

A new *Amphidromus* (Gastropoda, Camaenidae) from Vietnam

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A new species of the genus *Amphidromus* is described from Đon Dương, Lâm Đồng province, South Vietnam. It is compared with two other species of this genus found in Vietnam, viz. *A. cambojiensis* and *A. ingens*.

Keywords: Gastropoda, Helicoidea, Camaenidae, *Amphidromus*, taxonomy, South Vietnam.

INTRODUCTION

Amphidromus Albers, 1850, is a speciose genus of the family Camaenidae, with many species represented in SE Asia, including Vietnam (Abbott, 1989; Laidlaw & Solem, 1961; Schileyko, 2011; Thach, 2012). Recently, in the summer of 2013, undamaged shells of a hitherto unknown species of this genus were collected by the second author. Here it is described as new to science.

Abbreviations: ANSP = Academy of Natural Sciences

Philadelphia, USA; RMNH = Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands; ZMMU = Zoology Museum Moscow University, Moscow, Russia.

SYSTEMATIC PART

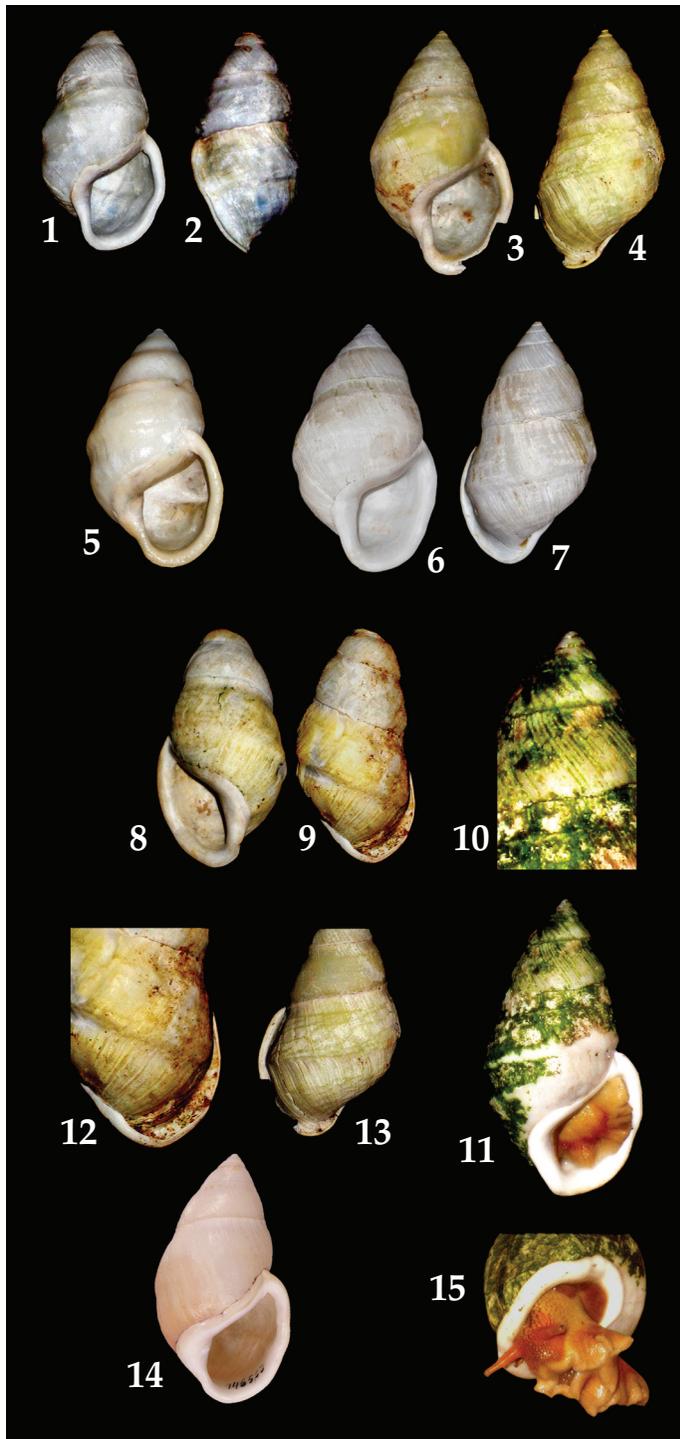
Superfamily Helicoidea Rafinesque, 1815
Family Camaenidae Pilsbry, 1895;
subfamily Camaeninae Pilsbry, 1895

