6 a: Reliability of colour for taxonomic identification:

All slender loris forms for instance "present wide individual variation" in coat colour, with additional age and sex variations, and only the average colouration of several specimens of a population in connection with other differences may serve to distinguish them from other forms; coat colour alone or local alteration of coat colour such as absence or presence of a dark dorsal stripe should not be sufficient evidence for the creation of new races or species ²³. In *L. t. nordicus* from Polonnaruwa, specimens of dark grey to light yellowish colour occur within one local population ¹⁵. In *Nycticebus coucang coucang* observed in Selangor, Malaysia, too, a considerable variation of coat colour was observed (Wiens, Zitzmann, pers. comm.). In mammals, occurrence of different colour types (red and grey varieties, random erythrism) in one species is known ³⁰. In *N. pygmaeus* and *N. (c.) bengalensis*, annualperiodic changes of fur colour were observed: in *N. pygmaeus* a real colour change from red without dorsal stripe do dark grey with dorsal stripe and white frosting was observed ⁷⁹, ²⁸⁹, in *N. bengalensis* during moult the slaty grey wool hair becomes superficially visible and causes some seasonal colour variation which may have led to erroneous description of new forms such as *N. c. cinereus* ¹.) Some reddish hair may be dyed in the wild by plant juice, and greenish coloration in certain arboreal species may be due to algae as in the sloth *Bradypus*; a bright green dorsal colour in *Galagoides demidoff*, which fades rapidly after the death of the animal and turns rusty, might also be caused by algae ³⁰. In illegal trade with pet lorises on Java, use of hair dyes or bleaching agents for obtaining higher prizes for unusually-coloured animals may occur ²⁵⁹, ²⁶⁰, ⁷⁹, ²⁷⁹.

Changes of colour of hair in museum specimens may occur due to fading because of old age, drying by smoke, proximity of certain chemicals, radiators and other influences. Series of skins dried in bright sun in the field tended to turn reddish. Experiments with a maroon-coloured rat, *Malacomys longipes*, showed that furs became grey, dark brown or reddish-brown, according to whether they were dried in a closed container, in shade or bright sunlight. Series of *Praomys*, including examples of bright reddish and olive-grey varieties, could be evenly dried to a corresponding dull siena when submitted to reciprocal treatment. (For more details see database chapter about <u>field, necropsy and sample preservation methods</u>).

Age-related changes of colour in captive L. t. nordicus from Polonnaruwa, as an example 15:

Neonate colour: light grey to reddish-grey with few darker stiff hairs, with a reddish dorsal stripe and reddish circumocular patches. Limbs almost naked, unpigmented, ears with slightly pigmented rims.

Juveniles: light yellowish without white frosting (white hair tips), with reddish circumocular patches; ears yellowish with slightly pigmented, darker rims.

Change to grey adult colour: gradual; usually the development of blackish circumocular hair is noticed first (starting at the age of about 6 months or later). The yellowish juvenile coat gradually changes into adult grey colour with more or less frosting, with some chestnut hair on the forehead in some subadult specimens. The ear pigmentation vanishes. Adult colour: usually pure grey, seldom yellowish-grey, with unpigmented yellow ears. Specimens in some recorded cases resembled their parents at the age of 16 to 21 month.

With increasing age, the fur of the face, and to a lesser degree of the trunk, may become increasingly grey to almost white. One animal with initially almost black circumocular hair was already rather grey at the age of five years and now, at the age of 9 years, shows a very light grey to almost white face, a feature apparently inherited from the wildcaught father who was almost white when dying after 13 years in captivity. A wildcaught female after 13 years in captivity still showed black circumocular patches.

In ageing animals, an irregular, light grey pigmentation of the formerly unpigmented skin may develop on muzzle, ears, hands and feet.

Table 6 a: general colour of the fur

¹, ², ...: source, author quoted.

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair, superficial colour	Throat hair, superficial colour	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
	Asian lorises						
LI	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.	General separation into red to brownish rain forest forms and grey dry zone forms. Large "black" form of Ceylon mentioned in 1860 ²¹⁹ : might be <i>nordicus</i> or <i>grandis</i> .					Skin of the eyelids clothed with delicate almost white hairs ¹⁴ .

