

## Distribution and conservation status of the endemic Chinese mountain cat *Felis bieti*

Li He, Rosa García-Perea, Ming Li and Fuwen Wei

**Abstract** Records of the Vulnerable Chinese mountain cat *Felis bieti* are known from the eastern border of the Tibetan Plateau, mostly from Qinghai province, but also from other areas further north, east and north-west. Disagreement regarding the reliability of some records has led to uncertainty about the species' distribution. In order to obtain information about its current distribution and status we conducted surveys in various Chinese provinces and evaluated former records and specimens. Forty-five specimens and living individuals were examined, and 189 records were gathered from local sources. Our data confirm that this cat is endemic to China, and

occurs in montane forest edge, alpine shrubland and meadow habitats. At present it is confined to the provinces of eastern Qinghai and northern Sichuan. Its wild populations are facing a number of threats and environmental pressures such as poaching, use of chemical rodenticides, and environmental changes. We recommend moving this species to Category I of Chinese law, enforcement of its protection in reserves, and the establishment of new reserves, specifically for this species, in areas in which it is currently unprotected.

**Keywords** China, Chinese mountain cat, distribution, *Felis bieti*, Qinghai, Sichuan.

### Introduction

The Chinese mountain cat *Felis bieti* (Plate 1) is one of the most poorly known living felids. It has been reported to occur in several Chinese provinces, including Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet and Shaanxi (Jacobi, 1922; Allen, 1938; Pocock, 1951; Gao, 1987). Although the records from Ningxia and Shaanxi appear to be misidentifications (Groves, 1980) and were accepted as such by Nowell & Jackson (1996), the species is still described as having a very wide range in a recent book on the distribution of Chinese mammals (Zhang, 1997).

One of the problems is the difficulty of identification. This cat is almost unknown to Chinese scientists, and the few specimens kept at Chinese institutions are mostly misidentified. A similar confusion applies to local hunters, who do not know what species they are dealing with when they capture the animal (pers. obs.). Fur traders are probably more familiar with the identification of the species, but they do not have an interest in the geographical origin of any pelts that they receive. Therefore it is common to find incorrect information in the local

literature, with the species often confused with manul *Otocolobus manul*, Asiatic wildcats of the *Felis silvestris ornata* group, or lynx *Lynx lynx* (e.g. Wang, 1990, 1991). Thus any information on the distribution and occurrence of the species requires careful evaluation of the source. However, there is little available published information. Besides old descriptions of *F. bieti* and two potential subspecies, *F. bieti chutuchta* and *F. bieti vellerosa*, Lönnberg (1926), Pocock (1951), Haltenorth (1953) and Groves (1980) made valuable descriptions and revisions of material kept at European museums. The only available data on the biology of the species was provided by Liao (1988). In order to identify potential threats, assess conservation status and plan management programmes, detailed information about the species' distribution and status in the wild is required. Our purpose in this paper is to address this problem by collating all of the information available on the species (priority project 76 of *Wild Cats, Status, Survey and Conservation Action Plan*; Nowell and Jackson, 1996).

### Methods

This study was conducted in 2000 and 2001. Our main goals were to obtain distribution records from both Chinese and foreign literature, examine specimens kept in Chinese institutions, living individuals in zoos, animals captured by local hunters or observed by wildlife officers, and skins found in fur markets. We focused on making correct identifications of specimens and living

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**Plate 1** A Chinese mountain cat *Felis bieti* kept at the Wildlife Rescue Center, Xining, China.

individuals, and assessing the accuracy of each bibliographic or verbal record.

In external appearance *F. bieti* can be confused with manul, from which it can be distinguished by its larger size, moderately developed ear tufts, uniform pale brown coat and long, conspicuously ringed tail (Plate 1); manul has ears without tufts, a grayish colour and a short tail with a dark tip. Asiatic wildcat has a slimmer build than *F. bieti*, a light brown or grey coloration with dark spots and a slim tail. Lynx has a very short tail, long ear tufts, and is larger in size (Groves, 1980; Mallon, 2002). Skulls of *F. bieti* were identified following the description given by Lönnberg (1926); they can be distinguished by the inflated tympanic bulla (although it is not as well developed as that of manul), a mesial ridge on the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones, and the absence of a metaconid in the lower carnassial m1.

