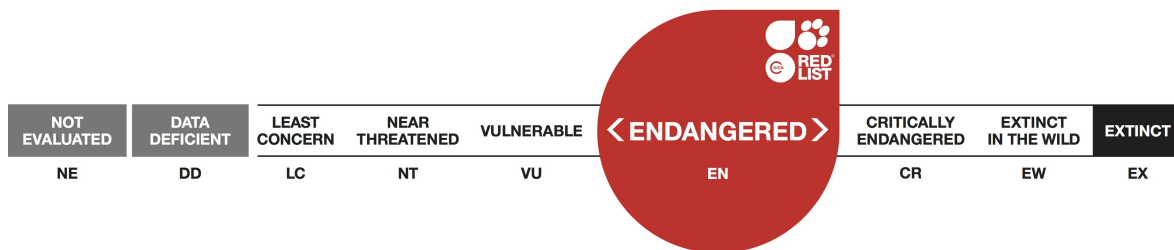




## *Lampadia webbiana*

Assessment by: Seddon, M.B.



View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helicidae

**Taxon Name:** *Lampadia webbiana* (Lowe, 1831)

### Taxonomic Notes:

This genus originally contained two species, one from the Canary Islands, the other from Madeira. These taxa were characterised by large orthostyle shells. Further research on the Canarian taxa *L. cuticula*, has shown this to be a member of the family Vitrinidae (Alonso *et al.* 2000, Bank *et al.* 2002). Hence, *Lampadia* is now a monotypic genus, with one species restricted to Porto Santo (Seddon 2008).

## Assessment Information

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

**Year Published:** 2013

**Date Assessed:** August 31, 2010

### Justification:

This species has a restricted range and is known from three locations. It was originally assessed as Vulnerable D2, however potential loss of the subpopulation on Cima in combination with pressures to habitats from tourist development are additional threats to the remaining subpopulations which had been impacted by rodent predation, and as such the status has been amended to Endangered (EN) B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii). Further research is needed into the impact of rodent predation on the populations of these large helicids, as well as the impact of the potential competitor *Theba pisana*.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

1996 – Vulnerable (VU)

1994 – Vulnerable (V)

## Geographic Range

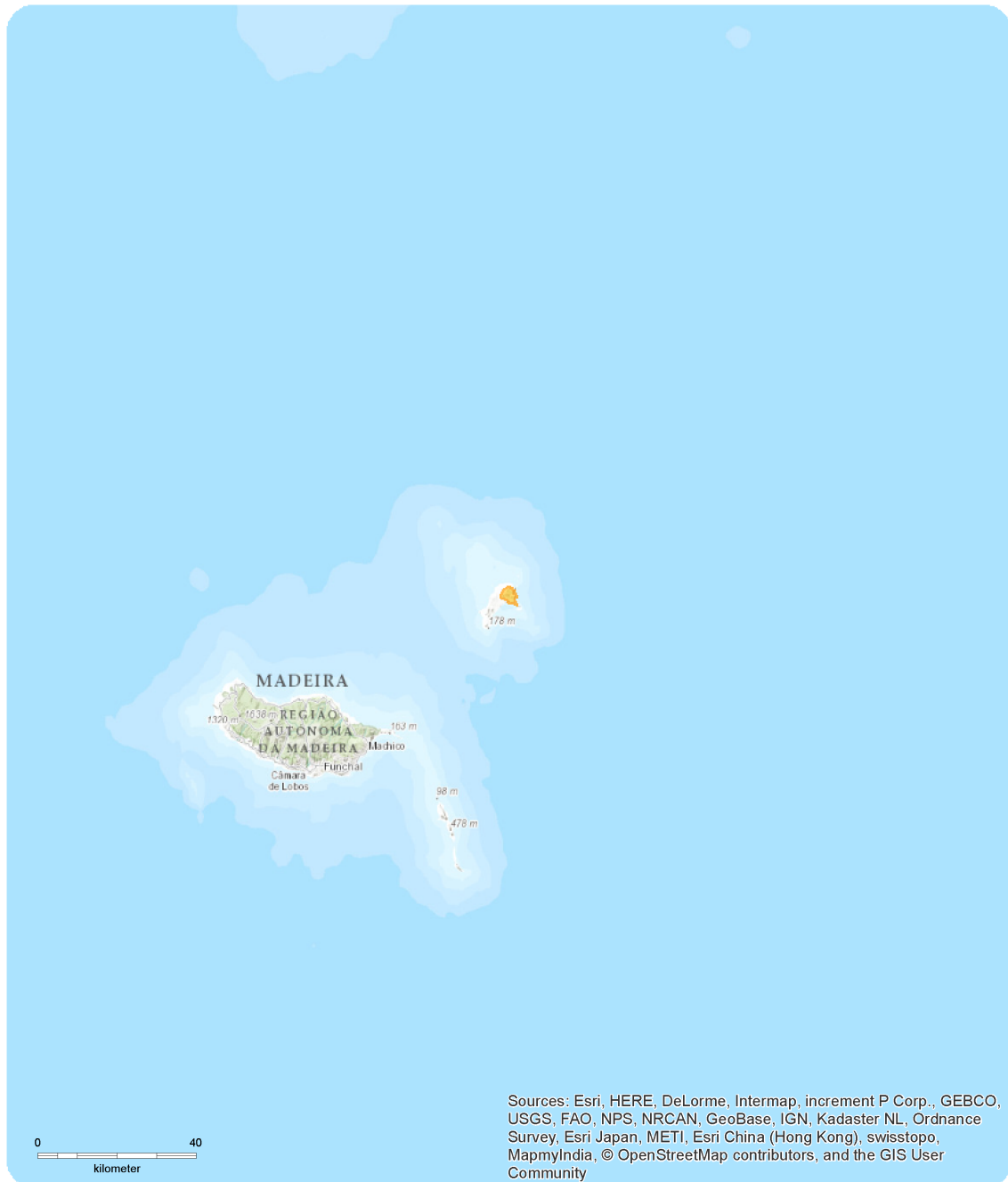
### Range Description:

