

Chapter 15

The Mammals of Angola



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Abstract Scientific investigations on the mammals of Angola started over 150 years ago, but information remains scarce and scattered, with only one recent published account. Here we provide a synthesis of the mammals of Angola based on a thorough survey of primary and grey literature, as well as recent unpublished records. We present a short history of mammal research, and provide brief information on each species known to occur in the country. Particular attention is given to endemic and near endemic species. We also provide a zoogeographic outline and information on the conservation of Angolan mammals. We found confirmed records for 291 native species, most of which from the orders Rodentia (85), Chiroptera (73), Carnivora (39), and Cetartiodactyla (33). There is a large number of endemic and near endemic species, most of which are rodents or bats. The large diversity of species is favoured by the wide

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range of habitats with contrasting environmental conditions, while endemism tends to be associated with unique physiographic settings such as the Angolan Escarpment. The mammal fauna of Angola includes 2 Critically Endangered, 2 Endangered, 11 Vulnerable, and 14 Near-Threatened species at the global scale. There are also 12 data deficient species, most of which are endemics or near endemics to the country.

Keywords Africa · Angolan escarpment · Conservation · Endemism · History of mammalogy · Threatened species · Zoogeography

Introduction

The mammals of Africa, particularly the great apes, large herbivores, and carnivores are among the most iconic wild species in the world, catching the imagination of scientists and the general public alike (Monsarrat and Kerley 2018). These species provided the motivation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century for some of the first efforts in wildlife conservation and sustainable use, initially with the establishment of game reserves and later with the creation of National Parks and other protected areas (Adams 2013). Today, over one hundred years later, the interest in these charismatic species has increased even further, attracting ever larger numbers of visitors each year from around the world to protected areas in Africa, and thus representing important sources of economic revenue in some African countries. This interest has also been fuelled by appreciation that many mammalian species have critical influences on the structure and functioning of African natural ecosystems (Keesing and Young 2014; Malhi et al. 2016), and that they may provide important services such as biological pest control in human-dominated landscapes (Kunz et al. 2011; Sirami et al. 2013; Taylor et al. 2018a). At the same time, however, African mammals have become involved in some of the most challenging and

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controversial conservation problems in the world, due in particular to the rapid growth of human populations, agricultural and pastoralism expansion and the associated loss of natural habitats (Laurance et al. 2014; Searchinger et al. 2015), deforestation (Hansen et al. 2013), conflicts due to crop raiding (Hoare 2015; Seiler and Robbins 2016) and predation on people and livestock (Loveridge et al. 2017; McNutt et al. 2017), and poaching for bushmeat (Wilkie et al. 2016; van Velden et al. 2018) and international trade (Biggs et al. 2013; Wasser et al. 2015; Cerling et al. 2016). Conservation of African mammals is thus at a crossroads, with a combination of multiple threats and opportunities, demanding a good understanding of species diversity and ecological requirements, and how they interact with humans in the context of complex and ever changing social-ecological systems.

In Angola, mammals have long been the focus of research and conservation efforts. Like elsewhere in Africa, albeit later than in some other countries, mammals provided the main motivation for the creation of the first Angolan Game Reserves and National Parks (NPs) in the 1930s, which were mostly located in areas with particularly important populations of large herbivores (Huntley et al. 2019). Scientific research started as early as the mid-nineteenth century, with collectors and zoologists describing the mammalian diversity of the country, including many species new to science. Research continued over the years and until the present, but it was plagued by long periods of interruption, particularly during the civil war of 1975–2002, making Angola one of the least known African countries in terms of its mammalian fauna. During this period of turmoil there were very few mammalogical studies (but see, e.g., Anstey 1991, 1993), but efforts to assess the status of the most charismatic and highly endangered species resumed soon after the situation improved in the early years of the twenty-first century (Morais et al. 2006a, b; Veríssimo 2008; Chase and Griffin 2011; Carmignani 2015; Chase and Schlossberg 2016; Fabiano et al. 2017; Overton et al. 2017; Vaz Pinto 2018; NGOWP 2018; Schlossberg et al. 2018). Scientific interest in Angolan mammals is slowly mounting again, with recent studies reporting the discovery of new species to science (Carleton et al. 2015; Svensson et al. 2017), describing important aspects of species distribution and ecology (Bersacola et al. 2015; Svensson 2017), and even using cutting-edge tools for answering complex questions related to species biogeography, phylogeography and evolution (Rodrigues et al. 2015; Vaz Pinto 2018). This renewed interest is timely, as Angola is currently striving to expand, reorganise and improve the management of its system of protected areas, in which there will once again be a strong focus on the conservation and sustainable use of mammal populations. This endeavour needs to be solidly rooted in scientific information, profiting from data that has been collected for over 150 years in the country, and promoting new studies that will help designing cost-effective conservation and management strategies.

