

The IUCN Species Survival Commission

1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals

Compiled by the
World Conservation Monitoring Centre



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EXPLANATORY NOTES

NOTES ON THE LISTS AND TABLES

Each entry includes: a single letter (E, V, I, K) or two (Ex, Ex?, CT) indicating the IUCN status category, the scientific name, and geopolitical distribution. Many entries also include a common name. Some marine species have a general distribution rather than a list of countries. The following annotated examples should aid interpretation of the taxon entries.

E ¹	<i>Eulemur mongoz</i> ² (<i>Lemur mongoz</i>) ³ Mongoose Lemur ⁴ Comoros ⁵ ; Mwali ⁶ , Nzwani; Madagascar ⁷
I	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> Black-capped Petrel Cuba; Dominican Republic; Haiti. * ⁸ Caribbean and western North Atlantic
R	<i>Syrmaticus reevesii</i> Reeve's Pheasant China [Czechoslovakia ⁹] ¹⁰

¹ IUCN status category

² Scientific name.

³ Alternative scientific name (synonym).

⁴ Common name (usually English).

⁵ First country of occurrence.

⁶ Island (or other area) within first country.

⁷ Second country of occurrence (countries separated by semi-colon).

⁸ Within birds only, an asterisk separates breeding range (left) from non-breeding range (right); vagrant records are excluded.

⁹ Recent political events are reflected as accurately as possible but there are some entries for the former Czechoslovakia and USSR that have not been resolved in terms of new boundaries, and many entries for the former Yugoslavia retain the name of the old federation.

¹⁰ Square brackets indicate introduced populations; populations that have been reintroduced within their former range are denoted by appropriate text.

List 1. Threatened species

This list includes those populations recognised at the species level by the taxonomic sources used that have been assessed and assigned to one of the current (non-revised) IUCN status categories. These categories are named and defined below.

Only species regarded as globally threatened are included. This has the regrettable but unavoidable consequence that no attention is drawn to purely local or national problems. For example, there is great concern in India about the Grizzled Giant Squirrel *Ratufa macroura*; the population, restricted to the southern states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, has been estimated at only 300 animals. However, the species also occurs in Sri Lanka, where it is widespread at a variety of altitudes and in different habitats, and is not

listed as threatened in the country (Wijesinghe *et al.*, 1989). Because it is not globally threatened it is not listed in the present Red List. This is just one example among very many.

All species have been assigned to a single category except those from *Threatened Birds of the Americas* (Collar *et al.*, 1992) that were given a dual category in that book (the reader is referred to the introduction of that volume for discussion). Very many species are given a mixed R/K category in the provisional draft of the Action Plan for Australian Reptiles made available to us, but given a policy of not using mixed categories and a recommendation not to include all potential K species from the draft, we have omitted them from this list.

Confusion and possible inconsistency exists over the position of 'Insufficiently Known' (K) taxa. Some texts include this category with others which collectively denote threatened status, other texts exclude it from that group. Insufficiently Known species are commonly regarded as threatened species even though while insufficient data are available to make a firm determination they remain only *suspected* of being threatened, and so by definition have not actually been identified as threatened species. We feel it would have been very useful clearly to distinguish such taxa from species known to be threatened, but have retained 'K' species in the main listing, largely in deference to common usage, which tends to class 'K' species with those more certainly threatened (R, I, V and E categories). As noted above, Insufficiently Known species are in the draft new category system explicitly not to be understood as threatened species.

The few 'T' designations given in past editions, indicating that different populations of the species in question had been assigned different status categories, have all been modified by us to reflect a provisional category for the species as a whole.

