



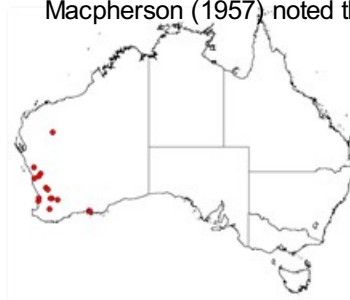
***Coxiella glabra* Macpherson, 1957**

Diagnostic features

Macpherson (1957) noted that this species is "related to *Coxiella*



Coxiella glabra (adult size up to 7 mm)



Distribution of *Coxiella glabra*.

exposita (Iredale) both in conformation and in the form of the operculum. It differs in its lighter coloration and in the absence of concentric lirae."

Classification

Coxiella glabra Macpherson, 1957

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Tomichiidae

Genus E. A. *Coxiella* Smith, 1894

Original name: *Coxiella glabra* Macpherson, 1957. In Macpherson, J. H. (1957). A review of the genus

Coxiella, Smith, 1894 *sensu lato*. *Western Australian Naturalist* 5: 191 - 204.

Type locality: Morawa, Western Australia.

State of taxonomy

Lawrie et al. (2023) have undertaken an assessment of this group and recognised four clades within what was previously treated as a single genus, *Coxiella*. They did not formally name the clades or provide names for some new species in that paper but will do so in a forthcoming publication. Hence, in the meantime, we follow Macpherson (1957) who provided the previous taxonomic treatment of this group.

Biology and ecology

Members of *Coxiella* are amphibious, inhabiting salt lakes and coastal salt marshes across the southern half of Australia. Empty shells often form pink tidelines around lake shores.

The snout is long and the eyes have a cluster of glands above them. *Coxiella* are dioecious and development is direct; females are oviparous, depositing eggs singly in capsules coated in sand or mud. *Coxiella* probably feed on organic detritus and they are amphibious.

Distribution

Southwest coast and Indian Ocean divisions, Western Australia.

Notes

For species description see Macpherson (1957).

Previously included in Pomatiopsidae, recent molecular studies have shown that this genus, together with two other genera, one from South America and the other from Africa, should be separated as a distinct family.

Further reading

Beesley, P. L., Ross, G. J. B. & Wells, A., Eds. (1998). *Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis. Parts A & B*. Melbourne, CSIRO Publishing.

Davis, G. M. (1979). The origin and evolution of the gastropod family Pomatiopsidae, with emphasis on the Mekong River Triculinae. *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia Monographs* 20: 1-120.

Lawrie, A. D. A., Chaplin, J., Kirkendale, L., Whisson, C., Pinder, A., & Mlambo, M. C. (2023). Phylogenetic assessment of the halophilic Australian gastropod *Coxiella* and South African *Tomichia* resolves taxonomic uncertainties, uncovers new species and supports a Gondwanan link. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 184: 107810.

Macpherson, J. H. (1957). A review of the genus *Coxiella* Smith, 1894, *sensu lato*. *Western Australian Naturalist* 5: 191-204.

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