

Neglected but still alive: Further evidence for the continued existence of the Bangka Slow Loris (*Nycticebus bancanus*) on Bangka Island, Indonesia

(Primates: Lorisidae)

Langka Sani, Endi Riadi, Andre Septian, Jochen Menner & Timon Glaw

Sani, L., Riadi, E., Septian, A., Menner, J. & Glaw, T. 2026 Neglected but still alive: Further evidence for the continued existence of the Bangka Slow Loris (*Nycticebus bancanus*) on Bangka Island, Indonesia (Primates: Lorisidae). Spixiana 49 (1): 119–128.

The Bangka Slow Loris, *Nycticebus bancanus* Lyon, 1906, is considered endemic to the island of Bangka and possibly the adjacent island of Belitung in Indonesia. It is listed as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, which gives 1937 as the year in which the species was last seen. Here, we provide further evidence for the continued existence of the species on Bangka Island, based on data collected by the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center. Since 2015, Alobi has rescued more than 90 *N. bancanus* from different parts of the island, 86 of which were subsequently released. Among the 43 individuals for which detailed rescue circumstances were available, most were found in human settlements or on roads, recovered from captivity, or rescued after suffering electrical burns. Because much of the natural habitat on Bangka Island has been severely degraded or destroyed, we recommend the establishment of an in situ conservation programme as well as an ex situ breeding initiative for the species.

Langka Sani, Endi Riadi & Andre Septian, Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center, Kota Pangkal Pinang, Bangka Belitung, Indonesia

Jochen Menner, Taman Safari Prigen Conservation Breeding Ark, Prigen, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

Timon Glaw (corresponding author), Haus des Meeres Aqua Terra Zoo, Fritz-Grünbaum-Platz 1, 1060 Vienna, Austria; e-mail: timon.glaw@icloud.com

Introduction

The slow lorises of the genus *Nycticebus* currently comprise eight species, which are distributed in South and Southeast Asia (Blair et al. 2023). One of these species is the Bangka Slow Loris (*Nycticebus bancanus*), which was described from Klabat Bay (probably identical to Kelabat Bay) in the north of Bangka Island, Indonesia (Lyon 1906). *Nycticebus bancanus* was long considered to be a subspecies of *N. coucang* and later of *N. menagensis*, before being elevated to the species level following an analysis of photographs and museum material by Munds et

al. (2013). Based on their analysis of the face mask patterns, the authors proposed that the species occurs on Bangka Island and additionally in southwestern Borneo. Blair et al. (2023) showed in a phylogenetic analysis that *N. bancanus* from West Kalimantan clustered with several other *Nycticebus* species (*N. kayan*, *N. borneanus*, and *N. menagensis*), referred to as the Western Borneo clade in their figure 2. However, no *N. bancanus* from Bangka Island was included in this study. According to the IUCN Red List, the Bangka Slow Loris is considered endemic to the island of Bangka and no other species of the genus *Nycticebus* has been recorded from Bangka Island.



Fig. 1. Aerial photograph of Bangka Island around the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center – Air Jangkang (-1.9993332, 106.1215544), showing a mosaic of forest fragments, palm oil plantations of different ages, tin mining pits, and settlements.

It gives 1937 as the year the species was last seen (Nekaris & Marsh 2020). The source underlying this apparent last record of the species is, however, not cited in this IUCN Red List Assessment, but probably refers to Sody's (1937) publication "On the mammals of Banka". Sody examined three adult males under the name *Nycticebus coucang bancanus*, but did not provide collection dates, precise localities, collectors, or catalogue numbers for these specimens. A recent review of the mammal collection at Naturalis mentions that at least some mammals collected for Sody on Bangka were obtained by forestry officers between November 1930 and September 1932. However, it has not yet been established whether the three slow lorises examined by Sody belonged to this material (van der Mije et al. 2025). The exact date of the last historical record of *N. bancanus* on Bangka therefore remains uncertain but may predate 1937. Consequently, the species has been classified as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) and is also highlighted on the "Lost primates" list of Re:wild (<https://www.rewild.org/lost-species/lost-primates>, accessed 15 September 2025). It is apparently also included on the "Primates in Peril" list for the years 2025–2027, which has not yet been published (<https://news.mongabay.com/2025/08/>

[new-list-of-primates-in-peril-aims-to-focus-attention-and-inspire-action](#), accessed 13 May 2026). Furthermore, Martin et al. (2023) list *N. bancanus* as one of 30 "lost" mammalian taxa in Indonesia.

