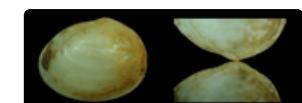


Euglesa aslini (Kuiper, 1983)



Euglesa aslini (adult size up to 2.5 mm)



Distribution of *Euglesa aslini*.



Glenelg River at Dartmore, a locality where *Euglesa aslini* occurs. Photo C. Lydeard.

Diagnostic features

Shell small, surface finely striated, sculpture more pronounced around umbo. Hinge plate narrow, cardinal teeth straight. Ligament externally visible. Inner radial mantle muscles weak, forming six to eight bundles. Nephridia of the open type.

Classification

Euglesa aslini (Kuiper, 1983)

Common name: Pea shell, pea clam, pill clam

Class Bivalvia

Infraclass Heteroconchia

Cohort Heterodontata

Megaorder Neoheterodontata

Order Sphaeriida

Superfamily Sphaeroidea

Family Sphaeriidae

Genus *Euglesa* Jenyns, 1832 (Type species: *Euglesa henslowiana* Jenyns, 1832 (= *Pisidium personatum* Malm, 1855) (also sometimes cited as *Tellina pusilla* Gmelin, 1791)

Original name: *Pisidium aslini* Kuiper, 1983. In Kuiper, J. G. J. (1983). The Sphaeriidae of Australia. *Basteria* 47: 3-52.

Type locality: Left bank at junction of Moleside Creek, Glenelg River, Victoria.

State of taxonomy

Originally included in the subgenus *Afropisidium* by Kuiper (1983), a genus-group name introduced for an African species but is now considered to be a synonym of *Euglesa*. *Afropisidium* was considered to be a subgenus of *Pisidium* by earlier workers and was treated as such in earlier versions of this key. Then Molecular studies (e.g. Lee and Ó Foighil, 2003) showed that *Afropisidium* was a distinct genus. Most recently, Bespalaya et al. (2024) introduced the genus name *Hindupisidium* for some Asian species previously included in *Afropisidium* because the type species of *Afropisidium* and other African species clustered with *Euglesia* in an analysis by Clewing et al. (2022) while the Asian species formed a completely different clade. Regrettably the Australian species previously attributed to *Afropisidium* on morphological grounds has not been sequenced.

Biology and ecology

Shallow burrower, suspension and deposit feeder. Inhabits creeks, is often associated with *Euglesia tasmanica* (Korniushin, 2000). Broods young.

Distribution

Western Victoria and northern Tasmania.

Further reading

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- Lee, T. (2019). Sphaeriidae Deshayes, 1855 (1820). Pp. 197-201 in C. Lydeard & Cummings, K. S. *Freshwater Mollusks of the World: a Distribution Atlas*. Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press.
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To cite this resource: **Ponder, W. F., Hallan, A., Shea, M. E., Clark, S. A., Richards, K., Klunzinger, M. W., and Kessner, V. 2023. Australian Freshwater Molluscs. Revision 2.**

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