^{*} According to Osman Hill, Wroughton's specimens described as L. t. tardigradus is from Mayor's Bombay collection and probably L. t. nordicus, a form still undescribed when Wroughton published his data 23.

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

	(Sub-)species, form,	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair,	Throat hair,	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
	subpopulation		superficial colour	superficial colour			
LIIa	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.	Red-brown ² . Males russet, almost uniform, ¹ , russet or reddish, top of head russet. Dorsal aspect of trunk similar to top of head varying to pale fawn in some specimens ¹⁴ . Lumbar and sacral regions tend to be lighter ¹⁴ , ¹⁸ . Females less rufous in general colour of upper parts ¹ , ¹⁴ , being usually wood-brown, with a faint rufous tinge in some individuals, especially on the hinder parts ¹⁴ , ¹⁸ . Many specimens, however, with but little of the ruddy tint, their general colour being dark yellowish brown, but never as dark as typical <i>grandis</i> ²³ .	Buff or yellowish ¹⁴ , ¹ , dorsal and ventral colour merging imperceptibly on flanks ¹ . As dorsum or greyer ² . Pale buff ¹⁸ .	Buff ¹ . Pale buff ¹⁴ .	Extensor surfaces similar to top of head varying to pale fawn in some specimens. Flexor aspects yellowish or buff. Hands and feet: whitish ¹⁴ . Males: extremities with whitish hair ¹ . Outer aspects of limbs like back but varying to pale fawn in some specimens. short hairs on hands and feet whitish ¹⁸ .	Newborn in general hue slate-coloured above and dirty-whitish below. Circumocular patches bright chestnut, darkening with age. Pigmentation is less evident in the earlier stages than in the adult ¹⁴ . Up to the age of 1 year: slaty-grey tinge above, dirty white below, circumocular patches bright chestnut, darkening with age ¹ , ¹⁸ . The young assumes the adult coloration in about a year, the male resembling the female at first and becoming reddish later ¹⁴ , ¹⁸ .	Muzzle scantily covered with white hair ¹⁸ .
LIIb	Small form with the appearance of a shorter muzzle ¹⁵ .	Brownish-grey (n=1) 15					
L II c	Small form with longer- looking muzzle / heart- shaped (<i>L. t. grandis</i> - like) face ¹⁵ .	Male TA1 (studbook Ruhr-University): uniform reddish-greybrown ¹⁵	grey, bases dark grey; throat white throughout				
L II d	(<i>L. gracilis zeylanicus</i> : synonym?) ² , ¹⁴ .	Browner than <i>L. t. nordicus</i> ¹⁴ . Rufous instead of pale grey. General colour of upper parts pale rufescent brownish; crown and nape darker (n=1, mounted holotype) ¹⁰⁵ .	Cream colour or pale buff, instead of white (n=1, mounted holotype) ¹⁰⁵ .				
LIII	Loris lydekkerianus 233 Groves 1998, 2001: species including all formerly known Loris subspecies except from the former L. t. tardigradus ⁶⁴ , ⁶⁵ , ²³³ .						
LIV	Old name: Loris tardigradus malabaricus (Wroughton, 1917) 1 Groves 1998, 2001: L. lydekkerianus malabaricus 64, 65, 233.	Strong russet tinge, above wood brown with darker nape and upper back ²² . Adult male: general colour of upper parts russet or wood-brown (Wroughton), not so red as in the male of <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> . The adult female in the Bombay collection is browner than another specimen which is undoubtedly a male, though not labelled ¹⁴ . Russet or wood-brown, typically not so reddish as <i>L. t. tardigradus</i> . ¹ . Red-brown ² .	Buff or dirty white ¹ , ¹⁴ . Buff ² , ²² .		The proximal parts of the limbs on the extensor surfaces are greyer than the body. Distally the limbs are covered with short dirty white hairs, almost grey on the feet ¹⁴ .	Said by Miss Ryley (1913, B) to be more rufous ¹⁴ .	

