

## Heritage Rank Status Factors

**Elcode** IMGAS59060  
**Gname** HEMPHILLIA MALONEI  
**Gcomname** MALONE JUMPING-SLUG

### Number of Occurrences

C = 21- 80

**Comments** Prior to 1997, total of 43 specimens of *Hemphillia malonei* had been reported from 6 locations. Malone originally collected 3 specimens from the type locality (Pilsbry, 1948). Kozloff and Vance (1958) worked with 28 specimens from 2 locations, and Branson and Branson (1984) reported 12 specimens from 3 sites. Frest and Johannes (1995c) said it was recollected in 1990, but gave no details. In the last two years additional sites have been found for *Hemphillia malonei*. It was found on private land in the Columbia Gorge in Skamania County, Washington, where six specimens were collected. It has been found on the St. Helens and Cowlitz Valley Ranger Districts in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington. It has also been found in the Bull Run Watershed, and other locations on the Mount Hood National Forest, Clackamas County and in the Salem BLM District, Benton County, Oregon (Burke et al., 1999).

### Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

C = Few (4-12) occurrences with good viability

D = Some (13-40) occurrences with good viability

**Comments** Rank unknown, but based on a few sites.

### Population Size

U = Unknown

**Comments**

### Range Extent

D = 1,000-5,000 km<sup>2</sup> (about 400-2,000 square miles)

**Comments** Malone's jumping slug is endemic to Mount Hood and the Columbia Gorge, in Clackamas, Multnomah, Hood River counties, Oregon, and at least Skamania and probably Clark counties in Washington. Recent range extentions have found it in the Salem BLM District and the Siuslaw National Forest, farther south in Oregon than previously known. Branson and Branson (1984) found it in the Columbia Gorge and Mount Hood regions of Oregon, and reported previous records from Clackamas, Multnomah, and Hood River Counties, Oregon. Type specimen is from Tawney's Hotel, on the Salmon River (12 miles from Mt. Hood), elevation 1600 feet (J. G. Malone, Pilsbry, 1948). It is found on Larch Mountain, Multnomah County, in the Columbia Gorge in Hood River County, and Clackamas County, Oregon. It's range is also thought to possibly extend into Washington (particularly Clark and Skamania counties.) (Frest and Johannes, 1993a). In the past two years (1997-98) it has been found north of the Columbia Gorge in Washington, and on the Salem BLM District in Oregon (Burke et al., 1999).

### Area of Occupancy

E = 100-500 km<sup>2</sup> (about 25,000-125,000 acres)

LE = 1,000-5,000 km (about 620-3,000 miles)

**Comments** Habitat is undisturbed moist to wet forest stands, ranging from the Columbia River Gorge on the river to the subalpine fir zone on Mount Hood, southwest into the Salem BLM District, and northward at least to the Cowlitz River watershed (Burke et al., 1999).

### **Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences**

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

**Comments**

### **Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences**

E = Stable. Population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences unchanged or remaining within  $\pm 10\%$  fluctuation

**Comments** In the last two years additional sites have been found for *Hemphillia malonei*. It was found on private land in the Columbia Gorge in Skamania County, Washington, where six specimens were collected. It has been found on the St. Helens and Cowlitz Valley Ranger Districts in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington. It has also been found in the Bull Run Watershed, and other locations in the Mount Hood National Forest, Clackamas County and in the Salem BLM District, Benton County, Oregon (Burke et al., 1999).

### **Threats**

B = Moderate and imminent threat. Threat is moderate to severe and imminent for a significant proportion (20-60%) of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a moderate area, either causing irreversible damage or requiring a long-term recovery.

Scope	Moderate	Severity	Moderate	Immediacy	High
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**Comments** Loss of habitat through timber harvest, recreation, urban development, and road construction are potential threats. Habitat fragmentation reducing populations and species density is a potential threat (Burke et al., 1999).

