

Table 7 d: skin glands, external genitalia

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(Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation	Number of mammary glands	Brachial gland	Male genitalia: glandular field on scrotal skin	Penis, penis spines, shape of baculum	Female genitalia: glands	Female genitalia: other features	Other	
<b>Asian lorises</b>								
L I	<b>Slender lorises</b> , genus <b>Loris</b> 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.	The usual pectoral pair and an additional pair below <sup>14</sup> . One pectoral, one abdominal pair <sup>1, 2, 103</sup> ; two pectoral pairs or one pectoral pair <sup>(2, quoting <sup>107</sup>)</sup> .	Brachial organ of apocrine glands present on the medial aspect (flexor side) of the arm <sup>2</sup> .	Scrotum sessile with reticulated pigmentation during rut <sup>1</sup> ( <i>annotation: probably means when testes are scrotal</i> <sup>15</sup> ); testes return to inguinal region in off-season <sup>1</sup> . ( <i>Annotation: some forms seem to be non-seasonal, scrotal and enlarged testes probably rather in connection with temperature regulation</i> <sup>15</sup> ). Pigment arranged in a honeycomb pattern on either side of the penis with an unpigmented strip in the middle; pigmentation more heavily developed in some races than in others <sup>14</sup> .	Penis long and narrow in contrast to that of <i>Nycticebus</i> . Prepuce hairy throughout, glans naked <sup>14</sup> . Scattered spines on glans penis <sup>2</sup> . Baculum = os penis: length 14.2 mm ( <sup>33</sup> , quoting <sup>119</sup> ), simple, relatively straight, distally ending in a round knob in the glans; knob covered with callous mucous membrane forming a rounded prominence in upper part of centre of glans, surrounded by a sharp-edged slightly festooned fringe. Urethral meatus ventral to bacular knob in the sulcus between it and the fringe <sup>1</sup> .	Two glandular pockets, at the tip of each of the two externally visible protuberances at the end of the clitoris, lateral to the urethral opening <sup>14, 15</sup> .	Skin of the clitoris on dorsal and lateral sides covered with very short hairs, a distinct median tract on the caudal side is hairless. The glans ends in two protuberances caudally separated by a cleft in the tip in which the urethral opening is situated (complete tunneling of the clitoris by the urethra. A tuft of hairs on each side of the clitoris directs urine droplets during urinemarking. Vaginal opening: a triangular to almost Y-shaped cleft, one side formed by the caudal side of the base of clitoris <sup>14, 15</sup> , may be sealed and then almost invisible, at least in some forms (seen in a captive small red loris female, but not in captive <i>nordicus</i> <sup>15</sup> ).	A paired perineal gland was found on dissection on either side of the anus in the ischio-rectal fossa; no external opening visible, chiefly because of the long hair. No such glands have been noticed in other Lorisoidea <sup>14</sup> .
L II a	Old name: <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> <sup>1</sup> Groves 1998, 2001: change into distinct species <b>L. tardigradus</b> <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.							
L II b	Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle <sup>15</sup> .							

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L II c Small form with longer-looking muzzle / heart-shaped ( <i>L. t. grandis-like</i> ) face <sup>15</sup> .			Male TA1: light-coloured scrotal skin; cranial part with dark reticulated pigmentation surrounding slightly prominent lighter spots <sup>15</sup> .	Male TA1: penis skin (prepuce) grey, glans and baculum light-coloured <sup>15</sup> .		Female TA5: genital tubercle = clitoris (n=1): ca 6 mm long, caudally pigmented: brownish-yellowish, with some short whitish / light grey hairs, median tract and vaginal surrounding yellow. Cranial side, tip of clitoris yellow, dark spot on tip red-brown.. Darker grey fur pattern resembling a male scrotum pigmentation <sup>15</sup> .	
L II d ( <i>L. gracilis zeylanicus</i> : synonym?) <sup>2, 14</sup> .							
L III <b><i>Loris lydekkerianus</i></b> <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> .							
L IV Old name: <b><i>Loris tardigradus malabaricus</i></b> (Wroughton, 1917) <sup>1</sup> . Groves 1998, 2001: <b><i>L. lydekkerianus malabaricus</i></b> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> .							
L V Old name: <b><i>Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus</i></b> (Cabrera, 1908) <sup>1</sup> . Groves 1998, 2001: <b><i>L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus</i></b> <sup>64, 65, 233</sup> .	In specimens from the type locality (Madras): Two pairs, one pectoral, one abdominal <sup>24</sup> .						

