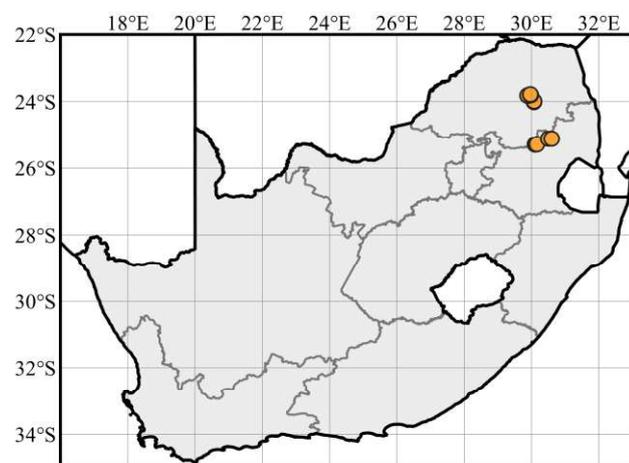


EN B2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)**Endemic**

A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Type locality: Woodbush Village (Houtbosdorp), Pietersburg district, Transvaal, 10th March, 1943 (D.A. Swanepoel).

Taxonomy: This species was described by van Son (1955) from a population near Houtbosdorp (Woodbush), Limpopo, from which no records exist since 1988. It is possibly extinct at this site. Pringle *et al.* (1994) included subpopulations at the Long Tom Pass, Mount Sheba and Verloren Valei as representing *Pseudonympha swanepoeli*. A population at Serala Wilderness is also very similar to *P. swanepoeli*. Subsequently two other subpopulations have been discovered at Steelpoort and Harrismith, which may represent *P. swanepoeli* but have facies quite similar to *P. varii* van Son, 1955 – these populations have been excluded from this assessment. LepSoc Africa researchers are obtaining DNA samples for analysis and examining the genitalia of the various subpopulations. For the purpose of this conservation assessment the last published expert opinion of Pringle *et al.* (1994) has been applied, until such time that a reassessment of the taxonomic status of *P. swanepoeli* is published.

Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa, originally recorded from the Woodbush/Houtbosdorp area near Haenertsburg. Subpopulations on Long Tom Pass and Mount Sheba, and at Verloren Valei, are recognised to represent this taxon. The subpopulation recorded in the Serala Wilderness area of the Wolkberg is also recognised as this taxon for the purpose of

this conservation assessment, because of its proximity to the type locality and its close resemblance to the type subpopulation.

Habitat: In the vicinity of wetlands associated with Woodbush Granite Grassland at an altitude of about 2 000 m.

Vegetation types: FOz4 Northern Mistbelt Forest, Gm21 Lydenburg Thornveld, Gm23 Northern Escarpment Quartzite Sourveld, Gm25 Woodbush Granite Grassland, Gm30 Steenkampsberg Montane Grassland, Gm31 Long Tom Pass Montane Grassland, SVcb24 Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld.

Assessment rationale: This species is endemic to the Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa (EOO 5 245 km², AOO 40 km²). The population is severely fragmented, with five small subpopulations separated by 20 to 45 km. There are four locations. There have been no confirmed recent records from Houtbosdorp, Long Tom Pass and Mount Sheba and these subpopulations may be extinct, but more surveys are required to be sure. There has therefore been an overall declining trend in the EOO, AOO, quality of the habitat and number of individuals for this species. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Endangered under criterion B.

Change in status from SABCA: The most recent taxonomic determination of the known subpopulations published was used to do a valid conservation assessment, employing improved knowledge of its distribution and population size. Despite there being an overall declining trend in the EOO, AOO, quality of the habitat and number of individuals this is not enough to have moved it into a different threat category since the previous assessment and thus previously an Endangered assessment would have been made. The change in status is therefore non-genuine.

Threats: The type locality near Houtbosdorp in Limpopo province has deteriorated because of invasive alien plants and afforestation, which dried out the wetland habitat. The Long Tom Pass and Mount Sheba localities are small in size and are threatened by possible expansion of plantations, alien plant invasions, fires and uncontrolled grazing. Subpopulations at Verloren Valei and in Serala Wilderness are protected and are not threatened.

