

Caseolus leptostictus

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Hygromiidae

Taxon Name: *Caseolus leptostictus* (R.T. Lowe, 1852)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable B2ab(iii); D2 [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2013

Date Assessed: September 24, 2010

Justification:

Seddon (2008) considered this species was Vulnerable, as it was known from seven sites in two different areas, with a limited distribution in a region under pressure from residential development related to tourism. These mainland populations are most susceptible, given the multiple threats causing habitat degradation and designated protected areas would be required to protect these species from habitat loss.

The species was previously assessed as Conservation Dependant, a category that no longer exists. The species is reassessed as for the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable (VU) B2ab(iii); D2 based on its restricted range, number of localities and threats of habitat loss from tourist development or habitat degradation due to invasive species (plants), fire or tipping or loss of populations due to introduced rodents. Conservation actions recommended include resurvey at known sites, as well as habitat management plans that include the species.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

1996 – Lower Risk/conservation dependent (LR/cd)

1994 – Vulnerable (V)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to the Madeiran islands and is only known from Madeira, where it is rather localised, found mainly along the coast from Funchal to Canico (Seddon 2008). The distribution seems to have changed little since T. V. Wollaston collected the species in the period 1860-1870 (Seddon 2008). Paiva's records from Deserta Grande were thought to be improbable by Wollaston (1878) and Cameron and Cook (1999) did not record the species in their surveys on the Desertas. Seddon (2008) listed seven sites on Madeira, in two different small areas, but as threats are very localised, each site is considered separately.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Distribution Map



Caseolus leptostictus

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
IUCN



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



Population

There is little data to establish population trends for this species.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is found on the underside of stones on dry slopes and amongst leaf-litter of herbs and low shrubs (Seddon 2008).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

The species is not known to be utilised, although occasionally sold by shell collectors.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The populations are most susceptible from habitat loss from tourist development or habitat degradation due to invasive species (plants), fire or tipping or loss of populations due to introduced rodents.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no known conservation actions for this species, however designated protected areas would be required to protect these species from habitat loss.

Credits

Assessor(s): Seddon, M.

Reviewer(s): Cameron, R., Groh, K., Teixeira, D., Cuttelod, A. & Neubert, E.

Bibliography

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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	-	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 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.3. Tourism & recreation areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	Unknown	Rapid declines	Unknown
	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 -> 8.1.1. Unspecified species	Ongoing	Unknown	Negligible declines	Unknown
	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	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	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: No
Percentage of population protected by PAs (0-100): 0

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 28
Number of Locations: 7
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

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