

***Amphidromus stevehubrechtii*, a new species (Gastropoda: Camaenidae) from Indonesia**

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john123abba@yahoo.com**Keywords:** GASTROPODA, HELICOIDEA, CAMAENIDAE, *Amphidromus*, Oekam, Noebeta, West Timor Island, Indonesia, new taxon.**Abstract:** A new species within the genus *Amphidromus* Albers, 1850 is described from Oekam, Noebeta, West Timor Island, Indonesia and compared with three other species of this genus: *Amphidromus lucsergsi* Thach & Abbas, 2016, *Amphidromus contrarius hanieli* Rensch, 1931 and *Amphidromus everetti* Fulton, 1896. It is characterised by a swollen body whorl, chocolate-coloured and tubular outer lip, abrupt variation of width between penultimate whorl and preceding whorl.**Introduction:** The genus *Amphidromus* Albers, 1850 belongs to the family **Camaenidae** and is represented by a large number of species on Timor Island. In 1774, Müller described *Amphidromus contrarius* while Martens described *Amphidromus suspectus* in 1864 and *Amphidromus contraries subconcolor* in 1867. *Amphidromus contrarius crassa* was described by Fulton in 1899 and *Amphidromus reflexilabris* by Shepman in 1892. Rensch described two subspecies in 1931 - *Amphidromus contrarius hanieli* and *Amphidromus reflexilabris hanielenanus*- while *Amphidromus contrarius bauguiiae* was described by Forcart in 1936. In recent years, two new species have been described: *Amphidromus richardi* and *Amphidromus lucsegersi* described respectively by Severns in 2006 and Thach & Abbas in 2016. In December 2016, a hitherto unknown camaenid was found. It was not listed in the works by Parkinson, Hemmen & Groh

(1987), Abbott (1989), Dharma (2005), Stanisic, Shea, Potter & Griffiths (2010), Schileyko (2011), Thach (2005, 2007, 2012, 2016a) and Thach & Abbas (2016b). It is here described as new to science.

Abbreviations:**KBIN:** Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brussels, Belgium**NNT:** Collection Dr Thach**StH:** Collection Steve Hubrecht**Systematics:**Class **Gastropoda** Cuvier, 1797Superfamily **Helicoidea** Rafinesque, 1815Family **Camaenidae** Pilsbry, 1895Genus *Amphidromus* Albers, 1850Subgenus *Amphidromus* (*Amphidromus*) s. str.Type species: *Helix perversus* Linnaeus, 1758 (subsequent designation by von Martens, 1860)***Amphidromis* (*Amphidromus*) *stevehubrechtii*
sp. nov.**

Figures 1-10

Type material: **Holotype** 35.1 mm high in KBIN (Figs 1-4); **Paratype 1:** 42.8 mm high (Fig. 5); **Paratype 2:** 38.3mm high (Fig. 6), **Paratype 3:** 40.9 mm high (Figs 7, 10); **Paratype 4:** 40.9 mm high (Fig. 8); **Paratype 5:** 39.1mm high (Fig. 9), **Paratype 6:** 34.1 mm high (not illustrated); **Paratype 7:** 41.6mm high (not illustrated) in NNT.

Paratypes 1-6 StH; Paratype 7 NNT

[All types from type locality].

Type locality: Oekam, Noebeta, Central South of West Timor Island, Indonesia.

Habitat: The type specimens were collected on short trees or thickset bushes.

Description: Shell sinistral, medium-sized for the genus (35.1–42.8 mm in adult height) and elongate ovate in outline. Spire tall with penultimate whorl much larger in width from preceding whorl, sutures deep. Body whorl swollen with rounded periphery. Outer surface ornamented with irregularly spaced axial stripes that become much broader and crossed by thin spiral lines on spire whorls. Sculpture consisting of widely-spaced axial ribs, well-visible on dorsal side of last whorl of holotype (Fig. 3). Aperture elongate; outer lip tubular, highly calloused and very thick (Fig. 8). Umbilicus closed, columella robust and calloused.

Background colour brown, yellowish or whitish with brown or green axial stripes, white aperture, chocolate-coloured outer lip and columella, red early whorls and not black apex.

Comparison: *Amphidromis stevehubrechtii* sp. nov. is closest to *Amphidromus lucsegersi* Thach & Abbas, 2016 (Figs 11–12), but differs in eight characteristics that are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1

	<i>A. stevehubrechtii</i>	<i>A. lucsegersi</i>
Apex	Not black	Black
Apical whorl	Broad	Narrower
Sculpture	Strong	Weaker
Penultimate whorl	Much broader than preceding whorl	Not much broader than preceding whorl
Aperture	Elongate ovate	Shorter, not narrow
Early whorls	Red	Usually not red
Spiral band at mid-body whorl	Lacking or very faint	Usually present
Outer lip	Very thick	Thick

Amphidromus contrarius hanieli Rensch, 1931 (Fig 13) is close to the new species in having axial stripes crossed by spiral lines on spire whorls, but differs mainly in its smaller adult size, not tubular outer lip, not pink early whorls, external pattern visible within aperture and axial stripes on body whorl that are much broader and more widely spaced.

Amphidromus everetti Fulton, 1896 (Figs 14–15) is close to the new species in having a chocolate-coloured outer lip, but mainly differs by its smaller adult size, not tubular outer lip, presence of a spiral band at base, external pattern visible within aperture and axial stripes not crossed by spiral lines on spire whorls.

Etymology: This new species is named in honour of Mr Steve Hubrecht from Belgium for his enthusiasm in collecting terrestrial snails.

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PLATE

1-10: *Amphidromus stevehubrechtii* sp. nov. Oekam,
Noebeta, West Timor Island, Indonesia

1-4: Holotype (35.1 mm) in KBIN

5: Paratype 1 (42.8 mm) in StH

6: Paratype 2 (38.3 mm) in StH

7: Paratype 3: (40.9 mm) in StH

8: Paratype 4: (40.9 mm) in StH

9: Paratype 5: (39.1 mm) in StH

10: Paratype 3 (40.9 mm) in StH

11-12: *Amphidromus lucsegersi* Thach & Abbas,
2016, Holotype, 41.2 mm

13: *Amphidromus contrarius hanieli* Rensch,
1931. Photo by courtesy of Guido Poppe

14-15: *Amphidromus everetti* Fulton, 1896
photo by courtesy of London National Museum
of Natural History

