Threatened species of the Northern Territory

Harts Range knob-lip snail

Dirutrachia sublevata

Conservation status

Australia: Not listed
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Northern Territory: Vulnerable
Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976

Description

The Harts Range Knob-lip Snail is a medium-sized camaenid land snail, with a shell diameter of 13–17 mm. The light brown shell is characterised by having a low whorl count. Other distinguishing characters are listed in Solem (1993)[1]. The species differs from similar co-occurring *Semotrachia* species by having a broad basal apertural tooth and smaller umbilicus.

Distribution

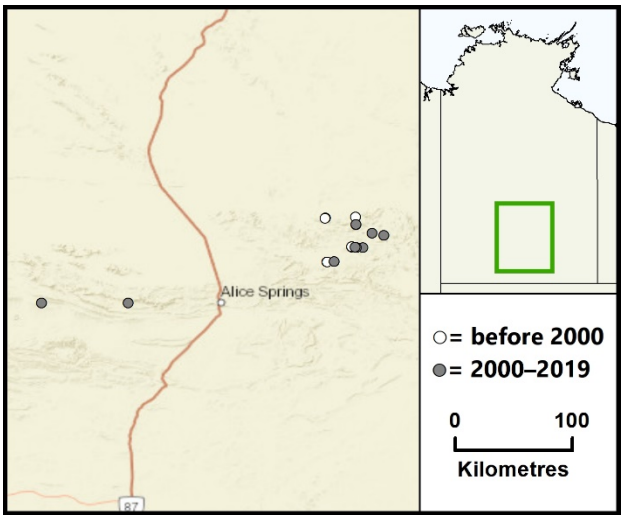
The Harts Range Knob-lip Snail is endemic to the Northern Territory (NT), where it is known from only two areas within the MacDonnell Ranges bioregion. Most records of the species have been collected in the basins of the Maud and Florence Creeks on the south side of the Harts Range, northeast of Alice Springs. In the late 2010s the species was discovered at two widely separated sites in the Tjoritja/West MacDonnell National Park.

NT conservation reserves where reported: Tjoritja/West MacDonnell National Park.

Credit: V. Kessner

Ecology and life-history

The Harts Range Knob-lip Snail is found in talus, in soil under rocks or in crevices deep in rock piles[1].



Caption: Known localities of The Harts Range Knob-lip Snail in the NT (nrmaps.nt.gov.au)

Threatening processes

There is no direct evidence that any factors have caused a decline in the numbers or distribution of The Harts Range Knob-lip Snail. However, there has been no monitoring of status, and this species may be detrimentally affected by an increased

frequency and/or intensity of fire, fuelled in part by invasive exotic grasses, particularly Buffel Grass *Cenchrus ciliaris*.

Conservation objectives and management

There is currently no management program for The Harts Range Knob-lip Snail in the NT.

Research priorities are: to conduct further surveys to determine whether the species occurs elsewhere; and to identify specific threats at any of the known localities.

A monitoring program should be established for at least representative localities. The management priority is to better safeguard known localities through establishment of appropriate fire regimes.

References

[1] Solem, A., 1993. Camaenid land snails from Western and central Australia (Mollusca: Pulmonata: Camaenidae). VI Taxa from the red centre. Rec. West Aust. Mus. Suppl. 43, 983–1459.