

MARbled CAT *Pardofelis marmorata*

HB 45–62cm; T 35.6–53.5cm; W 2.5–5kg

Resembles a small Clouded Leopard with thick grey-buff to red-brown fur, patterned with large, dark-bordered blotches that become small dabs on the limbs. Tubular bushy tail proportionally very long, sometimes exceeding the head-body length and distinctive in the field. When walking relaxed, the tail is held horizontally in a continuous straight line from the body. **Distribution and Habitat** SE Asia, south of the Himalayas in Nepal and Bhutan to SW China, and through Indochina, Borneo and Sumatra. Restricted to forested habitats, chiefly undisturbed evergreen, deciduous and tropical forests. Can occupy secondary and logged forests, though it is unknown whether modified habitat is suboptimal. **Feeding Ecology** Except for one radio-collared female tracked for a month in Thailand, the species has never been studied in the wild. Diet is likely to be dominated by small vertebrates. Highly agile climber and has been observed hunting in trees,

perhaps for arboreal mammals such as squirrels, as well as birds. From limited camera trapping in protected areas, thought to be mostly diurnal. **Social and Spatial Behaviour** Virtually unknown. Occasional sightings of adult pairs have fostered speculation that it forms long-term pair bonds, but it is more likely to be solitary. A collared Thai female used a range of 5.3km² in 1 month. Rare in camera-trap surveys and Asian wildlife markets, possibly reflecting naturally low densities. **Reproduction and Demography** Very poorly known. Gestation 66–82 days (captive). Litters average 2 kittens (based on only two captive births). Females sexually mature at 21–22 months (captive). **MORTALITY** Unknown. **LIFESPAN** 12 years in captivity. **Status and Threats** Appears to be naturally rare and forest dependent, suggesting particular vulnerability to habitat loss and hunting, which is very prevalent throughout its range. CITES Appendix I, Red List VU.

BAY CAT *Pardofelis badia*

HB 53.3–67cm; T 32–39.1cm; W (emaciated ♀) 2kg

Resembles a small and slender Asiatic Golden Cat with a proportionally smaller, rounded head and stubby rounded ears. Occurs in two morphs: rich rusty-red, and grey with variable red undertones especially along the transition from the upper body colour to the paler underparts. Unmarked except for stripes on the forehead and cheeks, and faint spotting along the transition between the upper body colour and pale underparts. Bright white underside to the tail with a dark dorsal tip that is distinctive in the field. **Distribution and Habitat** Endemic to Borneo. Closely associated with dense forested habitats, with most historical records in primary, riverine, swamp and mangrove forests. Tolerates moist plantation forests with dense understorey, and has been camera trapped from recently logged secondary forest, suggesting some tolerance for habitat modification. **Feeding Ecology**

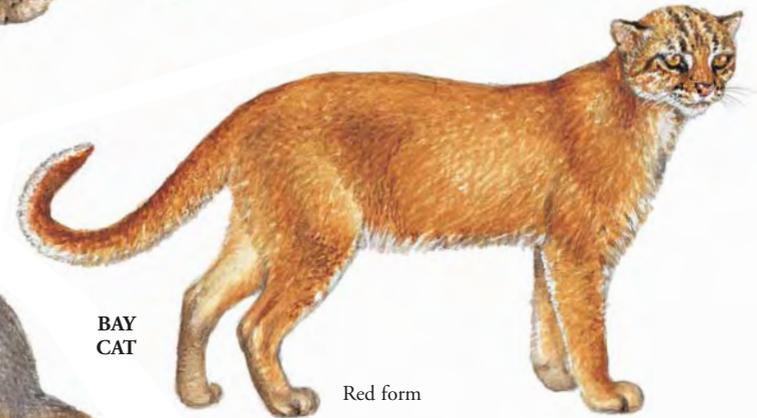
Unknown, but presumably small vertebrates make up major food items. Two Bay Cats were trapped in 2003 when they entered an animal dealer's pheasant aviaries, suggesting that it may attack domestic poultry. **Social and Spatial Behaviour** Unknown. Rarely photographed during camera-trapping surveys, suggesting that it occurs at very low densities; e.g. Bay Cats were photographed 25 times at 4 sites in Eastern Sabah over 4 years, compared with 259 images of Clouded Leopards and more than 1000 images of Leopard Cats. **Reproduction and Demography** Unknown. **Status and Threats** Apparent extreme rarity and forest dependence raises concern for the species' conservation prospects. Forest conversion, especially to palm-oil plantations, is regarded as a serious threat. Rarity and value are known to animal dealers, elevating illegal trapping pressure. CITES Appendix II, Red List EN.

ASIATIC GOLDEN CAT *Pardofelis temminckii***Temminck's Golden Cat**

HB ♀ 66–94cm, ♂ 75–105cm; T 42.5–58cm;
W ♀ 8.5kg, ♂ 12–15.8kg

Usually rich russet-brown, but varying from pale tawny to dark greyish-brown. Largely unmarked except for the face and faint spotting on the chest and belly. A richly spotted 'ocelot' morph is recorded from Bhutan, China and Myanmar. Melanism occurs. Except in black individuals, the underside of the tail is always conspicuously bright white with a dark upper tip. **Distribution and Habitat** Sub-Himalayan Nepal, NE India and Bhutan to S China, SE Asia and Sumatra. Found in a variety of moist and dry forests, usually under 3000m, but to 3738m in open shrub-grassland mosaic in Bhutan. Has been sighted or killed near human settlements, including in open agricultural areas, and appears to be more tolerant of open habitat than Clouded Leopard, Bay Cat and Marbled Cat; even so, it is never far from cover. **Feeding Ecology** Poorly known. Confirmed prey includes mice, rats, Berdmore's Ground Squirrel, mouse deer, Dusky Leaf Monkey, snakes, lizards and birds. Powerfully built and reputed to

kill medium-sized ungulates, including muntjacs and livestock to the size of very young cattle and buffalo calves. Confirmed records of livestock kills are mostly from hunters shooting it over depredated carcasses, in which it may have been the predator or possibly only a scavenger. Sometimes raids poultry. Nocturno-crepuscular, but diurnal activity is recorded under protection. **Social and Spatial Behaviour** Poorly known. Solitary. Only range sizes known are 32.6km² (1 ♀) and 47.7km² (1 ♂) from Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary, Thailand. **Reproduction and Demography** Unknown from the wild. In captivity, reproduction aseasonal, gestation 78–80 days and litter size 1–3 (typically 1). Sexual maturity in captive animals at 18–24 months. **MORTALITY** Unknown. **LIFESPAN** 17 years in captivity. **Status and Threats** Threatened by forest loss and illegal hunting, which are widespread throughout its range, but status and degree of threat are poorly known. Skins of Asiatic Golden Cats are traded heavily in China and Myanmar, where hunting pressure is regarded as high. CITES Appendix I, Red List NT.

Plate 5**MARbled CAT****BAY CAT**

Red form



Grey form



'Ocelot' form

ASIATIC GOLDEN CAT

Typical form