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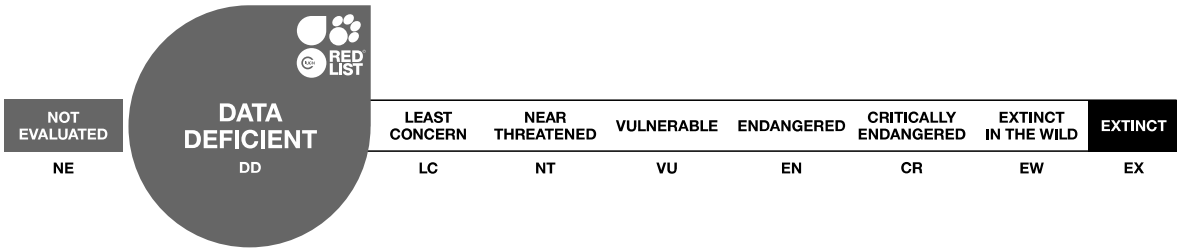
Language: English

Dinotrema azoricum

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



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Braconidae

Scientific Name: *Dinotrema azoricum* (Fischer, 2003)

Synonym(s):

- *Synaldis azoricum* Fischer, 2003

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient ver 3.1

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: March 26, 2018

Justification:

Dinotrema azoricum is an endemic species of the Azores, Portugal. It is known only from the holotype, collected on São Miguel in 1938, in a (currently) highly disturbed area. From the historical data, it potentially has a very small Extent of Occurrence (16 km^2) and Area of Occupancy (16 km^2). This species has possibly 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 vegetation could potentially aid this species' conservation. Based upon the unknown distribution, threats and ecology, this species is assessed as Data Deficient (DD).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is known only from the holotype, collected on São Miguel island in 1938. Its location, Furnas, has been under high anthropogenic disturbance for the last decades. Based on the data from the 1938 expedition of Frey, Stora and Cedercreutz, the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) would be ca. 16 km^2 and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) would be ca. 16 km^2. There is no recent information regarding the distribution of this species.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Portugal (Azores)

