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(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Hindfoot length = foot length [mm]*	Length of toes [mm]	Span of the foot [mm]*	Hand length [mm]*	Length of fingers [mm]	Span of the hand [mm]*	Digital webbing, 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.					Second digit of the hand short, but completely developed as in the <i>Nycticebus</i> species ² . Digits and toes permanently semiflexed at the first interphalangeal joint. Fourth digit usually the longest although it may be hardly longer than the medius. The fifth comes third, except from the thumb, the digit is shortest. Toes: index shortened with toilet claw. Hallux short, broad, heavily built ¹⁴ .		No digital webbing ² .

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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.	Males (lowland origin): from Henaratgoda: 35 mm; 41 mm; from Colombo: 42 mm; 38 mm; 39 mm; from Matugama: 193 mm. Male from Kitulgala (900 ft): 44 mm. Females (lowland origin): from Henaratgoda: 44 mm; possibly from Henaratgoda: 44 mm; from Colombo: 40 mm. Average: males (n=7): 40.5 mm; females (n=3): 42 mm ¹⁴ . Mean (both sexes): 40.6 mm; females: mean: 43 mm (n=4); males: mean: 38.2 mm (n=9) ²³ . Males (n=7): average 40.5 mm, maximum 39 mm (? Less than average!). Females (n=3), average: 42 mm, maximum 44 mm ¹⁸ . (51.5 mm ²² : probably not <i>tardigradus</i> *)						
L II b Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle ¹⁵ .							No digital webbing ¹⁵ .
L II c Small form with longer-looking muzzle / heart-shaped (<i>L. t. grandis</i> -like) face ¹⁵ .	Male TA1: 48 mm (length of hairy heel 14 mm) (n=1); female TA5: 49 mm (n=1): ¹⁵ .		Male TA1: 55 mm (n=1); female TA5: 51 mm (n=1) ¹⁵ .	Male TA1: 27 mm (n=1); female TA5: 26 mm (n=1) ¹⁵ .	Lengths of fingers, male TA1 (n=1): thumb 11 mm; index finger: 10 mm; third: 13 mm; fourth: 20 mm; fifth: 13 mm. Length of index finger, female TA5: 8 mm (n=1) ¹⁵ .	Male TA1: 44 mm (n=1); female TA5: 40 mm (n=1) ¹⁵ .	No digital webbing ¹⁵ .
L II d (<i>L. gracilis zeylanicus</i> : synonym?) ^{2, 14} .							

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(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Hindfoot length = foot length [mm]*	Length of toes [mm]	Span of the foot [mm]*	Hand length [mm]*	Length of fingers [mm]	Span of the hand [mm]*	Digital webbing, other
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} .	45 mm ²² . Specimen from Coorg, possibly not yet quite adult: 45 mm (n=1) ²¹ . Female from Kutta (Wroughton's type): 45 mm; female from Virajpat (Shortridge): 45 mm; male from Virajpat (Shortridge): 44 mm; specimen from Wynaad, sex not recorded, "undoubtedly a male" ¹⁴ , (J. Rogers): 44 mm; average (n=4): 44.5 mm ¹⁴ .						
L V Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus</i> (Cabrera, 1908) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	45-53, n=4 ¹⁴ . 54 mm ²² . At Dindigul: mean: 55.2; females 57.5; 54.0, mean: 55.7 (n=2); males 49.0; 53.0; 62.5, mean: 54.8 (n=3) ¹⁰¹ . 52 mm (n=1) ²¹ . Female from the Bidigirirajams (n=1) 47 mm, from Malur-Kolar (n=1): 52 mm; female (trade origin? Bangalore): 45 mm; male from Malur-Kolar: 53 mm ¹⁴ .			At Dindigul: mean: 43.9; females 43.5; 30.5, mean: 45.2 (n=2); males 39.0; 44.5; 45.5, mean: 43.0 (n=3) ¹⁰¹ . Female from the Bidigirirajams (n=1) 35 mm, from Malur-Kolar (n=1): 32 mm; female (trade origin? Bangalore): 30 mm; male from Malur-Kolar: 29 mm ¹⁴ .			