	(Sub-)species, form,	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair,	Throat hair,	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
	subpopulation		superficial colour	superficial colour			
LV	Old name: Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus (Cabrera, 1908) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: L. lydekkerianus lydekkerianus ⁶⁴ , ⁶⁵ , ²³³ .	Cinereous grey, lower back lighter grey or fawn 14, 1. Adult male: fading on the lower back to lighter grey or fawn. Flanks lighter, gradually changing to pure white on the under parts. Adult female: scarcely different from the male; no tendency to erythrism 14. Buff or grey-buff ² . Specimens from the type locality (Madras) blackish-grey or dirty deep fawn, darker on the nape, lighter towards the pelvic end 24. At Dindigul: buff 101. "L. gracilis", "a couple of specimens" from Madras: pale mouse grey 105.	White or buff ² . Specimens from the type locality (Madras) white, occasionally with a light brownish tinge ²⁴ . At Dindigul: white ¹⁰¹ . Dull white ²² . " <i>L. gracilis</i> ", "a couple of specimens" from Madras: passing into white on the sides, face etc. Ventrally pure white ¹⁰⁵ .		Extensor aspects of limbs similar to back, but slightly paler, hair on the flexor surfaces of limbs white throughout ¹⁴ . Arms slightly lighter in colour than back. Hands greyish brown or white. Legs similar to lower back, feet dirty brown ²⁴ .	Newborn: silky dorsal hair silvery-grey hair with dark grey bases, few longer wiry dark hairs, ventrally verging to white (see also Kinnear 1919) ¹ , ¹⁴ . Some rusty hair on the back (stripe in the mid-dorsal region) and behind the crown; circumocular patches chestnut. Limbs pale grey, almost white on extensor aspect, on thigh darker ¹⁴ . Half-grown (n=1): dorsally greyish-buff, some longer hairs slighty frosted. Circumocular patches chestnut. Interocular stripe wide. Upper arms white, legs grey on extensor surface, white on flexor side, feet white ¹⁴ . Young much lighter than adults, hair on back: basal half dark, reminder of very pale whitishgrey. Dorsal stripe pale fawn, from white head-streak to anus. Facial markings and circumocular patches much browner than in adults, hair inside ears: same colour as facial markings ¹⁰⁴ .	
L IX	(? Still unidentified lorises, possibly <i>lydekkerianus</i> or intermediate <i>lydekkerianus</i> / <i>malabaricus</i> ? On Mundanthurai Plateau, Tamil Nadu, India ¹⁴⁴ .		Pelage colour more buffy or yellowish white ¹⁴⁵ .				

