

The food includes large fragments that are often almost as wide as the diameter of the stomach. The animal removed from its shell can be seen in Figure 2. Operculum (Pl. 8, Fig. 5) oval, rather thin, transparent, flat except for a concave area to left of nucleus. Nucleus rather small, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ spirals. Growth lines strong, some very prominent near columella edge. Fine spiral striae visible. A distinct angle formed on columella edge opposite nucleus. Radula (Pl. 8, Fig. 6) typical of subfamily. Central large, with two short processes inside a pair of lateral flanges, cusps small, 4-1-4. Lateral elongate, main cusp small, denticles very small, approximately 6-1-7. Inner marginal rather broad, about 10 denticles; outer marginal finely serrate.

Genus *TERETIANAX* Iredale, 1918 (*Scalenostoma suteri* Oliver, 1915; o.d.).

Synonym: Cyclonidea Laseron, 1956 (*C. carina* Laseron, 1956; o.d.).

Teretianax is transferred from the Eulimidae on account of the form of the extended animal. In the New Zealand species *T. pagoda* Powell, which closely resembles the type species, this is similar to that of *Rissoina*.

Shell (Pl. 11, Fig. 1) turreted, white, with a few (1-2) strong spiral carinae on spire whorls. Protoconch large, smooth or with traces of very indistinct spiral scratches (*T. pagoda*). Aperture polygonal, produced anteriorly, indented by spiral keels, sharply angled anteriorly, with a solid or thin outer margin, no distinct varix. Inner margin broad over columella. No umbilicus.

Animal (Leigh, Pl. 11, Figs. 2, 3) dense white, with rather short snout. Cephalic tentacles long, narrow, not tapered, ends blunt, with a few short, stationary cilia distally and a tract of short motile cilia on their undersides. Eyes large, in swellings at outer bases of tentacles. Foot elongate, propodium distinct, extensile; sole with no posterior mucous gland. No metapodial tentacle, but a small posterior pallial tentacle present. Animal small in relation to shell, the apex of which trails on the substrate. Operculum (Pl. 11, Fig. 4) simple, oval, colourless, transparent; nucleus small, indistinct. Columella marginal area rather broad, outer margin simple. Growth lines indistinct. Radula unknown.

Laseron's genus *Cyclonidea*, agrees with the type species of *Teretianax* in most characters, except that the shell is a little thinner and there is a second spiral cord on the spire whorls. These differences, alone, seem too small for *Cyclonidea* to be retained.

Genus *ZEBINA* H. and A. Adams, 1854 (*Rissoina coronata* Mohrenstern, 1860, ex Recluz MS; s.d. Nevill, 1885).

Synonyms: Iopsis Gabb, 1873 (*I. fusiformis* Gabb 1873 = *Rissoina browniana* Orbigny, 1840; monotypy).

Cibdezebina Woodring, 1928 (*Rissoina browniana* Orbigny, 1840; o.d.).

This genus resembles *Rissoina* in some features and, superficially, the eulimids in others. The radula (see below) is typically rissoid, and the operculum is thin and horny, quite unlike that of *Rissoina*. *Zebina* frequently has denticles within the aperture. The systematic position of this genus is clarified by the observations made below.

Zebina laevigata Adams, from Florida is figured (Pl. 9, Figs. 5, a) and its radula and operculum are described below. This species is similar to the type species of *Zebina* and its features can be taken as typical of the genus.

Animal (Bonefish Key, Florida, Powell coll.) with head as in *Rissoina* as far as can be judged from the dried material. Tentacles long, rounded, bluntly pointed. Eyes large, on swellings at outer bases of tentacles. Snout rather long, bilobed. Operculum (Pl. 9, Fig. 6) long, with a small nucleus, thin, a slightly thickened ridge emerges from spire and extends longitudinally for about half the length of operculum. Columella edge convex, slightly sinuous near outer end. Thiele (1929, p. 165, Fig. 143) figures the operculum of *Z. browniana* (Orbigny), this being very similar, as far as can be judged from the figure, to that of *Z. laevigata*. Radula (Pl. 9, Fig. 7) very close to *Rissoina* in structure and shape of teeth. Central has a sharp, large cusp, with a pair of processes below cusp. Lateral long, 2-1-5, main cusp small, blunt. Inner marginal with many tiny serrations, outer marginal more slender, with no visible serrations.