As noted above, it has jointly been decided by the SSC and BirdLife International that the bird listing will remain substantially the same as in the 1990 Red List (which gave categories to species listed in *Birds to Watch* (Collar and Andrew, 1988). The list has been revised to take account of *Threatened Birds of the Americas* (Collar *et al.* 1992), which entailed the removal of many species and the addition of others. There are a few other differences between the present list and the 1990 Red List. One bird species (*Dasyornis brachypterus*) inadvertently omitted from the 1990 list has been included, with the status category given in *The Action Plan for Australian Birds* (Garnett, 1992). In two cases, populations previously treated as subspecies of species themselves categorised as 'Rare' (R) (*Phalacrocorax carunculatus*, *Polyplectron malacense*) have been elevated to species rank in Sibley and Monroe (1992) and are here provisionally listed as 'R'. Similarly, a few taxa formerly treated at species level are given subspecific rank in Sibley and Monroe, and this is followed herein. This has had two effects on the present lists. Where other conspecifics were previously listed in the 1990 Red List there is now an appropriate revised entry in the main threatened species list (eg. *Gallinula nesiotis*, for the Tristan da Cunha form *nesiotis*, regarded as extinct, plus the Gough Island form *comeri*, previously listed as Rare). Where conspecifics were not listed previously there is now an entry in the subspecies list (eg. *Pterodroma hasitata caribbaea* for the probably extinct Jamaica Petrel, treated as E/Ex at species level *P. caribbaea* in Collar *et al.* 1992).

List 2. Extinct and probably extinct species

This list includes species that have been assigned to the IUCN status category Extinct (Ex) in previous editions of the Red List and in Red Data Books. This category includes species that have not definitely been located in the wild during the past 50 years. Many species have not been seen within this period, but nor have they been looked for, and there has been no attempt to list all such species here. A subset of this category (Ex?) includes species that have been seen within the past 50 years but are believed with near certainty to be extinct. Similar species that are only possibly extinct should according to the current definitions be listed as Endangered.

We have also included here species that are known or believed to have become extinct since 1600 AD or thereabouts (WCMC, 1992) and which have never appeared in previous Red Lists nor been given a status

category. To distinguish these they remain without a category in the list. For many of these latter species (and some of those with a category) the date shown in parentheses indicates variously the last collection, the last observation in the wild, or the time of extinction.

There are 23 bird taxa which have been given the joint category 'E/Ex' by BirdLife International. Those that are treated at species level by Sibley and Monroe (1990) (not the Magdalena Tinamou or Jamaica Petrel [see notes to List 1 above]) are listed in the main threatened species list even though at least seven of the 21 species are almost certainly extinct. None is included in the Extinct species list. The full species are counted as Endangered in the tables.

In almost all cases there is no positive evidence of extinction, only an accumulation of negative evidence; several species once thought recently extinct have been rediscovered and doubtless others will be in future. On the other hand, there are good grounds for believing that many species have become extinct unnoticed and sometimes undescribed. Note that changes in species level taxonomy have a significant effect on this list; a few extinct populations formerly treated as full species are now treated as conspecific with extant populations, and so do not appear below (the reverse is also possible).

List 3. Entries for genera and other higher taxa

This list includes entries for genera or higher taxa, entire or in part, that appeared in the 1990 Red List or earlier publications and that have not been resolved to the single species level. Some previous group entries have been so resolved and now appear in the main threatened species list. The category assigned to the Lake Victoria cichlid fishes has been changed from Endangered (E) to Indeterminate (I) in the absence of adequately detailed species-specific population data for the lake as a whole (Indeterminate is an inclusive category covering inadequately known taxa that may have recently become extinct, or which are seriously declining or which may simply be Rare; see status category definitions below). There is no doubt that a very marked decline in cichlid abundance has occurred in Lake Victoria (Witte *et al.*, 1992) linked to the introduction of a large predator (Nile Perch *Lates* sp.) and probably to over-fishing, but it is not possible to determine which individual species are actually Endangered. Where possible, the relevant number of species within the groups listed here are included in the tabulations.