## Results

A total of 45 specimens and living individuals formerly identified as *F. bieti* were examined from Beijing, Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Ningxia, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia (Table 1). In addition, 168 records were examined from the literature, and 21 records were obtained from local hunters, fur traders and wildlife officers. Out of 45 specimens examined, 40 were identified as *F. bieti* (30 specimens and 10 individuals), four as belonging to the *F. silvestris ornata* group (in Gansu and Ningxia), and one as *O. manul* (in Xinjiang). Although specimens and living individuals have been reported from Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, the present range of *F. bieti* is restricted to the eastern half of Qinghai and north-western Sichuan (Fig. 1).

**Qinghai.** The cat is most frequently found in this province, where its range covers 23 counties (Table 1). Since 1973, 44 living animals, of which 10 are still alive, have been captured and kept in captivity at Xining Zoo,

Beijing Zoo and Xining Wildlife Rescue Center (Liao, 1985; NWIB, 1989; Table 1). Of these, 21 individuals were captured from Huangzhong, Huangyuan, Menyuan, Qilian, Tongren and Dulan, the localities in which *F. bieti* was most commonly found (Liao, 1988).

**Sichuan.** *F. bieti* occurs in north-western Sichuan (=Szechwan) (Hu & Wang, 1984). Its range includes seven counties: Songpan (=Sungpan), Garze, Dawu, Dege, Zamtang, Kangding and Jiuzhaigou. Most of the specimens kept in Europe were collected from this province (Table 1). The type specimens were collected from the vicinity of Tatsienlu (=Kangding) and Tongolo (a location that we are unable to identify) (Milne-Edwards, 1892). Jacobi (1922) described two skins collected by the Weigold Expedition from Songpan. Matschie (1908) recorded a skin collected by the Filchner Expedition from Kweito (another location that we are unable to identify), in the extreme west of Sichuan, not far south of the type locality of *Felis pallida* (a synonym of *F. bieti*). Weigold secured two specimens in 1922 from the wooded mountains of Wassulan (a further location that we are unable to identify), one caught in a snare and the other purchased in a store (Allen, 1938). In 2001 we found 50 skins on sale at Songpan and Jiuzhaigou markets; the skins were confiscated and are now kept at Sichuan Normal College, the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Sichuan Forestry Bureau. During our own survey in Kangding we could not locate any recent records of the species.

**Gansu** *F. bieti* was reportedly found in southern Gansu (=Kansu). Twelve specimens assigned to this species (Allen, 1938; Groves, 1980), kept at the St Petersburg and Stockholm Museums, were collected from Minshan Mountains, western Gansu and southern Tetung (or Tatung = Datonghe) Mountains, but the first locality is along the border of Qinghai and Gansu, and the latter locality corresponds to the Datonghe Mountains of Qinghai province. Wang (1991) identified two individuals as *F. bieti* that were captured in a suburb of Lanzhou. However, we checked the specimens and identified them as belonging to the *F. silvestris ornata* group. Liu (2001) reported the species in Dunhuang Natural Reserve but his information, taken from old books, is unreliable. Besides specimens in foreign museums, no specimens from Gansu are known to Chinese researchers.

**Ningxia.** *F. bieti* was reported from the north-west of this province. Birula (1917) described one specimen, collected by Kozlov in 1908 at Goizso (from Gobi of 'Southern Mongolia') as a new species, *Felis chutuuchta*. This locality is actually in north-western Ningxia (Gao, 1987). However, Haltenorth (1953) and Groves (1980) concluded that this specimen was *F. silvestris ornata*. Whether or not *F. bieti* occurs in this Province is as yet unresolved, given the inconsistency of morphological information

**Table 1** The Province, reference number and locality (given in Fig. 1 where available), number and type of records including institution where relevant, and the reference or source of confirmed, misidentified and unreliable records of *Felis bieti* examined in this study, including specimens.

