Lauria fasciolata

Assessment by: Frias Martins, A.

View on www.iucnredlist.org
Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Mollusca</td>
<td>Gastropoda</td>
<td>Stylommatophora</td>
<td>Lauriidae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxon Name:** *Lauria fasciolata* (Morelet, 1860)

**Taxonomic Notes:**  
The Lauriidae of the Azores are currently under revision.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern [ver 3.1](http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T171656A6800398.en)  

**Year Published:** 2013  

**Date Assessed:** November 19, 2010

**Justification:**  
This species is widespread across the Azores and faces no major threats, therefore it is considered as Least Concern (LC).

**Geographic Range**

**Range Description:**  
This species is found on all islands of the Azores.

**Country Occurrence:**  
Native: Portugal (Azores)
Population

Morelet (1860:199) states that this species is common under stones on all islands and Backhuys (1975:95) that it is one of the most common land molluscs in the archipelago. Although the group is presently under revision, this appears to be the case; the material collected on Corvo needs deeper study, but it is provisionally assumed as *L. fasciolata*. This species is abundant throughout the islands in dry environments as in forested areas, preferentially near the sea. In Pico island it was found from 10 m to about 550 m (Martins *et al*. 2006), but Backhuys (1975: 94) reported it from 915 m, on Flores island. This currently widespread species is most probably a complex, so its representation on the various maps is mostly circumscribed to the typical specimens, and may not reflect the true extent of the taxon.

**Current Population Trend:** Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

*L. fasciolata* lives in forested habitats, where it can be found under dead leaves, as well as under heaps of rocks and stone walls, from xeric, littoral habitats, e.g. Ilhéu de Vila Franca do Campo (Martins 1995), to the endemic forest, e.g. Lagoa Seca, Flores island (Backhuys 1957: 94). It is very common under rocks, mainly at lower altitudes; in forests it can also be found on the underside of the leaves of live *Hedychium gardneranum*, but more commonly hiding in the curled, dry leaves of that same plant.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

Threats

Due to its wide range of habitats, no threats are foreseen.

Conservation Actions

More research is needed on the taxonomy.

Credits

**Assessor(s):** Frias Martins, A.

**Reviewer(s):** Neubert, E. & Cuttelod, A.
Bibliography


Citation


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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T171656A6800398.en), please see the Red List website.
Appendix

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Major Importance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest -&gt; 1.4. Forest - Temperate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Needed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Research -&gt; 1.1. Taxonomy</td>
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</table>

Additional Data Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 100000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower elevation limit (m): 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper elevation limit (m): 915</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population severely fragmented: No</td>
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</table>
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