This species is endemic to the Madeiran archipelago where it is only known from Porto Santo and adjacent islet of Ilheu de Cima (Seddon 2008; Cameron, pers. comm., 2010). Cameron and Cook's recent survey work in 2001 on Cima did not re-find this population (Cameron, pers. comm., 2010) and so there is a possible reduction in the range that requires further research. The remaining population on Porto Santo is restricted to three small hills at eastern end of the island.

### Country Occurrence:

**Native:** Portugal (Madeira)

# Distribution Map

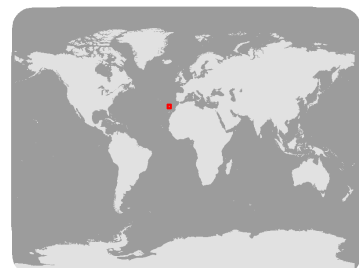


## *Lampadia webbiana*

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 evidence that adult shells are being predated by introduced rodents, hence the populations are known to be in decline.

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

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

This species is found on the underside of stones on grassy areas, mainly on the eastern peaks of the island.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

This species is not used.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Rodents catch and eat this species, making characteristic holes through the apical whorls of the shell to extract the animal (Seddon 2008). Habitat management in this area of Porto Santo has changed over the years, with increasing impact from tourist developments, such that the grassland may be degrading in quality.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Further research is required to confirm the loss of the population on Cima, as well as resurvey of populations on the main island (Groh, pers. comm., 2010). Control of introduced rodents would be beneficial to this species as it would reduce impact on the adult breeding part of the population.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Seddon, M.B.

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

**Contributor(s):** Cameron, R.

## Bibliography

Alonso, M., Valido, M.J., Groh, K., and Ibanez, M. 2000. *Plutonia (Canarivitrina)*, new subgenus, from the Canary Islands and the phylogenetic relationships of the subfamily Plutoninae (Gastropoda: Limacoidea: Vitrinidae). *Malacologia* 42: 39-62.

Bank, R.A., Groh, K. and Ripken, T.E. 2002. Catalogue and Bibliography of the non-marine Mollusca of Macronesia. In: M. Falkner, K. Grah and M.C.D. Speight (eds), *Collectanea Malacologica*, pp. 89-235.

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## 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?
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 -> 1.3. Tourism & recreation areas	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 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	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.8. Other		

### Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
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

### Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 12
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Yes

<b>Distribution</b>
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 42
Number of Locations: 3
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

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