Table 9 a: head measurements, some other details of the head (entire animal, with soft tissue)
$1,2, \ldots$ : source, author quoted.

|  | (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Maximum length of head [mm] | Muzzle length | Face breadth (bizygomatic breadth) | Head breadth (greatest breadth of the brain-part) | Palpebral fissure (eye cleft) | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Asian lorises |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LI | Slender lorises, genus <br> Loris <br> 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 <br> Groves 1998, 2001: change into distinct species <br> L. tardigradus ${ }^{64},{ }^{65}$, <br> ${ }^{233}$ ). Including several phenotypically distinctlooking forms: see for instance ${ }^{227}$, L II b, L II c and loris identification key in this database. | Head-length: mean 50.5 $\mathrm{mm}(\mathrm{n}=4)^{23}$. |  |  |  | Palpebral fissure: averages $12 \mathrm{~mm}^{14}$. |  |
| L II b | Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle ${ }^{15}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L II c | Small form with longerlooking muzzle / heartshaped (L. t. grandislike) face ${ }^{15}$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Male TA1: } 57 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & (\mathrm{n}=1) \text {; female TA5: } 53 \\ & \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{n}=1)^{15} . \end{aligned}$ | Male TA1: 15.5 mm $(\mathrm{n}=1)^{15}$. | Male TA1: ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ): 34 mm . | Male TA1: (n=1): 27 mm . |  | Male TA1: head height (distal part of ear region): 27 mm $(\mathrm{n}=1)^{15}$. |
| L II d | (L. gracilis zeylanicus: synonym?) ${ }^{2}, 14$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L III | Loris lydekkerianus 233. <br> 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 <br> (Wroughton, 1917) ${ }^{1}$ <br> Groves 1998, 2001: L. <br> lydekkerianus <br> malabaricus ${ }^{64},{ }^{65}, 233$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Lorises and pottos: species, subspecies, local populations. In: http://www.species.net

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|  | (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Maximum length of head [mm] | Muzzle length | Face breadth (bizygomatic breadth) | Head breadth (greatest breadth of the brain-part) | Palpebral fissure (eye cleft) | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L V | Old name: Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus (Cabrera, 1908) ${ }^{1}$. <br> Groves 1998, 2001: L. <br> lydekkerianus <br> lydekkerianus ${ }^{64,}$, ${ }^{65,233 .}$ | At Dindigul: mean: 47.7; female 46.5; males 57.0; 46.5; 41.0, mean: 48.2 $(\mathrm{n}=3)^{101}$. |  |  | Width of head (definition? = head breadth?): at Dindigul: mean: 36.7; female 37.5; males $37.0 ; 30.5 ; 36.0$, mean: $36.5(n=3){ }^{101}$. |  |  |
| L IX | (? Still unidentified lorises, possibly lydekkerianus or intermediate lydekkerianus / malabaricus? On <br> Mundanthurai Plateau, Tamil Nadu, India ${ }^{144}$. | Males: $35 \mathrm{~mm} ; 40 \mathrm{~mm}$; $35 \mathrm{~mm} ; 30 \mathrm{~mm} ; 30 \mathrm{~mm}$; mean: $34 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{n}=5)$. Females: 35 mm ; 43 mm ; mean: $39 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{145}$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| L VI | Old name: Loris tardigradus nordicus (Osman Hill, 1933) ${ }^{1}$. <br> Groves 1998, 2001: museum specimens indistinguishable from / synonym of $\boldsymbol{L}$. lydekkerianus grandis 64, 65, 233 . <br> May turn out to be $\boldsymbol{L}$. lydekkerianus nordicus in the future if further studies prove distinctness. . | Male, wildcaught, from Polonnaruwa: 55 mm ; 65 mm . Females (captivebred): 59 mm ; very large specimens: 54 mm ; 70 $\mathrm{mm}{ }^{15}$. | Male, wildcaught, from Polonnaruwa: 14.5 mm ; 15 mm . Females (captive-bred): 14.5 mm ; 15 mm ; very large specimens: 16 mm ; 16.5 $\mathrm{mm}{ }^{15}$. |  |  |  |  |
| L VII | Old name: Loris tardigradus grandis (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) ${ }^{1}$ <br> Groves 1998, 2001: L. lydekkerianus grandis 64, 65, 233. | Head-length: type specimen (female): 56 mm .Mean 59.5 mm ( $\mathrm{n}=2$ males) ${ }^{23}$. |  | Bimalar width: holotype (female): $34 \mathrm{~mm}^{23}$. |  | Palpebral fissure: holotype (female): 19 mm . <br> Height of palpebral opening: holotype (female): $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{23}$. |  |
| L VIII | Old name: $\boldsymbol{L}$. <br> tardigradus <br> nycticeboides (Osman <br> Hill, 1942) ${ }^{1}$. <br> Groves 1998, 2001: L. <br> lydekkerianus <br> nycticeboides ${ }^{64,}$ 65, 233. | Female: 57 mm ; male: 52 mm . 1-year-old male: $23 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{16}$. Head larger than in the other races ${ }^{1}$. |  | Bimalar breadth: female: 33.5 mm ; male: 32 mm . 1-year-old male: 35.5 $\mathrm{mm}{ }^{16}$. |  | Width of palpebral fissure: female: 16 mm ; male: 14 mm . 1-year-old male: 15 mm . Height of palpebral opening: female: 12 mm ; male: 10 mm . 1-year-old male: $11 \mathrm{~mm}^{16}$. |  |

