

Table 14 c: Size of distribution areas, habitats and protected areas

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

	(Sub-)Species, form, subpopulation	Size, quality of distribution area	Human population density	Habitat destruction (Threat due to poaching and comparable human activities see table 14 b)	Remaining habitat	Protected areas	Proposed for future protection
Asian lorises							
L I	<p>Slender lorises, genus <i>Loris</i></p> <p>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.</p>	Sri Lanka, total size: 67654.5 km ² ²⁷² .	In 1983: 276/km ² ²¹¹ .	The main reason for the steep decline in its numbers is of course the loss of its habitat ¹²¹ . In Sri Lanka : overwhelming threat of habitat loss. ²¹¹ .		2002: network of protected areas (PAs) consisting of 89 national parks and 489 sanctuaries over 154,572.8 km ² (4.7% of total geographical area in India). Many key wildlife species are either absent or poorly represented in the current PA system, and, there is hardly any match between the percentage cover under forests and dense forest cover with percent area under protected areas and primate diversity ²⁷⁵ .	Desired: 6 %. There is a need to increase the number and areas of the existing Protected Areas Network to ensure suitable ecologic habitats and better protection of highly endangered primate species ²⁷⁵ .
L II a	<p>Old name: <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> ¹</p> <p>Groves 1998, 2001: change into distinct species</p> <p><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.</p>	The wet zone of Sri Lanka, habitat of <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> , covers 23% of the island (about 15560 km ²) ²¹¹ .		Habitat loss especially in the wet zone of Sri Lanka ¹⁵⁵ . <i>Loris tardigradus tardigradus</i> seems more susceptible to habitat destruction than <i>L. t. nordicus</i> . It has disappeared from much of its range as human settlements have expanded, clinging to small isolated patches (for details see distribution map, locality information) ²¹¹ . Due to deforestation, <i>L. tardigradus</i> is absent from numerous areas from where it was known only 50 years ago 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 (<i>L. t. 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} .	Moist evergreen forests of south India have been reduced to a series of isolated patches by extensive deforestation ¹⁵⁵ .		Extensive deforestation has reduced the moist evergreen forest of south India to a series of isolated patches ¹⁵⁵ .			
L V	Old name: <i>Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus</i> (Cabrera, 1908) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .			Extraction of fuelwood especially from forests close to villages leads to habitat loss ¹⁰¹ . At Southern Andhra Pradesh: fragmentation into separate populations by large tracts of cultivated land and human habitations, but each subpopulation spread over several forest ranges, can be self-sustaining if managed properly ¹⁰² .			1999: recommendations in connection with Dindigul survey: changing of reserved forest into a sanctuary (which would also protect a population of gaur <i>Bos frontalis</i>); corridors with minimum tree cover between ranges on cultivated land will be sufficient to maintain continuity of gene flow between populations ¹⁰¹ .
L IX	(? Still unidentified lorises, possibly <i>lydekkerianus</i> or intermediate <i>lydekkerianus</i> / <i>malabaricus</i> ? On Mundanthurai Plateau, Tamil Nadu, India ¹⁴⁴ .			Human activities that alter the floristics and reduce canopy contiguity such as lopping for fuelwood and conversion into plantations leads to a decline of loris population density ¹⁴⁴ .			

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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. .	The dry zone of the north and southeast, habitat of <i>L. t. nordicus</i> , covers 65% of the island (about 43980 km ²) ²¹¹ .					
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} .	Typical <i>grandis</i> only in the type locality; area of <i>grandis</i> in a wider sense see distribution maps ^{18, 115} .		Most of the described specimens were found when local Sinhalese villagers in 1931/32 commenced to fell the jungle within their range to make new "chenas" ¹⁸ .			
L VIII	Old name: <i>L. tardigradus nycticeboides</i> (Osman Hill, 1942) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L. lydekkerianus nycticeboides</i> ^{64, 65, 233} .	The size of possible habitat to which <i>L. t. nycticeboides</i> 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 .		On the Horton Plains and elsewhere the montane rain and mist forest, to which <i>L. t. nycticeboides</i> is endemic, has partly been replaced by "wet patanas", grassland which is the result of habitat destruction, kept open by fires, bad soil, overgrazing, dense grass cover and climatic influences which prevent young trees outside the protecting forest from growing ¹¹³ . Frequent fires on the patanas, partly caused by visitors ¹¹⁴ , destroy shrubs and trees, only <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> bushes survive. After human impact, secondary forest with dense pygmy bamboo undergrowth may persist for a long time; after flowering and drying, the bamboo causes danger of fires to which the forests are not adapted. The remaining patches of rain and mist forest are threatened by illegal logging, collection of fuelwood and large scale illicit gemming. Cultivation of cardamom replacing the natural undergrowth in some areas prevents regeneration of the forest ¹¹³ , and the forests especially in the Horton Plains National Park are experiencing diebacks; investigations are under way to determine the causes ²⁶⁸ . Highland animal species are threatened by habitat fragmentation ¹¹³ .			