Although virtually no information on the Bangka Slow Loris is available in the recently published scientific literature, several hints on its continued existence can be found. In the field guide to the primates of Indonesia, Supriatna (2022) mentioned the Gunung Maras National Park, a small forest near the city of Muntok, Pangkal Pinang on Bangka Island, and "a forest near Belitung city on Belitung island", as habitats of the species, but did not provide further information. He also included a photograph of *N. bancanus*. An unpublished bachelor's thesis by Situmorang (2021) examined the welfare of two Bangka Slow Lorises kept at the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center and mentioned observations of *N. bancanus* in plantations and community forests without providing precise localities. According to the Fund's website, the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund supported a project granted to Randi Syafutra titled "Habitat and Population of Bangka Slow Loris (*Nycticebus bancanus*) in Bangka Island, Indonesia" in 2017 (<https://www.speciesconservation.org/case-studies-projects/bangka-slow>

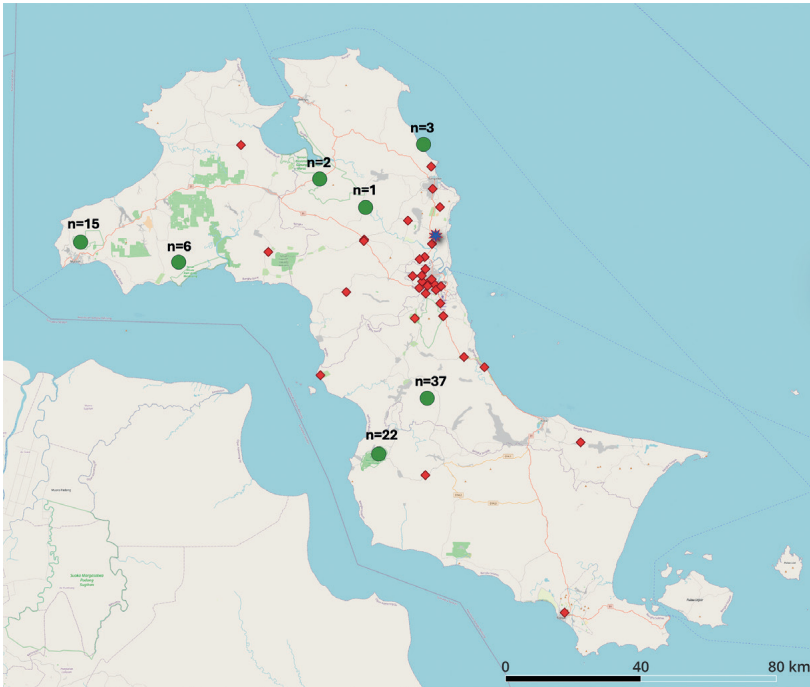


Fig. 2. Rescue locations of 39 of the 43 *Nycticebus bancanus* individuals rescued on Bangka Island since 2021. Green dots show release sites, red diamonds show rescue sites, and the blue star shows the location of the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center. The map was downloaded from OpenStreetMap (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, accessed 15 May 2026). Note that some animals were rescued from the same location, as specified in Appendix 1, and are therefore represented by the same symbol. Release sites (2015–2025) were the Taman Hutan Raya Bukit Mangkol, Regency Bangka Tengah (n=37); Taman Wisata Alam Permisan (Bukit Nenek), Regency Bangka Selatan (n=22); Taman Hutan Raya Gunung Menumbing, Regency Bangka Barat (n=15); Taman Wisata Alam Jering Menduyung, Regency Bangka Barat (n=6); Hutan Lindung BIO (Bangka Island Outdoor, approx. -1.7581869, 106.0898982), Regency Bangka (n=3); Taman Nasional Gunung Maras (Desa Berbura), Regency Bangka (n=2); Kawasan Hutan Payak Riang Desa Zed, Regency Bangka (n=1).

