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English Common Names for Subspecies and Species of African Primates

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Abstract: Approximately 1,000 English-language names have been used for African primates. Grubb *et al*. (2003) chose a single common name for each species (with a few exceptions) and for each subspecies. The present paper provides the opportunity to compare these preferred names with others published in the literature. The aim is to encourage primatologists to evaluate the choice of names, to assess the principles adopted in compiling the selective list, to amend this list where they see fit, preferably in appropriate publications, and to comment on the whole exercise.
Key Words: Common names, African primates, species, subspecies

Introduction

This paper lists published English-language common names for species and subspecies of African primates in a systematic format. The aim is to provide primatologists and zoologists with the opportunity to decide whether a particular name should be chosen for each taxon, and whether the list of names previously selected (Grubb *et al*. 2003) should be accepted or modified. Readers may question the principles adopted in compiling that list, the merits of making lists of common names at all, or the selection of what are supposed to be the best of these names.

The Compilation

English-language common names for species and subspecies of African primates were found in the references listed at the end of this paper. In Table 1, the names are listed as published, except for the following alterations:

- Even if the whole name was capitalized in the original, only proper nouns (and adjectives) are capitalized here, and then with some exceptions. Anubis, Diana, Magot, Malbrouck, Mangabey, Pluto, Satan, Tantalus, and Thoth are not capitalized as (parts of) primate names. In general English usage, the common names of animal species are not proper names and do not have capital initials. There are contexts in which it may be appropriate to regard species as individuals, but when a common name can be used in the plural, one cannot justify treating it as a proper name that therefore requires it to be capitalized. This is not to deny that species names are often capitalized in titles or headings. Some authors prefer to capitalize common names, and some serial publications require this to be done—no doubt for sound reasons.
- Corrections are made to misspelled surnames such as Bate, de Brazzae, Preussis, and Vleeschower (i.e., Bates, de Brazza, Preuss, and Vleeschowers).
- Possessive forms of personal names are standardized—Peters's, Pousargues's, or Sykes's instead of Peters', etc. Some authors avoid possessives in vernacular animal names, though I have found few instances among names of African primates, "Foa red colobus" (instead of Foa's) being an example.
- Gordons' instead of Gordon's for red or bay colobus, *Procolobus gordonorum*, because it was named after the brothers Von Gordon.
- Fernando Po instead of Fernando Poo as the old name of Bioko.
- Bush-baby instead of bushbaby or bush baby.
- Night-ape instead of night ape or nightape.
- Moholi galago instead of mohol galago for *Galago moholi*. The assumption is that "moholi" is a genitive form of a nominative "mohol," whereas it is actually a noun in apposition—a version of the Tsetswana moHwele or mogwêlê.

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Names for each taxon are in alphabetical order and are followed by any names applied solely to what are now synonyms (with the synonym in parentheses). Such common names may come back into use if these synonymized taxa are restored to validity. Synonyms for which no common name has been proposed are not cited. Words or letters in parentheses are used in a name by some authors but not others. Taxonomy follows that proposed by Grubb *et al*. (2003). Some subspecies are regarded as full species in other publications. For example, Groves (2001) treated *Cercocebus galeritus sanjei* as *C. sanjei* and here I list it as *C. (galeritus) sanjei* to indicate the different opinions concerning its rank. The species *C. galeritus*, therefore, has a more extensive compass or *sensu lato*, and a more restricted compass or *sensu stricto*, for which authors have assigned different names (Table 1). I draw attention to names used for more than one taxon (other than species and their nominate subspecies) and names that imply occurrence in an area where the taxon has not been found. Names selected by Grubb *et al.* (2003) are in bold.

In compiling their list, Grubb *et al*. (2003) adopted principles and made decisions that were not recorded at the time but are listed here, as follows:

- Two or more names — not a single one — were provided for each of the following species: *Macaca sylvanus, Cercocebus atys, Cercopithecus aethiops, C. diana, C. campbelli, C. pogonias, C. mitis, Pan troglodytes,* and *P. paniscus*. Choice of a preferred name is not always easy. "Common" in animal names — such as "common chimpanzee" — may be interpreted as "abundant," particularly by those for whom English is not their first language, according to Duckworth and Pine (2003), who would avoid it. If instead "chimpanzee" were the preferred name for *Pan troglodytes*, and *P. paniscus* was called "pygmy chimpanzee," "chimpanzee" would refer as well to all *Pan* species. This ambiguity is also to be avoided, but if *P. paniscus* were called "bonobo," the difficulty would not arise. However, A. Kortlandt (in litt.) found objections to the use of "bonobo" as a common name — but "pygmy chimpanzee" is not literally descriptive, so need not be acceptable either. If a decision must be made, choice of "chimpanzee" and "bonobo" as preferred names may be the least objectionable option.
- Separate names for species and nominate subspecies were provided. A nominate subspecies has often been given the same common name as the species but while its status as a subspecies can still be identifiable — for instance, *Procolobus pennantii pennantii* could be "Pennant's red colobus (nominate race)," a separate name can be less ambiguous. Where a single polytypic species is partitioned into several species, the original common name may be abandoned because it becomes ambiguous and a new name is required — an erstwhile subspecies name. Thus when the gorilla was partitioned into two species, these became "western gorilla" and "eastern gorilla," and similarly the angwantibo became "Calabar angwantibo" and "golden angwantibo."
- Surnames of people commemorated in primate nomenclature were used in the possessive form (for example, Stuhlmann's blue monkey, not Stuhlmann blue monkey).
- Where appropriate, locality names were identified topographically (Bale Mountain grivet, not Bale grivet; or Omo River guereza, not Omo guereza).
- Adjectival forms of places were avoided (Angola black-and-white colobus, not Angolan black-and-white colobus).
- "Galago" was used in preference to "bush-baby."
- "Hamadryas" was chosen because it is now widely used, although the spelling in the Oxford English Dictionary is "hamadryad."
- "Monkey" was used in preference to "guenon."
- *Cercopithecus dryas* was called the dryad monkey. Dryad — not dryas — is the accepted spelling (Oxford English Dictionary).
- "Guereza" — an Ethiopian name for *Colobus guereza* — had been used as if it were a synonym of "colobus monkey" by Forbes (1894), Elliot (1913–1914) and Sanderson (1957), but nowadays is once again applied only to *C. guereza*.

