



Ferrissia petterdi (Johnston, 1879)

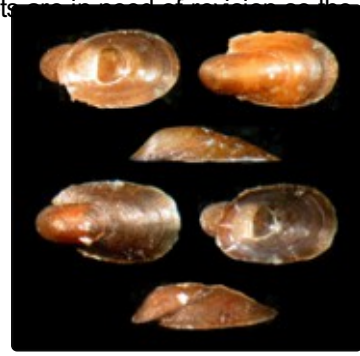
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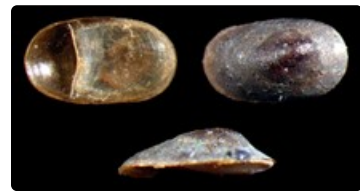
Ferrissia petterdi (Maximum length 5.75 mm but usually about 4-5 mm).



Ferrissia petterdi - some of the type specimens of synonyms of this species.



Ferrissia petterdi - with the original shell forming a cap-like structure and with a basal septum.



Ferrissia petterdi with basal septum.



classification presented here is likely to be changed.

Diagnostic features

This small limpet differs from *Ferrissia tasmanica* in having a more elongate shell and lower spire. This species sometimes develops a septum restricting the aperture as shown in one of the figures. It also sometimes becomes larger, with a detached cap-like structure (the original shell) at the apex, as well as a septum, as shown in two examples figured. This is known as the *Gundlachia* form (see Hedley 1893).

Classification

Ferrissia petterdi (Johnston, 1879)

Common name: Narrow freshwater limpet

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Heterobranchia

Megaorder Hygrophila

Order Lymnaeida

Superfamily Planorboidea

Family Planorbidae

Subfamily: Ancyliinae

Genus *Ferrissia* Walker, 1903

Original name: *Gundlachia petterdi* Johnston, 1879. In Johnston, R. M. 1879. Further notes on the fresh-water shells of Tasmania. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania* 1878: 19-29.

Type locality: First Basin, Launceston, Tasmania.

Synonyms: *Ancylus woodsi* Johnston, 1879; *Ancylus australicus* Tate, 1880; *Ancylus oblonga* Petterd, 1884; *Gundlachia beddomei* Petterd, 1888; *Ancylus smithi* Cox, 1890; *Pettancylus enigma* Iredale, 1943; *Pettancylus occidentalis* Iredale, 1943; *Pettancylus dextrenus* Iredale, 1943; *Pettancylus epenus* Iredale, 1943; *Pettancylus enigma* Iredale, 1943; *Problancylus anticipatus* Iredale, 1944; *Forsancylus divellus* Iredale, 1944.

State of taxonomy

The Australian freshwater limpets have not been revised - it is highly likely that additional taxa will eventually be recognised.

Biology and ecology

Usually on and under leaves, rarely on wood and stones, in ponds, billabongs, streams and rivers. Sometimes common. Feeds on detritus. Eggs are laid as single hemispherical capsules containing a single egg.

Development direct.

Distribution

Throughout Australia.

Further reading

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

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