

*Subonoba* (Pl. 7, Fig. 2) appears to be related to *Rissoina* rather than to the true rissoids, as shown by the structure of the stomach and the external features of the animal.

Animal (*S. fumata*, Bream Tail, Pl. 7, Figs. 3, 4) externally semitransparent white, the bilobed, rather long snout with a faint yellowish tinge. Tentacles rather long, stationary, with very short, non-motile and motile cilia, tips bluntly rounded in front. No caudal or pallial tentacles. Propodium well developed. *S. foveauxana* (Suter) (Portobello) has a very similar animal. Operculum (*S. fumata*, Pl. 7, Fig. 5) thin, very slightly concave, oval, with moderately small nucleus of about two spirals. Growth lines fairly strong and traces of spiral sculpture. Columella edge slightly thickened. *S. sorenseni* Powell (Pl. 7, Fig. 7) is similar, but has some thickening in the region of the nucleus and a fairly distinct marginal area. Radula (*S. fumata*, Pl. 7, Fig. 6) typical of the Rissoininae. Central 2-1-2, with two lateral processes on each side. Lateral large, elongate, 3-1- about 4 (all but main cusp minute). Inner marginal elongate, with about eight small denticles, outer marginal finely serrate (*S. sorenseni*, Campbell Island, Powell coll., Pl. 7, Fig. 8). Central 2-1-2 with two lateral processes. Lateral elongate, approximately 5-1-6 (all but main cusp minute). Inner marginal with about 12 small denticles, outer finely serrate.

Subgenus AUSTRONOBA Powell, 1927 (*Rissoa candidissima* Webster, 1905; o.d.).

Powell (1927) erected the genus *Austronoba* to cover four species from New Zealand and the Kermadecs, and three more species were subsequently included. Examination of the operculum and the animal show this group to be composed of two very different elements, *A. candidissima* (Pl. 8, Fig. 1) having a simple operculum, while that of *A. carnosa* bears a strong apophysis. *A. iredalei* Powell and *A. obliquata* Powell are congeneric with *A. candidissima*, while *A. martini* is very similar to *A. carnosa*. A new genus, *Eictonoba*, is described elsewhere (p. 45) to cover the *carnosa* group.

Powell states, "*carnosa* and *candidissima* only superficially resemble the English *Onoba*, the protoconch being proportionately much larger and in adult specimens the peristome continuous as a heavy callus". He describes *Onoba striata* (= *semicostata*) as "a tapering shell, spirally grooved, colour banded, with weak axials, a small protoconch and a discontinuous peristome, constricted above". I have compared specimens of *O. semicostata* with *S. (A.) candidissima* and found that *Onoba semicostata* has a thickened, continuous peristome and a protoconch of similar proportions to that of *S. (A.) candidissima*. However, the small group of New Zealand shells around *S. (A.) candidissima* forms a compact group, distinctive in their tiny fragile shells, strong axial ribs, and different type of spiral sculpture.

Examination of the animal further complicates the taxonomic situation. The external parts of *S. (A.) candidissima* agree fairly well with those of *O. semicostata* as far as can be judged from the descriptions available. However, *Subonoba (Austro-noba)* is similar to *Rissoina* in having an extensile snout, the structure of the stomach and the number of pedal glands (see below) whereas *Onoba* has a crystalline style in the stomach (Fretter and Graham, 1962, p. 112, Fig. 67) and is apparently related to *Cingula*. *Austronoba* is closely related to *Subonoba* and is probably best regarded as subgeneric to that group.

Animal (*S. (A.) candidissima*, Leigh, Bream Tail, Pl. 8, Figs. 2, 3, 4) externally semi-transparent-white, snout with yellowish tinge, buccal mass and mucous glands in sole dense white. General appearance very similar to that of *Rissoina*. Cephalic tentacles slightly flattened, rounded at the ends; eyes large, black, on swellings at outer bases of tentacles. Foot (Fig. 4) highly mobile, anterior portion capable of great extension. Propodium slightly overlaps bluntly rounded anterior margin of foot when this not extended, but during extension lower portion extends far beyond propodium. Anterior mucous gland prominent. Sole gland present, no posterior mucous gland. Opercular lobe thin, a broadly triangular caudal tentacle emerging behind. Snout long, capable of extending to several times its resting length. Oesophagus greatly extensile and passes through elongated snout when animal feeding, with the buccal mass working terminally. An anterior and posterior pallial tentacle present. Penis (Fig. 3) long, slender, terminal portion bluntly pointed, folded back on itself. Stomach large, long, style sac of reduced proportions, not containing a crystalline style.