A few changes from the original list (Grubb *et al*. 2003) are made here, as follows:

- The Uganda lesser galago (*Galago senegalensis sotikae*) is known only from the type locality (the Telek River, Sotik, in Kenya) so "Sotik lesser galago" (not "Sotik River galago") would be preferable.
- The Ibean yellow baboon (*Papio cyncephalus ibeanus*) is named after IBEA, an acronym of the short-lived Imperial British East Africa Company, with which this taxon has no particular association. "Northern yellow baboon" would be preferable.
- The western gelada (*Theropithecus gelada gelada*) and eastern gelada (*T. g. obscurus*) occur respectively in the northern and southern sectors of their species' range. "Northern gelada" and "southern gelada" would be preferable names.
- *Colobus guereza percivali* is called the Mt Uarges guereza, but Uaraguess is an approved spelling, so "Mt Uaraguess guereza" would be preferable.

Altogether there are approximately 1,000 English names for 174 species and subspecies of the African primate fauna.

Discussion

The prolixity of common names for African primates (Table 1) does not appear to arise from strong preferences or differences in opinion among naturalists but rather by a failure to follow precedent, leading to a clutter of permutations

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Table 1. List of scientific and vernacular names for species and subspecies of African primates. The names listed in Grubb *et al.* (2003) are in bold type. See "The Compilation" for further explanation.

