

**Table 6 b: colour annulation of hair, frosting, colour of hair bases**

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	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Colour of hair bases, annulation of dorsal hair except from frosting; differently coloured wool hair	Hair tips / different-coloured long tactile hairs dorsally: frosting?	Ventral hair bases	Throat hair bases	Dark dorsal hair / ventral hair with dark bases / entirely light ventral hair: % of girth measurement	Other
<b>Asian lorises</b>							
L I	<b>Slender lorises</b> , 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.						
L II a	Old name: <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> <sup>1</sup> Groves 1998, 2001: change into distinct species <i>L. tardigradus</i> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> ). Including several phenotypically distinct-looking forms: see for instance <sup>227</sup> , L II b, L II c and loris identification key in this database.	Males: hairs sooty at base <sup>18</sup> . Bases of hairs on top of the head dark grey <sup>14</sup> .	Lumbar and sacral regions sometimes frosted on the surface, but never as heavily as in the larger forms <sup>14</sup> . Females: slight tendency to frosting in the lumbar region <sup>1</sup> ; frosting on lumbar region inclined to be heavier than in males <sup>14, 18</sup> . (Hairs of dorsal area tipped with silvery: probably not <i>tardigradus</i> <sup>22 *</sup> )	Hairs dark grey at base <sup>18</sup> .	Grey <sup>1, 14</sup> .		
L II b	Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle <sup>15</sup> .						
L II c	Small form with longer-looking muzzle / heart-shaped ( <i>L. t. grandis</i> -like) face <sup>15</sup> .		Male TA1 (studbook Ruhr-University): no white frosting <sup>15</sup>				
L II d	( <i>L. gracilis zeylanicus</i> : synonym?) <sup>2, 14</sup> .		Silvered with white (n=1, mounted holotype) <sup>105</sup> .				
L III	<i>Loris lydekkerianus</i> <sup>233</sup> Groves 1998, 2001: species including all formerly known <i>Loris</i> subspecies except from the former <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> .						

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L IV	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus malabaricus</i> (Wroughton, 1917) <sup>1</sup> Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus malabaricus</i> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> .		Wroughton states that frosting occurs, but in the specimens examined this is not so evident as in the darker races <sup>14</sup> . With indistinct or without white frosting on dorsum and head. + or - white frosting on dorsum and head <sup>2</sup> .	Dark grey bases <sup>14, 1</sup> .	Buff throughout, pale as tips <sup>1, 14</sup> .				
L V	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus</i> (Cabrera, 1908) <sup>1</sup> . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus</i> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> .	Adult male: dorsal hairs grey at the base, then ringed alternately with whitish, brownish and finally with white again <sup>14</sup> . Basal half of dorsal hair dark <sup>104</sup> .	Adult male heavily frosted on mid-dorsal region, adult female heavily frosted, especially on the shorter hairs of the lower back <sup>14</sup> . Heavy white frosting <sup>1</sup> ; + or - white frosting on dorsum and head <sup>2</sup> . " <i>L. gracilis</i> ", "a couple of specimens" from Madras: no frosting mentioned <sup>105</sup> .	White throughout <sup>14</sup> . Some specimens have slightly grey bases <sup>1</sup> . Usually without grey, seldom with a tiny grey base <sup>14</sup> . See also under <i>nordicus</i> : average extent of zones with, without dark hair bases?					

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L VI	<p>Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus nordicus</i> (Osman Hill, 1933) <sup>1</sup>. Groves 1998, 2001: museum specimens indistinguishable from / synonym of <i>L. lydekkerianus grandis</i> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup>.                      May turn out to be <i>L. lydekkerianus nordicus</i> in the future if further studies prove distinctness. .</p>	<p>The constituent hairs of the dorsal regions are annulated with white, grey, brown, and black from below up. A terminal white tip occurs in the frosted hairs. The subterminal ring is buffy in some specimens, and a definite tawny colour sometimes develops beneath the frosting of the lower back <sup>14</sup>. Dorsally cinereous, hairs annulated with white, grey, brown and black from the base upwards, in some specimens a definite tawny colour develops beneath white tip (frosting) on lower back <sup>18</sup>. Yellowish-grey specimens with brownish-grey hair tips <sup>15</sup>.</p>	<p>Heavily frosted in some specimens, especially on the lower back and the mid-dorsal region as well as on the proximal parts of the extensor surfaces of the limbs <sup>14</sup>. Above heavily frosted with white <sup>1, 18</sup>, especially mid-dorsally and on loins, rump and extensor aspects of limbs <sup>1</sup>. Animals from Polonnaruwa: with or without white frosting; some darker specimens heavily frosted, some yellowish specimens with lighter yellowish-grey or brownish-grey hair tips <sup>15</sup>.</p>	<p>Hairs may be lightcoloured as tips in a narrow median zone, more laterally darker bases. The extent of zones with / without dark bases on the trunk was described as taxonomically important for certain mice <sup>123, 124</sup>, it might also be useful in description of lorises. White (under white tips); grey (under yellowish tips), white (under white to yellowish tips) observed <sup>15</sup>. Slightly grey; usually with a grey base. Occasionally the trunk hairs are white throughout as in <i>lydekkerianus</i> <sup>14</sup>. Usually slight grey at base, some specimens may lack darker bases <sup>1</sup>. Basal third of ventral hairs usually slight greyish, sometimes white <sup>18</sup>.</p>	<p>White as tips <sup>14, 1, 18</sup>. White (under white tips) or yellowish (under yellowish tips) <sup>15</sup>.</p>			

