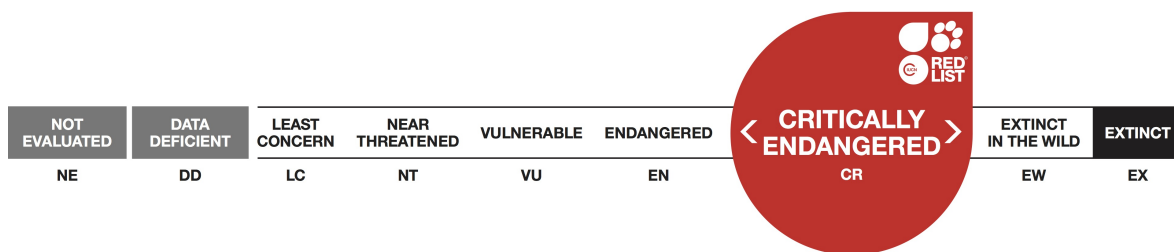


## *Paraheliophanus napoleon*, Napoleon Jumping Spider

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



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Salticidae

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

### Common Name(s):

- English: Napoleon Jumping Spider

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Critically Endangered B1ab(iii) [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2014

**Date Assessed:** August 22, 2014

### Justification:

This species is present at four locations on the outermost fringe of the island where it is associated with the endemic Scrubwood (*Commidendrum rugosum* (Dryland) DC.) (Clark and Benoit 1977; Mendel, Ashmole and Ashmole 2008). The habitat quality is certainly declining at two of the sites (Turk's Cap and Great Stone Top) as a result of alien invasive plants (e.g. *Schinus terebrinthifolius* Raddi) being spread in bird faeces; and at another site (Blue Point) continued habitat quality is dependent ongoing conservation work. Invasive, non-native predatory species will also be putting pressure on this species by competing with it as well as by direct predation. The species is also judged to be severely fragmented as a result of the fragmented nature of its habitat. It has an extent of occurrence of 44 km<sup>2</sup> and is therefore, assessed as Critically Endangered.

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

Endemic to the island of St Helena where it occurs in the east and far south of the island; all four sites are within one kilometre of the coastline.

### Country Occurrence:

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

# Distribution Map



## *Paraheliophanus napoleon*

Range  
■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:  
 St Helena National Trust

NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	<b>&lt; CR &gt;</b> CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EW	EX
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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



## Population

Habitat quality at two sites (Signal House cliff top Scrubwood site and Great Stone Top) is decreasing due to the spread of alien invasive plant species arriving as seed in bird droppings; these sites are also very difficult to access. The habitat quality at Blue Point is dependent on continued conservation work and would deteriorate rapidly if this ceased. Several invasive, non-native predatory species including the spider *Xeropiger tridentiger* (Pickard-Cambridge, 1869) and the centipede *Scolopendra morsitans* Linnaeus, 1758 will also be adding pressure to the species by competition for resources as well as potential direct predation. It is therefore inferred that the population of this species is declining.

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is restricted to the arid outer fringes of the island. Three of its sites are classified as desert, the fourth is low mixed scrub surrounded on three sides by desert. Endemic Scrubwood (*Commidendrum rugosum* (Dryland) DC.) is present at all four sites and St Helena Tea Plant (*Frankenia portulacifolia* (Roxb.) Spreng.) is also present at the Turk's Cap site. The precise relation of the spider to the plants is unknown but it is speculated that it may be a specialist predator on one of the herbivorous species associated with these plants such as the planthopper '*Atlantisia*' *leleupi* Dlabola, 1977 (currently in need of a replacement generic name).

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Habitat quality at two sites is decreasing due to the spread of alien invasive plant species arriving as seed in bird droppings; these sites are also very difficult to access for maintenance. The habitat quality at Blue Point is dependent on continued conservation work and would deteriorate rapidly if this ceased. Several invasive, non-native predatory species including the spider *Xeropigo tridentiger* (Pickard-Cambridge, 1869) and the centipede *Scolopendra morsitans* Linnaeus, 1758 will also be adding pressure to the species by competition for resources as well as potential direct predation.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Research should be undertaken to identify the precise habitat requirements of this species; indeed any research and monitoring of it would be of value.

## 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).

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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.

## Citation

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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?
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Resident	Suitable	No
8. Desert -> 8.2. Desert - Temperate	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 -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
8. Invasive & other problematic species & genes -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species -> 8.1.2. Named species (Xeropigo tridentiger)	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.2. Competition		
8. Invasive & other problematic species & genes -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species -> 8.1.2. Named species (Scolopendra morsitans)	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.2. Competition		

## 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>)

<b>Conservation Actions Needed</b>
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>)

<b>Research Needed</b>
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

<b>Distribution</b>
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 16
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 44
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 4
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 70
Upper elevation limit (m): 575
<b>Population</b>
Population severely fragmented: Yes
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

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