	(Sub-)species, form,	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair,	Throat hair,	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
	subpopulation		superficial colour	superficial colour			
LVI	Old name: <i>Loris</i> tardigradus nordicus (Osman Hill, 1933) ¹ . Groves 1998, 2001: museum specimens indistinguishable from / synonym of <i>L.</i> lydekkerianus grandis ⁶⁴ , ⁶⁵ , ²³³ . May turn out to be <i>L.</i> lydekkerianus nordicus in the future if further studies prove distinctness.	General colour of upper parts cinereous grey ¹⁴ . Ash-grey ¹ . Grey-brown or buff-brown ² . Dorsally cinereous. Females not markedly different ¹⁵ . Sexually differences less well marked than in the other races ¹⁸ . Animals from Polonnaruwa: some individual variation: grey (nuchal region darker with lighter yellowish-grey hair tips), dark grey, yellowish-grey, sometimes less grey, lighter and more yellowish or reddish on legs and caudal part of the trunk ¹⁵ . Specimens in the Natural History Museum, London, indistinguishable from <i>L. t. grandis</i> ³⁶ . Photos of two <i>nordicus</i> -like lorises confiscated in Sri Lanka show reddish-brown animals with darker brown nuchal region, clearly distinct from the grey <i>nordicus</i> in colour (see also skin pigmentation) ²⁰⁷ .	White, yellowish-white or light buff ¹⁴ . White ¹ . Light buff ² . Dull white ²² . White; yellowish or light whitish-buff with yellowish areas ¹⁵ . White ¹⁸ . Photos of two reddish-brown <i>nordicus</i> -like lorises confiscated in Sri Lanka show a lighter-coloured, but not pure white ventral fur ²⁰⁷ .	White ¹⁴ , ¹ ; ¹⁸ White or yellowish ¹⁵ . Photos of two reddishbrown <i>nordicus</i> -like lorises confiscated in Sri Lanka show a light-coloured throat, but in contrast to the median facial stripe it is not pure white, rather buff as far as judgement is possible ²⁰⁷ .	Limbs brownish grey on the proximal. segments, becoming whiter on the forearm and crus, and on the dorsum of the hand and foot. Fur on limbs mixed with numerous long, dark, wiry hairs 14. Photos of two reddishbrown <i>nordicus</i> -like lorises confiscated in Sri Lanka show limbs lighter-coloured on the median side, with a darker brown zone in the middle of the lateral surface ²⁰⁷ .	Newborn indistinguishable from <i>L. t. lydekkerianus</i> , silvery-grey with interspersed long, dark true hairs, circumocular patches chestnut ¹ , with a reddish hair tuft on the grey head ¹⁵ . Infants lighter and more yellowish or reddish than adults, with light reddish to chestnut circumocular patches. Subadults grey, forehead may be reddish, some reddish hair may still be present in the grey circumocular patches ¹⁵	Muzzle with some white hairs ¹⁸ .
L VII	Old name: <i>Loris</i> tardigradus grandis (Osman Hill and Phillips, 1932) ¹ Groves 1998, 2001: <i>L.</i> lydekkerianus grandis 64, 65, 233.	General colour of upper parts dark grey inclining to black, blackish with less (than in <i>L. t. tardigradus</i>) or no inclination to erythrism ²³ . Blackish, dark grey or brownish-grey ¹⁴ . Some specimens not blackish, but buff-brown, even with a suggestion of reddish on the hinder parts ²³ . Lumbar region sometimes slightly rusty brown ¹⁸ . In males sometimes slightly rusty on lumbar region, females darker ¹⁴ . Males dorsally dark grey or brownish-grey ¹⁴ , ¹ , ²³ . Adult females blacker in colour with no inclination to erythrism ¹⁴ , ¹ , ²³ . Grey-brown ² . Specimens in the Natural History Museum, London, indistinguishable from <i>L. t. nordicus</i> ³⁶ .	Ventrally pure white ¹ . Pure white or only slightly buffy, bases dark grey or black ²³ , ¹⁴ ; in some specimens slight yellowing of the outer zone especially towards flanks, but never so decidedly buff as in typical tardigradus ²³ . Light buff ² .	White ¹ . Always pure white throughout ²³ .	Flexor side of limbs distally pure white throughout ²³ . Adult male: hands and feet with white hair ¹ .	Darker than adult males ¹ , ¹⁴ . One half-grown male specimen differed but little from his mother ¹⁴ , colour a little more brown, less black than adults, sometimes almost reddish-brown ¹¹ , ¹⁸ . The white frosting appearing later 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 .	Female: brown with no reddish tinge, slightly darker on crown, nape and upper back. Much paler on lower back. Male: like female, but slightly darker in colour, dark brown on back extending farther backwards ¹⁶ . Female: earthy-brown with no reddish tinge, much lighter than in <i>L. t. grandis</i> . Slightly darker on crown, nape and upper back, much paler on lower back. Male: earthy-brown, slightly darker than female ¹ . Red-brown ² .	From chin to upper abdomen buff, belly more ochraceous ¹⁶ . Red-buff ² .	Lighter than belly ¹ . Female: light buff. Male: buff ¹⁶ .	Hind limbs, like lower back, much paler than upper back. Arms paler than back, particularly on flexor aspect and distal end. Hands, feet: white ¹⁶ .	Infant dorsally dark grey with a surface wash of brown, limbs paler, ventral surface and throat dirty white. Circumocular patches chestnut, surrounded by a zone of white-tipped dark grey hairs. White tips most marked in preauricular region. Muzzle whitish. Fur on ears, dark grey ¹⁶ . Juvenile dark grey above, surface washed with brown, ventral surface dirty white. Circumocular patches chestnut ¹ .	Muzzle with a few short dark brown hairs. Ears densely clothed with greyish-brown fur ¹⁶ .