This chapter provides a synthesis of what is known at present about the mammals of Angola. We have considered all mammalian species except cetaceans, which are treated in Weir (2019). Regarding the pinnipeds, we have only considered the Brown Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*), which is the sole species of this group breeding in Angola. We start by presenting a short history of mammal research in the country, beginning with the studies of the pioneer Portuguese naturalist José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage, and finishing with the present-day efforts to resume mammalogical

research and to clarify the status of many species that have virtually vanished during and in the years following the civil war. We then present a brief description of the mammalian species recorded in Angola, which accompanies the checklist presented in [Appendix](#). Poorly known endemics and near endemics for which Angola may be particularly relevant at the global scale are highlighted, but special attention is also given to iconic species of high conservation concern, though the charismatic Giant Sable Antelope is dealt with in more detail by Vaz Pinto (2018, 2019). The next section provides an overview on the biogeography of the mammalian fauna in Angola, based primarily on the study of Linder et al. (2012) for sub-Saharan Africa, and the study of Rodrigues et al. (2015) dealing specifically with the mammals of Angola. Finally, we provide a summary of the conservation status of Angolan mammals, largely based on the global assessments by the IUCN (IUCN 2018). We also make a brief assessment of threats and conservation opportunities for mammals, but leave the details to Huntley et al. (2019), which deals specifically with the challenges of biodiversity conservation in the country.

History of Mammal Collecting in Angola

The first truly scientific studies on the vertebrate fauna of Angola, which included the classification and characterisation of several species of mammals, date back to the end of the nineteenth century. They are mainly due to José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage (1869, 1878, 1889a, b, 1890, 1897, 1902), professor of zoology at the Polytechnic School of Lisbon, to whom the explorer José Alberto de Oliveira Anchieta regularly sent specimens he collected in various parts of western Angola ('Sertão de Loanda'; 'Sertão de Benguella', 'Sertão de Mossâmedes'), and three other scientists of the time, who exchanged correspondence and opinions with Bocage. The latter included the German WCH Peters, who published on Angolan mammals based on the observations of the botanist Frederich MJ Welwitsch (Peters 1865) and the collections made by the German Expedition to Loango-Cabinda (Peters 1879), and the British WL Sclater and JE Gray, who studied the specimens sent to the British Museum of Natural History (Gray 1868, 1869) by geologist Joachim José Monteiro, who lived in Angola at the time. Other collectors, especially at the end of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century, also sent specimens to the Polytechnic School's Zoological Museum. Initially founded on the collections studied by Bocage, this museum later came to be known as the Bocage Museum which officially constituted the Zoology Section of the National Museum of Natural History. Unfortunately, the collections deposited in it were lost in their entirety, due to a fire that broke out in 1978. Further material was also sent to other Portuguese museums and universities, such as the specimens offered to the museum of the University of Coimbra, by Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro da Cruz, and much later studied by A.A. THEMIDO (THEMIDO, 1931, 1946).

Besides museums in Portugal and the British Museum, other institutions receiving material from Angola at that time included: the Berlin Museum, which included material obtained by the German expeditions to Loango and the northeast of Angola,

as well as the Kunene-Sambesi Expedition where the zoologist A Sokolowski collected mammals (Sokolowski 1903); the Leyden Museum, where P Van Der Kellen collected in southern Angola, and his material was studied by FA Jentink (1887, 1893, 1900, 1901); and the Tring Museum, which, along with the British Museum, received material collected by J Ansorge in various parts of Angola, largely to be studied by Thomas Oldfield (Thomas 1892, 1900, 1926, Thomas and Wroughton 1905). In 1916, Thomas would leave his name linked to the classification of *Hippotragus niger variani*, the Giant Sable Antelope (Thomas 1916), whose discovery and dispatch of specimens to the British Museum was due to the chief engineer of the Benguela Railway HF Varian. The amassing of ever larger collections of mammals from Angola and deposited at the British Museum at this time led to further publications of catalogues and other papers on Angola's mammalian fauna (Lydekker 1899, 1903, 1904; Lydekker and Blaine 1913–1916; Blaine 1922, 1925)