Scientific names of species and subspecies	Vernacular names
Galagos and lorises (b. = bush-baby; g. = galago)	
Galagoides demidovii	Demidoff's b. or g., **Demidoff's dwarf g.**, dwarf b. or g., Prince Demidoff's b. or g.; Fernando Po g. (*poensis*); mouse g., Murray's g. (*murinus*)
G. thomasi	Thomas's b. or g., **Thomas's dwarf g.**
G. orinus	Amani dwarf g., mountain g., **mountain dwarf g.**, Southern dwarf g., Uluguru b. or g., Usambara g.
G. rondoensis	Rondo b. or g., **Rondo dwarf g.**
G. zanzibaricus	eastern lesser g., Zanzibar dwarf g., **Zanzibar g.** or b., Zanzibar lesser b.; Matundu (dwarf) g., Udzungwa dwarf g., Uzungwa b. (*udzungwensis*)
G. cocos	Diani g., Diani small g., **Kenya coast g.**, Kenya coast dwarf g.
G. granti	Grant's b. or g., Grant's dwarf g., Grant's lesser b., Grant's night-ape, **Mozambique g.**, Newala small g.
G. nyasae	**Malawi g.** or b., Malawi lesser g.
G. sp. nov. 1	**Kalwe g.**, Kalwe dwarf g.
G. sp. nov. 2	**Mt Thyolo g.**, Mt Thyolo dwarf g.
G. sp. nov. 3	**Ukinga g.**, Ukinga dwarf g.
Galago senegalensis	bushbaby, lesser b. or g., **northern lesser g.** or b., Senegal b. or g.
G. s. senegalensis	Senegal b. or g., **Senegal lesser g.**; white-footed b. or g. (*albipes*)
G. s. dunni	Abyssinian g., Ethiopian b. or g., **Ethiopia lesser g.**, Ethiopian lesser g.
G. s. sotikae	Sotik River g., **Uganda lesser g. [rejected; replace by Sotik lesser g.]**, Ugandan lesser g.
G. s. braccatus	**Kenya lesser g.**, Kenyan lesser g., Mt Kilimanjaro g. [based on erroneous supposition that this was the type locality], yellow-thighed b. or g.
G. gallarum	Boran g., Somali b. or g., **Somali lesser g.**
G. moholi	bush-baby [also for *Otolemur crassicaudatus*], lesser b., maholi g., moholi b. or g., moholi lemur, night-ape, South African g., **southern lesser g.** or b.
G. m. moholi	moholi g., **moholi lesser g.**; Mozambique g. [also for *Galagoides granti*] (*mossambicus*)
G. m. bradfieldi	**Namibia lesser g.**, Namibian lesser g.
G. matschiei	dusky b., east needle-clawed b., eastern needle-clawed b. or g., eastern needle-nailed b., Matschie's b., needle-clawed g., spectacled g., **spectacled lesser g.**
Euoticus elegantulus	needle-clawed b. or g., **southern needle-clawed g**. or b., elegant needle-clawed g., western needle-clawed g.; Du Chaillu's g. (*apicalis*)
E. pallidus	**northern needle-clawed g.** or b., pale-colored g., pallid needle-clawed g.
E. p. pallidus	**Bioko needle-clawed g.**, pale g.
E. p. talboti	**Nigeria needle-clawed g.**
Sciurocheirus alleni	*sensu lato*: **Allen's g.**, Allen's squirrel g. *sensu stricto*: Allen's squirrel g., **Bioko Allen's g.** or b.
S. (alleni) cameronensis	Cameroon g., **Cross River Allen's b.**, Cross River b., Cross River squirrel g.; Bates's g. (*batesi*)
S. gabonensis	**Gabon Allen's g.** or b., Gabon squirrel g., Gabon b. or g.
S. sp. nov.	**Makande Allen's g.**
Otolemur garnettii	black g., Garnett's b. or g., Garnett's greater b. or g., greater b. [also used for *O. crassicaudatus*], northern greater g., small-eared g., **small-eared greater g.**
O. g. garnettii	black g., Garnett's b. or g., **Zanzibar small-eared g.**, Zanzibar Garnett's greater g.; dark-tailed g., komba g. (*agisymbanus*)
O. g. lasiotis	white-tailed Garnett's greater g., **white-tailed small-eared g.** or b., woolly-eared g.
O. g. panganiensis	Pangani b. or g., Pangani Garnett's greater g., **Pangani small-eared g.**
O. g. kikuyuensis	Kikuyu b. or g., Kikuyu Garnett's greater g., **Kikuyu small-eared g.**
O. crassicaudatus	brown greater g., bush-baby, fat-tailed b., grand b. or g., great g., greater b. or g., large-eared greater b. or g., large grey night-ape, thick-tailed b. or g., **thick-tailed greater g.**
O. c. crassicaudatus	grand b. or g., great g., greater b. or g., **South African thick-tailed g.**, South African thick-tailed greater g., thick-tailed b. or g.; dusky g. (*umbrosus*); Zulu g. (*zuluensis*)
O. c. kirkii	Kirk's g., **Tanganyika thick-tailed g.**, Tanganyika thick-tailed greater g.; bay g. (*badius*), Lönnberg's g. (*loennbergi*)
O. monteiri	Monteiro's g., silver g., **silver greater g.**, silvery greater g.
O. m. monteiri	**miombo silver g.**, miombo silver greater g., Monteiro's b. or g.
O. m. argentatus	**northern silver g.**, northern silver greater g., silvery b. or g.
O. sp. nov.	**Mwera greater g.** [status questionable]
Arctocebus calabarensis	angwantibo, awantibo, **Calabar angwantibo**, Calabar potto, golden potto [name also used for *A. aureus*]
A. aureus	**golden angwantibo**, (southern) golden potto
Perodicticus potto	Bosman's potto, **potto**
P. p. potto	(van) Bosman's potto, **western potto**; (south) Nigerian potto (*juju*)
P. p. edwardsi	Cameroon potto, **central potto**, Central African potto, Milne-Edwards's potto

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Table 1. *continued from previous page*

