

Dimensions of figured specimen (TM3852): height, 37.0mm; length, 82.0mm.

The holotype and only paratype, in the Auckland Institute and Museum, are from Little Oneroa Bay, Waiheke Island, Auckland (Otaian). The species is also recorded from Squadron Bay, Waiheke Island (Otaian) by Powell (1938: 363).

#### Subfamily RESANIINAE Marwick, 1931

1931. Marwick, N.Z. Geol. Surv. Pal. Bull. 13: 73.

Shell thin and laterally compressed, gaping a little at both ends, very elongate; umbones behind the mid-point, low and inconspicuous. Pallial sinus short to moderate. Hinge Spisuloid, very compact, with lateral teeth reduced. Resilifer narrow, bent very strongly down from the hinge plate, supported by and fused to a thickened portion of the shell. Posterior arm of the left cardinal tooth extending over the resiliary pit, with a posterior accessory lamella also overhanging the pit. Anterior right cardinal obscure, coalescent with the anterior ventral lateral tooth; posterior right cardinal extending over the resiliary pit; right anterior dorsal lateral reduced or absent, right posterior laterals both present but low and thin. Foot large; siphons small and retractable; mantle lobes completely separate ventrally.

Marwick introduced the Subfamily Resaniinae for *Resania* Gray, 1852, without diagnosis or reasons for separation from the Zenatiinae, in which Dall (1895: 212) placed *Resania*. Gill and Darragh (1963: 179) removed *Resania* and *Darina* Gray, 1852, from the Zenatiinae as redefined by them, apparently being unaware of Marwick's action. The writer agrees that this subfamily should be recognised, as it contrasts strongly with the Zenatiinae in all significant characters. I have defined the subfamily so as to include *Darina*, but it should be noted that *Darina* may not be closely related to *Resania*. The resilifer of *Darina* resembles that of the Mactrid Subfamily Anatinellinae and the Family Mesodesmatidae. *Darina* inhabits the coasts of Southern South America.

#### Genus RESANIA Gray, 1852

Type species, by original designation: *Resania lanceolata* Gray. Recent, New Zealand.

Synonyms: *Vanganella* Gray, 1853; *Myomactra* Mayer, 1876; *Laminaria* Mayer, 1876.

Shell thin and fragile, little inflated; umbones a little behind the mid-point, very inconspicuous. Central third of the valve a little thickened, with a prominent radial rib behind the anterior adductor muscle scar and a second one (occasionally bifurcating) in front of the posterior adductor muscle scar. Resilifer bent below the hinge plate, at an angle of 50 to 65 degrees to the axis of the dorsal margin, parallel, fused to and supported by the posterior callus ridge. Cardinal socket marked off from the resiliary pit by the low dorsal wall of the pit only, with the posterior arm of the left cardinal (and its low, thin accessory lamella) and posterior right cardinal projecting a little over the resiliary pit. Right anterior dorsal lateral tooth present, but very thin and weak. Left ventral lateral and right laterals situated on the edge of the hinge plate, comparatively strong and prominent. Hinge plate concave, joined to the valve a little below the dorsal margin. Anterior muscle scars confluent, elongate parallel to the hinge plate, with a groove parallel to the hinge plate across the adductor scar from its point of junction with the pallial line at the anterior third of the scar. A similar groove crosses the posterior adductor scar at the anterior tenth of the scar. Posterior muscle scars confluent, with a fairly large pedal retractor; adductor scar elongate parallel to the long axis of the shell. Pallial sinus restricted by the posterior callus rib, broad, short, and square, directed slightly upwards. A short deep lunule on the hinge plate just anterior to the lateral teeth bears a periostracum outwards a little and gapes much more than any other part of the margin. A faint external groove runs from the lower edge of this gape to the umbo, and the dorsal area enclosed