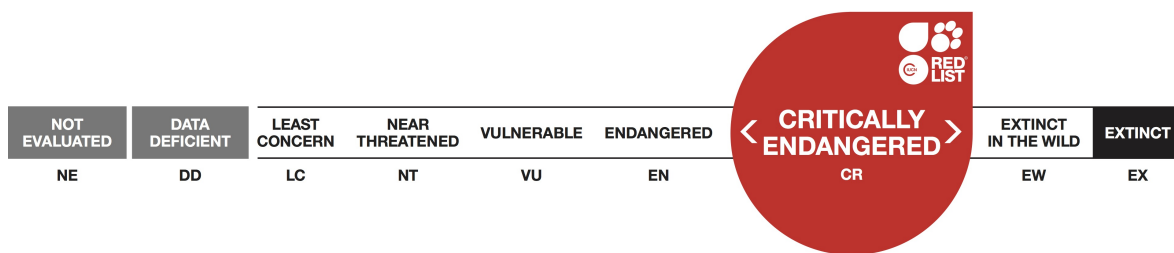


Cecilioides eulima

Errata version

Assessment by: Teixeira, D.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Ferussaciidae

Taxon Name: *Cecilioides eulima* (R.T. Lowe, 1855)

Synonym(s):

- *Raphidiella eulima* R.T. Lowe, 1854

Taxonomic Source(s):

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

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: November 30, 2016

Justification:

This species is currently known from a single locality in the Ilhéu de Baixo, which was discovered in 2014, and the species was formerly known from mainland Porto Santo, however recent surveys there (2011-2015) found no recent records, which suggests that the species could be extinct there, although, given the subterranean nature of this species, it is very difficult to be detected in surveys. The species is assessed as Critically Endangered (EN B1ab(iii)+B2ab(iii), D) based on its occurrence in a single locality, the likelihood of habitat degradation as result of landslides and the increased frequency of droughts, and a population of mature individuals of less than 50 individuals. Further research is needed to look for further subpopulations on the Islet of Baixo. Also, the protected status of Ilhéu de Baixo should provide a better likelihood of the longer-term survival of the species.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2000 – Critically Endangered (CR)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2000.RLTS.T4091A10375179.en>

1996 – Critically Endangered (CR)

1994 – Extinct? (Ex?)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to the Madeiran Archipelago (Lowe 1855, Paiva 1867, Abreu and Teixeira 2008, Domingues and Alves 2016), where it was rediscovered by Teixeira in 2014 (SPNM 2016, D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016) at a single locality on the offshore Ilhéu de Baixo. Historically, the species was known from mainland Porto Santo, however recent surveys (2011-2015) on that island suggest that the species could

be extinct there, however, this is a subterranean species found in the soil, which makes it difficult to be found. All past records are from the Quaternary deposits of Zimbral da Areia (Wollaston 1878) and Pico do Maçarico, at Porto Santo (Seddon 2008). Wollaston (1878) adds further records on Madeira Island, however, the localities and the taxonomic status of the samples are uncertain.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Population

The Ilhéu de Baixo subpopulation is estimated to have less than 50 mature individuals. There are no data on the population trend, and population monitoring might be useful to check the status of this rare species.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is found in ravine areas, in loose terrain and associated with grasses on Ilhéu de Baixo, under stones or buried in the soil (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016). A continuing decline in habitat quality is inferred from the increased frequency of droughts due to climate change.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

No trade is known for this species.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The main threats are continuous landslides, which could lead to habitat fragmentation or loss, potential predation by native carabids (*Eurygnatus latrellei latrellei* and *Scarites abbreviatus cimensis*) and climate change, through increased frequency of drought periods (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016). The possible recolonization by rodents such as mice and rats, although improbable, should be taken into account.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There was a habitat restoration and predator eradication (mice *Mus musculus*) programme on the Baixo Islet during the LIFE "Ilhéus do Porto Santo" Project. There is an ongoing periodical monitoring scheme as part of post-LIFE project (2016-2020).

The protected status of Ilhéu de Baixo should provide a better likelihood of the longer-term survival of the species.

Credits

Assessor(s): Teixeira, D.

Reviewer(s): Cameron, R., Groh, K., Neubert, E., Seddon, M.B., Allen, D.J. & Badia Boher, J.A.

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

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Wollaston, T.V. 1878. *Testacea Atlantica or the land and freshwater shells of the Azores, Madeiras, Salvages, Canaries, Cape Verdes, and Saint Helena*. London.

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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
10. Geological events -> 10.3. Avalanches/landslides	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		
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		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Mus musculus)	Past, unlikely to return	Whole (>90%)	Very rapid declines	Past impact
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 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 (Unspecified Rattus)	Past, unlikely to return	Whole (>90%)	Very rapid declines	Past impact
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species (Unspecified CARABIDAE)	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	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 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

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 -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
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

Distribution
Upper elevation limit (m): 120
Population
Number of mature individuals: 25-50
Population severely fragmented: Yes
No. of subpopulations: 1
All individuals in one subpopulation: Yes
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 1-2

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.

The IUCN Red List Partnership



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