Scientific names of species and subspecies	Vernacular names
P. p. ibeanus	East African potto, **eastern potto**
Pseudopotto martini	false potto, long-tailed potto, Martin's false potto [taken to be a synonym of *Perodicticus potto edwardsi*]
Monkeys of the tribe Papionini (b. = baboon; ma. = mangabey)	
Macaca sylvanus	**Barbary ape, Barbary macaque**, magot, rock ape
Cercocebus galeritus	*sensu lato*: agile ma., crested ma., plain-headed ma., **river ma.** *sensu stricto*: crested ma., Peters' ma., Tana ma., **Tana River ma.**
C. (g.) agilis	**agile ma.**, olive ma.; Hagenbeck's ma. (*hagenbecki*)
C. (g.) sanjei	Sanje (crested) ma., **Sanje river ma.**
C. (g.) chrysogaster	**golden-bellied ma.**
C. atys	sooty ma., **sooty ma. or white-naped ma.**, spectacled ma.
C. a. atys	smoky ma., **sooty ma.**, Western sooty ma.
C. a. lunulatus	crescent-naped sooty ma., crowned ma., white-crowned ma., **white-naped ma.**
C. torquatus	capped ma., cherry-capped ma., collared ma., **red-capped ma.,** smoky ma., white ma., white-collared ma.
Mandrillus sphinx	**mandrill**; Fernando Po mandrill (*insularis*) [the species does not occur on Bioko = Fernando Po]; Gabonese mandrill, southern mandrill (*madarogaster*); northern mandrill (supposed nominate ssp. *sphinx*)
M. leucophaeus	**Drill**
M. l. leucophaeus	**mainland drill**, southern drill; Cameroon drill, northern drill (*mundamensis*)
M. l. poensis	**Bioko drill**, Fernando Po drill
Lophocebus albigena	Black ma. [name more usually given to *L. aterrimus*], crested ma. [also for *Cercocebus galeritus, L. aterrimus*], **grey-cheeked ma.**, grey-cheeked crested ma., mantled ma., white-cheeked ma.; Johnston's ma., Johnston's grey-cheeked crested ma., (*johnstoni*), Osman Hill's grey cheeked crested ma. (*osmani*); western grey-cheeked crested ma. (nominate *albigena*); Zenker's ma. (*zenkeri*)
L. aterrimus	*sensu lato*: **black ma.**, black crested ma., crested ma., peaked ma. *sensu stricto*: black ma., black crested ma. [also for *Cercocebus galeritus, L. albigena*], Congo ma., **northern black ma.**, northern black crested ma., tufted ma., typical black ma.
L. (a.) opdenboschi	black-cheeked black ma., Opdenbosch's black crested ma., Opdenbosch's (crested) ma., **Southern black ma.**
Papio cynocephalus	*sensu lato* or *sensu stricto*: **yellow b.**
P. c. cynocephalus	eastern yellow b., **central yellow b.**, typical yellow b.; baboon (*babouin*); dwarf chacma, Zambian dwarf chacma b. (*jubilaeus*); Langheld's b. (*langheldi*); Nyasa yellow b., southern yellow b. (*strepitus*); thoth (b.) (*thoth*)
P. c. ibeanus	northern yellow b., Ibean b., **Ibean yellow b. [rejected; replace by northern yellow b.]**
P. (c.) kindae	western yellow b., Kinda b., **Kinda yellow b.**, Rhodesian long-armed b.
P. ursinus	*sensu lato*: **chacma**, chacma b., pig-tailed b., South African b. *sensu stricto*: Cape chacma (b.), chacma b., **southern chacma**; eastern Cape b., eastern chacma b. (*orientalis*); Transvaal chacma b. (*occidentalis*); Kalahari b. or chacma, Shortridge's chacma b., western chacma b. (*ruacana*)
P. (u.) griseipes	**grey-footed chacma** (b.), Rhodesia b., Rhodesian chacma (b.); Botswana chacma b. (*chobiensis*)
P. anubis	anubis b., doguera b., **olive b.**; Abyssinian b, Ethiopian olive b., doguera b. (*doguera*); Baringo b., Rift Valley b., western Kenya olive b. (*furax*); Congolese olive b. (*tesselatus*); East African olive b., Neumann's (olive) b. (*neumanni*); Nigeria b. (*nigeriae*); West African anubis b. (nominate *anubis*); western olive b. Heuglin's (olive) b., Sudanese b. (*heuglini*)
P. papio	**Guinea b.**, papion, western b.
P. hamadryas	Arabian b., hamadryad, hamadryas, **hamadryas b.**, mantled b., sacred (Anubis) b.
Theropithecus gelada	**gelada** (b.)
T. g. gelada	common gelada, northern gelada, **western gelada [rejected; replace by northern gelada]**
T. g. obscurus	dusky gelada, **eastern gelada [rejected; replace by southern gelada]**, southern gelada
Monkeys of the tribe Cercopithecini (g. = guenon; m. = monkey)	
Allenopithecus nigroviridis	Allen's baboon-like m., Allen's m., **Allen's swamp m.**, blackish-green g., swamp g.
Miopithecus talapoin	Angola(n) talapoin, dwarf g., mangrove m., southern talapoin, **southern talapoin m.**; Angola talapoin, Ansorge's talapoin (*ansorgei*); common talapoin, Gabon talapoin [does not occur in Gabon] (supposed nominate ssp. *talapoin*); Ruwenzori talapoin (*pilettei*) [does not occur on the Ruwenzori Mountains]; Vleeschouwers's talapoin, Zaire talapoin (*vleeschowersi*)
M. ogouensis	Gabon talapoin, northern talapoin, **northern talapoin m.**
Erythrocebus patas	hussar m., military m., patas, **patas m.**, nisnas m., red m.; Aïr patas (m.), Aïr red m. (*villiersi*); black-nosed patas, patas g. or m., West African patas (m.), West African red m. (nominate *patas*); Blue Nile hussar m., dancing red m., Nile patas (m.), nisnas (g.), nisnas m., (*pyrrhonotus*); Ikoma patas (m.) (*baumstarki*)
Cercopithecus aethiops	*sensu lato*: green m., grey vervet, grivet, savanna m., vervet (m.); including **green, malbrouck, and tantalus monkeys, grivets, and vervets** *sensu stricto*: common grivet m., Ethiopian grivet, **grivet** (g. or m.), tota; Abyssinian grivet, Abyssinian vervet m., Hilgert's grivet (*hilgerti*); Matschie's grivet or g., Matschie's grivet m., (*matschiei* [or *ellenbecki*])
C. (a.) djamdjamensis	Bale (Mountains) m., **Bale Mountains grivet** or vervet, Djamdjam grivet or g.
C. (a.) tantalus	**tantalus m.** or g.; Jebel Marra tantalus (m.) (*marrensis*); Budgett's tantalus (m.) (*budgetti*)
C. (a.) sabaeus	callithrix, **green m.** or g.; Werner's g. (*werneri*)

