

Animal (*S. hedleyi* (Suter) Leigh, *S. ovatus* Powell Poor Knights and *S. elongatus*, Powell off Otata Island; Pl. 3, Fig. 4) with cephalic tentacles short, club-shaped, with active, posteriorly directed cilia on their undersides, and long immobile cilia terminally. Snout short, indistinctly bilobed. Foot short, with subepithelial mucous glands visible, strongly ciliated, especially across anterior margin. No propodium or posterior mucous slit. Opercular lobes small, simple. Colour white. Penis (Pl. 3, Fig. 2) about two coils, rather thick, tapering to a point, attached in mid-line. The anatomy of *S. hedleyi* is described elsewhere. Operculum (*S. hedleyi*, Pl. 3, Figs. 3, 3a) oval, thick, composed of two distinct layers which are separated on outer edge, flat, yellowish and transparent, a thick ridge on columella edge which is high in middle region, a thick pad internal to it. Nucleus rather small, about two revolutions. Muscle insertion area smooth, rather indistinct, with slight extra thickening. Columella edge ridge not embedded in muscles of foot but on outer face. Radula (*S. hedleyi*) with teeth of similar shape to *Estea*, ribbon long and narrow.

A list of the genera not already discussed and which appear to belong to the Anabathroninae, is given below.

*Anxietas* Iredale, 1917 (*A. perplexa* Iredale, 1917; o.d.).

*Botelloides* Strand, 1928, *nom. nov. pro Botellus* Iredale, 1924, *non* Moniez, 1887  
(*Onoba bassiana* Hedley, 1911; o.d.).

*Emblanda* Iredale, 1955 (*Rissoina emblematica* Hedley, 1907; o.d.).

*Nannoteretispira* Habe, 1961 (*N. japonica* Habe, 1961; o.d.).

*Tropidorissoia* Tomlin and Shackelford, 1915 (*T. taphrodes* Tomlin and Shackelford, 1915; o.d.).

#### Subfamily RISSOININAE Stoliczka, 1898

*Synonyms:* *Rissolininae* Voorwinde, 1967 (not Gould, 1861).

*Phosinellinae* Coan, 1964.

*Zebininae* Coan, 1964.

Shell usually solid, variously sculptured or smooth, spire rather tall. Aperture ovate, typically distinctly channelled anteriorly and posteriorly, though anterior channel may be lacking and posterior weak. Operculum simple or thick and solid bearing a peg; nucleus marginal or pseudoconcentric. Radula usually finely cusped, lateral tooth usually with a long outer portion; very similar to Rissoidae. Animal with long, smooth or finely ciliated, cephalic tentacles. Snout long and very extensible. Foot simple, not divided into two portions, with anterior and sole mucous glands, posterior gland absent. Caudal and pallial tentacles if present, usually smooth, the caudal always triangular. Penis simple, or massive and complex, usually bent back on itself attached behind right eye; prostate open or closed, or absent. Female duct with one opening, a ventral channel present. Weak jaws, no oesophageal glands, but oesophagus sometimes with unspecialised pouches; stomach very large, long, style sac small, often no crystalline style. Typically feeds on relatively large particles.

Genus RISSOINA d'Orbigny, 1840 (*Rissoina inca* d'Orbigny, 1840; monotypy).

*Rissoina* can be broadly defined as including rather large, solid, elongate-conic shells, with axial, spiral or clathrate sculpture, or smooth, usually with a smooth protoconch; the aperture ovate, solid, with a distinct anterior and posterior canal and a thickened, usually varicose, outer lip. Animal (*R. achatina* Odhner (Whangarei Heads), *R. anguina* Finlay (Leigh), *R. chathamensis* Hutton (Leigh, Takapuna) (Pl. 4, Figs. 2, 3), *R. fucosa* Finlay (Whangarei Heads), *R. zonata* Suter (Whangarei Heads) ), with cephalic tentacles long, slightly tapering, not ciliated. Snout bilobed, moderately long, extensible. Foot (Fig. 3) long, anterior half very extensible; propodium well developed; anterior mucous gland triangular. Caudal tentacle short, broad, triangular. Opercular lobes expanded. Pallial tentacles not ciliated, the anterior bilobed, the posterior single. Colour white, buccal mass pale pink. Penis massive, with a glandular, usually swollen distal half which shows great interspecific variation; proximal half rather narrow, extensible. Prostate narrow, open.

Operculum *R. chathamensis* (Pl. 4, Figs. 4, a, b) solid, thick, yellow; peg a little curved, hollow, opening terminal. Nucleus indistinct, marginal. Muscle insertion area extensive, broken by an internal ridge. Other New Zealand species essentially similar.

Radula (*R. chathamensis* (Pl. 4, Fig. 5) ) with large central tooth, on which two lateral processes stand out almost at right angles to sides, cusps rather large, 2-1-2. Lateral very elongate, 3-1-3, minor cusps small, outer portion very long. Marginals elongate, inner finely serrate, outer very finely serrate.