

AIISG NEWSLETTER

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HI AIISG MEMBERS

We are delighted to welcome you to the latest edition of the AIISG Newsletter, showcasing recent advances in invertebrate research, conservation and outreach across the Atlantic islands.

In this issue, we highlight new IUCN Red List assessments for Canary Island cave spiders, long-term conservation and monitoring of endemic invertebrates in St Helena, and the first standardised beetle dataset supporting IUCN Green Status assessments in the Azores. We also feature a new biodiversity guide to Madeira's butterflies, international best-practice guidelines and a children's book on the Desertas land snails, and the discovery of a new endemic land snail genus and species from Porto Santo.

Beyond these stories, this edition explores how citizen science is helping to protect Bermuda's endemic invertebrates, how the Forest Tales project is empowering women to lead biodiversity conservation in São Tomé and Príncipe, and recent publications that improve our understanding of Madeira and Macaronesian biodiversity.

We hope you enjoy this first newsletter edition of 2026.

Best wishes,

Vicky, Paulo, Lena and Dinarte

IUCN RED LIST ASSESSMENTS FOR ENDEMIC CAVE SPIDERS OF THE CANARY ISLANDS

By Carlos Zaragoza-Trello & Nuria Macías-Hernández

The Canary Islands are home to a remarkable diversity of troglobitic spiders, most of them restricted to volcanic lava tubes and MSS (mesovoid shallow substratum) on a single island. Despite decades of collecting effort by members of the GIET (Grupo Investigaciones Entomológicas de Tenerife) and their collaborators, formal IUCN Red List assessments are still missing for the vast majority of these taxa.

Thanks to funding from the SSC Red List Grant Proposal, we will assess all known troglobitic spiders of the Canary Islands using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This will be applied to 36 endemic species across six families: Dysderidae, Linyphiidae, Pholcidae, Nesticidae, Liocranidae and Prodidomidae. Occurrence data come from the Arnedo Lab database (Universitat de Barcelona) for the genus *Dysdera*, the DZUL museum collection (Universidad de La Laguna), and published species accounts, for a total of more than 1,000 records.

All 36 species live exclusively in volcanic subterranean habitats and cannot move between individual cave systems. Each cave or cave cluster is therefore a reproductively isolated population, permanently cut off from others of its kind. This biological reality, combined with documented and ongoing deterioration of cave habitats — urbanisation near entrances, stormwater contamination, waste dumping, uncontrolled speleotourism, and the spread of invasive species into cave systems — satisfies the conditions for a threatened status under IUCN criteria. Despite their ecological significance, these subterranean-dwelling species remain undervalued and face severe anthropogenic pressures; there is an urgent need to highlight their ecological importance

and prioritise conservation assessments for the most restricted and declining populations.

Formal assessments for all 36 species are in preparation for submission to the IUCN Red List in 2026.



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'The Canary Islands are home to 36 endemic troglobitic spider species restricted to isolated volcanic subterranean habitats, yet most remain unassessed for the IUCN Red List despite extensive occurrence data. Supported by the SSC Red List Grant, this project will assess all species using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria, highlighting their high vulnerability to habitat degradation and other human pressures, with assessments scheduled for submission in 2026.'

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FIVE YEARS OF CLOUD FOREST FOCUS INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION CONTINUOUS FOR ANOTHER 3 YEARS

By Liza Fowler

In 2022, funding from the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), UK was awarded to St Helena to implement conservation actions with particular focus on the cloud forest habitat of the Peaks National Park. This 5-year project, 'Restoring St Helena's Internationally Important Cloud Forest for Wildlife, Water security & People', involved multi-partnerships and aimed to restore, enhance water security and support sustainable development through eco-tourism by delivering the Peak Implementation Plan. Following the completion of the 2026, further funding was secured through Darwin Plus project 'Recovering St Helena's cloud forest for wildlife & water security (DPLUS224) to build onto conservation work undertaken through the FCDO project.



