



EXTINCTION OF ANIMALS

## Our cousins in danger: Top-25 of threatened primates

Hunting, illegal trade and deforestation are the most relevant factors in the serious situation of species closely related to humans, according to the new list of IUCN

ELENA MARTÍNEZ BATALLA

12/07/2017 00:08 | Updated to 07/12/2017 14:03

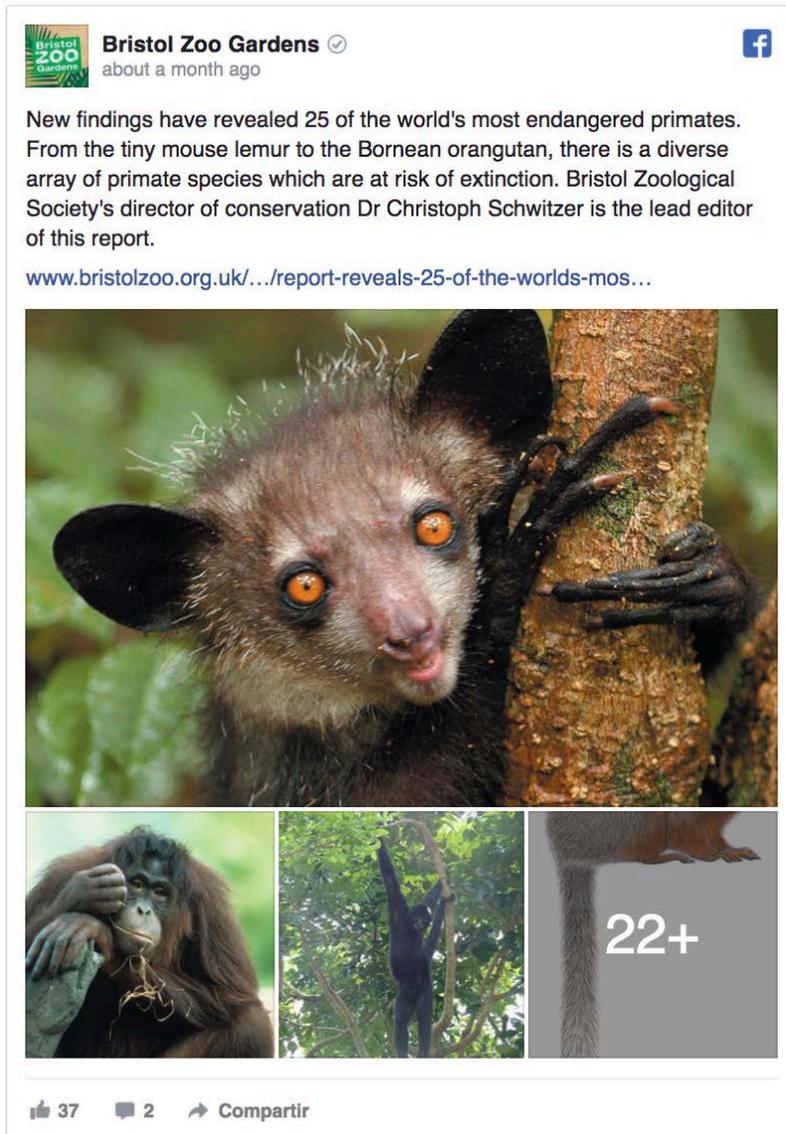


The Philippine tarsier (*Carlito syrichta*) is one of the species included in the Top 25 of threatened primates (2014-2016) of the UICN (Wikimedia)

The new list of the 25 species of primates in greatest danger developed every two years by specialists from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Society of Primatology (IFS), the Zoological Society of Bristol and the Conservation Association International , includes for the first time four species that had never entered this evaluation.

The document , developed by 63 experts of different nationalities with data for the 2014-2016 period, points to the destruction of habitat -generally due to deforestation-, hunting and illegal trade as more relevant factors in increasing the degree of threat of the primates.