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Table 1. *continued from previous page*

Scientific names of species and subspecies	Vernacular names
C. (a.) pygerythrus	common vervet, **vervet**, vervet g. or m.; black-chinned vervet, Cuvier's vervet, South African vervet, southern vervet m., vervet (g.) (nominate *pygerythrus*); black-faced vervet, Bukoba green m. (*centralis*); Cloet's vervet (*cloeti*); de Beaux's grivet (*zavattarii*); desert tumbuli m., Heller's vervet, northeastern vervet (*arenarius*); East African vervet, yellow m. (*johnstoni*); Isle of Patta vervet, Manda vervet (m.) (*excubitor*); Mozambique g. or m. [same name for *C. mitis erythrarchus*], reddish-green g., russet-green or russety-green vervet (*rufoviridis*); Naivasha vervet (*callidus*); Namaqualand vervet (*marjoriae*); Okavango vervet (*ngamiensis*); Pemba vervet (m.), Zanzibar vervet (*nesiotes*); Whyte's vervet (*whytei*)
C. (a.) cynosuros	malbrouck (g.), **malbrouck m.**; Cunene vervet (*helvescens*);
C. lhoesti	east Congo l'Hoest's m., l'Hoest's g., **l'Hoest's m.**, mountain g. or m.
C. preussi	Cross's m., **Preuss's m.** or g.
C. p. preussi	mainland Preuss's g., **Preuss's m.**
C. p. insularis	**Bioko Preuss's m.** or g., Fernando Po l'Hoest's m. [but not a subspecies of *C. lhoesti*]
C. solatus	**sun-tailed m.**, sun-tailed g.
C. diana	*sensu lato*: diana g. or m., **diana and roloway monkeys** *sensu stricto*: diana (g.), **diana m.,** typical diana m.
C. (d.) roloway	**roloway m.**, roloway diana m.; palatine g. (*palatinus*)
C. dryas	Congo diana m., **dryad m.**, dryas g., dryas m.; salongo g. or m., Zaire diana g. or m. (*salongo*)
C. neglectus	chestnut-browed g., neglectus m., Schlegel's g.; Brazza's m., **de Brazza's m.** or g. (*brazzae*)
C. campbelli	*sensu lato*: Campbell's m., **Campbell's and Lowe's monkeys** *sensu stricto*: Campbell's mona, g., or m.
C. (c.) lowei	Lowe's mona or g., Lowe's mona m., **Lowe's m.**
C. mona	mona g., **mona m.**, mone, typical mona m.
C. pogonias	*sensu lato*: **crowned and Wolf's monkeys** *sensu stricto*: bearded g. or m., crested mona (m.), **crowned m.** or g., golden bellied g.
C. p. pogonias	bearded g. or m., crowned g., crowned mona m., **golden-bellied crowned m.** or g.
C. p. nigripes	**black-footed crowned m.** or g., black-footed g., black-footed mona (m.)
C. p. grayi	Erxleben's g., **Gray's crowned m.** or g., Gray's g., Gray's mona (m.); white-crowned g. (*petronellae*)
C. (p.) denti	Dent's mona or g., Dent's mona m., **Dent's m.**
C. (p.) wolfi	Wolf's mona or g., Wolf's mona m., **Wolf's m.**
C. p. or *w. wolfi*	Wolf's mona or g., Wolf's mona m., **Congo Basin Wolf's m.** or g.
C. p. or *w. elegans*	elegant mona (m.), **Lomami River Wolf's m.** or g.
C. p. or *w. pyrogaster*	fire-bellied g., **fire-bellied Wolf's m.** or g., red-bellied mona or g.
C. hamlyni	Hamlyn's g. or m., Hamlyn's owl-faced m., owl-faced g., **owl-faced m.**
C. h. hamlyni	Hamlyn's owl-faced g., **nose-stripe owl-faced m.**
C. h. kahuziensis	**Mt Kahuzi owl-faced m.** or g.
C. petaurista	**lesser spot-nosed m.** or g., lesser white-nosed g. or m., spot-nosed m., white-cheeked hocheur
C. p. petaurista	lesser white-nosed g. or m., **eastern lesser spot-nosed m.** or g., typical lesser white-nosed g., white-cheeked hocheur
C. p. buettikoferi	Büttikofer's g. or m., Büttikofer's white-nosed g., Büttikofer's lesser white-nosed g., **western lesser spot-nosed m.** or g.
C. signatus	Jentink's g., Jentink's white-nosed m. [supposedly of hybrid origin; it has been thought—perhaps wrongly—that *C. erythrogaster* is one of the parental forms]
C. erythrogaster	red-bellied g. or m., white-throated g., **white-throated m.** [names also used for *albogularis* section of *C. mitis*]
C. e. erythrogaster	**red-bellied m.** or g., red-bellied white-throated g.
C. e. pococki	**Nigeria white-throated m.**, Nigerian white-throated g.
C. sclateri	**Sclater's m.** or g., Sclater's white-nosed g. or m.
C. erythrotis	red-eared g., **red-eared m.**, red-eared nose-spotted g. or m., russet-eared g., russet-eared nose-spotted g.
C. e. erythrotis	**Bioko red-eared m.**, Bioko russet-eared g., Fernando Po red-eared g., Fernando Po russet-eared g.
C. e. camerunensis	**Cameroon red-eared m.** or g., Cameroon russet-eared g.
C. cephus	moustach m., moustache, moustached g., (true) **moustached m.**, mustached m.
C. c. cephus	blue-faced m., moustached m., **red-tailed moustached m.** or g.
C. c. cephodes	**grey-tailed moustached m.** or g.
C. c. ngottoensis	Ngotto moustached m. or g., **white-nosed moustached m.**
C. ascanius	black-cheeked white-nosed m., coppertail m., redtail (m.), **red-tailed m.** or g., white-nosed m.; black-cheeked g. or hocheur (*melanogenys*)
C. a. ascanius	**black-cheeked red-tailed m.** or g., black-cheeked white-nosed m.
C. a. schmidti	Schmidt's g. or m., **Schmidt's red-tailed m.** or g., Uganda red-tailed g. or m.; montane red-tailed g. (*montanus*)
C. a. whitesidei	Whiteside's g. or m., yellow-nosed m., **yellow-nosed red-tailed m.** or g.
C. a. katangae	Katanga black-cheeked white-nosed m., **Katanga red-tailed m.** or g.

