<sup>12</sup> · source author quoted

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Maximum cranial breadth	Biorbital breadth [mm]	Zygomatic breadth [mm]	Minimum cranial breadth	Breadth across bullae	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> [mm]	Breadth across M <sup>3</sup>	Least interorbital breadth [mm]	Other
	Asian lorises									
LI	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.								Very constricted interorbital region <sup>2</sup> .	
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</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , <sup>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.	Maximum cranial breadth: males (lowland origin) from Henaratgoda: 31.5 mm; from Colombo: 30 mm; 29 mm. Females (lowland origin): from Henaratgoda: 32 mm; 29.5 mm; from Colombo: 29 mm; 31 mm. Average of adults: 30.3 mm <sup>14</sup> . Maximum breadth of cranium: mean of 4 adult females: 22 mm <sup>23</sup> . Skull height: mean of 4 adult females: 21 mm <sup>23</sup> .		Bizygomatic breadth: mean of 4 adult females: 31 mm. Mean of 3 adult females: 30.3 mm. Mean of 4 adult males: 30.5 mm <sup>23</sup> . (34 mm <sup>22</sup> : probably not <i>tardigradus</i> *).	Minimum cranial breadth: males (lowland origin) from Henaratgoda: 17 mm; from Colombo: 17 mm; 17 mm. Females (lowland origin): from Henaratgoda: 17 mm; 16 mm; from Colombo: 17 mm; 16 mm. Average of adults: 17 mm <sup>14</sup> . Mimimum cranial breadth behind orbits: mean of 4 adult females: 16 mm. Mean of 3 adult females: 16.5 mm. Mean of 4 adult males: 16.7 mm <sup>23</sup> .	Breadth across bullae: males (lowland origin) from Henaratgoda: 28 mm; from Colombo: 27 mm; 27 mm. Females (lowland origin): from Henaratgoda: 28.5 mm; 28 mm; from Colombo: 28 mm; 28 mm. Average of adults: 27.8 mm <sup>14</sup> . Breadth across bullae: mean of 4 adult females: 27 mm. Mean of 3 adult females: 27.7 mm. <sup>23</sup> .		Males (lowland origin) from Henaratgoda: 16 mm; from Colombo: 15 mm; 14 mm. Females (lowland origin): from Henaratgoda: 14 mm; 15 mm; from Colombo: 15 mm; 14 mm. Average of adults: 14.7 mm <sup>14</sup> . Mean of 4 adult females: 14 mm <sup>23</sup> .	Interorbital width: mean of 4 adult females: 0.5 mm <sup>23</sup> .	Least frontal breadth: mean of 4 adult females: 12.5 mm <sup>23</sup> . Breadth of foramen magnum: mean of 4 adult females: 5.75 mm <sup>23</sup> . Nasals broader than in other forms <sup>14</sup> . Palate and posterior nares relatively broader than in <i>grandis</i> <sup>14</sup> .
L II b	Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle <sup>15</sup> .									

\* According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as *L. t. tardigradus* is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably *L. t. nordicus*, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data <sup>23</sup>. \*<sup>1</sup> Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