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair, superficial colour	Throat hair, superficial colour	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
Nx	Nycticebus E. Geoffroy 1812 ²³³ . Genus <i>Nycticebus</i> 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).	Some annualperiodic pelage changes: in summer bright orange to yellow-orange, in winter the ground colour appeared to be a rather dull orange brown with extensive superficial frosting ⁷⁹ , ²⁸⁸ , ²⁸⁹ . Russet to brownish; flanks buff, top of head rufous ¹ ; body and neck red-yellow ³ . Ruddy brown hair sprinkled with gray flecks in <i>N. pygmaeus</i> (and Malaysian <i>N. c. coucang</i>) may be a primitive condition ⁵ .	Hairs with plumbeous bases and ochraceous tips ¹ .		Upper limbs ochraceous, intermixed with silvery hairs. Legs buff with frosted tips to hairs. Hands and feet silvery-white ¹ .	Head, neck and upper back cinnamon, rest of the back and flanks paler, ventrally grey, washed with cinnamon ¹ . Juvenile: general cinnamon hue of head, neck and upper back, rest of the back and flanks paler cinnamon. Under parts grey, washed with cinnamon ³ .	
Np I b	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> (Bonhote, 1907) ⁴ , distinguished from <i>N. intermedius</i>).						
Np II	Synonym / proposed species: Nycticebus intermedius (Dao, 1960)	Head orange-red, more golden than in <i>N. pygmaeus</i> ⁴ .	Yellowish-white ⁴ .		Hands and feet whitish, n=1 ⁴ .		
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)						

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

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair, superficial colour	Throat hair, superficial colour	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
NI	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.	General colour variable. In a large series of skins from Naga Hills to Annam no two were exactly alike, not even from the same district. Variation was mainly due to fresh / faded specimens and presence / absence of guard hairs (during seasonal moult the slaty grey wool hair becomes superficially visible) ²⁶⁵ . Back and flanks varying from sepia-brown to ochraceous, buffy or dark grey ²⁶⁵ ; orange-buff ²⁶⁴ , ² , gingery ³ . <i>N. tardigradus typicus</i> (synonym) ash grey, slightly tinged with rufous ¹⁰⁵ . Head, nape and foreparts of shoulders white, creamy or grey ²⁶⁵ , creamy-gray ²⁶⁴ . Animals from northern Vietnam, Laos and southern China differ very significantly from Assamese and Burmese individuals in pelage colour, showing a tendency towards white colouration on the foreparts of the body; one almost totally white animal seen in Hanoi ³⁸ . Two skins from the Naga hills pale ochraceaous-brown ²⁶⁵ . Presence of silver-gray hair at least along the flanks, arms and neck in <i>N. c. bengalensis</i> may be a derived condition as compared to <i>N. c. coucang</i> and <i>N. pygmaeus</i> ⁵ .	Varying from whitish, ashgrey to buff ¹ .		Upper arms similar to shoulders and varying therewith. Forearm and hand paler, almost white. Pelvic limbs varying from brown to nearly white, feet always pale. Flexor aspects of limbs varying from whitish, ash-grey to buff ¹ . Creamy colour of neck extends down the arms ³ .	Newborn from Assam: dense grey fur with numerous long glistening grey hairs scattered throughout the body, projecting beyond the fur; these long hairs gradually disappeared when the young was about 11 weeks old. Hands and feet silvery white. Very prominent brown dorsal stripe 129.	
NIb	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. cinereus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) 1.	May have been erroneously distinguished from bengalensis because in the latter during moult the slaty grey wool hair becomes superficially visible and causes some seasonal colour variation ¹ .					
NIc	Synonym (subpopulation): N. incanus (Thomas1921)	Type: mostly grey with no ochraceous or brown except a little on the the rump, with some silvery-grey on the head ²⁶⁵ .	Ashy ²⁶⁵ .		Ashy ²⁶⁵ .		
NId	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. tenasserimensis (variable population with coucang-like features in some specimens, possibly including bengalensiscoucang transition forms (Elliott, 1912) ²⁶⁵ .	Transitional form between <i>bengalensis</i> and typical <i>coucang</i> . Less richly coloured than <i>N. c. coucang</i> . Type (quoting Tickell's description): middle of the back, limbs orange-tawny, elsewhere pale tawny, a little dulled with greyish-brown ²⁶⁵ . Specimen from Mergui Town (Burma), according to Shortridge above from shoulders to elbows and rump drabby-brown ²⁶⁵ .			Type (quoting Tickell's description): becoming greyish-white on hands and feet ²⁶⁵ . Specimen from Mergui Town (Burma), according to Shortridge legs a little greyer than dorsally ²⁶⁵ .		
N II	Nycticebus coucang (Boddaert, 1784) N. bengalensis no longer included ² , ⁶⁴ , ²³³ .						

