



***Posticobia* Iredale, 1943**

Diagnostic features

Shell ovate to broadly conical; sutures slightly to well impressed; body whorl convex to strongly keeled, smooth. Operculum flat, paucispiral, yellow, with a white smear and 2–5 (typically 2–3) weakly developed pegs on inner surface. Radula with 3–4 (typically 4) basal cusps on central teeth. Penis simple, tapering; prostate gland closed, more or less kidney-shaped, with pallial vas deferens emerging from just before pallial wall on ventral side. Female genital system with simple, inverted U-shaped proximal coiled oviduct and short distal coiled oviduct with single bend. Pallial oviduct with opening overlapping anterior end of capsule gland.

Classification

Posticobia Iredale, 1943

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Tateidae

Genus *Posticobia* Iredale, 1943

Type species: Hydrobia brazieri E. A. Smith, 1882. Smith, E. A., 1882, On the freshwater shells of Australia. *Journal of the Linnaean Society, Zoology* 16(92): 255–316.

Type locality: In freshwater creek, Clarence River, New South Wales.

Biology and ecology

Inhabits freshwater springs, streams, rivers, and lakes down to the freshwater-brackish water interface. Found

on stones, wood or roots. Can reach very high population densities. Egg capsules are small (0.3–0.4 mm in diameter) and hemispherical. Eggs are found attached to sand grains, vegetation or, rarely, to the shell of other molluscs.

Distribution

Posticobia is found in a wide range of habitats from isolated springs in central Australia to the large coastal rivers and lakes of New South Wales, Queensland and Norfolk Island.

Notes

Posticobia is genetically and anatomically closely related to *Austropyrgus*.

One species, *Posticobia norfolkensis* (Sykes, 1900), from Norfolk Island is considered possibly extinct.

Further reading

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

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