 $1, 2, \dots$ : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Maximum cranial breadth	Biorbital breadth [mm]	Zygomatic breadth [mm]	Minimum cranial breadth	Breadth across bullae	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> [mm]	Breadth across M <sup>3</sup>	Least interorbital breadth [mm]	Other
L II c	Small form with longer- looking muzzle / heart- shaped ( <i>L. t. grandis</i> - like) face <sup>15</sup> .									
L II d	( <i>L. gracilis zeylanicus:</i> synonym?) <sup>2</sup> , <sup>14</sup> .									
L III L IV	Loris lydekkerianus <sup>233.</sup> Groves 1998, 2001: species including all formerly known Loris subspecies except from the former L. t. tardigradus <sup>64</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , <sup>233.</sup> Old name: Loris tardigradus malabaricus (Wroughton, 1917) <sup>1</sup> Groves 1998, 2001: L. lydekkerianus malabaricus <sup>64</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , <sup>233.</sup>	Female from Virajpat: 32 mm. Specimens, sex unknown: from Virajpat: 32 mm; from Wynaad: 31 mm, 32 mm. Average (n=4): 31.8 mm <sup>14</sup> .		29 mm <sup>22</sup> .	Female from Virajpat: 16 mm. Specimens, sex unknown: from Virajpat: 16.5 mm; from Wynaad: 18 mm, 17 mm. Average (n=4): 16.9 mm 14.	Female from Virajpat: 29 mm. Specimens, sex unknown: from Virajpat: 30 mm; from Wynaad: 33 mm, 29 mm. Average (n=4): 32.6 mm <sup>14</sup> .	Specimen from Coorg, possibly not yet quite adult: breadth across $M^2$ (from the outside) 15.5 mm (n=1) <sup>21</sup> .	Female from Virajpat: 15 mm. Specimens, sex unknown: from Virajpat: 16 mm; from Wynaad: 16 mm, 17 mm. Average (n=4): 16 mm <sup>14</sup> .	Specimen from Coorg, possibly not yet quite adult: "combined interorbital breadth" 32.4 mm (n=1) <sup>21</sup> .	Mastoid breadth: specimen from Coorg, possibly not yet quite adult: 29.4 mm (n=1) <sup>21</sup> . Nasals broad <sup>14</sup> .
LV	Old name: <i>Loris</i> <i>tardigradus</i> <i>lydekkerianus</i> (Cabrera, 1908) <sup>1</sup> . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L.</i> <i>lydekkerianus</i> <i>lydekkerianus</i> <sup>64</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , <sup>233</sup> .	Female from Nandidroog, N W. Kolar distr.: (n=1) 34 mm. Male from Malur-Kolar distr. (n=1): 36 mm. Average (n=2): 35 mm <sup>14</sup> .		35 mm <sup>22</sup> .	Female from Nandidroog, N W. Kolar distr.: (n=1) 20 mm. Male from Malur-Kolar distr. (n=1): 18 mm. Average (n=2): 19 mm <sup>14</sup> .	Female from Nandidroog, N W. Kolar distr.: (n=1) 33 mm. Male from Malur-Kolar distr. (n=1): 34 mm. Average (n=2): 33.5 mm <sup>14</sup> .	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> (from the outside) 17 mm (n=1) <sup>21</sup> .	Female from Nandidroog, N W. Kolar distr.: (n=1) 17 mm. Male from Malur-Kolar distr. (n=1): 17.5 mm. Average (n=2): 17.25 mm <sup>14</sup> .	"Combined interorbital breadth" 33.4 mm (n=1) <sup>21</sup> .	Mastoid breadth: 33.8 mm (n=1) <sup>21</sup> .

