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DISTRIBUTION, PHYLOGEOGRAPHY AND PRESENT STATUS OF MACAQUES DISTRIBUTED IN INDOCHINA

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Five macaques are found to range widely in Indochina. They are considered to compete for habitats, though the exact nature of segregation has not been studied. In two pairs of species, assamese and northern pig-tailed macaques, and long-tailed and rhesus macaques are competitors with each other, and they were once considered to be allopatrically distributed. Stump-tailed macaques do not compete with other species. From our survey since 2003, however, they are found to share considerable area. In the sympatric area, their habitats differ in ecological and topographical settings. Assamese and pig-tailed macaques adapt to thickly covered forests and cliffy rocky mountainous forest, and wide range of forests, dry deciduous Dipterocarpus to matured forests and also to disturbed forests, respectively. Inhabiting non-evergreen broad leaf forests in common, rhesus macaques tend to inhabit mountainous forests, while long-tailed macaques to inhabit coastal and riverine forests. From the morphological variation and distribution pattern, tailed macaques dispersed into Indochina rather recently, while rhesus and long-tailed macaques have experienced fluctuations of range. Stump-tailed macaques have also experienced range fluctuation and isolation of local populations that have produced wide pelage color variation. Studies on the ecological preferences should be made. In Indochina Peninsula local populations are in the peril of extinctions which are driven by the rapid development of economy and infrastructures (corridor roads and bridges). The representative should be stood against the trend of large scale farms and plantations for commodity crops, plants (e.g., *Tectona*, *Eucaryptus* and *Acacia*) and marine products (shrimp, soft-shell crab, fishes).

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