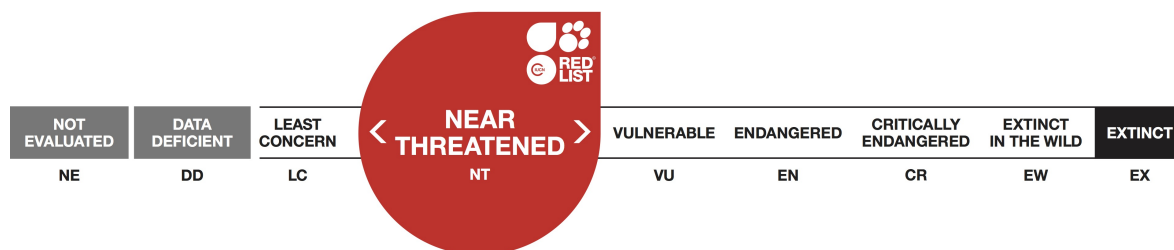


Arminda canariensis, Splendid Rock Grasshopper

Assessment by: Hochkirch, A.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae

Taxon Name: *Armindia canariensis* Morales Agacino, 1941

Common Name(s):

- English: Splendid Rock Grasshopper

Taxonomic Source(s):

Eades, D.C., Otte, D., Cigliano, M.M. and Braun, H. 2016. Orthoptera Species File. Version 5.0/5.0. Available at: <http://Orthoptera.SpeciesFile.org>.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2016

Date Assessed: April 27, 2016

Justification:

The Splendid Rock Grasshopper is endemic to the island of Gran Canaria (Spain), where it is a rare species. It has small extent of occurrence (EOO) of 398 km² and a maximum estimated area of occupancy (AOO) of 100 km², and is only known from six locations. As it is close to meet the thresholds for a threatened Category, it is assessed as Near Threatened. It is not entirely clear if the population shows a continuing decline as large parts of its habitat are probably little affected by human activities. Therefore, ecological studies are needed, particularly on the reason for its rarity compared to other *Armindia* species.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2012 – Near Threatened (NT) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2012.RLTS.T15039060A15428873.en>

Geographic Range

Range Description:

