**Primates Diversity in the Eastern-Himalayas**

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**Abstract.** The Eastern Himalaya region is a biodiversity hotspot covering northwest Yunnan and southeastern Tibet in China. This region is also a significant dispersal corridor of humans and animals, playing an important role in species divergence. Recently the biodiversity in this region is under severe threats due to human activities, like primates who are mainly threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation. However, there is less information about the ecology and conservation status of primates in the Eastern Himalaya region, because of the difficulties in conducting field studies due to the steep mountainous terrain. A long-term study on primate diversity was conducted by interviewing local residents and by field surveys in the Three Parallel River Area of China, including the Gaoligong Mountains, Biluo Snow Mountains and part of the Yunling Mountains in the north, which were conducted between Feb. 2011 to Aug. 2016. As a result, firstly, we found the northern-most distribution of two leaf monkeys (*Trachypithecus phayre*i and *T. crepusculus*), a new record of the Tibetan macaque (*Macaca thibetana*) in Biluo mountain, a newly described macaque species (*Macaca leucogenys*), and the local extinction of Hoolock gibbons (*Hylobates leuconedys*) of its northern-most distribution. Secondly, we finished counting the population size and demarking the distribution area of capped langurs (*Trachypithecus shortridgei*), black snub-nosed monkeys (*Rhinopithecus strykeri*), and black-and-whitesnub-nosed monkeys (*Rhinopithecus bieti*). Finally, the distribution area of Macaques (*M. mulatta*, *M. assamensis*, *M. actoides* and *M. thibetana*) in the Gaoligong Mountains and Biluo Snow Mountains were mapped. In total, 11 of the 27 primate species found in China were determined to be distributed in the Eastern Himalaya region. As many primate species are distributed in such a small area, with greatly overlapping habitats, they are restricted to the narrow mountain strips separated by rivers. This makes the Eastern Himalaya region a very important site for understanding the dispersal and differentiation of Asian primates. Therefore, more attention should be paid to topics like conservation, dispersal and differentiation patterns of primates in the Eastern-Himalaya region. (No COI.)

**Keywords:**  Primates diversity, conservation, differentiation pattern, Eastern-Himalaya