Province	Ref. no. in Fig. 1, locality	Number and type of record(s) <sup>1</sup> , Institution <sup>2</sup> (notes)	Reference or source
<i>Confirmed records of Felis bieti</i>			
Qinghai	1, Gangca	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	2, Menyuan	3 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	3, Huzhu	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	4, Ledu	2 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	5, Minhe	R	NWBI, 1989; this study
Qinghai	6, Datong	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	7, Gonghe	R	NWBI, 1989; this study
Qinghai	8, Huangyuan	5 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	9, Haiyan	R	NWBI, 1989; this study
Qinghai	10, Huangzhong	5 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	11, Zekog	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	12, Tongren	2 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	13, Jianca	R	Liao, 1988; this study
Qinghai	14, Qilian	5 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	15, Tianjun	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	16, Ulan	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	17, Dulan	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	18, Xinghai	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	19, Madoi	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	20, Yushu	R	Liao, 1988; this study
Qinghai	21, Golmud	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	22, Nangqen	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	Xining	1 L, XNZ (died)	Liao, 1985
Qinghai	Vicinity of Xining	16 SN, NWIB	This study
Qinghai	Vicinity of Xining	4 L, 1 SK + SN, 1 SN, WRCX	This study
Qinghai	Vicinity of Xining	4 L, XNZ	This study
Qinghai	Vicinity of Xining	2 L, BJZ	This study
Qinghai	23, S. Tetung (= Datonghe) Mts	8 SN, ZMAS	Lönnerberg, 1926; Allen, 1938; Haltenorth, 1953; Groves, 1980
Qinghai	S. Tetung (= Datonghe) Mts	2 SN, SM	Haltenorth, 1953; Groves, 1980
Probably Qinghai	Labeled 'Tibet'	2 SN, ZM	Groves, 1980
Qinghai/Gansu	24, Minshan, W. Kansu (= Gansu)	1 SK + SN, SM	Haltenorth, 1953; Groves, 1980
Sichuan	25, Jiuzhaigou	2 SK, 4 SN, SNCN;	This study
Sichuan	26, Songpan	1 SN, IZB	This study
Sichuan	Songpan	1 SN, CDRBGPB	This study
Sichuan	Sungpan (= Songpan)	1 SN, DM (now destroyed)	Jocobi, 1922; Haltenorth, 1953; Groves, 1980
Sichuan	Songpan	1 SN, RVNH (from DM)	Groves, 1980
Sichuan	27, Garze	R	Hu & Wang, 1984; this study
Sichuan	28, Dawu	R	Hu & Wang, 1984; this study
Sichuan	29, Dege	R	Hu & Wang, 1984; this study
Sichuan	30, Zamtang	R	Hu & Wang, 1984; this study
Sichuan	31, Tatsienlu (= Kangding), Tongolo (unidentified location)	2 SN, 1 SK, MHNP	Allen, 1938; Haltenorth, 1953; Groves, 1980
Sichuan	Kweito, W. Sicuani (not found at present)	1 SN, ZSM (no longer extant by 1953)	Matschie, 1908; Allen, 1938; Haltenorth, 1953; Groves, 1980
Sichuan	Wassuland (unidentified location)	2 SN, ?	Weigold, 1923; Allen, 1938
Possibly Inner Mongolia, Ningxia	Purchased in Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, and Beijing	4 SN, IZB	This study
<i>Records of F. silvestris (Fs) or O. manul (Om), misidentified as Felis bieti</i>			
Gansu	32, Lanzhou	1 SK + SN, LMNH (Fs)	This study; Wang 1991
Gansu	32, Lanzhou, captured in 1979	1 L, XAZ (Fs, died)	This study; Wang, 1991
Ningxia	33, Zhongwei Shapotou Reserve	2 SN, ZSR (Fs)	This study
Ningxia	Gobi of Southern Mongolia, in Goizso (present Ningxia)	1 SK + SN, ZMAS (Fs)	Birula, 1917; Gao, 1987
Shaanxi	34, Yulinfu (= Yulin), Ordo	1 SN, BM (Fs)	Pocock, 1943; Groves, 1980
Xinjiang	35, Qitai	1 SK, XJU (Om)	This study

Table 1 (Continued)

Province	Ref. no. in Fig. 1, locality	Number and type of record(s) <sup>1</sup> , Institution <sup>2</sup> (notes)	Reference or source
Unreliable records of <i>Felis bieti</i>			
Gansu	36, Jiuquan	R	Liu, 2001
Gansu	37, Aksay	R	Wang, 1991
Gansu	38, Subei	R	Liu, 2001
Gansu	39, Dunhuang	R	Liu, 2001
Inner Mongolia	40, Alxa Zuoqi	R	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 1977; this study
Xinjiang	41, Artux	R	Xinjiang Expedition Team of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1960; this study
	42, Wuqia		
	43, Baicheng		
Xinjiang	44, Yanqi	R	Xinjiang Expedition Team of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1960; this study
	45, Markit		
	46, Yecheng		
Xinjiang	47, Yutian	R	Xinjiang Expedition Team of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1960; this study
	48, Qiemo		
	49, Hami		
Tibet	50, Nagqu	R	Yin & Liu, 1993; this study
Tibet	51, Ngari	R	Yin & Liu, 1993; this study
Tibet	52, Dengqen	R	Yin & Liu, 1993; this study
Tibet	53, Baqen	R	Yin & Liu, 1993; this study
Tibet	54, Biru	R	Yin & Liu, 1993; this study
Tibet	55, Sog Xian	R	Yin & Liu, 1993; this study
Xinjiang	Pamir and Kunlun Mts	R	Wang & Wang, 1986; this study

