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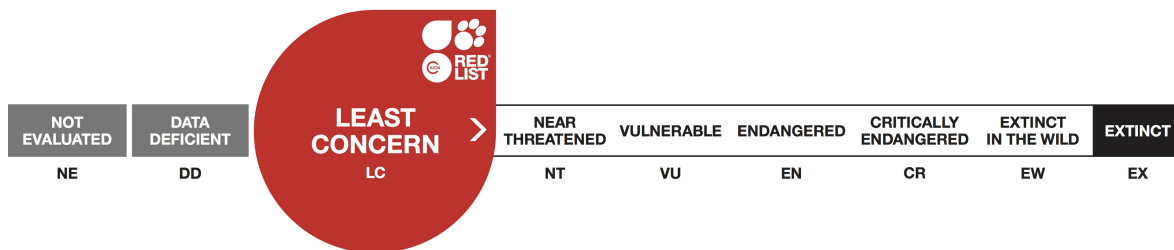
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## *Herpestes sanguineus*, Common Slender Mongoose

Assessment by: Do Linh San, E. & Maddock, A.H.



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Herpestidae

**Taxon Name:** *Herpestes sanguineus* (Rüppell, 1835)

### Synonym(s):

- *Galerella sanguinea* (Rüppell, 1836)

### Common Name(s):

- English: Common Slender Mongoose, Slender Mongoose
- French: Mangouste rouge

### Taxonomic Notes:

In accordance with Hoffman and Taylor (2013) this assessment does not include *Herpestes ochraceus*, which is treated separately following many sources, notably Taylor (2013). Sometimes included in the genus *Galerella* (e.g., Wozencraft 1993, 2005; Veron *et al.* in press).

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2016

**Date Assessed:** February 28, 2015

### Justification:

Listed as Least Concern as the species is common and widespread in a variety of habitats, there are no major threats, and it is present in several protected areas across the range.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41606A10505689.en>

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

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

One of the most widely distributed African mongooses, ranging from Senegal in the west to the Red Sea coast in Sudan in the east and south to the Northern Cape in South Africa (Hoffmann and Taylor 2013). Bahaa-el-din *et al.* (2013) recently obtained the first records of Common Slender Mongoose in Gabon, >350 km outside its previous known range. Past records of this species on the Cape Verde archipelago are in error (Masseti 2010, Hazevoet and Masseti 2011) and are in fact based on confusion with occurrence on the mainland Cape Verde itself. Stuart (1981) mentions a museum record of this species from Mountain Zebra N.P., but this specimen is not mentioned in the studies of Watson and Dippenaar (1987) and Watson (1990), and their most southerly distribution limit is probably the far eastern part of

the Eastern Cape in South Africa (Hoffmann and Taylor 2013). Also occurs on Zanzibar (Stuart and Stuart 1998, Goldman and Winther-Hansen 2003). Ranges from sea level to 2,700 m a.s.l. in the Ethiopian Highlands (Yalden *et al.* 1996).

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native:** Angola (Angola); Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Liberia; Malawi; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe

# Distribution Map

*Herpestes sanguineus*

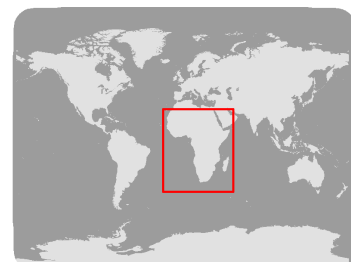


## Range

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

Common Slender Mongooses are among the most common mongooses in Africa. In the Serengeti N. P. (Tanzania), population densities between 1975 and 1990 ranged from 3–6 individuals/km<sup>2</sup> (Waser *et al.* 1995).

**Current Population Trend:** Stable

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

Present in a wide variety of habitats, but absent from true deserts and in sub-desertic parts of the Sahara such as Air, Niger. They occur on forest fringes, and may penetrate into forests along roads and are sometimes found around villages (Hoffmann and Taylor 2013). Slender Mongooses are generalist carnivores, their diet primarily comprising small vertebrates and invertebrates (Maddock 1988, Hoffmann and Taylor 2013).

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

They have been recorded in bushmeat markets (e.g., Colyn *et al.* 2004) and Cunningham and Zondi (1991) listed this species among those used in traditional medicine in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no major threats to the species.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Present in numerous protected areas across their range.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Do Linh San, E. & Maddock, A.H.

**Reviewer(s):** Duckworth, J.W. & Hoffmann, M.

**Contributor(s):** Hoffmann, M. & Pacifici, M.

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## Appendix

### Habitats

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

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.7. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical High Altitude	-	Suitable	-
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	-	Marginal	-

### Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	-	No decline	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

### Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

### Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 2700
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Generation Length (years): 3

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