

SPECIES INFORMATION SHEET

Liparis montagui

English name: Montagus sea-snail	Scientific name: <i>Liparis montagui</i>	
Taxonomical group: Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scorpaeniformes Family: Liparidae	Species authority: Donovan, 1804	
Subspecies, Variations, Synonyms: –	Generation length: Not known	
Past and current threats (Habitats Directive article 17 codes): –	Future threats (Habitats Directive article 17 codes): –	
IUCN Criteria: –	HELCOM Red List Category:	LC Least Concern
Global / European IUCN Red List Category NE/NE	Habitats Directive: –	
Previous HELCOM Red List Category (2007): EN		
Protection and Red List status in HELCOM countries: Denmark –/–, Estonia –/–, Finland –/–, Germany –/– (Baltic Sea), Latvia –/–, Lithuania –/–, Poland –/–, Russia –/–, Sweden –/LC		

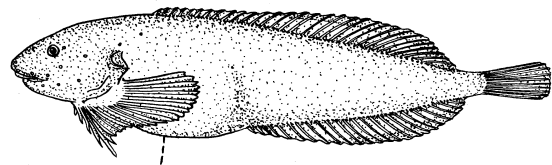
Distribution and status in the Baltic Sea region

The Montagus sea-snail is a strictly marine species distributed in the Kattegat basin and in the Sound in the HELCOM area.

Its non-migratory behaviour and size makes it very rarely caught in regular monitoring programs. The data from Swedish monitoring by Isaac-Kidd trawl in Ringhals nuclear power plant in the Kattegat 1981–2011 shows low numbers with only a few individuals every other year but no indication of decline.



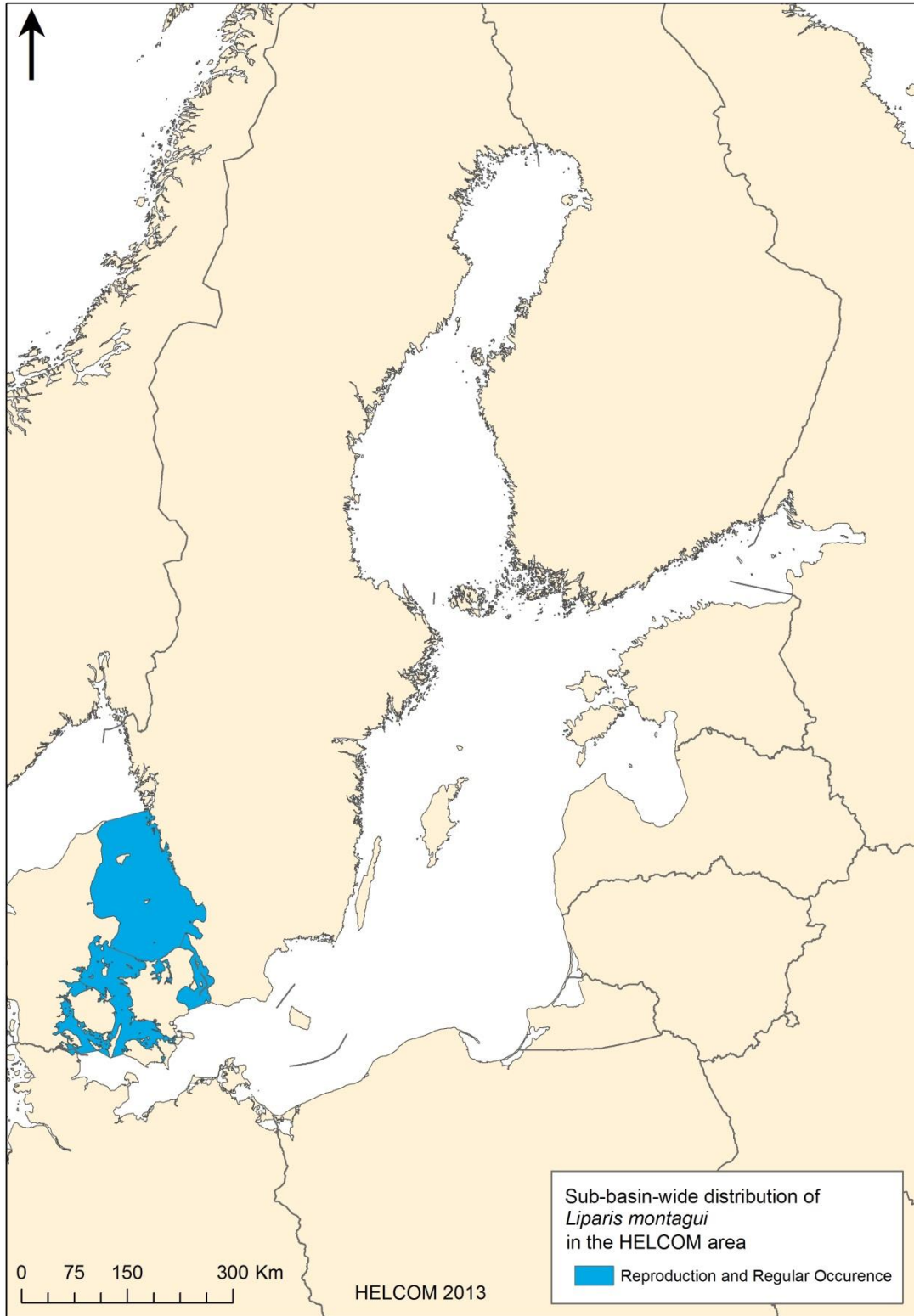
Montagus seasnail. Photo by Björn Fagerholm, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.



Liparis montagui. Length 114 mm. (From: Chernova 1991).

Distribution map

The map shows the sub-basins in the HELCOM area where the species is known to occur regularly and to reproduce (HELCOM 2012).



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Habitat and ecology

The Montagus sea-snail occurs from intertidal areas down to 30 m, often under stones or clinging to algae. It feeds primarily on crustaceans such as gammarids and amphipods in intertidal areas and shrimps and small crabs in sub tidal areas. (Stein & Able 1986, Chernova 1991, Froese & Pauly 2005, Kullander et al. 2012)

Description of major threats

The Montagus sea-snail is not considered threatened at the moment. However, eutrophication may affect its population negatively, as the species needs clean water and sediments, especially for spawning, egg deposition, and larval habitats.

Assessment justification

The number of mature individuals exceeds the limit for red listing. The extent of occurrence (EOO) is estimated to 20 000 km². The area of occupancy (AOO) exceeds the limit for red listing. Despite that data is scarce there are no signs of significant population change during the assessment period. The estimated values for which the assessment is based on are all within range of the category of Least Concern (LC).

Recommendations for actions to conserve the species

No protection actions currently needed in the HELCOM area but more data on abundance and population trends of the species is needed.

Common names

D - Kleiner Scheibenbauch; ES – ; GB – Longspined bullhead; DK - Særfinnet ringbug; FIN – Pikkuimukala; LV - Montegjū plūkšņzivs; LT - Montegiu gleivys; PL - Tłuściel; RU - Liparis Montegju; S – Tångringbuk/Montagus ringbuk

References

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