loris/15782, accessed 26 September 2025; <https://reports.speciesconservation.org/media/2021/08/mbz-annual-report-2017-en.pdf>, accessed 27 July 2026). We were unable to find any scientifically published results of this study. In an article published by Mongabay Indonesia and labelled as an opinion article, Syafutra reported an apparent decline for *N. bancanus* in mean density from 32.22 individuals/km² in 2017 to 7.50 individuals/km² in 2024, based on surveys in six villages (Namang, Petaling, Zed, Kemuja, Paya Benua and Mendo) on Bangka Island (<https://mongabay.co.id/2025/09/14/opini-jalan-panjang-penyelamatan-kukang-bangka/>, accessed 27 July 2026). However, the underlying report and detailed survey methods have neither been published nor made publicly available. The local NGO Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center, which is based on Bangka Island, north of the island's capital Pangkal Pinang, has posted several photo-

graphs and videos of the species on its website and social media channels. Apart from these, only a few photographs of slow lorises reportedly found on Bangka are available online. On iNaturalist, there are three observations from Bangka Island likely representing *N. bancanus*: The first observation was made on 09 July 2023 (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/183330585>, accessed 26 September 2025, coordinates -2.2333333, 106.0833333, accuracy 2.17 km) by “denny_skeep_setiawan”, the second on 03 November 2025 (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/346784469>, accessed 29 April 2026, coordinates -2.1545997222, 106.1535, no accuracy available) by “fajri4”, and the third in April 2026 with no exact date or location (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/349918585>, accessed 29 April 2026) by “kevin_n_n”.

Bangka Island lies close to the southeastern coast of Sumatra and belongs to the Bangka Belitung prov-

ince in Indonesia. It covers an area of approximately 12,000 km² and has a population of more than one million people (Pradana et al. 2023). Bangka has served as a globally important centre of tin mining for more than three centuries, and intensive tin exploitation has caused widespread environmental damage throughout much of this tropical island (Agus et al. 2017). In 1932, the island was covered by a mix of secondary forest interspersed with primary forest (Meyer de Schauensee 1958). As can be seen on Google Earth and aerial photographs (e.g., Fig. 1), much of the landscape currently consists of palm oil plantations, other farmland, and tin mining areas, although remnants of primary forest still exist. Besides *N. bancanus*, several other species or subspecies of mammals, such as the Bangkan Treeshrew (*Tupaia discolor*), which is listed as Data Deficient by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Sargis & Kennerley 2024), and seven species of fish are considered endemic to the island (Robin et al. 2023).

By presenting the data collected by the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center on *N. bancanus* since 2015, we demonstrate that the Bangka Slow Loris still exists and is probably more widely distributed across Bangka Island than previously documented.

Material and methods

For this study, we compiled and analysed data collected by the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center that were translated from Indonesian into English using Google Translate and the DeepL translator. Between 2015 and 2025, the numbers of rescued and released individuals and the corresponding release sites were recorded. For the years 2021 to 2025, additional information on most of the rescue operations included the number of rescued individuals, locations, dates, and the reasons for the rescue. Localities recorded in the Alobi data sheets were georeferenced using Google Earth and verified with the help of Alobi, resulting in approximate coordinates. These coordinates were then imported into QGIS 3.34 Prizren to create a map. We photographed one individual housed at the Alobi and another individual during its release. In addition, we took aerial photographs of the area surrounding the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center and of potential habitat areas. To internally review the manuscript, we used ChatGPT (OpenAI) and asked for wording, language, and logical mistakes. All suggestions were verified by the authors and entered manually.

Results

Between 2015 and August 2025, Alobi rescued more than 90 slow lorises after being contacted by locals or authorities via phone, WhatsApp, or social media.

For 43 individuals, all rescued since 2021, detailed information on the circumstances of their rescue is provided in Appendix 1. Rescue localities were available for 39 of these individuals and are shown in Fig. 2. There is a strong concentration of records on the northeastern coast around the island's capital, Pangkal Pinang, in proximity to the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center. This pattern largely corresponds with Alobi's main area of activity.

Of the 43 individuals, 16 were found after entering houses or gardens. Seven individuals showed burn injuries consistent with symptoms of an electric shock. Six individuals were recovered from roads, five individuals were rescued from the local wildlife trade or from captivity, three individuals were found in plantations, one individual was found entangled in a fence, and one individual was attacked by a dog. For four individuals, no information is available. Many of the rescued individuals were injured, and at least three individuals died. Most of the seven individuals with burn injuries had apparently come into contact with power lines and were recovered from roads and settlements. However, each individual was assigned to only one category (assumed main cause of rescue). Some of the rescued animals had been in captivity for several days or months before being reported to Alobi. Photographs of two individuals of *N. bancanus* are provided in Fig. 3.

Following recovery, 86 individuals were released on Bangka Island. The annual numbers of *N. bancanus* released by Alobi are shown in Fig. 4. The rescued individuals were released at seven different sites on the island (Fig. 2). These sites were carefully selected by the staff of Alobi to improve long-term post-release survival of the individuals, as they appeared to still provide a suitable habitat for the species and benefit from some degree of legal or practical protection.

