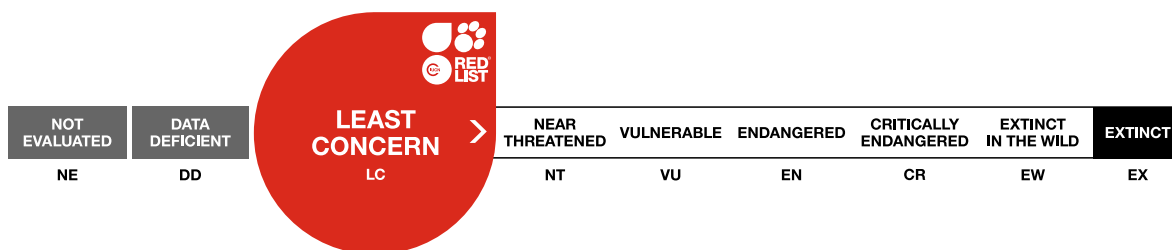


## *Bassariscus sumichrasti*, Cacomistle

### Amendment version

Assessment by: Pino, J., Samudio Jr, R., González-Maya, J.F. & Schipper, J.



View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

**Citation:** Pino, J., Samudio Jr, R., González-Maya, J.F. & Schipper, J. 2020. *Bassariscus sumichrasti* (amended version of 2016 assessment). *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T2613A166521324. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-1.RLTS.T2613A166521324.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 [Terms of Use](#).*

*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 [feedback](#) so that we can correct or extend the information provided.*

## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Procyonidae

**Scientific Name:** *Bassariscus sumichrasti* (Saussure, 1860)

### Common Name(s):

- English: Cacomistle, Central American Cacomistle
- French: Bassarai rusé
- Spanish; Castilian: Babisuri, Basáride, Guayanoche, Mico Rayado, Mico de Noche
- German: Mittelamerikanisches Katzenfrett

## Assessment Information

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

**Year Published:** 2020

**Date Assessed:** March 1, 2015

### Justification:

This species is listed as Least Concern because it has a wide distribution range, is present in a variety of habitats including cloud and evergreen forests, scrub and secondary forest, and occurs in numerous protected areas. However it may be undergoing some localised declines because of habitat loss and fragmentation.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2016 – Least Concern (LC)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T2613A45196645.en>

2008 – Least Concern (LC)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T2613A9461538.en>

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

1994 – Vulnerable (V)

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

The species occurs from Mexico (Guerrero and south Veracruz) through Mesoamerica to central Panama (Lake Bayano). Its occurrence is unknown in Nicaragua and very few records exist for Costa Rica (J. González-Maya pers. comm. 2015).

### Country Occurrence:

**Native, Extant (resident):** Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama

# Distribution Map

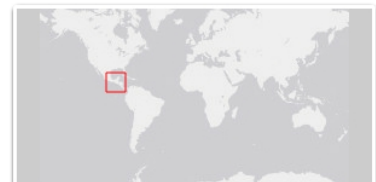


## Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2008



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 status of its population is unknown. It is suspected to be uncommon over much of its range (Glatston 1994), but it can be locally common. It is common in the remnant forests of Veracruz, but it is rare in Panama (Emmons and Feer 1990). It is suspected to be fairly common in some portions of Belize, El Salvador and Honduras and patchily distributed in Guatemala and Mexico (S. Poglayen-Neuwall pers. comm. 2014).

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

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

The Cacomistle is nocturnal, arboreal, and solitary. It feeds on fruits, insects, and probably small vertebrates. It uses the middle and upper levels of tropical forests. It is found in both montane and lowland rain forest, in wet evergreen forest as well as seasonally dry forest, scrub, and secondary forest (Glatston 1994).

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

Unknown.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Loss of habitat due to deforestation is a major threat. In Mexico the rate of forest clearance is tremendously high and forest fragmentation is also a major problem. In addition, it is hunted in Honduras and Mexico for its fur and for meat by indigenous people (Nowak 2005).

