



'Phrantela' singularis Ponder & Clark, 1993



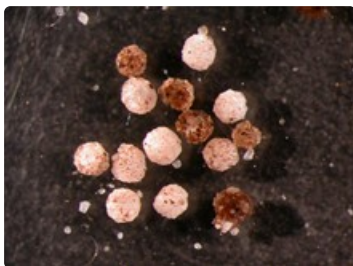
'Phrantela' singularis (adult size 5-6.3 mm)



Phrantela singularis. Living specimen. Photo K. Richards.



Distribution of *'Phrantela' singularis*.



Phrantela singularis, egg capsules. Photo K. Richards.



Sandfly Ck, a locality in which *Phrantela singularis* occurs. Photo K. Richards.

Diagnostic features

Readily identified by its large size, weak columellar fold and dark brown periostracum. It is somewhat similar to *B. acheronensis* in general shell morphology (other than the protoconch which is smooth in *'Phrantela' singularis*) and bursal characters, but differs in shell size, columellar fold, radula characters and details of the reproductive morphology. Unusually, the head-foot is black, and the body is covered with grey to black pigment spots over much of the external surface of the visceral coil, as well as over most of the internal organs.

Classification

Phrantela' singularis Ponder & Clark, 1993

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Tateidae

Genus *Phrantela* Iredale, 1943

Original name: '*Phrantela' singularis* Ponder & Clark, 1993. In Ponder, W. F., Clark, G. A., Miller, A. C & Toluzzi, A. (1993). On a major radiation of freshwater snails in Tasmania and eastern Victoria - a preliminary overview of the *Beddomeia* group (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy*, 7: 501-750.

Type locality: Tributary of Giblin River, Tasmania (43°02'03" S, 145°44'56" E).

Biology and ecology

This species is found in a swampy, muddy stream in scrub land. Egg capsules unknown but probably like those of an unnamed species of *Phrantela*; small, with single embryo, and covered in coarse sand grains.

Development direct.

This species occurred together with two undescribed species of *Phrantela*. In weed, plant debris and on wood.

Distribution

Tributaries of Giblin River, southwest Tasmania.

Notes

Readily identified by its large size, weak columellar fold and dark brown periostracum. It is somewhat similar to *B. acheronensis* in general shell morphology (other than the protoconch which is smooth in '*Phrantela' singularis*) and bursal characters, but differs in shell size, columellar fold, radula characters and details of the reproductive morphology.

The head-foot is unusually heavily pigmented, but in addition, the body is covered with grey to black pigment spots over much of the external surface of the visceral coil, as well as over most of the internal organs.

Further reading

Ponder, W. F., Clark, G. A., Miller, A. C. & Toluzzi, A. (1993). On a major radiation of freshwater snails in Tasmania and eastern Victoria: a preliminary overview of the *Beddomeia* group (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae). *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 7: 501-750.

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

Copyright © 2023. All rights reserved. The Australian Museum.

