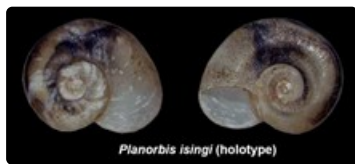




Gyraulus (Gyraulus) isingi (Cotton and Godfrey, 1932)



Planorbis isingi (holotype)
Gyraulus (Gyraulus) isingi (adult size up to 7.5 mm but usually up to 5 mm)



Distribution of *Gyraulus (Gyraulus) isingi*.

Diagnostic features

Similar to the Tasmanian *G. atkinsoni* but is flatter, smaller (maximum diameter usually about 5 mm) and the whorls are less acutely angled, and the aperture wider but not so high. In both species the keel is positioned slightly towards the 'base' (if viewed with the aperture on the right).

Brown (2001, p. 72) noted that "its penial morphology is like that of most species of *Gyraulus* known from mainland Australia, e.g. *G. gilberti*, rather than like that of *G. meridionalis*. Although this is known to be so for specimens of *G. isingi* from Valley Lake, Mt Gambier, one of the localities given in the original description, confirmation is needed from topotypical material. Since *G. isingi* does not appear to differ in any clear respect of shell or anatomy from the range of variation among the specimens from New South Wales and Queensland described here under *G. gilberti* and *G. macquariensis*, it is maintained as a distinct species with considerable doubt."

Classification

Gyraulus (Gyraulus) isingi (Cotton and Godfrey, 1932)

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Heterobranchia

Megaorder Hygrophila

Order Lymnaeida

Superfamily Planorboidea

Family Planorbidae

Subfamily: Planorbinae

Genus *Gyraulus* Charpentier, 1837

Original name: *Planorbis isingi* Cotton & Godfrey, 1932. In Cotton, B. C. (1943). More Australian freshwater shells. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 67: 143-148.

Type locality: Point McLeay, Lake Alexandrina, South Australia.

Synonyms: *Glyptaniscus caroli* Iredale, 1943; *Pygmaniscus parvus* Cotton, 1943.

Biology and ecology

This species lives on aquatic vegetation and stones in temperate ponds, streams and rivers. Feeds on detritus. Egg mass presumably a jelly strip containing small eggs. Development direct.

Brown (1981 & 2001) described the anatomy of this species.

Distribution

South-eastern South Australia and southern Victoria.

Notes

According to Brown (2001) this species may be conspecific with *G. gilberti*, the latter occurring further north. He noted that (Brown 2001: 72) "Since *G. isingi* does not appear to differ in any clear respect of shell or anatomy from the range of variation among the specimens from New South Wales and Queensland described here under *G. gilberti* and *G. macquariensis*, it is maintained as a distinct species with considerable doubt."

Further reading

Brown, D. S. (1981). Observations on the Planorbidae from Australia and New Guinea. *Journal of the Malacological Society of Australia* 5: 67-80.

Brown, D. S. (1998). Freshwater snails of the genus *Gyraulus* (Gastropoda: Planorbidae) in Australia: the taxa of Tasmania. *Molluscan Research* 19: 105-154.

Brown, D. S. (2001). Freshwater snails of the genus *Gyraulus* (Planorbidae) in Australia: taxa of the mainland. *Molluscan Research* 21: 17-107.

Hubendick, B. (1955). Phylogeny of the Planorbidae. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* 28: 453-542.

Smith, B. J. (1992). Non-marine Mollusca. Pp. i-xii, 1-408 in W. W. K. Houston. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, 8. Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service.

Smith, B. J. and Kershaw, R. C. (1979). *Field guide to the non-marine molluscs of south eastern Australia*. Australian National University Press, Canberra, Australia.

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