

Leiostyla sphinctostoma

Assessment by: Seddon, M.B.



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Citation: Seddon, M.B. 2013. *Leiostyla sphinctostoma*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013*: e.T171321A6799751. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T171321A6799751.en>

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Lauriidae

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

Taxonomic Notes:

Wollaston (1878) recognised two forms '*rupestris*' and '*arborea*', which are now separated as different species; *L. sphinctostoma* and *L. arborea*. Pilsbry (1922–6) noted that *sphinctostoma* as recorded was very variable, and he felt that there were sufficient differences to separate two further subspecies *heterodon* and *simulator*. Bank *et al.* (2002) and Seddon (2008) treated both as a separate species in their publications.

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2013

Date Assessed: August 31, 2010

Justification:

The species is widespread in many of the valleys on central Madeira. Our surveys show at least 26 sites over an area of occupancy of c. 120 km². Some sites may have been impacted by the forest fires in August 2010, however the wider range in Madeira means this taxa should be able to recolonise suitable habitats once revegetated. It is therefore assessed as Least Concern (LC).

Geographic Range

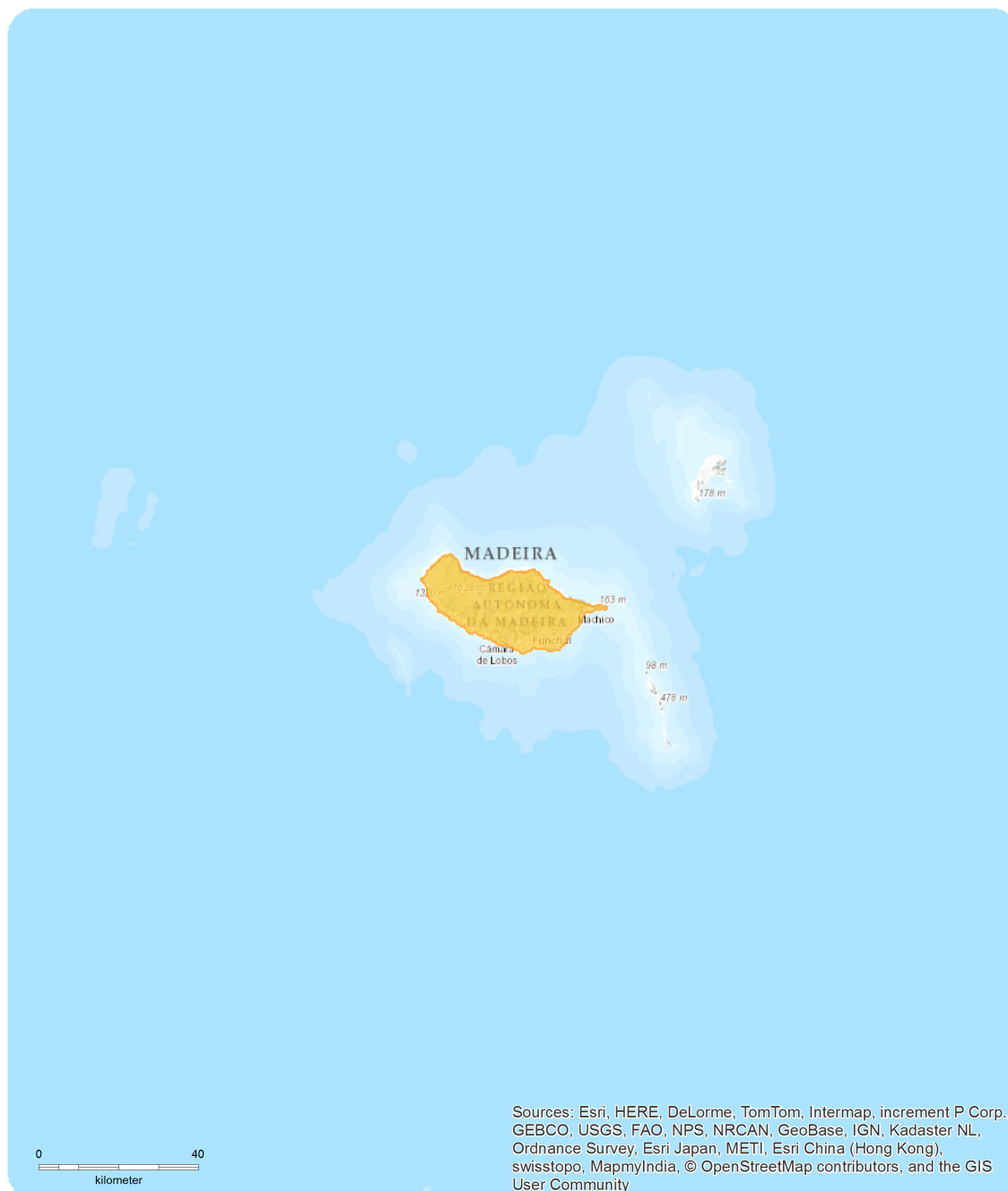
Range Description:

This species is endemic to the Madeiran islands; it is only found on Madeira, where it is widespread at intermediate elevations. It is known at more than 26 sites on mainland Madeira and likely to be high in the inaccessible valleys.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Distribution Map

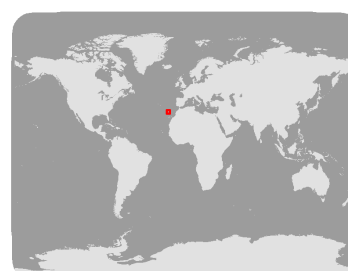


Leiostylia sphinctostoma

Range

■ Extant (resident)

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



Population

Population trends are not known, however believed to be stable.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is usually found on crags, varying from shaded to unshaded habitats.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no known trade in this species.

Threats

The species is only locally threatened, for example, some sites may have been impacted by the forest fires in August 2010. In general, most sites lie in protected areas or within inaccessible valleys on the high cliffs, and so the threats are likely to be minimal.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Sites that are impacted by fire should be revegetated as soon as possible after the events, as this will minimise soil erosion which would impact this species. This species was not listed in 1983 (Wells *et al.* 1984), and reviewed again in 1990 and not thought to be threatened (Wells and Chatfield 1992).

Credits

Assessor(s): Seddon, M.B.

Reviewer(s): Cameron, R., Groh, K., Cuttelod, A. & 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?
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	-	Suitable	Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.3. Habitat & natural process restoration

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 736
Number of Locations: 26-40
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: No

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