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Nx	<i>Nycticebus</i> E. Geoffroy 1812 ²³³ . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> in general, lesser slow lorises included or species not mentioned					Vietnam: The park director of Ben En National Park has decided to make the park an official reserve for lorises ¹⁵⁴ . Other protected areas: see distribution maps - lorises in Vietnam, unspecified, data from ¹⁵⁶ . Protected area in preparation near Hué, near Laos, with lesser slow lorises and slow lorises and other primates, supported by Zoo Cologne, Germany.	
Np	Lesser slow lorises			In spite of existing several reserves, logging continues to put them at risk ¹⁵³ . Result of a survey in 1993-1994 in southern Vietnam: rapid decrease of populations, partly because of deforestation. Severe logging and slash and burn agriculture ¹⁹⁷ . Because of a 76% habitat loss from logging, along with destruction from military activities and hunting, the pygmy loris is considered to be under-protected in the wild (¹⁶⁰ , quoting ¹⁹⁴).			
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).						
Np I b	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) ⁴ , distinguished from <i>N. intermedius</i>).						
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: <i>Nycticebus intermedius</i> (Dao, 1960) ⁴ .						

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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)			In Indonesia , in 1987 the slow loris was said to be at risk due to habitat destruction, illegal trade and hunting (¹⁶⁰ , quoting ¹⁸⁹). See also below, data for the different subspecies / species.		In Indonesia , in 1987 14% of suitable habitats were protected reserves (¹⁶⁰ , quoting ¹⁸⁹).	Indonesia : law enforcement would be necessary to assure a protective effect of protected areas.
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 .	Cambodia: total land area 181,035 km ² . Thailand: 513,517 km ² ²⁷⁶ .	Cambodia: 47/km ² Thailand: in 1993 113/km ² . ²⁷⁶ .	In northeast India : rapid decline in numbers especially in those primate taxa least able to adjust to life without the forest (for example Hoolock gibbons and slow lorises). Slow lorises are adversely affected by even moderate selective logging. Habitat destruction is the major threat to primates in the region. Most habitats are affected by "Jhum" (shifting or slash and burn cultivation). The forests of the northeast are being cut at the rate of more than 63,500 hectares every two years. The immediate effects on non-human primates are significant. Research carried out by the Indo-US Primate Project reported over 32 - 73 % primate population loss due to an average loss of 55% of forest cover in one small area of 5 km ² in Assam in a period of only two years ²²³ . In Thailand , forest cover has been reduced from some 70-80 % of area in the mid-1940s to 33% in 1978 (FAO, 1981) and 30% in 1982 and finally 26%. The monsoon and swamp forest of the Central Plain has completely disappeared, only a small area of mangrove on the coast and small remnants of tropical rain forest of the Southeast Uplands in protected areas still survive. Main cause of destruction is agriculture; logging and regular burning of forest undergrowth aggravate the problem ²⁷⁶ .	In Thailand , 18.5% of the total area of the country are protected, but this includes a lot of degraded and cleared forest. Only 8.2 % of the country consists of protected natural habitat ²⁷⁶ .	Northeast India : 2002: network of protected areas (PAs) consisting of 89 national parks and 489 sanctuaries over 154,572.8 km ² (4.7 % of total geographical area in India). But many key species are absent or poorly represented in the current PA system, and there is hardly any match between the percentage cover under forests and dense forest cover with percent area under protected areas and primate diversity) ²⁷⁵ .	Northeast India : There is a need to increase the number and areas of the existing Protected Areas Network to ensure suitable ecologic habitats and better protection of highly endangered primate species ^{223, 275} . Or creation of more community based conservation areas ²²³ . 2002: desired area: 6 % ²⁷⁵ .
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						

