Table 12 b: Teeth P2 to M3 (upper jaw)

[1, 2, ...] : source, author quoted.

+: present -: absent >> considerably larger than >: larger than =: subequal or equal in size <: smaller than <<: considerably smaller than / : or

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
	All loris or potto species											Large M3s (subequal molars) appear to be a primitive feature among lorisids [5].	
	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.	All premolars two-rooted [14].	Approaching the canine in shape, flattish on buccal aspect, convex on lingual side. Three cusps, large one in the middle, anterior one larger than posterior one [14].		Molariform, enlarged on the lingual side where it has got an additional (fourth) large cusp [14].	Still more like a molar, still more enlarged medially. Cusps as in P3, but two central cusps larger and more massive at base [14].			M1 may be smaller, larger or subequal to M2 (Source?) M1 smaller than M2 [14].			M3 with four cusps [14].	
L II a	Old name: ***L. t. tardigradus*** [1] Groves 1998, 2001: change into distinct species ***L. tardigradus*** [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.												
L II b	Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle [15].												
L II c	Small form with longer-looking muzzle / heart-shaped (*L. t. grandis*-like) face [15].			Absent (n=1) [15]					M1 smaller than M2 (n=1) [15]		M2 considerably larger than M3 (n=1) [15]		

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

Table 12 b: Teeth P2 to M3 (upper jaw)

[1], [2], ... : source, author quoted.

+: present -: absent >> considerably larger than >: larger than =: subequal or equal in size <: smaller than <<: considerably smaller than / : or

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
L II d	(*L. gracilis zeylanicus*: synonym?) [2], [14].												
L III	***Loris lydekkerianus*** [233]. 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*** (Wroughton, 1917) [1] Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus malabaricus*** [64], [65], [233].												
L V	Old name: ***Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus*** (Cabrera, 1908) [1]. Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus*** [64], [65], [233].												
L VI	Old name: ***Loris tardigradus nordicus*** (Osman Hill, 1933) [1]. Groves 1998, 2001: museum specimens indistinguishable from / synonym of ***L. lydekkerianus grandis*** [64], [65], [233]. May turn out to be ***L. lydekkerianus nordicus*** in the future if further studies prove distinctness. .			Absent (n=1) [15].					M1 smaller than M2 (n=1) [15].		M2 considerably larger than M3 (n=1) [15].		

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Table 12 b: Teeth P2 to M3 (upper jaw)

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	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
L VII	Old name: ***Loris tardigradus grandis*** (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) [1] Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus grandis*** [64], [65], [233].												
L VIII	Old name: ***L. tardigradus nycticeboides*** (Osman Hill, 1942) [1]. Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides*** [64], [65], [233].												
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*** (Bonhote, 1907) [3], [1], [2], see also [38]. (*N. intermedius* and other possible *pygmaeus*-like forms included).			Present [3], [4]. "Diastema between P2 and P4" present [2]					Molars all subequal in size [3]. M1 smaller than M2 [14], [1].		Molars all subequal in size [3]. M2 larger than M3 [14]. M2 slightly larger than M3 [2].	Relative buccal length of M3: 13.5-17.2, mean 15.3 % of alveolar length of toothrow (C-M3) (n=8) [2]. May be distinguished from ***N. coucang*** by primitively long M3 [5].	
Np I b	***N. pygmaeus*** (Bonhote, 1907) [4], distinguished from *N. intermedius*).			Absent [4].					M1 smaller than M2 [4].				

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

Table 12 b: Teeth P2 to M3 (upper jaw)

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+: present -: absent >> considerably larger than >: larger than =: subequal or equal in size <: smaller than <<: considerably smaller than / : or

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: ***Nycticebus intermedius*** (Dao, 1960) [4].			Present [4].					M1, M2 almost equal in size [4].		M3 slightly smaller than than M2 and M1 [4].		
Np III	Proposed species: ***Nycticebus sp.*** New species proposed 1997, possibly corresponding to ***N. intermedius*** [46, 47].												
Np IV	(***Nycticebus chinensis?*** New species proposed? Based on newspaper reports) [96, 161].												

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Table 12 b: Teeth P2 to M3 (upper jaw)

[1, 2, ...] : source, author quoted.