The St Helena National Trust, Invertebrate Team focused on both endemic invertebrates and key invasive invertebrate species which impact them and the habitats they occupy. During the first phase of the 5-year project, numerous conservation, research and monitoring actions were successfully completed, which proved valuable information that guides future management and restoration efforts.

The following section summaries the key achievements of the endemic invertebrate work.

Ten sites across the Peaks National Park were surveyed annually between Jan-May. The results demonstrated that endemic invertebrates have successfully recolonised restoration areas, including the Spiky Yellow Woodlouse *Pseudolaureola atlantica*, 1 of the 32 priority and flagship species used as indicators to assess the health and conditions of the cloud forest habitat. These surveys have also enhanced ecological knowledge on the plant species the endemic invertebrates are using, for example, previous records indicate that only a few plant species were inhabited. However, these recent surveys show that some invertebrates occupy a wider range of plant species, and some are host-specific.



Additionally, comparisons of endemic invertebrate species across native, restoration, and non-native habitat types showed an overall trend indicating that restoration sites were the most effective at sustaining endemic invertebrate populations and diversity.

Targeted monitoring of the flagship species St Helena silver grass miner *Elachista trifasciata* and the Golden Sail Spider *Argyrodes mellissi* was also undertaken over the course of a year.

Monitoring of *Elachista trifasciata* was started from June 2022 to June 2023, with repeated monthly visits to 6 sites where it was found on its host plant, a sedge *Carex diana*. This resulted showed that both the adults and pupae were present throughout the year, while 3 months, June, December and January, indicated breeding. Further investigation into the lifecycle of *Elachista trifasciata* began in August 2025 and will conclude in August 2026.

The Golden Sail Spider *Argyrodes mellissi*, was monitored between February 2024 to February 2025. Although this species is associated with cloud forest habitat, large populations are also found outside of this habitat. Monitoring was conducted at 3 key sites, with monthly visits. The results show that they are active throughout the year, with breeding activities, adults and juveniles activity recorded. *Argyrodes mellissi* are predominantly nocturnal and hunt at night, so far primarily preying on spiders and Diptera and occupying a wider range of plant species than previously thought, from ground to canopy level.

‘Between 2022 and 2026, conservation projects funded by the FCDO and Darwin Plus advanced the restoration of St Helena’s cloud forest while improving knowledge of its endemic invertebrates. Surveys showed that restored habitats successfully supported the recolonisation and diversity of endemic species, and targeted monitoring of the St Helena silver grass miner (Elachista trifasciata) and Golden Sail Spider (Argyrodes mellissi) provided key ecological information to inform future conservation and habitat management’.

NEW BIOMONI BEETLE DATASET STRENGTHENS AZOREAN FOREST CONSERVATION

By Paulo A.V. Borges

A new data paper published in Biodiversity Data Journal provides the first Darwin Core-compliant, plot-based inventory of beetles from native forests of Pico and Terceira Islands, Azores. The study was developed under the scope of BioMonI – Biodiversity monitoring of island ecosystems, building on previous EU-NETBIOME and MACDIV sampling programmes, and makes available a standardised baseline for long-term monitoring of forest beetles in island habitats of Azores.

The work is especially important because Azorean native laurel forests are now highly fragmented and represent only a small fraction of the original natural habitat. Yet these forest remnants continue to support a remarkable concentration of endemic arthropods, including several beetle species of high conservation concern. Beetles are key components of forest ecosystems, acting as predators, herbivores, decomposers and fungivores, and their conservation status provides an important signal of the condition of native forest habitats.

Across 16 permanent 50 m × 50 m native-forest plots—six in Pico and ten in Terceira—the team recorded 43 beetle morphospecies from 16 families, totalling 1,787 individuals. Of these, 39 taxa were identified to species or subspecies level. The assemblages were dominated by Azorean endemic species, both in richness and abundance, reinforcing the global importance of Pico and Terceira native forests for island invertebrate conservation.