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The Cacomistle is listed in CITES Appendix III by Costa Rica, and it is also listed as an endangered species in Costa Rica. In Belize it is covered by the Wildlife Protection Act. It is not protected by law in Panama. Elsewhere the situation is unknown. Cacomistles are known to occur in the proposed Volcano Baro National Park in Panama, in the Monte Cristo National Park in El Salvador and in the Cockscomb Basin Reserve in Belize and may be living in a number of protected areas where there is suitable habitat (Glatston 1994).

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Pino, J., Samudio Jr, R., González-Maya, J.F. & Schipper, J.

**Reviewer(s):** Duckworth, J.W.

**Authority/Authorities:** IUCN SSC Small Carnivore Specialist Group

## Bibliography

Coates-Estrada, R. and Estrada, A. 1986. Fruiting and frugivores at a strangler fig in the tropical rain forest of Los Tuxtlas, Mexico. *Journal of Tropical Ecology* 2: 349-357.

Emmons, L.H. and Feer, F. 1990. *Neotropical Rainforest Mammals: a Field Guide*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, USA and London, UK.

Garcia, N.E., Vaughan, C.S. and McCoy, M.B. 2002. Ecology of Central American Cacomistles in Costa Rican cloud forest. *Vida Silvestre Neotropical* 11: 52-59.

Glatston, A.R. 1994. *The Red Panda, Olingos, Coatis, Raccoons, and their Relatives. Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan for Procyonids and Ailurids*. IUCN/SSC Mustelid, Viverrid and Procyonid Specialist Group, Gland, Switzerland.

IUCN. 2016. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-1. Available at: [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). (Accessed: 30 June 2016).

IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-1. Available at: [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). (Accessed: 19 March 2020).

Nowak, R.M. 2005. *Walker's Carnivores of the World*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, USA and London, UK.

Poglayen-Neuwall, I. 1989. Procyonids. In: S. Parker (ed.), *Grzimek's Encyclopedia of Mammals*, pp. 450-468. McGraw-Hill, New York, USA.

Poglayen-Neuwall, I. 1992. Additional observations on reproduction of the Central American Cacomixtle, *Bassariscus sumichrasti* (Procyonidae). *Zoological Garten N.F.* 6: 388-398.

Poglayen-Neuwall, I. 1992. Report on a little-known procyonid, *Bassariscus (Jentinkia) sumichrasti* (de Saussure, 1860). *Small Carnivore Conservation* 7: 1-3.

Vaughan, C., Kotowski, T. and Saénz, L. 1994. Ecology of the Central American Cacomistle, *Bassariscus sumichrasti*, in Costa Rica. *Small Carnivore Conservation* 11: 4-7.

## Citation

Pino, J., Samudio Jr, R., González-Maya, J.F. & Schipper, J. 2020. *Bassariscus sumichrasti* (amended version of 2016 assessment). *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T2613A166521324. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-1.RLTS.T2613A166521324.en>

## Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the [Terms of Use](#).

## External Resources

For [Supplementary Material](#), and 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 -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	-	Suitable	Yes

### Use and Trade

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

End Use	Local	National	International
Food - human	No	Yes	Yes
Wearing apparel, accessories	No	No	Yes

### 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	Minority (50%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.3. Unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

### Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place education
Included in international legislation: Yes

<b>Conservation Action in Place</b>
-------------------------------------

Subject to any international management / trade controls: Yes
---

## Conservation Actions Needed

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

<b>Conservation Action Needed</b>
-----------------------------------

4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications
---

## Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
------------------------

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

1. Research -> 1.4. Harvest, use & livelihoods
--

3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
---

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
---------------------

Lower elevation limit (m): 0
------------------------------

Upper elevation limit (m): 2,000
----------------------------------

<b>Population</b>
-------------------

Population severely fragmented: No
------------------------------------

## Amendment

**Amendment reason:** The threats to this species have been corrected to reflect the unintentional effects of logging and wood harvesting to the species.



## The IUCN Red List Partnership



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](#).