



Glacidorbis catomus Ponder & Avern, 2000



Glacidorbis catomus (adult size 1.3-1.8 mm)



Distribution of *Glacidorbis catomus*.

Diagnostic features

This species has dorsal and ventral keels but differs from the larger *G. bicarinatus* in the basal keel being weaker than the dorsal, and sometimes it is subobsolete. It also lacks the axial sculpture on the first whorl.

Classification

Glacidorbis catomus Ponder & Avern, 2000

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Heterobranchia

Infrasubcohort Panpulmonata

Superorder Pyropulmonata

Order Amphibolida

Suborder Glacidorbina

Superfamily Glacidorboidea

Family Glacidorbidae

Genus *Glacidorbis* Iredale, 1943

Original name: Glacidorbis catomus Ponder & Avern, 2000. In Ponder, W. F. & Avern, G. J. (2000). The Glacidorbidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda: (Heterobranchia) of Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 52: 307–353.

Type locality: Monazite Ck, tributary of Surveyors Ck on Old Waterhouse Rd, NE of Scottsdale, Tasmania.

Biology and ecology

In small streams, springs and swamps, amongst moss, roots of water plants and similar substrates.

Distribution

North-eastern Tasmania.

Further reading

Ponder, W. F. (1986). Glacidorbidae (Glacidorbacea: Basommatophora), a new family and superfamily of operculate freshwater gastropods. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 87: 53-83.

Ponder, W. (2019). Glacidorbidae Ponder, 1986. Pp. 143-144 in C. Lydeard & Cummings, K. S. *Freshwater Mollusks of the World: a Distribution Atlas*. Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press.

Ponder, W. F. & Avern, G. J. (2000). The Glacidorbidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Heterobranchia) of Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 52: 307-353.

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

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