	(Sub-)species, form,	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair,	Throat hair,	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
	subpopulation	g	superficial colour	superficial colour			
N III	<i>N. c. coucang</i> (Boddaert, 1785) ² (includes Nc III b-e; compare with Nc III b).	Generally more of a light brown, without the creamy tint as in <i>bengalensis</i> on the neck (neck coloured as body), but face still light ³ . Light brown, neck colour: cream ² .					
N III b	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. coucang (Boddaert, 1785) ¹ .	More richly coloured than bengalensis and tenasserimensis. General colour: a rich, tawny or golden-brown, both above and below. No pale areas on head, nape and shoulders ¹ . Specimen from Mergui archipelago, Burma: rich rusty ochreous above and below, closely matching a specimen from Perak, Malaysia, with the exception that the sides of neck are greyer and the crown is less extensively reddened ²⁶⁵ . Animals from Malaysia are similar to <i>N. pygmaeus</i> in retaining primitively ruddy brown hair sprinkled with gray flecks ⁵ . Malay race, from Penang (n=3) rufescent grey ¹⁰⁵ . <i>N. coucang</i> from Sumatra have the darkest brown hair among slow lorises ⁵ .		As dorsally; chest a little greyer than belly ¹ . Specimen from Mergui archipelago: chest a little greyer than belly ²⁶⁵ .	Dorsal colour distally on limbs becoming paler, but not white even on hands and feet ¹ . Specimen from King's Island, Mergui Archipelago (Burma): distally paler than body, but not white ²⁶⁵ .		
N III e	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. hilleri (Stone et Rehn, 1902) 1.	Wood-brown or dull ochraceous (Lyon) ¹ . General colour: bright rufescent chestnut slightly washed with grey ¹⁰⁵ .	Dirty buff ¹ .				
N III c	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. insularis</i> (Robinson, 1917) ¹ .	General colour above ochraceous-tawny, general rufous tint. Head and face silvered ¹ .	Considerably paler than dorsally ¹ .		Hands and feet pale, silvery ¹ .		
N III d	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. natunae (Stone et Rehn, 1902) 1.	Related to typical <i>coucang</i> , but darker in colour. General colour russet ¹ . General colour rufescent grey ¹⁰⁵ .	Ochraceous-buff ¹ .	Greyish ¹ .	Extensor surfaces of hands and feet irregularly blotched with black. Hands and feet dusky ¹ .		
N IV	N. c. menagensis (Lydekker, 1893) ² ; (including N IV b-d).	Light brown, neck colour: light brown as body 2, 3.					
N IV b	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. borneanus (Nachtrieb, 1892; Lyon, 1908) 1.	Variable in colour on account of the differences between the hue of the brownish true hair and deeper woolly underfur which sometimes shines through the outer coat. Upper parts from light wood-brown to a hue between ochraceous and tawny ¹ . Javanese and Bornean <i>N. coucang</i> have the lightest brown hair ⁵ .	Light grey, sometimes blotched irregularly with pinkish-buff ¹ .				
N IV c	Synonym (subpopulation): N. c. menagensis (Lydekker, 1893) 6 (only from Tawitawi Archipelago; compare with N IV).	General colour light rufous (n=1, male) ¹²⁸ .	Somewhat lighter than on back; buffy white about genitals (n=1, male) 128.	Grey (n=1, male) ¹²⁸ .	Hair of arms lighter rufous than on back. Back of hands gray, nearly white. Backs of feet grayish. (n=1, male) ¹²⁸ .		

