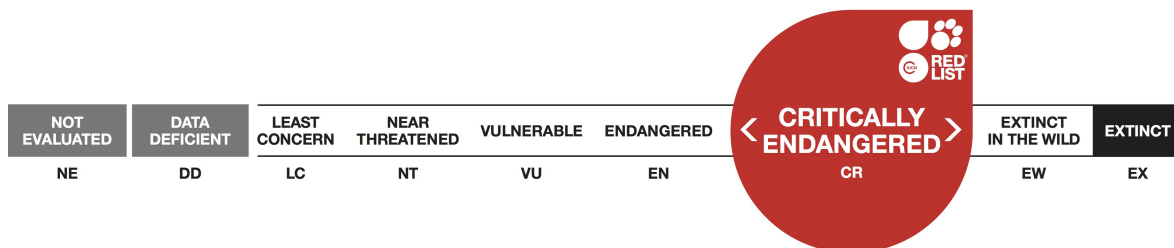


Leiostyla cassida

Assessment by: Seddon, M.B.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Lauriidae

Taxon Name: *Leiostyla cassida* (Lowe, 1831)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) B2ab(iii) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2013

Date Assessed: August 31, 2010

Justification:

This species is endemic to the main island of Madeira. Wollaston (1878, p. 213) commented that it was found at several sites including Ribeira de Santa Luzia, Ribeira de Sao Jorge and Santa Anna. However there are no recent records of this species (Seddon 2008). There have been numerous surveys in the Ribeira de Santa Luzia and Ribeira de Sao Jorge in the last 30 years, some specifically looking for this species, but as yet, there are no recent records of this species (Seddon 2008). The habitats have been modified extensively since Wollaston collected the species in 1870, as these valleys all lie on the edge of urbanisations. Seddon (2008) proposed the species should be listed as IUCN Critically Endangered, Possibly Extinct as there are no recent records confirming the distribution. As there are remote areas on Madeira which are very inaccessible, there is a possibility that the species may still exist in a small pocket of suitable habitat, as other endemic species on the island have been refound after over 50 years without records.

Date last seen: 1870s

Previously Published Red List Assessments

1996 – Critically Endangered (CR)

1994 – Extinct? (Ex?)

1990 – Vulnerable (V)

1988 – Vulnerable (V)

1986 – Vulnerable (V)

1983 – Vulnerable (V)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to the main island of Madeira. Wollaston (1878) commented that it was found at several sites including Ribeira de Santa Luzia, Ribeira de Sao Jorge and Santa Anna. However there are

no recent records of this species (Seddon 2008). There have been numerous surveys in the Ribeira de Santa Luzia and Ribeira de Sao Jorge in the last 30 years, some specifically looking for this species, but as yet, there are no recent records of this species (Seddon 2008). The habitats have been modified extensively since Wollaston collected the species in 1870, as these valleys all lie on the edge of urbanisations.

Country Occurrence:

Possibly extinct: Portugal (Madeira)

Distribution Map

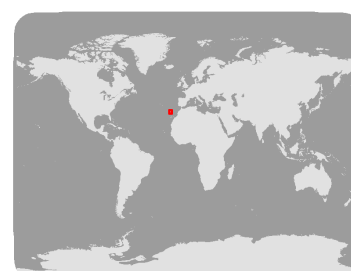


Leiostyla cassida

Range

■ Possibly Extinct

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

Not possible to establish trends, as the species declined in 1870s. There have been numerous surveys since 1970, at many different points on the island, over different seasons using different sampling methodologies, and as yet the species has not been located.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Two of the valleys lie on the edge of urbanisations and so the habitats have been modified since 1878, with only small remnants of Laurisilva forest remaining.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no known trade in this species.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The major threats to the species were loss of habitat, as much of the forest on the south coast where the species may have been found has been changed to agricultural land, plantations, urban developments and residential gardens.

Conservation Actions

This species is listed on the EU Habitats and Species Directive Annex II and the Council of Europe Bern Convention Appendix 2. Further survey work on the south coast in remote ravines to determine if the species is still extant.

Credits

Assessor(s): Seddon, M.B.

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

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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 -> 1.4. Forest - 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	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.3. Tourism & recreation areas	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	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		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.3. Agro-industry farming	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.2. Wood & pulp plantations -> 2.2.2. Agro-industry plantations	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	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		

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 ²): 4
Number of Locations: 1
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

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