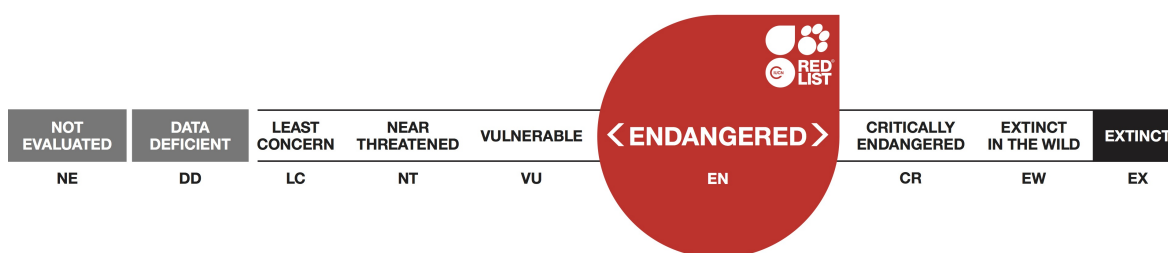




Leptaxis wollastoni

Assessment by: Seddon, M.B.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Hygromiidae

Taxon Name: *Leptaxis wollastoni* (R.T. Lowe, 1852)

Taxonomic Notes:

Seddon (2008) reported that Wollaston (1878) and Walden (1983) noted that var. *subdubia* is apparently intermediate between *L. wollastoni* and *L. nivosa*; both authors nonetheless treated *wollastoni* as a distinct species. The intermediate is only found on a very small area on Pico do Concelho, whereas in most parts of their ranges the two species are clearly and distinctly separable. The subfossil shells from the Quaternary deposits below Pico do Concelho are larger than the living shells.

Two different subspecies are recognised by some authors: *Leptaxis wollastoni forensis* (Wollaston, 1878).

Mandahl-Barth(1950) treated the population of this islet (Islet of Ilheu de Fora off its eastern coast) as a distinct subspecies.

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2013

Date Assessed: August 31, 2010

Justification:

This species is restricted to two locations, Pico do Conchelo on Porto Santo and Ilheu de Fora, with an area of occupancy of under 12 km². At both sites it is vulnerable to predation by introduced rodents, as well as changes in grassland management and burning. On the mainland threats of disturbance from tourism developments have been reported (Craze, pers. comm., 2006), however this area is now partly protected which will minimise further impacts.

Seddon (2008) proposed the species should be assessed as Endangered B2ab(iii), an assessment confirmed by the evaluators, with comments that each subspecies (subpopulation) merits an assessment as Critically Endangered, and that the decline in mature individuals, provides a revised assessment as Endangered B1ab(iii,v)+2ab(iii,v).

Previously Published Red List Assessments

1996 – Endangered (EN)

1994 – Endangered (E)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to the Madeiran archipelago; it is restricted to the eastern part of the island of Porto Santo where it is found in two locations, one on an off-shore islet (Fora) and one on the mainland on Pico do Concelho (Seddon 2008, p. 83). Each subpopulation is considered to be a separate subspecies by Mandhal-Barth (1950).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

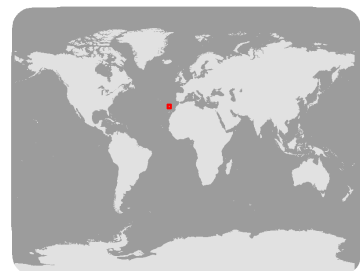
Distribution Map



Leptaxis wollastoni

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

The species is not common in the area on Pico do Concelho. It is quite small, and other species of *Leptaxis* (*L. nivosa*), tend to be more dominant.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is found in open grassland under rocks and in rocky areas on the eastern summit of Pico do Concelho.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no known trade in this species, although shells are occasionally offered by shell dealers.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is vulnerable to predation by introduced rodents and changes in grassland management and burning.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Habitat monitoring for impact of grassland management changes, recreational activity or fires on the species habitat and possible impact of predators (rodents) on this species are recommended.

Credits

Assessor(s): Seddon, M.B.

Reviewer(s): Groh, K., Cameron, R., 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?
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	-	Suitable	Yes
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
6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.1. Recreational activities	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
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 -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 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%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Percentage of population protected by PAs (0-100): 50

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.2. Invasive/problematic species control
3. Species management -> 3.2. Species recovery

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): 12
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 42
Number of Locations: 2
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

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