

Table 7 c: skin: Hands, feet - palms, soles, digital pads, rhinarium skin

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(Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation	Shape, pads of palm (hand), digital pads (finger tips)	Papillary ridge patterns (hand)	Shape, pads of planta (foot)	Papillary ridge patterns (foot)	Rhinarium: general shape, skin patterns	Other
Asian lorises						
L I	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.	Subcircular palm. Small thenar, narrow hypothenar and very large indicial pad ¹ . A thick padded mass intervenes between thumb and index ¹⁴ . Terminal digital pads not greatly broadened to form terminal discs as in <i>Galago</i> or <i>Tarsius</i> ¹ . Pads large ² .	Well defined. Thenar pad with pattern of concentric ovals around a fasciculus centralis which is aligned with long axis of pollex. Hypothenar pad with oblique parallel ridges on its radial margin and proxima area, towards ulnar sides a series of incomplete concentric circles. Interdigital pads with concentric ovals around short fasciculi principales, on the fourth pad sometimes a triradius. Centre of palm with fine creases and a few raised, smooth-surfaced nodules (insulae primariae). Apical digital pads with median fasciculi principales and lateral parallel ridges looping over them distally. On some digits rigid areas on proximal and intermediate segments, e. g. on pollex, where two pads with oblique ridges forming together a V-pattern, with apex distally, are found. Others as in figure ¹ .	Heel haired. Plantar pads: a large pad opposite the hallux and three smaller ones at the base of the other toes, each marked with fine papillary ridges ¹⁴ . Plantar pads consisting of narrow strip along pre-axial border of foot, a rounded fibular pad, a huge first interdigital pad and variably developed remaining interdigitals. Less well defined ¹ . Pads large ² .	Papillary patterns more diffusely distributed. For the most part, long parallel ridges, arranged in the longitudinal axis of the planta, cover the whole naked area, except for a median central tract marked by strong flexure creases. At base of hypothenar area discrete areas of concentric patterns may be marked off, with a triradius between them and the distal longitudinally marked area. All digits bear longitudinally disposed parallel ridges on their flexor surfaces (see figure) ¹ .	Naked rhinarium extremely finely papillated, under low-power magnification looking perfectly smooth. Median groove leading down to the lip, but no cleft of the upper lip as in <i>Nycticebus</i> ¹⁴ . With small but very distinct papillae, closely-set and partly polygonal, in the lower part rounded to oval, arranged in longitudinal rows, direction from nostrils to lips ⁹⁹
L II a	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 instance ²²⁷ , L II b, L II c and loris identification key in this database.					
L II b	Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle ¹⁵ .					
L II c	Small form with longer-looking muzzle / heart-shaped (<i>L. t. grandis</i> -like) face ¹⁵ .				Female TA5: very fine irregular structure. Rim of moist rhinarium hardly distinguishable from hairy skin ¹⁵ .	
L II d	(<i>L. gracilis zeylanicus</i> : synonym?) ^{2, 14} .					

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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.						
L IV	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus malabaricus</i> (Wroughton, 1917) 1 Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus malabaricus</i> 64, 65, 233.						
L V	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus</i> (Cabrera, 1908) 1. Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus</i> 64, 65, 233.						
L VI	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. .						
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.						

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L VIII Old name: <i>L. tardigradus nycticeboides</i> (Osman Hill, 1942) ¹ Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .						
Nx <i>Nycticebus</i> E. Geoffroy 1812 ²³³ . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned					Naked rhinarium very similar to that of <i>Loris</i> , but broader and shorter, wider philtrum. Small papillae rather coarser than in <i>Loris</i> ⁹⁹ , already under low-power magnification looking papillated ¹⁴ .	
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).						
Np I b <i>N. pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) ⁴ , distinguished from <i>N. intermedius</i> .						
Np II Synonym / proposed species: <i>Nycticebus intermedius</i> (Dao, 1960) ⁴ .						
Np III Proposed species: <i>Nycticebus sp.</i> New species proposed 1997, possibly corresponding to <i>N. intermedius</i> ^{46, 47} .						
Np IV (<i>Nycticebus chinensis</i> ? New species proposed? Based on newspaper reports) ^{96, 161} .						

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N	Slow lorises (lesser slow lorises not included)					
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 .					
N I b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. cinereus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) ¹ .					
N I c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. incanus</i> (Thomas 1921) ¹					
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) ²⁶⁵ .					
N II	<i>Nycticebus couang</i> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N. bengalensis</i> no longer included ^{2, 64, 233} .					
N III	<i>N. c. couang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ² (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).	Dermatoglyphic examination showed that in the Malayan population no whorl pattern was found in palms and soles; discriminant function and cluster analysis showed that it was closest to the Kalimantan population and could be predicted as Kalimantan and Java intermedial. On Sumatra , in the right palm second interdigital between the third and below index digit a domination of whorl pattern can be seen, relating it closely to the Javan population ²⁵⁰ .				
N III b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. couang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ¹ .					
N III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. hilleri</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ¹ .					

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N III d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. insularis</i> (Robinson, 1917) ¹ .					
N III e	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. natunae</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ¹ .					
N IV	<i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ² ; (including N IV b-d).	See also above, under <i>N. c. coucang</i> : dermatoglyphic examination showed closest similarity of the Kalimantan and Malayan population ²⁵⁰ .				
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. borneanus</i> (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) ¹ .					
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ⁶ (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).					
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. bancanus</i> (Lyon, 1906) ¹ .					
N V	<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} .	See also above, under <i>N. c. coucang</i> : dermatoglyphic examination relates the the Javan population closely to the Sumatran one, with more differences to Malayan and Kalimantan populations ²⁵⁰ .				

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African forms						
A I	Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A. calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) ³³ .				Naked rhinarium only examined from dry skins which do not give very reliable information. A papillated surface appears to be the rule. Coarse papillae at least on the anterior surface in the inernarial region and on the inferior border of nares ⁹⁹ .	
A II	<i>A. calabarensis</i> (J.A. Smith, 1863) ^{33, 1, 2} (formerly regarded as subspecies <i>A. c. calabarensis</i>).					
A III	<i>A. aureus</i> De Winton, 1902 ^{33, 1, 2} .					
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).					
P II	<i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ² (includes P II b - P II c).				Naked rhinarium similar to that of <i>Nycticebus</i> in general form, median part smooth, alar lobe and infranarial tract coarsely papillated, no special orientation of papillae ⁹⁹ .	
P II b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ¹ (not including P II c).					
P II c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. juju</i> (Thomas, 1910) ¹ .					

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P III <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> (Bouvier, 1879) ² (includes P III b - P III c). Possibly including other species.						
P III b Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> (Bouvier, 1879) ¹ .						
P III c Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. faustus</i> (Thomas, 1910) ¹ .						
P IV <i>P. p. ibeanus</i> (Thomas, 1910) ² .						
Ps <i>Pseudopotto martini</i> : new genus proposed in 1996 ³⁴ . Current data insufficient ⁶⁸ .						