A particularly important aspect of the new paper is that it links biodiversity monitoring with the IUCN Green Status of Species, a standard that complements the IUCN Red List by evaluating how close a species is to full recovery and how much conservation action has contributed—or is still needed. Several beetles

recorded in the BioMonI plots have already been assessed under this framework, including *Cedrorum azoricus*, *Drouetius borgesii*, *Trechus terrabravensis* and *Pseudanchomenus aptinoides*.

Trechus terrabravensis, a small flightless ground beetle endemic to Terceira Island, is currently assessed as Slightly Depleted under the IUCN Green Status of Species. Despite its very restricted range, the species persists in relatively intact native forest remnants, highlighting the value of strict protection and long-term monitoring in well-preserved laurel forest.

In contrast, *Cedrorum azoricus* and *Drouetius borgesii* are assessed as Largely Depleted. For these species, the Green Status assessments indicate substantial loss of ecological functionality or spatial representation across their indigenous ranges. Their recovery depends on the protection and restoration of native forest structure, the control of invasive plants, and the maintenance of humid forest-floor microhabitats.

The case of *Pseudanchomenus aptinoides*, the “Laurocho”, is especially striking. This large predatory beetle is now restricted to Pico Island, having been extirpated from São Miguel. It is assessed as Largely Depleted, with a Species Recovery Score of 42%. Current habitat actions, including cattle exclusion and invasive plant control supported by LIFE BEETLES and LIFE IP AZORES NATURA, are helping to prevent further degradation. However, the species remains conservation-dependent: without continued management, all remaining subpopulations are expected to become non-viable within about 10 years.

The BioMonI beetle dataset, therefore, does more than document species occurrences. It provides the type of standardised, repeatable monitoring evidence needed to measure real recovery through time, evaluate conservation gain and guide future action for threatened Azorean endemic beetles.

‘The new BioMonI beetle data paper shows how permanent plots, standardised sampling and open biodiversity data can support both Red List assessments and IUCN Green Status recovery evaluations for Azorean endemic invertebrates.’

By making these records openly available through GBIF and the Portuguese GBIF IPT, the study strengthens the connection between field monitoring, biodiversity data infrastructures and conservation decision-making. It also demonstrates how island plot networks can contribute directly to the recovery assessment of threatened invertebrates, offering a practical model for other Atlantic islands.

‘A new Biodiversity Data Journal paper provides the first standardised inventory of beetles from native forests on Pico and Terceira Islands (Azores), establishing a baseline for long-term monitoring. The study highlights the importance of these forests for endemic beetles and demonstrates how standardised biodiversity data can support IUCN Green Status assessments and guide conservation and recovery actions.’

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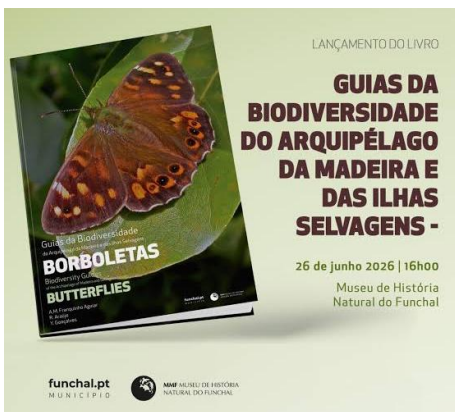
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NEW BIODIVERSITY GUIDE CELEBRATES MADEIRA'S BUTTERFLIES

By António Franquinho Aguiar

The Museu de História Natural do Funchal, through the Funchal City Council, has published the latest volume in its acclaimed Biodiversity Guides series, dedicated exclusively to the butterflies of the Madeira Archipelago.

Written by António Franquinho Aguiar, Ricardo Araújo and Ysabel Gonçalves, the guide is available in a bilingual Portuguese–English edition and includes a foreword by the Mayor of Funchal, Jorge Carvalho. It provides an up-to-date overview of the archipelago's butterfly fauna, describing 19 species, including 15 resident species and 4 occasional visitors.



