

Table 13: habitat qualities in the wild; climatic and other adaptations

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	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Altitude of distribution areas, occurrence of animals there	Climate in general in the distribution area; humidity	Average temperature [°C]	Annual minimum temperatures [°C]	Annual maximum temperatures [°C]	Type(s) of vegetation in the natural distribution area in which animals are observed; preferred altitude in the vegetation; ecological unit / region	Annual periodic habitat changes; breeding seasonality and general reproduction data, other adaptations	Peculiarities of habitat with regard to nutrition, other; adaptations
Asian lorises									
L I	Slender lorises , genus <i>Loris</i> <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.</i>								During a survey in Sri Lanka in 2001, presence of <i>Loris</i> seemed to be positively associated with presence of flying insects and heavy orthopteran damage to leaves ²¹¹ .
L II a	Old name: <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> 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.	Lowland form (transition forms to highland subspecies might occur); reported altitudes: 0 - 270 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)		>22.5°C; 26.5°C - 28°C ^{186, 187} .	>15.5°C ^{186, 187} .	37.7°C ^{186, 187} .	Vegetation in the distribution area: wet tropical lowland forest ¹⁸⁶ . Loris habitat: during field studies, significant differences between <i>L. tardigradus</i> and <i>L. l. nordicus</i> were observed in parameters relating to habitat use including tree height, animal height, and choice of substrate size and orientation ²⁶⁹ .	No field data about breeding. Captive data based on animals of unknown origin imported from Colombo Zoo (^{27, 103}), identification in doubt because subspecies distinction based on external features is still uncertain and smuggling of animals between India and Sri Lanka is possible ¹³⁹ .	
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. l. grandis</i> -like) face ¹⁵								
L II d	(<i>L. gracilis zeylanicus</i> : synonym?) ^{2, 14} .								

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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} .	Reported altitudes: 610 - 910 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database). The Malabar tract is not entirely lowland, and the <i>Loris</i> of that region has been recorded at considerable altitudes, e.g., 2,000 ft. and 3,000 ft. in South Coorg (Shortridge) ¹⁴ .		20 ⁰ C - 25 ⁰ C ^{186, 187} .	10 ⁰ C ^{186, 187} .	40.5 ⁰ C ^{186, 187} .	Vegetation in the distribution area: wet tropical forest ¹⁸⁶ .	? No field data. Captive animals: see above, under <i>tardigradus</i> .	

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L V	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus</i> (Cabrera, 1908) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	Reported altitudes: 610 - 1430 m above sea level (¹⁴ , quoting Shortridge; Elliott 1913 and Kinloch 1898; see also locality lists in the distribution map section of this database) At Dindigul: 250-1300 m; most sightings at 300-500 m, only one above 1000 m, possibly because in this area preferred forest types are generally found below 500 m ¹⁰¹ .	In southern Andhra Pradesh: hot throughout the year, region dryer than in the western Ghats ¹⁰² .	25 ⁰ C - 27 ⁰ C ^{186, 187} .	4.4 ⁰ C ^{186, 187} . In southern Andhra Pradesh: 22 ⁰ C ¹⁰² .	47.5 ⁰ C ^{186, 187} . In southern Andhra Pradesh: 42 ⁰ C ¹⁰² .	Vegetation in the distribution area: dry forest, thorny scrub ¹⁸⁶ . Loris habitat: east of Dindigul: most forests secondary or degraded. Lorises in highest densities in Carnatic Umbrella Thorn and open Euphorbia scrub forests which provide insects, fruits and continuous canopy and in crop lands near the forests. Lower densities in crop land away from forests (high insect density, some fruits available, but continuous canopy and shelter lacking) and in Southern Mixed Deciduous Forest (possibly because of low insect population). No animals found in dense thorn forest in spite of fairly good vision from hill slopes (possibly because of low insect population). Preferred plant species support high insect densities (different <i>acacia sp.</i> , <i>tamarindus indicus</i> and a variety of shrubs) ¹⁰¹ . In southern Andhra Pradesh: a wide variety of vegetation types used; 40% of animals were seen in bushes, highest abundance in cultivated land (farm land with cattle produces high insect densities), fences and roadside tress close to mixed deciduous forest, next highest density in mixed deciduous forests themselves. High density in riverine forest along streams. Very low densities in other habitat types ¹⁰² .	In southern Andhra Pradesh: most rain from stormy northeast monsoons during October - November ¹⁰² . Evidence for a biannual breeding seasonality in the females both in captivity (⁸⁸ , few data) and in the wild (^{135, 136, 137} : n=170;), with one peak with several subsequent estrous cycles around June - July and a second one in females not pregnant from the first one in in September to November; prolonged anestrus period: about November to June. Neonates found particularly from March to July and in October ¹³⁷ . Males in the wild fertile throughout the year ¹⁴² . Gestation lengths in captivity: 160, 166 days ¹⁴⁰ .	