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<p>L VI</p> <p>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. .</p>	<p>Foot: live adult specimens: male from Sigiriya: 42 mm; females from Talawa: 46 mm (type), 45 mm. Preserved specimens from Mayor's collection: male from Wilachchiya (unusually large): 53.5 mm; female from Tammanewa: 48 mm ¹⁴. 45-56, n=7 ³⁶, 47, 55, n=2 ¹⁵. Male, wildcaught, from Polonnaruwa: 50 mm; females (captive-bred): 47 mm; 49 mm; 52 mm; very large specimens: left 52 / right 52 mm; 55 mm ¹⁵. Males (n=2): average 47.7 mm, maximum 53.5 mm. Females (n=3), average: 46.3 mm, maximum 48 mm ¹⁸.</p>		<p>Male, wildcaught, from Polonnaruwa: 59 mm; females (captive-bred): 59 mm; very large specimens: left > 57 (toes incompletely extended) / right 62 mm; 62.5 mm ¹⁵.</p>	<p>Hand: live adult specimens: male from Sigiriya: 32 mm; females from Talawa: 25 mm (type), 31 mm. Preserved specimens from Mayor's collection: male from Wilachchiya (unusually large): 32 mm; female from Tammanewa: 28 mm ¹⁴. Male, wildcaught, from Polonnaruwa: 30 mm; females (captive-bred): 29 mm; 30 mm; 30 mm; very large specimens: left 32 / right 31 mm; 35 mm ¹⁵.</p>		<p>Male, wildcaught, from Polonnaruwa: ca 40 mm; females (captive-bred): 47 mm; very large specimens: left 43 / right 46 mm; 49 mm ¹⁵.</p>	<p>No digital webbing ¹⁵.</p>
<p>L VII</p> <p>Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus grandis</i> (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) ¹. Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus grandis</i> ^{64, 65, 233}.</p>	<p>Type specimen (female): 47 mm. Mean (both sexes): 44.675 mm; females: 38-47 mm, mean: 43 mm (n=4); males: 44-47, mean: 44.5 mm (n=3) ²³. Males from Gammaduwa: average (n=4): 44.5 mm, Females from Gammaduwa (n=4): average 44.75 mm ¹⁴. 38-47 mm, n=7 ³⁶. Males (n=4): average 44.2 mm, maximum 45 mm. Females (n=4): average 44.7 mm, maximum 37.5 mm (? Less than average) ¹⁸.</p>	<p>Type specimen (female): Hallux: 21.5 mm. Second toe: 16 mm (without claw). Claw on second toe: 5.5 mm. Third toe: 14.5 mm. Fourth toe: 18.5 mm. Fifth toe: 15 mm ²³.</p>		<p>Type specimen (female): 28 mm ²³.</p>	<p>Type specimen (female): radial styloid to tip of pollex: 18 mm. Index: 8.5 mm. Medius: 16 mm. Annularis: 18 mm. Minimus: 11 mm ²³.</p>		

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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} .	47, n=2 ¹⁴ . Female: 47 mm; male: 47 mm. 1-year-old male: 46 mm ¹⁶ .	(Only adult data entered): Hallux: female: 20 mm; male: 22.5 mm. Second toe: female: 6 mm; male: 6 mm. Claw on second toe: female: 6.25 mm; male: 6 mm. Third toe: female: 13 mm; male: 15.5 mm. Fourth toe: female: 15 mm; male: 18.5 mm. Fifth toe: female: 14 mm; male: 17 mm ¹⁶ .		Female: 27.5 mm; male: 33 mm. 1-year-old male: 31 mm ¹⁶ .	(Only adult data entered): radial styloid to tip of pollex: female: 17 mm; male: 13 mm. Index: female: 6 mm; male: 10 mm. Medius: female: 11.5 mm; male: 13 mm. Annularies: female: 11 mm; male: 14.5 mm. Minimus: female: 10 mm; male: 11.5 mm ¹⁶ .		
Nx <i>Nycticebus</i> E. Geoffroy 1812 ²³³ . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned							
Np Lesser slow lorises					Second digit of the hand short, but completely developed as in <i>Loris</i> ²		No digital webbing as in <i>Arctocebus</i> or <i>Perodicticus</i> ²
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).	33-51 mm, mean 44 mm for animals at the EPRC, Vietnam (n = 23) ⁷⁹ . 44-55 mm (n = 5) ²⁵¹ .						
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 .	45, n=1 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)					Second digit of the hand short, but completely developed as in <i>Loris</i> ²		No digital webbing as in <i>Arctocebus</i> or <i>Perodicticus</i> ² .
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 .	59-60 mm, mean 59.5 mm for animals at the EPRC, Vietnam (n = 2) ⁷⁹ . Laos: 70 mm (n = 1); Nagaland: 75 mm (n = 1); Burma: 54-78 mm (n = 3) ²⁵¹ .						
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</i> - <i>couang</i> transition forms (Elliott, 1912) ²⁶⁵ .	Koh Lok, peninsular Thailand, 12 N: 69 mm (n = 1) ²⁵¹ .						
N II <i>Nycticebus couang</i> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N.</i> <i>bengalensis</i> no longer included ^{2, 64, 233} ..	60-68 mm, mean 62.8 mm for confiscated animals at the Schmutzer Primate Center, Java (n = 4) ⁷⁹ .						
N III <i>N. c. couang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ² (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).	Male (n=1) from Sumatra?: 58 mm ²⁴⁵ . Sumatra: 61-64 mm (n=3) ²⁵¹ .						