	a: general colour of the (Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair, superficial colour	Throat hair, superficial colour	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
N IV d	Synonym (subpopulation): <i>N. c. bancanus</i> (Lyon, 1906) ¹ .	Ochraceous-buff ¹ .	A mixture of greyish and ochraceous-buff. Darker than in <i>borneanus</i> ¹ .				
ΝV	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 .	Yellow-gray ²³³ . Yellowish-grey with strongly contrasting creamy-hued head, neck and shoulders (n = 6 skins) ³ . Yellow-grey, neck colour: cream ² . General colour ashy grey, slightly tinged with rufous ¹⁰⁵ . Javanese and Bornean <i>N. coucang</i> have the lightest brown hair ⁵ .					
	African forms						
AI	Genus <i>Arctocebus</i> (formerly believed to consist of 1 species, <i>A. calabarensis</i> , compare with A II) ³³ .	A major part of data for <i>Arctocebus</i> have been published under " <i>A. calabarensis</i> " before two distinct species had been accepted, so some <i>A. calabarensis</i> data may really belong to <i>A. aureus</i> .				Long conspicuous hairs, especially on the back and nape, may be of silvery colour (remnant of the juvenile coat, but colour may persist all through life or at least considerable time) 95.	
A II	A. calabarensis (J.A. Smith, 1863) 33, 1, 2 (formerly regarded as subspecies A. c. calabarensis).	Tan-brown ²¹³ . Yellowish brown to fawn ^{1, 20} ; face anterior to eyes darker, but sides of head lighter ¹ . Yellow-brown, orange-brown or brown ² . Lacking the rich rufous colour of <i>A. aureus</i> , much paler. With increasing age (compare with juvenile colour) progressive paling out, dorsal colour a more uniform fawn (n = 5 adult, 1 juv. skins from Mamfe area, Cameroons, 1 adult skin from M'kpani, south Nigeria, ³⁰ . Rust-red or yellowish-brown ¹²⁵ (quoting ¹²⁷).	White ²¹³ . With increasing age (compare with juvenile colour) the belly turns pale grey with witish tips ³⁰ . White, light grey or buff ² . Pale, distally light fawn or white ¹ . Pale grey, almost whitish ²⁰ . Fawn or pale grey ¹²⁵ (quoting ¹²⁷).	Chin and throat nearly white ¹ .	Inner side of limbs pale, but hairs with grey bases concealed by distal light fawn or white ¹ .	Young male (deciduous premolars replaced by permanent ones): on head, dorsal surface, flanks and thighs practically all long brown body-hairs white-tipped. Ventral hairs dull slate for their half length, with buff tips ³⁰ .	
A III	A. aureus De Winton, 1902 ³³ , ¹ , ² .	Golden or russet-tinted ²¹³ . Red-brown ² . Bright golden red ²⁰ . More richly coloured than <i>A. calabarensis</i> ; general colour golden-rusty above, lustrous hair ¹ . Golden-rust ¹²⁵ (quoting ¹²⁷).	Creamy ²¹³ . Reddish buff ² . Lighter than dorsally, mixed with ash-grey ¹ . Grayish ²⁰ . Lighter (than dorsally) ¹²⁵ (quoting ¹²⁷).			Darker than adult (description of ruficeps Thomas based on an immature aureus) ¹ quoting ⁹⁵ ; ³⁰ .	
PΙ	Genus Perodicticus Bennett, 1831; Perodicticus potto (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) (possibly including unrecognized species such as the proposed new genus Pseudopotto? See below).	Coat varies from brownish gray to rich, dark reddish brown ²⁰ . Variable ³⁰ . Silvery-grey guard hairs on the back with a black shoulder "mantle" characterize young adults, adult colouring with six months. There are various colour phases ranging from pale bay or dun brown to dark mahogany ⁹⁴ . A marked seasonal rhythm may be associated with colour phases and moulting ⁹⁴ .	Slightly lighter than back ²⁰		Cameroon and Gaboon specimens nearly all have dark brown hands, specimens from the Gold Coast have pale grey hands and feet in marked contrast to the body colour in most specimens ³⁰ .	Long conspicuous hairs, especially on the back and nape, may be of silvery colour (remnant of the juvenile coat, but colour may persist all through life or at least considerable time) 95. Young born white or pale cream with blue eyes and a tift of longer hair on the forehead 94.	

