

Upper Guinea Red Colobus (cont.)

Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone

Habitat Tropical, primary, rain forest, terra firma;²¹ evergreen, riverine, secondary, swamp.⁴ **Elevation:** 40–750m (131–2461ft).¹⁸

¹Grubb et al. 2003 ²Zinner et al. 2013 ³Napier 1985 ⁴Oates et al. 1990 ⁵Hayes et al. 1996 ⁶McGraw 1998a ⁷Davies et al. 1999 ⁸Wachter et al. 1997 ⁹Korstjens 2001 ¹⁰Whitesides et al. 1988 ¹¹Honer et al. 1997 ¹²Holenweg et al. 1996 ¹³McGraw 1998b ¹⁴Napier & Napier 1967 ¹⁵McGraw & Bshary 2002 ¹⁶Noë & Bshary 1997 ¹⁷McGraw & Zuberbühler 2008 ¹⁸McGraw 2013 ¹⁹McGraw 1996 ²⁰Struhsaker 2005 ²¹Galat & Galat-Luong 1985



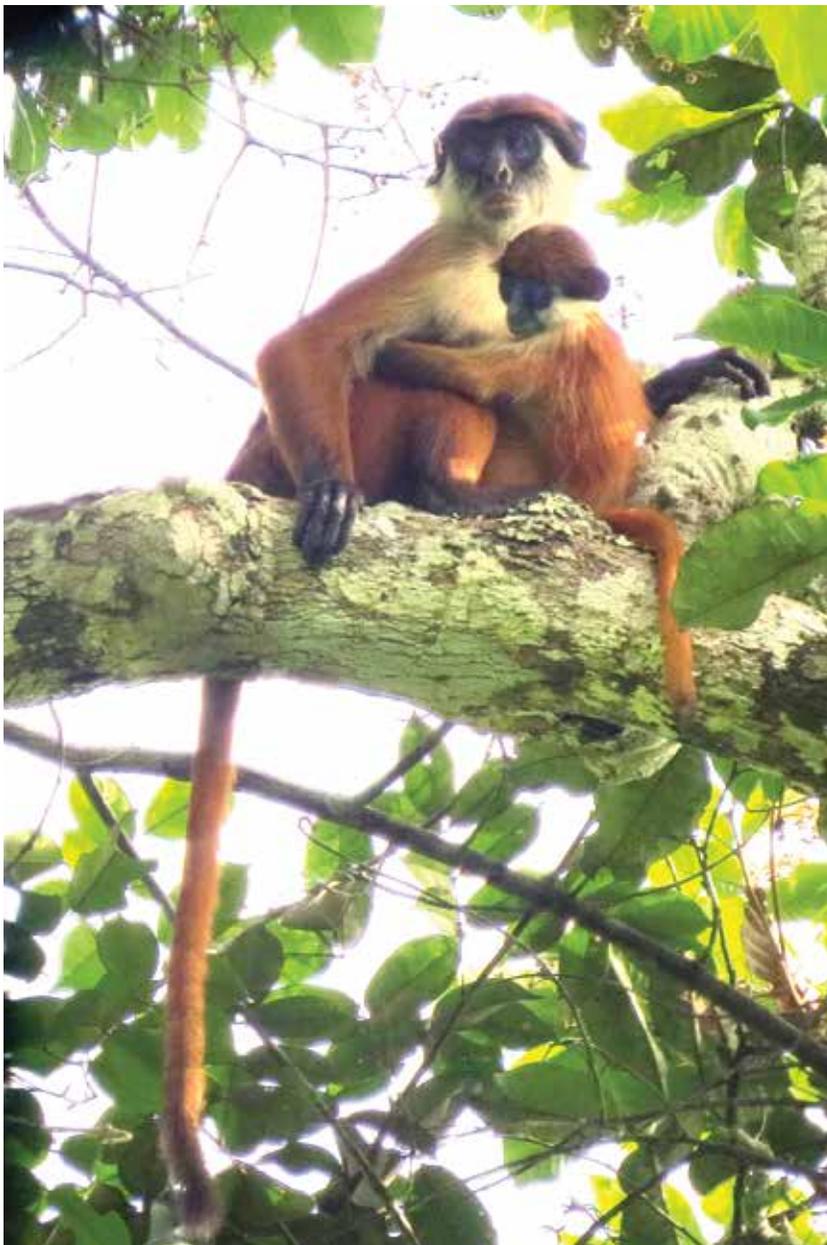
Bouvier's Red Colobus

Piliocolobus bouvieri

Rochebrune 1887

Julie A. Teichroeb, Lieven Devreese

Endangered 



Lieven Devreese NATURAL HABITAT

Taxonomy Disputed. The name *Procolobus* has sometimes been used for the genus, and numbers of species and subspecies within the genus have varied among taxonomists. Zinner et al. (2013) recognize 17 full species of *Piliocolobus* (including *P. bouvieri*), with no subspecies. *P. bouvieri* was formerly considered a subspecies of *P. pennantii*.¹

