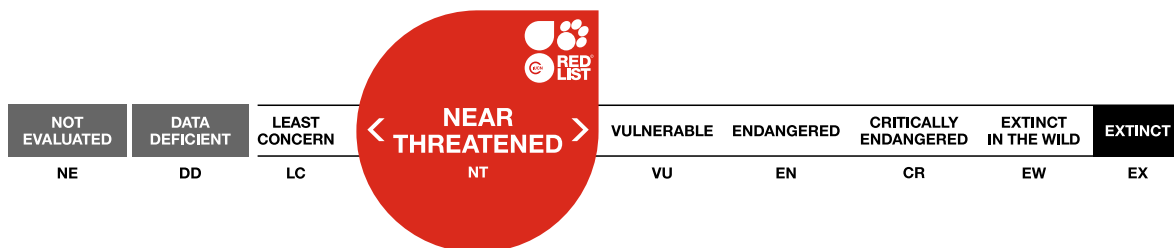


## *Nycteris tragata*, Malayan Slit-faced Bat

Assessment by: Jayaraj, V.K.



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Nycteridae

**Scientific Name:** *Nycteris tragata* (K. Andersen, 1912)

### Common Name(s):

- English: Malayan Slit-faced Bat

### Taxonomic Notes:

This species is often considered to be a subspecies of *Nycteris javanica* (Corbet and Hill 1992). However, it is recognised as a distinct species by Simmons (2005), also see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1955) and Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993).

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened A3c [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2020

**Date Assessed:** August 3, 2018

### Justification:

This species is listed as Near Threatened (nearly meets criterion A3c). Although it is widespread, there is significant deforestation occurring at a rapid rate throughout its range. It seems to be a naturally uncommon species, and its preference for primary forest means it is particularly susceptible to loss of its habitat. Its global population is projected to decline by 25-30% over the next 15 years (three generations; generation length = 5 years, Pacifici *et al.* 2013) due to habitat loss making it close to qualifying for Vulnerable under criterion A2c.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Near Threatened (NT)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T14937A4480733.en>

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

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

This species' distribution includes Myanmar, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra (Indonesia) and throughout Borneo (Simmons 2005, Shazali *et al.* 2018). The type locality for this species is Bidi caves, Sarawak, Borneo Malaysia. In Sabah this species is found in Bohay Dulang, Semporna, Sepilok, Tawau HP, Monggis Sub Station.

### Country Occurrence:

**Native, Extant (resident):** Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand

# Distribution Map

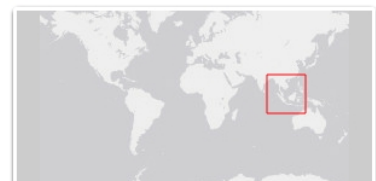


## Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2008



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



## Population

*Nycteris tragata* is a naturally uncommon species, and its preference for primary forest means it is particularly susceptible to loss of its habitat. Its global population is projected to decline by 25-30% over the next 15 years (three generations; generation length = 5 years, Pacifici *et al.* 2013) due to forest loss and degradation.

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

the species has been collected from a wide variety of forests including primary dipterocarp forest, secondary forests, kerangas, limestone areas and peat swamp forest (Anwarali *et al.* 2008; Soisook 2011; Jayaraj *et al.* 2011, 2013; Huang *et al.* 2014). It roosts in small groups in fallen tree hollows and similar man-made hollows such as culverts as well as crevices of large boulders and in limestone caves.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The major threat for this species is habitat loss due to deforestation for logging, plantations, agriculture, as well forest fire.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species range includes several protected areas.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Jayaraj, V.K.

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

**Contributor(s):** Mahyudin, A., Kingston, T. & Meijaard, E.

**Authority/Authorities:** IUCN SSC Bat Specialist Group

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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	-
1. Forest -> 1.8. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Swamp	-	Suitable	-
7. Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) -> 7.1. Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) - Caves	-	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	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 7
	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		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.3. Agro-industry farming	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 7
	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		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.4. Unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 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

<b>Conservation Action in Place</b>
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Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes
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## Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
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1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
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1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
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## Additional Data Fields

<b>Population</b>
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Population severely fragmented: No
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<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
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Generation Length (years): 5
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