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N I d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. tenasserimensis</i> (variable population with <i>couang</i> -like features in some specimens, possibly including <i>bengalensis-couang</i> transition forms (Elliott, 1912) ²⁶⁵ .			In the relatively dry Thai side of the Tenasserim hills, at higher altitudes semi-evergreen rain forest persists along the border. Former deciduous monsoon forest on the slopes with teak and much <i>Shorea</i> spp. have been deforested and replaced by bamboo and grassland. Most rainforests in the lowlands of the Southern Peninsula are also lost, remnants on the hills are threatened by rubber plantations ²⁷⁶ .			
N II	<i>Nycticebus couang</i> (Boddaert, 1784) <i>N. bengalensis</i> no longer included ^{2, 64, 233} .	In Indonesia: original area of habitat 610,570 km ² . In 1986 remaining habitat 227,883 km ² , habitat loss: 63 % ²⁵⁵ .		In Indonesia : habitat loss: 63 % ²⁵⁵ . The greatest threat to Indonesian biodiversity in general and primates is the clearance of forest for agriculture (ladang cultivation) ^{276 255, 276} . In some cases this opening up of the forest area has been officially sanctioned and sponsored. Loss of forest as a result of logging (both legal and illegal) is less damaging as forests are cut selectively and secondary reforestation is generally fast. More serious problems occur when forestry activity is followed by fire or agricultural settlers ²⁷⁶ . The forest is felled and burned for agriculture; often burning destroys the humus layer and the land remains fertile for few years before alang-alang grassland becomes established ²⁵⁵ .		Protected area in Indonesia: 31,596 km ² = 13.9 % (Data from National Conservation Plan for Indonesia, FAO-INS/78/061) ²⁵⁵ .	
N III	<i>N. c. couang</i> (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 km ² ²⁷⁶ ; Sumatra: 443 065.8 km ² ²⁷² , Calculated: about 190 200 km ² habitat left ²⁷⁶ . Island populations: Natuna Islands: 132.8 km ² ²⁷² . Mergui Archipelago, Burma: over 800 islands, covering an area of 16,000 km ² ; Kadan Kyun (King's Island): 449.8 km ² ²⁷² .	Sumatra: over 100/km ² ²⁷⁶ .	Peninsular Malaysia : About 100 years ago rain forests probably covered 90% of the land area, much of it in the lowlands. In 1966: 68% natural forest cover estimated, 1990: 43% estimated; much of this remaining cover is disturbed, only 9.8% were intact forest ²⁷⁶ . Sumatra loses natural forest faster than any other part of Indonesia. Forests remain mostly on mountains, limestone and acid swamps ²⁷⁶ . 1986: in Sumatra every year vast areas of forest are cleared for ladang lands by individual farmers ²⁵⁵ . In addition, major fires in Sumatra have destroyed large forest areas ²⁷⁶ .	Peninsular Malesia: only 25% of the unit is still covered in natural vegetation ²⁷⁶ . Sumatra: 30% natural forest left ²⁵⁶ . Calculated, based on entire area and % remaining forest: about 190 200 km ² .		

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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 .	Tioman Island / Pulau Tioman ¹ . 133.6 km ² ²⁷⁵ .					
N III e	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. natunae</i> (Stone et Rehn, 1902) ¹ .	Natuna islands : 1,720 km ² ²⁷³ . Natuna Besar (largest island); 1,095 km ² ²⁷⁴ .		Practacally all lowland forests have been cut down, primary forest only left on slopes Mount Ranai. Slow loris usually only indirectly discovered.			
N IV	<i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ² ; (including N IV b-d).						
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. borneanus</i> (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) ¹ .	Borneo: 748168.1 km ² ²⁷² . Kalimantan (Indonesian part of Borneo): 540,000 km ² ²⁵⁶ . Belitung Island: 4478,1 km ² ²⁷² .	Due to relative infertility of soils, Borneo has not been as heavily colonised as other islands in the region. Human population density: about 90/km ² ²⁷⁶ .	Both Sabah and Sarawak originally had a forest cover of 100.0 %. Heavy impact on the lowland forests by 20 years of logging, particularly in Sabah and East Kalimantan, destroyed 57.6 % of original habitat ²⁷⁶ . In Sabah in 1953 natural forest covered 86% of land area; in 1985 it had been diminished to 45% ²⁷⁶ . In Sarawak, shifting cultivation is a major cause of forest loss with 1,500 km ² cleared annually; logging roads provide access into previously inaccessible forest. In Sabah, shifting cultivation is less of a threat, covering only some 15% of total land area, but substantial areas in the lowlands are under threat. In Kalimantan every year vast areas of forest are cleared by individual farmers ²⁵⁵ ; slash and burn agriculture has created a patchwork of secondary forests of different age in some valleys. Secondary grasslands have developed in the Kelabit highlands along the Sarawak-Kalimantan border and on some cleared hillsides. Mining and oil exploitation have caused losses in the northern and eastern parts of the island. Loss of some 10,000 km ² of forest due to severe fires, particularly in logged forest, in eastern Kalimantan in 1982/83; further fires in 1994 ²⁷⁶ .	About 75 % of the island are covered with some kind of forest ²⁵⁶ . About 42.4 % are still covered with natural forest ²⁷⁶ .	Protected area coverage of the Borneo-Palawan unit: 5.7%. Some of this is degraded habitat and the actual effective protection of the unit is scored as only 4.9 %. Official protected area system of a total of 8,239 km ² augmented by a national system of Virgin Jungle Reserves and amenity forests ²⁷⁶ .	Current expected target for protection is 7.0 %. The lowland dipterocarp rain forests are seriously under-represented in the protected area system ²⁷⁶ .
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. menagensis</i> (Lydekker, 1893) ⁶ (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).	Tawitawi archipelago: 580.5 km ² ²⁷² .					

