

Table 12 a: Tooththrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
Asian lorises									
L I	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.			Four upper incisors, minute, peg-like, all about equal / subequal in size ¹⁴ .			Long, conical, often projecting outside the mouth so as to form tusks. With a sharp talon at the neck posteriorly ¹⁴ .		
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.	Upper tooththrow, excl. incisors: males (lowland origin) from Henaratgoda: 16.5 mm; from Colombo: 15.5 mm; 16 mm. Females (lowland origin): from Henaratgoda: 16 mm; 16 mm; from Colombo: 16 mm; 16 mm ¹⁴ . Upper tooththrow (excl. incisors): mean of 4 adult females: 16.5 mm. Mean of 3 adult females: 16.2 mm. Mean of 4 adult males: 16.1 mm ²³ .	(14 mm ²² : probably not <i>tardigradus</i> * ¹).						
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 .				0% (n=1) ¹⁵			Present (n=1) ¹⁵	
L II d	(<i>L. gracilis zeylanicus</i> : synonym?) ^{2, 14} .								

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus* ¹

*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 ²³.

Table 12 a: Toothrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
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} .	Specimen from Coorg, possibly not yet quite adult: 15.5 mm (n=1) ²¹ . Upper tooth row (excl. incisors): female from Virajpat: 16 mm. Specimens, sex unknown: from Virajpat: 16 mm; from Wynaad: 16 mm, 16 mm. Average (n=4): 16 mm ¹⁴ .	13 mm ²² .						
L V	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus</i> (Cabrera, 1908) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	18 mm (n=1) ²¹ . Upper tooth row (excl. incisors): female from Nandidroog, N.-W. Kolar distr.: (n=1) 17 mm. Male from Malur-Kolar distr. (n=1): 18 mm. Average (n=2): 17.5 mm ¹⁴ .	15 mm ²² .						

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus*¹

*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 data²³.

Table 12 a: Tooththrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
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. .	Upper tooth row (excl. incisors): female from Talawa (holotype): 16.5 mm; female from Tammanewa (from Mayor): 18 mm; male from Wilachchiya (from Mayor, unusually large specimen): 17 mm; average (n=3): 17.1 mm ¹⁴ .			0% (n=1) ¹⁵			Present (n=1) ¹⁵	
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} .	Upper tooth row (excl. incisors): female from Gammaduwa (holotype): 17 mm. Male L3 (paratype) from Gammaduwa: 16.5 mm, male L2 from Opalgalla: 17 mm; average of three adults: 28 mm ^{14, 23} .							
L VIII	Old name: <i>L. tardigradus nycticeboides</i> (Osman Hill, 1942) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	Upper tooth row: female: 16 mm; male: 16 mm. 1-year-old male: 16.8 mm ¹⁶ .							

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus* ¹

^{*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 ²³.

Table 12 a: Tooththrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1, 2, ...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
Nx	<i>Nycticebus</i> E. Geoffroy 1812 ²³³ . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned			When lateral incisors are present, they are always smaller than the central pair ¹⁴ .	Upper lateral incisors maybe shed early in <i>Nycticebus</i> ¹				
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).				6.7% (n=15) ³			Present ³ .	
Np I b	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) ⁴ , distinguished from <i>N. intermedius</i>).		14 mm ⁴					Present ⁴	
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: <i>Nycticebus intermedius</i> (Dao, 1960) ⁴ .		15,8 mm (n=1) ⁴					Present 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} .								
N	Slow lorises (lesser slow lorises not included)		19,1 mm ⁴	Variation in the presence of permanent I2 ⁵ .		Canine length, all slow loris forms and sexes mixed: 2.3-3.9, mean: right: 18 mm (n=18), left: 2.79 mm (n=18). Width: 1.6-2.7, mean: right: 1.95 mm (n=18), left: 2.01 mm (n=18) ⁵ .		Present ⁴	

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus* ¹

^{*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 ²³.

Table 12 a: Toothrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
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 .				0 % (n=27) ^{2, 3} .				
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>coucang</i> -like features in some specimens, possibly including <i>bengalensis-coucang</i> transition forms (Elliott, 1912) ²⁶⁵ .								
N II	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N. bengalensis</i> no longer included ^{2, 64, 233} ..								
N III	<i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ² (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).				20% ²³³ . 20% (n=40) ² , 20% in skulls from Malaya (n=20), 20% in skulls from Sumatra (n=20) ³ . In permanent dentition Sumatran specimens erupt an extremely slender I2 ⁵ .				
N III b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ¹ .								
N III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. hilleri</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ¹ .				Present in adolescents, absent in older individuals ¹ .				

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus*¹

^{*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 data²³.

Table 12 a: Tooththrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
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 .				All four incisors persist ¹ .				
N IV	<i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ² ; (including N IV b-d).				Always lacking ²³³ . 100% (n=24) ³ . 100% in skulls from Borneo (n=40), Bangka (n=4) and the types of <i>menagensis</i> ³ (quoting ^{128, 130}).				
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. borneanus</i> (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) ¹ .				Never more than 2 incisors even in young specimens ¹ . In permanent dentition only I1 erupted, I2 missing (a seemingly derived state) ⁵ .				
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ⁶ (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).	Males: 20.6; 21.1; 20.4 mm. Females: 20.7; 20.5 mm. Sex unrecorded: 20.6; 22.0; 21.2; 21.2 mm ⁶ .			Only 2 incisors (n=1, male) ¹²⁸ .				
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. bancanus</i> (Lyon, 1906) ¹ .				Never more than 2 incisors even in young specimens 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} .				Two, three or four incisors, according to age ¹ . In permanent dentition only I1 erupted, I2 missing (a seemingly derived state) ⁵ . 100% (n=14) ² . 100% (n=12) ³ . Always absent ²³³ .				