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	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
N	**Slow lorises** (lesser slow lorises not included)		P2 length, all slow loris forms and sexes mixed: 1.3-2.6, mean: right: 2.18 mm (n=17), left: 2.31 mm (n=18). Width: 1.5-1.9, mean: right: 1.70 mm (n=17), left: 1.66 mm (n=18) [5].	No evident diastema between P2 and P3 [3]. "Diastema between P2 and P4" absent [2].	P3 length, all slow loris forms and sexes mixed: 1.2-2.0, mean: right: 1.57 mm (n=17), left: 1.56 mm (n=17). Width: 1.2-2.5, mean: right: 1.86 mm (n=17), left: 1.83 mm (n=17) [5].	P4 length, all slow loris forms and sexes mixed: 1.5-2.2, mean: right: 1.81 mm (n=18), left: 1.78 mm (n=18). Width: 1.8-3.1, mean: right: 2.36 mm (n=18), left: 2.40 mm (n=18) [5].		M1 length, all slow loris forms and sexes mixed: 2.1-3.1, mean: right: 2.63 mm (n=17), left: 2.64 mm (n=18). Width: 2.4-3.9, mean: right: 3.12 mm (n=17), left: 3.13 mm (n=18) [5].	M1 larger than M2 [3]. M1 visibly larger than M2 [4].	M2 length, all slow loris forms and sexes mixed: 1.9-2.9, mean: right: 2.36 mm (n=17), left: 2.41 mm (n=17). Width: 2.5-3.8, mean: right: 3.16 mm (n=17), left: 3.09 mm (n=17) [5]. In slow lorises usually the large hypocone of M2 is broad and distended distolingually (exception: see under *bengalensis*) [5].	M2 larger than M3 [3]. M2 distinctly larger than M3 [2], M2 distinctly larger than M3 [4].	Relative buccal length of M3: 9.1-13.4, mean 11.4 % of alveolar length of toothrow (C-M3) (n=39) [2]. May be distinguished from ***N. pygmaeus*** by reduced M3 length because the hypoconulid is smaller or absent [5]. M3 length, all slow loris forms and sexes mixed: 1.6-2.2, mean: right: 1.85 mm (n=16), left: 1.83 mm (n=16). Width: 2.2-3.2, mean: right: 2.59 mm (n=16), left: 2.58 mm (n=16) [5].	

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Table 12 b: Teeth P2 to M3 (upper jaw)

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	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
N I	***Nycticebus bengalensis*** [64, 65], Old name: *N. c. bengalensis*. [233]. Includes N I b to N I d [2, 3]; Osman Hill distinguished *tenasserimensis* from this form [1].									Slow lorises from Assam and Laos are distinguished from others in that the large hypocone of M2 is narrow and extends directly lingually [5].			
N I b	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. cinereus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) [1].												
N I c	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. incanus* (Thomas 1921) [1]												
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) [265].												
N II	***Nycticebus coucang*** (Boddaert, 1784) *N. 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): *N. c. coucang* (Boddaert, 1785) [1].												
N III c	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. hilleri* (Stone et Rehn, 1902) [1].												
N III d	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. insularis* (Robinson, 1917) [1].												

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Table 12 b: Teeth P2 to M3 (upper jaw)

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	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
N III e	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): *N. c. borneanus* (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) [1].												
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. menagensis* (Lydekker, 1893) [6] (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).												
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. bancanus* (Lyon, 1906) [1].												
N V	***Nycticebus coucang javanicus*** (E. Geoffroy, 1812) [1, 2, 3, 4, 233]. May turno out to be a distinct species, *Nycticebus javanicus*, in the future [64, 65, 233].												

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	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
	African forms												
A I	Genus ***Arctocebus*** (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, ***A. calabarensis***, compare with A II) [33].					Molariform [2]	Molars showing even greater cusp relief than in *Loris* and are distin-guished by showing narrow crests [2]. *A. calabaren-sis**[1]: distin-guished from other lorisids by its deeper and more expan-sive hypo-flexid notch, especially on M1 [5].	*A. calabaren-sis**[1]: the straight cristid obliqua contacts the metaconid on M1 [5]. Length: 3.1-3.7 mm, mean 3.31 mm (right M1), 3.1-3.6 mm, mean: 3.28 mm (left M1, n=28); breadth: 3.7-4.7 mm, mean 4.13 mm (right M1), 3.9-4.7 mm, mean: 4.16 mm (left M1, n=28) [5].		*A. calabaren-sis**[1]: the straight cristid obliqua may contact the metaconid on M1 [5]. Length: 3.1-3.6 mm, mean 3.26 mm (right M2, n=27), 3.1-3.6 mm, mean: 3.25 mm (left M1); breadth: 4.0-4.7 mm, mean 4.33 mm (right M2), 4.0-4.5 mm, mean: 4.24 mm (left M1) (n=28) [5].		*A. calabaren-sis**[1]: the straight cristid obliqua is medially emplaced on M1 [5].	
A II	***A. calabarensis*** (J.A. Smith, 1863) [33, 1, 2] (formerly regarded as subspecies *A. c. calabarensis*).						Cheek teeth lacking cingulum along lateral margin [1] (quoting Schwarz).						
A III	***A. aureus*** De Winton, 1902 [33, 1, 2].						Cheek teeth with cingulum along lateral margin [1] (quoting Schwarz).						