The 1920s and 1930s witnessed a resurgence of zoological holdings collected in Angola. Two Swiss missions by Albert Monard, curator of the Museum of Natural History of La Chaux-de-Fonds, published important contributions to the mammalian fauna of Angola (Monard 1930, 1931, 1933, 1935). Various American expeditions also carried out work in Angola during this period, including the Vernay Angola Expedition, organised by Arthur Vernay in 1925 to obtain material for the American Museum of Natural History, New York; the Gray African Expeditions, led by Prentiss Gray, who in 1929 obtained material, including specimens of *Hippotragus niger variani*, for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; the Pulitzer Angola Expedition (1930–1931), organised by the Carnegie Museum and directed by Rudyard Boulton, who, despite being an ornithologist, collected mammalian material; and the Phipps-Bradley Expedition in 1932–1933, organised by John H Phipps, whose material was donated to the American Museum of Natural History. It was especially the material in these museums which served as the basis for the classic work of Hill and Carter (1941), *The Mammals of Angola, Africa*, published in 1941, as well as other papers (Hill 1941). Other minor expeditions included the Karl Jordan Expedition in 1934 whose material was deposited at the Tring Museum, and reported by St. Leger (1936); and the Percy Sladen and Kaffrarian Museum Expedition in 1934, organised by the Kaffrarian Museum and directed by Capt. GC Shortridge. Shortridge collected mainly in Namibia and was limited in Angola to the banks of the Cunene River. The increase in mammalian specimens collected in Angola and held in museums around the world up to this time allowed for the description of new subspecies by Hinton (1921), Matschie (1900, 1906), Zukowsky (1964) and Zukowsky and Haltenorth (1957).

Following World War II, Portuguese participation in zoological surveys became predominant in Angola. In fact, a board of overseas research was founded in Portugal as a branch office of the Ministry of the Colonies – the *Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações Coloniais*. From the mid-1950s, the then-established Overseas Research Board, based in Lisbon, later becoming the Institute of Tropical Scientific Research (IICT), was the official institution in Portugal to oversee scientific missions to the Overseas Provinces at the time and, in fact, between 1957 and 1959, a zoological mission to Angola was conducted, directed by F Frade, the materials of

which were deposited at the then IICT Zoology Center. This researcher, later director of the Zoology Center, was a prolific contributor of scientific papers on Angolan mammals on topics including anatomy, taxonomy and conservation (Frade 1933, 1936, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959a, b, 1960, 1963; Frade and Sieiro 1960). Nonetheless, the majority of these scientific initiatives were mainly from institutions that were effectively based in Angola, which, during the 1950s and 1960s, promoted zoological explorations and collections in Angola.

Of the greatest importance was the Laboratory of Biology at the Dundo Museum, in Lunda-Norte, in the extreme northeast of Angola. This museum had two sections, one for ethnographic and the other for biological studies. Directed by António de Barros Machado, it became world-renowned for its invaluable collections, as well as for its prestigious magazine, Cultural Publications of the Diamond Company of Angola. Barros Machado, in spite of his specialisation as an entomologist, made an important contribution to the mammalogy of Angola (Machado 1952, 1968, 1969). RW Hayman of the British Museum studied the mammal material housed in the Dundo Museum (Hayman 1951, 1963).

The other Angolan institution of importance to mammalogy was the former Institute of Scientific Research of Angola (IICA), specifically its Sections of Ornithology and Mammalogy, based in Lubango, Huíla. The first section was directed by AA Rosa Pinto and the second by J Crawford-Cabral. As a result of several years of fieldwork and the collaborative work of various personnel, including collectors and taxidermists, it was possible to organise, in both these Sections, an excellent repository of zoological material from Angola. Both Sections still remain in Lubango, where they are currently part of the Higher Institute of Sciences and Education (*Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação* – ISCED). The study of the material of the Mammalogy Section has been partly published mainly by Crawford-Cabral in an extensive number of articles, initially in the Bulletin of the Institute of Scientific Research of Angola and, more recently, in the Zoology Series of the magazine *Garcia de Orta*, and elsewhere (Crawford-Cabral 1961, 1966a,b, 1967, 1968, 1969a, b, 1970a, b, 1971, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1992, 1996, 1997, 1998; Crawford-Cabral and Fernandes 2001; Crawford-Cabral and Simões 1987, 1988; Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo 2005).