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus* ¹

^{*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 ²³.

Table 12 a: Tooththrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
African forms									
A I	Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A. calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) ³³ .			Upper incisors small, peg-like ²			Buccal and lingual cingula present (absent in other members of the Loridae) ²		
A II	<i>A. calabarensis</i> (J.A. Smith, 1863) ^{33, 1, 2} (formerly regarded as subspecies <i>A. c. calabarensis</i>).	19.9-21.7, mean 20.6 mm (n=8) ² 21.2; 19.6; 19.8 mm (males); 19.4; 20.1 mm (females); 19.6 mm (immature male) ³⁰ .		Normal; two thirds height of canine; median interval narrower than distance between roots of I2 and canine ¹ . Medium sized. Percentage of upper incisor to canine height 41.9 - 69.8, mean: 56.5 % (n 0 7) ²					Percentage of upper incisor to canine height: 41.9-69.8 %, mean: 56.5 (n=7) ²
A III	<i>A. aureus</i> De Winton, 1902 ^{33, 1, 2} .	16.7-18.3, mean 17.3 mm (n=3) ² . 17.4; 16.5 mm (males); 16.5 mm (immature female) ³⁰ .		Pin-shaped, half the height of canine; median interval between incisors greater than distance between roots of I2 and canine ¹ . Slender. Percentage of upper incisor to canine height 35.9 - 40, mean: 37.5 % (n = 3) ²					Percentage of upper incisor to canine height: 35.9-40 %, mean: 37.5 (n=3) ²

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus*¹

*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 data²³.

Table 12 a: Tooththrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
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).			Subequal in size ² . "Textbook" group of museum skulls: incisors splayed out and separated by slight gaps; in the "Zürich" group they are orally implanted and close together. Morph D: upper incisors noticeably more slender than in the other morphs (n = 2) ⁵ .			"Textbook" group of museum skulls: canine taller, its root inflating the snout less noticeably than in "Zürich" group. Morph A of "Zürich" group: C large, somewhat rotated anteriorly, their buccal side facing obliquely forward (n = 10). Morph D: C noticeably more slender than in the other morphs (n = 2) ⁵ .	"Zürich" group of museum skulls: with diastema; "textbook" group: diastema lacking ⁵ .	Morph A of "Zürich" group of museum skulls: overall appearing to have larger teeth (n = 10). Morph B: teeth, particularly upper and lower middle and posterior premolars, appear to be smaller than in morph A (n = 18). Morph D: teeth more gracile than in other morphs (n = 2) ⁵ .
P II	<i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ² (includes P II b - P II c).	18.5 - 22.6 mm, mean: 20.9 (n = 18) ² .							
P II b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ¹ (not including P II c).	60.0-66.7, mean 66.7 mm ¹ .	7.9-8.7, mean 8.3 mm ¹ .						
P II c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. juju</i> (Thomas, 1910) ¹ .								
P III	<i>P. p. edwardsi</i> (Bouvier, 1879) ² (includes P III b - P III c). Possibly including other species.	21.7 - 24.7 mm, mean: 23.1 (n = 19) ² .							
P III b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. edwardsi</i> (Bouvier, 1879) ¹ .	21.7-24.3, mean 22.9 mm ¹ .	8.6-11.4, mean 10.0 mm ¹ .						
P III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>P. p. faustus</i> (Thomas, 1910) ¹ .	Length falls within range of variation (at lower end) of "that race" (? <i>edwardsi</i> ? Or possible <i>potto</i>) and of <i>ibeanus</i> (at upper end). 22.3-22.3, mean 22.3 mm ¹ .	10.2-10.2, mean 10.2 mm ¹ .						Teeth, especially molars, definitely larger than in <i>potto</i> ¹ .

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus* ¹

*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 ²³.

Table 12 a: Tooththrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (upper jaw)

^{1,2,...}: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Alveolar length of maxillary tooth row (C – M3) [mm]	Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 – M3) [mm]	Incisors in general	I2 absent in .. % of adult animals *	C	Diastema, general definition: between I ² and P2	Diastema between C and P2	Other; general dentition features
P IV	<i>P. p. ibeanus</i> (Thomas, 1910) ² .	East Africa: 20.0-21.5, mean 20.6 mm; Congo: 18.3-23.0, mean 20.9 mm ¹ . 18.5 - 22.1 mm, mean: 20.8 (n = 7) ² .	East Africa: no data; Congo: 7.6-9.8, mean 8.8 mm ¹ .			Canines slender ¹ .			Small teeth ¹ .
Ps	<i>Pseudopotto martini</i> : new genus proposed in 1996 ³⁴ . Current data insufficient ⁶⁸ .								Dentally primitive relative to lorises in retaining a more buccally emplaced cristid obliqua and lacking deep hypoflexid notches on the lower molars, as well as having relatively longer middle and last premolars ³⁴ .

*: The upper lateral incisors may be small, absent or shed early as in *Nycticebus*¹

*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 data²³.