List 4. Threatened and extinct subspecies

Previous editions of the Red List mixed full species and subspecies in a single list. This led to some minor confusion. Threatened populations at subspecies rank are by most standards (and all else being equal) of lesser priority than threatened species, assuming reasonable taxonomic consistency between taxa being compared. It is also evident that subspecies descriptions are not infrequently based on minor superficial features; in several cases subspecies names in common use have been demonstrated to accord only poorly with genetic differentiation assessed by biochemical and other tools. These several considerations have led us to list subspecies separately from species.

In the subspecies list we have made no attempt to add subspecies other than those suggested by contributors. We have tried to ensure that, if appropriate, an entry exists in the full species list whenever all described subspecies have been proposed as threatened. The list therefore consists largely of taxa previously listed, and while some nomenclature has been revised, some outdated names and other inconsistencies are likely to remain.

Subspecies have been excluded from all tables.

List 5. Commercially Threatened species

This contains species categorised as Commercially Threatened (CT). These species should not be regarded as threatened with extinction in the same sense that those in the main species list categorised as

Endangered, Vulnerable, Indeterminate or Rare are believed to be. The CT category means that the species were considered to be threatened as a sustainable commercial resource; pending further evaluation of the full implications of listing such species we have thought it advisable to distinguish them clearly from other listed species. All species (with the exception of the Pigtail Macaque, proposed in 1993 for listing as V or CT) were previously listed as Commercially Threatened in the 1990 Red List or earlier publications and have not been critically evaluated since. We have not attempted to update nomenclature or resolve marine distribution at country level.

Commercially Threatened species have been excluded from all tables.

Distribution information

Distribution is generally given in terms of country names; it is geopolitical not purely geographic. Unless geographically very remote from each other, islands and other territories are included with the parent country; the Hawaiian Islands have been recorded separately. Many distribution entries include within-country information. This is usually when a species occurs on a few islands of an island state; occasionally when otherwise restricted, a mountain or river system is named.

Although we have given general distribution information for all marine species, including cetaceans, we have not given country distribution records for cetaceans other than the freshwater and estuarine or coastal species with a relatively restricted range. In most other cases, country records for cetaceans reflect the distribution of research or whaling activity more fully than the presumed world distribution of the species. We have attempted to give complete country records for other marine animals. All country records are included in the summary tabulations above.

Countries where a species is known to have become extinct in recent decades are not included. In several cases, a country name is followed by the annotation: (ex?). This indicates a significant possibility that the species is extinct in that country; this ancillary information should not be confused with the IUCN status category.

Geopolitical events during recent years have led to some inconsistency and possible errors. In the absence at the time of writing of internationally recognised boundaries and names within the former Yugoslavia, we have continued to use that name in the distribution information and in the country tabulations. Of the component republics of the former federation of Yugoslavia, only Slovenia has been distinguished herein, although there are likely to be some species occurring there for which only Yugoslavia appears in the distribution section. For most species within the boundaries of the former USSR, we have been able to determine with reasonable confidence which new state they are present in. Some unresolved USSR entries remain in the invertebrate section. Similarly, there are a few entries for the former Czechoslovakia in cases where we have been unable to determine whether a particular species occurs in the Czech Republic or Slovakia, or both.

Notes on tables

All the tables cover taxa of species rank only; subspecies are excluded. The tables cover species that have been assigned to one of the standard IUCN-SSC status categories; the Commercially Threatened taxa (CT) set out in List 5 are excluded.

Tables 2, 3 and 6 for simplicity use the same major geopolitical units as in the distribution entries in the species lists. This results in loss of geographical resolution of some biological interest; in particular it should be noted that island territories of mainland countries are in most cases included with their parent countries. For example, the Canary Islands, which feature prominently in the mollusc lists, are included with Spain in the tables. However, the distribution entries in the species lists will indicate "Spain: Canary Islands", so the relevant information can be retrieved. The same applies to Madeira, the Azores, and several

other islands. Tristan da Cunha is included with St Helena. The Hawaiian Islands have a separate entry.

In the distribution entries in the lists below, unconfirmed occurrence of a species is indicated by "?" after the relevant country. All such unconfirmed occurrences are counted in the tables.

