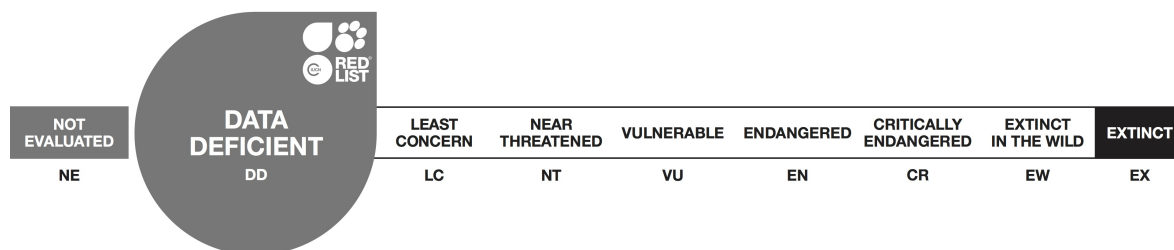


Hypsugo kitcheneri, Red-brown Pipistrelle

Assessment by: Görföl, T., Kingston, T. & Hutson, A.M.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae

Taxon Name: *Hypsugo kitcheneri* Thomas, 1915

Synonym(s):

- *Pipistrellus kitcheneri* (Thomas, 1915)

Common Name(s):

- English: Red-brown Pipistrelle

Taxonomic Notes:

Francis and Hill (1986) argue that this species may be conspecific with *lophurus*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2016

Date Assessed: December 24, 2015

Justification:

Listed as Data Deficient as it is known only from a couple of locations and there is no further information regarding its distribution, abundance, ecology or threats. It may be conspecific with *lophurus*.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Data Deficient (DD) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T17346A7007164.en>

1996 – Lower Risk/near threatened (LR/nt)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

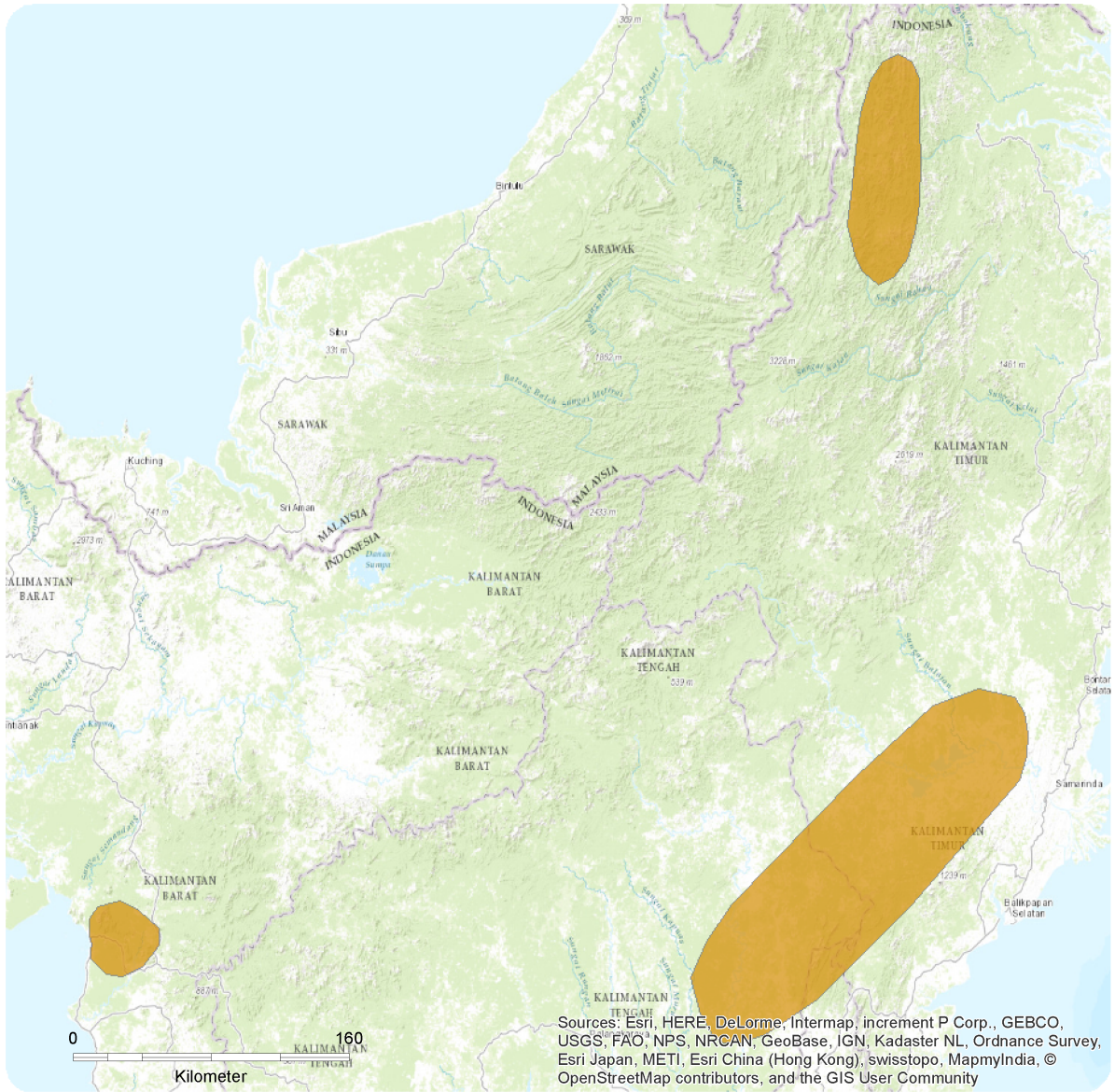
The type locality is in Kalimantan Tengah (Barito River), in Indonesian Borneo. It was also reported from Gunung Palung National Park (Blundell 1996), and from Kayan Mentarang National Park (Puri 1997, Jayasilan *et al.* 2003). It was collected also in Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia and Buntok, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (Payne *et al.* 1985) and Laham, Indonesia (Medway 1977).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Indonesia (Kalimantan); Malaysia (Sabah)

Distribution Map

Hypsugo kitcheneri

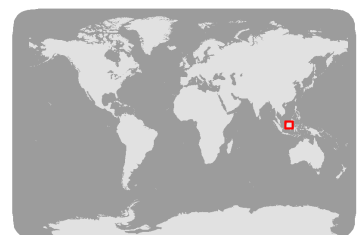
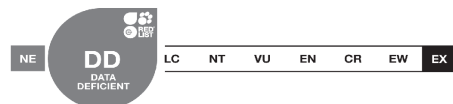


Range

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

The abundance and population size of this species are not known.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

There is little information available about the ecology and habitat preferences of this species. Presumably it inhabits lowland and montane forest.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats

The threats to this species are not known, but habitat loss may be a threat if it inhabits lowland forest.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species has been reported from protected areas; Gunung Palung National Park (Blundell 1996), and Kayan Mentarang National Park (Puri 1997, Jayasilan *et al.* 2003). Further studies are needed into the taxonomy, distribution, abundance, ecology and threats to this species.

Credits

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

Reviewer(s): Piraccini, R.

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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	-
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	-	Suitable	-

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.1. Taxonomy
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 270564
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1500
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
Population severely fragmented: No
Continuing decline in subpopulations: Unknown

Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 5.2

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