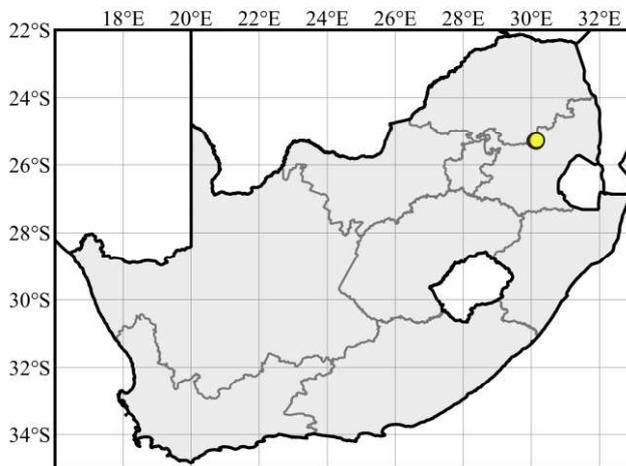
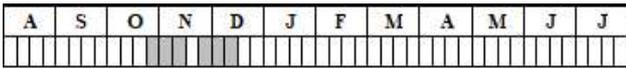
Conservation measures and research required: Searches for the taxon in the Woodbush/ Houtbosdorp area should continue, and if it is found the area should be protected and properly managed. A taxonomic study will be conducted to confirm the status of all known subpopulations, including some that have been excluded from this assessment. Research should then be conducted into its life history, ecology, population numbers and distribution.

Genus *Serradinga* Henning & Henning, 1996.

Serradinga clarki amissivallis Henning & Henning, 1996
Dullstroom Bronze Speckled Widow; Verlorenvallei Weduwee

Graham A. Henning

VU D2
Endemic



Type locality: South Africa: Mpumalanga, Verlorenvlei, 30°05'E., 25°18'S., 27.xi.1994, G.A. Henning.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to Mpumalanga province in South Africa, on the Steenkampsberge near Dullstroom.

Habitat: High-altitude grassland in gullies adjacent to wetlands or in the grass fringing the wetland.

Vegetation types: Gm30 Steenkampsberg Montane Grassland.

Assessment rationale: An endemic range-restricted taxon from Mpumalanga province, South Africa (EOO 9 km²). There is one location. The single known subpopulation is found in marshland in a nature reserve. There is a potential vulnerability of marshlands from natural disasters such as drought and floods. There is also a potential for mining development in the area and therefore airborne pollution is a future plausible threat. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Vulnerable under criterion D.

Change in status from SABCA: The future potential threats of mining development in the area and therefore air borne pollution were not properly considered during the 2012 assessment. The previous assessment should therefore have also been Vulnerable D2. The change in status from Least Concern to Vulnerable is therefore non-genuine.

Threats: The taxon occurs in a nature reserve and faces no current threats. Future threats are airborne pollution as the

nature reserve is at the highest point of the mountains and such pollution tends to accumulate there. Natural disasters such as flooding and drought due to climate change are also a potential threat.

Conservation measures and research required: The taxon occurs in a well-managed nature reserve, and no conservation measures are needed. Research is needed into its life history, ecology, population numbers and distribution.

Serradinga kammanassiensis (Henning & Henning, 1994)

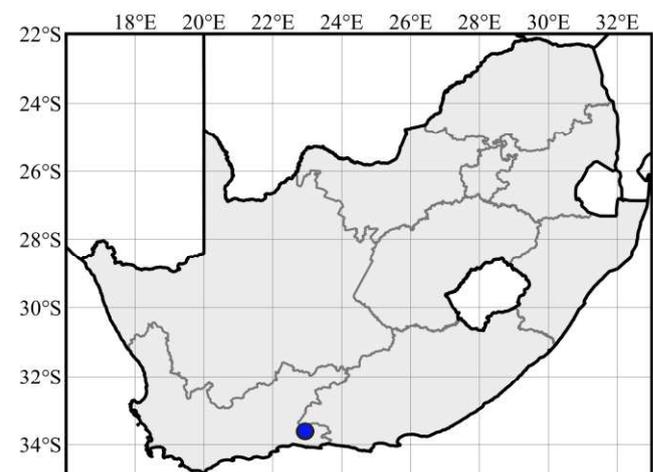
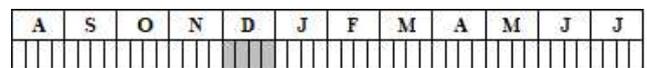
Kammanassie Speckled Widow; Kammanassie Weduwee

David A. Edge

LC

Rare – Restricted Range, Habitat Specialist

Endemic



Type locality: Mannetjiesberg, Kammanassie Mountains, near Uniondale.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to the Western Cape province in South Africa, only occurring on the south-eastern portion of the Kammanassie mountains near Uniondale.

Habitat: High altitude fynbos from 1 100 m to 1 600 m, on steep slopes, in valleys and along river courses, wherever its host plant is found.