



## **Gabbia Tryon, 1865**

### **Diagnostic features**

Small-sized, globose shells with a raised spire, a thick calcareous, concentric operculum, a bifurcate penis that has pallial innervation, a pallial kidney, the gill and mantle edge modified for ciliary feeding and no metapodial or pallial tentacles.

### **Classification**

**Gabbia** Tryon, 1865

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Bithyniidae

Genus *Gabbia* Tryon, 1865

*Type species: Gabbia australis* Tryon, 1865 (= *Bithynia vertiginosa* Frauenfeld, 1862) by monotypy.

*Original reference:* Tryon, G.W. (1865) Descriptions of new species of *Amnicola*, *Pomatiopsis*, *Pomatogyrus*, *Gabbia*, *Hydrobia* and *Rissoa*. *American Journal of Conchology* 1: 219–222.

*Type locality:* 'New Holland'.

*Synonyms:* *Mysoria* Godwin-Austen, 1919 (homonym); *Mysorella* Godwin-Austen, 1919.

### **State of taxonomy**

We follow Ponder (2003) in this resource.

## Biology and ecology

Typically living in temporary ponds, billabongs, swamps and sluggish streams. Some also inhabit artesian springs. They are ciliary filter feeders utilising the gill and some are grazers. They are oviparous.

## Distribution

Asia, Australia. *Gabbia* is found mainly in the inland, the east coast, and the northern coastal drainages of the Australian mainland. They are absent from Tasmania and the southwest corner of Western Australia.

## Notes

Some Asian bithyniids are important intermediate hosts of the human bile fluke (*Clonorchis sinensis*). Several Asian taxa also serve as the first intermediate host of *Opisthorchis viverrini*, a liver fluke infecting humans, cats and dogs in Thailand. Parasites have been recorded from Australian taxa.

An Indian species, *Gabbia stenothyroides* (Dohrn, 1857), has been intercepted by Australian Biosecurity (A. Broadley, pers. comm.).

## Further reading

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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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