Photographs of a skeleton of a deceased individual and a skull, both stored at Alobi, are shown in Fig. 5. The upper jaw (Fig. 5D) contains only two incisors, a characteristic feature of the Bornean species of *Nycticebus* as well as *N. bancanus* (Lyon 1906, Munds et al. 2013). Although translocations of slow lorises from other islands to Bangka Island are generally possible, given that these primates are regularly traded as pets (Nijman et al. 2017), the presence of only two upper incisors is consistent with *N. bancanus* and other Bornean slow loris species and makes an introduction from the adjacent islands of Sumatra or Java, where slow loris populations possess four upper incisors, unlikely.

Much of the natural habitat on Bangka Island has been destroyed or degraded by large-scale tin mining, palm oil plantations, and settlements (Nurtjahya et al. 2009, pers. obs., Fig. 1). The forest habitat of *N. bancanus* decreased by 62% between

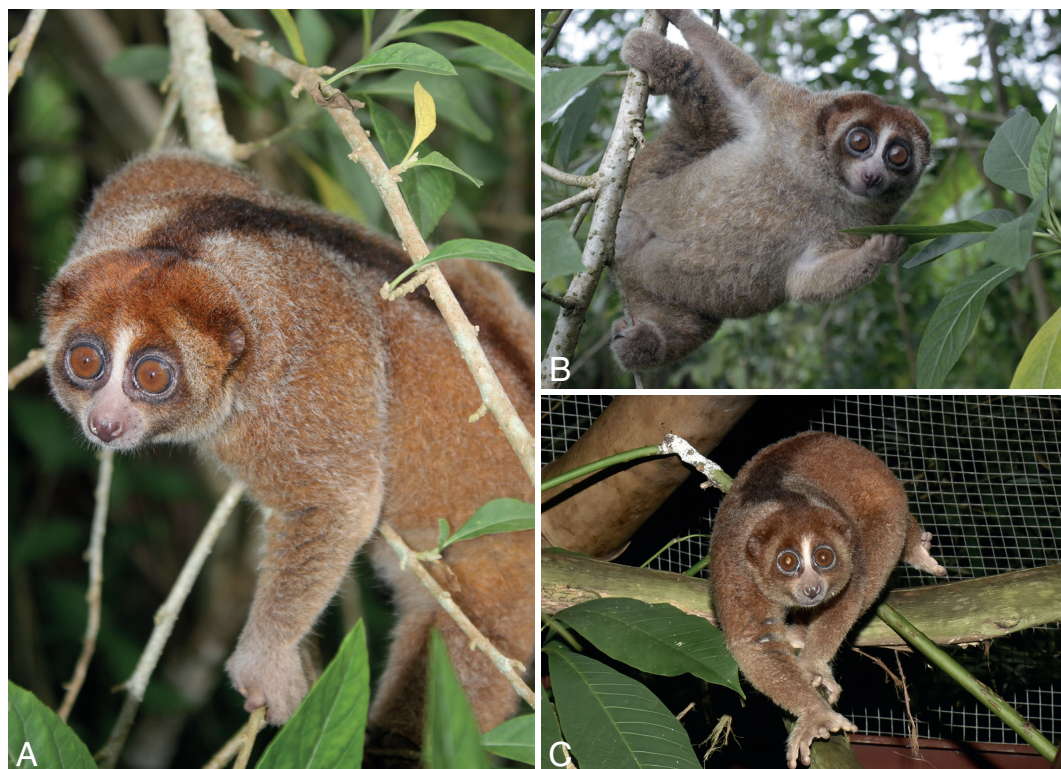


Fig. 3. Photographs of two different individuals of *Nycticebus bancanus*. Photographs **A** and **B** show the same individual. Photograph **C** was taken on 30 July 2023 at the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center.

2000 and 2012 (Supriatna et al. 2017). During our visit to an alleged habitat of the species on 31 July 2023 at Bukit Mangkol (Fig. 6), we observed a forest fire intentionally set by two unknown persons and small-scale tin mining operations carried out by locals. Although we searched there for a few hours, including the period after dusk, we did not observe any Bangka Slow Lorises. This brief search did, however, not constitute a systematic survey.

