

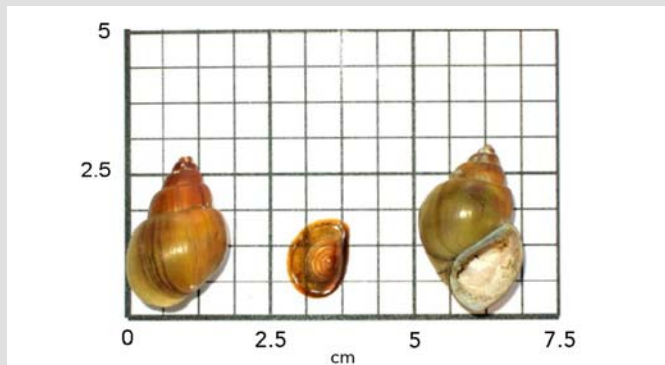
# Campeloma decisum

Brown Mystery Snail

Native to Maine

Freshwater  
Ponds, Lakes, and Rivers

## Shell Aperture (Opening)



Laura Herman, UWPS

PERMITTED USE

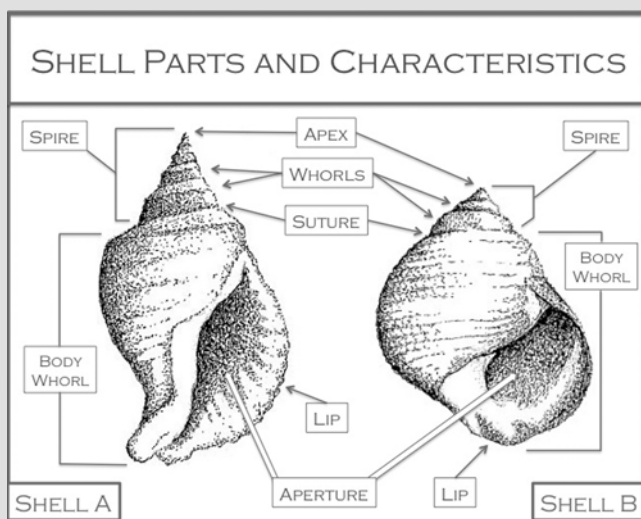
Look for an operculum (trap door) that is narrow and tear-drop shaped. The shell is longer than it is wide (height:width  $\geq 1.35$ ) but is still round.

## Full View

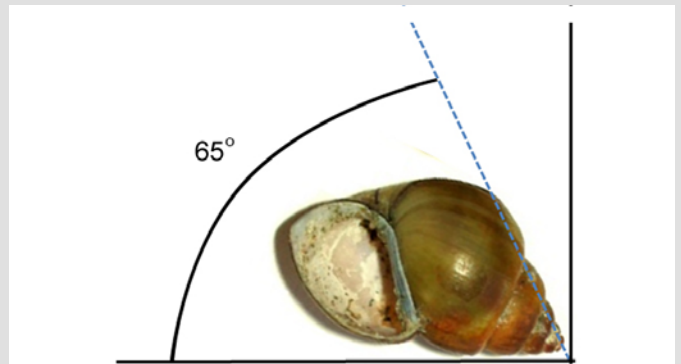


FWGNA Project

Look for a small (less than 3.5cm) brown snail with a smooth and thick shell. The spire is pointy and the shell lip is light colored.



## Shell Spire (Spiraled End)



Laura Herman, UWPS

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Look for a snail with a pointed spire with an angle that is usually 65 degrees or less. The length of the shell, from spire to opening, is less than 3.5cm.

## Color Variations



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Look for a snail that is brown to tan in color, although sometimes pale greenish-brown. The inside of the shell is a lighter tan or cream color.

## Similar Species

Chinese mystery snails are usually darker, less pointy, have a rounder operculum, and can grow much larger than brown mystery snails. Banded mystery snails have horizontal bands and are tan. Some native snails look similar but don't have an operculum or are really small ( $< 1.5$  cm).

## Did You Know?

Many brown mystery snails are parthenogenetic. Parthenogenesis is the ability of a female to reproduce from her own unfertilized eggs!

Researched and created by Caroline Casals

Help us improve this species card! Contact us with your updates.



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Research Institute



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