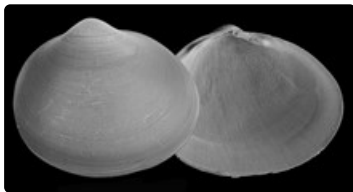




***Arthritica korniushini* Ponder, 2023**



Arthritica korniushini (adult size 2.5-2.8 mm)

Diagnostic features

This small bivalve is superficially similar to some sphaeriids, but differs



Distribution of *Arthritica korniushini*.

in its anatomy and hinge features. It is most readily distinguished by the ligament which is housed in a pit below the posterior part of the hinge. In sphaeriids, the ligament is in a pit on the outer edge of the posterior hinge plate.

Classification

***Arthritica korniushini* Ponder, 2023**

Class Bivalvia

Infraclass Heteroconchia

Cohort Heterodonta

Megaorder Neoheterodonte

Order Venerida

Superfamily Galeommatoidea

Family Lasaeidae

Genus *Arthritica* Finlay, 1926 (type species: *Kellia bifurca* Webster, 1908; New Zealand, marine)

Original name: *Arthritica korniushini* Ponder, 2023. In Ponder, W. F. (2023). The first galeommatoidean from inland waters: a new species of *Arthritica* (Bivalvia, Lasaeidae) from artesian springs in South Australia, with comments on other Australian members of the genus. *Molluscan Research*, 1-12.

DOI: 10.1080/13235818.2022.2151070

Type locality: Billa Kalina Springs, spring at Old Billa Kalina ruin, Lake Eyre Supergroup, South Australia.

State of taxonomy

Ponder (2023) provided a review of the Australian species of *Arthritica*, all of which are marine except for the present species.

Biology and ecology

This species lives in swampy springs, amongst vegetation and sediment. It is the only known freshwater galeommatoidean. The fertilized eggs are brooded in the gills and released as crawl-away juveniles.

Distribution

In a few freshwater springs in the Lake Eyre basin spring complex, South Australia.

Notes

This species is only known from only three spring groups and is potentially threatened.

Further reading

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https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/freshwater_molluscs/

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