Discussion

Despite certain gaps in the available data, our results provide further insights into the continued existence, distribution, and threats of *N. bancanus*. Individuals were rescued from all four regencies of Bangka Island and the City of Pangkal Pinang. The wide geographic distribution of these localities suggests that the species may still occur on much of Bangka Island. However, rescue localities do not necessarily correspond to the original capture sites, particularly for individuals that had been in captivity before being rescued by Alobi. Nevertheless, it remains unclear

how large and fragmented the different populations are. Most of the rescue records are concentrated around the City of Pangkal Pinang, which likely reflects both Alobi's local presence and that of the responsible local governmental agency for the con-

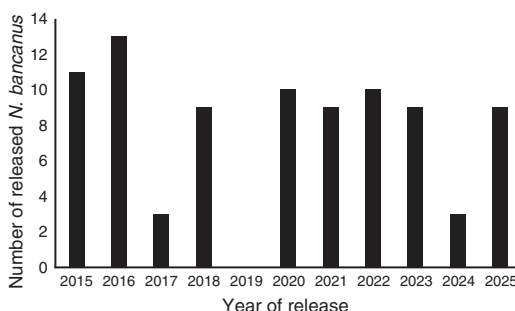


Fig. 4. The number of individuals of *N. bancanus* released by Alobi per year from 2015 until August 2025. Individuals were identified at the species level by the Alobi staff based on fur colouration and the circumstances of the discovery. No release data were available for 2019 due to personnel changes at Alobi.



Fig. 5. Photographs of the skeleton of a deceased *Nycticebus bancanus* (A), as well as a skull in right lateral (B), left lateral (C), ventral (D), posterior (E), and dorsal (F) view. The right (G) and left (H) lower jaws are shown from the outer lateral view. Note that the upper jaw (D) contains only two incisors. The photographs were provided to us by the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center and taken by Maria Nara and Joko Trianto. Figures not to scale.



Fig. 6. Photograph of a possible habitat of *Nycticebus bancanus* at Bukit Mangkol. The site has also been used by Alobi for the release of rescued *N. bancanus*. During our visit, we observed a small forest fire that can be seen in this photograph and small-scale tin mining operations.

servation of the environment, the Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA). Because our dataset is based on opportunistic rescue reports, there is a bias towards animals encountered near settlements, roads, and other human infrastructure. These data might therefore not reflect the relative importance of these threats across the whole population, but the proximity of many rescue sites to the City of Pangkal Pinang indicates that *N. bancanus* can occur in fragmented and human-modified habitats close to densely populated areas. It is not clear how anthropogenic habitats influence the density of *N. bancanus*, as there are no verifiable density data available. Voskamp et al. (2014) reported most sightings of *N. javanicus* per kilometre on transects in agricultural areas and forest plantations and suggested that densities might be higher in anthropogenically disturbed habitats. However, according to these authors, the number of sightings may have been influenced by differences in visibility between different habitats. For *N. bengalensis* from Thailand, Oliver et al. (2019) found the highest density of slow lorises in plantation forests. Nekaris et al. (2014) did not observe such an effect in *N. javanicus*.

Besides expected declines due to habitat destruction, our data suggest that the proximity to human settlements and infrastructure, such as roads and power lines, represents a significant threat to Bangka

Slow Lorises. In Indonesia, slow lorises are often traded as pets, although they are protected under both Indonesian and international laws (Nekaris & Starr 2015). According to the staff of Alobi, the demand for *N. bancanus* in the island's commercial pet trade appears to be less significant than in other areas of Indonesia. However, many of the rescued *N. bancanus* individuals were kept for several days, weeks, or months before being handed over to Alobi. We can therefore not rule out the possibility that more than five of the rescued individuals were actually kept as pets and handed over to Alobi under different circumstances than the reported ones.

Alobi uses primary forests with some level of legal or practical protection as release sites, including the major forest fragments on the island, to increase the chances of survival for released individuals. No data on the post-release survival of *N. bancanus* have yet been collected. For other slow loris species, post-release survival rates have been reported to be relatively low even for individuals considered suitable for release. Main causes of death for released individuals include territorial conflicts with resident conspecifics, predation, or infections (Kenyon et al. 2014, Moore et al. 2014, Al-Razi et al. 2026). In addition to the establishment of an in situ conservation programme focusing on the protection of suitable habitats combined with monitored release following

the guidelines of the IUCN/SSC (2013), we propose the establishment of an ex situ breeding programme for *N. bancanus* to learn more about its biology and behaviour. Such an ex situ conservation programme could, for example, be established at the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center or the Taman Safari Prigen Conservation Breeding Ark and include individuals that are not suitable for release. Molecular confirmation of the species' taxonomic validity, which is currently based solely on morphological traits, is crucial for understanding the distribution of *N. bancanus* and thus for planning future conservation projects. While we provide compelling evidence for the continued occurrence of *N. bancanus* on Bangka Island, it is not clear whether slow lorises on Belitung and Borneo belong to the same species. Targeted surveys on the islands of Bangka, Belitung, and Borneo are urgently required to clarify the current population status and to initiate conservation efforts for this Critically Endangered primate species.

