First look at the South Asian Primate (C.A.M.P.) Status Assessments

Scientific name	Common names	Distribution with in South Asia
Critically Endangered		
Macaca arctoides	Bear Macaque, Red-faced Stump-tailed Macaque, Stump-tailed Macaque	**Bangladesh?, India**
Semnopithecus entellus ajax	Himalayan Grey Langur, Western Himalayan Langur	**India, Nepal**
Trachypithecus vetulus nestor	Purple-faced Langur, Purple-faced Leaf Monkey, Western Purple-faced Langur	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Macaca fascicularis aurea	Burmese Crab-eating Macaque, Burmese Long-tailed Macaque, Crab-eating Macaque, Long-tailed Macaque	**Bangladesh**
Endangered		
Loris tardigradus grandis	Grey Slender Loris, Highland Slender Loris	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Loris tardigradus nordicus	Dry Zone Slender Loris, Northern Slender Loris, Slender Loris	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Loris tardigradus nycticeboides	Highland Slender Loris, Horton Plains Slender Loris, Montane Slender Loris	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Loris tardigradus tardigradus	Red Slender Loris, Slender Loris	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Macaca assamensis assamensis	Assam Macaque, Eastern Assamese Macaque	**Bangladesh, India**
Macaca assamensis Nepal population	Assamese Macaque	**Endemic to Nepal**
Macaca assamensis pelops	Western Assamese Macaque	**Bangladesh, Bhutan?, India**
Macaca silenus	Lion-tailed Macaque, Wanderoo	**Endemic to India**
Macaca sinica aurifrons	Dusky Toque Macaque, Red Monkey, Toque Macaque, Wetzone Toque Macaque	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Macaca sinica opisthomelas	Hill Zone Toque Macaque, Montane Toque Monkey, Mountain Toque Monkey	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Macaca sinica sinica	Toque Macaque, Dry Zone Toque Macaque	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Semnopithecus entellus hector	Gray Langur, Hanuman Langur, Lesser Hill Langur	**India, Nepal**
Semnopithecus entellus hypoleucos	Black-footed Gray Langur, Dark-armed Malabar Langur, Dark-legged Malabar Langur, Dark-shanked Malabar Langur, Dussumier's Langur, Dussumier's Malabar Langur, Southern Plains Gray Langur	**Endemic to India**
Semnopithecus priam thersites India population	White-bearded Grey Langur	**India, Sri Lanka**
Semnopithecus priam thersites Sri Lanka population	Grey langur, Hanuman Langur	**India, Sri Lanka**
Trachypithecus geei	Gee's Golden Langur, Golden Leaf Monkey	**Bhutan, India**
Trachypithecus obscurus phayrei	Phayre's Langur, Phayre's Leaf Monkey	**Bangladesh, India**
Trachypithecus pileatus durga	Capped Langur, Orange-bellied Capped Leaf Monkey	**Bangladesh, India**
Trachypithecus pileatus pileatus	Blonde-bellied Capped Leaf Monkey, Capped Langur	**India**
Trachypithecus pileatus tenebricus	Capped Langur, Tenebrous Capped Leaf Monkey	**Bhutan, India**
Trachypithecus vetulus monticola	Bear monkey, Purple-faced Langur, Montane Purple-faced Langur, Purple-faced Leaf Monkey	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Trachypithecus vetulus philbricki	Purple-faced Langur, Dry Zone Purple-faced Langur, Northern Purple-faced Langur	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Trachypithecus vetulus vetulus	Purple-faced Leaf Monkey, Purple-faced Langur, Southern Lowland Wetzone Purple-faced langur	**Endemic to Sri Lanka**
Bunopithecus hoolock hoolock	Western Hoolock, Hoolock Gibbon	**Bangladesh, India**
Macaca leonina	Burmese Pig-tailed Macaque, Long-haired Pig-tailed Macaque, Northern Pig-tailed Macaque	**Bangladesh, India**

Vulnerable		
Semnopithecus (Trachypithecus) johnii johnii	Black Leaf Monkey, Indian Hooded Leaf Monkey, John's Langur, Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Black Langur, Nilgiri Leaf Monkey	**Endemic to India**
Semnopithecus priam priam	Coromandel Grey Langur, Madras Grey Langur, Tufted Grey Langur	**Endemic to India**
Near Threatened		
Loris lydekkerianus lydekkerianus	Gray Slender Loris, Mysore Slender Loris, Slender Loris	**Endemic to India**
Loris lydekkerianus malabaricus	Gray Slender Loris, Malabar Slender Loris	**Endemic to India**
Macaca fascicularis umbrosa	Crab-eating Macaque, Long-tailed Macaque, Nicobar Long-tailed Macaque	**Endemic to India (Nicobar Island)**
Semnopithecus entellus anchises	Deccan Hanuman Langur	**Endemic to India**
Semnopithecus entellus entellus	Bengal Hanuman Langur, Northern Plains Gray Langur	**Bangladesh, India**
Semnopithecus entellus schistaceus	Central Himalayan Langur, Hanuman Langur, Nepal Gray Langur	**Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan**
Least concern		
Macaca mulatta mulatta	Indian Rhesus Macaque, Rhesus Monkey	**Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan**
Macaca radiata diluta	Bonnet Macaque, Pale-bellied Bonnet Macaque	**Endemic to India**
Macaca radiata radiata	Bonnet Macaque, Dark-bellied Bonnet Macaque	**Endemic to India**
Semnopithecus entellus achates	Western Hanuman Langur	**Endemic to India**
Data Deficient		
Nycticebus bengalensis	Bengal Loris, Bengal Slow Loris, Northern Slow Loris, Slow Loris	**Bangladesh, India**
Trachypithecus pileatus brahma	Buff-bellied Langur, Capped Langur	**Endemic to India**

Primate C.A.M.P.

The Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) Workshop, a workshop "process" developed by the IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, provides a forum for up-to-date listing of species with the aid of taxonomic and field experts from many different institutions. CAMP workshops also provide an opportunity for currently working field biologists to input directly into the IUCN Red List for the species they study. A CAMP workshop was conducted for South Asian Primates from 5-9 March 2002 in Coimbatore at the State Forest Service College. More than 50 field biologists from all over South Asia attended along with four zoo personnel and two IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group representatives from USA and UK.

After the workshop, a Draft is distributed and participants are invited to review it and submit additional information which may not have been available to them during the workshop, or make additional and corrections in localities, comments, etc.

In the biological community today, a great many new species and subspecies are being identified as a result of enhanced field studies, more accurate identification, improved knowledge of animal movements and behaviour, etc. The number and nomenclature of a large number of species and/or subspecies has changed. In primate taxonomy, Colin Groves' Primate Taxonomy (2001) added several langur species to the South Asian primates. Later the Primate Specialist Group held a workshop in primate taxonomy and the South Asian working group suggested a different configuration. In the South Asian Primate CAMP, the author of the PSG taxonomy, Douglas Brandon-Jones, was present and his system of taxonomy was selected by participants. Brandon-Jones, on the basis of a field trip, several days spent in the collections of Bombay Natural History Society, and continued studies of information from other collections continued to revise the taxonomy of the South Asian langurs. This led to a very long delay in the final assessments of all the primates and, consequently, to the South Asian Primate C.A.M.P. Report, which is in its final stages of typesetting.

As has been done with the South Asian Chiroptera C.A.M.P. a comprehensive Report will be issued as well as an incisive Summary. The Summary will ultimately be published in three versions, for busy policy makers and foresters, for the layman and as a whole issue of ZOOS' PRINT.

As that may take a couple more months, ZP Editors and Staff wanted ZP readers to know that the Report is ready and will be available when this issue goes to press. The Report, which has effectively increased the number of confirmed South Asian endemic species, subspecies and threatened species considerably, will have profound implications for both *in situ* and *ex situ* management.

The Report followed by an article by Brandon-Jones will explain how these changes could take place as well as recommendations for management, research, captive breeding, and education by the workshop and individual Action Plans for each taxon.

The Criteria and subcriteria on which each status assessment is based is based has not been included in this listing. Please refer the Report or a Summary for details of how the Status has been determined.

The information on the following page contains some explanatory material on the IUCN Categories and Criteria for new readers.

Table

South Asian Primate Status, 2002	Numbers
Critically Endangered	4
Endangered	25
Vulnerable	2
Near Threatened	6
Least Concern	4
Data Deficient	2
Total	**43**

Definitions of Status

IV. THE CATEGORIES [1]

A representation of the relationships between the categories is shown in Figure 1(below).

EXTINCT (EX)
A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)
A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

ENDANGERED (EN)
A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU)
A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

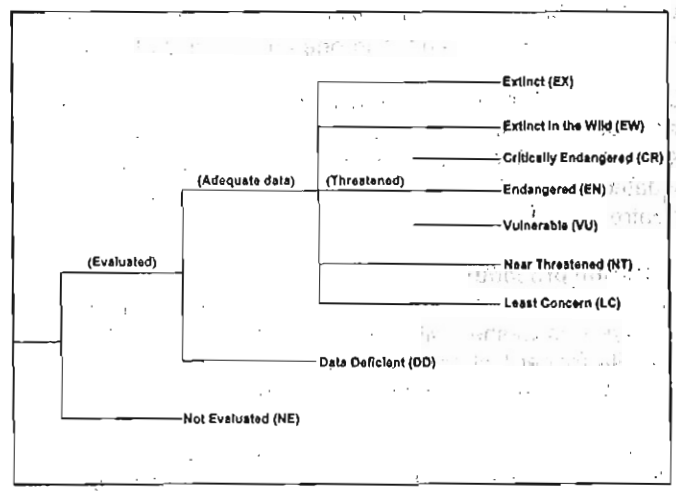
NEAR THREATENED (NT)
A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC)
A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

DATA DEFICIENT (DD)
A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)
A taxon is Not Evaluated when it is has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

Use at regional level
The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria were designed for global taxon assessments. However, many people are interested in applying them to subsets of global data, especially at regional, national or local levels. To do this it is important to refer to guidelines prepared by the IUCN/SSC Regional Applications Working Group (e.g., Gärdenfors *et al.* 1999). When applied at national or regional levels it must be recognized that a global category may not be the same as a national or regional category for a particular taxon. For example, taxa classified as Least Concern globally might be Critically Endangered within a particular region where numbers are very small or declining, perhaps only because they are at the margins of their global range. Conversely, taxa classified as Vulnerable on the basis of their global declines in numbers or range might be Least Concern within a particular region where their populations are stable. It is also important to note that taxa endemic to regions or nations will be assessed globally in any regional or national applications of the criteria, and in these cases great care must be taken to check that an assessment has not already been undertaken by a Red List Authority (RLA), and that the categorization is agreed with the relevant RLA (e.g., an SSC Specialist Group known to cover the taxon).



Structure of the 2001 IUCN Red List Categories

Gardenfors, U., C. Hilton-Taylor, G.M. Mace and J.P. Rodriguez (2001). The application of IUCN Red List Criteria at regional levels. Conservation Biology 15 (2): 1206-1212