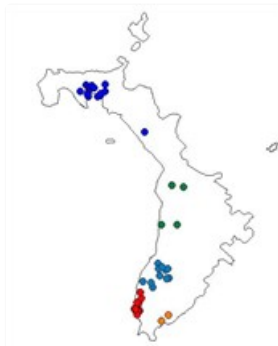




Fluviopupa gracilis kingstoni Ponder, 1982



Fluviopupa gracilis kingstoni (adult size up to 4.3 mm)



Distribution of the five subspecies of *Fluviopupa gracilis*: *pupa* (dark blue); *colmani* (green); *erskinensis* (lighter blue); *gracilis* (red); *kingstoni* (orange).

Diagnostic features

Fluviopupa gracilis is separated from *F. ramsayi* in having an elongate-pupoid shell and the distal end of the penis is longer (not shorter) than the accessory lobe. This subspecies is the largest of the *F. gracilis* complex and has 5 whorls. As in *F. gracilis erskinensis* the mantle is black and the head-foot has some pigmentation.

Classification

Fluviopupa gracilis kingstoni Ponder, 1982

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Tateidae

Genus *Fluviopupa* Pilsbry, 1911

Original name: Fluviopupa gracilis kingstoni Ponder, 1982. In Ponder, W.F. (1982) Hydrobiidae of Lord Howe Island (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Prosobranchia). *Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 33: 89-159.

Type locality: Southern end of Big Slope, Lord Howe Island, in creek on southern side of main point on slope.

Biology and ecology

In small streams on stones.

Distribution

Southern end of Big Slope on eastern side of Mt. Gower, Lord Howe Island.

Notes

The Lord Howe Island *Fluviopupa* species are rather similar in appearance but the different taxa are in distinct geographical locations on Lord Howe Island.

Further reading

Ponder, W. F. (1982). Hydrobiidae of Lord Howe Island (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Prosobranchia). *Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 33: 89-159.

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

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