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L VI 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. .	Two pairs in the thoracic region <sup>15</sup> .	Glandular field rather inconspicuous, covered with less dense hair than on the extensor surface of the upper arm <sup>15</sup> .	Testes may be inguinal and inconspicuous or scrotal and more or less enlarged (in captive animals not related to breeding, scrotal enlargement probably for temperature regulation) <sup>15</sup> . Scrotum with honeycomb-like black pigmentation; penis pink or yellowish <sup>14</sup> . Scrotum pigmentation grey in adults; penis pink or yellowish. Subadult males with unpigmented scrotum, easily mistaken for females <sup>15</sup> .	Externally visible part (prepuce) pink or slightly yellowish, covered with fine, short, hardly visible hair. The whitish baculum knob may be visible at the tip, but usually it is hidden by prepuce. Glans pink <sup>15</sup> .		Genital tubercle = clitoris: yellow. Dark spot on tip grey. In few specimens a darker grey fur pattern resembling a male scrotum pigmentation is present, usually it is absent, the fur and the fur surrounding the genital region is whitish <sup>15</sup> .	
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> .			Greyish tinge of pigment on the naked parts of genitalia and around the anus <sup>23</sup> .			Length of clitoris: type specimen (female): 7.5 mm <sup>23</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> .			Honeycomb pigmentation of scrotum of rutting male very slight and confined to the posterior aspect of the sac <sup>16</sup> .	Length of phallus: adult male: 11 mm. 1-year-old male: 16.5 mm <sup>16</sup> .		Length of phallus (= clitoris?): 10 mm <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					Pair of glandular pockets at the tip of the clitoris as in <i>Loris</i> <sup>14</sup> (quoting Pocock)		
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).							
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> .							
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)							
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> .							
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> .							

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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 <b><i>Nycticebus couang</i></b> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N. bengalensis</i> no longer included <sup>2, 64, 233</sup> .							
N III <b><i>N. c. couang</i></b> (Boddaert, 1785) <sup>2</sup> (includes <i>Nc</i> III b-e; compare with <i>Nc</i> III b).							
N III b Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. couang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) <sup>1</sup> .							
N III c Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. hilleri</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) <sup>1</sup> .							
N III d Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. insularis</i> (Robinson, 1917) <sup>1</sup> .							
N III e Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. natunae</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) <sup>1</sup> .							
N IV <b><i>N. c. menagensis</i></b> (Lydekker, 1893) <sup>2</sup> ; (including N IV b-d).							
N IV b Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. borneanus</i> (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) <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).							
N IV d Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. bancamus</i> (Lyon, 1906) <sup>1</sup> .							

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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.							
<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) 33.	Two pectoral pairs, one abdominal pair 2		Glandular area as in <i>Perodicticus</i> , but restricted to a small triangle 2. Small circular naked area, bearing a number of rough, wart-like crests of subangular outline, distributed in a loose mosaic 30.	Penis similar to that of <i>Perodicticus</i> ; terminal portion covered with small boss-like papillae. Tip of the os pubis prominent, curved away from the body. Large median petal and two subsidiary lateral ones merging anteriorly with the os pubis, the anterior surface of which is covered with minute sharp spines. Turgid penis curved downwards and away from the body 30.	A small area of tessellated glandular skin in females was reported, but it seems to be inconspicuous. No testis-like glandular swelling as in <i>Perodicticus</i> 30, 88, 2	Completely different from <i>Perodicticus</i> . No scrotum-like swelling. Clitoris long (8 mm), slender, directed backwards-outwards, covering the vaginal orifice which also opens towards the tail. Labia absent. Area of naked skin anterior to the clitoris. 2, 30.	
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.							

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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).	Two pectoral pairs, one abdominal pair <sup>2</sup>		Distinct tessellated area of glandular skin on the scrotum <sup>1, 88, 89, 90, 91</sup> , well supplied with apocrine glands <sup>2</sup> . Spherical scrotum well furred anteriorly but naked towards the hind base; posterior half covered with short octagonal columns of naked spongy skin packed closely together, narrow clefts between them filled with minute hairs. Column surfaces roughened, cup-shaped (friction pad / clasping organ for copulation?) <sup>30</sup> .	Penis similar to that of <i>Arctocebus</i> ; terminal portion covered with small boss-like papillae. Tip of the os pubis prominent, curved away from the body. Two petal-like "wings" arising from the end of the prepuce, meeting posteriorly to form a bridge abutting on to the os pubis. This bridge is pierced by the urethral pore <sup>30</sup> . Gland penis with minute spines <sup>2</sup> .	"Pseudoscrotum" (testis-like spherical glandular swelling which may be larger than the male testis) with a distinct, naked, tessellated area of glandular skin on the posterior half, resembling the male scotal glandular field <sup>30, 1, 88, 89, 90, 91</sup> .	Stout clitoris, as long as or longer than the retracted penis. Vaginal cleft: at the base of the clitoris, a deep cleft extending caudally up to above the anus, separating the glandular field into a left and right half <sup>30</sup> .	In the nuchal region tactile sensitive dermal tubercles, overlying and attached to elongated neural spines on a variable number (3 - 6) of thoracic and cervical vertebrae <sup>2</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).							
P II c Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. juju</i> (Thomas, 1910) <sup>1</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> .							
P IV <b><i>P. p. ibeanus</i></b> (Thomas, 1910) <sup>2</sup> .							
Ps <b><i>Pseudopotto martini</i></b> : new genus proposed in 1996 <sup>34</sup> . Current data insufficient <sup>68</sup> .							

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