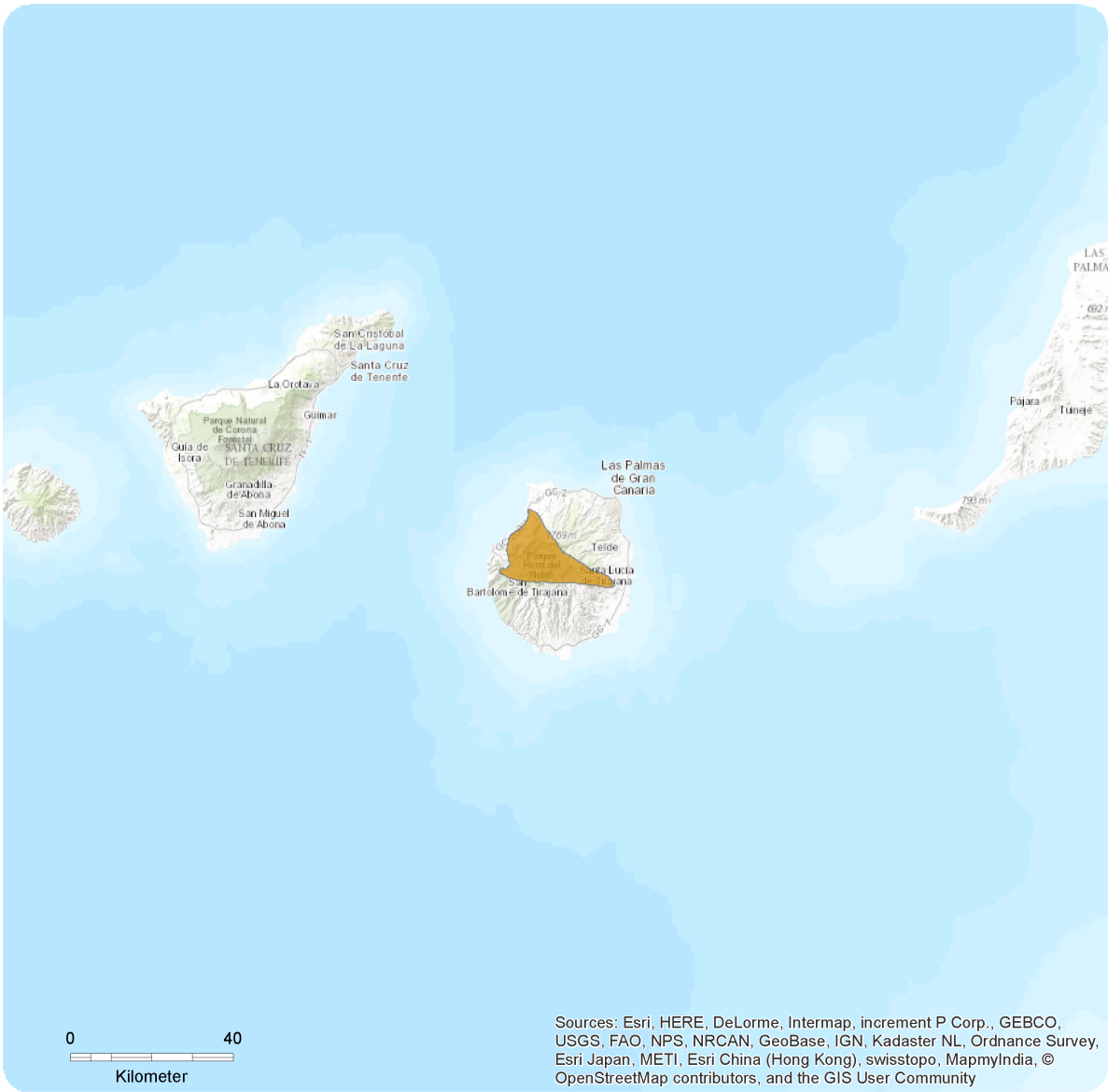
This species is endemic to Gran Canaria, where it is mainly found in the centre and western part of the island (Hochkirch and Görzig 2009). Its estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) is 398 km². Its known area of occupancy (AOO) is 24 km² and the maximum estimated AOO is 100 km².

Country Occurrence:

Native: Spain (Canary Is.)

Distribution Map

Arminda canariensis



Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

SSC Grasshopper Specialist Group



Population

There is no information available on the population size or trends of the species, but subpopulations seem to be much smaller than in other *Arminda* species. The population is severely fragmented and only six locations are known. It is assumed that the subpopulations in the northwest and centre of Gran Canaria are stable, but it may be decreasing in the eastern part of the island.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Arminda canariensis occurs on steep rocky slopes, mainly at higher elevations. Its altitudinal range is 400 - 1,400 m.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is not utilised.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The habitats of this species are not strongly affected by human activities, but the ecology is poorly studied and the number of subpopulations is small. Based upon its rarity compared to other *Arminda* species, it might have a stronger habitat specialisation. The major threat to this species seems to be the natural risk of landslides and avalanches, but it may also be affected by human activities, particularly changes in land use or destruction of its habitat for the construction of roads and buildings. The number of locations based upon urbanisation is six.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

No specific conservation action is in place for this species. However, it occurs in nature reserves throughout its range. Research is needed concerning its ecology, population sizes and trends.

Credits

Assessor(s): Hochkirch, A.

Reviewer(s): Odé, B. & García, M.

Contributor(s): Jakobs, D. & Kranz, M.

Bibliography

Hochkirch, A. and Görzig, Y. 2009. Colonization and speciation on volcanic islands: Phylogeography of the flightless grasshopper genus *Armindia* (Orthoptera, Acrididae) on the Canary Islands. *Systematic Entomology* 34: 188-197.

IUCN. 2016. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 07 December 2016).

Citation

Hochkirch, A. 2016. *Armindia canariensis*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016*: e.T15039060A72594950. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T15039060A72594950.en>

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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)	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
10. Geological events -> 10.3. Avalanches/landslides	Past, likely to return	Minority (50%)	Very rapid declines	Past impact
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
4. Transportation & service corridors -> 4.1. Roads & railroads	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over part of range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 24-100
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 398
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 400
Upper elevation limit (m): 1400
Population
Population severely fragmented: Yes

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