However, the interest of foreign countries in the Angolan fauna had not diminished. During the 1950s and mid-1960s important collections were made by the German explorer Gerd Heinrich, mostly deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; Werner Trense, who undertook a collecting expedition in Angola between 1952–1954, which were deposited at the Hamburg Institute and Zoological Museum, and studied by him (Trense 1959); and, a decade later, another expedition from this last museum, which included the museum's anatomist H Oboussier, whose collections in Angola were related with her studies on the hypophysis of antelopes (Oboussier 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1972, 1976; Oboussier and Von Tyszka 1964).

In the late 1960s and until the mid-1970s the interest of South African zoologists in Angolan mammalogy was also felt. In 1969, the State Museum of Namibia organised an expedition to southwestern Angola (mainly within the Namibe Province),

under the direction of its director, CG Coetzee, which was repeated in 1974; and, in June and July of the same year, the University of Cape Town and the Wildlife Society, undertook an expedition to the same regions (Broom et al. 1974). Worthy of reference, in this period just before independence, are the scientists who performed field work in Angola, such as Richard Estes, with his studies on the Giant Sable (Estes and Estes 1974) and the ecologist and conservationist Brian Huntley (1972a, b, 1973a, b, c, d, e, f, 1974).

Following the independence of Angola in 1975, the political situation deteriorated rapidly and soon after a civil war raged on until 2002. During this period very little was added to the knowledge of the Angolan mammalian fauna. However one should highlight the contributions of Alfred Feiler, assistant to AG Marques at the University Agostinho Neto, in Luanda, who undertook studies on mammal fauna (Feiler 1986, 1989, 1990); as well as by a short mammal survey conducted in some conservation areas (Juste and Carballo 1992); and a rapid assessment of the environmental conditions and fauna in some of the protected areas conducted by Huntley and Matos (1992).

With the end of the civil war, in 2002, the return of field work conditions and initiatives was severely hampered by the unknown status of the war legacy such as land mine fields, and the overall disruption of infrastructure and government institutions. However, the first aerial survey for large mammals in Iona NP was conducted in 2003 by a joint initiative between the government of Angola and the Namibia Ministry of Environment (Kolberg and Kilian 2003). At this same time, a concerted effort was ongoing to assess the status of the Giant Sable Antelope. This later culminated in the establishment of the Giant Sable Project with the assistance of the Kissama Foundation, which has since been in the forefront of the protection and recovery of this species Vaz Pinto (2019). The first complete historical review of the distribution of the ungulate fauna of Angola was published in 2005 (Crawford-Cabral and Verissimo 2005). Further wildlife monitoring initiatives have been developed in the southeast of the country. The first aerial surveys conducted in Cuando Cubango province were undertaken by the organisation *Elephants Without Borders* to assess the status of elephant populations, within the Luiana Partial Reserve, in 2004, 2005 and 2006, and extended in 2015 (Chase and Griffin 2011, Chase and Schlossberg 2016; Schlossberg et al. 2018). In 2007, the first systematic ground mammal survey was developed in the former Mucusso Game Reserve (Verissimo 2008), in an effort to assist the Angolan Ministry of Environment to review the protected areas status of southeast Angola. Recent and ongoing initiatives, including a large carnivores assessment developed by the organisation *Panthera* in Cuando Cubango (see Funston et al. 2017; Huntley et al. 2019), as well as other initiatives of mammal surveys in Mupa, Bicular and Iona NPs (Overton et al. 2017; Fabiano et al. 2017), and elsewhere (INBAC 2016), will continue to improve the knowledge of the unique mammalian fauna of Angola, and hopefully, its long term recovery and conservation. Despite these recent efforts, only a single recent publication has provided a checklist of mammals of Angola (Taylor et al. 2018c).