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L IX	(? Still unidentified lorises, possibly <i>lydekkerianus</i> or intermediate <i>lydekkerianus</i> / <i>malabaricus</i> ? On Mundanthurai Plateau, Tamil Nadu, India ¹⁴⁴ .						Loris habitat: in dry deciduous forest, 70 sightings, 2.33 animals/km in natural mixed forest, 1.33 animals/km in riverine forest, only 0.33 animals/km in plantations. Patchy distribution, abundance positively associated with factors such as tree density (continuity of pathways in the canopy) and liana density (thorny lianas and bushes used for hiding from predators and as sleeping sites) ^{144, 145} .		
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. .	Lowland form. Reported altitudes: up to 200 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)		27.2°C ¹⁸⁸ .	>15.5°C ¹⁸⁸ .	40.5°C ¹⁸⁸ .	Vegetation in the distribution area: dry forest and thorny scrub ^{139, 186} . Loris habitat: restricted to dense parts of the forest where the animal moves along the lianas and thin branches ²¹⁵ . Significant differences in habitat use: see above, <i>L. tardigradus</i> ²⁶⁹ .	No field data. In captivity non-seasonal, estrous cycle 32-67, mean 42.8 days (n=39); gestation length 157-172, mean 162.3 days (n=14). Lactation: ca. 5-6 months ¹³⁸ .	

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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} .	Highland form. Reported altitudes: 329 - 1036 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database); average: about 900 m		*Estimated: in 900 m 18°C - 20.5°C * based on <i>tardigradus</i> data, assuming an average decrease of temperature with increasing altitude: 0.5-0.65°C per 100m	*Estimated: in 900 m: 11°C *	*Estimated: in 900 m: 33°C *	Vegetation in the distribution area: wet tropical highland forest ¹⁸⁶ . The distribution area in a wider sense includes higher parts of tropical evergreen lowland rainforest which grow up to 800 or 900 m (<i>grandis</i> and <i>tardigradus</i> are said to intergrade), tropical montane evergreen rainforest and tropical montane moist savanna / dry patanas in the transition zone between moist and dry region ^{18, 115} .		<i>L. t. grandis</i> living in jungles where fruits are not so easily obtainable; probably more carnivorous and insectivorous than <i>tardigradus</i> , living largely of geckoes and tree frogs which are so common in the damp jungles it inhabits. Adaptation: more powerful, muscular than <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> ; able to tackle larger victims ^{18, 115} .
L VIII	Old name: <i>L. tardigradus nycticeboides</i> (Osman Hill, 1942) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	Mountain form. Reported altitudes: 1829 m, 2134 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)		15.4°C ¹¹³ .	-4°C ¹¹³ .	?	Loris habitat: montane rain and mist forest ¹¹³ .	Few data. Mating in captivity in June (n=1), possibly stimulated by an introduced other male. Gestation length (n=1): 174 days ¹³⁴ .	
Nx	<i>Nycticebus</i> E. Geoffroy 1812 ²³³ . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned								

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Np	Lesser slow lorises						Loris habitat: predominantly in the evergreen forests of Vietnam and Laos ¹⁶⁰ . Also found in the secondary forests and shrub land of Vietnam ³⁸ .		
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).	Reported altitudes: 0 - 100 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)					Loris habitat: In central Laos, Phou Xang He protected area: semi-evergreen forest. 4 observations: in the canopy; in vine tangle, dense vegetation, brief forays into a leafless fruit tree by one. Pygmy lorises were not seen in adjacent, largely leafless, dry dipterocarp forest (searched for 16.5 hours); not seen in bamboo and cleared areas with relict trees ³¹ .	In captivity highly seasonal breeder, mating season reported in August both in northern Vietnam (Cuc Phuong Primate Rescue Station) ⁷⁹ and at San Diego Zoo (H. Fitch-Snyder, pers. comm.).	
Np I b	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) ⁴ , distinguished from <i>N. intermedius</i> .								Inhabits rainforests ⁷
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: <i>Nycticebus intermedius</i> (Dao, 1960) ⁴ .							In captivity: highly seasonal breeders, estrous July - September, all births February - March. Estrous cycle length about 49.67 days (SD = 1.25). Gestation length about 188 days. Lactation length about 108 days (SD = 4.12) ²⁵ .	Inhabits tropical rainforests and seasonal monsoon forest ^{7, 25} .
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} .	1600 - 2000 m ¹⁶¹ .					Vegetation in the distribution area: tropical rainforest ¹⁶¹ .		

