The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
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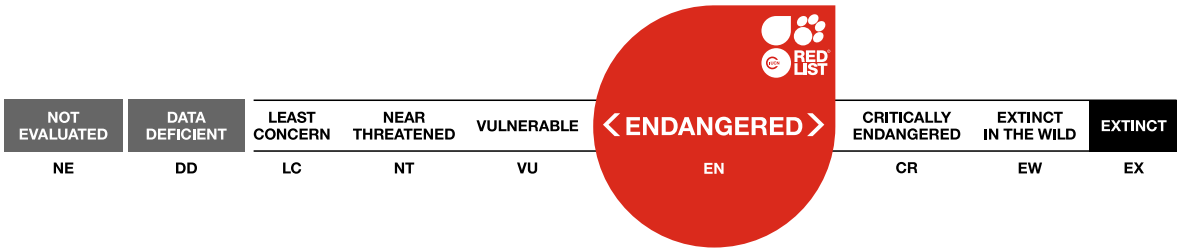
Scope(s): Global
Language: English

Phyllotis alisosiensis, Andean Alder Leaf-eared Mouse

Assessment by: Hurtado Materon, M., Ferro, I. & Lawing, M.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Cricetidae

Scientific Name: *Phyllotis alisosiensis* Ferro, Martínez & Barquez, 2010

Common Name(s):

- English: Andean Alder Leaf-eared Mouse, Cinnamon Belly Leaf-eared Mouse
- Spanish; Castilian: Pericote de Los Alisos

Taxonomic Source(s):

Steppan, S.J. and Ramirez, O. 2015. Genus *Phyllotis* Waterhouse, 1837. In: J.L., Patton, U.F.J., Pardiñas and G., D'Elía (eds), *Mammals of South America*, pp. 535-555. The University of Chicago Press.
Ferro, L. I., Martinez, J. J., and Barquez, R. M. 2010. A new species of Phyllotis (Rodentia, Cricetidae, Sigmodontinae) from Tucuman province, Argentina. *Mammalian Biology* 75: 523-537.
ASM. 2024. Mammal Diversity Database (Version 1.12.1, released 30 January 2024). American Society of Mammalogists (ASM). Available at: www.mammaldiversity.org. (Accessed: 17 Apri 2024).

Taxonomic Notes:

This species is monotypic (Steppan and Ramirez 2015).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Endangered B1ab(iii) ver 3.1

Year Published: 2024

Date Assessed: May 20, 2024

Justification:

This species is classified as Endangered under criterion B1ab(iii). It has an extent of occurrence (EOO) of 4,687 km^2. The species is known to exist in only two distinct localities within the Andean Yungas, thus the number of localities is definitively no more than two. An ongoing decline in habitat extent and quality is due to environmental pressures, given that the Andean Yungas is a highly vulnerable ecosystem, increasingly threatened by environmental degradation from intentional fires set by local communities.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2019 – Data Deficient (DD)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is known from two localities in Tucumán province, Argentina, at the southernmost end of the Yungas ecoregion across an elevational range of 1,234 to 2,175 m asl (Steppan and Ramirez 2015).