The Mammal Fauna

In this section we provide an overview of the mammalian fauna of Angola, giving at least a brief comment on each species recorded until now, all of which are presented in the checklist of [Appendix](#). We also refer to some species that have never been collected in the country, but that occur very close to the border in neighbouring countries and thus are likely to occur in Angola. We have also reviewed cases of species that were once judged to occur in Angola, usually based on old records, but that have been probably misidentified and thus are no longer considered in the checklist. The section is based on a wide range of sources, including for example previous reviews focusing specifically on Angolan mammals (e.g., Hill and Carter 1941; Crawford-Cabral 1998; Crawford-Cabral and Simões 1987,1988; Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo 2005), monographs on the mammals of Africa (e.g., Happold 2013; Happold and Happold 2013; Monadjem et al. 2010a, 2015), data from museums and historical observations available through GBIF (e.g. Bohm and Jonsson 2017; Conroy 2018; Grant and Ferguson 2018; MNHN 2018; MHNG 2018; Rodrigues et al. 2018; Taylor et al. 2018c), and unpublished data from the co-authors, among others. These sources reflect a highly uneven survey effort across Angola, as illustrated by the distribution of records in the GBIF database, and so it is likely that new mammal species for Angola are still to be discovered, particularly in less explored regions (Fig. 15.1).

In this review the higher taxonomy (i.e., family level and above) follows Kingdon et al. (2013), and the taxa are presented in alphabetical order, following the hierarchy of orders and families. The taxonomy at species and infraspecific levels is based largely on that adopted by the Red List of the IUCN (IUCN 2018), which in turn mostly follows the *3rd edition of Mammal Species of the World – A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference* (Wilson and Reeder 2005). This option was chosen because this is a generally recognised taxonomy, and because information on global conservation status is available for each of these species. In a few cases we have not followed this taxonomy, mainly when there were recent splitting of taxa treated as conspecific by the IUCN. Although they are not treated systematically, we have provided information on some particular subspecies, mainly in cases of type localities or restricted ranges in Angola, distinctive morphologies or ecologies, high conservation value, or that may warrant species status upon taxonomic revision.

Afrosoricida (Otter-shrews, Golden Moles)

The two species of Afrosoricida recorded in Angola are Congo Golden Mole (*Huetia leucorhina*) and Giant Otter-shrew (*Potamogale velox*). Little has been published on the Congo Golden Mole in the country, and the species is only known from a handful of records from northern Angola where it seems to occur in mosaics of grassland and moist forests (Hayman 1963; Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo, unpublished

Family Rhinocerotidae

Black Rhinoceros were known in Angola from two disjunct populations probably corresponding to different subspecies, although the distinctions among black rhino subspecies remain controversial (Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo 2005; Rookmaaker 2005; Emslie and Adcock 2013). A population of arid-adapted rhinos occurring in Angola to the west of the Cubango (Okavango) river, has been ascribed to *D. b. minor* (Ansell 1972; Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo 2005), but it is now generally recognised to represent instead the former northern limit for the typical race *D. b. bicornis* (Emslie and Brooks 1999; Emslie and Adcock 2013). The other population used to extend to the east of the Cuito River in southeastern Angola, and was once considered as *D. b. chobiensis* (Ansell 1972; Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo 2005). However, this putative race has been more often synonymised with *D. b. minor* (Emslie and Brooks 1999; Rookmaaker 2005; Emslie and Adcock 2013).

No research has specifically focused on Angolan rhinos, and the existing knowledge is based in the few specimens collected during early expeditions, scattered reports from trophy hunters and the work by ecologists in the 1970s (Hill and Carter 1941; Newton da Silva 1970; Huntley 1973c, 1974; Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo 2005). Black Rhinoceros were likely always scarce in numbers throughout historical times (Huntley 1973c, 1974; Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo 2005), and in the 1970s they were estimated at around 30 in Iona NP with small populations in southern Cuando Cubango (Huntley 1973c). The situation deteriorated fast during the armed conflict that followed independence, and by 1992 they were already gone or on the verge of extinction (Huntley and Matos 1992; Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo 2005). By the turn of the millennium rhinos were considered extinct in Angola (Emslie and Brooks 1999), and have remained since, in spite of occasional unconfirmed sightings that suggest the possibility of a few scattered individuals surviving in remote locations. Recent general surveys in regions where they used to occur have consistently failed to record the species (e.g. Veríssimo 2008; Chase and Schlossberg 2016; Funston et al. 2017; Overton et al. 2017; NGOWP 2018).