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair, superficial colour	Throat hair, superficial colour	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
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) (not including P II c).	Upper parts rich reddish-brown, face pale ¹ .	Under parts paler ¹ .		Hands and feet pale in contrast to dark upper parts ¹ .	Juveniles darker, reddish-brown above, more rufous on head and neck, darker on shoulders; beneath creamy-white washed with rufous; bases of hairs silver-grey, tips reddish-brown 1.	
РПс	Synonym (subpopulation): P. p. juju (Thomas, 1910) ¹ .	Uniform drab-grey on upper parts ¹ (quoting ¹³³).			Outer side of limbs uniform drab-grey as back, hands and feet drab-grey ¹ (quoting ¹³³), but recent material shows that hands and feet tend to be paler than the back, which is much more variable than suspected by Thomas ¹ .		
P III	P. p. edwardsi (Bouvier, 1879) ² (includes P III b - P III c). Possibly including other species.					A baby in the Berlin Museum (no. 4186) from Old Calabar shows the silvery juvenile coat, but has the head already turning brown 95.	
P III b	Synonym (subpopulation): P. p. edwardsi (Bouvier, 1879) ¹ .	de Winton's <i>batesi</i> , later synonymized with edwardsi, described as rich red, almost mahogany ¹ .			de Winton's batesi, later synonymized with edwardsi: hands and feet dark brown, uniform with or darker than general colour of upper parts ¹ .	Juveniles with silvery coat; head becoming dark brown before other parts ¹ (quoting ⁹⁵).	
P III c	Synonym (subpopulation): P. p. faustus (Thomas, 1910) ¹ .	Skin from Kununga: bright cinnamon-brown, long hairs black; general effect quite distinct from that of the type ⁹⁵ . Colour variable as in other races, generally bright cinnamon-brown with long black hairs interspersed ¹ .					

Table 6 a: general colour of the fur

	(Sub-)species, form, subpopulation	Dorsal or general colour	Ventral hair, superficial colour	Throat hair, superficial colour	Limbs	Juvenile colour	Other
PIV	P. p. ibeanus (Thomas, 1910) ² .	Foreparts of back dark, almost blackish, contrasted with greyer posterior parts. Head brownish, with hairs black-tipped; remainder grizzly ash-grey. Hollister recorded males as more ferrugineous and females greyer, but did not feel justified in categorically stating this to be a constant sexual distinction ¹ . Of four specimens from Masisi and Baraka (Congo Museum) one showed an intermediate coloration with hoary back agreeing with the type of ibeanus, the others were pale yellowish-brown, all of practically the same shade, agreeing with specimens from Poko, Panga and Umangi, with various colour modifications from all localities ⁹⁵ .	Under parts grey ¹ .		Hands and feet buffy- brown ¹ .	Juvenile (142 mm long): above whitish washed with faint cinnamon. under parts and neck grey ¹ (quoting Hollister).	Tail ashy ¹ .
Ps	Pseudopotto martini: new genus proposed in 1996 34. Current data insufficient 68.						