<sup>1</sup>Skulls (SK), skins (SN), living individuals (L), and reports (R) from the literature, or obtained from interviews (this study).

<sup>2</sup>Institutions where specimens or living individuals were examined, or where specimens recorded in the literature were kept. *China*: IZB (Institute of Zoology, Beijing); NWIB (Northwest Plateau Institute of Biology, Xining, Qinghai); WRCX (Wildlife Rescue Centre, Xining, Qinghai); XNZ (Xining Zoo, Xining, Qinghai); XAZ (Xi'an Zoo, Xi'an, Shaanxi); LMNH (Lanzhou Museum of Natural History, Lanzhou, Gansu); SNCN (Sichuan Normal College, Nanchong, Sichuan); CDRBGPB (Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding, Chengdu, Sichuan); BJZ (Beijing Zoo, Beijing); ZSR (Zhongwei Shapotou Reserve, Ningxia); XJU (Xinjiang University, Urumqi, Xinjiang). *Europe*: MHNP (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France); DM (Dresden Museum, Dresden, Germany); RVNH (Rijksmuseum voor Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands); ZSM (Zoologisches Staatssammlung Munchen, Munich, Germany); SM (Stockholm Museum, Stockholm, Sweden); ZM (Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, Germany); BM (Natural History Museum, London, UK); ZMAS (Zoological Museum of the Academy of Science, St Petersburg, Russia).

for cats recorded there (Ognev, 1935; Pocock, 1951; Haltenorth, 1953; Groves, 1980). In 1986 two living cats were taken by hunters in Zhongwei Shapotou Reserve and identified as *F. bieti chutuchta* (Wang, 1990). We checked these specimens and found them to be *F. silvestris ornata*. Finally, although one skin of *F. bieti* kept at the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, was purchased in this province in the 1970s, its precise locality is not recorded. Thus there are no reliable records from this Province.

*Shaanxi*. Pocock (1943) described a new subspecies, *F. bieti vellerosa*, from a skin kept at The Natural History Museum, London, collected from Yulin (=Yulinfu, Ordos), Shaanxi (Gao, 1987). However, Groves (1980) rechecked this specimen and identified it as a domestic cat. Other than this record, there have been no reports or collections of *F. bieti* from this Province.

*Xinjiang*. The survey conducted in the 1950s by the Chinese Academy of Sciences reported sightings in nine counties (Xinjiang Expedition Team of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1960; Table 1), but no specimens were collected. Wang & Wang (1986) reported that *F. bieti* may

occur in the desert mountains of Xinjiang (the Pamir and Kunlun Mountains), but the reports have not yet been confirmed (Achuff & Petocz, 1988). We located only one possible specimen, collected from Qitai County and kept in Xinjiang University (D.M. Zhang, pers. comm., 2001) but upon examination we concluded it was *O. manul*. Thus there are no reliable records from this Province.

*Inner Mongolia*. The subspecies *F. bieti chutuchta* was originally described after a specimen collected in this Province but, as confirmed by Gao (1987), it was from north-western Ningxia. Although Wang *et al.* (1977) reported its occurrence in Alxa Zuoqi, this record is not reliable because Wang (1990, 1991) twice misidentified *F. silvestris* as *F. bieti*. Although one skin of *F. bieti*, in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, was purchased in this province in the 1970s, its precise locality is not recorded. We were not able to find any further information concerning the past or present occurrence of *F. bieti* in this Province.