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Table 1. *continued from previous page*

Scientific names of species and subspecies	Vernacular names
C. a. atrinasus	black-nosed m., **black-nosed red-tailed m.** or g.
C. nictitans	greater spot-nosed m. or g., greater white-nosed g. or m., hocheur (g or m.), **putty-nosed m.** or g., spot-nosed m., white-nosed g. or m.
C. n. nictitans	**Eastern putty-nosed m.**, Eastern greater spot-nosed g., greater white-nosed m., hocheur (g.)
C. m. martini	blackish hocheur, Martin's g., Martin's putty-nosed m., Martin's white-nosed g. or m.; ludio g. or m., white-chested hocheur (*ludio*); **Stampfli's putty-nosed m.**, Stampfli's greater spot-nosed g., Stampfli's g. (*stampflii*)
C. (mitis) mitis	*sensu lato*: blue m, diademed g. or m., gentle m., mitis m., samango m.; including **blue m., Sykes's m., golden m., and samango** *sensu stricto*: blue m., diademed g.; Carruthers's g. (*carruthersi*)
C. m. heymansi	**Lomami River blue m.**, Lomami River diademed g., Zaire Basin gentle m.
C. m. mitis	Angolan diademed g.; diadem (g. or m.), diademed g. or m. (*leucampyx*); black-bellied m., pluto diademed g., **pluto m.** (*pluto*)
C. m. opisthostictus	**rump-spotted blue m.**, rump-spotted (diademed) g.
C. m. boutourlinii	**Boutourlini's blue m.**, Boutourlini's (diademed) g.
C. m. stuhlmanni	blue m., Stuhlmann's diademed g., Stuhlmann's g. or m., **Stuhlmann's blue m.**; Congo diademed g., Maes's g. (*maesi*); Mt Elgon diademed g. (*elgonis)*
C. m. schoutedeni	**Schouteden's blue m.**, Schouteden's diademed g., Schouteden's g. or m.
C. (mitis) doggetti	Ankole blue m., Doggett's g., **silver m.** or g.
C. (mitis) kandti	bamboo m., Congo red m., **golden m.** or g., red Congo m.; orange-colored g. (*insignis*)
C. (mitis) albogularis	*sensu lato* (*albogularis* section of *C. mitis*): **s**amango, Sykes's m. or g., white-throated g. *sensu stricto*, as a ssp.: blue m. [also the name for other sections of the species, *sensu lato*], Sykes's m., white-throated g., **Zanzibar Sykes's m.** or g., Zanzibar white-throated g.; Kilimanjaro blue m., Kilimanjaro Sykes's g. (*kibonotensis*);
C. m. or *a. albotorquatus*	Pousargues's white-throated g., **Pousargues's white-collared m.**, Tana River Sykes's g.; Patta Island Sykes's g., Patta Island white-throated g. (*phylax*); Somali Sykes's g., Zammarano's white-throated g. (*zammaranoi*)
C. m. or *a. kolbi*	Kolb's g. or m., **Kolb's white-collared m.**, Mt Kenya Sykes's m. or g., Mt Kenya white-throated g., Sykes's m.
C. m. or *a. monoides*	maritime white-throated g. or m., Tanganyika Sykes's m., **Tanzania Sykes's m.**, Tanzanian Sykes's g.
C. m. or *a. francescae*	northern Malawi blue m., **red-eared Sykes's m.** or g.
C. m. or *a. erythrarcus*	Mozambique m., red-rumped Sykes's g.; Beira g. or m. (*beirensis*); Nyasa white-throated g. (*nyasae*); Stairs' g. or m., **Stairs's white-collared m.** (*stairsi*); Transvaal Sykes's g., Transvaal white-throated g. (*schwarzi*)
C. m. or *a. labiatus*	white-lipped g., white-lipped Sykes's g.; **samango**, samango g. or m. (*samango*)
C. (mitis) moloneyi	Lake Malawi Sykes's g., Moloney's g. or m., **Moloney's white-collared m.**
Monkeys of the subfamily Colobinae (c = colobus [or colob — archaic]; c.m. = colobus monkey; m = monkey; r. c. = red colobus)	
Procolobus verus	**olive c.** or c.m., Van Beneden's c. or guereza
P. badius	bay c. or c. m., Guinea Forest r. c., red c., **western r. c.**
P. b. badius	bay c. or guereza, **upper Guinea r. c.**
P. b. temminckii	**Temminck's r. c.**, Temminck's c. or guereza; fuliginous guereza (*fuliginosus*)
P. b. waldroni	**Miss Waldron's r. c.**, Miss Waldron's (bay) c.
P. pennantii	**Pennant's r. c.**, Pennant's c. m. or guereza, West Central African r. c.
P. p. pennantii	**Bioko r. c.**, Pennant's c. or r. c.
P. p. bouvieri	**Bouvier's r. c.**, Bouvier's c.
P. p. epieni	Delta r. c., **Niger Delta r. c.**
P. (pennantii) preussi	Cameroon r. c., Preuss c., Preuss's c., **Preuss's r. c.**
P. foai	*sensu lato*, including the following eight taxa, or *sensu stricto* including only the following six taxa: Central African r. c. [systematic status uncertain]
P. f.? oustaleti	**Oustalet's r. c.** or guereza; Powell-Cotton's c. (*powelli*) [almost the same name used for *Colobus angolensis cottoni*]
P. f.? parmentieri	**Lomami River r. c.**, Lomami r. c.
P. f.? foai	Foa's c. or r. c., **Kivu r. c.**
P. f.? ellioti	Elliot's c. or c.m. or r. c.; (*semlikiensis*) **Semliki r. c.**
P. f.? lulindicus	**Lulindi River r. c.**
P. f.? langi	**Kisangani r. c.**
P. (f.?) tholloni	Thollon c., Thollon's r. c., **Tshuapa r. c.**
P. (f.?) tephrosceles	**ashy r. c.**, bay Uganda r. c., Ugandan c., Ugandan r. c.
P. rufomitratus	red-crested guereza, **Tana River r. c.** [eastern r. c., if it includes *P. foai sensu lato*]
P. gordonorum	Gordons' r. c. or bay c., Iringa r. c., **Udzungwa r. c.**, Uhehe r. c., Uzungwa r. c.
P. kirkii	Kirk's c. or guereza, **Kirk's r. c.**, Zanzibar r. c.
Colobus satanas	**black c.** or guereza, satan c., satanic c., satanic black c.
C. s. satanas	**Bioko black c.**
C. s. anthracinus	**Gabon black c.**
C. angolensis	**Angola**(n) **c.**, Angola black-and-white c., Angolan c. or guereza, Angola pied c., Angolan black c., Angolan black-and-white c. (m.), white-epauletted black c.