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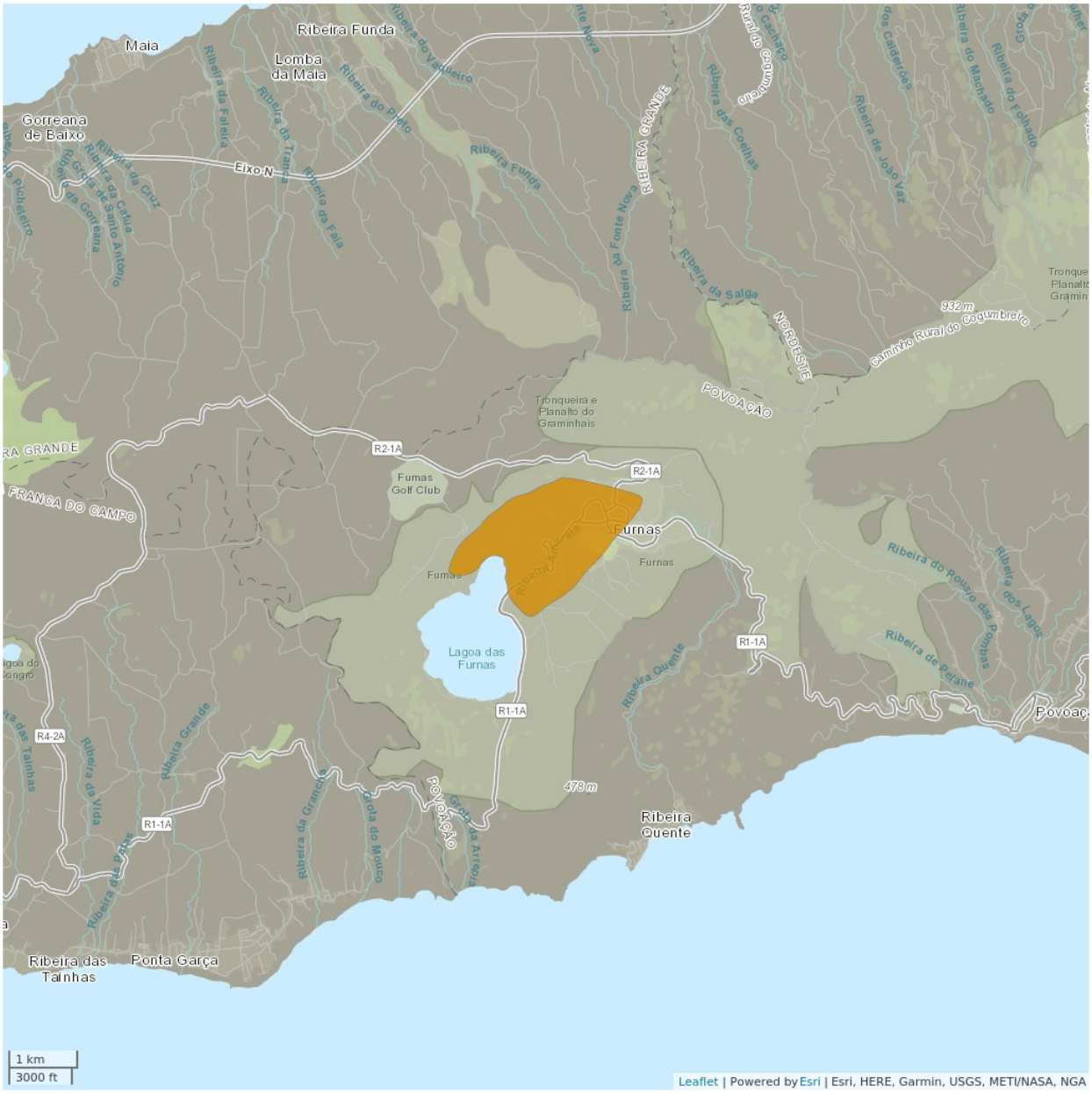
Distribution Map

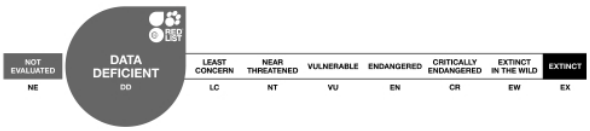


Legend

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 for this species.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The ecology and traits of this species are unknown. Other braconid wasps from the subfamily Alysiinae, tribe Alysiini are mostly solitary koinobionts. All species are endoparasitoids of Cyclorrhapha (Diptera) larvae (Goulet and Huber 1993). Many species from the genus *Dinotrema* are parasitoids of Phoridae (Diptera) in mushrooms (van Achterberg 1988). This species was collected in a disturbed area, in the vicinity of hotsprings.

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 area where the holotype was collected is highly disturbed by human presence, and therefore it could be assumed that past and present human disturbance and land use changes, together with habitat degradation caused by invasive species might have affected this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is not protected by regional law. Conservation of native vegetation could potentially aid this species' conservation. Further research is needed into its population, distribution, threats, ecology and life history and hosts. Historically, this species was present in one area that is currently highly disturbed, but included in the Natural Park of S. Miguel.

Credits

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

Reviewer(s): Danielczak, A.

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van Achterberg, C. 1988. The genera of the *Aspilota*-group and some descriptions of fungicolous Alysiini from the Netherlands (Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Alysinae). *Zoologische Verhandelingen Leiden* 247: 1-88.

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Disclaimer

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
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.12. Wetlands (inland) - Geothermal Wetlands	Resident	Unknown	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.2. Wood & pulp plantations -> 2.2.1. Small-holder plantations	Ongoing	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	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	Causing/could cause fluctuations	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)

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
2. Land/water management -> 2.2. Invasive/problematic species control

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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) (km²): 16
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 16
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): 200
Upper elevation limit (m): 400
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

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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.