

The shell (Pl. 10, Fig. 1), operculum (Pl. 10, Fig. 2) and radula (Pl. 10, Fig. 3) of *B. subtenuis* (Carpenter) are figured for comparison with those of a new subgenus described below. The operculum is deep red and solid, and the shell is typically reddish brown. *B. subtenuis* is closely allied to the type species of *Barleeia*, *B. rubra*.

Subgenus PSEUDODIALA n.subgen. (*Diala acuta* Carpenter, 1864; o.d.).

This subgenus is proposed to cover the North American forms previously known as *Diala*. The deep red operculum and the radula of *B. (P.) acuta* are figured (Pl. 10, Figs. 5, 6) for comparison with those of *Barleeia subtenuis* which they closely resemble. The shell (Pl. 10, Fig. 4) differs from that of *Barleeia* in being conic, with an angled periphery and in having flat whorls. The aperture is relatively smaller and nearly circular.

Nodus Monterosato, 1878 (*Rissoa contorta* Jeffreys, 1856; monotypy)

This genus has a pegged operculum and is probably related to *Barleeia*.

Subfamily LIRONOBINAE n.subfam.

Shell solid, conical, with strong spiral keels and weak axial threads. Protoconch large, bulbous, smooth or spirally lirated. Aperture oval, heavily thickened, a varix externally; peristome often internally duplicated. Operculum simple, oval, marginal area strongly upturned. Radula with central very wide, narrow dorso-ventrally, finely denticulate. Lateral with one cusp; inner and outer marginals simple, curved. Animal with no eyes.

The radula of this group, distinctive shell and the blind animal (in the one species for which the animal is known) are features unknown in any other rissoids. On the basis of these facts I have no hesitation in providing a new subfamily for the *Lironoba-Nobolira* group.

Genus LIRONOBA Iredale, 1915 (*Rissoa suteri* Hedley, 1904; o.d.).

*Lironoba* is probably closely related to *Nobolira* as the shells differ only in the sculpture of the protoconch. *Lironoba* has a smooth protoconch, while that of *Nobolira* is spirally sculptured.

Animal, radula and operculum unknown.

Subgenus NOBOLIRA Finlay, 1927 (*Lironoba polyvincta* Finlay, 1924; o.d.).

*Synonym: Adolphinoba* Powell, 1930 (*A. finlayi* Powell, 1930; o.d.).

Differs from *Lironoba* in the spirally lirated protoconch (Pl. 12, Fig. 1).

Animal (*L. (N.) bollonsi* Powell, off Mayor Island, G. Williams, Powell coll.) with tentacles moderately long, rather flat, not tapering; snout short. No eyes (dried material). Operculum (Pl. 12, Fig. 2) oval, moderately thick, transparent, nearly flat, with strong growth-lines. Nucleus wide, central part with slight extra thickening. Marginal area upturned around whole perimeter, fairly wide. Radula (Pl. 12, Fig. 3) long, S-shaped. Central very wide, but narrow dorso-ventrally, about 25 denticles, outer pair and middle denticle stronger. Lateral with one large cusp. Inner marginal hooked, with about four very weak denticles; outer marginal simple, slightly curved.

All the species included in *Nobolira* have very similar shells and it seems likely that they are all closely allied. *L. (N.) bollonsi* is very like the type species of *Nobolira*, its radula is probably typical of the group.

Coan (1964) places *Lironoba* and *Nobolira* in his "subfamily" Anabathroninae, giving *Nobolira* full generic rank, while *Lironoba* is made a subgenus of *Anabathron*. The latter genus belongs to a very different group, resembling *Lironoba* only in the possession of spired keels.