**Gyraulus (Gyraulus) isingi** (Cotton and Godfrey, 1932)

### Diagnostic features
Similar to the Tasmanian *P. atkinsoni* but flatter, smaller (maximum diameter ~ 4 mm) and the whorls are less acutely angled, and the aperture wider but not so high. In both species the keel is positioned slightly towards the “base” (if viewed with the aperture on the right).

### Classification

**Gyraulus (Gyraulus) isingi** (Cotton and Godfrey, 1932)

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

**Type locality:** Point McLeay, Lake Alexandrina, South Australia.  
**Synonyms:** Glyphanisus caroli Iredale, 1943; Pygmanisus parvus Cotton, 1943.

### Biology and ecology
This species lives on aquatic vegetation and stones in temperate ponds, streams and rivers. Feeds on detritus. Egg mass presumably a jelly strip containing small eggs. Development direct. Brown, (1981 & 2001), described the anatomy of this species.

### Distribution
South-eastern South Australia and southern Victoria.

### Further reading


**Notes**

According to Brown (2001) this species may be conspecific with *G. gilberti*, the latter occurring further north. He noted that (Brown 2001: 72) “Since *G. isingi* does not appear to differ in any clear respect of shell or anatomy from the range of variation among the specimens from New South Wales and Queensland described here under *G. gilberti* and *G. macquariensis*, it is maintained as a distinct species with considerable doubt.”

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