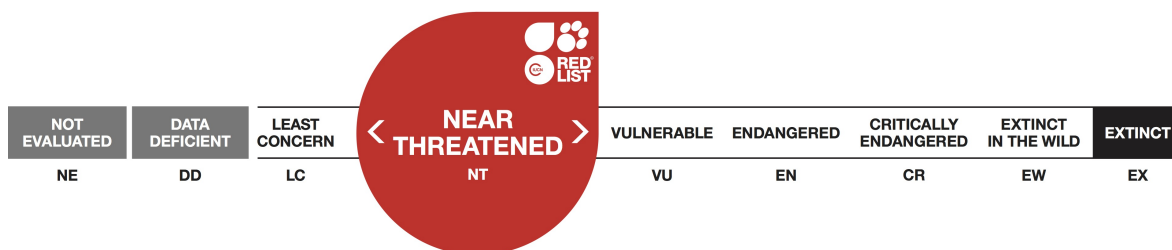


## *Stephanopachys brunneus*

Assessment by: Nardi, G. & Mico, E.



View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

**Citation:** Nardi, G. & Mico, E. 2010. *Stephanopachys brunneus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010*: e.T157877A5164654. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-1.RLTS.T157877A5164654.en>

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Bostrichidae

**Taxon Name:** *Stephanopachys brunneus* (Wollaston, 1862)

**Synonym(s):**

- *Dinoderus brunneus*

## Assessment Information

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

**Year Published:** 2010

**Date Assessed:** June 5, 2009

**Justification:**

European regional assessment: listed as Near Threatened because this species potentially has a small Area of Occupancy (< 500 km<sup>2</sup>) and it is monophagous and dependent on a threatened habitat type (indigenous pine forest reduced by cultivation and fire). Therefore there is a continuing decline in the area, extent and quality of the area the species occupies, thus making this species close to qualify for Vulnerable. However there is no data on the extent of fragmentation of the pine forest it occupies, and the Near Threatened category is more appropriate.

EU 27 regional assessment: listed as Near Threatened because this species potentially has a small Area of Occupancy (< 500 km<sup>2</sup>) and it is monophagous and dependent on a threatened habitat type (indigenous pine forest reduced by cultivation and fire). Therefore there is a continuing decline in the area, extent and quality of the area the species occupies, thus making this species close to qualify for Vulnerable. However there is no data on the extent of fragmentation of the pine forest it occupies, and the Near Threatened category is more appropriate.

