

Genus Pisidium Pfeiffer, 1821 Subgenus Euglesa Leach in Jenyns, 1832

Diagnostic features

Shell small, short oval or quadrangular, moderately convex.

Surface irregularly striated. Pores moderately dense. Hinge plate relatively narrow. Cardinal teeth arched or bent. Ligament enclosed. Presiphonal mantle suture elongated. Inner radial mantle muscles form five to seven strong bundles. Outer demibranch small, strongly shifted posteriorly.

Classification

Class Bivalvia

Infraclass Heteroconchia

Cohort Heterodonta

Megaorder Neoheterodontei

Order Sphaeriida

Superfamily Sphaerioidea

Family Sphaeriidae

Subfamily: Pisidiinae

Genus Pisidium Pfeiffer, 1821

Subgenus Euglesa Jenyns, 1832

Type species: *Euglesa henslowiana* Jenyns, 1832 (= *Pisidium personatum* Malm, 1855) (also sometimes cited as *Tellina pusilla* Gmelin, 1791)

Original reference: Jenyns, L. (1832). A monograph on the British species of *Cyclas* and *Pisidium*. *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* 4: 289ĕ311.

Type locality: Near Cambridge, England.

Synonyms: Australpera Iredale, 1943; Glacipisum Iredale, 1943

State of taxonomy

We follow the latest revision of the group by Korniushin (2000).

Biology and ecology

In rock and gravel substrate, amongst weed, and in sand and mud. Most frequent in creeks and small rivers. In South Australia and Tasmania, it also inhabits springs, peat bogs, lakes, and lagoons. Suspension and deposit feeder.

Distribution

Cosmopolitan. In Australia, the genus is found throughout much of south-eastern Australia, including Tasmania, as well as in Central Australia.

Notes

The nature of the evolutionary relationship of *Pisidium (Euglesa) tasmanicum* to the rest of this subgenus is uncertain.

Further reading

Beesley, P. L., Ross, G. J. B. & Wells, A., Eds. (1998). Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis. Parts A & B. Melbourne, CSIRO Publishing.

 $Korniushin, A. \ V. \ (2000). \ Review of the family Sphaeriidae \ (Mollusca: Bivalvia) of Australia, with the description of four new species. \ \textit{Records}$ of the Australian Museum 52: 41-102.

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