

Oustalet's Red Colobus (cont.)

high.¹ **Associations:** *Cercopithecus ascanius*, *C. nictitans*, *C. pogonias*, and *Colobus guereza*.⁵ **Vocalizations:** *P. oustaleti* emits high-pitched shrieks while fleeing and a *niau* sound when excited. ("Niau" is the name of the species in the local language, Babinga.) High-pitched grunts are emitted in conflict contexts.⁵ **Sleeping sites:** NA.

Present Threats *P. oustaleti* (under the name *Procolobus rufomitratu oustaleti*) is designated by IUCN as being of Least Concern⁷ because it has an extremely large range with a low human population density.⁸ It is heavily hunted for bushmeat, however.¹

Central African Republic, Congo, DR Congo, South Sudan

Habitat Flooded;⁵ primary, riverine, secondary, swamp;⁹ tropical, gallery, savanna woodland.¹ **Elevation:** Mean, 450m (1476ft).¹⁰

¹Groves & Ting 2013 ²Colyn 1993 ³Colyn 1994 ⁴Zinner et al. 2013 ⁵Galat-Luong & Galat 1979 ⁶Oates 1994 ⁷Struhsaker & Oates 2008 ⁸Struhsaker 2005 ⁹Galat 1977 ¹⁰Galat Luong & Galat n.d.



Lomami Red Colobus

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Piliocolobus parmentieri

Colyn and Verheyen 1987

Endangered

Taxonomy Disputed. The name *Procolobus* has sometimes been used for the genus, and numbers of species and subspecies have varied among taxonomists. Zinner et al. (2013) recognize 17 species, with no subspecies. They use the genus name *Piliocolobus* and have elevated *P. parmentieri* from the subspecies *P. foai parmentierorum*.

Distinguishing Characteristics The Lomami red colobus is among the smallest of the Central African red colobus species. The facial skin is black except for the depigmented lips, chin, base of the nose, and upper eyelids. A prominent black tuft is located at the base of each ear. The crown is agouti brownish-red, sharply contrasting with the black of the neck and the bordering black frontal band, which becomes thicker on the temples.¹ The pelage is black on the midback, shoulders, and upper arms, and the rest of the dorsum is brick red. The underside is grayish-whitish, including the throat (whose coloration is continuous with that of the epaulettes on the front of the shoulders) and the inner surfaces of the limbs. The hands and feet are black and contrast with the limbs. The tail is reddish basally and darkens progressively along its length, almost but not quite becoming black at the tip.²

Physical Characteristics **Head and body length:** ♀ 1160mm (45.7in).¹ **Tail length:** ♀ 640mm (25.2in).¹ **Weight:** ♂ 9.0–9.2kg (19.8–20.3lb), ♀ 7.5g (16.5lb).³ **Ischial callosity dimensions:** ♀ length, 36.5mm (1.44in); ♀ width, 25.5mm (1.00in).¹

Locomotion Climbing, leaping, quadrupedal.⁴

Diet Young leaves, mature leaves, fruit, flowers, buds and possibly seeds.³

Social Organization NA.

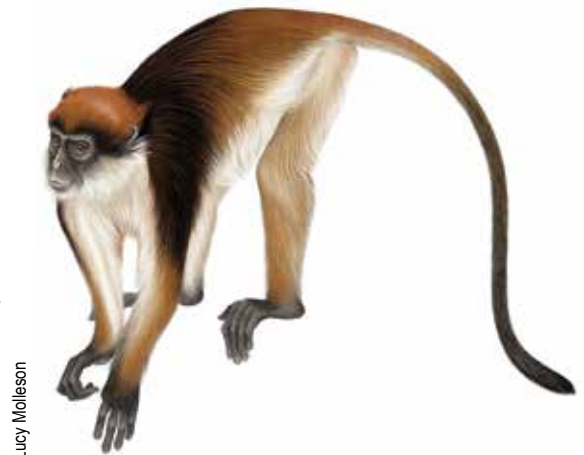
Behavior Arboreal; diurnal.³ **Vocalizations:** NA. **Sleeping sites:** NA.

Present Threats The conservation status of *P. parmentieri* has not been assessed by IUCN, and the species does not exist in any protected areas.³

DR Congo

Habitat Lowland, rain forest.⁵ **Elevation:** NA.

¹Colyn & Verheyen 1987 ²Groves 2001 ³Groves & Ting 2013 ⁴Zinner et al. 2013 ⁵Colyn et al. 1991



Lucy Mollison

P. parmentieri does not live in any protected area, and its conservation status has not yet been determined.

