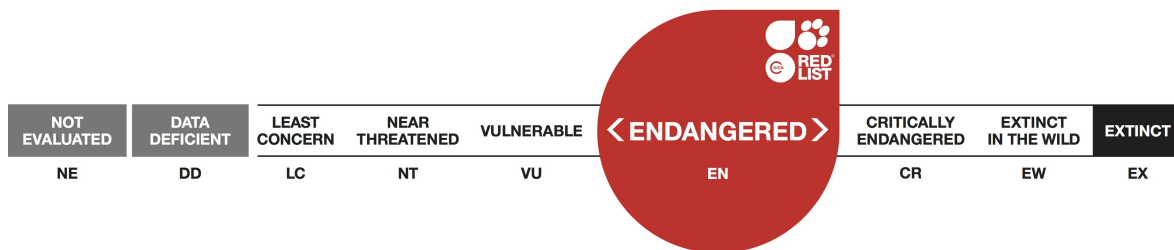


Scheloribates evanescens, Fading Beetle Mite

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



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Oribatida	Scheloribatidae

Taxon Name: *Scheloribates evanescens* Wallwork, 1977

Common Name(s):

- English: Fading Beetle Mite

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2014

Date Assessed: August 22, 2014

Justification:

This species was described from eight specimens collected at two sites in the highest parts of the central ridge of the island in 1967 (Wallwork 1978); there was no indication of the precise habitat. No survey work for this group has been undertaken since this time so there is no information on its continued presence. Based on these records, it has an extent of occurrence (EOO) and area of occupancy (AOO) both of 8 km², and is known from two locations. Therefore, it is assessed as Endangered.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Endemic to the island of St Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean, where it is confined to the highest parts of the central ridge (Wallwork 1978).

Country Occurrence:

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

Distribution Map



Scheloribates evanescens

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

This species was described from a total of eight specimens, seven from the Cabbage Tree Road and one from High Peak. No recent surveys have been conducted to establish current population size.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is confined to the higher elevations on the island where it probably inhabits soil leaf litter, humus or rotting wood (Wallwork 1978).

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Habitat quality decline due to the spread of invasive non-native plant species (e.g. *Phormium tenax* J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.) and an increase in non-native predators (e.g. Formicidae) that will also be competing for resources threaten this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

This is a poorly known taxon; any further research and monitoring 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

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

Wallwork, J.A. 1977. Cryptostigmata. 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: 189-257.

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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		
8. Invasive & other problematic species & genes -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species -> 8.1.2. Named species (Phormium tenax)	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
8. Invasive & other problematic species & genes -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species -> 8.1.2. Named species	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	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>)

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): 8
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 8
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 2
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 762
Upper elevation limit (m): 762
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

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