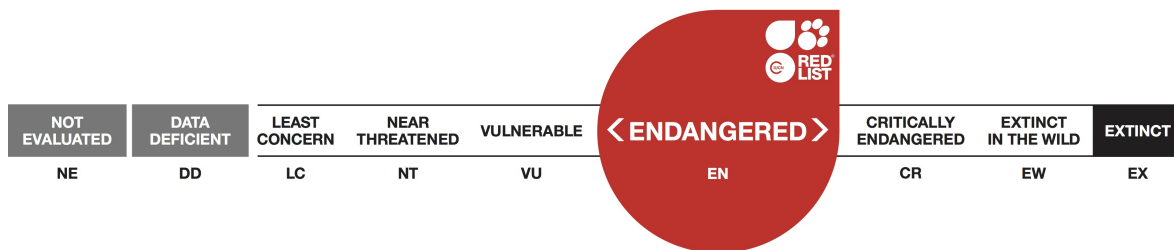




Conocephalus chavesi, Azores Cone-head

Assessment by: Hochkirch, A. & Borges, P.A.V.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae

Taxon Name: *Conocephalus chavesi* (Bolívar, 1905)

Synonym(s):

- *Xiphidium chavesi* Bolívar, 1905

Common Name(s):

- English: Azores Cone-head

Taxonomic Source(s):

Eades, D.C., Otte, D., Cigliano, M.M. and Braun, H. 2016. Orthoptera Species File. Version 5.0/5.0. Available at: <http://Orthoptera.SpeciesFile.org>.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Endangered B2ab(ii,iii,iv,v) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2016

Date Assessed: April 18, 2016

Justification:

The Azores Cone-head (*Conocephalus chavesi*) is endemic to the Azores archipelago in Portugal. This species is assessed as Endangered since it has a restricted geographic range (area of occupancy (AOO) between 40 and 80 km²) the population is severely fragmented, and there is an inferred continuing decline in the AOO, number of subpopulations, extent and quality of the habitat as well as in the number of mature individuals. The major threat to this species is urbanisation which destroys its habitat. Protection and restoration of its remaining habitats is needed. In addition, further research is recommended on its population trend, ecology and threats.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

The Azores Cone-head is endemic to the Azores archipelago in Portugal. It has been recorded from the islands of Pico, Terceira and Sao Miguel, where it has been found in coastal areas (Borges *et al.* 2010). There is an unconfirmed record of a nymph from Flores that may belong to this species (P. Borges pers. comm. 2016). Its extent of occurrence (EOO) is *ca* 14,650 km², but could be *ca* 26,000 km², if the record from Flores is correct. Its known area of occupancy (AOO) is 40 km² (including historical records) with an upper estimate of 80 km².

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Azores)

Population

This species has declined dramatically as a consequence of the transformation of its habitat into urban areas and the current population trend is still decreasing. The population is severely fragmented as the remaining subpopulations are very small and isolated, and may go extinct with reduced probability of recolonisation.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species was found in coastal grassland habitats (P. Borges pers. comm. 2016).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

The species is not utilised.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The major threat to this species is urbanisation which destroys its habitat.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no specific conservation measures in place for this species and it is unknown, whether it occurs in a protected area (on Flores). Protection and restoration of its remaining habitats is needed. In addition, further research is needed on its population trend, ecology and threats.

Credits

Assessor(s): Hochkirch, A. & Borges, P.A.V.

Reviewer(s): Chobanov, D.P. & Cáliz, M.

Contributor(s): Kranz, M.

**Facilitators(s) and
Compiler(s):** García, M.

Bibliography

Borges, P.A.V., Costa, A., Cunha, R., Gabriel, R., Gonçalves, V., Martins, A.F., Melo, I., Parente, M., Raposeiro, P., Rodrigues, P., Santos, R.S., Silva, L., Vieira, P. and Vieira, V. 2010. *A list of the terrestrial and marine biota from the Azores*. Princípiã, Cascais.

IUCN. 2016. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 07 December 2016).

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External Resources

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?
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.2. Commercial & industrial areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Unknown

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
1. Land/water protection -> 1.2. Resource & habitat protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.3. Habitat & natural process restoration

Research Needed

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

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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 40-80
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 14645
Population
Population severely fragmented: Yes

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