

Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae, St Helenian Jumping Spider

Assessment by: Pryce, D. & White, L.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Salticidae

Taxon Name: *Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae* Clark & Benoit, 1977

Common Name(s):

- English: St Helenian Jumping Spider

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2014

Date Assessed: August 22, 2014

Justification:

This species was common at intermediate and higher elevations in the mid- to late-1960s (Clark and Benoit 1977). The most recent island-wide survey (Mendel, Ashmole and Ashmole 2008) found the species still to be common in the higher parts of its range; however, it was only found at two sites at intermediate levels from which it is inferred that the species is declining. It has an extent of occurrence (EOO) and area of occupancy (AOO) both of 24 km² and occurs at nine locations. Therefore, it is assessed as Vulnerable.

Geographic Range

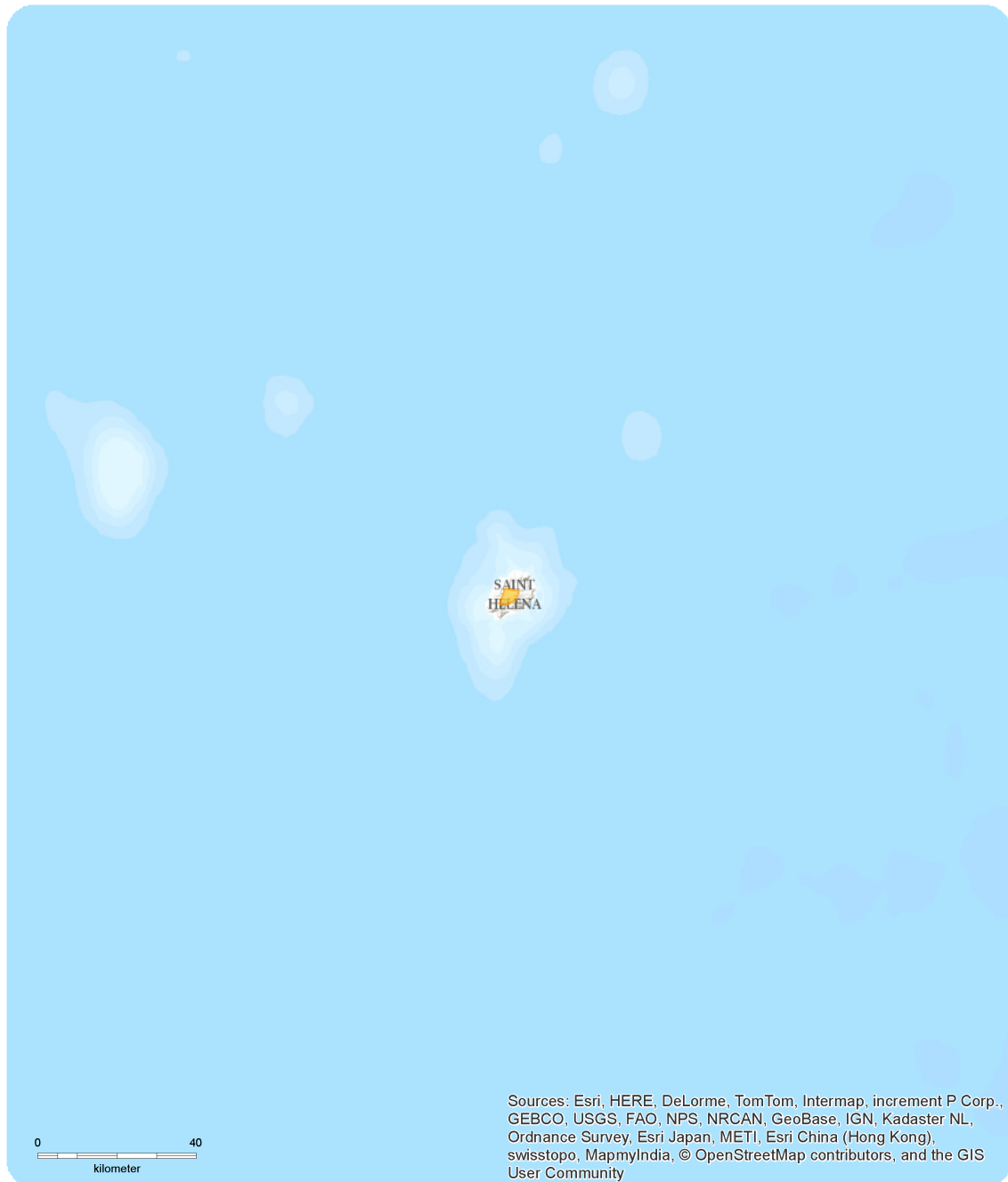
Range Description:

This species is endemic to the island of St Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean, where it is mostly present at intermediate levels and in the uplands.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (Saint Helena (main island))

Distribution Map



Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
St Helena National Trust



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



Population

During the Peaks survey of 2005-6 (Mendel, Ashmole and Ashmole 2008) this species was found to be quite widespread in the highest portions of the island. However, this species was found only twice at lower elevations where it had been found to be much more widespread during the two Belgian expeditions to the island in the mid- to late-1960s (Clark and Benoit 1977). With the spread of invasive non-native plant species and an increase in predators that compete for resources with it (as well as potential direct predation), a population decline is inferred.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is mostly associated with intermediate and especially the higher elevations on the island but has also been found once at Lemon Grove in the lower Sandy Bay valley (Clark and Benoit 1977). It appears to have a preference for more moist habitats at middle levels; otherwise its ecology is unknown.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Habitat quality decline due to the spread of invasive non-native plant species and an increase in non-native predators that will also be competing for resources threaten this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Any research and monitoring of this species would be of value. Of critical importance is the continued expansion and linking of habitat fragments as well as removal of invasive non-native species where this is possible.

Credits

Assessor(s): Pryce, D. & White, L.

Reviewer(s): Gerlach, J.

Bibliography

Clark, D.J. and Benoit, P.L.G. 1977. Salticidae. In: Basilewsky, P. (Ed.). La faune terrestre de l'île de Sainte-Hélène. Quatrième partie. *Annales du Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Zoologie*. 220(87-103).

IUCN. 2014. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 13 November 2014).

Mendel, H., Ashmole, N.P., Ashmole, M.J. and Thorpe, E.A. 2008. Invertebrates of the Central Peaks and Peak Dale, St Helena. Commissioned by the St Helena National Trust, Jamestown, St Helena.

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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?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
8. Invasive & other problematic species & genes -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species -> 8.1.1. Unspecified species	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: No
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
2. Land/water management -> 2.2. Invasive/problematic species control

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
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 24
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 24
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 9
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 137
Upper elevation limit (m): 823
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

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