The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
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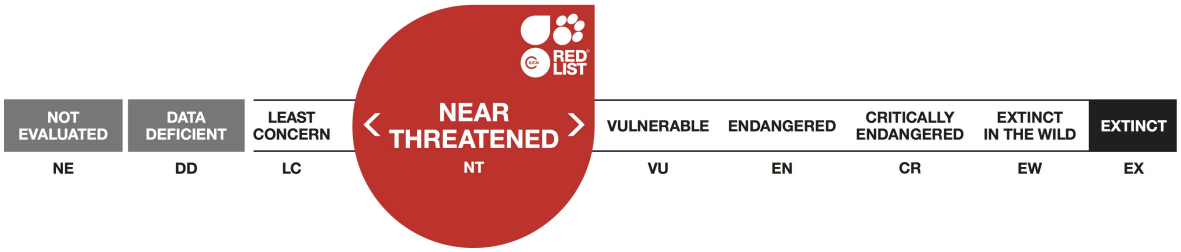
Theba macandrewiana

Assessment by: Teixeira, D.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helicidae

Taxon Name: *Theba macandrewiana* (L. Pfeiffer, 1853)

Synonym(s):

- *Helix macandrewiana* L. Pfeiffer, 1853
- *Helix ustulata* R.T Lowe, 1852
- *Helix mac-andrewiana* L. Pfeiffer, 1853
- *Theba pisana ustulata* Lowe, 1852

Taxonomic Source(s):

Bank, R.A. 2013. Fauna Europaea: Mollusca: Gastropoda. Available at: http://www.faunaeur.org.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened ver 3.1

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: December 6, 2016

Justification:

This species is endemic to Portugal, where it is restricted to the three Selvages Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is assessed as Near Threatened (NT), as it is only known from three locations and it has a restricted range. There are possible threats in the longer term due to climate change. However now the habitats have been restored and the predatory invasive species were removed during the early 2000s, hence the population is now stable. There is an active habitat management programme, hence whilst the species at present is considered not to be threatened, the Near Threatened assessment reflects the possible change in conservation status in the longer term.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to Portugal, where it is restricted to the three Selvages Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean (Backhuys 1972, GBIF 2007, Abreu and Teixeira 2008). The species is particularly found at Ilha Selvagens Grande (Gran Salvage), Ilha Selvagem Pequena (Gran Piton), and Ilhéu de Fora (La Salvajita, Little Piton). On Ilha Selvagens Grande it is only found living on the southeastern side (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Selvagens)

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Population

The subpopulations on the three Selvagens Islands remain stable, with no extreme fluctuation detected on the period between 2008 and 2014 (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016). Living animals have been found together with many empty shells.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is the only non-marine gastropod species known from the Selvagens Islands (Gittenberger and Ripken 1987). It occurs on rocky and sandy soils, beneath rocks or associated to grasses.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no known use or trade for this species.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

There are possible soil erosion events after rainstorms, that may locally cause population fluctuations, mainly at Selvagem Grande. All rabbits and mice have now been eradicated from the islands. Native lizards may predate on the eggs. Possible threats are landslides, which could partially affect the marginal subpopulations on Selvagem Pequena, as well as continuous droughts and flooding (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016). In the longer term the species could be threatened by increased frequency of droughts and sea level changes.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Habitat restoration and recovery were successfully implemented in 2000 on Selvagem Grande, eliminating the tobacco tree (*Nicotiana glauca*), mice (*Mus musculus*) and rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) from this island. Currently there are no known conservation actions for this species and none are considered necessary.

Credits

Assessor(s): Teixeira, D.

Reviewer(s): Cameron, R., Seddon, M.B. & Groh, K.

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Bibliography

Abreu, C. and Teixeira, D. 2008. List of molluscs (Mollusca). In: Borges, P.A.V., Abreu, C., Aguiar, A.M.F., Carvalho, P., Jardim, R., Melo, I., Oliveira, P., Sérgio, C., Serrano, A.R.M. & Vieira, P. (eds.). (ed.), *A list of the terrestrial fungi, flora and fauna of Madeira and Selvagens archipelagos*, pp. 237-244. Direcção Regional do Ambiente da Madeira and Universidade dos Açores, Funchal and Angra do Heroísmo.

Backhuys, W. 1972. Notes on *Theba pisana ustulata* (Lowe, 1852), the land-snail of the Salvages Islands. *Basteria* 26(2-5): 117-129.

GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility). 2007. *Occurrence search for Theba macandrewiana*. European Environment Agency.

Gittenberger, E. and Ripken, E.J. 1987. The Genus *Theba* (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Helicidae) Systematics and Distribution. *Museum of Natural History* 241(1): 1-59.

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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
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.1. Habitat shifting & alteration	Future	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.2. Droughts	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.4. Storms & flooding	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Unspecified Rattus)	Future	Whole (>90%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Unspecified Mus)	Future	Whole (>90%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	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 Research, Monitoring and Planning
Systematic monitoring scheme: No

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Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Percentage of population protected by PAs (0-100): 91-100
Invasive species control or prevention: Yes

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km²): 24
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 22.4
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Number of Locations: 3
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 5
Upper elevation limit (m): 160
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Continuing decline in subpopulations: No
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
All individuals in one subpopulation: No

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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: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.