

**FURTHER REMARKS ON THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
AND MORPHOLOGY OF *SEMNOPITHECUS HATINHENSIS* AND
S. FRANCOISI (MAMMALIA: CERCOPITHECIDAE)**

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Brandon-Jones (1995) cited in good faith, information supplied by Roland Wirth (in litt., 14 Oct.1993) and Colin P. Groves (pers. comm., 27 Sep.1994) on the distribution of *Semnopithecus hatinhensis* and its apparent sympatry with *S. delacouri*. According to R. Wirth (in litt., 28 Jul.1995), this information resulted from a misunderstanding, probably owing to linguistic differences. He has now informed me that all confiscated *S. hatinhensis* can be traced to a more southerly origin, and that there is no reliable evidence for their existence significantly north of the type locality. Tilo Nadler (in litt., 20 Sep.1995) assures me that *S. francoisi* does not occur within 200 km of Cuc Phuong National Park, so there can be no basis for the report of a troop of *S. delacouri* cohabiting a limestone hill with another species. Nadler points out that Manuela Klöden was an animal keeper at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center, not its assistant director.

The phylogenetic conclusions described by Brandon-Jones (1995), were reached before this erroneous distributional data became available. The case for the specific status of *S. delacouri* was reinforced by, but was not contingent on its apparent sympatry with another species. This note is therefore intended to set the record straight, rather than to propose a re-interpretation. It presents the opportunity to summarise some relevant information overlooked, or too recent for inclusion in Brandon-Jones (1995).

Mey (1994) published excellent colour photographs, one of a captive specimen of *S. hatinhensis* and another of a captive specimen of *S. delacouri*. The black-and-white photographs of captive specimens of the two species published by Nadler (1994), elucidate the ontogeny of pelage coloration in the two species. He described their captive diet, behaviour and care. Localities for *S. hatinhensis* were listed by Lippold & Vu (1995). Apparently Anon (1990) recorded it at Bach Ma National Park (16°05'-16°16'N 107°43'-108°12'E) and MacKinnon (1992) reported it in Vu Quang reserve [c. 18°18'N 105°22'E] in Ha Tinh province. In June 1992, Canh (1993) photographed a single specimen from the Phong Nha forest (c. 17°[3]5'N 106°17'E), Quang Binh province. This monkey which was not collected, had been captured alive by a hunter from Bon Trach Region (Bo Trach district) near a cave and kept by the hunter. It was an adult male about two years old, weighing 9 kg. In January 1995, while surveying for douc monkeys in Kong Cha Rang Nature Reserve in Gia Lai

province (14°33'N 108°35'E), Lippold & Vu (1995) found evidence of *S. hatinhensis*. Their sightings were confirmed by Bahnar hunters who regularly collected it in the area. The Bahnar reported that local populations were relatively small with troops ranging in size from 5 to 10 individuals. This is an astonishing range extension for the species, in view of the close proximity of Bach Ma to the probable type locality of the douc (*Pygathrix nemaeus*), which has been known to science since 1766.

Additional Chinese localities for *S. francoisi* were supplied by Qung et al. (1994). In Guangxi Province, these are Longhushan Reserve in Longan [=Long'an 23°11'N 107°41'E] county; Nazuo Reserve [c. 24°06'N 105°19'E] in Xilin county; Dahongbao Reserve in Longlin [24°43'N 105°26'E] county; and the Longmei [=Longmen 22°54'N 107°19'E] region of Daxin county. In Guizhou Province, they are Yezhong Reserve in Shuizhen [=Shuicheng 26°36'N 104°51'E] county; Mt. Juchi; the banks of the Mayang and Hongshi rivers; and Dongzhi [=Tongzi 28°08'N 106°49'E], Shuiyang [=Suiyang 25°57'N 107°11'E], Zhengan [=Zheng'an 28°30'N 107°30'E], Daozhen [28°46'N 107°45'E] and Wuquan counties in Zunyi Prefecture. It also marginally extends into Sichuan Province on Kingfu Mountain [=Jinfo Shan 29°01'N 107°14'E]. Burton et al. (1995) documented troop size, age composition, habitat use and diet in "*Presbytis francoisi leucocephalus*" in Hua Shan [c. 22°25'N 107°05'E], Guangxi. They cited Lai (1987) as stating that (in Fusui specimens) white hairs covered a third to a half of the body. Their own finding of extensive individual variation in pelage colour accords with the interpretation of this population as albinistic. At least two animals had no white head hair. On another it was restricted to the face. The tips of the crest hairs in white-headed monkeys were sometimes black. When such an animal lowered its head, it resembled a black bull's-eye on a white circle. Troops contained both types. Necks and tails had varying amounts of white. The distal two-thirds of the tail was generally white, but sometimes a dark line of ventral black continued almost to its tip, sometimes only a small portion was white and, in three cases, the tail was entirely black. When the limbs were clearly visible, white patches were observed on the dorso-distal aspects of the cheiridia. The white streaks of hair along the back of the thigh to the popliteal fossa in some individuals, would appear to be the pale pubic coloration characteristic of females of the subgenus, *Trachypithecus*. The white four-leaf clover pattern on the rump and legs, in which four rounded shapes covered the perineum, but were separated from each other by wedges of black, would appear to be novel.

Kym Snarr (in litt., 4, 26 and 27 Feb. 1996) has kindly supplied further details on this clover-leaf pattern. A troop composed of seven adults, three transitional juveniles and two infants was observed for two hours on 10 Mar. 1993. It was unusual in that many of its members had black-tipped crests with little white on the face, extremities or tail. The others had white-tipped crests with white on the dorsal aspect of the paws, distal two-thirds of the tail and some with a streak of white on the tail venter. Ten minutes before the group moved on, one adult individual feeding with its rump towards Snarr, revealed the perianal pattern. After the rain had eased to a light drizzle, only half a day's observation was possible on 20 Mar. 1993, in the typical karst rainforest misty conditions. A clover-leafed adult individual, thought to have been the one seen previously, took a route unique in Snarr's observations, along a regularly traversed rock face. On neither date was the sex determined, and rain prevented camera or video shots. Snarr suggested it might have been a male trying to infiltrate a troop. Her sketch shows four white oval discontinuous patches radiating from the anus obliquely to the body midline. The total width covered is depicted as being at least double the width of the callosities.

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