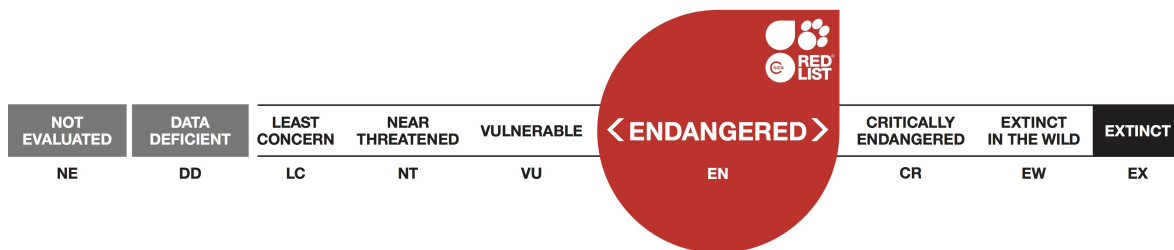


Serratorotula coronata

Assessment by: Seddon, M.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Citation: Seddon, M. 2013. *Serratorotula coronata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013: e.T40044A10310688. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T40044A10310688.en>

Copyright: © 2015 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for resale, reposting or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder. For further details see [Terms of Use](#).

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the [IUCN Global Species Programme](#), the [IUCN Species Survival Commission \(SSC\)](#) and [The IUCN Red List Partnership](#). The IUCN Red List Partners are: [BirdLife International](#); [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#); [Conservation International](#); [Microsoft](#); [NatureServe](#); [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#); [Sapienza University of Rome](#); [Texas A&M University](#); [Wildscreen](#); and [Zoological Society of London](#).

If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with [feedback](#) so that we can correct or extend the information provided.

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Hygromiidae

Taxon Name: *Serratorotula coronata* (Deshayes, 1850)

Synonym(s):

- *Geomitra coronata*

Taxonomic Notes:

Groh and Hemmen (1986) examined *Geomitra coronata*, and reclassified it with two other taxa (both extinct) into a new subgenus *Serratorotula*. Bank *et al.* (2002) elevated the subgenus to generic status.

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2013

Date Assessed: September 30, 2010

Justification:

This species was originally assessed under *Geomitra coronata*. It was previously listed as Endangered, using the version 2.3. of IUCN criteria. It is still considered to be Endangered (EN) B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii), as it has two known locations, and the range and habitats are very localised, with pressures of disturbance from grazing and human recreational activities. The reproductive cycle for this species is longer than other continental equivalents, with few young produced, so species recovery is slow (Seddon, pers. comm., 2009). The previous listing as Endangered was based on similar data, and no additional sites have been recognised close to the other localities in Porto Santo (Seddon 2008).

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2000 – Endangered (EN)

1996 – Not Evaluated (NE)

Geographic Range

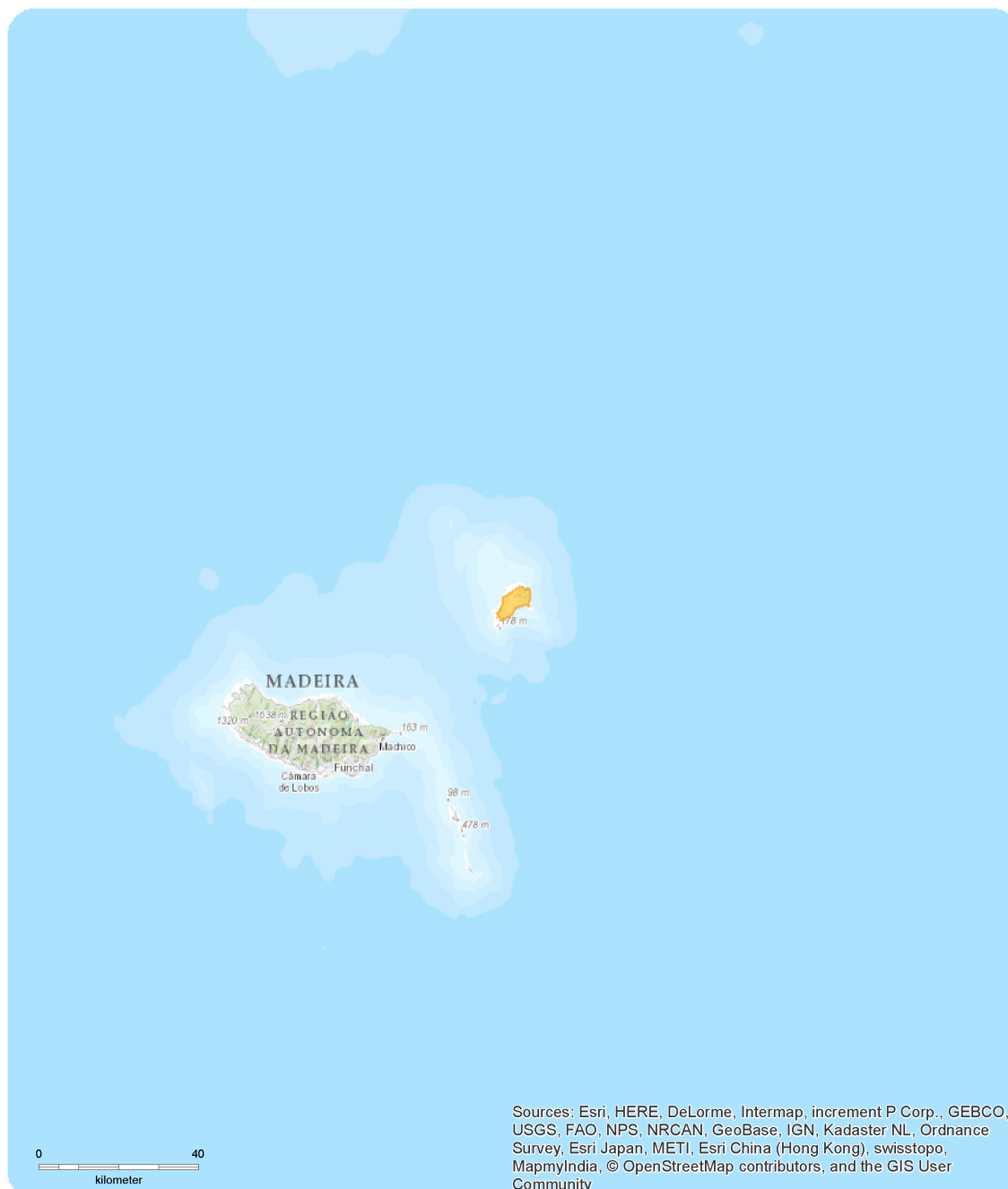
Range Description:

This species is endemic to the small island of Porto Santo in the Madeiran island Archipelago. The majority of the species no longer live in their original natural habitats as the vegetation prior to human colonisation in 1419 was apparently dry forest, and today it is open grassland which is grazed (Seddon 2008). There are subfossil specimens from many parts of the island, however today it survives in two small patches of habitat on the island (Seddon 2008).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Distribution Map

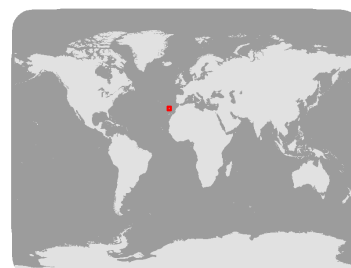


Serratorotula coronata

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
IUCN (International Union for
Conservation of Nature)



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



Population

Small remnant sub-populations survive, which are very localised.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is found amongst small areas of scree on grassy slopes of two small hills on the island.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is not used.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The major threats to the species remain the very small area of surviving habitat, which is vulnerable to disturbance by grazing animals, habitat trampling and possible disturbance by shell collectors.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is not listed on the Habitats Directive list of protected species, although it is one of the most threatened species due to the small area of suitable habitat and the likelihood that this maybe disturbed. Research actions include habitat monitoring as a proxy for population monitoring given the likely small population size.

Credits

Assessor(s): Seddon, M.

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

Bibliography

Bank, R.A., Groh, K. and Ripken, T.E. 2002. Catalogue and Bibliography of the non-marine Mollusca of Macronesia. In: M. Falkner, K. Grah and M.C.D. Speight (eds), *Collectanea Malacologica*, pp. 89-235.

Groh, K. and Hemmen, J. 1986. *Geomitra (Serratorotula) gerberi* n. subgen. n. sp. aus dem Quartär von Porto Santo (Pulmonata: Helicidae). *Archiv für Molluskenkunde* 117: 33-38.

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.

Wollaston, T.V. 1878 *Testacea Atlantica or the land and freshwater shells of Azores, aderiras, Salvages, Canaries, Cape Verdes and Saint Helena*. London; Reeve.

Citation

Seddon, M. 2013. *Serratorotula coronata*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013*: e.T40044A10310688. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T40044A10310688.en>

Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the [Terms of Use](#).

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
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.1. Recreational activities	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
3. Species management -> 3.4. Ex-situ conservation -> 3.4.1. Captive breeding/artificial propagation
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.2. Area-based Management Plan
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 8

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 36
Number of Locations: 2
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

The IUCN Red List Partnership



The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the [IUCN Global Species Programme](#), the [IUCN Species Survival Commission](#) (SSC) and [The IUCN Red List Partnership](#). The IUCN Red List Partners are: [BirdLife International](#); [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#); [Conservation International](#); [Microsoft](#); [NatureServe](#); [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#); [Sapienza University of Rome](#); [Texas A&M University](#); [Wildscreen](#); and [Zoological Society of London](#).