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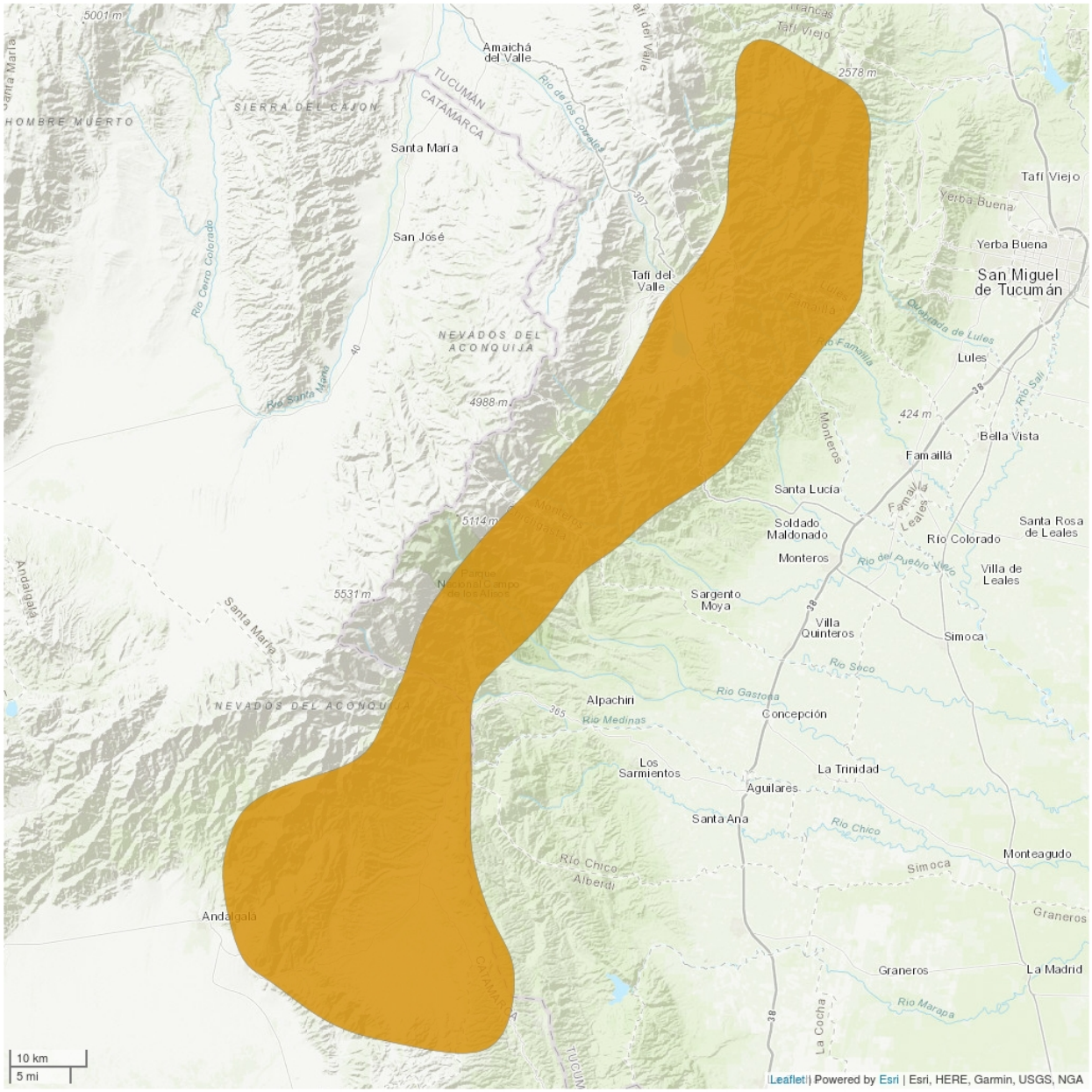
The two localities are within protected areas of the eastern slopes of the Aconquija's mountain range; the type locality is within a national park and the other is in a provincial reserve (Ferro *et al.* 2010).

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Argentina (Tucumán)

Distribution Map



Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC Small Mammal Specialist Group 2024

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

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Population

Little is known about the natural history, reproductive biology, or other aspects of the population ecology, status or trends of this species (Steppan and Ramirez 2015).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Specimens of this species have been obtained from two localities. The first locality is an upper montane forest within a landscape dominated by deciduous Andean alder forests, intermixed with bamboo, ferns, scattered thickets of queñoa, and native grasses on steep rocky slopes (Ferro *et al.* 2010). The second locality is a cloud forest at the upper part of the lower montane forest (Steppan and Ramirez 2015). Only one specimen has been collected from the second locality, discovered during a review of collections. Subsequent attempts to capture additional specimens in this area were unsuccessful (I. Ferro pers. comm. 2024). Conversely, in the first locality, at an elevation of 2,175 m asl, several specimens were captured in October and April, suggesting that this is their optimal habitat (I. Ferro pers. comm. 2024).

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is threatened by habitat degradation caused by local communities setting fires to the grasslands during the dry season, under the belief that this practice promotes ecological regeneration (Formoso and Teta 2019; I. Ferro pers. comm. 2024). However, these fires occur outside the boundaries of the national parks (I. Ferro pers. comm. 2024).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Both localities of this species are located within protected areas: El Papal, in a national park, and the Reserva Provincial Los Sosa, a provincial reserve (Ferro *et al.* 2010).

Credits

Assessor(s): Hurtado Materon, M., Ferro, I. & Lawing, M.

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Contributor(s): Engelbrektsson, P.

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Small Mammal Specialist Group

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Steppan, S.J. and Ramirez, O. 2015. Genus *Phyllotis* Waterhouse, 1837. In: J.L., Patton, U.F.J., Pardiñas and G., D'Elía (eds), *Mammals of South America*, pp. 535-555. The University of Chicago Press.

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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 -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.3. Trend Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown
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 research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified: Unknown
Percentage of population protected by PAs: 91-100
Area based regional management plan: Unknown
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: Unknown
In-place species management
Harvest management plan: Unknown
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-place education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: Unknown
Included in international legislation: No

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Conservation Action in Place
Subject to any international management / trade controls: No

Research Needed

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

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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km^2): 4687
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Number of Locations: 1-2
Continuing decline in number of locations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: Unknown
Lower elevation limit (m): 1,234
Upper elevation limit (m): 2,175
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
Population severely fragmented: Unknown
Continuing decline in subpopulations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: Unknown
All individuals in one subpopulation: Unknown
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 1.7

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Habitats and Ecology
Movement patterns: Not a Migrant

The IUCN Red List Partnership

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The IUCN Red List Partners are: ABQ BioPark; Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; Missouri Botanical Garden; NatureServe; Re:wild; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Senckenberg Society for Nature Research; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.