Table 12 c: Toothrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (lower jaw)
${ }^{1}, 2, \ldots$ : source, author quoted.

| (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Description of tooth comb in general | Alveolar length of mandibular tooth row (C-M3) | Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 - M3) | I1 | 12 | C | Diastema, gene-ral definition: between I2 and P2 | Diastema between $C$ and P2 | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Asian lorises



Table 12 c: Toothrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (lower jaw)
$1,2, \ldots$ : source, author quoted.

|  | (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Description of tooth comb in general | Alveolar length of mandibular tooth row (C-M3) | Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 - M3) | 11 | 12 | C | Diastema, gene-ral definition: between I2 and P2 | Diastema between C and P2 | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L IV | Old name: Loris tardigradus malabaricus (Wroughton, 1917) ${ }^{1}$ Groves 1998, 2001: $\boldsymbol{L}$. lydekkerianus malabaricus ${ }^{64,}$ 65, 233 . |  | Lower tooth row (excl. incisors): female from Virajpat: 15 mm . Specimens, sex unknown: from Virajpat: 15 mm ; from Wynaad: 14.5 $\mathrm{mm}, 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Average ( $\mathrm{n}=4$ ): $14.9 \mathrm{~mm}^{14}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LV | Old name: Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus (Cabrera, 1908) ${ }^{1 .}$ <br> Groves 1998, 2001: $\boldsymbol{L}$. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus ${ }^{64,}$ 65, 233 . |  | Lower tooth row (excl. incisors): female from Nandidroog, N.-W. Kolar distr.: ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ) $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{14}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L VI | Old name: Loris tardigradus nordicus (Osman Hill, 1933) ${ }^{1}$. 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. |  | Lower tooth row (excl. incisors): female from Talawa (holotype): 14 mm ; female from Tammanewa (from Mayor): 16 mm ; male from Wilachchiya (from Mayor, unusually large specimen): 16 mm ; average $(\mathrm{n}=3)$ : $15.2 \mathrm{~mm}^{14}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L VII | Old name: Loris tardigradus grandis (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) ${ }^{1}$ <br> Groves 1998, 2001: $\boldsymbol{L}$. lydekkerianus grandis ${ }^{64}, 65,{ }^{633}$. |  | Upper tooth row (excl. incisors): female from Gammaduwa (holotype): 15.5 mm . Male L3 (paratype) from Gammaduwa: 15.5 mm , male L2 from Opalgalla:15.75 mm ; average of three adults: 15.6 $\mathrm{mm}{ }^{14}, 23$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 12 c: Toothrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (lower jaw)
${ }^{1}, 2, \ldots$ : source, author quoted.

|  | (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Description of tooth comb in general | Alveolar length of mandibular tooth row (C-M3) | Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 - M3) | I1 | I2 | C | Diastema, gene-ral definition: between I2 and P2 | Diastema between C and P2 | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L VIII | Old name: $\boldsymbol{L}$. <br> tardigradus <br> nycticeboides (Osman Hill, 1942) ${ }^{1}$. <br> Groves 1998, 2001: $\boldsymbol{L}$. <br> lydekkerianus <br> nycticeboides ${ }^{64}, 65,233$. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower tooth row: } \\ & \text { female: } 13 \mathrm{~mm} \text {; } \\ & \text { male: } 12 \mathrm{~mm} .1- \\ & \text { year-old male: } 15.6 \\ & \mathrm{~mm}^{16} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 ${ }^{38}$. <br> ( $N$. intermedius and other possible pygmaeus-like forms included). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Np I b | N. pygmaeus (Bonhote, 1907) ${ }^{4}$, distinguished from N. intermedius). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Np} \mathrm{II}$ | ```Synonym / proposed species: Nycticebus intermedius (Dao, 1960) 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) ${ }^{96}, 161$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N | Slow lorises (lesser slow lorises not included) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 12 c: Toothrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (lower jaw)
${ }^{1}, 2, \ldots$ : source, author quoted.

|  | (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Description of tooth comb in general | Alveolar length of mandibular tooth row (C - M3) | Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 - M3) | I1 | I2 | C | Diastema, gene-ral definition: between I2 and P2 | Diastema between $C$ and P2 | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N I | Nycticebus <br> 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 ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N I b | Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. cinereus (A. MilneEdwards, 1867) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N I c | Synonym (subpopulation): N. incanus (Thomas 1921) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N I d | 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): 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) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 12 c: Toothrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (lower jaw)
${ }^{1}, 2, \ldots$ : source, author quoted.

|  | (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Description of tooth comb in general | Alveolar length of mandibular tooth row (C - M3) | Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 - M3) | I1 | I2 | C | Diastema, gene-ral definition: <br> between I2 and P2 | Diastema between $C$ and P2 | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{N} \mathrm{IV} \mathrm{~b}$ | 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). | Incisors delicate and loose, but well supported at the sides by the large and strong canines $(\mathrm{n}=1, \text { male })^{128}$. | 20,4-22,0 (n=9) ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N IV d | Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. bancanus (Lyon, 1906) ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N V | Nycticebus coucang javanicus (E. Geoffroy, 1812) ${ }^{1,2,2,3,4,233 .}$ <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, $A$. 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 II | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. aureus De Winton, } \\ & 19022^{33}, 1,2 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 12 c: Toothrow lengths, teeth I1 to diastemata C - P2 (lower jaw)
${ }^{1}, 2, \ldots$ : source, author quoted.

|  | (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation | Description of tooth comb in general | Alveolar length of mandibular tooth row (C - M3) | Alveolar length of row of molars (M1 - M3) | I1 | I2 | C | Diastema, gene-ral definition: <br> between I2 and P2 | Diastema between C and P2 | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P II | P. p. potto (P. L. S. <br> Müller, 1766) ${ }^{2}$ <br> (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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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) ${ }^{2}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ps | Pseudopotto martini: <br> new genus proposed in 1996 <br> 34. Current data insufficient 68. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

