

Leiostyla vincta

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Citation: Seddon, M.B. 2013. *Leiostyla vincta*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013*: e.T11471A3282124. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T11471A3282124.en>

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Taxonomy

| Kingdom | Phylum | Class | Order | Family |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Animalia | Mollusca | Gastropoda | Stylommatophora | Lauriidae |

Taxon Name: *Leiostyla vincta* (R.T. Lowe, 1852)

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2013

Date Assessed: August 31, 2010

Justification:

This species is endemic to Madeira, where it is mainly restricted to the northern coastline. It is present at over 11 locations, and could be present in the more inaccessible cliffs between the recording points (Seddon, pers. comm, 2010). The species was previously assessed as Least Concern (LC), based on the low level of threats to the cliff locations. The level of threats remain the same, and so at present uplift to Near Threatened is not recommended, however, should any major plans than may disrupt the small waterfalls along the north coast then higher threat category would be more appropriate.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

1996 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

1994 – Rare (R)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to Madeira, where it is mainly restricted to the northern coastline, where it is present at over 11 locations, and could be present in the more inaccessible cliffs between the recording points (Seddon, pers. comm, 2010). The most frequent records come from the north-west coast between São Vicente and Porto Moniz.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Distribution Map



Leiostryla vincta

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 trend data is not available, however believed to be stable at present.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is found in dripping *Marchantia polymorpha* on the sea- cliffs above the sprayzone, usually in wet flushes or edges of waterfalls.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is not used.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The major threats lie in the disturbance of habitats, which are quite restricted in ecological type. The risks come from road widening schemes along the coastal cliffs.

Conservation Actions

Habitat monitoring would be necessary in order to establish whether populations are declining. Any road widening scheme on the north coast cliff road needs to review the potential impacts on this species.

Credits

Assessor(s): Seddon, M.B.

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

Bibliography

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

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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 |

Threats

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

| Threat | Timing | Scope | Severity | Impact Score |
|---|-----------|--|----------|--------------|
| 4. Transportation & service corridors -> 4.1. Roads & railroads | Ongoing | - | - | - |
| | Stresses: | 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality | | |

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): 120 |
| Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 736 |
| Number of Locations: 11-15 |

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