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N	Slow lorises (lesser slow lorises not included)						Loris habitat: In Thailand: in primary or secondary forest or in groves of bamboo ²⁶⁴ .	2 captive female (<i>bengalensis</i> and more colourful female from Thailand: estrous cycle length 37-54, mean 42.3 days ⁸⁸ .	
NI	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i> ^{64, 65} , Old name: <i>N. c. bengalensis</i> . ²³³ . Includes NI b to NI d ^{2, 3} ; Osman Hill distinguished <i>tenasserimensis</i> from this form ¹ .	Reported altitudes: 60 - 1356 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)					Loris habitat: In central Laos, Phou Xang He protected area: in semi-evergreen forest, in bamboo and cleared areas with relict trees within this habitat (compare with <i>N. pygmaeus</i>) ³¹ In Thailand, Tak: Ban Mae Lamao: one specimen in evergreen forest, in a tree, about 10 m above ground ⁸⁰ .	In a captive female: time from first copulation observed to birth: (n=1): 193 days ¹³⁴ .	
NI b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. cinereus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) ¹ .								
NI c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. incanus</i> (Thomas 1921) ¹								
NI 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 .						Vegetation in the distribution area: a transition zone between Sundaic and Indochinese species is characterized by moister and more tropical forests than in northern Thailand, with considerable Malesian influence, extending southwards to the Isthmus of Kra. It includes semi-evergreen rainforest where where 200 Indochinese genera reach their southern limits. South of the Isthmus of Kra, in the everwet evergreen rainforest of the Malesian Floral Region, 375 Malesian genera reach their northern limits ²⁷⁶ . Loris habitat: In Kamphaengphet: Ban Mae Na Ree, Thailand, a family group was seen in bamboo, about 5 m above ground ⁸⁰ .	and the south peninsula falls within the Malay transition zone biogeographic unit 07b. A very small 07a.	

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Lorises and pottos: species, subspecies, local populations. In: <http://www.species.net>

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N II	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N. bengalensis</i> no longer included ^{2, 64, 233} . .						Loris habitat: in Indonesia: in primary and secondary rain forest ^{255, 244} , bamboo ²⁴⁴ .	Pet slow loris female in Malaya: in season every two months (⁸⁸ quoting Butterfield 1954)	

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N III	<i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ² (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).	Altitudes within distribution area: Sumatra: sea level - 3804 m ²⁷² . Reported altitudes: 244 - 920 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database).	Sumatra: climate tropical, permanently moist, rainfall 3000 - 4000 mm, high air humidity ²⁷⁷ .				The vegetation of peninsular Malesia is predominantly rich tall tropical everwet rainforest in the south and semi-evergreen rainforest in the north. The rain forest is rich in Dipterocarpaceae and may be subdivided into lowland (below 300m) and hill (300m to 1,000m) forest. Above 1000m tropical montane there is evergreen forests. Along the east coast few patches of heath forest are left, most have been degraded to open grasslands or scrub. North of Kuala Lumpur there are scattered patches of forest on limestone; on the east and west coasts small areas of mangroves and extensive peat swamp forests exist, most freshwater swamp forests have been cleared for agriculture ²⁷⁶ . Sumatra can be divided into eight distinct biological sub-units with a major biological discontinuity just south of Lake Toba where the Barisan mountain chain is broken. High rainfall supports very lush tropical rainforests; besides there is also a wide range of other forest types from montane, limestone forests, a small area of ironwood forest; some drier mountain areas in the north support the only natural tropical pine forests in Indonesia. East coast: peat swamps, mangrove and some areas of non-peaty swamp forest ²⁷⁶ . Loris habitat: forests, plantations ²⁵⁶ . At Manjung district, Perak, western Malaysia: lorises in unlogged and logged-over lowland dipterocarp forest, freshwater alluvial swamp forest and secondary Padang savanna with some crop trees. Home range sizes: in unlogged primary forest 0.8-3.8 ha; in logged-over forest: 2.8-8.9 ha; in more open Padang savannah: 10.4-25 ha ²⁷⁶ . On Sumatra, in an agroforest (alternative land use) area in Krui Lampung, in resin plantations of 1000 ha, slow lorises and other primates were found to survive and enlarge populations ²⁶³ .	Sumatra, less seasonal than in the dryer regions in central and eastern Java and Bali ²⁵⁶ . At Manjung district, Perak, western Malaysia: nectar from Bertam palm flowers and tree sap and gum, the major part of slow loris diet, were available throughout the year and even in prolonged drought; only fruit may become scarce at times ²⁶³ .	At Manjung district, Perak: high-energy diet (nectar, fruit, phloem sap) comparable to that of sunbirds and nectarivorous bats. (There is evidence for limited digestion of gum, so gum is probably no high-energy diet for lorises) ²⁶³ .
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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 .								
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 .								
N IV	<i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ² ; (including N IV b-d).	Reported altitudes: 35 - 900 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)					Vegetation on Belitung: rare heath forests ²⁷⁶ . Loris habitat: forests, plantations ²⁵⁶ .		
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. borneanus</i> (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) ¹ .	Altitudes within distribution area: Borneo: sea level - 4175 m ²⁷² .	Borneo: climate tropical, permanently moist, rainfall 3000 - 4000 mm, high air humidity ²⁷⁷ .				Vegetation in the distribution area: tropical rainforests, mangrove forests, large areas of peat swamps, freshwater non-peaty swamp, heath forests or "kerangas" forest, large tracts of lowland dipterocarp forest, ironwood forests, hill dipterocarp forests, forests on limestone and various montane forest formations. Alpine vegetation is found on the slopes of Mt. Kinabalu in Sabah, which at 4101 m. is the highest peak in SE Asia ²⁷⁶ .	Kalimantan: less seasonal than in the drier areas in central and eastern Java and Bali ²⁵⁶ .	
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ⁶ (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).	Tawitawi: sea level up to 590 m ²⁷² .							
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. bancanus</i> (Lyon, 1906) ¹ .						Vegetation on Bangka: rare heath forests ²⁷⁶ .		

