeanus*** (Thomas, 1910) [2].					
Ps	***Pseudopotto martini***: new genus proposed in 1996 [34]. Current data insufficient [68].					