

## Cross Snaggletooth (*Gastrocopta quadridens*)

### **Species Status Statement.**

#### Distribution

This terrestrial snail is native to the southwestern United States. The currently understood distribution includes Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. Surveyors have noted cross snaggletooth at two locations in Utah. Chamberlin and Berry (1930) reported collecting it at Fish Lake, Sevier County, in 1929. Pilsbry (1948) later confirmed this finding. Berry (1931) found it in Lamb's Canyon, Salt Lake County. The presence of the species in both the south-central and north-central portions of Utah suggests that it may have a more broad distribution throughout the mountainous areas of the state than these collections indicate. It is conceivable that the apparent rarity of this minute snail is to some degree a result of inadequate inventory and assessment methods and effort.

Table 1. Utah counties historically occupied by this species. There are no recent observations to verify the presence of this species in these counties.

<b>Cross Snaggletooth</b>
SALT LAKE
SEVIER

#### Abundance and Trends

Information is exceptionally limited in this regard. The abundance and population trend of cross snaggletooth is unknown. The only report of the species in Utah that mentions any numbers was that of Berry (1931). He reported finding a single specimen.

### **Statement of Habitat Needs and Threats to the Species.**

#### Habitat Needs

Although none of the published observations from Utah include habitat information, some inferences can be gleaned from the locations where it has been collected. Both localities are characterized by dense vegetation, occurring at elevations of about 7,500 to 10,000 feet (Oliver and Bosworth 1999).

#### Threats to the Species

Specific threats to cross snaggletooth in Utah remain unknown. Information on the basic distribution, ecology and life history of this species is required to manage it.

Table 2. Summary of a Utah threat assessment and prioritization completed in 2014. This assessment applies to the species' entire distribution within Utah. For species that also occur elsewhere, this assessment applies only to the portion of their distribution within Utah. The full threat assessment provides more information including lower-ranked threats, crucial data gaps, methods, and definitions (UDWR 2015; Salafsky et al. 2008).

<b>Cross Snaggletooth</b>
<b>No Identified Threats - Data Gaps Only</b>

### **Rationale for Designation.**

Distribution, abundance, habitat and status of threats all remain poorly understood for cross snaggletooth in Utah. Taking action to fill these data gaps will help prevent the possibility of Endangered Species Act listing of this species.

### **Economic Impacts of Sensitive Species Designation.**

Sensitive species designation is intended to facilitate management of this species, which is required to prevent Endangered Species Act listing and lessen related economic impacts. An ESA listing of cross snaggletooth would have unknown economic impacts for Utah, especially since there are no recent collections of this species. Designated Sensitive Species with no identified threats, only data gaps, will be researched until concerns are allayed, or specific threats are identified for management. In the absence of specific threats to manage, generic measures to protect mountain canyon habitat are recommended.

### **Literature Cited.**

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