



Hemistomia pusillior (Iredale, 1944)

Diagnostic features

This species has a simple columella and an operculum with 4-8 short



Hemistomia pusillior (adult size up to 4.2 mm)



Distribution of *Hemistomia pusillior* (map showing Lord Howe Island, Australia).

teeth on a white smear. The shell is sculptured with growth lines only and the suture impressed. Its maximum length is about 4.2 mm.

The penis is simple in all *Hemistomia* species.

Classification

Hemistomia pusillior (Iredale, 1944)

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Tateidae

Genus *Hemistomia* Crosse, 1872

Original name: *Fluviorissoina pusillior* Iredale, 1944. In Iredale, T. (1944) The land Mollusca of Lord Howe Island. *Australian Zoologist* 10: 299-334.

Type locality: Mt. Gower, Lord Howe Island.

Biology and ecology

Found in streams, seepages and pools. It is assumed that like most tateids, the Lord Howe Island Tateidae feed on bacteria, microscopic algae, diatoms and possibly decaying vegetation.

Distribution

Restricted to the summit of Mt, Gower, Lord Howe Island.

Notes

All the *Hemistomia* species are strongly clustered into distinct geographical locations on Lord Howe Island.

Further reading

Iredale, T. (1944). The land Mollusca of Lord Howe Island. *Australian Zoologist* 10: 299-334, pls 17-20.

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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