\* According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as *L. t. tardigradus* is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably *L. t. nordicus*, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data <sup>23</sup>. \*<sup>1</sup> Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, ... : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Maximum cranial breadth	Biorbital breadth [mm]	Zygomatic breadth [mm]	Minimum cranial breadth	Breadth across bullae	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> [mm]	Breadth across M <sup>3</sup>	Least interorbital breadth [mm]	Other
	Old name: <i>Loris</i> <i>tardigradus nordicus</i> (Osman Hill, 1933) <sup>1</sup> . Groves 1998, 2001: museum specimens indistinguishable from / synonym of <i>L</i> . <i>lydekkerianus grandis</i> <sup>64</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , <sup>233</sup> . May turn out to be <i>L</i> . <i>lydekkerianus</i> <i>nordicus</i> in the future if further studies prove distinctness.	Female from Talawa (holotype): 32 mm; female from Tammanewa (from Mayor): 32 mm; male from Wilachchiya (from Mayor, unusually large specimen): 34 mm; average (n=3): 32.6 mm <sup>14</sup> .			Female from Talawa (holotype): 18 mm; female from Tammanewa (from Mayor): 18 mm; male from Wilachchiya (from Mayor, unusually large specimen): 19 mm; average (n=3): 18.3 mm <sup>14</sup> .	Female from Talawa (holotype): 31 mm; female from Tammanewa (from Mayor): -; male from Wilachchiya (from Mayor, unusually large specimen): 33 mm; average (n=2): 32 mm <sup>14</sup> .		Female from Talawa (holotype): 17 mm; female from Tammanewa (from Mayor): 17 mm; male from Wilachchiya (from Mayor, unusually large specimen): 17 mm; average (n=3): 17 mm <sup>14</sup> .		Cranium relatively narrower (than in <i>tardigradus</i> and <i>grandis</i> ?) <sup>14</sup> .
L VII	Old name: <i>Loris</i> <i>tardigradus grandis</i> (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) <sup>1</sup> Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L.</i> <i>lydekkerianus</i> <i>grandis</i> <sup>64</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , <sup>233</sup> .	Maximum breadth of cranium: female from Gammaduwa (holotype): 30 mm. Male L3 (paratype) from Gammaduwa: 30 mm, male L2 from Opalgalla: 28.5 mm; average of three adults: 29.25 mm 14, 23.		Bizygomatic breadth: holotype (female): 32 mm. Male L2: 34 mm; male L3 (paratype): 33 mm <sup>23</sup> .	Minimum cranial width behind orbits <sup>23</sup> , minimum cranial breadth <sup>14</sup> : female from Gammaduwa (holotype): 17 mm. Male L3 (paratype) from Gammaduwa: 16 mm, male L2 from Opalgalla: 17 mm; average of three adults: 16.6 mm <sup>14</sup> , <sup>23</sup> .	Female from Gammaduwa (holotype): 30 mm. Male L3 (paratype) from Gammaduwa: 30 mm, male L2 from Opalgalla: 28 mm; average of three adults: 29 mm <sup>14</sup> , <sup>23</sup> .		Female from Gammaduwa (holotype): 16 mm. Male L3 (paratype) from Gammaduwa: 14.5 mm, male L2 from Opalgalla: 15 mm; average of three adults: 15 mm <sup>14</sup> , <sup>23</sup> .	Interorbital breadth: 1.5 mm <sup>23</sup> .	Palate narrower than in <i>tardigradus</i> <sup>23</sup> . Least frontal breadth: male L2: 15 mm; male L3 (paratype): 14 mm <sup>23</sup> . Breadth of foramen magnum: holotype (female): 6 mm <sup>23</sup> . Male L2: 6 mm; male L3 (paratype): 7 mm <sup>23</sup> .
L VIII	Old name: <i>L.</i> <i>tardigradus</i> <i>nycticeboides</i> (Osman Hill, 1942) <sup>1</sup> . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L.</i> <i>lydekkerianus</i> <i>nycticeboides</i> <sup>64</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , <sup>233</sup> .	Maximum cranial breadth: female: 26 mm; male: 26 mm. 1-year-old male: 29.95 mm <sup>16</sup> .		Bizygomatc breadth: female: 32.5 mm; male: 32 mm <sup>16</sup> .	Minimum cranial breadth behind orbits: female: 18 mm; 1-year-old male: 16.6 mm <sup>16</sup> .	Skull wide across bullae <sup>1</sup> , <sup>14</sup> . Breadth across bullae: female: 30 mm; male: 30 mm. 1-year-old male: 29 mm <sup>1</sup> , <sup>14</sup> .		Breadth across M <sup>3</sup> : female: 16 mm; male: 17.5 mm; 1-year-old male: 15 mm <sup>16</sup> .	Interorbital breadth: female: 1.25 mm; male: 1.5 mm <sup>16</sup> .	Least frontal breadth: female: 14 mm; male: 15 mm <sup>16</sup> . Breadth of foramen magnum: female: 6.5 mm <sup>1</sup> , <sup>14</sup> . Palate wider than in <i>L. t. grandis</i> <sup>1</sup> , <sup>14</sup> . Cranium narrower, breadth across bullae greater than in <i>grandis</i> or <i>tardigradus</i> <sup>16</sup> .

