**Table 14 a: Population data**

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

| | (Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation | Size, quality of distribution area * | Social structures influencing population density | Recorded abundance, population densities, range sizes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Asian lorises** | | | | |
| L I | **Slender lorises**, genus ***Loris***<br>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. | Sri Lanka, total size: 67654.5 km$^2$ [272]. | | Rarely seen throughout its range, nowhere common [18].<br>**Sri Lanka:** Osman Hill (1933) noted that *Loris* was rare [14]. An unsystematic 12-week search in Sri Lanka in 1979 suggested that in most parts of the country lorises appeared to be absent even when the habitat appeared to be suitable [111]. During a survey in 2001, twenty-two sites in five different ecological zones were surveyed. Only eight of these yielded slender lorises. The survey led to the conclusion that slender loris populations in the Southeast of Sri Lanka are very low to non-existent; possibly because of pesticide, competition with other animals, or available substrates for locomotion [211]. | |
| L II a | Old name: ***L. t. tardigradus*** [1]<br>Groves 1998, 2001: change into distinct species<br>***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. | The wet zone of Sri lanka, habitat of *L. t. tardigradus*, covers 23% of the island (about 15560 km$^2$) [211]. | | During a survey in 2001, in four locations visited, 24 actual sightings (excluding carried infants and calls) of *L. t. tardigradus* were made; densities of *L. t. tardigradis* ranged from 0.86 to 11.7 animals per kilometer. Despite finding this subspecies in two isolated forest patches, it has disappeared from much of its former range as human settlements have expanded [211, 269]. | |
| 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]. | | | | |
| L II d | (*L. gracilis zeylanicus*: synonym?) [2, 14]. | | | | |
| L III | ***Loris lydekkerianus*** [233].<br>Groves 1998, 2001: species including all formerly known *Loris* subspecies except from the former *L. t. tardigradus* [64, 65, 233]. | | | | |

* See also table "threat", habitat destruction", table "conservation": size of protected areas.

**Table 14 a: Population data**

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

| | (Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation | Size, quality of distribution area * | Social structures influencing population density | Recorded abundance, population densities, range sizes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L IV | Old name: ***Loris tardigradus malabaricus*** (Wroughton, 1917) [1]<br>Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus malabaricus*** [64], [65], [233]. | Moist evergreen forests of south India have been reduced to a series of isolated patches by extensive deforestation [155]. | | ? Correct identification of *Loris* sightings? Insufficient information about size and other characteristics. Do transition forms between *malabaricus* and *lydekkerianus* occur? Taxonomic research and an illustrated identification key for reliable surveys seem desirable. | |
| L V | Old name: ***Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus*** (Cabrera, 1908) [1].<br>Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus*** [64], [65], [233]. | | | East of Dindigul: fragmented, clumped populations in an area where farming is more intensive and canal-irrigated in many parts with a lower density of trees. In regions with rain-fed fields interspersed among forested hills continuous distribution of lorises [102]. | |
| L IX | (? Still unidentified lorises, possibly *lydekkerianus* or intermediate *lydekkerianus / malabaricus*? On Mundanthurai Plateau, Tamil Nadu, India [144]. | | | | |
| L VI | Old name: ***Loris tardigradus nordicus*** (Osman Hill, 1933) [1].<br>Groves 1998, 2001: museum specimens indistinguishable from / synonym of ***L. lydekkerianus grandis*** [64], [65], [233].<br>May turn out to be ***L. lydekkerianus nordicus*** in the future if further studies prove distinctness. . | The dry zone of the north and southeast, habitat of *L. t. nordicus*, covers 65% of the island (about 43980 $km^2$) [211]. | | About 1 ha of forest used by one individual [215].<br>During a survey in 2001, in six locations visited, 98 sightings (excluding carried infants and calls) of *L. t. nordicus* were made; densities of *L. t. nordicus* ranged from 0.33 to 38 animals per kilometer. Other than in areas afflicted with war (i.e. Jaffna, Wilpattu), *Loris tardigradus nordicus* seems to be the most successful of the subspecies. It is found in areas surrounded by human disturbance, and was located in almost every area checked in the north. This subspecies adequately fits the description of Osman Hill (1933): present everywhere, but nowhere common [211], [269]. | |

* See also table "threat", habitat destruction", table "conservation": size of protected areas.