### **Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

B = Few (1-3) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

**Comments** At least four new sites occur in established Wilderness, and some others in LSRs and the Bull Run. Much of the remaining habitat is probably in Late Seral Reserve or other withdrawn areas, but specific protection may still be needed since proposed management in the LSRs might alter the habitat enough to be unsuitable for this species. Four of the known sites are in the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, the one in Washington being on private land and the three sites in Oregon on Federal land. Other sites include: one on the Mount Hood National Forest, in the lower Bull Run Watershed; at least one on BLM land in the Salem District; and 1 on private land. New sites discovered in 1998 are mainly from proposed project areas. Part of the range of *Hemphillia malonei*, being in the Columbia Gorge and on the Mount Hood National Forest, may be in LSR lands. There may also be habitat within Congressionally Withdrawn and Administratively Withdrawn areas (USDA, Forest Service, and USDI, Bureau of Land Management, 1974: Federal Land Allocations Proposed under Alternative 9, Feb., 1994). However, new sites found during fall 1998 surveys are most likely in Matrix lands, proposed for management (Burke et al., 1999).

### **Intrinsic Vulnerability**

B = Moderately Vulnerable. Species exhibits moderate age of maturity, frequency of reproduction, and/or fecundity such that populations generally tend to recover from decreases in abundance over a period of several years (on the order of 5-20 years or 2-5 generations); or species has moderate dispersal capability such that

extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences may be susceptible to changes in composition and structure but tend to recover through natural processes given reasonable time (10-100 years).

**Comments** Nearly all of the terrestrial gastropods in the Pacific Northwest, including the Hemphillia, are hermaphroditic, having both male and female organs. Self-fertilization has been demonstrated in some species, although cross-fertilization is probably the norm (Burke et al., 1999).

## Environmental Specificity

B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.

**Comments** "Generally in partly open, but uncut forest, at low to high elevations . . . , typically in rather moist Douglas-fir forest, with diverse forbs and well developed litter. Moist valley, ravine, gorge, or talus sites are preferred, i.e., low on a slope and near permanent or persistent water, but not normally subject to regular or catastrophic flooding. Persistent moisture is a desideratum" (Frest and Johannes, 1995c). Elevational range of known occurrences is from near sea level to about 1200 meters (4000 feet), but suitable habitat at any elevation should be considered potential. General habitat is moist forest dominated by conifers, but with a moderate hardwood component. The forest floor is moist, but not wet or saturated. Large woody debris, both conifer and hardwood, is abundant. Logs of decomposition class 2-4 are probably most often used. Litter and duff layers are deep and generally continuous. Low vegetation may be patchy and consist of sword ferns and other plants of cool shaded forests (Burke et al., 1999).

## Other Considerations

NRANK - N3

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**Grank** G3      **Grank Date** 1/4/2004

## Reasons

Range slightly restrictive, but sites scattered and abundance at all sites low. More abundant than previously thought, and while currently local, enough occurrences are protected that it has been ranked as a G3.

## BCD Sources

## New Sources

Branson, B.A. and R.M. Branson. 1984. Distributional records for terrestrial and freshwater Mollusca of the Cascade and Coast ranges, Oregon. *The Veliger*, 26(4): 248-257.

Burke, T.E., J.S. Applegarth, and T.R. Weasma. 1999. Management recommendations of survey and manage terrestrial mollusks. Ver. 2.0. Report submitted to USDI Bureau of Land Management, Salem, Oregon, October 1999. Unpaginated.

Frest, T.J. and E.J. Johannes. 1993a. Mollusc species of special concern within the range of the northern spotted owl. Final report for the Forest Ecosystem Management Working Group. Deixis Consultants, Seattle, Washington. 39 pp.

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Kozloff, E.N. and J. Vance. 1958. Systematic status of *Hemphillia malonei*. *The Nautilus*, 72(2): 42-49.

Pilsbry, H.A. 1948. Land Mollusca of North America (north of Mexico). Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Monograph number 3, volume 2, part 2: 521-1113.

USDA, Forest Service, and USDI, Bureau of Land Management (1974: J2-347)