

Communication

***Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* (von Martens, 1864) from Dusun Teluk Riti, Rokan Hulu District, Riau Province, Indonesia (Gastropoda: Pulmonata: Camaenidae)**Rofiza Yolanda<sup>1,3</sup> and Sutrisno Syahlan<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Biology Education Study Programme, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Pasir Pengaraian, Jl. Tuanku Tambusai Km. 10, Desa Rambah, Rambah Hilir Sub-District, Rokan Hulu District 28457, Riau Province, Indonesia; padangers@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>Dusun Teluk Riti, Rokan Hulu District 28457, Riau Province, Indonesia; sutrisnosyahlan@gmail.com<sup>3</sup>Corresponding author**Abstract**

We report a discovery of *Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* (von Martens, 1864), from Dusun Teluk Riti, Rokan Hulu District 28457, Riau Province, Indonesia. Although rather widespread in Sumatra, this appears to be the first report of the species in Riau Province, or more precisely the Rokan Hulu District.

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**Introduction**

*Amphidromus* Albers, 1850, is a genus of colourful tree-dwelling land snails popular with shell collectors. The genus is currently divided into three subgenera, *Amphidromus (Amphidromus)*, *Amphidromus (Syndromus)* and *Amphidromus (Goniodromus)* (see Laidlaw & Solem, 1961). The subgenus *Amphidromus* has a larger shell (> 30 mm) and has a long epiphallallic caecum, whereas the subgenus *Syndromus* has a smaller shell (< 30 mm) and has a short epiphallallic caecum. The subgenus *Goniodromus* contains three poorly known species, two from Vietnam and one from Sumatra (Cilia & Abbas, 2012).

The species of *Amphidromus* thus far recorded from Sumatra are *Amphidromus bulowi*, *A. contrarius*, *A. djajasasmitai*, *A. elvinae*, *A. enganoensis*, *A. ilsa*, *A. inversus*, *A. jacobsoni*, *A. niasensis*, *A. palaceus*, *A. perversus*, *A. porcellanus*, *A. puspae*, *A. ristiae*, *A. sekincauensis*, *A. semifrenatus*, *A. singalangensis*, *A. sowerby*, *A. sumatranus* and *A. webbi* (van Benthem Jutting, 1959; Laidlaw & Solem, 1961; Djadjasasmita, 1983; Dharma, 1987; 1992; 1993; 2005; 2007; Cilia & Abbas, 2012; Sutcharit et al., 2015). However, many of the provinces of Sumatra remain unexplored and to date there is no report of *Amphidromus* spp. from Riau Province.

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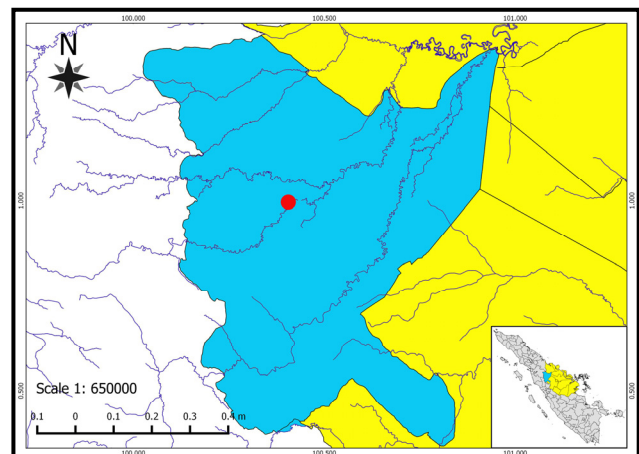


Fig. 1. The map showing the location in Dusun Teluk Riti, Rokan Hulu, Riau Province, Indonesia where *Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* (von Martens, 1864) was found (red circle).

**Observation of *Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* (von Martens, 1864) from Rokan Hulu, Riau**

An *Amphidromus* crawling on a rubber tree was encountered on 27 February 2017 in Dusun Teluk Riti (0°59'12.46"N 100°24'22.12"E), Rokan Hulu District, Riau Province, Sumatra, Indonesia (Fig. 1). It was photographed in situ (Fig. 2A), then brought to the Laboratory of Biology, Biology Education Study Programme, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Pasir Pengaraian, Rokan Hulu District, Indonesia for photography and identification.