Pholidota (Pangolins)

Three species of pangolins occur in Angola (Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo, unpublished data), but no specific studies have been conducted regarding the status or ecology of these species within the country. White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) has been recorded, and collected (Hill and Carter 1941; Trense 1959) in the provinces of Cabinda, Lunda-Norte, Zaire and Cuanza-Norte, and although assumed overall scarce, this species is expected to be widely distributed across northern Angola and the upper plateau, and likely extending south along the escarpment forests (Crawford-Cabral and Veríssimo, unpublished data). The species has also been recorded recently in Cangandala NP, Malanje Province (Vaz Pinto, unpublished data), and it has been found in Angolan bushmeat markets (Svensson et al. 2014b). Temminck's Ground Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) is the most common

Species	English name	CS ^a	Ref. ^b
<i>Equus zebra</i> ssp. <i>hartmannae</i> (Matschie, 1898)	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra	VU	14
PERISSODACTYLA	Rhinocerotidae		
<i>Diceros bicornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black Rhino	CR	14
<i>Diceros bicornis</i> ssp. <i>bicornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	South-western Black Rhino	VU	14
<i>Diceros bicornis</i> ssp. <i>minor</i> (Drummond, 1876)	Southern-central Black Rhino	CR	14
PHOLIDOTA	Manidae		
<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i> (Rafinesque, 1821)	White-bellied Pangolin	VU	22
<i>Smutsia gigantea</i> (Illiger, 1815)	Giant Ground Pangolin	VU	22
<i>Smutsia temminckii</i> (Smuts, 1832)	Temminck's Ground Pangolin	VU	25
PRIMATES	Cercopithecidae		
<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i> (Audebert, 1799)	Red-tailed Monkey	LC	27
<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i> ssp. <i>atrinasus</i> (Machado, 1965)	Black-nosed Red-tailed Monkey	DD	27
<i>Cercopithecus cephus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Moustached Monkey	LC	27
<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i> (Wolf, 1822)	Blue Monkey	LC	28
<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i> ssp. <i>mitis</i> (Wolf, 1822)	Pluto Monkey	DD	28
<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i> ssp. <i>opisthostictus</i> (Sclater, 1894)	Rump-spotted Blue Monkey	LC	28
<i>Cercopithecus pogonias</i> (Bennett, 1833)	Crowned Monkey	NE	?
<i>Cercopithecus pogonias</i> ssp. <i>nigripes</i> (Du Chaillu, 1860)	Black-footed Crowned Monkey	LC	?
<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i> (Schlegel, 1876)	De Brazza's Monkey	LC	27
<i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Putty-nosed Monkey	LC	27
<i>Chlorocebus cynosuroides</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Malbrouck Monkey	LC	23
<i>Colobus angolensis</i> (P. Sclater, 1860)	Angola Colobus	LC	27
<i>Colobus angolensis</i> ssp. <i>angolensis</i> (P. Sclater, 1860)	Sclater's Angolan Colobus	LC	27
<i>Lophocebus aterrimus</i> (Oudemans, 1890)	Black Crested Mangabey	NT	27
<i>Lophocebus terrimus</i> ssp. <i>opdenboschi</i> (Schouteden, 1944)	Southern Black Crested Mangabey	DD	27
<i>Miopithecus ogouensis</i> (Kingdon, 1997)	Northern Talapoin Monkey	LC	17
<i>Miopithecus talapoin</i> (Schreber, 1774)	Southern Talapoin Monkey	LC	27
<i>Papio kindae</i> (Lönnerberg, 1919)	Kinda Baboon	LC	27
<i>Papio ursinus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	Chacma Baboon	LC	27
<i>Papio ursinus</i> ssp. <i>ursinus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	Southern Chacma Baboon	LC	27
PRIMATES	Galagidae		
<i>Euoticus elegantulus</i> (Le Conte, 1857)	Southern Needle-clawed Galago	LC	24
<i>Galago moholi</i> (A. Smith, 1836)	Southern Lesser Galago	LC	2
<i>Galagoides demidoffi</i> (G. Fischer, 1806)	Demidoff's Dwarf Galago	LC	27
<i>Galagoides kumbirensis</i> (Svensson et al. 2017)	Angolan Dwarf Galago	NE	32
<i>Galagoides thomasi</i> (Elliot, 1907)	Thomas's Dwarf Galago	LC	2
<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812)	Garnett's Greater Galago	LC	2

(continued)

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