**Gyraulus (Gyraulus) gilberti**  
(Dunker, 1848)

**Diagnostic features**
The peripheral keel or angulation is weaker than in *G. edgbastonensis*, and like that species it is central. This species varies widely in degree of depression and angulation, and development of spiral sculpture.

**Classification**

*Gyraulus (Gyraulus) gilberti* (Dunker, 1848)

*Class* Gastropoda  
*Subclass* Heterobranchia  
*Order* Hygrophila  
*Superfamily* Planorboidea  
*Family* Planorbidae  
*Genus* Gyraulus Charpentier, 1837


**Type locality**: Brisbane district, Queensland.

**Synonyms**: Planorbis macquariensis Smith, 1883; Planorbis fragilis Smith, 1883 (non Dunker, 1850); Planorbis brazieri Clessin, 1885 (replacement name for *P. fragilis* Smith); Planorbis planissimus Clessin, 1885; Planorbis daemeli Clessin, 1885; Glyptanisus idenus Iredale, 1943; Glyptanisus stabilis Iredale, 1943; Glyptanisus speranus Iredale, 1943.

**Biology and ecology**

This species lives in water weeds and other vegetation in ponds, billabongs, swamps and sluggish streams and rivers in tropical and subtropical eastern Australia. Feeds on detritus. Egg mass presumably a jelly strip containing small eggs. Development direct.

Brown (2001) described the anatomy of this species.
This species is an intermediate host for the stomach fluke *Orthocoelium streptocoelium* (Boray, 1982; Beesley *et al.*, 1998).

Additional information on the biology and ecology of members of this family can be found in Fauna of Australia, vol. 5B, p. 1072-1074.

**Distribution**

This species occurs throughout eastern Australia, from Cape York to northern New South Wales.

**Further reading**


**Notes**

*G. isingi* and/or *G. waterhousei* may possibly be conspecific with this species (Brown, 2001).

To cite this resource: **Ponder, W. F., Hallan, A., Shea, M. and Clark, S. A. 2016. Australian Freshwater Molluscs.**

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