

Genus ZENATIA Gray, 1853

Type species, by original designation: *Zenatia zelandica* Gray, 1853 (= *Lutraria acinaces* Quoy and Gaimard, 1835), Pliocene to Recent, New Zealand.

Subgenus ZENATIA s.s.

Anterior end regularly rounded, or with a slight straightening of the upper margin caused by the lunule. Posterior outline roundly quadrate. Shell very little inflated, with inconspicuous umbones. Callus rib very weak. Lunule prominent, large, bevelling the anterior dorsal margin or flat on the anterior part of the hinge plate. Left posterior cardinal tooth confluent with anterior wall of the resiliary pit, or a little on either side of this; accessory lamella of the left posterior cardinal very small, usually situated in the angle in the top of the resilifer, but occasionally further forward than this and bending even further forward at the base to join the anterior wall of the resiliary pit. Anterior pedal retractor scars separate, two in number, elongate, situated between the resilifer and the anterior adductor muscle scar, parallel to each other and to the adductor scar; the upper one oval and rather short, the lower rectangular, long and narrow. Exterior sculptured with concentric growth lines, and with weak irregular radiating wrinkles on the posterior dorsal surface.

The subgenus occurs only in New Zealand, where its known time range is Oligocene to Recent.

Zenatia acinaces (Quoy and Gaimard, 1835). Text-figs. 2a, b; Plate 1, figs. 9, 11, 12

1835. *Lutraria acinaces*. Q. & G., Voy. Astrol. 3:545, Pl. 83, figs. 5, 6.

1873. *Lutraria sulcata*. Hutton, Cat. Tert. Moll.: 19.

1913. *Zenatia acinaces* (Q. & G.) Suter, Man. N.Z. Moll.: 971, Pl. 60, figs. 6, 6a (full earlier synonymy given).

This is the common *Zenatia* of Lower Pliocene to Recent faunas. Other forms are known from several stages of the Wanganui Series, but are rather rare and always allopatric. In *Z. acinaces* the adult lunule is broad, short and concave, situated on the inner surface of the hinge plate just in front of the hinge, and sloping inwards towards the top of the shell; its lower margin is sinuous, curving up from the front and down at the back and then rising sharply approximately parallel to the left anterior lateral tooth, or right anterior cardinal tooth. In most populations the lunule does not affect the anterior dorsal outline of the shell, and the anterior end is regularly rounded. However, in some large specimens in a few populations (e.g., from a few fathoms at Lyall Bay) the lower end of the lunule passes on to the anterior margin of the shell and causes a slight straightening of the outline.

The cardinal angle was measured in 23 Recent and 26 Fossil specimens and found to average 66.72deg. The range was 54 to 84deg., but the extremes are rare. The resiliary pit has a shallow anterior groove and a very low central radial ridge. There is a raised area in the top of the pit, filling about the dorsal quarter, occasionally having a distinct square raised edge but usually spreading out over the pit. Most of these minor details are rather variable. The groove across the anterior adductor muscle scar is situated very close to the anterior edge of the scar in adult specimens, and serves to distinguish *Z. acinaces* immediately from all other species.

Young specimens of *Z. acinaces* have the lunule in the form of a narrow flat bevel on the anterior dorsal margin of the shell, sloping strongly outwards towards the top, and causing a distinct straightening of the margin. They also have the groove running diagonally across the centre of the anterior adductor