**Table 14 a: Population data**

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

| | (Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation | Size, quality of distribution area * | Social structures influencing population density | Recorded abundance, population densities, range sizes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L VII | Old name: ***Loris tardigradus grandis*** (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) [1]<br>Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus grandis*** [64], [65], [233]. | Typical *grandis* only in the type locality; area of *grandis* in a wider sense see distribution maps [18]; [115]. | | 1935: "Animal little known to its captors, many of them had not seen such a creature previously. Rewards failed to produce further specimens for months. It would appear that the race is uncommon and sparsely distributed troughout its distribution area" [18].<br>During a survey in 2001, in five locations visited, 2 unsystematic sightings of *L. t. grandis* were made [211]. | |
| L VIII | Old name: ***L. tardigradus nycticeboides*** (Osman Hill, 1942) [1].<br>Groves 1998, 2001: ***L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides*** [64], [65], [233]. | The size of possible habitat to which *L. t. nycticeboides* are endemic (montane rain and mist forest) is about 40 000 hectare (400 $km^2$) [113] in several isolated areas. The subspecies has only been found in one of these areas, on the Horton Plains [16] which cover an area of about 20 $km^2$ [268]. | | Osman Hill wrote of *L. t. nycticeboides*: "That the animal is rare in that locality is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Tunein-Noltenius had been on the look out for it for the previous twenty years without success." Only two specimens have ever been found (in 1938), they and their two offspring died in captivity [16]. No recent sightings [207], [211]; in 1982, rangers said that slender lorises still occur on the Horton Plains where temperature may fall below $0^0$C (R. Dmoch, pers. comm.), during a survey in 2001, however, rangers and researchers who have worked in the park for years said they have never seen or heard any evidence of lorises here [211]. Wildlife veterinarian Dr. Vijitha Perera later also did not see any lorises there. | |

* See also table "threat", habitat destruction", table "conservation": size of protected areas.

**Table 14 a: Population data**

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

| | (Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation | Size, quality of distribution area * | Social structures influencing population density | Recorded abundance, population densities, range sizes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nx | ***Nycticebus*** E. Geoffroy 1812 [233]. Genus *Nycticebus* in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned | | | | |
| Np | **Lesser slow lorises** | | | Due partly to unstable political situations in the countries where these animals originate, little is known about their wild status [160].<br>In **Vietnam**: surveys in different areas [79], [192], [193]. In 1987, the total population had been estimated at 72 720, with less than 13% occupying protected areas ([160], quoting [194]). Numbers of animals offered on markets seem to decrease, probably not because of increased protection but because of decreasing population in the wild [79]. 2002: the number of sightings in recent years decreased, suggesing that this species is under pressure (main cause: poaching, trade) [267]. | |
| Np I | ***Nycticebus pygmaeus*** (Bonhote, 1907) [3], [1], [2], see also [38]. (*N. intermedius* and other possible *pygmaeus*-like forms included). | | | | |
| Np I b | ***N. pygmaeus*** (Bonhote, 1907) [4], distinguished from *N. intermedius*). | | | | |
| Np II | Synonym / proposed species: ***Nycticebus intermedius*** (Dao, 1960) [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]. | | | | |

* See also table "threat", habitat destruction", table "conservation": size of protected areas.

**Table 14 a: Population data**

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

| | (Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation | Size, quality of distribution area * | Social structures influencing population density | Recorded abundance, population densities, range sizes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | **Slow lorises** (lesser slow lorises not included) | | | There is limited information about population numbers of any of the Asian prosimians. MacKinnon in 1987 estimated the population in Indonesia at 1 139 415, based on estimates of suitable habitat remaining and population density at that time; only 14% of suitable habitats were protected reserves ([160], quoting [189]). | |
| 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]. | | | In norteast **India**: very small numbers; a survey conducted by the Indo-US Primate Project between 1994-99 indicated their presence in a few isolated pockets only [223]. The result of a survey in 1995 in Bherjan, Borajan and Podumoni reserved forests in the Tinsukia district of eastern Assam, India, was that in Bherjan one slow loris had been seen in 1991; in Podumoni the last confirmed records were in the 1960's. From Borajan there were similar reports. In the past, the slow loris had not been uncommon in the region [229].<br>In **Vietnam**, the slow loris is becoming extinct in Vietnam south of Quang Nam Province (15°N latitude) and parts of the Central Highlands (main cause: poaching, trade) [267].<br>In **Thailand**, lorises are apparently rare and unknown to most people, forests close to human dwellings have been cleared from animals, in five years of stay in the jungle and many trips into the wood only two lorises have ever been observed [120]. | |
| 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]. | | | | |

* See also table "threat", habitat destruction", table "conservation": size of protected areas.

