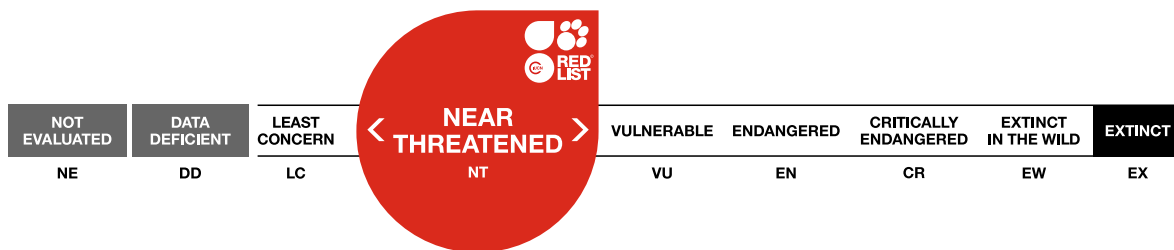


Phoniscus atrox, Groove-toothed Trumpet-eared Bat

Assessment by: Jayaraj, V.K.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae

Scientific Name: *Phoniscus atrox* Miller, 1905

Synonym(s):

- *Kerivoula atrox* (Miller, 1905)

Common Name(s):

- English: Groove-toothed Trumpet-eared Bat, Gilded Groove-toothed Bat, Groove-toothed Bat

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened A2c [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: August 4, 2018

Justification:

This bat is listed as Near Threatened as this lowland forest dependent species occurs at low densities, and populations are estimated to have declined at a rate for 25-30% over the last 16.8 years (three generations; generation length = 5.6 years, Pacifici *et al.* 2013) due to significant deforestation within its range, making it close to qualifying for Vulnerable under criterion A2c. This level of decline is predicted to continue due to ongoing deforestation.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Near Threatened (NT)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T10970A3232098.en>

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

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is known to occur in Peninsular Malaysia, southern Thailand, Sumatra (Indonesia), and Sabah in Malaysian Borneo. The only record from Sarawak is in Gunung Gading National Park (Shazali *et al.* 2018). It is found below 400 m asl. This species may be more widespread and common than is currently known.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatera); Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak); Thailand

Distribution Map



Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2020



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

Population

This is an uncommon species that occurs at low densities in primary forest in Malaysia, generally less than 1% of captures in harp traps (T. Kingston pers. comm). Its global population is suspected to have been declining due to forest loss.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This is a forest dependent species. Lekagul and McNeely (1977) reported that the type specimens were found roosting in an abandoned bird's nest (broadbill) in heavy forest on the bank of a river. A recent collection was found in Thailand in disturbed forest at 150 m asl which was adjacent to a large patch of pristine evergreen forest (Thong *et al.* 2006) and Huang *et al.* (2014) collected this species at a coffee plantation adjacent to a forest at Bukit Barisan Indonesia In Malaysia this species is rare but have been recorded near forests. One record by Hasan *et al.* (2012) was the forest where there is a natural hot spring.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Deforestation due to logging, agriculture, plantations and forest fires represents a major threat to this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is known from protected areas in Vietnam and Malaysia. It also appears on a checklist for the Bukit Barisan National Park in South Sumatra.

Credits

Assessor(s): Jayaraj, V.K.

Reviewer(s): Khan, F.A.A.

Contributor(s): Kingston, T. & Hutson, A.M.

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Bat Specialist Group

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External Resources

For [Supplementary Material](#), and 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	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.3. Agro-industry farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.3. Trend Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place land/water protection
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Action Needed
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 -> 1.6. Actions
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 400
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 5.6

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