*Tibet*. Groves (1980) reported that two skins kept at the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, were labelled Tibet. As the name Tibet was applied to the whole Tibetan

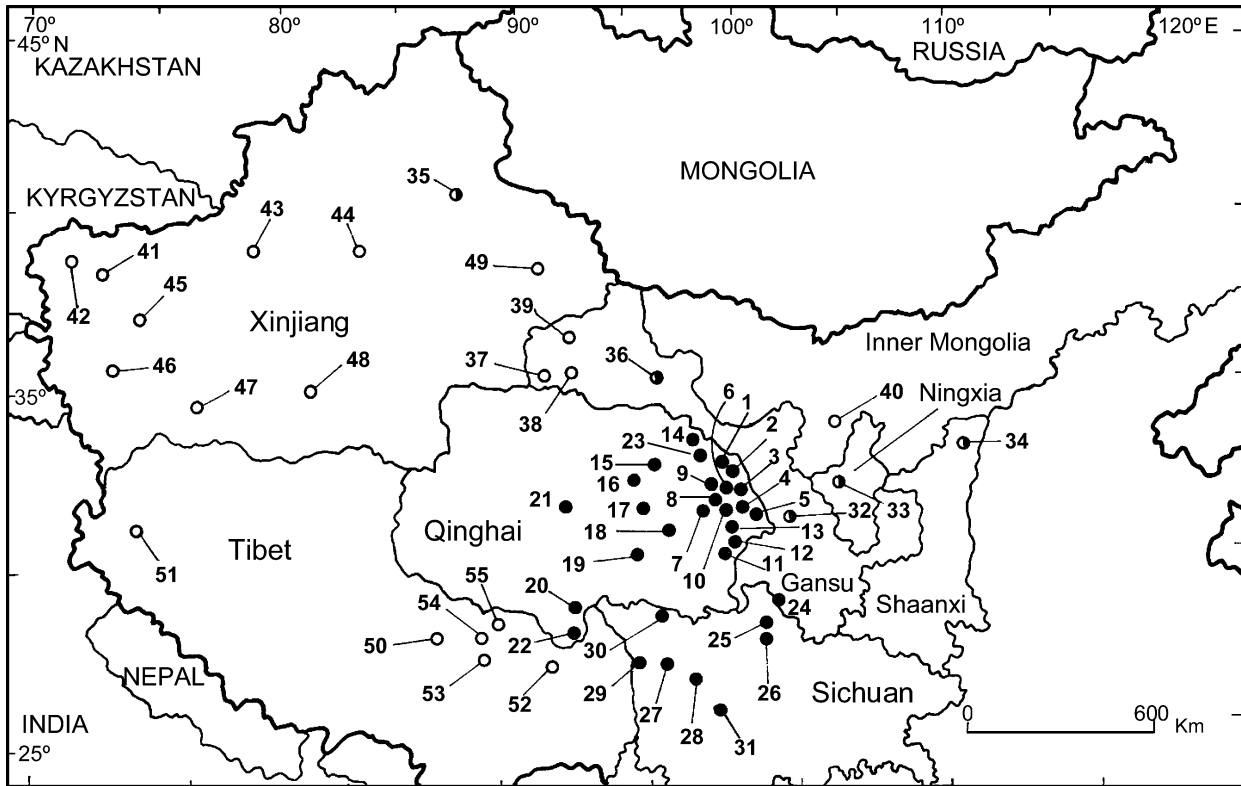


Fig. 1 Records attributed to the Chinese mountain cat *Felis bieti*. Black circles, confirmed records; white circles, unreliable records; black and white circles, misidentified records.

Plateau in the early 20th century and the collector, Tafel, travelled through what is now Qinghai province, Groves suggested that the skins came from the eastern slopes of the highlands of that Province rather than from the area now referred to as Tibet. We did not find any records in the Chinese literature, and no specimens have been collected, although the Chinese Academy of Sciences conducted a large-scale, long-term survey in the area (Feng *et al.*, 1986). An investigation conducted by the Tibet Forestry Bureau in the 1990s suggested that *F. bieti* occurred at Nagqu, Ngari, Dengqen, Baqen, Biru and Sog Xian (Yin & Liu, 1993) but given the lack of either earlier or recent records, we consider this information to be unreliable.

