

## *Calliptamus plebeius*, Canary Pincer Grasshopper

Assessment by: Hochkirch, A.



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae

**Taxon Name:** *Calliptamus plebeius* (Walker, 1870)

### Synonym(s):

- *Caloptenus vulcanicus* Krauss, 1892
- *Heteracris plebeia* Walker, F., 1870

### Common Name(s):

- English:     Canarian Pincer 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:**     Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:**                     2016

**Date Assessed:**                     April 27, 2016

### Justification:

The Canarian Pincer Grasshopper (*Calliptamus plebeius*) is common on the Canary Islands and has a large population. It is probably little affected by human activities and is therefore assessed as Least Concern (LC). Research on its taxonomy is needed as it is assumed that each island may maintain a different species, as well as on its population trend, ecology and threats.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2012 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2012.RLTS.T15038705A15429018.en>

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

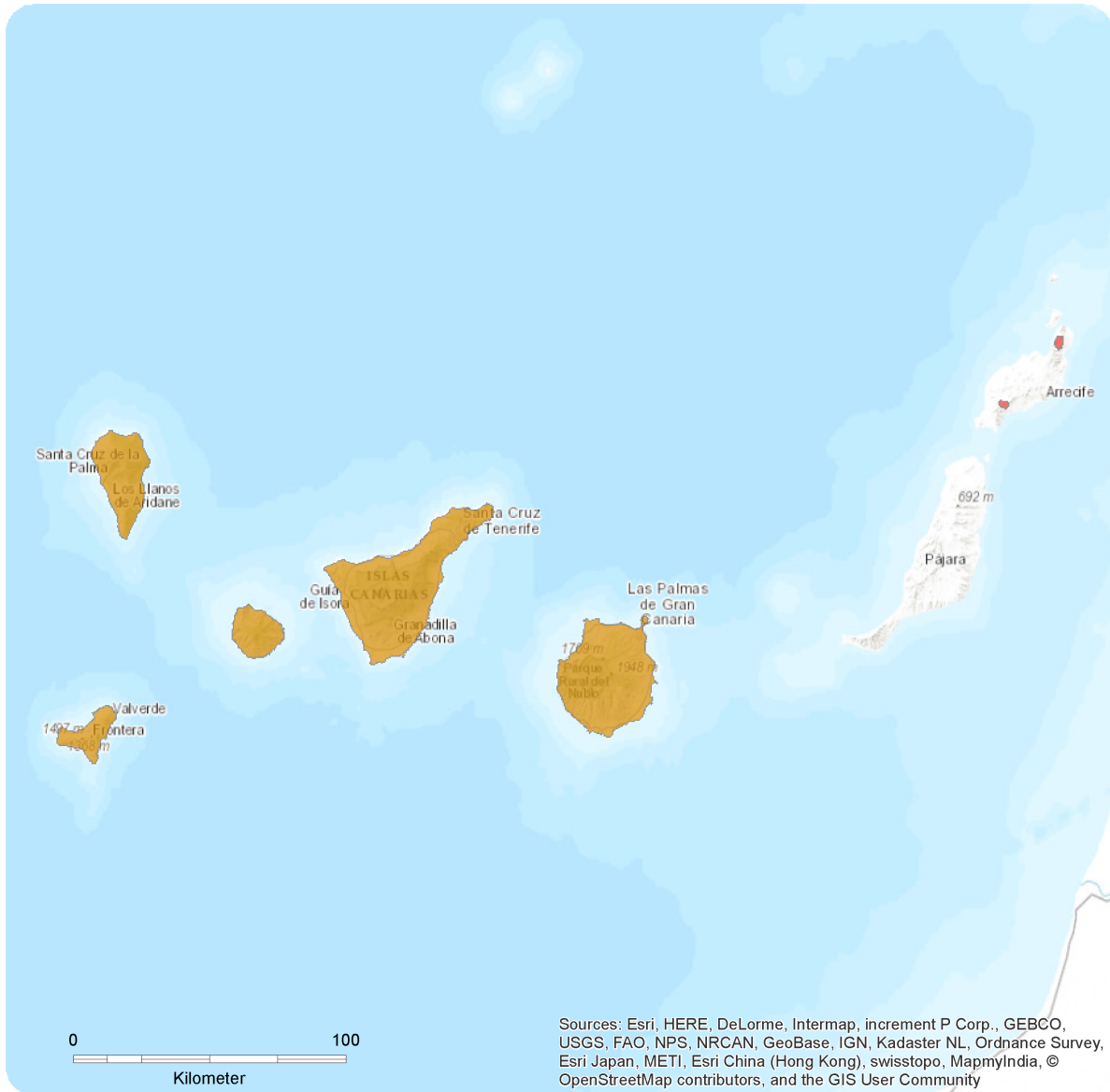
The Canarian Pincer Grasshopper is endemic to the Canary Islands, where it occurs on all the islands except for Fuerteventura (Holzapfel 1970, Gangwere *et al.* 1972, Bland *et al.* 1996). Its presence on Lanzarote is uncertain. Its extent of occurrence (EOO) is c. 27,500 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Country Occurrence:

**Native:** Spain (Canary Is.)

# Distribution Map

*Calliptamus plebeius*



## Range

- Extant (resident)
- Possibly Extinct

## Compiled by:

SSC Grasshopper Specialist Group



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



## Population

There is no information available on the population size and trend of this species, although it is very widespread and common throughout its range.

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is not very specialised in ecology and is a habitat generalist which occurs in many open habitat types, including coastal *Euphorbia* shrubland, grasslands, road edges, rocky areas, open pine forests and sub-alpine areas (Gangwere *et al.* 1972, Hochkirch 1997).

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

This species is not utilised.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

No major threats caused by human activities have been reported. It may be locally affected by urbanisation and touristic development. Some subpopulations may be threatened by geological events.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

No specific conservation action is in place for this species, but it occurs in several protected areas throughout its range. Research is needed concerning the differentiation of island populations, which may represent unique species (Bland 2001). Furthermore, research on its population trends, threats and ecology is required.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Hochkirch, A.

**Reviewer(s):** Odé, B. & García, M.

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

## Bibliography

Bland, R.G. 2001. Additions to the Orthoptera (sens. lat.) of the Canary Islands. *Journal of Orthoptera Research* 10: 113-119.

Bland, R.G., Gangwere, S.K. and Morales Martin, M. 1996. An Annotated List of the Orthoptera (sens. lat.) of the Canary Islands. *Journal of Orthoptera Research* 5: 159-173.

Gangwere, S.K., Morales Martin, M. and Morales Agacino, E. 1972. The distribution of the Orthopteroidea in Tenerife, Canary Island, Spain. *Contributions of the American Entomological Institute* 8(1): 1-40.

Hochkirch, A. 1997. Notizen zur Heuschreckenfauna von La Gomera (Kanarische Inseln, Spanien). *Articulata* 12: 187-200.

Holzapfel, C.M. 1970. Zoogeography of the Acridoidea (Insecta: Orthoptera) in the Canary Islands. *PhD thesis*.

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

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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?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Resident	Marginal	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	Resident	Suitable	Yes
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	Resident	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	Resident	Suitable	Yes
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	Resident	Suitable	No

## Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
10. Geological events -> 10.1. Volcanoes	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		
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%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.2. Commercial & industrial areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.3. Tourism & recreation areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality  
 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects ->  
 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success

## Conservation Actions in Place

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

<b>Conservation Actions in Place</b>
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

## Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
1. Research -> 1.1. Taxonomy
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 760-5000
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 27452
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 2700
<b>Population</b>
Population severely fragmented: No
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: No

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