ISSN 2307-8235 (online) IUCN 2020: T17364A22125283

Scope(s): Global Language: English



Pipistrellus stenopterus, Narrow-winged Pipistrelle

Assessment by: Jayaraj, V.K.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Citation: Jayaraj, V.K. 2020. *Pipistrellus stenopterus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T17364A22125283. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-2.RLTS.T17364A22125283.en

Copyright: © 2020 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for resale, reposting or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder. For further details see <u>Terms of Use</u>.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership. The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.

If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with <u>feedback</u> so that we can correct or extend the information provided.

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae

Scientific Name: Pipistrellus stenopterus (Dobson, 1875)

Common Name(s):

• English: Narrow-winged Pipistrelle

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: August 4, 2018

Justification:

This species is listed as Least Concern because of its wide distribution, occurrence in a number of protected areas, tolerance to some degree of habitat modification, and because it is unlikely to be declining at nearly the rate required to qualify for listing in a more threatened category.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 - Least Concern (LC)

https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T17364A7010663.en

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

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is found on Sumatra and Borneo (Suyanto *et al.* 1998, Khan 2008, Huang *et al.* 2014), through to the Philippines where it is known from a single specimen from Mindanao (Zamboanga del Sur Province) (Heaney *et al.* 1998, Tanalgo and Hughes 2018). It also occurs in Peninsular Malaysia (Khan 2008; Jayaraj *et al.* 2013a,b, 2016; Lim *et al.* 2017) Singapore and southernmost Thailand (Bumrungsri *et al.* 2006, Soisook 2011).

Country Occurrence:

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

Distribution Map





Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2020



do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

This bat is rarely caught as it is likely to be a high flying species it is probably under represented by surveys and have not been caught for the past 18 years in the Philippines (Tanalgo and Hughes 2018). The global population is not unlikely to be in significant decline.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

In Thailand and Malaysia the species has been mist netted whilst feeding over streams and open fields (Payne *et al.* 1985) and Medway (1983) reported it in lowland foothills. It is found from about 100 m asl (S. Bumrungsri pers. comm. 2006), elsewhere its upper elevational range has been recorded as 1,200 m asl. This species is gregarious and roosts in hollow trees and plantations, roofs of rural areas, and occasionally is found with *Scotophilus kuhlii*.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats

There are no major threats to this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species occurs in a number of protected areas throughout its range but is lacking of data in the Philippines where there is need to reexamine its occurrence and distribution.

Credits

Assessor(s): Jayaraj, V.K.

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

Contributor(s): Kingston, T., Bumrungsri, S., Francis, C., Rosell-Ambal, R.G.B. & Tabaranza, B.

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Bat Specialist Group

Bibliography

Bumrungsri, S., Harrison, D. L., Satasook, C., Prajukjitr, A., Thong-Aree, S. and Bates, P. J. J. 2006. A review of bat research in Thailand with eight new species records for the country. *Acta Chiropterologica* 8(2): 325-359.

Heaney, L.R., Balete, D.S., Dollar, M.L., Alcala, A.C., Dans, A.T.L., Gonzales, P.C., Ingle, N.R., Lepiten, M.V., Oliver, W.L.R., Ong, P.S., Rickart, E.A., Tabaranza Jr., B.R. and Utzurrum, R.C.B. 1998. A synopsis of the mammalian fauna of the Philippine Islands. *Fieldiana: Zoology (New Series)* 88: 1–61.

Huang, J.C.C. Jazdzyk, E.L., Meyner, N., Maryanto, I., Maharadatunkamsi, Wiantoro, S. and Kingston, T. 2014. A recent bat survey reveals Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape as a chiropteran diversity hotspot in Sumatra. *Acta Chiropterologica* 16: 413-449.

IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-2. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 13 June 2020).

Jayaraj, V. K., Azhar, I. S. and Daud, S. H. 2013a. A new record of *Chaerephone johorensis* at Mount Jerai, Kedah, Malaysia. *Mal Nat J* 64(4): 233-235.

Jayaraj, V.K., Muhamad Daud, S.H., Azhar, M. Mohd Sah, M., Mokhtar, S.I., and Abdullah, M.T. 2013b. Diversity and Conservation status of Mammals in Wang Kelian State Park, Perlis, Malaysia. *CheckList* 9(6): 1439-1448.

Khan, F.A.A. 2008. Diversification of Old World Bats in Malaysia: An evolutionary and phylogeography hypothesis tested through the Genetic Species Concept (Doctoral dissertation).

Lim, V. C., Ramli, R., Bhassu, S. and Wilson, J. J. 2017. A checklist of the bats of Peninsular Malaysia and progress towards a DNA barcode reference library. *PLOS ONE* 12(7): e0179555.

Medway, L. 1983. *The wild mammals of Malaya (Peninsular Malaysia) and Singapore*. Oxford University Press, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Payne, J., Francis, C.M. and Phillipps, K. 1985. *A field guide to the mammals of Borneo*. The Sabah Society and WWF Malaysia, Kota Kinabalu and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Soisook, P. 2011. A checklist of bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) in Thailand. J Wildlife Thailand 18: 121-151.

Suyanto, A., Yoneda, M., Maryanto, I., Maharadatunkamsi, H. S. and Sugardjito, J. 1998. *Checklist of the mammals of Indonesia*. LIPI–JICA Joint Project for Biodiversity Conservation in Indonesia. LIPI, Bogor.

Tanalgo, K.C. and Hughes, A.C. 2018. Bats of the Philippine Islands A review of research directions and relevance to national-level priorities and targets. *PeerJ Preprints*.

Citation

Jayaraj, V.K. 2020. *Pipistrellus stenopterus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T17364A22125283. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-2.RLTS.T17364A22125283.en

Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the Terms of Use.

External Resources

· <u>Supplementary Mate</u> d 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	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.6. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Moist	-	Suitable	-
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	-	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	-	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.5. Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	-	Marginal	-

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place	
In-place land/water protection	
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range	

Research Needed

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

Research Needed 1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 100
Upper elevation limit (m): 1,200
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

The IUCN Red List Partnership



The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species[™] is produced and managed by the <u>IUCN Global Species</u>

<u>Programme</u>, the <u>IUCN Species Survival Commission</u> (SSC) and <u>The IUCN Red List Partnership</u>.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: <u>Arizona State University</u>; <u>BirdLife International</u>; <u>Botanic Gardens Conservation International</u>; <u>Conservation International</u>; <u>NatureServe</u>; <u>Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew</u>; <u>Sapienza University of Rome</u>; <u>Texas A&M University</u>; <u>and Zoological Society of London</u>.