\* According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as *L. t. tardigradus* is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably *L. t. nordicus*, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data <sup>23</sup>. \*<sup>1</sup> Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

 $1, 2, \dots$ : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Maximum cranial breadth	Biorbital breadth [mm]	Zygomatic breadth [mm]	Minimum cranial breadth	Breadth across bullae	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> [mm]	Breadth across M <sup>3</sup>	Least interorbital breadth [mm]	Other
Nx	<b>Nycticebus</b> E. Geoffroy 1812 <sup>233</sup> . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned									Markedly "puffy" snout, stout canine roots <sup>5</sup> .
Np	Lesser slow lorises									
Np I	Nycticebus pygmaeus (Bonhote, 1907) <sup>3</sup> , <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup> , see also <sup>38</sup> . ( <i>N. intermedius</i> and other possible pygmaeus-like forms included).								Interorbital septum narrower than in slow lorises <sup>3</sup> .	
Np I b	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) <sup>4</sup> , distinguished from <i>N. intermedius</i> ).									Breadth of the anterior part of basioccipital: 3.7 mm <sup>4</sup> .
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: Nycticebus intermedius (Dao, 1960) 4.									Breadth of the anterior part of basioccipital: 4.4 mm <sup>4</sup> .
Np III	Proposed species: <b>Nycticebus sp.</b> New species proposed 1997, possibly corresponding to <b>N.</b> <b>intermedius</b> <sup>46</sup> , <sup>47</sup> .									
Np IV	( <i>Nycticebus chinensis?</i> New species proposed? Based on newspaper reports) <sup>96</sup> , <sup>161</sup> .									
Ν	Slow lorises (lesser slow lorises not included)									Breadth of the anterior part of basioccipital: 6.4 mm <sup>4</sup> .
NI	Nycticebus bengalensis <sup>64</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , Old name: <i>N. c.</i> bengalensis. <sup>233</sup> . Includes N I b to N I d <sup>2</sup> , <sup>3</sup> ; Osman Hill distinguished tenasserimensis from this									Maxillary width: Naga Hills, male: 15 mm; Toungoo, male: 15 mm; 50 m. north of Pegu, female: 13.5 mm; Chittagong, female: 43.5 mm <sup>265</sup> . Distance between cranial ridges: Naga Hills, male: 0 mm (low crest); Toungoo, male: 0.5 mm; Chittagong, female: 5 mm <sup>265</sup> .

 form 1.
 form 1.

 \* According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as L. t. tardigradus is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably L. t. nordicus, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data <sup>23</sup>.

 \*1 Museum specimen listed as Arctocebus calabarensis: referring to old synonym or new species?

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, ... : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Maximum cranial breadth	Biorbital breadth [mm]	Zygomatic breadth [mm]	Minimum cranial breadth	Breadth across bullae	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> [mm]	Breadth across M <sup>3</sup>	Least interorbital breadth [mm]	Other
N I b	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. cinereus (A. Milne- Edwards, 1867) <sup>1</sup> .									
N I c	Synonym (subpopulation): N. incanus (Thomas 1921) 1									Maxillary width: lower Pegu, female (type): 44 mm <sup>265</sup> . Distance between cranial ridges: lower Pegu, female (type): 4 mm <sup>265</sup> .
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) <sup>265</sup> .		Mergui town, male: 41 mm <sup>265</sup> .							Maxillary width: Mergui town, malee: 14m <sup>265</sup> . Distance between cranial ridges: Amherst, male (type): 0 mm (measurement taken from Tickells figure); Mergui town, male: 1 mm; Koh Lak, ? female: 4 mm <sup>265</sup> .
N II	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N.</i> <i>bengalensis</i> no longer included <sup>2</sup> , <sup>64</sup> , <sup>233</sup> .									
N III	<i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) <sup>2</sup> (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).									
N III b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) <sup>1</sup> .									
N III c	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. hilleri (Stone et Rehn, 1902) <sup>1</sup> .									
N III d	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. insularis (Robinson, 1917) <sup>1</sup> .									
N III e	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. natunae (Stone et Rehn, 1902) <sup>1</sup> .									
N IV	<i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) <sup>2</sup> ; (including N IV b-d).									
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. borneanus (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) <sup>1</sup> .									

