

A Revision of the Eatoniellidae of Australia (Mollusca, Gastropoda, Littorinacea)

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W. F. PONDER and E. K. YOO
The Australian Museum, Sydney

SUMMARY

The 20 Recent species and 1 fossil subspecies of the Eatoniellidae in Australia are reviewed, and 13 are described as new. The shells, radulae and opercula and, in some cases, the external appearance of the head-foot, are described and the distribution and habitat of each species is given. The species fall into 2 genera, *Eatoniella* Dall (with 2 subgenera, *Eatoniella* s.s. and *Albosabula* Ponder) and *Crassitoniella* Ponder. A list of the known species of the Eatoniellidae is given (with the exception of the New Zealand species). Replacement names are provided for *Eatoniella maculosa* Ponder, 1965 and *Rissoina pellucida* Preston, 1905

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INTRODUCTION

The family Eatoniellidae was introduced by Ponder (1965) for a group of marine micro-molluscs that are abundant in New Zealand and which were previously included in the Rissoidae and Rissoinidae. The family is also known to occur in the Antarctic and Subantarctic regions, Chile, Japan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Hawaii (an undescribed species) and Australia. The Eatoniellidae reaches its greatest numbers in New Zealand (43 Recent species) and southern Australia (18 Recent species), there being only 3 species known from tropical Australia, and only one of these appears to be widespread.

The family is characterised by a simple, usually ovate-conical or conical shell with a strongly retracted outer lip, horny operculum bearing a peg, open male and female pallial genital ducts and the aphallate condition of the male. The animal has a simple foot with 0-2 tentacles on the opercular lobe and a posterior mucous-slit in the sole. The cephalic tentacles are long, simple, tapering and lash about as the animal crawls.

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