Following an introductory chapter on Lepidoptera and butterfly biology, the guide presents detailed accounts of species from the Pieridae, Nymphalidae and Lycaenidae families. Each profile includes taxonomic information, common names, colonisation status, distribution, and high-quality photographs illustrating, whenever possible, the complete life cycle—from egg to adult—as well as larval host plants, sexual dimorphism and the different colour forms displayed by some species. In total, the publication spans 124 pages and features 115 colour photographs.

The Biodiversity Guides series plays a key role in communicating scientific knowledge and bringing Madeira's exceptional natural heritage closer to the public. By promoting a greater understanding of biodiversity, ecological processes and the importance of ecosystem conservation, these guides contribute to one of the Municipality of Funchal's main objectives in environmental education, while encouraging appreciation and protection of the region's unique wildlife.

'The Museu de História Natural do Funchal has published a new bilingual Biodiversity Guide on the butterflies of the Madeira Archipelago, highlighting its 19 butterfly species and promoting public awareness of the region's unique biodiversity and its conservation.'

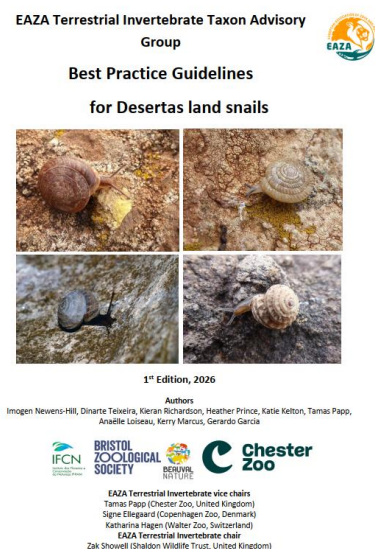
FROM 187 FOUNDER SNAILS TO INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES

By Dinarte Teixeira

The European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) has published the Best Practice Guidelines for Desertas Land Snails, the first international guidelines dedicated to the conservation of the four endemic land snails of Portugal's Desertas Islands: *Discula lyelliana*, *Geomitra grabhami*, *Geomitra coronula* and *Atlantica calathoides*.

The publication is one of the main outputs of the Help Desertas Snails project, launched in 2021 and coordinated by the Institute of Forests and Nature Conservation (IFCN) in partnership with Chester Zoo,

ZooParc de Beauval, Parque Biológico de Gaia, Mossy Earth and experts from the IUCN SSC Atlantic Islands Invertebrate Specialist Group. The guidelines (Newens-Hill et al., 2026) are among the few comprehensive references available worldwide for the conservation of threatened terrestrial molluscs and draw on the collective experience of all project partners.



Starting from a founder population of just 187 wild-collected individuals, the project established ex situ populations, developed breeding protocols and generated the first ecological and husbandry data for these little-known species. Just four years later, in November 2024, the first reintroductions of *Discula lyelliana* and *Geomitra coronula* took place on Bugio Island. Following the latest assessment in June 2026, post-release survival is estimated at approximately 38% for *D. lyelliana* and 54% for *G. coronula*, with no detectable impacts on native mollusc communities. These results demonstrate that even species reduced to tiny relict populations can be placed on a credible recovery trajectory.

Comprehensive conservation manuals for threatened terrestrial molluscs remain exceptionally rare worldwide, reflecting the historic underrepresentation of invertebrates in conservation practice. Beyond

supporting the recovery of the Desertas snails, these guidelines provide transferable approaches for ex situ management, breeding and reintroduction that may prove valuable for other programmes involving highly threatened land snails and terrestrial molluscs, particularly those working with very small founder populations and limited ecological information.

The Help Desertas Snails project demonstrates that even highly threatened terrestrial molluscs can progress from small founder populations to reintroductions and internationally recognised best-practice guidance within just four years, providing a valuable reference for future species recovery programmes worldwide.