Note that a few species, mainly cosmopolitan marine forms, have distribution indicated in a generalised format, not country names; these are not included in the country-based tables (Tables 2 and 3). This applies to most cetaceans, three elasmobranch fishes, and very few invertebrates. It also applies to a larger number of species included in the genera recorded in List 3 (entries for genera and Lake Victoria cichlid fishes) for which country-specific data are lacking. We have retained the figure of 250 haplochromine and 2 tilapiine cichlid fishes in Lake Victoria cited in the 1990 Red List, although recent estimates suggest more than 300 haplochromine species are present, of which around 200 may be critically threatened. All these species (except in two genera for which we have no count of species number) are included in the taxonomic summary tables (Tables 1, 4 and 5).

In all relevant tables we have treated the 21 E/Ex and the 78 V/R bird species given mixed categories as categories E and V, respectively.

THREATENED SPECIES

- V *Gazella gazella*
Mountain Gazelle
Israel; Jordan; Lebanon?; Oman; Saudi Arabia;
Syria?; Yemen
- E *Gazella leptoceros*
Slender-horned Gazelle
Algeria; Chad; Egypt; Libya; Mali;
Mauritania?; Niger; Sudan; Tunisia; Western
Sahara?
- V *Gazella rufifrons*
Red-fronted Gazelle
Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African
Republic; Chad; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia?;
Ghana?; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria;
Senegal; Sudan; Togo
- V *Gazella soemmerringii*
Soemmerring's Gazelle
Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Somalia;
Sudan
- V *Gazella spekei*
Speke's Gazelle
Ethiopia; Somalia
- K *Hemitragus jemtanicus*
Himalayan Tahr
China; India; Nepal
- V *Hemitragus hylocrius*
Nilgiri Tahr
India
- V *Hemitragus jayakari*
Arabian Tahr
Oman; United Arab Emirates?; Abu Dhabi
- V *Kobus leche*
Lechwe
Angola; Botswana; Namibia; Zaire; Zambia
[South Africa]
- V *Kobus megaceros*
Nile Lechwe
Ethiopia; Sudan
- K *Madoqua piacentinii*
Silver Dikdik
Somalia
- I *Naemohedus caudatus*
Long-tailed Goral
China; Korea DPR; Korea Republic; Laos;
Russia; Thailand
- E *Oryx dammah*
(*O. tao*)
Scimitar-horned Oryx
Chad
- E *Oryx leucoryx*
Arabian Oryx
[Reintroduced in Oman]
- K *Procapra przewalskii*
Przewalski's Gazelle
China
- E *Pseudois schaeferi*
(*P. nayaur schaeferi*)
Dwarf Blue Sheep
China
- E *Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*
Vu Quang Ox
Laos?; Viet Nam
- V *Tetracerus quadricornis*
Four-horned Antelope
India; Nepal
- E *Tragelaphus buxtoni*
Mountain Nyala
Ethiopia
- V *Tragelaphus derbianus*
(*Taurotragus derbianus*)
Giant Eland
Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad?;
Guinea?; Guinea Bissau; Mali?; Nigeria?;
Senegal; Sudan; Uganda?; Zaire
- Order RODENTIA
- Family SCIURIDAE
- E *Cynomys mexicanus*
Mexican Prairie Dog
Mexico
- V *Cynomys parvidens*
Utah Prairie Dog
USA
- K *Epixerus ebii*
Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Liberia; Sierra Leone
- V *Funisciurus carruthersi*
Carruther's Mountain Squirrel
Burundi; Rwanda; Uganda; Zaire?
- V *Marmota menzbieri*
Menzbier's Marmot
Kazakhstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan;
Uzbekistan
- E *Marmota vancouverensis*
Vancouver Island Marmot
Canada: Vancouver Island
- V *Myosciurus pumilio*
African Pygmy Squirrel
Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea; Bioko; Gabon;
Nigeria