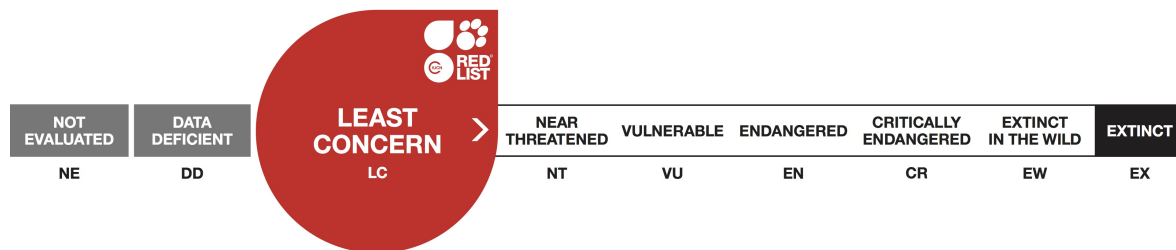


Crossarchus ansorgei, Ansorge's Cusimanse

Assessment by: Angelici, F.M. & Do Linh San, E.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Herpestidae

Taxon Name: *Crossarchus ansorgei* Thomas, 1910

Common Name(s):

- English: Ansorge's Cusimanse, Angolan Cusimanse
- French: Manguie d'Ansorge

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2015

Date Assessed: April 20, 2015

Justification:

There is little information on the population status, distribution limits and threat levels of this species. Bushmeat hunting and logging possibly had impacts on its population over the past 12 years (assuming a generation length of four years), but would be unlikely to have led to a decline of more than 10–15%. Despite the fact that relevant search effort has been limited, and may in part explain the low number of records, this species seems to be naturally rare (occurring at about a quarter the abundance of sympatric Alexander's Cusimanse *C. alexandri*) and to be living at low density. However, with an estimated range area of *ca* 600,000 km², the total population would contain more than 10,000 mature individuals even with extremely low densities. Therefore, the species is listed as Least Concern. Further survey work could better evaluate the impact of hunting, as well as determine population trends and local population densities. Studies on this species' distribution range might reveal that it is in fact much larger than currently known, with an expansion in Angola.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Data Deficient (DD) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41594A10489700.en>

1996 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

Geographic Range

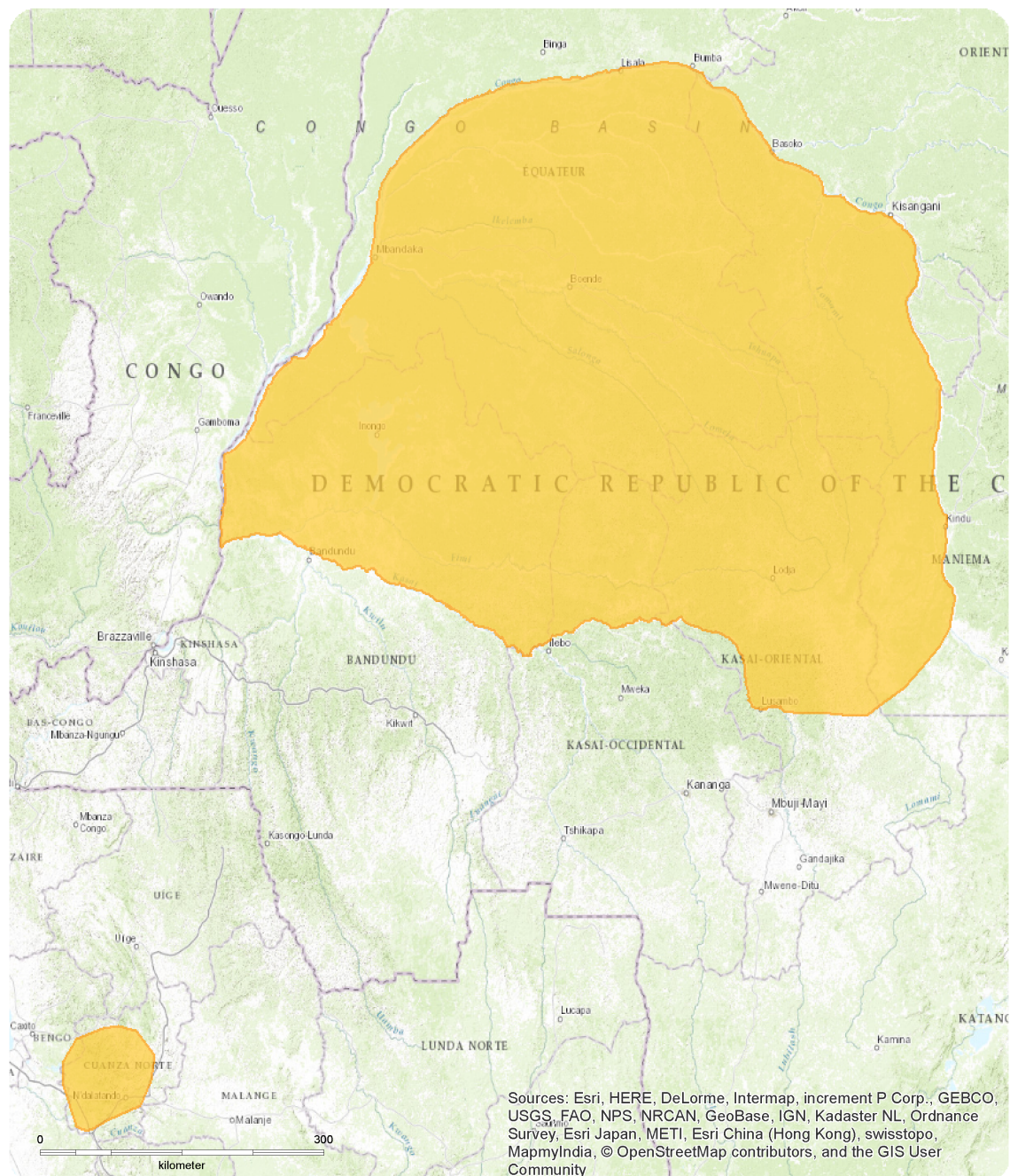
Range Description:

