



## **Striadorbis Ponder and Avern, 2000**

### **Diagnostic features**

Shell differs from *Glacidorbis* in being planispiral, and in having spiral microsculpture on the latter part of protoconch and (at least) the early teleoconch. A mid-dorsal and mid-ventral spiral keel may be present. Protoconch with pustules in initial part, teleoconch whorls keeled or evenly rounded. Operculum circular with overlapping whorls, a central nucleus and external pustules.

Anatomy differs from *Glacidorbis* in that the mantle cavity is longer and narrower and the rectum longer; the mantle lobe is shorter; the vagina is large and contains a prominent internal fold; and the penis is narrower and the praeputium contains fewer glandular protuberances that are rounded distally, not disk-like as in *G. hedleyi*. *Striadorbis* apparently does not brood embryos.

### **Classification**

***Striadorbis*** Ponder and Avern, 2000

*Class* Gastropoda

*Infraclass* Heterobranchia

*Infrasubcohort* Panpulmonata

*Superorder* Pyropulmonata

*Order* Amphibolida

*Suborder* Glacidorbina

*Superfamily* Glacidorboidea

*Family* Glacidorbidae

*Genus* *Striadorbis* Ponder and Avern, 2000

*Type species*: *Valvata*(?) *pedderi* B. J. Smith, 1973.

*Original reference:* Ponder, W. F. & Avern, G. J. (2000). The Glacidorbidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda: (Heterobranchia) of Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 52: 307–353.

*Type locality:* In small hole in plain just south of Lake Edgar (now drowned as part of Lake Pedder) Tasmania.

## Biology and ecology

Lives in rivers, streams, lakes, seeps and bogs. Found amongst weed, sedges, rushes and roots, rocks, gravel and cobbles, and muddy, silty or sandy substrata. Feeding biology unknown, possibly carnivorous. Like *Glacidorbis hedleyi*, *Striadorbis pedderi* appears to be a protandrous hermaphrodite but, unlike *G. hedleyi*, there is no evidence that brooding occurs in *S. pedderi*.

## Distribution

*Striadorbis* has an unusual disjunct range - two species are found in the western and northern half of the east coast of Tasmania and one species is found in western Victoria.

Unnamed species probably referable to this genus are known from SW Australia and another from the Grampians in Victoria.

## Further reading

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