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Table 1. *continued from previous page*

Scientific names of species and subspecies	Vernacular names
C. a. angolensis	Angolan c. or guereza, mantled c., **Sclater's Angola**(n) **c.**
C. a. palliatus	**Peters's Angola**(n) **c.**, Tanzanian black c.; Sharpe's guereza (*sharpei*)
C. a. ruwenzorii	**Adolf Friedrichs's Angola**(n) **c.**, Kivu black c., Ruwenzori c.
C. a. cottoni	Cotton's c., **Powell-Cotton's Angola**(n) **c.**, Powell-Cotton's black c.
C. a. cordieri	**Cordier's Angola**(n) **c.**, Cordier's black c., Cordier's c.
C. a. prigoginei	**Prigogine's Angola**(n) **c.**, Prigogine's black c., Prigogine's c.
C. a. ssp. nov.	**Mahali Mountain Angola**(n) **c.**
C. polykomos	full-bottom m., **king c.** or m., Western black-and-white c., Western pied c.; ursine c. or guereza (*ursinus*)
C. vellerosus	Geoffroy's black-and-white c., Geoffroy's pied c., ursine c. [more usually applied to *C. polykomos*?], **white-thighed c.** or guereza, white-thighed black-and-white c., white-throated guereza; Dollman's (black-and-white) c. is a hybrid with *C. polykomos*
C. guereza	Abyssinan black-and-white c. (m.), Abyssinian c., (eastern) black-and-white c., **guereza**, guereza c., guereza black-and-white c., magistrate c., magistrate black c., mantled guereza, white-mantled c.
C. g. occidentalis	Congo guereza, magistrate c., **Western guereza**
C. g. dodingae	**Dodinga Hills guereza**
C. g. matschiei	Matschie's c., **Mau Forest guereza**
C. g. guereza	Abyssinian guereza, guereza, **Omo River guereza**, Rüppell's guereza, typical guereza; greyish-white-tailed guereza (*poliurus*)
C. g. gallarum	Neumann's (black) c., **Djaffa Mountains guereza**
C. g. percivali	**Mt Uarges guereza [rejected; replace by Mt Uaraguess guereza]**
C. g. caudatus	Kilimanjaro guereza or c., **Mt Kilimanjaro guereza**, white-tailed c. or guereza
C. g. kikuyuensis	**Mt Kenya guereza** or c.
	Apes, Hominidae
Gorilla gorilla	**western gorilla**
G. g. gorilla	coast gorilla, lowland gorilla, western gorilla, **western lowland gorilla**
G. g. diehli	**Cross River gorilla**
G. beringei	**eastern gorilla**
G. b. beringei	eastern gorilla, eastern highland gorilla, **mountain gorilla**
G. b. graueri	eastern lowland gorilla, **Grauer's gorilla**
Pan troglodytes	chimpanzee, common chimpanzee, **robust or common chimpanzee**
P. t. verus	common chimpanzee, masked chimpanzee, pale-faced chimpanzee, true chimpanzee, Upper Guinea chimpanzee, **western chimpanzee**
P. t. vellerosus	**Nigeria chimpanzee**, Nigerian chimpanzee
P. t. troglodytes	black chimpanzee, black-faced chimpanzee, **central chimpanzee**, Central African chimpanzee, choga, common chimpanzee, Lower Guinea chimpanzee, tschego, western chimpanzee; bald chimpanzee (*calvus*); gorilla-like chimpanzee, koolakamba (*koolokamba*)
P. t. schweinfurthii	long-haired chimpanzee, **eastern chimpanzee**, Schweinfurth's chimpanzee
P. t. marungensis	Marunga Mountains chimpanzee
P. paniscus	bonobo, **bonobo, gracile or pygmy chimpanzee;** dwarf chimpanzee, lesser chimpanzee, pygmy chimpanzee