It is found only in Angola and DR Congo. In Angola, it is known only from a single specimen collected in 1908 north of the Cuanza River (Crawford-Cabral 1989). In DR Congo, it is present in the rainforest southeast of the Congo/Lualaba Rivers (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Angola (Angola); Congo, The Democratic Republic of the

Distribution Map

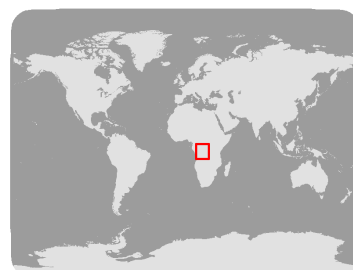


Crossarchus ansorgei

Range

■ Extant (resident)

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Conservation of Nature



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

Up until 1984, this species was known only from two specimens, the type and the specimen from Baringa. However, it has since been found to be quite common in some regions (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013). During bushmeat surveys conducted in the eastern Congo basin, this species accounted for only 10% of carnivores compared with 42% for Alexander's Cusimanse (Colyn *et al.* 1987).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This is an inhabitant of deciduous equatorial forest; not known to visit cultivated or inhabited land (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is used as bushmeat (Colyn *et al.* 1987).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The level of threat to this species is not fully clear, but threats include habitat loss and bushmeat hunting.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It has been recorded from Salonga N. P. in DR Congo. There is a paucity of information available for this species, making it a priority for research, particularly to determine its current population status, the extent of its range, as well as threats to it. In particular, a survey for the disjunct population in Angola is urgently needed where it is known only from the holotype (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013).

Credits

Assessor(s): Angelici, F.M. & Do Linh San, E.

Reviewer(s): Duckworth, J.W. & Hoffmann, M.

Contributor(s): Hoffmann, M.

Bibliography

Colyn, M., Dudu, A. and Mbaelele, M. 1987. Exploitation du petit et moyen gibier des forêts ombrophiles du Zaïre. *Nature et Faune* 3: 22-39.

Crawford-Cabral, J. 1987. Distributional data and notes on Angolan carnivores (Mammalia: Carnivora). I - Small and median-sized species. *Garcia de Orta, Serie de Zoologia, Lisboa* 14(2): 3-27.

IUCN. 2015. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 19 November 2015).

Van Rompaey, H. and Colyn, M. 2013. *Crossarchus ansorgei* Ansorge's Cusimanse (Angolan Cusimanse)). In: J. Kingdon and M. Hoffmann (eds), *The Mammals of Africa. V. Carnivores, Pangolins, Equids and Rhinoceroses*, pp. 376-378. Bloomsbury, London, UK.

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the [Red List website](#).

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	Yes

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	Unknown	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Unknown
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

Additional Data Fields

Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 4

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