Our findings clearly demonstrate that *N. bancanus* is not yet extinct, appears to be widely distributed across Bangka Island, and has been recorded in disturbed habitats, including plantations. Furthermore, they highlight that even primate species can disappear from scientific attention for decades. A reassessment of the species' current IUCN Red List status as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct), in particular the current Possibly Extinct tag, is therefore recommended.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the entire staff of the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center and that of BKSDA for their devoted work on the rescue of Bangka Slow Lorises. We thank everyone else involved in the rescue operations, especially Lintas Ardati, for her support in the field during our visit to Bukit Mangkol in July 2023. Furthermore, we would like to thank Farel Kara Bonatua Situmorang for granting us access to his unpublished bachelor's thesis on the welfare of rescued *N. bancanus* at the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center. Finally, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the two reviewers for their suggestions on how to improve this publication, as well as Frank Glaw for his continued support in the field and during the preparation of this manuscript.

References

- Agus, C., Wulandari, D., Primananda, E., Hendryan, A. & Harianja, V. 2017. The role of soil amendment on tropical post tin mining area in Bangka Island Indonesia for dignified and sustainable environment and life. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 83: 012030.
- Al-Razi, H., Maria, M., Rabbi, R. A., Shimu, M. S. A., Rahman, S., Sultana, R., Akbar, A., Hasan, M., Kabir, J., Chowdhury, M. R. K., Stawinoga, M. & Nekaris, K. A. I. 2026. A new home is a death trap: Reinforcement at a translocation release site leads to fatalities in an endangered primate species. *Global Ecology and Conservation* 66: e04072.
- Blair, M. E., Cao, G. T. H., López-Nandam, E. H., Veronese-Paniagua, D. A., Birchette, M. G., Kenyon, M., Md-Zain, B. M., Munds, R. A., Nekaris, K. A. I., Nijman, V., Roos, C., Thach, H. M., Sterling, E. J. & Le, M. D. 2023. Molecular phylogenetic relationships and unveiling novel genetic diversity among slow and pygmy lorises, including resurrection of *Xanthonycticebus intermedius*. *Genes* 14: 643.
- IUCN/SSC 2013. Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations. Version 1.0. IUCN Species Survival Commission, Gland, Switzerland.
- Kenyon, M., Streicher, U., Loung, H., Tran, T., Tran, M., Vo, B. & Cronin, A. 2014. Survival of reintroduced pygmy slow loris *Nycticebus pygmaeus* in South Vietnam. *Endangered Species Research* 25: 185–195.
- Lyon, M. W. 1906. Notes on the slow lemurs. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 31: 527–539.
- Martin, T. E., Bennett, G. C., Fairbairn, A. & Mooers, A. O. 2023. 'Lost' taxa and their conservation implications. *Animal Conservation* 26: 14–24.
- Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1958. The birds of the Island of Bangka, Indonesia. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 110: 279–299.
- Moore, R. S., Wihermanto & Nekaris, K. A. I. 2014. Compassionate conservation, rehabilitation and translocation of Indonesian slow lorises. *Endangered Species Research* 26: 93–102.
- Munds, R. A., Nekaris, K. A. I. & Ford, S. M. 2013. Taxonomy of the Bornean slow loris, with new species *Nycticebus kayan* (Primates, Lorisidae). *American Journal of Primatology* 75: 46–56.
- Nekaris, K. A. I. & Marsh, C. 2020. *Nycticebus bancanus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020: e.T163015864A163015867. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-2.RLTS.T163015864A163015867.en> [accessed on 09 September 2025].
- Nekaris, K. A. I. & Starr, C. R. 2015. Conservation and ecology of the neglected slow loris: priorities and prospects. *Endangered Species Research* 28: 87–95.
- Nekaris, K. A. I., Pambudi, J. A. A., Susanto, D., Ahmad, R. D. & Nijman, V. 2014. Densities, distribution and detectability of a small nocturnal primate (Javan slow loris *Nycticebus javanicus*) in a montane rainforest. *Endangered Species Research* 24: 95–103.
- Nijman, V., Spaan, D., Rode-Margono, E. J., Wirdateti & Nekaris, K. A. I. 2017. Changes in the primate trade in Indonesian wildlife markets over a 25-year period: Fewer apes and langurs, more macaques, and slow lorises. *American Journal of Primatology* 79: e22517.

