

Hirrius scrobiculatus, Ile-Ile Pygmy Devil

Assessment by: Hochkirch, A. & Skejo, J.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Citation: Hochkirch, A. & Skejo, J. 2019. *Hirrius scrobiculatus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2019: e.T107451335A107451605. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2019-1.RLTS.T107451335A107451605.en>

Copyright: © 2018 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for resale, reposting or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder. For further details see [Terms of Use](#).

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](#).

If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with [feedback](#) so that we can correct or extend the information provided.

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Tetrigidae

Taxon Name: *Hirrius scrobiculatus* Günther, 1937

Common Name(s):

- English: Ile-Ile Pygmy Devil

Taxonomic Source(s):

Cigliano, M.M., Braun, H., Eades, D.C. and Otte, D. 2016. Orthoptera Species File. Version 5.0/5.0. Available at: <http://Orthoptera.SpeciesFile.org>.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable B1ab(iii,v) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2019

Date Assessed: June 27, 2018

Justification:

The Ile-Ile Pygmy Devil (*Hirrius scrobiculatus*) is endemic to Gunung Ile Ile in Sulawesi. Its estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) is *ca* 1,000 km² and a continuing decline in the number of mature individuals is inferred from the ongoing deforestation. Based upon the threat of deforestation, the number of locations is between one and ten, but here estimated to be above five. Therefore, the species is assessed as Vulnerable.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

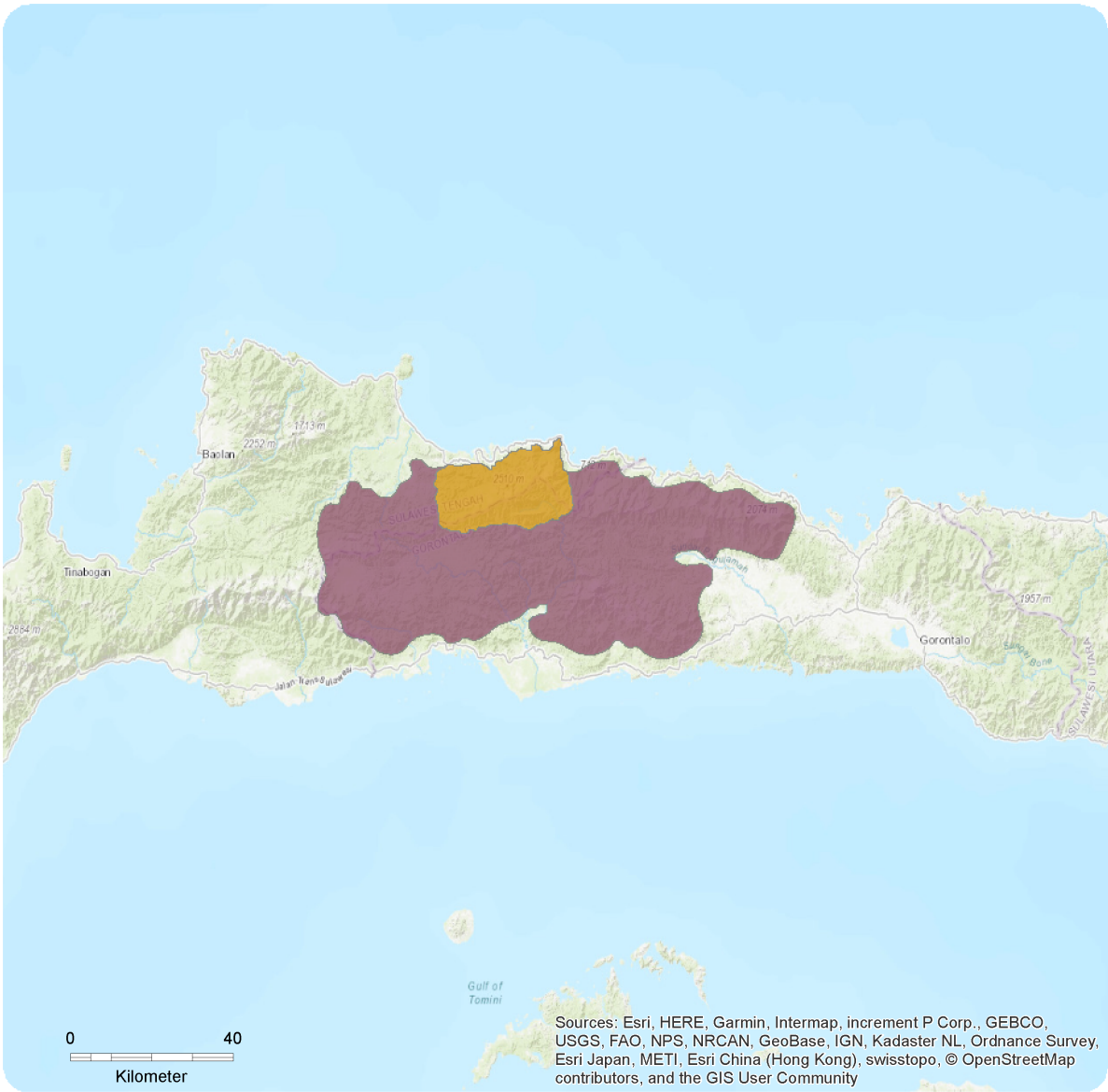
The species is endemic to Sulawesi (Indonesia), where it is only known from the type locality, Gunung Ile Ile (Günther 1937). Its extent of occurrence (EOO) is *ca* 1,000 km².

Country Occurrence:

Native: Indonesia (Sulawesi)

Distribution Map

Hirrius scrobiculatus



Range

- Extant (resident)
- Possibly Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
SSC Grasshopper Specialist Group



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

Data on the population size or trend of this species do not exist. A continuing decline in the number of mature individuals is inferred from an observed continuing decline in the extent and quality of habitat.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Even though the ecology of this species has not been studied, it is very likely to be associated with montane rainforest habitats (J. Skejo, pers. comm. 2018).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

The species is not utilized.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The main threat to this species is deforestation and habitat conversion into farmland, which mainly affects the margins of its range. Between 2006 and 2016 about 2.2% forest has been lost within its extant range (Hansen *et al.* 2013), including areas close to the type locality. Within its possibly extant range deforestation between 2006 and 2010 was 3.6%. Based upon the threat of deforestation, the number of locations is between one and ten (here assumed to be higher than five).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

No conservation action is in place for this species and it does not occur in any protected area. Research into its distribution, habitats, threats and population trend is required. Furthermore, there is a strong need for a better protection of the forests on Gulung Ile Ile to avoid any future declines of the species.

Credits

Assessor(s): Hochkirch, A. & Skejo, J.

Reviewer(s): Russell, N.

Contributor(s): Danielczak, A.

Bibliography

Günther, K. 1937. Orthoptera celebica sarasiniana, Fam. Acrididae, Subfam. Acrydinae. *Treubia* 16: 165-195.

IUCN. 2019. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2019-1. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 21 March 2019).

Citation

Hochkirch, A. & Skejo, J. 2019. *Hirrius scrobiculatus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2019: e.T107451335A107451605. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2019-1.RLTS.T107451335A107451605.en>

Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the [Terms of Use](#).

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?
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	Resident	Suitable	Yes

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 -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	Unknown	Rapid declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.3. Unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: No
Area based regional management plan: No
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management
Harvest management plan: No
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: No
Subject to any international management/trade controls: No

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
1. Land/water protection -> 1.2. Resource & habitat protection

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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 980
Number of Locations: 1-10,6-10
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
Population severely fragmented: Unknown
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Movement patterns: Not a Migrant

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](#).