

GENERA REMOVED FROM THE RISSOIDAE

*Brookesena* Finlay, 1927 (*Mathilda neozelanica* Suter; o.d.).

*Coenaculum* Iredale, 1924 (*Scalaria minutula* Tate and May; o.d.).

*Larochella* Powell, 1927 (*L. toreuma* Powell; o.d.).

The above three genera must be removed from the Rissoidae. They all have elongate shells, highly sculptured protoconchs and post-nuclear whorls. Small shells of this type have been placed with uncertainty in various families including the Rissoidae, Cerithidae, Mathildidae, Epitoniidae, Aclididae and Pyramidellidae. Until more information is available about the above genera their correct relationships cannot be established. The Aclididae is chosen to place these genera, though I fully appreciate this procedure is by no means fully satisfactory.

*Nilsia* Finlay, 1927 (*Fossarus conicus* Odhner, 1924; o.d.)

Some specimens of *N. cuvieriana* (Suter) (Pl. 11, Fig. 5) (a species probably synonymous with *N. conica*) from off Mayor Island (Powell coll.) contained dried animals that were restored by soaking.

Animal with cephalic tentacles rather small for size, narrow and with large eyes at outer bases. Penis immediately behind right eye, short, thick, rapidly tapering to a point. Buccal mass large, with strong jaws, these being large, brown, narrow, and bent at about two-thirds of their length to form a right angle, the shorter portion anterior and vertical with a serrate cutting edge. The longer posterior portion dorsal and firmly attached to a large mass of muscle. Radula sac S-shaped, short and broad. The nature of the jaw suggests that the animal is a carnivore that feeds on active prey.

Operculum (Pl. 11, Fig. 6) elongate-oval, thin, transparent, yellowish, with weak growth lines and fine spirals. Nucleus small, near left end. A slightly thickened band emerges from nucleus and extends for a short distance longitudinally. Marginal areas indistinct. Radula (Pl. 11, Fig. 7) with rather small central tooth which has lateral expansions and a pair of baso-lateral processes. Cusps small, 4-4. Lateral elongate, finely denticulate on outer side of the one large cusp. Inner marginal curved, denticles long and sharp. Outer marginal curved, finely serrate.

The style of the shell, the strong jaws, radula and operculum are all closely similar to *Zeradina producta* (Odhner) (specimens from off Mayor Island) which is included in the Fossaridae. The radula and operculum of *Zeradina* are figured (Pl. 11, Figs. 8, 9) for comparison with those of *Nilsia*.

*Eusetia* Cotton, 1944 (*Rissopsis expansa* Powell, 1930; o.d.)

Dried material from off Mayor Island (Powell coll.) and off Whangaroa (K. Hipkins coll.) showed that *Eusetia expansa* is a pyramidellid as the eyes are on the inner sides of the tentacles and there appeared to be no radula.

*E. subcarinata* (Murdoch and Suter) seems best placed in *Acirsa* Morch, 1857 (*Scalaria costulata* Mighels, s.d. Cossman, 1912) in the family Epitoniidae.

*Rissopsetia* Dell, 1956 (*R. maoria* Dell; o.d.).

Examination of dried material from the vicinity of Mayor Island (Powell coll.) revealed the tentacles of *R. maoria* to be short and broad with the tiny eyes at their inner bases and very close together. The style of the shell and the inrolled protoconch suggest the Pyramidellidae would be a better location for this genus. The position of the eyes, together with the absence of a radula, substantiate the conchological evidence.

*Scaloronoba* Powell, 1927 (*S. costata* Powell; o.d.)

*S. secunda* Powell, has a simply horny operculum but apparently no radula. The material available was from off Mayor Island (Powell coll.), and the Three Kings