

FOREWORD

Soon after the release of the first issue of the Asian Primates Journal, we received many congratulatory and encouraging messages from across the globe. To all, we wish to express our sincere appreciation. Kudos does not belong only to us, but to the members of the editorial board, the contributing authors, the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, the Southeast Asian Primatological Association, and the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation. Dr. Ardith A. Eudey deserves a special mention, having long being a close friend to Asian primates and Asian primatologists, and one of the driving forces behind the interest in primate studies and conservation in the region.

However, despite the best of our efforts, some errors were present in the first issue. Apparently, corrections made were not visible in the printer's electronic version. Nevertheless, the editors take full responsibility for the errors and sincerely apologize to the contributing authors and readers.

One error deserving mention is with reference to the article "Rediscovery of the Critically Endangered Eastern Black Crested Gibbon *Nomascus nasutus* (Hylobatidae) in China, with Preliminary Notes on Population Size, Ecology and Conservation Status"; the abstract (lines 3 and 4) should read as "19 gibbons" instead of "19 gibbon groups".

In this issue, we publish only four of the several submitted manuscripts, to meet the publishing deadline. Given that one of our objectives is develop the capacities of Asian primatologists by encouraging manuscript submissions, therefore we have had to return a number of manuscripts for revisions and corrections.

On the business of primatology, the fifth iteration of the biennial listing of a consensus of 25 primate species considered to be amongst the most endangered worldwide and the most in need of urgent conservation measures, was held at 22nd Congress of the International Primatological Society at Edinburgh in August 2008.

The following species were added to the list: Sclater's lemur (*Eulemur flavifrons*), the northern sportive lemur (*Lepilemur septentrionalis*), the Niger Delta red colobus (*Procolobus epieni*), the Javan slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*), the Cao-Vit crested gibbon (*Nomascus nasutus*), and the cotton-top tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*).

The following species on the previous list (2006-2008) were taken off the 2008-2010 list: the Sahamalaza sportive lemur (*Lepilemur sahamalazensis*), Pennant's red colobus (*Procolobus pennantii pennantii*), Miss Waldron's red colobus (*Procolobus badius waldroni*), the brown-headed spider monkey (*Ateles fusciceps*), the Horton Plains slender loris (*Loris tardigradus nycticeboides*), and the Hainan gibbon (*Nomascus hainanus*).

Although some Asian primates were added and others taken off, still eleven Asian primate species are on the list, obviously showing their dramatic situation. Asian primates are increasingly threatened from destruction of tropical forests, and illegal hunting and trade. Hence much more concerted efforts must be made to arrest and reverse this situation, and a deeper understanding of the issues that constrain the efforts is needed. To this end, the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group and the Southeast Asian Primatological Association are working hard, among other things, to bridge the gap between policies and implementation.

Editors