\* According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as *L. t. tardigradus* is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably *L. t. nordicus*, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data <sup>23</sup>. \*<sup>1</sup> Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, ... : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Maximum cranial breadth	Biorbital breadth [mm]	Zygomatic breadth [mm]	Minimum cranial breadth	Breadth across bullae	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> [mm]	Breadth across M <sup>3</sup>	Least interorbital breadth [mm]	Other
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. menagensis (Lydekker, 1893) <sup>6</sup> (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).			Males: 39.8; 40.3; 41.5 mm. Females: 39.5; 38.2 mm. Sex unrecorded: 36.2; 39.3; 33.0; 37.5; 39.5 mm <sup>6</sup> .						Least postorbital constriction: males: 18.8; 18.9; 20.0 mm. Females: 19.3; 19.0 mm. Sex unrecorded: 18.8; 18.2; 18.9; 19.4; 19.1; 17.8 mm <sup>-6</sup> . Least orbital constriction: males: 4.5; 4.2; 5.3 mm. Females: 4.3; 4.8 mm. Sex unrecorded: 3.1; 4.8; 5.2; 4.0; 4.5; 4.0 mm <sup>-6</sup> . Breadth across toothrow: males: 18.7; 18.7; 19.1 mm. Females: 18.7; 18.6 mm. Sex unrecorded: 17.6; 18.6; 17.2; 17.8; 18.7 mm <sup>-6</sup> . Mastoidal breadth: 34.5; 35.1; 36.2 mm. Females: 34.5; 34.5 mm. Sex unrecorded: 29.7; 32.2; 36.3; 31.6; 34.2: 34.9 mm <sup>-6</sup> .
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. bancanus (Lyon, 1906) <sup>1</sup> .									
NV	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i> <i>javanicus</i> (E. Geoffroy, 1812) <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup> , <sup>3</sup> , <sup>4</sup> , <sup>233</sup> . May turno out to be a distinct species, <i>Nycticebus</i> <i>javanicus</i> , in the future <sup>64</sup> , <sup>65</sup> , <sup>233</sup> .									

\* According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as *L. t. tardigradus* is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably *L. t. nordicus*, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data <sup>23</sup>. \*<sup>1</sup> Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