‘The European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) has published the first international Best Practice Guidelines for the conservation of the four endemic land snails of Portugal’s Desertas Islands. Produced through the Help Desertas Snails project, the guidelines draw on successful ex situ breeding and the first reintroductions of two species, providing a valuable framework for the recovery of highly threatened terrestrial molluscs worldwide.’

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INATURALIST IN ACTION: REVEALING BERMUDA'S HIDDEN ENDEMIC INVERTEBRATES

By Vicky Wilkins



Bermuda is home to around 70 endemic terrestrial invertebrate species, from the Lesser and Greater Bermuda land snails to unique insects, spiders, cave mites and more—many of which have had few recent records and remain poorly understood. A recent collaborative Darwin Plus project ‘Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation’ between the Species Recovery Trust and Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust, has teamed up with the Bermuda National Trust and the Bermuda Government Department of Environment & Natural Resources, is changing this through iNaturalist,

a global citizen-science platform that allows anyone to photograph wildlife and upload observations that are then identified by experts. These dated, georeferenced records help this project and its stakeholders to map, monitor and protect the island's endemic species, creating the most comprehensive public dataset ever assembled for the island's invertebrates.



Local naturalist Luke Foster, with over 12,000 iNaturalist records, has already made new observations of endemic flies, the sea snail *Triphora turtlebayensis*, the pseudoscorpion *Pachyolpium atlanticum*, and the moth *Eudarcia haliplancta*. Records of invasive species, such as the Milk snail *Octala lactea* are equally valuable, helping conservationists understand threats to Bermuda's 14 endemic snails. This data is feeding directly into Buglife's Important Invertebrate Areas (IIAs) and is guiding the Bermuda National Trust and Government on habitat

management and protection. This demonstrates the role of AI natural history recording Apps in helping to safeguard the extraordinary endemic invertebrates of Bermuda and other Atlantic islands.

‘A Darwin Plus project is using iNaturalist to improve knowledge and conservation of Bermuda's endemic terrestrial invertebrates by generating valuable biodiversity records that support monitoring, habitat management, and conservation planning.’

FOREST TALES: CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY THROUGH THE LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN

By Martina Panisi



The Forest Tales project is bringing a fresh perspective to biodiversity conservation in São Tomé and Príncipe by placing women at the heart of environmental action. Building on the legacy of the Forest Giants Project (<https://www.forestgiants.org>), the initiative aims to protect overlooked endemic species while creating new opportunities for women to take leading roles in biodiversity conservation and

environmental education.

Over the next two years, a multidisciplinary team of 17 women conservationists will train and mentor a further 20 participants, developing skills in biodiversity conservation, gender equality, project management and storytelling. More than a training programme, Forest Tales is creating a supportive network where women can learn from one another, build confidence and become future leaders in conservation.



The project focuses on six endemic land snail species, many of which remain poorly known and require urgent conservation action. Participants will contribute to biodiversity surveys, IUCN Red List assessments and the development of a national multi-species conservation action plan, strengthening both scientific knowledge and local conservation capacity.

Forest Tales also seeks to inspire wider audiences through environmental education, outreach activities in schools, and by sharing the stories of the women involved through a digital book and a short documentary. By giving a voice to both underrepresented women and overlooked species, the project demonstrates that social inclusion and biodiversity conservation go hand in hand in building a more sustainable future. Follow the project's journey on Instagram and Facebook (links available in the project presentation), and learn more about the previous Forest Giants initiative at <https://www.forestgiants.org>.

'The Forest Tales project is empowering women to lead biodiversity conservation in São Tomé and Príncipe by training a new generation of female conservationists while promoting the protection of six endemic land snail species. Through biodiversity surveys, IUCN Red List assessments, conservation planning, and environmental outreach, the project combines social inclusion with species conservation to strengthen local capacity and inspire future conservation leaders.'