Amphidromus Albers, 1850

Type species (subsequent designation by Albers, 1860: 184): *Helix perversus* Linnaeus, 1758

Amphidromus naggsi spec. nov. (Figs 1-13, 15)

Material. – Đon Dương district, Lâm Đồng province, South Vietnam (RMNH 5003908, holotype, Figs 1-2). Paratypes (all from the type locality): paratype 1, ANSP (Figs 3-4); 2, Dr Thach colln (Fig. 5); 3-5, F. Huber, Austria, colln (Figs 6-7, 8-9,



10-11&15, respectively).

Description. – Shell large for the genus, dimorphic in coiling but usually dextral (9 of 12 collected specimens), measuring in average between 55 and 65mm in height, but occasionally reaching 70 mm, elongate-ovate in outline. Spire moderately tall, sutures constricted. Body whorl swollen, measuring c. 73% of the total shell height; shell width about 56% of its height. Sculpture consisting of one broad subsutural spiral channel and 2-3 broad channels at the body whorl. Axial riblets weak and oblique at the spire, increasingly more prominent and very narrowly spaced in spiral channels. Shell base also sculptured with oblique axial ribs and constricted; columella and parietal wall with a thickened callus. Aperture wide and elongate, outer lip broadly reflected and thickened. Shell chalky white, outer lip pure white. Outer surface usually covered by lichens and wrinkled. Soft parts of the animal orange, with a red head. Apart from the coiling direction, sinistral and dextral specimens do not differ.

The holotype is 61.4 mm high. See the legends to the figures for measurements of the paratypes.

Range and habitat. – Only known from the type locality, the Đon Dương district, Lâm Đồng province, South Vietnam. The animals are ground dwellers, living among litter around trees in deep forest. This species is apparently endemic in Vietnam and rather rare.

Etymology. – This new species is named in honour of Fred Naggs of The Natural History Museum, London, to acknowledge his contribution to the study of terrestrial snails in Vietnam.

Figs 1-13 & 15. *Amphidromus naggsi* spec. nov., Đon Dương district, Lâm Đồng province, South Vietnam. **1-2**, holotype, height 61.4 mm (RMNH 5003908); **3-4**, paratype 1, height 61.8 mm (ANSP); **5**, paratype 2, height 63.2 mm (Dr Thach colln); **6-7**, paratype 3, height 61.5 mm (colln F. Huber); **8-9**, paratype 4, height 62.9 mm (colln F. Huber); **10**, detail with oblique spiral ribs, paratype 5; **11**, paratype 5, height 67.0 mm, specimen covered by lichens (colln F. Huber); **12**, shell base, paratype 4; **13**, axial sculpture in spiral channel, paratype 1; **15**, live animal, paratype 5. **Fig. 14.** *Amphidromus ingens* von Möllendorff, 1900, height 69 mm, Vietnam (photo ZMMU).

Differentiation. – *Amphidromus naggsi* spec. nov. resembles *Amphidromus ingens* von Möllendorff, 1900 (Fig. 14), in shape and large size but differs in its wrinkled (not smooth) outer surface, by the presence of 2-3 broad spiral channels on the body whorl (not a single one), the more prominent sculpture on the penultimate whorl, and a more elongate aperture. *Amphidromus cambojiensis* (Reeve, 1860) is about equally large, but red-brown with a colour pattern instead of uniformly white and its surface is smooth, not wrinkled. *Amphidromus naggsi* spec. nov. is larger than most other *Amphidromus* species.

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