



## *Edgastonia (Barcardinia)* *edgastonensis* (Ponder & Clark, 1990)



*Edgastonia (Barcardinia) edgastonensis* (adult  
size 2.5-3.2 mm)



Distribution of *Edgastonia (Barcardinia)*  
*edgastonensis*.



Big Spring, Edgastonia Station. Photo C. Slatyer.



Edge of Big Spring - the larger snails are *Gabbia fontana*, the smaller *E. (B.) edgastonensis*. Photo C. Lydeard.

### Diagnostic features

The trochiform shell is sculptured with fine growth lines. It reaches about 3.2 mm in length. It occurs with *E. (B.) corrugata*, and differs from that species in the lack of sculpture, in having a narrower umbilicus and a taller spire.

### Classification

*Edgbastonia* (***Barcaldinia***) *edgbastonensis* (Ponder & Clark, 1990)

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Tateidae

Genus *Edgbastonia* Ponder in Ponder, Wilke, Zhang, Golding, Fukuda, & Mason 2008 (Type species: *Edgbastonia alanwillsi* Ponder in Ponder *et al.*, 2008).

Subgenus *Barcaldinia* Ponder, Zhang, Hallan & Shea, 2019 (Type species *Jardinella edgbastonensis* Ponder & Clark, 1990)

*Original name:* *Jardinella edgbastonensis* Ponder & Clark, 1990. In Ponder, W. F. & Clark, G. A. (1990). A radiation of hydrobiid snails in threatened artesian springs in western Queensland. *Records of the Australian Museum* 42(3): 301-363.

*Type locality:* Unnamed spring 2.3kms northeast of "Edgbaston" homestead, about 34 km northeast of Aramac, Queensland.

## Biology and ecology

Lives in springs on Edgbaston Station and in a few springs on the adjoining Myross Station.

## Distribution

Springs on Edgbaston Station and a few on Myross Station, northeast of Aramac, Queensland (Barcaldine Supergroup).

## Notes

Among the mound spring *Edgbastonia* (*Barcaldinia*) species, *E. (B.) edgbastonensis* is anatomically and conchologically the most similar to the tropical coast species of *Jardinella*.

## Further reading

Fensham, R., Ponder, W. & Fairfax, R. (2010). *Recovery plan for the community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin. Report to Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra.* Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management, Brisbane. <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/0cefc83a-3854-4cff-9128-abc719d9f9b3/files/great-artesian-basin-ec.pdf>

Perez, K. E., Ponder, W. F., Colgan, D. J., Clark, S. A. & Lydeard, C. (2005). Molecular phylogeny and biogeography of Spring-associated hydrobiid snails of the Great Artesian Basin, Australia. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 34: 545-556.

Ponder, W. F. & Clark, G. A. (1990). A radiation of hydrobiid snails in threatened artesian springs in western Queensland. *Records of the Australian Museum* 42: 301-363.

Ponder, W. F., Zhang, W. -H., Hallan, A., & Shea, M. E. (2019). New taxa of Tateidae (Caenogastropoda, Truncatelloidea) from springs associated with the Great Artesian Basin and Einasleigh Uplands, Queensland, with the description of two related taxa from eastern coastal drainages. *Zootaxa* 4583(1): 1-67.

Rossini, R. A., Fensham, R. J. & Walter, G. H. (2017). Spatiotemporal variance of environmental conditions in Australian artesian springs affects the distribution and abundance of six endemic snail species. *Aquatic Ecology* 51: 511-529.

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To contact the authors for comment or suggestions, please email: [fwmollusc@gmail.com](mailto:fwmollusc@gmail.com)

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