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P I	**Genus *Perodicticus*** Bennett, 1831; ***Perodicticus potto*** (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) (possibly including unrecognized species such as the proposed new genus *Pseudopotto*? See below).	Morph D of "Zürich" group of museum skulls: premolars generally smaller than in other morphs, P2, P3 subequal in size (n = 2) [5].	Morph A of "Zürich" group of museum skulls: P2 larger than P3, bearing a sharp mesial and distal margins (n = 10) [5].		Morph A of "Zürich" group of museum skulls: p3 conical to subconical with a marked lingual cingulum (n = 10) [5].	Morph A of "Zürich" group of museum skulls: p4 buccolingually transverse with a large paracone and marked pre- and post-cingula reminiscent of protocristae (n = 10). Morph B: P4 not enlarged (n = 18). Morph C: P4 not enlarged (n = 4) [5].	Morph A of "Zürich" group of museum skulls: protoconids of M1-3 bulge buccally (n = 10). Morph C: large, bulbous upper molars; as in morph B the cingulum does not surround the protocone lingually (n = 4) [5].	Length of M1 (all potential morphs and sexes combined): 3.6-4.8, mean: right: 4.17 mm (n=33), left: 4.13 mm (n=34). Width: 4.0-5.9, mean: right: 4.95 mm (n=33), left: 4.98 mm (n= 34). (Values for morphs A, B see original source p. 181). Morph A: M1 broad across protocone region with a marked, per-haps beaded or wrinkled cingulum around base of protocone, broadening in the hypocone region (n = 10). Morph B: less com-plete lingual cingulum, smaller, more discretely delineated hypocone than in morph A (n = 18) [5].		Length of M2 (all potential morphs and sexes combined): 3.0-4.5, mean:right: 4.00 mm (n=33), left: 3.96 mm (n=34). Width: 4.0-6.2, mean: right: 5.37 mm (n=33), left: 5.35 mm (n= 34). (Values for morphs A, B see original source p. 181). Morph A: protoconid of M2 markedly swollen buccally (n = 10). Morph B: less complete lingual cingulum, smaller, more discretely delineated hypocone than in morph A (n = 18) [5].			"Textbook" group of skulls: gradient of decrease in crown height C > P2 > P3; "Zürich" group: P2 noticeably smaller than C, but only slightly larger than P3 [5].
P II	***P. p. potto*** (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) [2] (includes P II b - P II c).		Height: 2.8 - 4.1, mean: 3.3 (n = 18) [2].		P3 < P4 (n = 18), P3 = P4 (n = 1) [2].					Mesial width: 3.4 - 4.5, mean: 4.0 (n = 18) [2].			

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	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Premolars in general	P2 (P1 absent)	Diastema between P2 and P3 *	P3 *	P4 *	Molars in general	M1	Size relation of M1 to M2	M2	Size relation of M2 to M3	M3	Other
P II b	Synonym (subpopulation): *P. p. potto* (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) [1] (not including P II c).		Foremost upper premolar to some extent smaller than its successors (not as marked as in lower jaw) [1].										
P II c	Synonym (subpopulation): *P. p. juju* (Thomas, 1910) [1].												
P III	***P. p. edwardsi*** (Bouvier, 1879) [2] (includes P III b - P III c). Possibly including other species.		Height: 3.4 - 5.5, mean: 4.3 (n = 18) [2].		P3 > P4 (n = 13), P3 = P4 (n = 1) [2].					Mesial width: 4.4 - 5.6, mean: 5.0 (n = 18) [2].			
P III b	Synonym (subpopulation): *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].		Height: 3.5 - 4.5, mean: 4.0 (n = 6) [2].		P3 > P4 (n = 5) [2].					Mesial width: 3.5 - 4.3, mean: 4.0 (n = 6) [2].			
Ps	***Pseudopotto martini***: new genus proposed in 1996 [34]. Current data insufficient [68].												

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