This cat was previously called the pale desert cat and Chinese desert cat by Allen (1938) and Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951), respectively, based on its supposed occurrence in desertic habitats. However, after Groves (1980) revised the records assigned to this species he found it to be a species of montane woodlands and thickets, and suggested the more appropriate name Chinese mountain cat. *F. bieti* has also been seen in the grassland meadows at Haibei Station of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qinghai (W.H. Wei, pers comm., 2001), and Liao (1988) reported it to be characteristic of alpine meadow, alpine shrubland, coniferous forest

edges, grassland meadows, semi-desert and desert areas, and loess hill steppes, at elevations of 2,800–4,100 m in Qinghai. Of these, the first four constitute its principal habitat, in which shrub species such as *Salix oritrepha*, *Dasiphora fruticosa*, *Rhododendron* spp., and coniferous species such as *Picea asperata* and *Sabina przewalskii* are dominant. In these habitats *F. bieti* feeds mainly on pikas *Ochotona cansus*, *O. curzoniae* and *O. daurica*, hares *Lepus oiostolus*, voles *Microtus oeconomus* and zokors *Myospalax baileyi*. In Sichuan, Weigold captured one *F. bieti*, and almost captured a second, in wooded mountains of Songpan at 3,000 m (Jacobi, 1922). Collating the available information it appears that *F. bieti* inhabits forest edges, alpine shrub land and meadows over altitudes of 2,500–5,000 m; it may also occur in desert or semi-desert habitats, but this is yet to be confirmed.

## Discussion

The Chinese mountain was categorized by Nowell & Jackson (1996) as one of the five felid species most vulnerable to extinction. It is listed on Appendix II of CITES and is categorized as Vulnerable on the 2002 IUCN Red List. At the national level, it is regarded as a rare animal, categorized as a Category II species, and protected by various Chinese laws, such as the Wild

Animal Protection Law and the Forestry Law. Our results confirm that this cat occurs only in China, and its present range, eastern Qinghai and northern Sichuan, seems to be a relict of its former range. Some former records are unreliable and some confirm that populations, such as in Kangding, have become extinct. Wild populations of *F. bieti* are facing a number of threats and environmental pressures.

Firstly, hunting for pelts is one of the main threats, even after it was included in the National Wild Animal Protection List in 1988. Nowell & Jackson (1996) reported trade in the species' fur in southern China in the 1990s. During our visits to Songpan and Jiuzhaigou we found pelts, and also jackets made from *F. bieti*, for sale.

Secondly, extensive use of rodenticides is another threat. Since the 1950s large-scale poisoning campaigns have been conducted in the main range (Qinghai and Sichuan) of the species, to control populations of rodents and lagomorphs. From the 1950s to the late 1990s >208,000 ha of meadows were treated with rodenticides in Qinghai (Fan *et al.*, 1999). The Chinese Government plans to control so-called rodent pests in c. 7,200,000 ha of the alpine meadows of the Tibetan plateau, such as in Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu and Tibet, over the next 5 years (W. Zhong, pers. comm.). During these campaigns several rodenticides have been used, such as zinc phosphide from the 1970s to the mid-1980s, and bromadiolone, cumatetralyl, diphacinone-Na and chlorophacinone from the mid-1980s to the 1990s (W. Zhong, pers. comm.). Although these chemicals can reduce the density of rodents, they also cause environmental pollution and secondary poisoning of predators such as Chinese mountain cats (Zhong *et al.*, 1999). Although other methods of pest control have been introduced (Zhang & Wang, 1998; Zhong *et al.*, 1999), chemical rodenticides are still being used.

Thirdly, the Government's *Western China Development* will probably involve environmental changes and alteration of natural habitats within the range of *F. bieti*.

Although three reserves have been created within the present range of *F. bieti* (Sanjiangyuan Reserve, 15,800,000 ha, and Qinghai Lake Reserve, 495,200 ha, in Qinghai, and Jiuzhaigou Reserve, 64,300 ha, in Sichuan), most of its range is not protected. In addition, poaching, rodenticide use and environmental changes continue throughout its range. In 1992 the Cat Specialist Group recommended the inclusion of *F. bieti* as a Category I species under Chinese law (Nowell & Jackson, 1996), but this has not yet been considered by the Chinese government. Based on our results, we also recommend moving this species to Category I of Chinese law, enforcement of its protection in reserves, and the establishment of new reserves, specifically for this species, in areas in which it is currently unprotected. Finally, although no population surveys of the species have yet been carried out, the categorization of *F. bieti* as Vulnerable (IUCN, 2002)

based on criterion C2a(i), i.e. population size estimated to be <10,000 mature individuals (C), with a continuing decline in numbers (2), and with no subpopulation estimated to contain >1000 mature individuals (a(I)), appears to be appropriate.

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