- Nurtjahya, E., Setiadi, D., Guhardja, E., Muhadiono & Setiadi, Y. 2009. Succession on tin-mined land in Bangka Island. *Blumea* 54: 131–138.
- Oliver, K., Ngoprasert, D. & Savini, T. 2019. Slow loris density in a fragmented, disturbed dry forest, north-east Thailand. *American Journal of Primatology* 81: e22957.
- Pradana, R., Nugraha, E. D., Wahyudi, W., Untara, U., Wiyono, M., Devriany, A., Shilfa, S. N., Sasaki, M., Prasetyo, H., Winarni, I. D., Ekaranti, E., Nuraeni, N., Kranrod, C., Iskandar, D., Suhariyono, G., Surniyantoro, H. N. E., Makhsun, M., Widodo, S., Omori, Y., Hiswara, E., Hosoda, M., Yoshinaga, S. & Tokonami, S. 2023. Car-borne survey and dose assessment from external radiation exposure in Bangka Island. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 30: 89280–89292.
- Robin, R., Bidayani, E., Puspa Anjani, T. & Fahrul Syarif, A. 2023. Utilization status and conservation efforts of Bangka Island endemic fishes. *BIO Web of Conferences* 74: 03004.
- Sargis, E. J. & Kennerley, R. 2024. *Tupaia discolor* (amended version of 2019 assessment). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2024: e.T111873499A259374358. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2024-2.RLTS.T111873499A259374358.en> [accessed on 17 October 2025].
- Situmorang, F. K. B. 2021. Kajian kesejahteraan Kukang Bangka (*Nycticebus bancanus*) pada lembaga konservasi khusus di Pusat Penyelamatan Satwa (PPS) Alobi Bangka Belitung. Skripsi. Jurusan Biologi, Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indralaya. (Unpublished bachelor's thesis).
- Sody, H. J. V. 1937. On the mammals of Banka. *Temminckia* 2: 221–250.
- Supriatna, J. 2022. Field guide to the primates of Indonesia. 233 pp., Cham (Springer).
- Supriatna, J., Dwiyahreni, A. A., Winarni, N., Mariati, S. & Margules, C. 2017. Deforestation of primate habitat on Sumatra and adjacent islands, Indonesia. *Primate Conservation* 31: 71–82.
- van der Mije, S., Smeenk, C. & Kamminga, P. 2025. Type specimens of recent mammals in Naturalis Biodiversity Center. Part 1 Monotremata, Didelphimorphia, Dasyuromorphia, Peramelemorphia, Diprotodontia, Afrosoricida, Macroscelidea, Hyracoidea, Proboscidea, Scandentia, Primates, Rodentia (Mammalia). *ZooKeys* 1242: 1–164.
- Voskamp, A., Rode, E. J., Coudrat, C. N. Z., Wirdateti, Abinawanto, Wilson, R. J. & Nekaris, K. A. I. 2014. Modelling the habitat use and distribution of the threatened Javan slow loris *Nycticebus javanicus*. *Endangered Species Research* 23: 277–286.

Appendix 1

Data for 43 *Nycticebus bancanus* individuals rescued between 2021 and August 2025, compiled from the Alobi Wildlife Rescue Center records. For most individuals, the rescue location, rescue date, and reason for rescue are provided.

1/2021 was found in a garden at Kacang Pedang, Pangkal Pinang City on 08 November 2021; **2/2021** was found in a school at Kimak, Regency Bangka on 17 November 2021; **3/2021** was found in a yard on Jl. Kejaksaan, Pangkal Pinang City with a severed hand and burns (most likely due to an electric shock), and died a few days later; no date of rescue available; **4/2021** was found in front of a shop at the market of Pasir Putih, Pangkal Pinang City, injured with a burnt hand, most likely as a result of an electric shock. It was handed over on 14 December 2021.