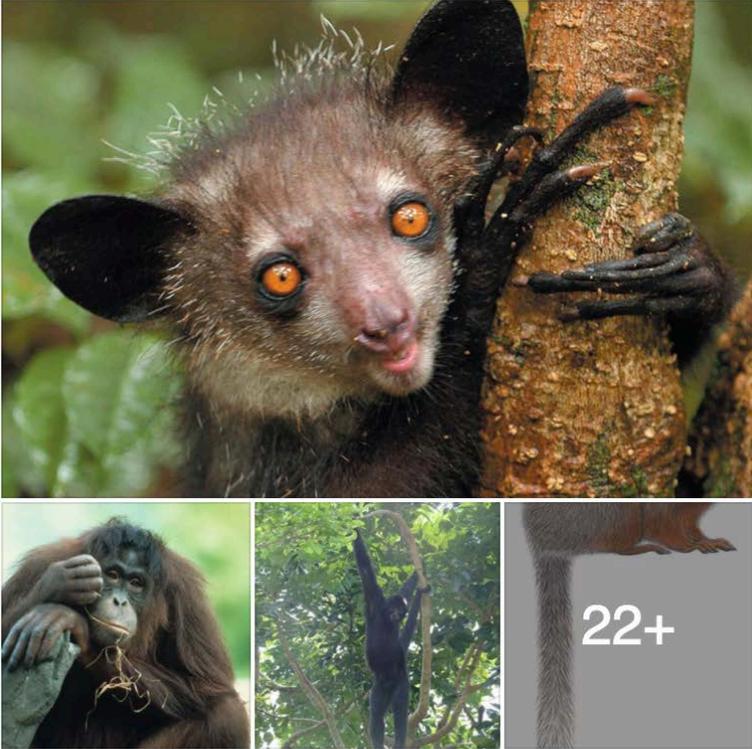
Out of all the countries, Madagascar tops the list with 5 threatened species of primates in its territory. This is followed by Indonesia and Vietnam, each with three species on the list, and Brazil, with two threatened species.



**Bristol Zoo Gardens**  about a month ago

New findings have revealed 25 of the world's most endangered primates. From the tiny mouse lemur to the Bornean orangutan, there is a diverse array of primate species which are at risk of extinction. Bristol Zoological Society's director of conservation Dr Christoph Schwitzer is the lead editor of this report.

[www.bristolzoo.org.uk/.../report-reveals-25-of-the-worlds-mos...](http://www.bristolzoo.org.uk/.../report-reveals-25-of-the-worlds-mos...)



37 2 Compartir

Finally, enclaves with an endangered species include Cameroon, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Venezuela.

Of all the species on the list stand out the dwarf lemur of Lavasoia (*Cheirogaleus lavasoensis*), a small nocturnal primate discovered only two years ago in Madagascar, and the leaping lemur of Sahafary (*Lepilemur septentrionalis*), endemic to this same island and of which only 50 specimens are known in the wild.

Highlighting the most exposed primates, attracting the attention of the public and encouraging institutions to allocate more resources to the conservation of biodiversity are some of the goals that the specialists aspire to reach through the configuration of this ranking, according to Russell Mittermeier. President of the Primate Specialist Group of the IUCN.

According to the report, to date, there are 702 species and subspecies of primates around the world, of which 62% are threatened and 42% are listed as critically endangered or endangered species. Some of them have only a few dozen copies and the populations of many others do not exceed one hundred individuals.

However, the report shows that primates are one of the most threatened orders of mammals, so specialists now urge collaboration between international communities to design conservation and research plans that can reverse the current situation by offering more protection to these species.



**Mongabay** ✓  
@mongabay



Here is the most current list of the world's top 25 most endangered primates: [ow.ly/8Vd930gSZbs](https://ow.ly/8Vd930gSZbs)

10:10 - 29 nov. 2017



28



24

These are the scientific names of the most endangered primate species according to the IUCN list (2014-16):

*Cheirogaleus lavasoensis* (Madagascar)

*Hapalemur alaotrensis* (Madagascar)

*Varecia rubra* (Madagascar) *Lepilemur*

*septentrionalis* (Madagascar) *Galagoides*

*rondoensis* (Tanzania)

*Cercopithecus diana roloway* (Ivory Coast)

*Ptilocolobus preussi* (Cameroon and Nigeria)

*Ptilocolobus rufomitratu* (Kenya)

*Gorilla beringei graueri*

(Democratic Republic of the Congo)

*Pongo abelii* (Sumatra, Indonesia)

*Nycticebus javanicus* (Java, Indonesia)

*Simias concolor* (Mentawai Island, Indonesia)

*Trachypithecus delacouri* (Vietnam)

*Trachypithecus p. poliocephalus* (Vietnam)

*Rhinopithecus avunculus* (Vietnam)

*Semnopithecus Ajax* (India)

*Semnopithecus vetulus nestor* (Sri Lanka)

*Nomascus hainanus* (China)

*Carlito syrichta* (Philippines)

*Alouatta Guariba Guariba* (Brazil)

*Cebus kaapori* (Brazil)

*Callicebus oenanthe* (Peru)

*Ateles hybridus* (Colombia)

*Ateles fusciceps fusciceps* (Ecuador)