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L VII	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus grandis</i> (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) <sup>1</sup> Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus grandis</i> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> .	Dorsal hair in typical specimens with grey or black base followed by a lighter yellowish-brown zone; outer zone very dark brown inclining to dark grey or black (in lumbar and sacral region sometimes inclining to fulvous or rufous), tips of some hairs white (frosting) <sup>23</sup> .	Tips of hairs of upper parts more or less frosted with silvery white (always more than in <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> ), especially on shoulders, upper dorsal region and proximal parts of extensor surfaces of the limbs. Less marked, but not wholly absent on lumbar and sacral region <sup>23</sup> . Heavy surface frosting, especially over loins <sup>1</sup> . Usually heavy surface frosting, especially on lower back <sup>1, 14</sup>	Dark-grey <sup>1</sup> . Grey <sup>23</sup> . Basal half of ventral hairs black <sup>18</sup> .	Whitish throughout <sup>1</sup> .		
L VIII	Old name: <i>L. tardigradus nycticeboides</i> (Osman Hill, 1942) <sup>1</sup> , Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides</i> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> .	Female: hair bases plumbeous grey followed by buffish zone. Male: like female, but slightly darker in colour, basal grey zone of a darker tint <sup>16</sup> .	Female: some of the longer hairs on shoulders and upper back tipped with buff, but no white frosting anywhere <sup>16</sup> .	Grey <sup>16</sup> . Light grey <sup>1</sup> .	Female: on a collar across the lower throat: long hairs light buff throughout. Anterior to this bases pale grey. Posterior to "collar", bases very suddenly assume a dark grey tinge, gradually darkening posteriorly. Male: all throat hairs uniformly buff <sup>16</sup> .		

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Nx	<i>Nycticebus</i> E. Geoffroy 1812 <sup>233</sup> . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned						
Np	<b>Lesser slow lorises</b>						
Np I	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) <sup>3, 1, 2</sup> , see also <sup>38</sup> . ( <i>N. intermedius</i> and other possible <i>pygmaeus</i> -like forms included).		In summer no frosting. In September some frosting, in winter extensive frosting, most intense on head, shoulders and upper part of back. Some individual variation, some animals originating from the north showed a very high degree of frosting <sup>79, 288, 289</sup> . Upper parts frosted or rather mingled with white hair <sup>1</sup> ; frosting often strong <sup>3</sup> .	Plumbeous bases under ochraceous tips <sup>1</sup> .	Frosting also on limbs. Legs with frosted hair tips <sup>1</sup> .		
Np I b	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) <sup>4</sup> , distinguished from <i>N. intermedius</i> ).						
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: <i>Nycticebus intermedius</i> (Dao, 1960) <sup>4</sup> .		Silvery-white hairs; well visible on head and flanks <sup>4</sup> .				
Np III	Proposed species: <i>Nycticebus sp.</i> New species proposed 1997, possibly corresponding to <i>N. intermedius</i> <sup>46, 47</sup> .						
Np IV	( <i>Nycticebus chinensis</i> ? New species proposed? Based on newspaper reports) <sup>96, 161</sup> .						
N	<b>Slow lorises</b> (lesser slow lorises not included)						

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N I	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i> <sup>64, 65</sup> , Old name: <i>N. c. bengalensis</i> . <sup>233</sup> . Includes N I b to N I d <sup>2, 3</sup> ; Osman Hill distinguished <i>tenasserimensis</i> from this form <sup>1</sup> .	Slaty grey wool hair under the guard hair <sup>1</sup> .	Strong, on neck and arms <sup>2, 3</sup> . The creamy colour of neck extends along either side of the dorsal stripe as white frosting. There is a cline from west to east across the range with the amount of white frosting increasing somewhat <sup>3</sup> . Very strong frosting on neck and forelimbs <sup>233</sup> .				
N I b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. cinereus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) <sup>1</sup> .						
N I c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. incanus</i> (Thomas 1921) <sup>1</sup>						
N I d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. tenasserimensis</i> (variable population with <i>couang</i> -like features in some specimens, possibly including <i>bengalensis-couang</i> transition forms (Elliott, 1912) <sup>265</sup> .						
N II	<i>Nycticebus couang</i> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N. bengalensis</i> no longer included <sup>2, 64, 233</sup> .						
N III	<i>N. c. couang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) <sup>2</sup> (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).		Slight, on flanks <sup>2, 3</sup> . Frosting along back slighter than in <i>bengalensis</i> <sup>3</sup> .				
N III b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. couang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) <sup>1</sup> .						
N III e	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. hilleri</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) <sup>1</sup> .	Hairs of head markings dull russet with grey tips <sup>1</sup> .	Heavy superficial frosting, especially on the lower back and lateral aspects of hind limbs <sup>1</sup> .	Basal half slaty <sup>1</sup> .			
N III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. insularis</i> (Robinson, 1917) <sup>1</sup> .						
N III d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. natunae</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) <sup>1</sup> .		Only slight frosting <sup>1</sup> .				