Table I	able 10 b: skull measurements (breadths)       1,2,: source, author quoted.											
	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Maximum cranial breadth	Biorbital breadth [mm]	Zygomatic breadth [mm]	Minimum cranial breadth	Breadth across bullae	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> [mm]	Breadth across M <sup>3</sup>	Least interorbital breadth [mm]	Other		
	African forms											
AI	Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A</i> . <i>calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) <sup>33</sup> .		A. calabaren- sis <sup>*1</sup> : biorbital breadth: both sexes (n=22): 28.2-32.0  mm, mean: $30.33 \text{ mm}$ ; males (n=11) mean $30.16 \text{ mm}$ ; females (n=6) mean $30.87 \text{ mm}$ 5.						See below, under calabarensi sInterorbital region broader than in the similar-sized <i>Loris</i> <sup>2</sup> . <i>A. calabaren-</i> sis* <sup>1</sup> : oth sexes (n=23): 4.4-5.6 mm, mean: 5.0 mm; males (n=11) mean 5.03 mm; females (n=6) mean 4.98 mm <sup>5</sup> .	<i>A. calabarensis</i> <sup>*1</sup> : minimum distance between temporal lines: both sexes (n=23): 9.8-14.6 mm, mean: 12.27 mm; males (n=11) mean 12.14 mm; females (n=6) mean 11.97 mm <sup>5</sup> . <i>A. calabarensis</i> <sup>*1</sup> : bicanine breadth: both sexes (n=21): 8.5-10.5 mm, mean: 9.37 mm; males (n=9) mean 9.28 mm; females (n=6) mean 9.33 mm <sup>5</sup> . <i>A. calabarensis</i> <sup>*1</sup> : biporion breadth: both sexes(n=23): 22.7-25.9 mm, mean: 24.3 mm; males (n=11) mean 24.22 mm; females (n=6) mean 24.38 mm <sup>5</sup> .		
A II	<i>A. calabarensis</i> (J.A. Smith, 1863) <sup>33</sup> , <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup> (formerly regarded as subspecies <i>A. c. calabarensis</i> ).	Maximum breadth: 20.3; 18.5; 19.4 mm (males); 18.7; 19.3 mm (females); 18 mm (immature male) <sup>30</sup> .	Biorbital width less than bizygomatic <sup>1</sup> . 31.2; 30; 32.3 mm (males); 28.9; 30.6 mm ( females). ; 27.7 mm (immature male) <sup>30</sup> .	34; 31.8; 34.3 mm mm (males); 31.4; 32.7 mm (females); 30.5 mm (immature male) <sup>30</sup> .						Nasal opening broader than high <sup>1</sup> .		
A III	<i>A. aureus</i> De Winton, 1902 <sup>33</sup> , <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup> .	Maximum breadth: 17.1; 16 mm (males); 15.7 (immature female) <sup>30</sup> .	Biorbital diameter subequal to bizygomatic <sup>1</sup> . 29.4 mm (male: B.M. no. 33.8.4.8); 26.3 (immature female) <sup>30</sup> .	29.4 mm (male); 26.8 mm (immature female) <sup>30</sup> .					Interorbital distance shorter than in <i>calabarensis</i> <sup>1</sup> .	Nasal height greater than width <sup>1</sup> .		

\* According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as *L. t. tardigradus* is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably *L. t. nordicus*, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data <sup>23</sup>. \*<sup>1</sup> Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, ... : source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Maximum cranial breadth	Biorbital breadth [mm]	Zygomatic breadth [mm]	Minimum cranial breadth	Breadth across bullae	Breadth across M <sup>2</sup> [mm]	Breadth across M <sup>3</sup>	Least interorbital breadth [mm]	Other
ΡΙ	Genus Perodicticus Bennett, 1831; Perodicticus potto (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) (possibly including unrecognized species such as the proposed new genus Pseudopotto? See below).		Biorbital breadth (all potential morphs and sexes combined): 36.7- 42.1, mean 39.93 mm (n= 35) <sup>5</sup> .						Broader interorbital region than in <i>Nycticebus</i> <sup>2</sup> . Interorbital breadth (all potential morphs and sexes combined): 7.3- 11.0, mean 9.30 mm (n= 35) <sup>5</sup> .	Biporion breadth (all potential morphs and sexes combined): 33.8-43.2, mean 37.57 mm (n= $35$ ) <sup>5</sup> . Bicanine breadth (all potential morphs and sexes combined): 15.1-20.9, mean 17.29 mm (n= $34$ ) <sup>5</sup> .
P II	<b>P. p. potto</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>P. p. edwardsi</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> .					Very broad across bullae <sup>1</sup> (quoting Bates).				Skull like that of <i>potto</i> , but squamosal part of zygoma broader in the type of <i>batesi</i> , very broad across mastoid region <sup>1</sup> (quoting Bates).
P III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. faustus</i> (Thomas, 1910) <sup>1</sup> .									
P IV	<b>P. p. ibeanus</b> (Thomas, 1910) <sup>2</sup> .									
Ps	<b>Pseudopotto martini:</b> new genus proposed in 1996 <sup>34</sup> . Current data insufficient <sup>68</sup>									

\* According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as *L. t. tardigradus* is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably *L. t. nordicus*, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data <sup>23</sup>. \*<sup>1</sup> Museum specimen listed as *Arctocebus calabarensis*: referring to old synonym or new species?