



Stenothyra paludicola topendensis **Golding, 2014**



Stenothyra paludicola topendensis (adult size up to 3.3 mm).



Distribution of *Stenothyra paludicola topendensis*.

Diagnostic features

Stenothyra has an ovately conical shell, with rounded to bluntly angled inflation of the last whorl, dorsoventrally compressed; sutures moderately indented, upper whorls slightly convex; non-umbilicate; pale brown. Sculpture of spiral rows of pits or spiral lirae to smooth. Outer lip prosocline; last whorl restricted in size so that it is smaller than the penultimate whorl, the aperture is small and almost circular. Operculum with two parallel ridges. Animal with short trunk and narrow tentacles. Front of foot is bi-lobed.

Stenothyra paludicola topendensis is distinguished from *S. paludicola paludicola* by its unsculptured, glossy shell with more convex upper whorls. It is more similar to *S. paludicola timorensis* but has a slightly taller spire. It is also geographically isolated from the other subspecies of *S. paludicola*.

Classification

Stenothyra paludicola topendensis Golding, 2014

Class Gastropoda

Infraclass Caenogastropoda

Order Littorinida

Suborder Rissoidina

Superfamily Truncatelloidea

Family Stenothyridae

Genus *Stenothyra* Benson, 1856 (Type species: *Nematura deltae* Benson, 1837; Hooghly River, Calcutta, India).

Original name: *Stenothyra paludicola topendensis* Golding, 2014. In Golding, R. E. (2014). Molecular phylogeny and systematics of Australian and East Timorese Stenothyridae (Caenogastropoda: Truncatelloidea). *Molluscan Research* 34: 102–126.

Type locality: Swamp 2.7 km ENE from Black Point Rangers Station, south of the airstrip, Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territory.

Biology and ecology

Found in brackish to freshwater billabongs, rivers and streams in coastal to inland (but still tidally influenced) areas. On edges of water bodies in shallow water on sandy mud.

Distribution

Northern Territory; between the western coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, through Arnhem Land and Kakadu, to the Cobourg Peninsula.

The typical *S. paludicola paludicola* Benthem Jutting, 1963 occurs in Papua while another subspecies, *S. p. timorensis* Golding, 2014 occurs in East Timor.

Further reading

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