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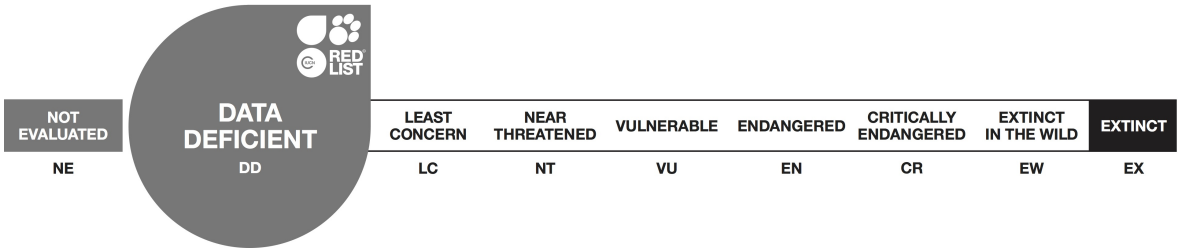
Pseudoanthidium canariense

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



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Megachilidae

Taxon Name: *Pseudoanthidium canariense* (Mavromoustakis, 1954)

Taxonomic Notes:

Pseudoanthidium canariense is a species belonging to the subgenus *Pseudoanthidium* Friese, 1898 (Warncke 1980, Michener 2007, Ascher and Pickering 2012). Warncke (1980) stated that *Pseudoanthidium canariense* should be the subspecies *Anthidium lituratum canariense*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient ver 3.1

Year Published: 2014

Date Assessed: December 11, 2013

Justification:

Listed as Data Deficient as there is no 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:

Pseudoanthidium canariense is an endemic species to the Canary Islands. It occurs on the islands of La Gomera, Tenerife and Gran Canaria, up to 1,800 m asl (Hohmann *et al.* 1993).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Spain (Canary Is.)

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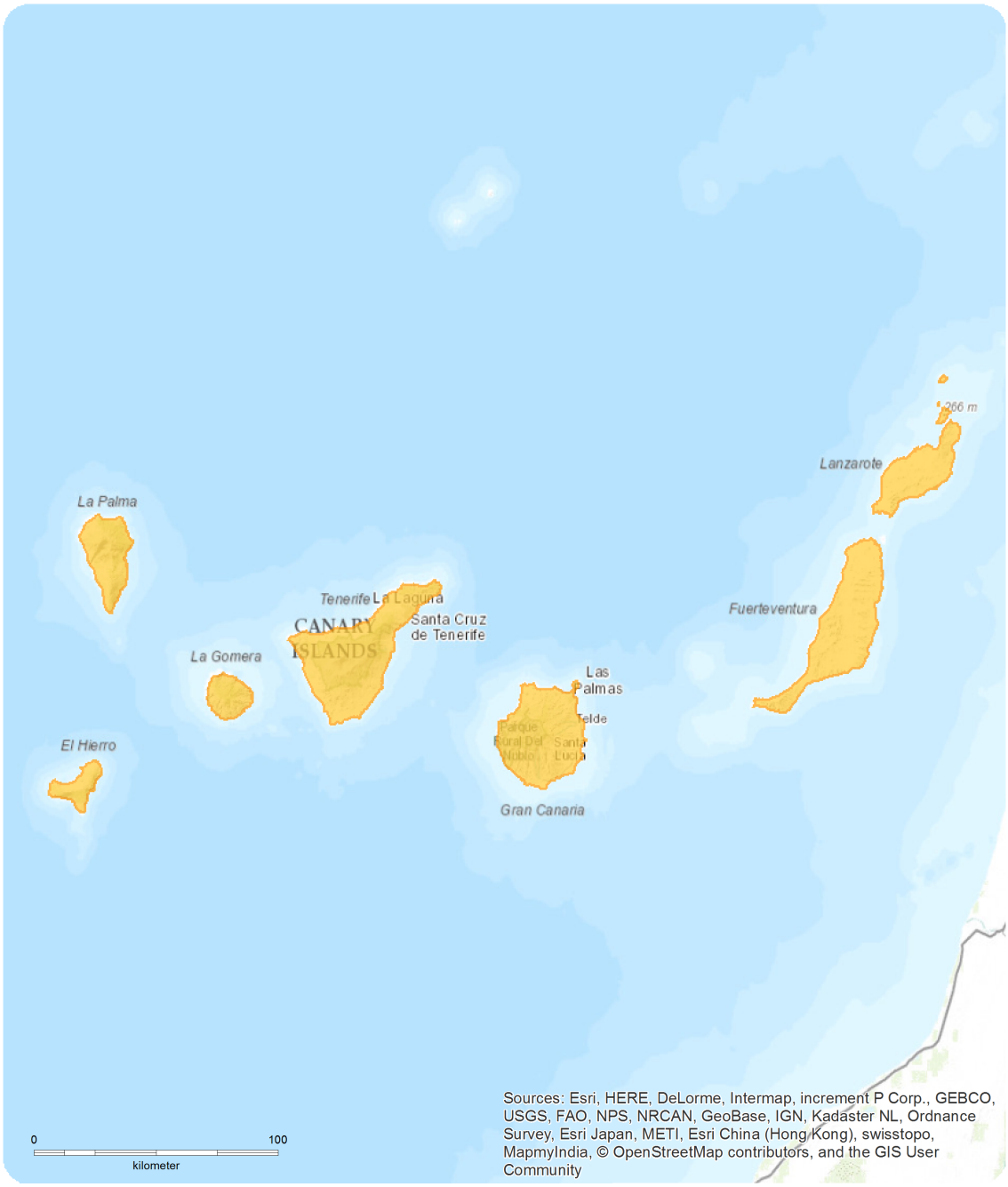
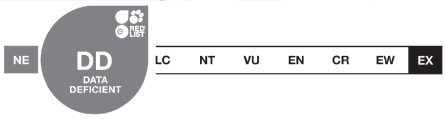
Distribution Map



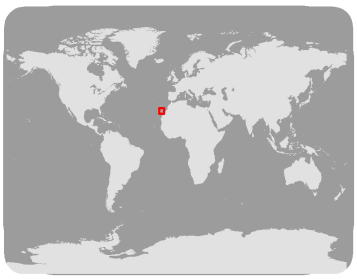
Pseudoanthidium canariense



Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
IUCN European Red List



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

It used to be a relatively common species, but there is no information available on the current population abundance of this species because the records are old; the last records were from the late eighties or early nineties (Hohmann *et al.* 1993).Its population is fragmented, in that there is little chance of genetic exchange between the separate island subpopulations of La Gomera, Tenerife and Gran Canaria.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is thought to occur on volcanic landscapes, subtropical grassland and shrubland. The flying period runs from February to June (Hohmann *et al.* 1993).

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. Generally, it may be threatened by global habitat loss due to deforestation and degradation because of human activities such as residential and commercial development for housing, commercial, industrial, tourism and urban areas, herbicides and pesticides, and also habitat shifting, alteration, droughts and temperature extremes caused by climatic changes. The use of agrochemicals severely impacts this species and many other bees, and could lead to a population decline in them.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

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

Credits

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

Reviewer(s): Kemp, J.R. & Michez, D.

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Citation

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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?
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Resident	Suitable	Yes
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Resident	Suitable	Yes
0. Root -> 17. Other	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		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.1. Habitat shifting & alteration	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		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.2. Droughts	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		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.3. Temperature extremes	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5

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	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: Unknown

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): 1800
Habitats and Ecology
Movement patterns: Not a Migrant

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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.