## Geographic Range

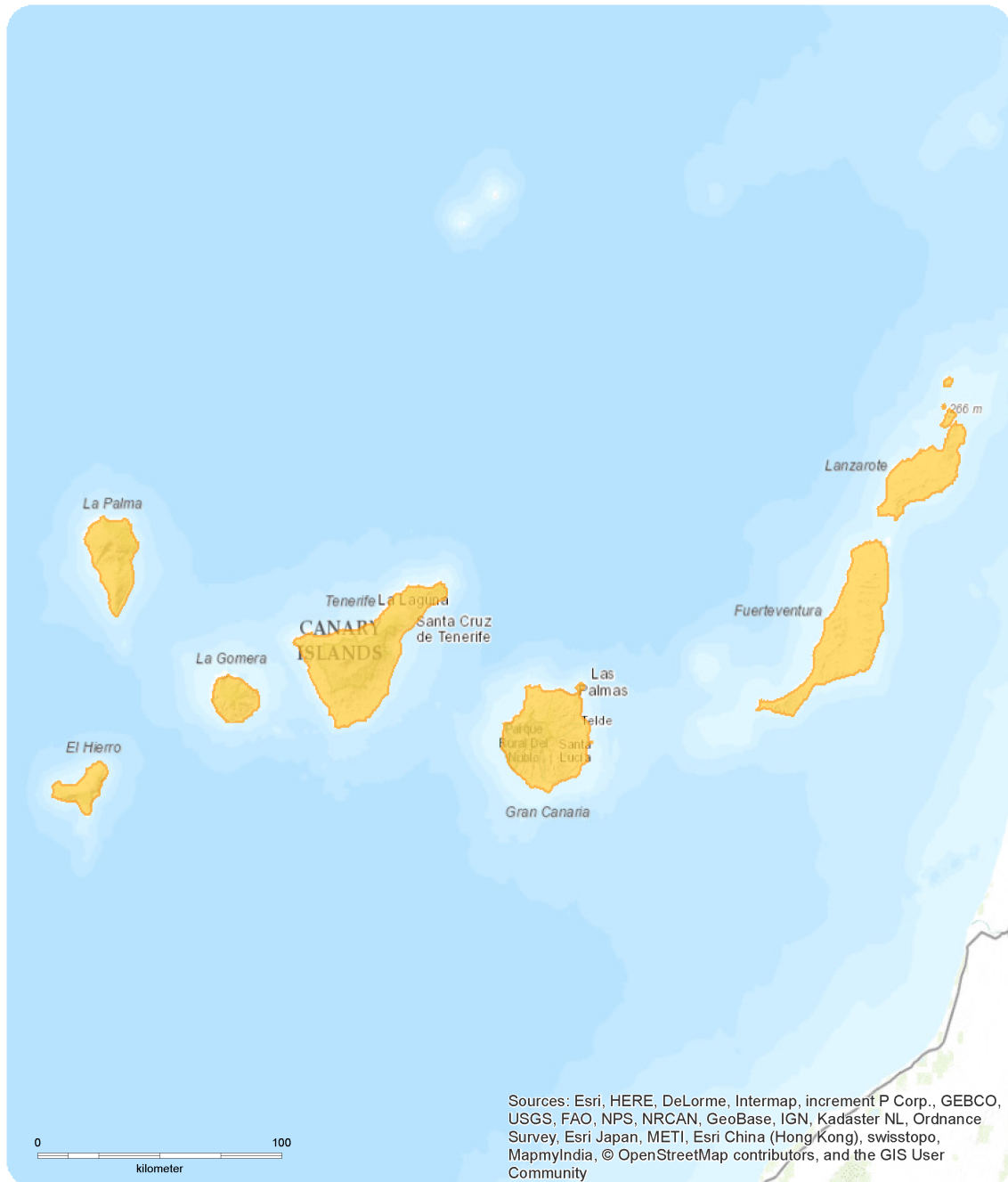
**Range Description:**

This species is only found in the Spanish archipelago of the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

**Country Occurrence:**

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

# Distribution Map

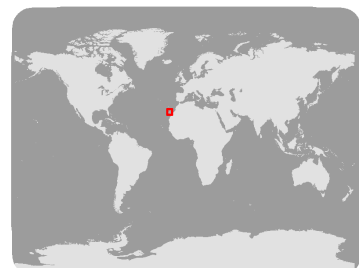


## *Stephanopachys brunneus*

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

The species is known from the major islands Tenerife, La Palma, El Hierro and Gran Canaria (Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación Territorial). There is little information available on the abundance of this species. It probably is uncommon like other members of the genus (Zoological Museum Lund holds a few specimens only). Population trend is unknown.

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

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

This is an obligate saproxylic species. It occurs in *Pinus canariensis* forests, for example in the Pinar de Garafia reserve in La Palma (800 ha). Because all other members of *Stephanopachys* are associated with conifers (especially pines), the Canarian pine is likely to be the only host of the species. Larval development is likely to take place in dead bark.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

Saproxylic Coleoptera tend to be popular with beetle collectors although trade is rarely an issue, the only exceptions being a few larger species of more dramatic form or colour.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Indigenous pine forest are suffering reduction through cultivation and forest fires. Pine forest is commercially managed in the Canary Islands and the traditional management of dead wood is not likely to benefit this species.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is present in at least one protected area.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Nardi, G. & Mico, E.

**Reviewer(s):** Alexander, K. & Nieto, A.

## Bibliography

Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación Territorial. Normas de Conservación - Monumento Natural de Las Playas. Gobierno de Canarias.

IUCN. 2010. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (ver. 2010.1). Available at: [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). (Accessed: 10 March 2010).

## 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?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	-	Suitable	-

## Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	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

## Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

## Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends

## The IUCN Red List Partnership



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