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Amphidromus (S.) latestrigatus Schepman, 1892 - Sumba, Indonesia

The genus *Amphidromus* Albers, 1850. The camaenid genus *Amphidromus* Albers, 1850 (Gastropoda, Pulmonata, Camaenidae) is a highly speciose genus of colourful-shelled, arboreal pulmonates with a range spanning from northern India to northern Australia, attaining its greatest diversity in the Indonesian archipelago, with occurrences of Pliocene *A. inversus* and *A. palaceus* being known from Java. Variation in shell colour and pattern is considerable, sometimes even intraspecifically, capturing the attention of early taxonomists and leading to a large number of descriptions peaking in the 19th century. The list of over 300 specific epithets that had accumulated since then was consequently reduced to less than its third in 20th century revisions, as faunistic studies made the range and scope of such variation clearer. Populations of the vast majority of *Amphidromus* s. str. include both dextral and sinistral individuals, a rare but evolutionarily persistent phenomenon also known in achatinellids and (rarely) clausiliids.

In such populations, mating between individuals of opposite chirality seems to be preferred. Species assigned to *Amphidromus* s. str. also have large shells (>30 mm) with evident varices and genitalia with a long epiphallic caecum. Rare observations of egg-laying reveal that some 100 eggs are deposited in airtight egg-cases constructed of leaves stuck together with mucus. The subgenus *Syndromus* Pilsbry, 1900, which is probably not monophyletic, contains species with smaller shells (<30 mm), rarely exhibiting varices, and genitalia with a short epiphallic caecum. It is virtually composed of exclusively sinistral species. The subgenus *Goniodromus* Bülow, 1905 contains three poorly known species, two Vietnamese and one Sumatran, historically differentiated from *Amphidromus* s. str. Through conchological criteria which some authors have regarded as teratological features, jaws and radular teeth of amphidromids and other camaenids such as the New Guinea papuinids reflect adaptation to an arboreal habitat.



Left: *Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* von Martens, 1864 - Sumatra, Indonesia. Right: *A. (S.) inconstans wetaranus* Haas, 1912 - Nias, Indonesia; Cover: *A. (S.) latestrigatus* Schepman, 1892 - Sumba, Indonesia.