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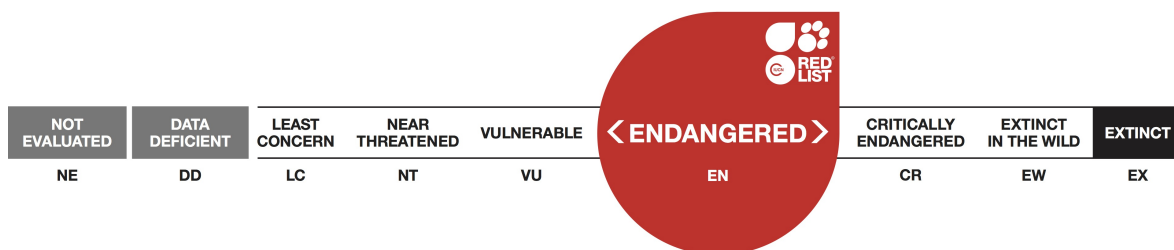
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Styloctenium mindorensis, Mindoro Stripe-faced Fruit Bat

Assessment by: Cielo, K.L.S., Garcia, J.J.L., Tabaranza, D.G.E & Waldien, D.L.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Pteropodidae

Taxon Name: *Styloctenium mindorensis* Esselstyn, 2007

Common Name(s):

- English: Mindoro Stripe-faced Fruit Bat

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Endangered B1ab(i,iii,v) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2019

Date Assessed: April 8, 2019

Justification:

This bat is assessed as Endangered because it is a Mindoro Island endemic with an extent of occurrence (EOO) of *ca* 4,662 km². It is only known from five localities, two of which are the immediately adjacent small islands of Ilin and Ambulong (considered as one subpopulation). This species is threatened from hunting by local communities, faces habitat loss and degradation resulting in the continuing decline in EOO.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Data Deficient (DD)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T136534A4306755.en>

Geographic Range

Range Description:

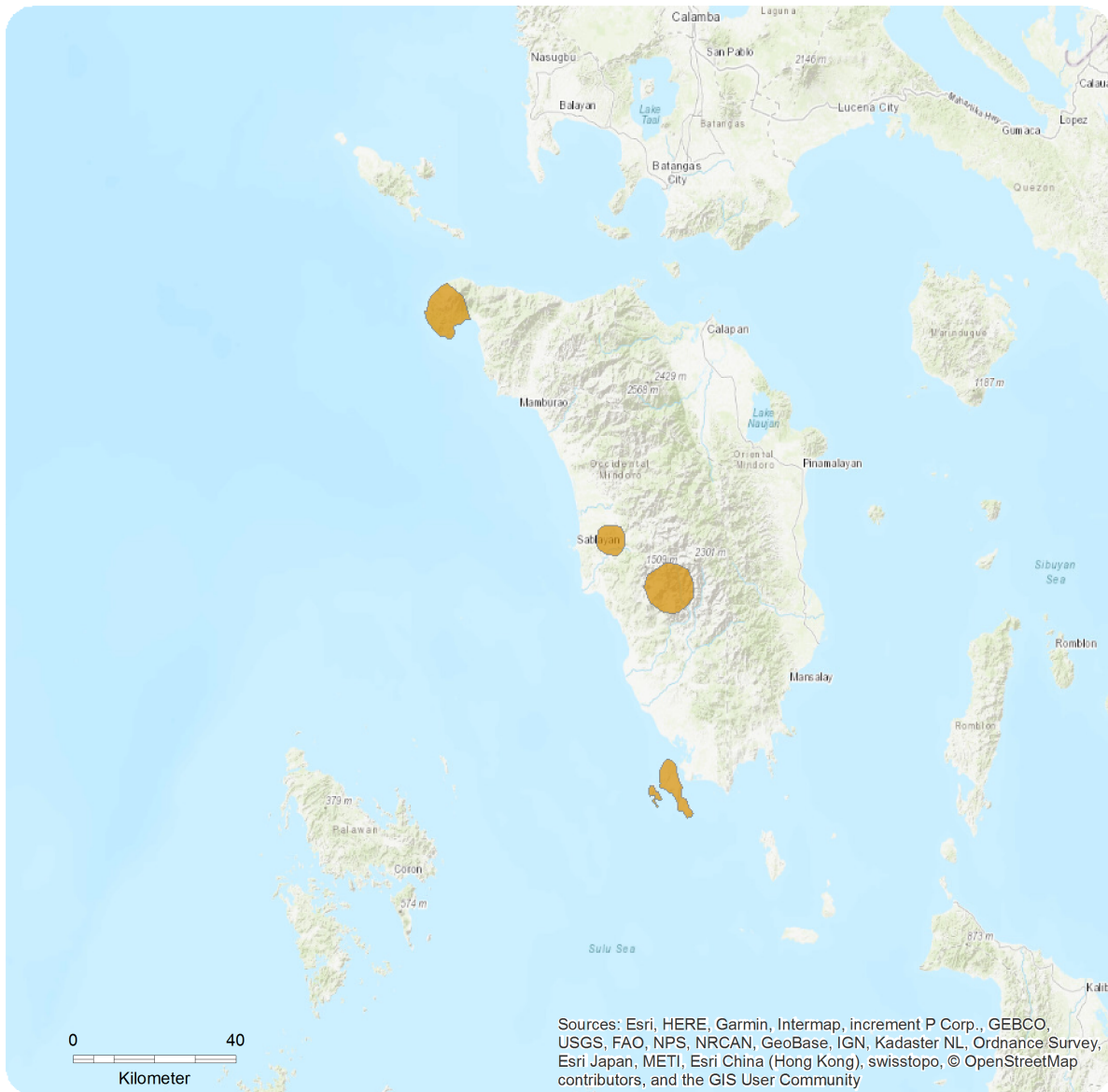
Styloctenium mindorensis is only known from a total of five localities on western side of Mindoro Island (5,866 km²) and on Ilin (47 km²) and Ambulong Islands (EOO is 4,662 km²). It is a Mindoro Island endemic and has only been documented from Mts. Iglit-Baco National Park, Calintaan, Occidental Mindoro (250 m asl), Mt. Tallulah Peak, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro (180 m asl), Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro (300-400 m asl), Mt. Siburan (100 m asl; type locality), and Ilin and Ambulong Islands, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro (100 m asl). Additional information is needed to refine the understanding of the species distribution across Mindoro. It is less widespread and abundant compared to *Desmalopex microleucopterus*, another Mindoro endemic Pteropodidae.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Philippines

