The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
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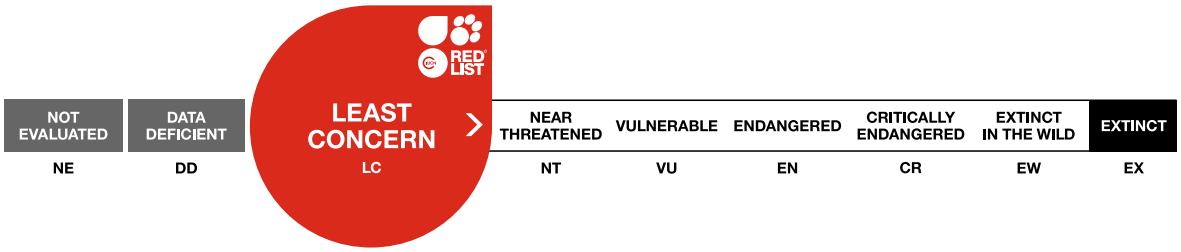
Scope(s): Global
Language: English

Chrysotus elongatus

Assessment by: Nunes, R. & Borges, P.A.V.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Dolichopodidae

Scientific Name: *Chrysotus elongatus* Parent, 1934

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2021

Date Assessed: March 15, 2018

Justification:

Chrysotus elongatus is an endemic species of the Azores (Portugal), being present on Corvo, Flores, Faial, Pico, S. Jorge, Terceira and S. Miguel islands. This species is apparently common and widespread through a wide variety of natural and disturbed habitats in the aforementioned islands (Frey 1945). From the historical data, this species could have a relatively large Extent of Occurrence (26,260 km^2) but a small Area of Occupancy (380 km^2). It is possible that this species has declined in the past as a result of human activity, but the present situation of this species needs to be further assessed, and further research is needed into its population, distribution, threats, ecology and life history. Conservation of native forests and vegetation, native wet and boggy areas and natural streams and other water bodies could potentially aid this species' conservation. Even though there is a paucity of recent data regarding this species' population, distribution, threats and ecology, this species is unlikely to warrant listing as threatened under any criterion, and so it is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Chrysotus elongatus is an Azorean-endemic species that was described from the islands of Corvo, Flores, Faial, Pico, S. Jorge, Terceira and S. Miguel (Azores, Portugal) (Borges *et al.* 2010), known from a wide variety of habitats. Based on the historical data (Frey 1945), the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) could be ca. 26,260 km^2 and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) could be ca. 380 km^2. However, there is no recent information regarding the distribution of this species.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Portugal (Azores)

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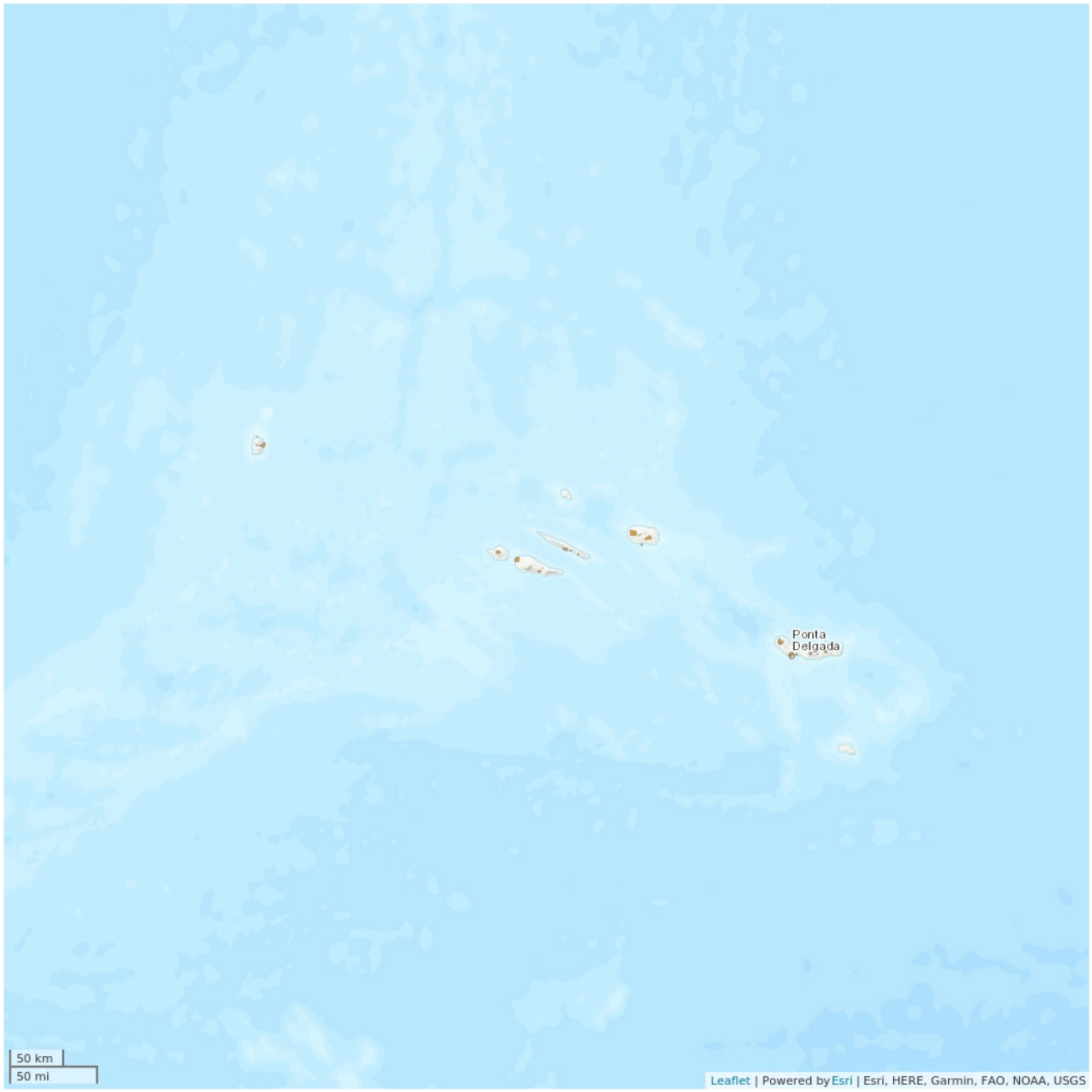
Distribution Map



Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

Azorean Biodiversity Group 2018

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

No current population size estimates exist. Nevertheless, from the samples collected in 1938 this species seemed to be fairly common and widespread through the Azores archipelago.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The ecology and traits of this species are unknown. Adults and most larvae of other species of Dolichopodidae are predators, feeding on other arthropods, with the adults of some species being notable predators of Culicidae (McAlpine *et al.* 1987). The larvae occupy a wide range of habitats, living generally in moist environments such as soil, moist sand, or rotting organic matter. The larvae pupate in cocoons made of cemented soil particles. Dolichopodidae in general inhabit lightly shaded areas near swamps and streams, or in meadows and woodlands (McAlpine *et al.* 1987). Other species of the genus *Chrysotus* are generally heliophilous, being found mainly on the foliage of low herbs, while a number of species seem to prefer wet, sandy banks of ponds and rivers. *Chrysotus elongatus* has been found in a wide variety of habitats, mainly in native, deciduous and production forests (*Cryptomeria japonica*), heathland, in coastal areas, rocky altitude areas, near lakes and streams, in moorlands and in other wet and moist areas.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

A lack of information regarding the present status of this species precludes an assessment of potential threats. Nevertheless, the ecology of other members of the Dolichopodidae family suggests that this species might be affected by future habitat declines as a consequence of climate change (Ferreira *et al.* 2016) and increased droughts. Past human disturbance and land use changes might have also affected this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is not protected by regional law. The present situation of this species needs to be assessed, and further research is needed into its population, distribution, threats, ecology and life history. From what is known of its habitat preferences, conservation of native forests, native wet and boggy areas, natural streams and other water bodies could potentially aid this species' conservation. Historically at least, this species was present in areas that are currently included in the Natural Parks of Flores, Faial, Pico, Terceira and S. Miguel.

Credits

Assessor(s): Nunes, R. & Borges, P.A.V.

Reviewer(s): Danielczak, A.

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External Resources

For Supplementary Material, and 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	Resident	Suitable	Yes
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.2. Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	Resident	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.4. Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	-	Suitable	Yes
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.7. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	Resident	Suitable	Yes
12. Marine Intertidal -> 12.1. Marine Intertidal - Rocky Shoreline	Resident	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	Resident	Suitable	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.2. Wood & pulp plantations -> 2.2.3. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Past, likely to return	Unknown	Unknown	No/negligible impact: 0
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Past, likely to return	Unknown	Unknown	No/negligible impact: 0
	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	Future	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.2. Droughts	Future	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

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Conservation Action in Place
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-place land/water protection
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Action Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Continuing decline in number of locations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: Unknown
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1,000

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Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
Population severely fragmented: Unknown
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Unknown

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.