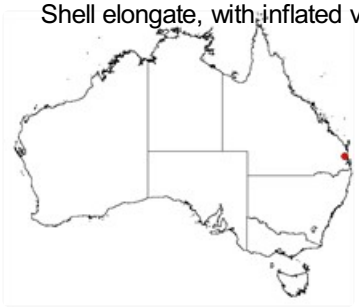
Hyridella interserta (Iredale, 1934)

Hyridella interserta (adult size may exceed 72 mm)


Distribution of *Hyridella interserta*.

Diagnostic features

Shell elongate, with inflated valves, oblong to rectangular, posterior edge markedly pointed with a well-defined posterior ridge, posterio-dorsal margin sharply angled and dorsal margin anterior to beaks slightly concave, anterior edge rounded, ventral margin flat. Exterior of valves black, interior of valves bluish to bronze. Exterior sculpture of valves with coarse collabral growth lines and traces of very weak wrinkles on posterior end about the middle of the shell. Reaches about 75 mm in length, height/length ratio less than 40%. This species differs from other *Hyridella* species in having a markedly pointed posterior valve edge.

Classification

Hyridella interserta (Iredale, 1934)

Class Bivalvia

Infraclass Heteroconchia

Cohort Palaeoheterodonta

Order Unionida

Superfamily Unionoidea

Family Hyriidae

Subfamily Hyriinae

Genus Hyridella Swainson, 1840

Original name: *Rugoshyria interserta* Iredale, 1934. *In* Iredale, T. (1934). The freshwater mussels of Australia. *Australian Zoologist* 8: 57-78 pls 3-6.

Type locality: Mary River at Kenilworth, north of Brisbane, Queensland.

State of taxonomy

The last major taxonomic revision of Australian freshwater mussels was by McMichael & Hiscock (1958).

Based on the available molecular results, Walker et al. (2014) pointed out that a reassessment of Australian hyriids is needed.

Biology and ecology

Shallow burrower in silty sand/mud in streams and rivers. Suspension feeder. Larvae (glochidia) are presumably brooded in marsupia in the gills of females and, when released, likely become parasitic on fish gills or fins where they presumably undergo metamorphosis before dropping to the sediment as free-living juvenile mussels.

Distribution

Mary River at Kenilworth, north of Brisbane, Queensland.

Notes

The identity of this species needs to be assessed. Only the holotype is known from this locality and, to our knowledge, the species has not been re-collected. McMichael & Hiscock (1958) thought that it might be related to *Hyridella depressa.*

Further reading

Iredale, T. (1934). The freshwater mussels of Australia. *Australian Zoologist* 8: 57-78 pls 3-6.

Iredale, T. (1943). A basic list of the fresh water Mollusca of Australia. *Australian Zoologist* 10: 188-230.

Lamprell, K. & Healy, J. (1998). *Bivalves of Australia, volume 2.* Leiden, Backhuys Publishers.

McMichael, D. F. & Hiscock, I. D. (1958). A monograph of the freshwater mussels (Mollusca: Pelecypoda) of the Australian region. *Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 9: 372-508.

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