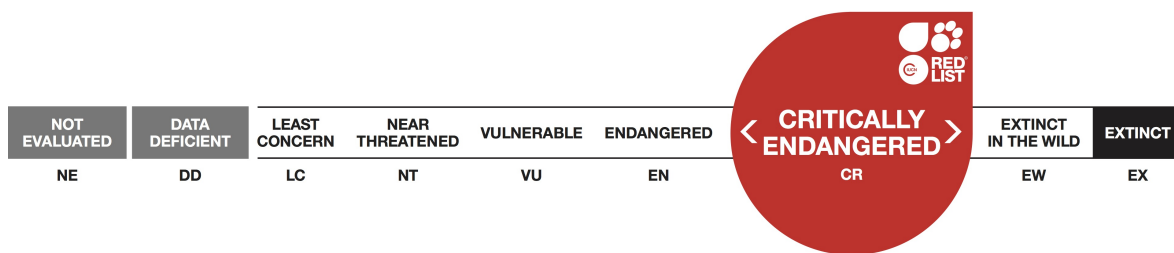


Geomitra grabhami

Errata version

Assessment by: Teixeira, D., Cameron, R., Groh, K. & Seddon, M.B.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Citation: Teixeira, D., Cameron, R., Groh, K. & Seddon, M.B. 2018. *Geomitra grabhami* (errata version published in 2019). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T156368A144802430. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-1.RLTS.T156368A144802430.en>

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Hygromiidae

Taxon Name: *Geomitra grabhami* (Wollaston, 1878)

Synonym(s):

- *Helix grabhami* Wollaston, 1878

Taxonomic Source(s):

Bank, R.A. and Neubert, E. 2017. MolluscaBase. Checklist of the land and freshwater Gastropoda of Europe. Last update: July 16th, 2017.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Critically Endangered B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2018

Date Assessed: December 2, 2016

Justification:

This species is endemic to Deserta Grande Island in the Madeira Archipelago. The species was known from the northern end of the island, where it was recorded as recent shells by Groh and Hemmen (1986), but it was not refound by Cameron and Cook (1999). However the species was recently found living at a new locality, Fajã Grande, on the eastern coast of the island by Teixeira and Silva in 2008 and again by Teixeira and Isamberto when resurveyed in 2013. The species is found on a coastal plateau formed by the collapse of coastal cliffs, where there is a threat of further landslide and erosion. There is also a threat from predation from mice, which have not been eradicated yet, and there is an increase in the frequency of droughts, which impacts both the species as well as adding to ground instability. The species is assessed Critically Endangered (CR B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)) based on a single location with an assumed small population with ongoing threats.

There is a Life Project survey work ongoing to monitor the status of this species and a species conservation action plan is planned for 2019. The species should be reassessed if future fieldwork refinds the species at the original locality at the northern end of the island, or finds further new localities.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2011 – Critically Endangered (CR)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T156368A4933927.en>

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to the Madeira Archipelago, where it is known from subfossil records in the Castanheira Valley at the northern end of Deserta Grande (Groh and Hemmen 1986). The species was not refound by Cameron and Cook (1999), however, live specimens were found in 2008 by Teixeira and Silva at Fajã Grande on the eastern coast of Deserta Grande and again in 2013 (Teixeira and Isamberto; D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Population

The species was originally considered extinct by Waldén (1983), although recent shells were found in the Castanheira Valley in 1986 (Groh and Hemmen 1986). The species was found at the new locality at Fajã Grande on the eastern coast of Deserta Grande by Teixeira in 2008 and again in 2013 (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016). There are no data on population size or trend, however, there are likely to be a very small number of specimens (less than 500 mature individuals).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species was originally described as living among lichens growing on rocks (Seddon 2008). At the currently known location at Fajã Grande, the species is found amongst large boulders on a plateau area formed by a large landslide and erosion below steep cliffs, c.15 m asl (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

The species is occasionally sold by shell collectors.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Currently, overgrazing by introduced goats has been reduced, but it originally caused ground instability and erosion which covers the entire island. The species is currently known from a recently-formed coastal plateau area below steep cliffs, where there is a threat of ground instability and land-slips. There is also a threat from predation by mice, which have not been eradicated yet. There is an increase in the frequency of droughts, which impacts both the species as well as adding to ground instability. The workstation of the Parque Natural da Madeira (the body that supervises the nature reserve) is at Fajã Grande.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

This species has long been considered Extinct by Waldén (1983) and Regnier *et al* (2008). There had been survey work in the period between 1970 and 2000 that had failed to locate populations, but in view of the nature of the terrain it was considered plausible that a small population may survive in areas that are less accessible, hence was placed as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) by Seddon (2008, 2011). Work on the rehabilitation of the vegetation following the removal of the goat populations started. Further work on rehabilitation of the plant communities on the islands are ongoing, and this may benefit the land-snail populations. There is survey work ongoing through a Life Project to monitor the status of this species and a species conservation action plan is planned for 2019.

The entire island of Deserta Grande is a candidate AZE for this and other species.

Credits

Assessor(s): Teixeira, D., Cameron, R., Groh, K. & Seddon, M.B.

Reviewer(s): Neubert, E. & Allen, D.J.

Bibliography

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Groh, K. and Hemmen, J. 1986. *Geomitra (Serratorotula) gerberi* n. subgen. n. sp. aus dem Quartär von Porto Santo (Pulmonata: Helicidae). *Archiv für Molluskenkunde* 117: 33-38.

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Regnier, C., Fontaine, B. and Bouchet, P. 2009. Not knowing, Not recording, Not Listing: Numerous unrecognized Mollusk Extinctions. *Conservation Biology* 23: 1214-1221.

Seddon, M.B. 2008. An illustrated compendium of the landsnails and slugs of the Madeiran archipelago. Studies in Biodiversity and Systematics of Terrestrial Organisms from the National Museum of Wales. BIOTIR Reports 2. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

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Waldén, H.W. 1983. Systematic and biogeographical studies of the terrestrial Gastropoda of Madeira. With an annotated Check-list. *Annales Zoologica Fennica* 20: 255-275.

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?
0. Root -> 17. Other	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
10. Geological events -> 10.3. Avalanches/landslides	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 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%)	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Mus musculus)	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Capra hircus)	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Unknown
	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 -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

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: Yes
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management

Conservation Actions in Place
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Percentage of population protected by PAs (0-100): 100
Invasive species control or prevention: Yes
In-Place Species Management
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.2. Invasive/problematic species control
2. Land/water management -> 2.3. Habitat & natural process restoration

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
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 4
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 4
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Number of Locations: 1
Lower elevation limit (m): 10
Upper elevation limit (m): 20
Population
Number of mature individuals: 400-500

Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
Population severely fragmented: No
All individuals in one subpopulation: Yes
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes

Errata

Errata reason: An errata assessment was created in order to remove the distribution map from publication for this range-restricted and highly threatened snail, which had been published in error, and to address some minor typographic errors.

The IUCN Red List Partnership



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