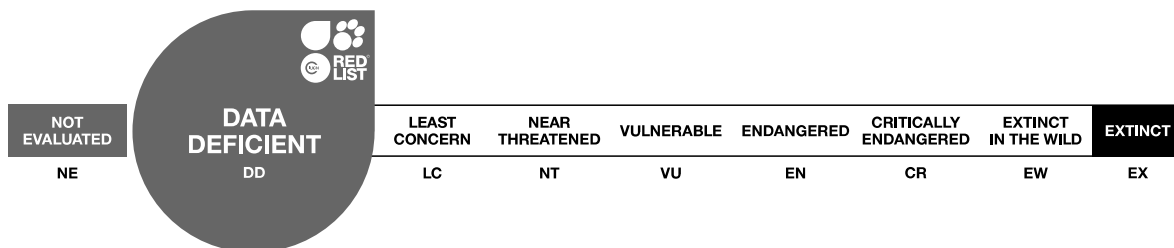


## *Philygria cedercreutzii*

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



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

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Ephydriidae

**Scientific Name:** *Philygria cedercreutzii* Frey, 1945

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2021

**Date Assessed:** March 26, 2018

### Justification:

*Philygria cedercreutzii* is an endemic species of the Azores (Portugal), recorded from Flores and Terceira islands. From the historical data, this species has been collected from disturbed areas and it potentially has a limited Extent of Occurrence (698 km<sup>2</sup>) and very small Area of Occupancy (16 km<sup>2</sup>). It is possible that this species has declined in the past as a result of human activity, although 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 vegetation, wet and boggy areas and other water bodies and of the coastline could potentially aid this species' conservation. Based upon the lack of recent data regarding this species' population, distribution, threats and ecology, it is not possible to accurately estimate the extinction risk of the species and it could theoretically fall into any category. Therefore, this species is assessed as Data Deficient (DD).

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

*Philygria cedercreutzii* is an Azorean-endemic species that was described from the islands of Flores and Terceira (Azores, Portugal) (Borges *et al.* 2010), known from shore and disturbed habitats. Based on the historical data (Frey 1945), the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) could be *ca.* 698 km<sup>2</sup> and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) could be *ca.* 16 km<sup>2</sup>. However, there is no recent information regarding the distribution of this species, and the actual full distribution of the species is unknown.

### Country Occurrence:

**Native, Extant (resident):** Portugal (Azores)

# Distribution Map

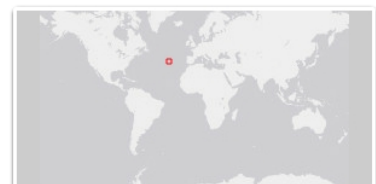
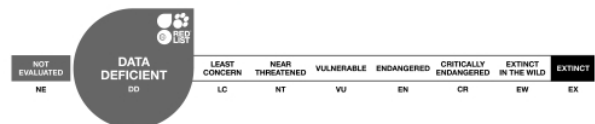


## Legend

■ 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.

## Population

No current population size estimates exist for this species, and the overall population size and trend are essentially unknown.

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

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

The ecology and traits of this species are unknown. Ephydriidae usually live in aquatic and semiaquatic habitats; maritime marshes, tidal salt pools, salt and alkaline lakes of arid regions (McAlpine *et al.* 1987). Larvae of most Ephydriidae are filter-feeders, feeding on microscopic algae, bacteria and yeasts from the surrounding semiliquid medium. Others prefer dead and decaying animal tissue or excrement, while others are leaf miners. Larvae of some species are predators (McAlpine *et al.* 1987). Specimens of *Philygria cedercreutzii* have been collected near the seashore and in Monte Brasil (Terceira island), a site with a pronounced seashore component and also disturbed by human activity.

**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 Ephydriidae 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. Contamination of surface waters by agricultural and livestock runoff can also potentially affect this species. Past and present human disturbance and land use changes, together with habitat degradation caused by invasive species might have also affected *Philygria cedercreutzii*, as it has been collected at disturbed sites.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is not protected by regional law. 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. From what is known of its habitat preferences, conservation of native forests, of natural streams and water bodies, of native wet and boggy areas and other wet habitats could potentially aid this species' conservation.

## Credits

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

**Reviewer(s):** Danielczak, A.

## Bibliography

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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?
12. Marine Intertidal -> 12.1. Marine Intertidal - Rocky Shoreline	Resident	Suitable	Yes
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 -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	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	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.1. Unspecified species	Ongoing	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects		
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.1. Nutrient loads	Ongoing	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects		
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.3. Herbicides and pesticides	Ongoing	Unknown	Rapid declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
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>

<b>Conservation Action in Place</b>
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No

## Conservation Actions Needed

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

<b>Conservation Action Needed</b>
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
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

<b>Distribution</b>
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): 150
<b>Population</b>
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown

<b>Population</b>
Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
Population severely fragmented: Unknown

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