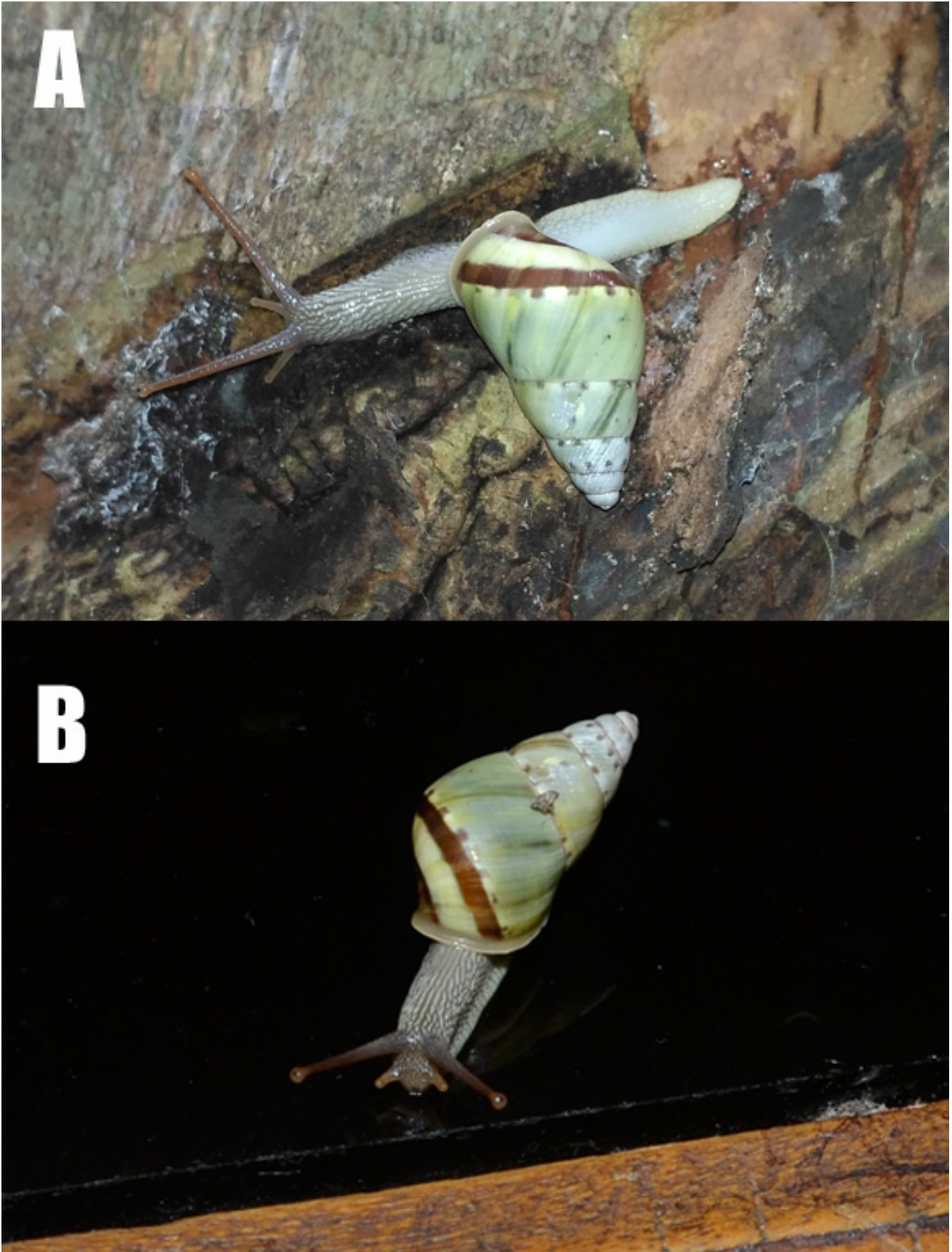


Fig. 2. The *Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* (von Martens, 1864) from Dusun Teluk Riti, Rokan Hulu, Riau Province, Indonesia: A, crawling on the rubber tree; B, in the laboratory. Shell length 20.9 mm. (Photographs by Rofiza Yolanda)

The smooth sinistral shell measures 20.9 mm in length, with 4½ whorls, and a thin reflected outer lip. Colour pattern on its shell consists of yellow, green, brown, grey and black; outer lip is grey, body whorl green with sparse diffused black axial bands, two brown spiral bands on yellow background below the periphery, and brown spots arranged spirally along the periphery and near the sutures on the spire. Animal body very pale greyish in colour, reticulated, and the upper and lower tentacles are brown.

The *Amphidromus* snail was identified as *Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* (von Martens, 1864) based on comparisons of the external morphology of the shell and soft body with Dharma (1987; 1992; 2005; 2007) and Cilia & Abbas (2012). The identification was subsequently verified by the Indonesian malacologist Bunjamin Dharma. The snail was released after verification of its identity.

## Discussion

*Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* show some intraspecific variation in terms of colour and patterns (Laidlaw & Solem, 1961). Some authors recognise two subspecies, the nominal subspecies and the subspecies *singalangensis* Rolle, 1908, but the latter is regarded as a mere form by others (see van Benthem Jutting, 1959; Marwoto, 2016; see also Dharma, 2005). *Amphidromus jacobsoni*, originally described as a form of *sumatranus* by Laidlaw (1954) is now generally accepted as a distinct species (Dharma, 2005; Marwoto, 2016).

The slender and small shell of *Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* is almost similar to *A. (S.) porcellanus*. However, the shell of *Amphidromus (Syndromus) porcellanus* is ornamented with relatively narrow radial flames which are usually interrupted by a clear spiral peripheral zone. The base has spiral dark bands and the subsutural zone is white or yellow (see Laidlaw & Solem, 1961; Dharma, 2005).

*Amphidromus (Syndromus) sumatranus* was first described as *Bulimus sumatranus* by von Martens (1864) based on specimens collected from Kepahiang (presently a regency in Bengkulu). This species appears to be restricted to Sumatra and has thus far been reported from Simeulue Island, Nias Island, Bengkulu, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, and Lampung (von Martens, 1864; Laidlaw, 1954; van Benthem Jutting, 1959; Laidlaw & Solem, 1961; Djadjasasmita, 1983; Dharma, 1987 1992 2005; 2007). This discovery fills a gap in the distribution of the species and contributes to knowledge of the biological diversity in Indonesia especially in Rokan Hulu District, Riau Province, which is relatively poorly known for its malacofauna.

## Acknowledgements

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