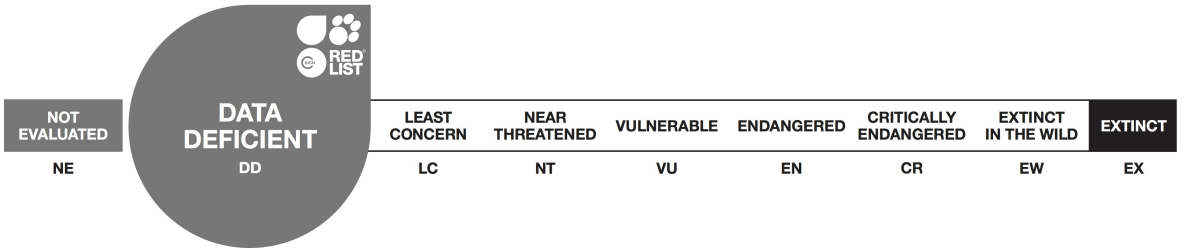
The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
ISSN 2307-8235 (online)
IUCN 2008: T19199171A21143314

Dioxys atlantica

Assessment by: Ornosa, C. & Ortiz Sánchez, F.J.



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Citation: Ornosa, C. & Ortiz Sánchez, F.J. 2014. *Dioxys atlantica. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2014*: e.T19199171A21143314. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2014-3.RLTS.T19199171A21143314.en

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Megachilidae

Taxon Name: *Dioxys atlantica* Saunders, 1904

Taxonomic Notes:

Warncke (1977) considered *Dioxys atlantica* as a subspecies of *Dioxys cincta* (Jurine, 1807).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient ver 3.1

Year Published: 2014

Date Assessed: December 10, 2013

Justification:

Listed as Data Deficient as there is little information available on the population size, trends and specific threats to the species. Research should be conducted in order to determine the status of this species.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Dioxys atlantica is endemic to the Canary Islands (Hohmann *et al.* 1993). It is found on Tenerife, Gran Canaria and Lanzarote, up to 900 m (Saunders 1904, Hohmann *et al.* 1993). Warncke (1977) also included a record (as subspecies) from Luxor (Egypt), but it has not been recorded in the region since (Hohmann *et al.* 1993, Ascher and Pickering 2012).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Spain (Canary Is.)

