

Indonesia Primate Profile

Nycticebus coucang

Common names: kukang, malu-malu, bukung (Indonesia); Greater slow loris, Sunda slow loris, Slow loris (Inggris); Loris lent (French); Loris lento (Spanish)



This taxon formerly included *Nycticebus bengalensis*, *N. javanicus* and *N. menagensis* as subspecies. A small hybridization zone is found between this species, *N. bengalensis* in southern peninsular Thailand. Some authors consider the species from the Natuna islands to be a unique subspecies, *N. c. natunae*.

This species can be found in Indonesia (Sumatera, Batam and Galang in the Riau Archipelago, Tebingtinggi Island and Bunguran in the North Natuna Islands), Malaysia (on the Peninsula and the island of Tioman Island), southern peninsular Thailand (from the Isthmus of Kra southward), and Singapore. The species habitat is in the primary and secondary lowland forest, gardens and plantations. It is often seen in edge of forest, possibly due to denser vegetation that may increase foraging efficiency. They frugivorous, but will also eat insects, leaves and bird eggs. One long-term study has shown that they consume mainly nectar gum and sap, with fruit and arthropods as the small proportion of their diet. Nectar mainly from the flowers of the burtram palm (*Eugeissona tristis*).

Listed as vulnerable as there has probably more than 30% reduction in population over

three generations (approximately 21-24 years) due to poaching for pet trade and extensive habitat loss. The species also found in several protected areas. Studies on their population especially in Sumatera are urgently needed to confirm their conservation status. This species is protected by law in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, and has been recently transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES.

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