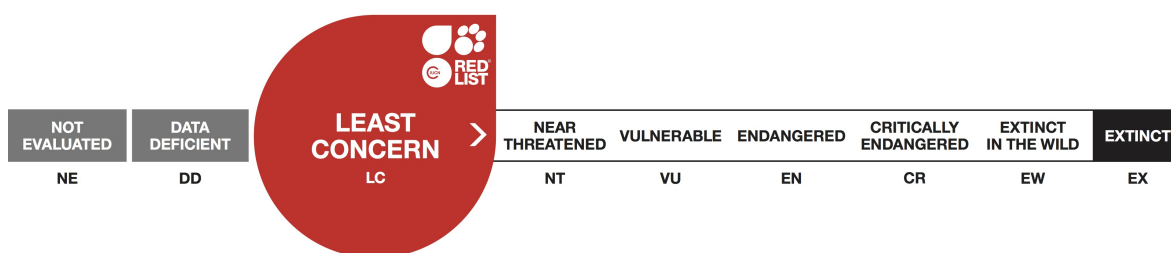


## *Leiostyla monticola*

Assessment by: Seddon, M.B.



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

**Citation:** Seddon, M.B. 2013. *Leiostyla monticola*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013*: e.T11469A3281562. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T11469A3281562.en>

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Lauriidae

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

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2013

**Date Assessed:** September 22, 2010

### Justification:

Seddon (2008) suggested that the species should be considered as Vulnerable D2 (version 3.1). The species is recorded from about 11 sites, some very closely adjacent on a small island. The species could be viewed as either Near Threatened or Vulnerable D2, but Seddon (1998) placed it in the latter as she suggested there was a possible risk of grassland fire and habitat change around some of the sites. However subsequent evaluation noted the lack of declines in populations, and limited decline in habitat in recent years, so downgraded the listing to Least Concern.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2000 – Vulnerable (VU)

1996 – Vulnerable (VU)

1994 – Endangered (E)

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

This species is endemic to Porto Santo; it is currently limited to the peaks (Pico do Castelo, Pico Branco, Pico do Facho). Fossil shells are scarce, but have been obtained from Porto do Frades and the Fonte de Areia; these may vindicate Paiva's claim (which Wollaston did not believe) to have found this species' fossil (Seddon 2008).

### Country Occurrence:

**Native:** Portugal (Madeira)

# Distribution Map

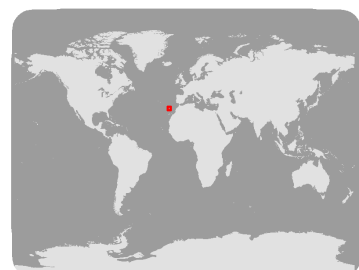


## *Leiostryla monticola*

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 are no evidence of declining populations at present.

**Current Population Trend:** Stable

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

It is generally found on summits, in the leaf-litter or on dead branches. It is found in association with *L. calathiscus* in the old conifer woods, which are plantations established early last century. It can also be present in leaf-litter on rocky slopes near coast.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

This species is not used.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Possible threats lie in risk of grassland fire and habitat change, due to tourist activities around some of the sites.

## Conservation Actions

The species requires regular review to ensure that litter and our recreational activities do not impact the species.

## Credits

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

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

## Bibliography

Cameron, R.A.D.C., Cook, L.M., Goodfriend, G.A. and Seddon, M.B. 2006. Fossil Landsnail faunas from Porto Santo, Madeiran Archipelago; change and stasis in Pleistocene to recent times. *Malacologia* 49(1): 25-59.

IUCN. 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (ver. 2011.1). Available at: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. (Accessed: 16 June 2011).

Seddon, M.B. 2008. An illustrated compendium of the landsnails and slugs of the Madeiran archipelago. Studies in Biodiversity and Systematics of Terrestrial Organisms from the National Museum of Wales. Biotir Reports.

## 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	-	Unknown	-
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	-	Suitable	Yes
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	-	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	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	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		
6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.1. Recreational activities	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 6
	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
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

### Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 44

<b>Distribution</b>
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 200
Number of Locations: 11
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Upper elevation limit (m): 300
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

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