



***Coxielladda gilesi* (Angas, 1877)**

Diagnostic features

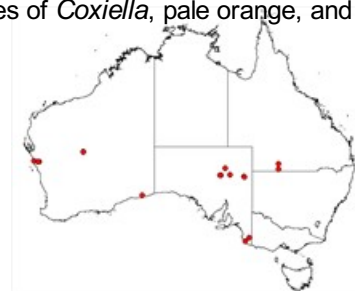
The shell is broader than species of *Coxiella*, pale orange, and with



Coxiella gilesi (adult size up to 8 mm)



Coxiella gilesi (adult size up to 8 mm)



Distribution of *Coxiella gilesi*.

convex whorls and impressed sutures. Operculum paucispiral.

Classification

***Coxielladda gilesi* (Angas, 1877)**

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Tomichiidae

Genus: *Coxielladda* Iredale, 1943 (Type species: *Paludinella gilesi* Angas, 1877; Lake Eyre, South Australia). *Coxielladda* Iredale & Whitley, 1938 nom. nud. (Köhler & Bouchet 2020).

Original name: *Paludinella gilesi* Angas, 1877. In Angas, G. F. (1877). Descriptions of a new species of *Bulimus*

from Western Australia and of a *Paludinella* from Lake Eyre, South Australia. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London* 1877: 170 - 177.

Type locality: Shores of Lake Eyre, South Australia.

Synonyms: *Blandfordia stirlingi* Tate, 1894; *Blandfordia stirlingi mammillata* Tate, 1894.

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*. One of those clades is *Coxielladda*. 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

Inhabits salt lakes and saline pools.

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

South Australia (SA Gulfs; SE Coastal divisions) to Western Australia (Indian Ocean division) and south-western Queensland.

Notes

For species description see Macpherson (1957).

Previously included in Pomatiopsidae, recent molecular studies have shown that this *Coxiella* (and by extension *Coxielladda*), 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.

Iredale, T. (1943). A basic list of the fresh water Mollusca of Australia. *Australian Zoologist* 10: 188-230.

Köhler, F. & Bouchet, P. (2020). On unavailable genus-group names introduced by Tom Iredale for Australian non-marine gastropods: nomenclatural clarifications and descriptions of new genera. *Molluscan Research* 40: 150-159.

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.

Wilke, T. (2019). Pomatiopsidae Stimpson, 1865. Pp. 126-130 in C. Lydeard & Cummings, K. S. *Freshwater Mollusks of the World: a Distribution Atlas*. Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press.

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

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