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N V	<p><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}.</p>	<p>Java: from sea level up to 3676 m. Occurrence for instance in the Ujung Kulon National Park (lowland); Osman Hill's statement that this form is probably limited to the Javan highlands¹ while in the coastal regions <i>N. c. coucang</i> occurs is apparently incorrect.</p>	<p>Western Java: tropical climate, permanently moist, rainfall 3000 - 4000 mm, high air humidity²⁷⁷. Lorises said to be confined to western Java which is characterized by wetter climate. In central and East-Java dryer (lorises are said to be absent in this region)²⁷⁶.</p>		<p>Example.: Jakarta: January: 26°C²⁷⁷.</p>	<p>Example.: Jakarta: 386 mm; July 27°C²⁷⁷.</p>	<p>Vegetation in the distribution area: with a cline from tall rainforest in the west to deciduous monsoon forests in the north-east. The swamp forests of the northern plains have been replaced by rice and sugarcane. Villages with fruit trees. On many mountains a vegetation influenced by repeated volcanic activity (montane <i>Casuarina</i> forest) has developed. On mountains which have remained stable for a long time, a rich montane forest flora exists²⁷⁶. On higher ground where natural forest has been cleared, there are gardens, plantations of rubber, oil palm, tea, cloves, coffee and large forestry plantations with pine, teak and some <i>Agathis</i>²⁷⁶. Loris habitat: forests, plantations²⁵⁶, primary and secondary forest, bamboo²⁴⁴. Lorises said to be confined to the forests of western Java which are far richer both florally and faunally than in the central and eastern parts of the island. Many animal and plant species, including the rhinoceros, Javan leaf-monkey and numerous birds are restricted to this sub-unit²⁷⁶. (Old museum specimen labels indicate possible presence of lorises in east Java in the past, see distribution map)</p>	<p>West Java: wet through the year²⁷⁶, with a limited seasonality. Example for rainfall: Jakarta: January: 386 mm; July 5 mm.²⁷⁷. Central and East-Java: more seasonal²⁵⁶, monsoon climate with a distinct rainy season and a hot dry season usually in August / September^{256, 276}.</p>	

* For habitat information see also the WWF - National Geographic website: WildWorld: Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/wildworld/terrestrial.html>.