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|  | (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Maximum length of head [mm] | Muzzle length | Face breadth <br> (bizygomatic breadth) | Head breadth (greatest breadth of the brain-part) | Palpebral fissure (eye cleft) | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NX | Nycticebus E. Geoffroy $1812{ }^{233}$. Genus Nycticebus in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Np | Lesser slow lorises |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Np I | Nycticebus pygmaeus <br> (Bonhote, 1907) ${ }^{3},{ }^{1},{ }^{2}$, see also ${ }^{38}$. <br> ( $N$. intermedius and other possible pygmaeus-like forms included). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NpIb | N. pygmaeus (Bonhote, 1907) ${ }^{4}$, distinguished from N. intermedius). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Synonym / proposed species: <br> Nycticebus <br> intermedius (Dao, 1960) <br> 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Np III | Proposed species: <br> Nycticebus sp. <br> New species proposed 1997, possibly corresponding to $N$. intermedius ${ }^{46,47}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Np IV | (Nycticebus chinensis? New species proposed? Based on newspaper reports) ${ }^{96}, 161$. |  |  |  |  | Eye diameter $17 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{96}$. |  |
| N | Slow lorises (lesser slow lorises not included) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N I | Nycticebus <br> bengalensis ${ }^{64,}{ }^{65}$, <br> Old name: N. c. bengalensis. ${ }^{233}$. Includes N I b to N I d ${ }^{2}$, <br> ${ }^{3}$; Osman Hill distinguished tenasserimensis from this form ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N I b | Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. cinereus (A. MilneEdwards, 1867) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N I c | Synonym (subpopulation): <br> N. incanus (Thomas 1921) <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\mathrm{NId}}$ | Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. tenasserimensis (variable population with coucang-like features in some specimens, possibly including bengalensiscoucang transition forms (Elliott, 1912) ${ }^{265}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N II | Nycticebus coucang <br> (Boddaert, 1784) N. <br> bengalensis no longer included ${ }^{2},{ }^{64}, 233$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N III | N. c. coucang (Boddaert, 1785) ${ }^{2}$ (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N III b | Synonym (subpopulation): <br> N. c. coucang (Boddaert, $\text { 1785) }{ }^{1 .}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N III e | Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. hilleri (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N III c | Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. insularis (Robinson, 1917) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N III d | 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): <br> N. c. borneanus <br> (Nachtrieb, 1892; <br> Lyon, 1908) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N IV c | Synonym (subpopulation): <br> N. c. menagensis <br> (Lydekker, 1893) ${ }^{6}$ (only <br> from Tawitawi <br> Archipelago; compare with N IV). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N IV d | Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. bancanus (Lyon, 1906) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N V | Nycticebus coucang javanicus (E. Geoffroy, 1812) ${ }^{1,},{ }^{2}, 3,{ }^{3}, 233$. <br> May turno out to be a distinct species, Nycticebus javanicus, in the future ${ }^{64}$, 65, 233. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | African forms |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A I | Genus Arctocebus <br> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, $\boldsymbol{A}$. calabarensis, compare with A II) ${ }^{33}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A II | A. calabarensis (J.A. <br> Smith, 1863) ${ }^{33},{ }^{1,2}$ <br> (formerly regarded as subspecies $A$. $c$. calabarensis). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A III | A. aureus De Winton, $1902^{33}, 1,2$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P I | Genus Perodicticus <br> Bennett, 1831; <br> Perodicticus potto (P. <br> 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). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P II b | Synonym (subpopulation): <br> P. p. potto (P. L. S. <br> Müller, 1766) ${ }^{1}$ <br> (not including P II c). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P II c | Synonym (subpopulation): P. p. juju (Thomas, 1910) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P III | P. p. edwardsi (Bouvier, 1879) ${ }^{2}$ <br> (includes P III b - P III c). <br> Possibly including other species. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P III b | Synonym (subpopulation): <br> 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: <br> new genus proposed in 1996 <br> ${ }^{34}$. Current data insufficient <br> 68. |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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