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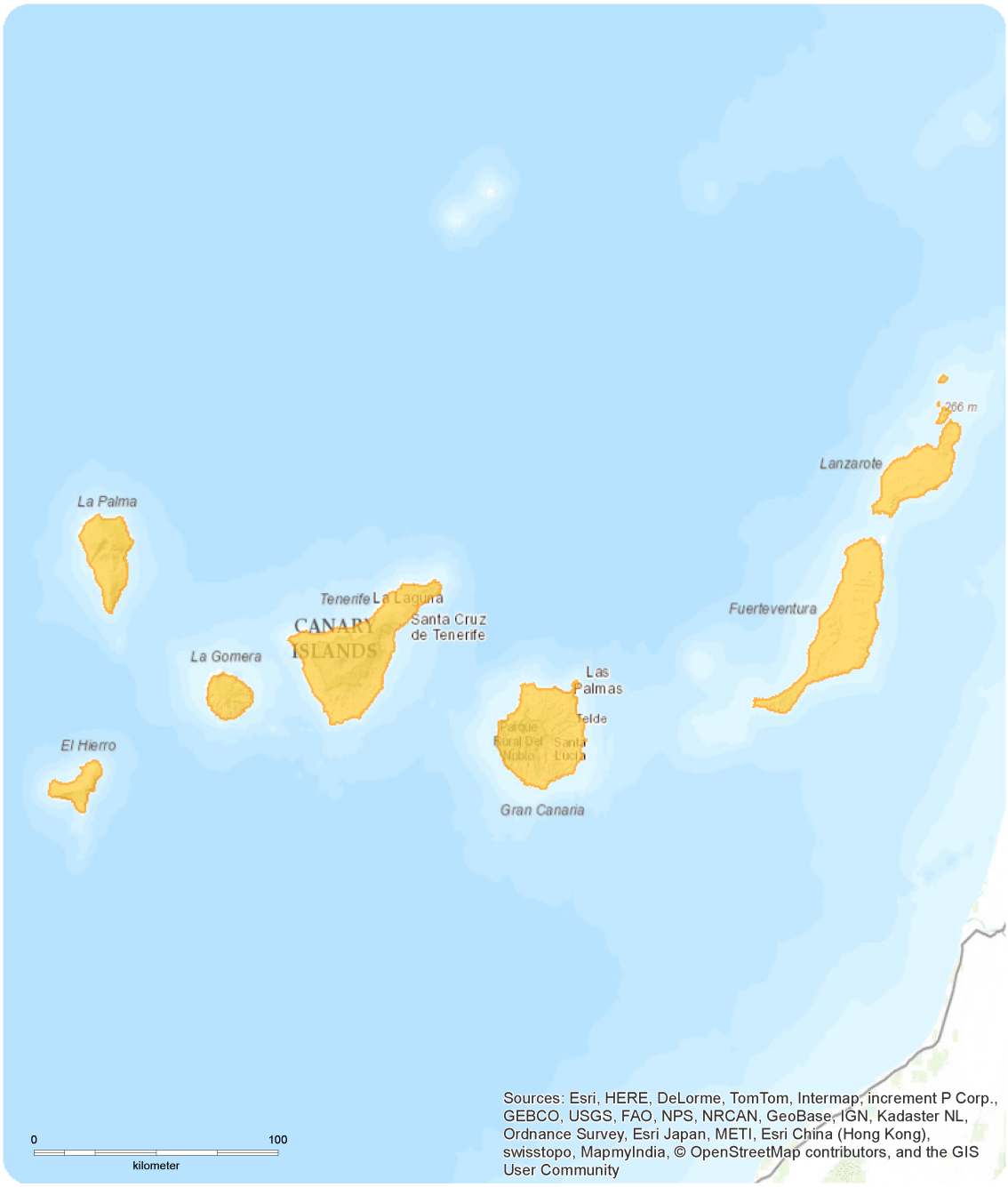
Distribution Map



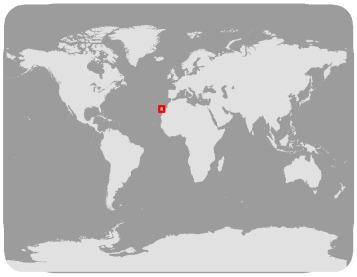
Dioxys atlantica

Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
IUCN European Red List

NE | DD DATA DEFICIENT | LC | NT | VU | EN | CR | EW | EX



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

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Population

There is no information available on the current population abundance of this species as the latest records are from the late eighties (Hohmann *et al.* 1993). It is a rare species and due to its island distribution (Tenerife, Gran Canaria and Lanzarote), the population is fragmented and can be said to occur in three localities.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Dioxys atlantica is found on sub-tropical grassland and shrubland. It is a kleptoparasitic species, in that it parasitises the nests of other bee species, possibly of *Osmia submicans* (Saunders 1904). The flight period runs from February to May (Hohmann *et al.* 1993) and it was first collected on *Echium* sp. (Saunders 1904).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is not traded or exploited commercially.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The threats to this species are not known, however, it is presumably threatened by habitat loss due to deforestation and habitat degradation through human activities. Agrochemicals produce severe impacts in this and other bees and could lead to a population decline.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is not listed in any National Red Lists or Red Data Books. Further research should be conducted to determine the population size and trends, and specific threats to the species. It occurs within protected areas.

Credits

Assessor(s): Ornosa, C. & Ortiz Sánchez, F.J.

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Contributor(s): Romero, D.

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Citation

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Disclaimer

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?
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Resident	Suitable	Yes
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	Resident	Suitable	Yes
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.2. Commercial & industrial areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.3. Tourism & recreation areas	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.1. Recreational activities	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.3. Herbicides and pesticides	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

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

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Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 900
Habitats and Ecology
Movement patterns: Not a Migrant

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