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N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. bancanus</i> (Lyon, 1906) ¹ .	Bangka: 11413,3 km ² ²⁷² .					
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} .	Java: 138793.6 km ² ²⁷² . Slow lorises maybe restricted to western Javan rain forest ²⁷⁶ , size of ecoregion 41 700 km ² , only 5 % original habitat left ²⁸⁰ , calculated: 2085 km ² habitat remaining. (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 km ² ²⁷⁶) and surroundings and from the Gunung Halimun National Park (^{151, 278, 271}) (size: 400 km ² ²⁷⁶)	Java is one of the most densely populated islands in the world. human population: about 100 million ²⁷⁶ , on Java, Madura und Bali about 870/km ² ²⁷⁷ .	Most forests have been cleared for ladang lands, already in 1986 no more than 8 % of original forest cover were left ²⁵⁵ . Nearly natural vegetation mostly left on mountains. Swamp forests of the northern plains of Java have been replaced by rice and sugarcane; villages with fruit trees. Fertile volcanic soils on the higher ground support intensive mixed gardens and extensive plantations of rubber, oil palm, tea, cloves, coffee; there are large forestry plantations with pine, teak and some <i>Agathis</i> ²⁷⁶ . Political instability will continue to contribute to rampant destruction of the west Javan rain forests as existing environmental laws are routinely ignored and not implemented ²⁸⁰ .	Calculated, based on entire area and % remaining forest: about 11 100 km ² , severely fragmented. If lorises are restricted to the western zone, the area is much smaller.	On Java and Bali, of the 10% forest cover left, only 4% protection (categories I-IV) plus 4.3% proposed or other categories ²⁷⁶ .	There could be more lowland evergreen habitat protected ²⁷⁶ . Connecting forest corridors between fragmented populations.

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African forms				Small arboreal and nocturnal animals such as bush babies are most often killed by opportunistic loggers who happen to cut down a tree containing a sleeping animal. Roads that loggers build into the forests might also block an arboreal route causing the animal to come down to the ground which is inherently more dangerous ²⁰⁴ .			
A I	Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A. calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) ³³ .						
A II	<i>A. calabarensis</i> (J.A. Smith, 1863) ^{33, 1, 2} (formerly regarded as subspecies <i>A. c. calabarensis</i>).			Wherever it is already established small-scale clearances, selective tree-felling and road-making probably favour it because it is likely to become abundant in thickets and patches of dense secondary growth; broader clearances as made for plantations, clear-felling and agriculture are likely to eliminate it because of its weak capacity to disperse ²¹³ .			
A III	<i>A. aureus</i> De Winton, 1902 ^{33, 1, 2} .			Clear-felling and large-scale clearances are the only major threat to their habitat ²¹³ .			
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).			The primary threat to the survival of the potto is habitat destruction. Its ability to survive in secondary forest and plantations has given this primate an edge over other African primates who require more specific habitats ²⁰⁶ .			
P II	<i>P. p. potto</i> (P. L. S. Müller, 1766) ² (includes P II b - P II c).			In the rain forest: lumbering. In typical Gbaya country in the grasslands north of the rainforest, across Cameroon and western Central African Republic, narrow strips of true rainforest trees that grow in the river and stream valleys through the savannah may offer adequate habitat for pottos (but "I do not recall ever having seen one either dead or alive in Gbaya country" ²⁰⁵). In this region, the greatest danger for arboreal species comes through habitat destruction caused to a certain degree by lumbering, but far more through the systematic "clearing" of gallery forests to make way for corn fields ^{205, 204} .			
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.						
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 .						
Ps	<i>Pseudopotto martini</i> : new genus proposed in 1996 ³⁴ . Current data insufficient ⁶⁸ .						