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N III b Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ¹ .	Animals from Kepong, Selangor, Malaysia: average (n=5): 67 +/- 4 mm; females (n=3): 66 +/- 3 mm; males (n=2): 68 +/- 6 mm ¹¹⁸ . Malaya: 51-65 mm (n = 11); Singapore: 60, 61 mm (n = 2); Pulau Tebingtinggi: 63 (n = 1); P. Batam, Riau archipelago: 58 mm (n = 1); Riau: 65 mm (n = 1) ²⁵¹ .		Animals from Kepong, Selangor, Malaysia: average (n=6): 80 +/- 4 mm; females (n=3): 79 +/- 3 mm; males (n=3): 81 +/- 6 mm ¹¹⁸ .	Animals from Kepong, Selangor, Malaysia: average: 49 +/- 6 mm (n=3 females) ¹¹⁸ .		Animals from Kepong, Selangor, Malaysia: average (n=5): 65 +/- 5 mm; females (n=3): 64 +/- 4 mm; males (n=2): 65 +/- 5 mm ¹¹⁸ .	
N III c Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. hilleri</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ¹ .							
N III d Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. insularis</i> (Robinson, 1917) ¹ .	Pulau Tioman: 62 mm (n = 1) ²⁵¹ .						
N III e Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. natunae</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ¹ .	N. Natunas: 62, 64 mm (n = 2) ²⁵¹ .						
N IV <i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ² ; (including N IV b-d).							
N IV b Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. borneanus</i> (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) ¹ .	Male (n=1) from Samarinda, East Borneo: 48 mm ²⁴⁵ . Borneo: 58-67 mm (n = 9) ²⁵¹ .						
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 .	Bangka: 60-62 mm (n = 4) ²⁵¹ .						

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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} .	Males (n=3): 55; 58; 71 mm; females (n=3): 54; 63; 65 mm; unsexed: 66 mm. Male, small, probably infant (n=1): 41 mm ²⁴⁵ .						
African forms							
A I Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A. calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) ³³ .					Second digit represented only by a nailless tubercle, greater reduction than in any of the other genera ² . Middle finger also reduced ¹²⁵ .		Thumb and big toe extremely divergent ¹² . Photos show digital webbing between fingers 3 and 5 ¹⁵ .
A II <i>A. calabarensis</i> (J.A. Smith, 1863) ^{33, 1, 2} (formerly regarded as subspecies <i>A. c. calabarensis</i>).	28-43, mean: 37.6 (n = 7, males); 36 (1 female) ³⁰ .						
A III <i>A. aureus</i> De Winton, 1902 ^{33, 1, 2} .				Hand with V shorter than in typical <i>calabarensis</i> ¹ .			
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).	60-83 (9 males); 22-28 (4 females) ³⁰				Reduction of the second digit of the hand greater than in <i>Loris</i> or <i>Nycticebus</i> , but not as marked as in <i>Arctocebus</i> ² .		Digital webbing as in <i>Arctocebus</i> ² .
P II <i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ² (includes P II b - P II c).							
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 .							

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