Table 13: habitat qualities in the wild; climatic and other adaptations

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African forms									
A I	Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A. calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) ³³ .						Arctocebus habitat: shrub layer of the forest ⁹² . Thin supports in the dense growth of rain forest, often near clearings ² .	No restricted breeding season ⁹² . Births (n=24) in all months of the year except June, July and August when no observation took place; no seasonality ¹⁴¹ (quoting ¹⁴³). Mean gestation length 133 days (+/- 2.45 SD) ¹⁴¹ .	
A II	<i>A. calabarensis</i> (J.A. Smith, 1863) ^{33, 1, 2} (formerly regarded as subspecies <i>A. c. calabarensis</i>).	250-500 ft (n = 8) ³⁰ . Reported altitudes: 120 - 240 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)					Arctocebus habitat: usually high trees in deciduous forest, occasionally in old secondary forest, one specimen in a very low tree in tertiary growth ³⁰ . Confined to areas with dense low undergrowth with abundant lianes in primary, secondary and coastal rainforest. Particularly favours the leafy growth that springs up in clearings, tree falls and along forest edges ²¹³ .	Gestation lengths: 131, 134, 136 days ¹³⁴ , just over 18 weeks ²¹³ . Two young in a year; babies usually are parked, sometimes remain clinging to the mother while she hunts. Young accompany the mother for some months after weaning and are driven off on the birth of next offspring ²¹³ .	
A III	<i>A. aureus</i> De Winton, 1902 ^{33, 1, 2} .	Reported altitudes: 135 - 300 m, less than 610 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)	Very sensitive to heat, and continuous urine-marking makes it extremely susceptible to dehydration. Quickly dies when exposed to the sun or kept without water ²¹³ .		Makokou, Gabon, 1996-1997: 14° ; mean minimum 19.4° ³³	Makokou, Gabon, 1996-1997: 33.5° ; mean maximum 28.5° ³³	Arctocebus habitat: confined to vine tangles and areas with abundant young (or slow-growing) leafy stems in moist evergreen lowland rainforests. Substrate diameter less than 6 cm, never climbs large vertical branches, never climbs spread-eagled with splayed palms. Mostly below 5 m, not higher than 15 m above ground. Frequently descends to the forest floor for fallen fruits and invertebrates ²¹³ . Makokou, Gabon: usually below five meters above ground, occasionally on the ground or above 15 m. Preference for thin vertical substrate (lianes), diameter of <1 - 5 cm ^{91, 93} .	Absent from all markedly seasonal areas ²¹³ . Makokou, Gabon: rainy season end of September to end of December, dry season with some rain: end of December to end of March; rainy season: end of March to end of May; dry season with 2-3 months without any rain: end of May to end of September. Mean annual relative humidity: min. 63%; max. 98% ³³	

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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).						Potto habitat: commonest in secondary forest and in clearings along the forest margin; may wander out to isolated trees in savanna or cultivation. They also occur in swamp forest, but are not common in climax forest with a high closed canopy ⁹⁴ . In forest and along forest margins in lowland or lower montane area, in forest outliers in savanna areas ²⁸⁷ (quoting ⁹⁴ , Kingdon, 1971-77, 1997; Bourlière, 1985; Booth, 1979; Haltenorth, Diller, 1980)	No seasonality found in two captive females observed during 24 months, sperm found in the vaginal tract of females throughout the year ¹⁴¹ (quoting Ioannou 1966). In Gabon: distinct season with birth season extending from August to December with a peak in August - September ¹⁴¹ (quoting ¹⁴³). Estrous cycle length 34-47, mean 39 days ¹⁴¹ (quoting ⁸⁸); mean 38.8; 37.0 days in two captive females ¹⁴¹ (quoting Ioannou 1966). Gestation length: 170 days ¹⁴¹ (quoting Butler and Juma 1970).	
P II	<i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ² (includes P II b - P II c).	Reported altitudes: 30 - 360 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)						In one captive female observed over 11 months: recurrent estrous cycles throughout observation period; cycle lengths: 34-74, mean 39 days ⁸⁸ .	
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.	250-500 ft (n=9) ³⁰ . Reported altitudes: 100 - 1070 m above sea level (sources see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)			Makokou, Gabon, 1996-1997: 14°C; mean minimum 19.4°C ^{91, 93, 33} .	Makokou, Gabon, 1996-1997: 33.5°C; mean maximum 28.5°C ^{91, 93, 33} .	Potto habitat: Makokou, Gabon: preferred altitude above ground in primary forest 10 - 30 m, in secondary forest 10 - 15 meters above ground, occasionally below 5 m or above 30 m. Preference for horizontal to 45° inclined branches and for a branch diameter of 1 - 15 cm ^{91, 93} .	Makokou, Gabon: rainy season end of September to end of December, dry season with some rain: end of December to end of March; rainy season: end of March to end of May; dry season with 2-3 months without any rain: end of May to end of September. Mean annual relative humidity: min. 63%; max. 98% ³³ .	
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 .	Highland form. Reported altitude: 1830 m above sea level (source see locality lists in the distribution map section of this database)							
Ps	<i>Pseudopotto martini</i> : new genus proposed in 1996 ³⁴ . Current data insufficient ⁶⁸ .								

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