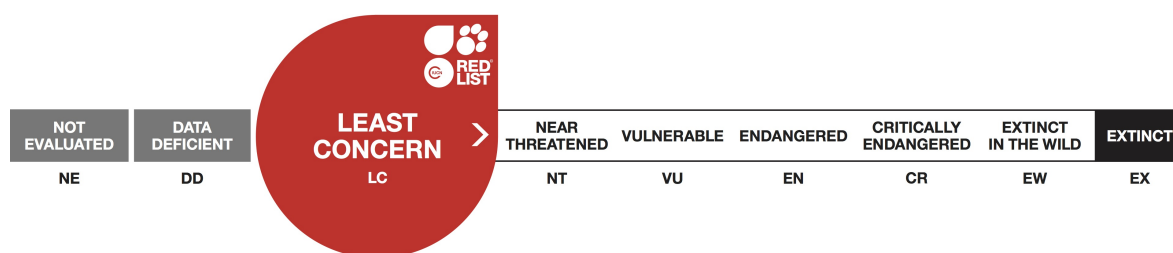


Herpestes naso, Long-nosed Mongoose

Assessment by: Ray, J., Bahaa-el-din, L., Angelici, F.M. & Do Linh San, E.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Herpestidae

Taxon Name: *Herpestes naso* de Winton, 1901

Synonym(s):

- *Xenogale naso* (J.A. Allen, 1919)

Common Name(s):

- English: Long-nosed Mongoose
- French: Mangouste à long museau

Taxonomic Notes:

This species has been included in the genus *Xenogale*, but is here retained under *Herpestes* in order to avoid paraphyly following Wozencraft (1993, 2005).

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2015

Date Assessed: February 28, 2015

Justification:

This species is listed as Least Concern as it is relatively widespread in the Congo forest basin, abundant in some areas, and present in several protected areas. Although it may be declining in some areas due to habitat loss and bushmeat hunting, it is not declining at a rate that warrants listing in a higher category of threat.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41615A10511133.en>

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

Geographic Range

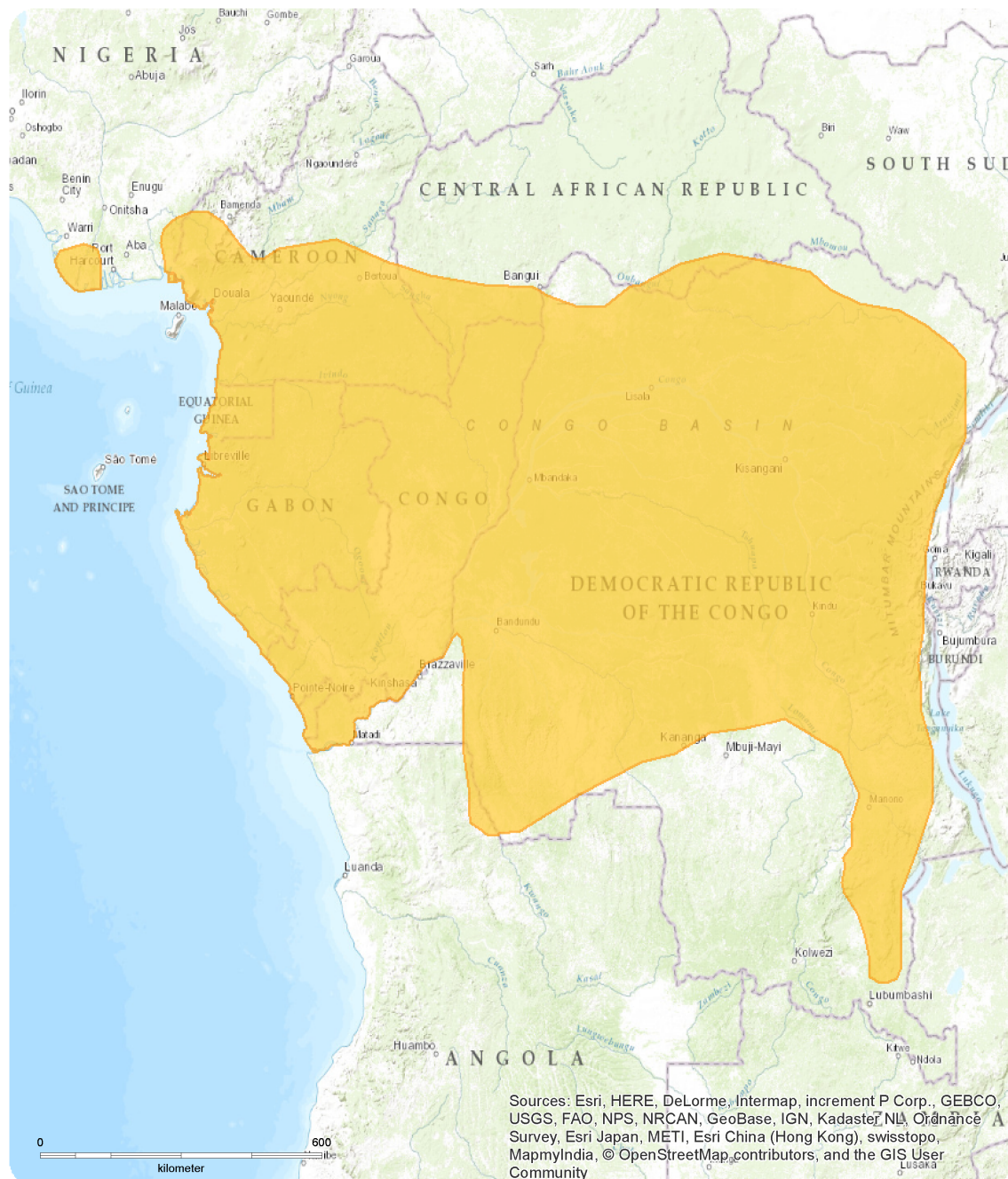
Range Description:

It occurs in western and central Africa, ranging from the Cross River in southeastern Nigeria east to Cameroon and Central African Republic and southward to Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo Republic and DR Congo (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013). In 1994, a relic population was discovered in the Niger Delta, Nigeria, approximately 200 km west of the Cross River (Colyn and Van Rompaey 1994) and a specimen was recovered being sold as bushmeat in Ibeno, just west of the Cross River (Angelici *et al.* 1999). It has been collected from sea level to elevations of around 600–640 m asl (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Nigeria

Distribution Map

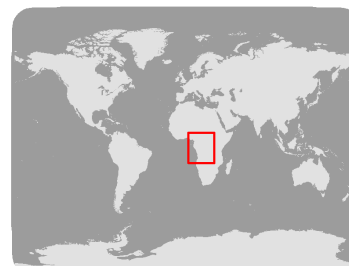


Herpestes naso

Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
IUCN (International Union for
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

Until recently, they were thought to be very rare, as reflected in the small number of museum specimens and general lack of study. In southwest Central African Republic, this is the most abundant small carnivore (Ray 1997, Ray and Sunquist 2001). However, in other areas, they are not as abundant as other forest carnivores (especially cuscimanses *Crossarchus* spp.), and they are rare in the Niger Delta (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

They inhabit forested areas near swampy places or near streams and stream-beds (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013). In the Dzanga-Sangha, Central African Republic, they prefer dense and tangled understorey in forest, avoiding the very open understories of the stands of mono-dominant *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* forest (Ray 1995, 1997). In a recent set of surveys conducted throughout Gabon, this species was found across almost all habitat types, although rainforest—usually near watercourses and in areas with dense understorey—was a more common habitat (Bahaa-el-din *et al.* 2013). They are omnivorous.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

They are hunted for their meat. In Gabon, Bahaa-el-din *et al.* (2013) found that Long-nosed and Marsh Mongoose (*Atilax paludinosus*) were ten times more numerous in hunter catches than in market sales, which suggests that this species is primarily trapped for private consumption.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Although there are no major threats known to the species, numbers probably are declining as a result of forest fragmentation and forest loss by logging, mining, and slash and burn farming. They are also hunted for bushmeat (Bahaa-el-din *et al.* 2013, Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

They are known to be present in protected areas, such as Dzanga-Sangha N. P. (Central African Republic), Lopé N. P., Ivindo N. P., Loando N. P. (Gabon) and Cross River N. P. (Nigeria). In the latter country, they are also very probably present in Edumanom Forest Reserve. Nonetheless, given their dependency upon forested habitats, and localised declines because of habitat loss and hunting, there is clearly a need for continued population monitoring of this species.

Credits

Assessor(s): Ray, J., Bahaa-el-din, L., Angelici, F.M. & Do Linh San, E.

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

Contributor(s): Hoffmann, M.

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External Resources

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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	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	-	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.2. Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	-	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.3. Wetlands (inland) - Shrub Dominated Wetlands	-	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.4. Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	-	Suitable	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	-	Negligible declines	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 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

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 640
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 3

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