**Table 14 a: Population data**

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

| | (Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation | Size, quality of distribution area * | Social structures influencing population density | Recorded abundance, population densities, range sizes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N II | ***Nycticebus coucang*** (Boddaert, 1784) *N. bengalensis* no longer included [2], [64], [233]. . | In Indonesia: original area of habitat 610,570 km². In 1986 remaining habitat 227,883 km², habitat loss: 63 % [255]. | | In **Indonesia**: in 1986 estimated conservative working density: 5 animals per km². Total population estimate 1,139,415; estimated protected population in reserves:157,980 animals. But not all protected areas can be regarded as well-protected and secure for primates [255]. Considering the amount oof illegal trade observed and low reproductive rate, numbers must have decreased condiderably since then. | |
| N III | ***N. c. coucang*** (Boddaert, 1785) [2] (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b). | Peninsular Malesia (including parts of Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore): 228 933 km² [276]. Sumatra: 443 065.8 km² [272], with Nicobars; western Sumatran islands including the Mentawai group, Lingga and Riau archipelagos, Bangka and Belitung included: total land area 476 482.8 km² [276]. Natuna Islands:132.8 km² [272]. Mergui Archipelago, Burma: over 800 islands, covering an area of 16,000 km²; Kadan Kyun (King´s Island): 449.8 km² [272]. | At Manjung district, Perak, western Malaysia: a telemetry study showed that slow lorises were monogamous with a rather solitary lifestyle in spite of behaviour indicating the presence of social groups. [263]. | Logging reduced primate densities at all sites studied in Malaya [255]. In *N. c. coucang* at Sungai Tekam, Malaysia: lower density in disturbed habitat [216]. In *N. c. coucang* at Manjung district, Perak, Malaysia, home range size 0.4 - 25 ha, dependant on habitat type (see also table "ecology"). High fruit consumption in unlogged forest was observed. In logged-over forest, no foraging or feeding on fruit, but instead high insect consumption was observed. In logged forest in addition higher altitudes were preferred for foraging [263]. | |
| 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]. | Only on Tioman Island / Pulau Tioman [1]. 133.6 km² [275]. | | Rare [1]. | |
| N III e | Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. natunae* (Stone et Rehn, 1902) [1]. | Natuna islands : 1,720 km² [273]. Natuna Besar (largest island); 1.095 km² [274]. | | | |
| 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]. | Borneo: 748168.1 km² [272]. Belitung Island: 4478,1 km² [272]. | | | |

* See also table "threat", habitat destruction", table "conservation": size of protected areas.

**Table 14 a: Population data**

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

| | (Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation | Size, quality of distribution area * | Social structures influencing population density | Recorded abundance, population densities, range sizes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N IV c | Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. menagensis* (Lydekker, 1893) [6] (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV). | Tawitawi archipelago: 580.5 km² [272]. | | | |
| N IV d | Synonym (subpopulation): *N. c. bancanus* (Lyon, 1906) [1]. | Bangka: 11413,3 km² [272]. | | | |
| 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]. | Java: 138793.6 km² [272]. Slow lorises restricted to the western Java [276]. (Museum specimen labels indicate possible presence in east Java in the past, see distribution map). Slow loris occurrence was reported from the Ujung Kulon National Park (size: 1229 km² [276]) and surroundings and from the Gunung Halimun National Park ([151, 278, 271]) (size: 400 km² [276]) | | | |
| | **African forms** | | | | |
| A I | Genus ***Arctocebus*** (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, ***A. calabarensis***, compare with A II) [33]. | | | Observed solitary or in pairs. Population density ca 2 individuals per km² in primary forest, up to 7 individuals per km² in secondary forest with abundant lianae [2]. Normal census methods (walking through the forest with torches) are impossible for the angwantibo because it hides its head and eyes at the lleast disturbance, depriving the observer of any clues of its presence [213]. | |
| A II | ***A. calabarensis*** (J.A. Smith, 1863) [33, 1, 2] (formerly regarded as subspecies *A. c. calabarensis*). | | Solitary, young with the mother for some months. Captive males often fight when kept together, which suggests that they are territorial in the wild [213]. | Within the distribution area very localized and patchy [213]. | |
| A III | ***A. aureus*** De Winton, 1902 [33, 1, 2]. | | | Within the distribution area very localized and patchy [213]. At Makakou, Gabon: very low mean density; calculated biomass: mean 0.005 kg per ha; maximum: 0.015 kg per ha [91, 215]. | |

* See also table "threat", habitat destruction", table "conservation": size of protected areas.

**Table 14 a: Population data**

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

| | (Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation | Size, quality of distribution area * | Social structures influencing population density | Recorded abundance, population densities, range sizes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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). | | | Home ranges: females about 7.5 ha, males about 9-40 ha. Solitary, mutual avoidance in areas of range overlap. Population density ca 8 - 10 individuals per $km^2$, in humid forest up to 28 individuals per $km^2$ [2]. | |
| P II | ***P. p. potto*** (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) [2] (includes P II b - P II c). | | | | |
| P II b | Synonym (subpopulation): *P. p. potto* (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) [1] (not including P II c). | | | | |
| 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. | | | At Makakou, Gabon: calculated biomass: mean 0.1 kg per ha; in some, particularly humid areas up to 0.3 kg per ha [91], [215]. | |
| 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***: new genus proposed in 1996 [34]. Current data insufficient [68]. | | | | |

* See also table "threat", habitat destruction", table "conservation": size of protected areas.