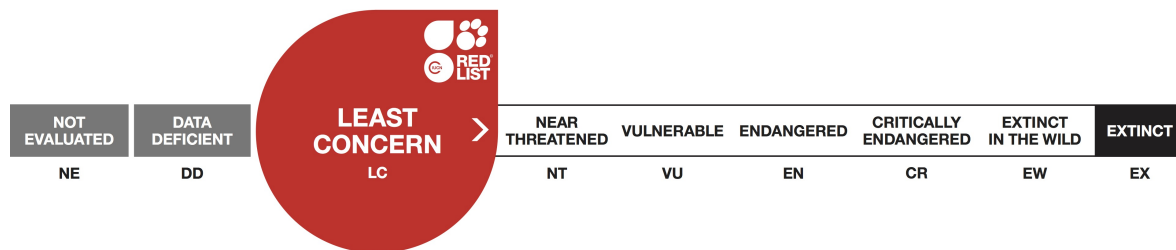


Crossarchus obscurus, Common Cusimanse

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 obscurus* F.G. Cuvier, 1825

Common Name(s):

- English: Common Cusimanse, Cusimanse, Long-nosed Cusimanse
- French: Mangouste brune

Taxonomic Notes:

Considered conspecific with *Crossarchus platycephalus* by Wozencraft (1993), but here treated as a distinct species following Van Rompaey and Colyn (1992), Colyn and Van Rompaey (1994) and Colyn *et al.* (1995). The separation of *C. obscurus* from *C. platycephalus* has been supported by a recent exhaustive study based on craniometric and molecular analyses (Sonet *et al.* 2014).

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 widely distributed in a variety of habitats, fairly common, and present in several protected areas.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41595A10490110.en>

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

Geographic Range

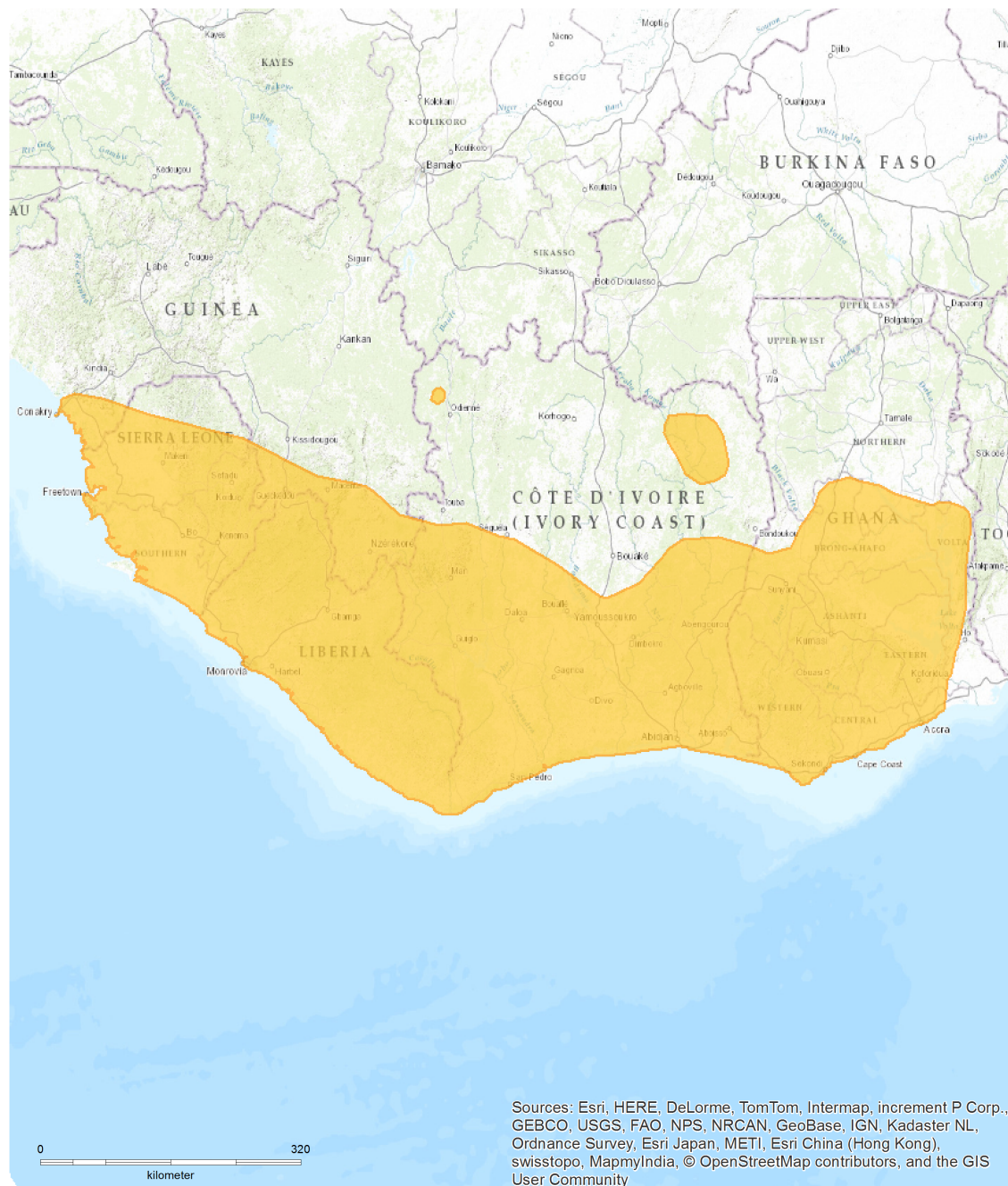
Range Description:

This species is restricted to the rainforests of southwest and southeast Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and extending just east of R. Volta (Goldman and Dunham 2013). It ranges from sea level to around 1,000 m asl in Sierra Leone (Gilchrist *et al.* 2009) and 1,500 m asl on Mt Nimba in Guinea (Goldman and Dunham 2013).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Liberia; Sierra Leone

Distribution Map

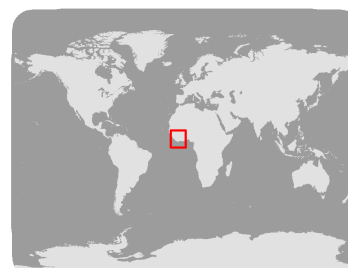


Crossarchus obscurus

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

It is common. Population density in riparian forest of Taï N. P. was estimated at 13.2 individuals/km² (Goldman and Dunham 2013).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It is found primarily in dense undergrowth of rainforest, but also in farm bush, logged forest and plantations. In Côte d'Ivoire, it is also found in humid savanna zone, and in gallery forests of savanna, and in Ghana found on the Accra Plain (observed foraging in a dry open area of grassland and thicket; Goldman and Dunham 2013).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

It is used as bushmeat.

Threats

There are no major threats, but it may be vulnerable to hunting in some regions (e.g., Guinea, where it was one of the most commonly trapped small carnivores; Colyn *et al.* 2004).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It is present in several protected areas across the range, including Mt Sangbé, Maraouhé and Comoé National Parks in Côte d'Ivoire and Western Area Forest Reserve in Sierra Leone (Goldman and Dunham 2013).

Credits

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

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

Contributor(s): Goldman, A., Dunham, A. & Hoffmann, M.

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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
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	-	Suitable	Yes
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	-	Marginal	-

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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1500
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 4

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