Distinguishing Characteristics Bouvier's red colobus has a light slaty face, and its large pink eye rings and blue-black cheekbones are distinctive, although individual variation in facial depigmentation exists. The crown is red, with a forehead whorl, and a stiff black superciliary band extends laterally onto the temples. The long cheek hairs are whitish or buffy and are continuous with the pale tones of the underside. The chin is covered in white hairs, and the whiskers are white. A small tuft is present behind each ear. Dorsally, *P. bouvieri* is glossy red, and some individuals have a narrow, unbanded, blackish to chocolate brown mantle extending to the midback. The underside is pale red and brown or even whitish. The hands and feet are black, contrasting with the general tone of the limbs, and the thighs and flanks are rufous. The long tail is dark at the root in some individuals but turns brownish rufous to almost black distally.¹

Physical Characteristics **Head and body length:** ♀ ~580mm (~22.8in).² **Tail length:** ♀ ~760mm (~29.9in).²

Weight: NA.

Locomotion Climbing, leaping, quadrupedal.³

Diet NA.

Life History NA.

Social Organization NA.

Behavior Arboreal; diurnal.² **Vocalizations:** NA.

Sleeping sites: NA.

Present Threats Bouvier's red colobus is one of the least-known African primate taxa. It has only recently been recorded in Congo's Ntokou-Pikounda National Park by Wildlife Conservation Society teams (2007

Bouvier's red colobus has never been studied and remains one of the least-known primates in Africa.⁹

and 2014) and was photographed for the first time by a team led by L. Devreese and G. E. Gnono Gobolo in 2015. Local people interviewed farther downstream along the Likouala River and the lower Sangha River mentioned that Bouvier's red colobus monkeys were present. The survey team did not find any indication of *P. bouvieri* along the Alima River, and it may be locally extinct there.⁴ Bushmeat hunting is one of the main threats to *P. bouvieri* because its range is close to Brazzaville, the capital of Congo,⁵ and there is an active trade along the Likouala and Sangha Rivers.⁶ A hydroelectric dam has been built on the Lefini River; given the naturally sparse forest cover in that area, it seems unlikely, though not impossible, that a viable population of Bouvier's red colobus remains there.⁴

Congo

Habitat Gallery, riverine;⁷ swamp.⁸ **Elevation:** NA.

¹Groves 2001 ²Groves & Ting 2013 ³Zinner et al. 2013 ⁴Devreese & Gnono Gobolo 2015 ⁵Agnagna 2001 ⁶Devreese & Gnono Gobolo n.d. ⁷Oates 1994 ⁸Groves n.d. ⁹Struhsaker 2005



Niger Delta Red Colobus

Nelson Ting, Simone Teelen, Rachel A. Ikemeh

Piliocolobus epieni

Grubb & Powell 1999

Critically Endangered 

Taxonomy Disputed. The name *Procolobus* has sometimes been used for the genus, and numbers of species and subspecies within the genus have varied among taxonomists. Zinner et al. (2013) recognize 17 species of *Piliocolobus* (including *P. epieni*), with no subspecies. *P. epieni* was formerly a subspecies of *P. pennantii*.¹

Distinguishing Characteristics *P. epieni* has a tricolor pelage of black, orange-brown, and white.² The cheeks are white, and it has white patches on the shoulders. Whorls above the ears are black, the crown is black, and the mantle is banded black and orange. The underside is a whitish color that extends along the ventral side of the arms, which can also be partially orange-brown.¹ The hands and feet are black.² The ventral side of the tail is red-brown, and the dorsal side is medium dark brown, chestnut, or maroon.¹ The overall appearance of *P. epieni* is similar to that of Pennant's red colobus (*P. pennantii*), but with whitish arms and hair whorls above the ears.²

Physical Characteristics NA.

Locomotion Climbing, leaping, quadrupedal.³

Diet Fruits, 4%; seeds, 12%; young leaves, 56%; mature leaves, 10%; flowers, 9%; other, 9%.⁴ **Total plants eaten:** >19.⁴

Life History NA.

Social Organization 1♂-multi♀.⁵ **Group size:** 15–80.¹

Home range: 73ha (180ac).⁴ **Day range:** 1040m (3412ft).⁴ **Activity budget:** Foraging, 37%; travel, 25%; rest, 33%; social behavior, 6%.⁴

Behavior Arboreal; diurnal.¹ **Hierarchies:** The ability of males to displace females on most occasions suggests that males are dominant over all other group members.⁴

Coalitions: During intragroup agonistic interactions, adult males cooperate.⁴ **Mating:** Females show a large

perineal swelling (larger than in *P. tephrosceles* and *P. temminckii*, but not as large as in *P. preussi*). Females initiate half of all matings. Copulation always begins with the male's inspection of the female's estrous swelling. The female lifts her posterior and presses her body flat to the branches. The male mounts, holding the female around her waist while arching over her. In most cases the male thrusts rapidly 6–8 times and dismounts, apparently without ejaculating.⁴ **Vocalizations:** The call repertoire is said to be similar to that of *P. tephrosceles*.⁴ **Sleeping sites:** NA.



Noel Rowe NATURAL HABITAT

The Niger Delta red colobus has been designated Critically Endangered because of hunting and habitat destruction due to logging and oil development in its extremely restricted range.¹