Program of The 31st Congress of the Primate Society of Japan

Dates: 18th (Sat) – 20th (Mon) July, 2015
Venue: Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennial Hall Building
The endemic Purple-faced leaf langur in Sri Lanka is represented by four sub species. Of the four sub species, the western purple faced leaf langur (Trachypithecus vetulus nestor-Bennet, 1835) has grayish black pelage colour and faint white rump patch and is mainly found in low tropical rain forests up to 1000m in the Western and Sabaragamuwa provinces. White morph of the western purple-faced leaf langur was first discovered during a survey in 2010 in the Galigamuwa Divisional Secretariat Division, Kegalle District, Sabaragamuwa Province. The habitats of these langurs are mainly rubber plantations and private home gardens. Initially all the black langur troops with white colour morph individuals were identified in the Aruggammana, Hathnapitiya and Kurunegoda GN divisions. Out of sixteen purple faced langur troops surveyed, white morphs were recorded in 12 troops. Twenty eight white morph purple faced langurs were recorded, which was comprised of eight adult males, 6 adult females and 14 sub adults/infants of unidentified sex. The white morph purple-faced langurs are always associated with normal black colour langurs. In completely white individuals the