THE TREASURE OF THE DESERTAS: ENGAGING NEW AUDIENCES IN INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION

By Dinarte Teixeira



As part of the Help Desertas Snails project, a new children's book, The Treasure of the Desertas (O Tesouro das Desertas in Portuguese), has been published to raise awareness of the conservation of four critically endangered land snail species endemic to Portugal's Desertas Islands.

More than a book for young readers, the publication is an important communication and outreach tool, showcasing the conservation work being undertaken by the Institute of Forests and Nature Conservation (IFCN) together with several national and international partners, including the IUCN Invertebrate Specialist Group, Mossy Earth, ZooParc de Beauval, Chester Zoo and Parque Biológico de Gaia.

The publication is an integral component of the Help Desertas Snails communication strategy, helping raise awareness of both the project's objectives and achievements. By illustrating the challenges these critically endangered species face and the measures being implemented to secure their survival, the book connects diverse audiences to the realities of conservation and reinforces the message that protecting nature is a shared responsibility.

Written by Mafalda Alves and illustrated by Sara Santos, with scientific review by Dinarte Teixeira, the story follows four endemic snails - Lili (*Discula lyelliana*), Átila (*Atlantica calathoides*), Coronel (*Geomitra coronula*) and Gabi (*Geomitra grabhami*) . through an engaging narrative that combines imagination, science and environmental awareness to introduce readers to the unique biodiversity of the Desertas Islands.

Since its launch, The Treasure of the Desertas has been presented at the Santa Cruz, Bologna and Lisbon book fairs, with further outreach activities planned across Portugal. Its enthusiastic reception demonstrates the potential of storytelling and children's literature as innovative tools for environmental education and public engagement in invertebrate conservation.

'As part of the Help Desertas Snails project, the children's book The Treasure of the Desertas was published to raise awareness of the four critically endangered land snails endemic to Portugal's Desertas Islands. Through an engaging story and broad public outreach, the book promotes environmental education and highlights the importance of invertebrate conservation and the collaborative efforts to protect these unique species.'

A NEW ENDEMIC LAND SNAIL GENUS AND SPECIES FROM PORTO SANTO (MADEIRA ARCHIPELAGO)

By Dinarte Teixeira

A recent study published in *Archiv für Molluskenkunde* has revised the taxonomy of the endemic geomitrid genus *Serratorotula* from Porto Santo (Madeira Archipelago), leading to the description of a new genus, *Robertcameronia* gen. nov., and a new extant species, *Robertcameronia calensis* sp. nov. The study, authored by Dinarte Teixeira, Klaus Groh, Willy De Mattia and Marco T. Neiber, provides important new insights into the diversity and systematics of one of the most remarkable land snail faunas in the Atlantic islands.

The Madeira Archipelago is internationally recognised for its exceptional terrestrial molluscan diversity, harbouring a remarkably high proportion of endemic taxa, many of which have highly restricted distributions. Members of the tribe Geomitriini represent one of the most outstanding examples of diversification among oceanic island land snails.



The revision demonstrated that *Serratorotula* should be restricted to the fossil species *Serratorotula gerberi*, endemic to Porto Santo, while the extant species *S. juliformis* and the fossil *S. acarinata* belong to a distinct evolutionary lineage for which the new genus *Robertcameronia* is proposed. The newly described species, *Robertcameronia calensis* sp. nov., is currently known exclusively from

Ilhéu de Baixo, one of the satellite islets of Porto Santo.

The discovery of *R. calensis* resulted from biodiversity inventories conducted over three consecutive years on Ilhéu de Baixo by Dinarte Teixeira and Isamberto Silva within the framework of the LIFE project “*Ilhéus do Porto Santo*” (LIFE09 NAT/PT/000041). The species was discovered during field surveys aimed at improving knowledge of the biodiversity of Porto Santo's satellite islets, demonstrating the lasting scientific legacy of this important conservation initiative.

