

**Notes on the Pomacea of Surinam, with special reference  
to *Ampullaria sowerbyi* Vernhout**

by  
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During a recent visit to Leyden Museum I was privileged to examine the type of *Ampullaria sowerbyi* Vernhout (VERNHOUT, 1914, p. 29), preserved in the collection there. This shell, 14 mm in height and 11 mm maximum diameter, is, in my opinion, a typical immature example of *Pomacea (Limnopomus) granulosa* (Sowerby) (SOWERBY, 1894, p. 49; PAIN, 1949, p. 40). Comparison with other immature *granulosa* collected in Surinam by Dr. D. C. GEIJSKES leaves no doubt in my mind that they are identical.

The noticeable granulose sculpture of *P. (L.) granulosa* is also present to a lesser extent on most other *Limnopomus* which I have examined, reduced in some cases, as in *P. (L.) columellaris* (Gould), so as to be visible only with a strong lens.

*P. (L.) granulosa* (Sowerby) has now been recorded from French Guiana; Cayenne (type EUDEL), British Guiana; Upper Cuyuni River (PAIN), Surinam; Litani and Lawa (VERNHOUT).

Through the kindness of Dr. GEIJSKES I have been able to compare a list of the Pomacea taken by him in Surinam with those obtained by myself in the British Colony (PAIN, 1950), and the following species appear common to both:

- Pomacea lineata* (Spix) [= *dolioides* (Reeve)],  
 — (*Effusa*) *glauca* (L.),  
 — — — *gevesensis* (Deshayes),  
 — — — *orinoccensis* (Troschel),  
 — (*Limnopomus*) *crassa* (Swainson),  
 — — — *granulosa* (Sowerby),  
 — (*Surinamia*) *sinamarina* (Bruguière).

It is curious that the three big species, *P. urceus* (Müller), *P. guyanensis* (Lamarck) and *P. papyracea* (Spix), common in the swamps of Rupununi Savanna in British Guiana, have not so far been found in Surinam! *P. urceus* in particular is common also in small swampy streams in the forest of the Mazaruni River in British Guiana and has also been recorded from Trinidad and Venezuela. I have examined shells apparently referable to this species from Ecuador. Although VON MARTENS (1873, p. 201, 215) gave „Surinam” on the authority of LISTER (1685, p. 125), the latter does not mention any locality. Its occurrence in this territory, however, would not, in view of its wide distribution, be surprising.

*P. guyanensis* (Lamarck) has been recorded from both British Guiana (SCHOMBURGK; PAIN, 1950) and French Guiana (HUPE; DROUET, 1859) and it is reasonable, therefore, to expect that it may be found in some suitable locality in Surinam.

The absence of *Marissa cornuarietis* (L.) from the Surinam list is surprising. It is widely distributed in northern South America and the West Indies, as shown by VON IHERING (1919, pl. 38), although his map is incorrect in the north, as the Guianas and northern Colombia are omitted. *M. cornuarietis* and the closely-related *M. rotula* (Mousson) occur in places between French Guiana and Cartagena, Colombia, Tobago and Trinidad. Its most northerly locality would seem to be the island of Cuba, where large examples are common near Havana. The vast extension of this species in the Amazon Valley, as shown by VON IHERING, would, however, seem to lack confirmation at present. I found it common in ditches near Georgetown in British Guiana (PAIN, 1950, p. 73).

H. B. BAKER (1930, p. 26) records *M. cornuarietis knorri* (Philippi) from a number of localities in Venezuela (Orinoco Valley) and states that he had examined specimens from Dutch Guiana, but unfortunately gives no details. Since its occurrence in both French and British Colonies seems beyond doubt, absence from Surinam is difficult to account for and a careful watch for it should be kept in small streams and ponds in coastal areas.

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