



***Orientogalba viridis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)**



Orientogalba viridis (adult size 10-13 mm)



Distribution of *Orientogalba viridis* in Australia

Diagnostic features

This species is similar to *Austropeplea* spp. but differs in its taller spire, more defined sutures, and the raised lower part of the inner lip forming a shelf over the umbilical area.

Classification

Orientogalba viridis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Common name: Green pond snail

Class: Gastropoda

Infraclass: Heterobranchia

Megaorder: Hygrophila

Order: Lymnaeida

Superfamily: Lymnoidea

Family: Lymnaeidae

Genus *Orientogalba* Kruglov & Starobogatov, 1985 (Type species: *Lymnaea heptapotamica* Lazareva, 1967)

Original name: *Lymnaea viridis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832. In Quoy, J. R. & Gaimard, J. P. (1832). Zoologie, Mollusques, Vol.2. *Voyage de Découvertes de L' Astrolabe execute par Ordre du Roi, Pendant le Années 1826 - 1829*, sous le commandement de M.J. Dumont d'Urville. Paris : J. Tastu. 1-320pp.

Type locality: Guam.

State of taxonomy

The taxonomic position of this species has been problematic. The genus *Orientogalba* Kruglov & Starobogatov, 1985 (with *Viridigalba* Kruglov & Starobogatov, 1985 a synonym) is used here following Aksenova et al. (2018). This species has previously been placed in *Austropeplea* (see Ponder & Waterhouse, 1997 for discussion) and *Radix*.

Biology and ecology

On water weeds and similar substrates along edges of streams often on damp mud above water line. Sometimes common but known from only a few localities at the present time. The species appears to be spreading in New South Wales. Feeds on algae and detritus. Egg mass a crescent- shaped jelly strip containing many small eggs. Development direct.

Distribution

Introduced from Southeast Asia into creeks in Sydney and Newcastle, New South Wales (Shea, 1995) and Brisbane (Boray, 1978), Queensland, also recorded from an aquarium in Tasmania (Kershaw, 1991) and from south Western Australia. Probably more widespread than records indicate.

Notes

Like *Austropeplea tomentosa*, this species is a host of Liver Fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*), a parasite that infects stock and sometimes humans.

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.**

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

To contact the authors for comment or suggestions, please email: fwmollusc@gmail.com

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