With 124 currently recognised terrestrial gastropod species, approximately 84% of which are endemic, Porto Santo represents one of the world's most outstanding centres of land snail diversity per unit area. The discovery of *Robertcameronia calensis* and the recognition of a previously unrecognised genus underline that even comparatively small and well-studied oceanic islands continue to yield significant scientific discoveries and emphasise the importance of continued taxonomic research and biodiversity inventories in Atlantic island ecosystems.

‘A recent study in Archiv für Molluskenkunde described the new genus Robertcameronia and the new species Robertcameronia calensis from Porto Santo, highlighting the remarkable endemic diversity of the Madeira Archipelago and the importance of continued taxonomic research.’

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THREE NEW PUBLICATIONS SHED LIGHT ON THE INSECT FAUNA OF MADEIRA AND MACARONESIA

By António Franquinho Aguiar

Recent scientific publications have provided important new insights into the biodiversity of Madeira and the wider Macaronesian region, highlighting discoveries that deepen our understanding of native and introduced insect species.

A study by Aguiar et al. (2025) provides a comprehensive assessment of the beetle (Coleoptera) fauna associated with planted pine forests on Madeira and Porto Santo. The survey identified 138 species, the majority of which are introduced, and reported 15 species recorded for the first time on the islands. These findings underline the dynamic nature of island ecosystems and the importance of continued biodiversity monitoring.

Another noteworthy discovery comes from Silva et al. (2026), who documented the presence of the introduced wasp *Pachodynerus nasidens* in Madeira. This record represents the first occurrence of the Neotropical genus *Pachodynerus* in the western Palaearctic region, expanding the known distribution of this group and highlighting the need for vigilance regarding newly established non-native species.

Finally, Kratochwil et al. (2025) used an integrative taxonomic approach, combining morphometric and molecular analyses, to demonstrate that *Amegilla maderae* and *Amegilla teneriffensis* should be recognised as distinct species rather than subspecies of *Amegilla quadrifasciata*. This taxonomic revision represents an important step forward in understanding the evolutionary diversity of Macaronesian bees and provides a stronger basis for future conservation and ecological research.

Together, these studies reinforce the value of ongoing taxonomic research and biodiversity surveys in island ecosystems, where new discoveries continue to improve our knowledge of species diversity, biogeography and conservation priorities.

‘Recent studies have expanded knowledge of Madeira’s biodiversity by documenting new beetle and wasp records and revising the taxonomy of Macaronesian bees. Together, these findings highlight the dynamic nature of island ecosystems and the importance of continued biodiversity surveys and taxonomic research for improving conservation and understanding species diversity.’

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FINAL REMARKS

The stories presented in this issue reflect the diversity, dedication and collaboration that continue to drive invertebrate conservation across the Atlantic islands. Together, they showcase how research, conservation action, education and public engagement are contributing to the protection of some of the world's most unique and threatened species.

As our network continues to grow, we hope these achievements will inspire new collaborations and encourage members to share their work in future editions.

Thank you to everyone who contributed to this newsletter, and we look forward to celebrating many more conservation successes together.

Best wishes,
Vicky, Paulo, Lena and Dinarte

Image credits:

- Figure 1. *Dysdera unguimanus*, endemic to the Canary Islands. Photo by Pedro Oromi.
- Figure 2. Showing the adult *Elachista trifasciata*. Photo by Liza Fowler.
- Figure 3. An adult male *Argyrodes mellissi*. Photo by Liza Fowler.
- Figure 4. Madeira Islands and Selvagens Butterflies book.
- Figure 5. Best Practice Guidelines Desertas Land Snails book cover.

Figure 6. Endemic pseudoscorpion *Pachyolpium atlanticum*. Photo by Luke Foster

Figure 7. Endemic moth *Eudarcia haliplancta*. Photo by Luke Foster

Figure 8. Forest tales – Conserving through the eyes of women.

Figure 9. The first group of women conservationists in São Tomé and Príncipe.

Figure 10. Cover of the book ‘O Tesouro das Desertas’.

Figure 11. *Robertcameronia calensis*, new endemic species from Porto Santo Island. Photo by Dinarte Teixeira