1/2022 and **2/2022** were found in a house in Air Mesu, Regency Bangka Tengah and were kept for two months before being reported to Alobi on 14 January 2022; **3/2022** was found on the roof of a house in Air Mesu, Regency Bangka Tengah and was in poor condition on 05 February 2022; **4/2022** was transferred to Alobi after it had been kept as a pet for about a year in Pagarawan, Merawang, Regency Bangka on 09 February 2022; **5/2022** was found crossing a road in Pagarawan, Merawang, Regency

Bangka on 14 February 2022; **6/2022** was found in a garden in Kurau, Regency Bangka Tengah on 18 March 2022; **7/2022** was found in a yard in Jl. Bathin Iso, Pangkal Pinang City on 21 May 2022; **8/2022** was found crossing a road in Puding Besar, Regency Bangka on 21 June 2022; **9/2022** was found in the Gandaria region of Pangkal Pinang with electrical burn injuries on 03 September 2022.

1/2023 was found in a house in Kelurahan Selindung, Pangkal Pinang City on 01 January 2023; **2/2023** was found dead, most likely as a result of an electric shock in the Kampak region of Pangkal Pinang City on 02 January 2023; **3/2023** was found in a house in the village of Tanjung Pura on 18 January 2023; **4/2023** was found behind a house in Beluluk, Regency Bangka Tengah on 31 January 2023; **5/2023** was found in front of a house and had apparently fallen from a utility pole in Girimaya in Pangkal Pinang City and was handed over to BKSDA on 17 June 2023; **6/2023** was found in a house in Kace, Regency Bangka on 24 June 2023; **7/2023** was found injured and was kept in captivity for about a year before it was reported to Alobi; the slow loris was still injured and ill, it was rescued by Alobi in Toboali, Regency Bangka Selatan on 21 July 2023; **8/2023** was found on a main road in Teru, Regency Bangka Tengah on 12 September 2023; **9/2023** was brought to Alobi after it had been kept for several months

in Sungailiat, Regency Bangka; the slow loris was injured and in poor physical condition when it was handed over on 17 September 2023; **10/2023** was found by firefighters in a house on 13 November 2023, the exact location is unknown; **11/2023** was found in a garden and was attacked by a dog, it was injured and rescued by Alobi from Air Mangkok, Pangkal Pinang City on 02 December 2023; **12/2023** was found on a road and kept for several months before being reported to Alobi; the slow loris was injured and malnourished when rescued from Rebo, Regency Bangka on 14 December 2023; **13/2023** was found in a plantation in Kuala, Regency Bangka on 21 December 2023; **14/2023** was found in a garden shed between plantations in Mendo, Regency Bangka on 23 December 2023.

1/2024 was rescued from the Gabek district of Pangkal Pinang City on 21 March 2024; **2/2024** was found on the Baturusa Highway with severe injuries, probably due to an electric shock in Baturusa Merawang, Regency Bangka on 31 July 2024; **3/2024** was found injured on the cargo bed of a pickup truck after the truck had returned from banana plantations; it was found in Kacang Pedang, Pangkal Pinang City on 04 August 2024, the location of the banana plantation is not known; **4/2024** was found in a garden and kept for about six months in Bukit Berang, Bangka Tengah before being reported to Alobi on 11 August 2024; **5/2024** was reported to

Alobi several days after it had died with burn injuries consistent with an electrical shock; it was found close to a substation near the Bakti Timah Hospital in Pangkal Pinang City on 23 August 2024; **6/2024** was found in a garage with a head injury in Balunijuk, Regency Bangka on 12 September 2024; **7/2024** was handed over to Alobi on 27 September 2024, after it had been kept as a pet in Air Mesu, Regency Bangka Tengah for several months; it was in poor physical condition and had a cataract; **8/2024** was found in a house in Ranggung, Regency Bangka Selatan on 02 October 2024; **9/2024** was found eating guavas in a garden in Namang, Regency Bangka Tengah on 26 October 2024; **10/2024** and **11/2024**, a mother and her offspring were handed over by residents on 03 December 2024, their origin is not known.

1/2025 was found on the Tempilang Highway and handed over to Alobi on 07 January 2025; **2/2025** was handed over to Alobi on 08 February 2025, after it had been kept for several months by an unknown person who had received the slow loris from a friend; the slow loris was malnourished and injured; **3/2025** was found in a garden shed in Perlang, Regency Bangka Tengah and kept for several days before being reported to Alobi on 05 May 2025; the slow loris was injured and malnourished; **4/2025** was found on the road in Rukam, Regency Bangka Barat on 22 May 2025; **5/2025** was found entangled in a garden fence in Tua Tunu, Pangkal Pinang on 07 July 2025.