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N IV	<i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) <sup>2</sup> ; (including N IV b-d).		Slight, on flanks <sup>2, 3</sup> .				
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. borneanus</i> (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) <sup>1</sup> .	Deeper woolly underfur of different colour, everywhere present except on head and limbs, which sometimes shines through the outer coat <sup>1</sup> .	Frosting variable, chiefly present in younger specimens, not entirely absent in adults <sup>1</sup> .				
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) <sup>6</sup> (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).	Dark hair bases, then gray changing to light rufous, very short gray tips. Sides of head at back and of neck: hairs broadly tipped with gray (n=1, male) <sup>128</sup> .					
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. bancanus</i> (Lyon, 1906) <sup>1</sup> .		Practically no frosting <sup>1</sup> .				
N V	<i>Nycticebus coucang javanicus</i> (E. Geoffroy, 1812) <sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 233</sup> . May turn out to be a distinct species, <i>Nycticebus javanicus</i> , in the future <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> .		Absent <sup>2, 3</sup> . Little or no frosting <sup>233</sup> .				
<b>African forms</b>							
A I	Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A. calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) <sup>33</sup> .		Long conspicuous hairs, especially on the back and nape, may be of silvery colour (remnant of the juvenile coat, but colour may persist all through life or at least considerable time) <sup>95</sup> .				
A II	<i>A. calabarensis</i> (J.A. Smith, 1863) <sup>33, 1, 2</sup> (formerly regarded as subspecies <i>A. c. calabarensis</i> ).	Hairs dark grey at base, upper third light brown or fawn, tips darker brown <sup>1</sup> . Lacking the dark hair bases at tail-tip as found in <i>aureus</i> <sup>30, 1</sup> .	Tips of all over-hairs golden <sup>30</sup> (but see juvenile colour); tips darker brown than the light brown upper third of hairs <sup>1</sup> .	With increasing age (compare with juvenile colour) the belly turns paler with pale grey to dirty white bases and whitish tips <sup>30</sup> .			

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A III	<i>A. aureus</i> De Winton, 1902 <sup>33</sup> , <sup>1, 2</sup> .	<i>A. aureus</i> in Makokou, Gabon have stiff hairs with dark hair bases on the tip of tail with are usually pressed closely together, but can be spread to form a conspicuous dark spot (in connection with defensive behaviour against predators) <sup>91</sup> , <sup>30</sup> .	Dorsally lustrous with light tips <sup>1</sup> . Fine guard hairs on the back have glistening, crinkled tips which give a “frosted”, form-dissolving appearance to the hunched body <sup>213</sup> .				
P I	<b>Genus <i>Perodicticus</i></b> Bennett, 1831; <b><i>Perodicticus potto</i></b> (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) (possibly including unrecognized species such as the proposed new genus <i>Pseudopotto</i> ? See below).		Long conspicuous hairs, especially on the back and nape, may be of silvery colour (remnant of the juvenile coat, but colour may persist all through life or at least considerable time) <sup>95</sup> .				
P II	<b><i>P. p. potto</i></b> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) <sup>2</sup> (includes P II b - P II c).						
P II b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) <sup>1</sup> (not including P II c).	Silver-grey bases <sup>1</sup> .					
P II c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. juju</i> (Thomas, 1910) <sup>1</sup> .	Under-fur grey at the base; under surface dull buffy-whitish <sup>1</sup> (quoting <sup>133</sup> ).					
P III	<b><i>P. p. edwardsi</i></b> (Bouvier, 1879) <sup>2</sup> (includes P III b - P III c). Possibly including other species.						
P III b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> (Bouvier, 1879) <sup>1</sup> .						
P III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. faustus</i> (Thomas, 1910) <sup>1</sup> .		Long hairs black <sup>95</sup> .				
P IV	<b><i>P. p. ibeanus</i></b> (Thomas, 1910) <sup>2</sup> .	Hairs with slaty bases. On the head black hair tips <sup>1</sup> .		Slaty <sup>1</sup> .			
Ps	<b><i>Pseudopotto martini</i></b> : new genus proposed in 1996 <sup>34</sup> . Current data insufficient <sup>68</sup> .						