Distribution Map

Styloctenium mindorensis



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

Very little information is known about the population status of the species as limited numbers of individuals only have been captured from five areas. It is suspected that the number of mature individuals is declining given the ongoing hunting of the species and decline in the extent and quality of its habitat.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

There is limited information on the ecology and habitat requirements for *S. mindorensis*. The species was initially described from Mt. Siburan where it was captured at the edge of selectively logged lowland forest and an open field with scattered guava trees (*Psidium* sp.). Since then, it has been captured in Mts. Iglit-Baco National Park, Calintaan, Occidental Mindoro, individuals were captured in a disturbed lowland forest adjacent to grassland and kaingin area. In Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro, in a secondary lowland forest where it was observed feeding on *Ficus* sp., and in the Mt. Tallulah Peak area, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro (140-180 masl), individuals were captured in lowland forest with semi-evergreen structure. It has also been captured on the Ilin and Ambulong Islands, a small island off the southern most portion of Occidental Mindoro (West side of Mindoro, Philippines) where the habitat is highly disturbed lowland forest over limestone. Additional research is required to expand and refine the understanding of the species ecology.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

The species is hunted for local consumption.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is only known from four areas on Mindoro Island and is threatened by local subsistence hunting for food, habitat loss and degradation. Additional research is needed to inform conservation actions to mitigate threats. If the species is dependent of lowland forest, then its population must have been seriously reduced due to habitat loss. At this stage the precise threats to the species are not clear.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species has been found in the Mounts Iglit-Baco National Park which is also recognized as an ASEAN Heritage Park and the Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary. It is unknown what percent of the species is found within the protected areas. Further, it has been found in the Ilin and Ambulong Islands Critical Habitat area. While there is no species-level conservation plan in place, a conservation management plan has been approved for Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary and draft for the Ilin and Ambulong Islands is awaiting approval by local communities. Further work is needed to determine the distribution, abundance, ecological requirements, threats and conservation needs of this species.

Credits

Assessor(s): Cielo, K.L.S., Garcia, J.J.L., Tabaranza, D.G.E & Waldien, D.L.

Reviewer(s): Mildenstein, T.

Contributor(s): Esselstyn, J.A.

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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
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.6. Artificial/Terrestrial - Subtropical/Tropical Heavily Degraded Former Forest	-	Marginal	-

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 -> 2.1.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.2. Wood & pulp plantations -> 2.2.3. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	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	-	-	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
4. Education & awareness -> 4.1. Formal education
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications

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
1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 4662
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Yes
Number of Locations: 4-5
Lower elevation limit (m): 100
Upper elevation limit (m): 100
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of subpopulations: 4
Continuing decline in subpopulations: Unknown
All individuals in one subpopulation: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

The IUCN Red List Partnership



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