

B A S T E R I A

TIJDSCHRIFT VAN DE NEDERLANDSE
MALACOLOGISCHE VERENIGING

VOL. 19, NO. 2 en 3, PAG. 21-44

30 - IX - 1955

Notes on *Succinea avara* (Say)

by

L. A. W. C. VENMANS

The jaw of *Succinea avara* (Say) was first figured by PILSBRY in his „Land Mollusca of North America”, Vol. II pt. 2, Philadelphia, 1948 p. 773 fig. 414 No. 6, but as far as I know the radula of the species has never been published.

Mr. G. K. MACMILLAN kindly sent me some specimens of *Succinea avara* (Say) which he collected at several localities of Cape Breton, a small island North of Nova Scotia, Canada. They are listed in my collection under the following numbers:

- Nr. 5928. 1 specimen. Swamp area along Baddeck Bay Brook, Baddeck Bay, Victoria Co., Cape Breton. 18-8-1950.
Nr. 5937. 4 specimens. Swamps along Whycocomagh Brook, Whycocomagh, Inverness Co., Cape Breton. 25—28-8-1950.
Nr. 5970. 2 specimens. Town Reservoir, 1 mile Northwest of Baddeck, Victoria Co., Cape Breton. 19—21-8-1950.

I studied four jaws and three radulae from them with the following results:

Jaw (Fig. 1a). — The horny elasmognath jaw consists of a rounded-oblong basal plate and the recurved, arcuate true jaw. The deeply incised anterior margin shows an irregular broken line with a projecting part in the middle of it. In the posterior part of the true jaw an irregular broken line can be seen about parallel to the front margin. As far as I can see, the yellow-brown surface does not show any striation.

The average measurements are: total height 0.62 mm, breadth of basal plate 0.46 mm, total breadth 0.68 mm, length of projecting part of the front margin 0.02 mm.

Radula (Figs. 1b and 1 c). — The radula has an average length of 1.41 mm, and a breadth of 0.42 mm. The number of transverse rows is 94. In the transverse rows the teeth are arranged in a curved line as is shown in Fig. 1b.

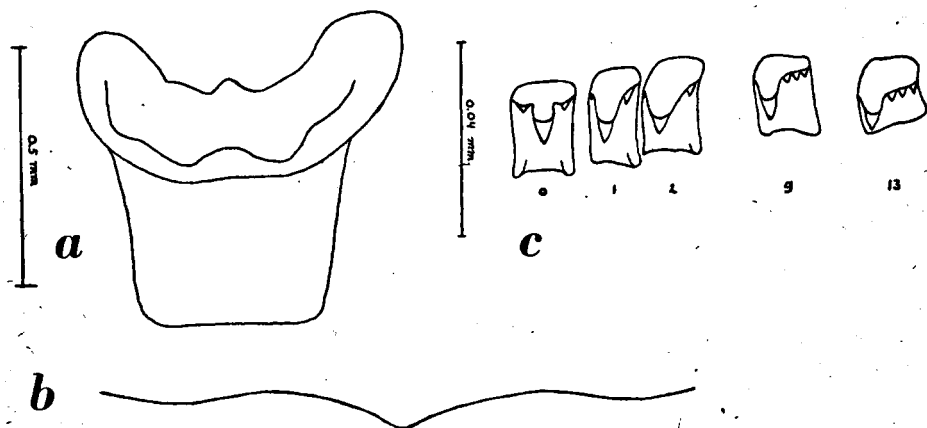


Fig. 1. *Succinea avara* (Say), Canada, coll. Venmans nos. 5937, 5970; a: jaw; b: course of transverse rows of the radula, $\times 193$; c: teeth of the radula.

The central, symmetrical, tooth is small and has an average height of about 0.02 mm, and a breadth of 0.01 mm. It bears a strong median cusp and a small cusp on either side of it.

The first eight asymmetrical laterals are of about the same measurements as the rhachis, and also tricuspid, having a large mesocone on the inner side of the basal plate, a very small entocone, which can scarcely be seen, and a somewhat larger ectocone.

The 9th lateral has two, sometimes three ectocones, of about the same length, but I cannot see, that there is an entocone. The basal plates become smaller and proportionally broader in the marginals, but the three ectocones remain of about the same length.

The radular formula is 9-(10-8)-1-(8-10)-9.