and combinations. Some authors have treated nouns attributively so as to inform us of the group of animals to which they refer (e.g., samango monkey or gelada baboon) while others see no need for this (e.g., samango or gelada). Other sources of diversity include alternative stem-words (galago or bush-baby, guenon or monkey), forms of qualifiers (Angola or Angolan, moustache or moustached), neologisms without a long history in the literature and often cited as alternative names (mitis monkey, neglectus monkey), abandoned names (colob), and possible unawareness that common names have already been provided (fire-bellied Wolf's monkey or red-bellied mona for the same taxon).

Zoologists have rejected some common names for animals as misleading or unsuitable because they do not conform to their chosen principles. Where it has seemed appropriate, they have provided new names. Primatologists could follow these precedents. Acting alone, collectively, or institutionally — for instance in a committee — they could recommend which common names are to be quoted in publications on primates. From published sources they could select a leading common name for each species and recommend that it take precedence where a range of names is cited or that it is to be the sole name cited. Corbet and Hill (1991), R. W. Hayman's translation of Haltenorth and Diller (1980), Wilson and Cole (2000), Groves (2001, 2005), and Duff and Lawson (2004) have already selected single names for African primate species.

Common names for African primate subspecies have not been used very frequently. Authors have not published common names for all the subspecies to which they refer in systematic compilations (for example, Elliot 1913–1914; R. W. Hayman's translation of Haltenorth and Diller 1980; Napier 1981). Grubb *et al*. (2003) provided a complete list of subspecies names (Table 1). Some subspecies names are modified species names (*western* potto, *Kinda* yellow baboon), but if all were formed in this way, they could become too long (e.g.,

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white-tailed small-eared greater galago). Other subspecies names in general use are not modified species names (e.g., white-naped mangabey, Moloney's monkey, roloway monkey). If subspecies names were altered so that they were all modified versions of species names, there would be adverse consequences. The numerous changes required would further burden the stock of published common names, and every alteration in taxonomic rank would require yet another name change.

Some authors (e.g., Duckworth and Pine 2003) prefer common names to be applied only to species, not to subspecies, on the grounds that the public may be misled or may draw false inferences about systematics, hampering their appreciation of taxonomy — subspecies could be thought to be species. However, there are positive reasons for using common names for subspecies. They could contribute to the conservation of these taxa by helping to make them more widely recognized by the public in popular articles, posters and films — as in the case of Miss Waldron's red colobus (see McGraw 2005). Using appropriate common names would more precisely identify primate taxa in contexts where scientific names of subspecies would not be appropriate. It is useful to have names for other subspecies (Table 1) should they be required for publicity material, for legends to illustrations, or for cases in which subspecies are raised to species status. If species were to be recognized as the smallest diagnosable assemblages of interbreeding organisms (Groves 2001), according to the phylogenetic-species definition ("phylogenetic species-concept"), many common names for subspecies would be needed as names for species.

Conclusions

The preferred names of species and subspecies in Table 1 and Grubb *et al.* (2003) could be regarded as a recommended list. However, conformity with this or any other list — if desired — can only be achieved through consensus. I do not wish to assert which names should be selected. Readers can see what common names have been used for African primates and, if they wish, decide which names they would prefer to use. They may not agree with some of the choices of recommended names or with some of the principles employed in their selection. They may choose different names out of the alternatives listed in Table 1 or they may wish to create some entirely new names. If the latter, it would be desirable if they explained their reasons and remembered that new names increase the load of vernacular nomenclature in the literature. More discussion on the common names to be adopted for primates is probably desirable. It would be interesting to know of the diversity of common names of primates in French, German, and other languages. To the extent that English is an international language of science, it would be desirable to achieve more stability for English-language common names.

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