

Dimensions (in mm):

	height	diameter
Holotype	20.5	9.2
Paratype, VM319	24.8	—
Paratype, VM320	24.3	—
Paratype, VM318	24.0	—
Largest paratype, VM317	27.7	12.3

LOCALITIES: N142/555, mudstone below the top limestone on the north face of Devil's Elbow, Napier–Wairoa Road, A. G. Beu, 1963 (holotype and four paratypes); N142/556, mudstone below the second limestone from the top of the sequence, Devil's Elbow, A. G. Beu, 1963 (paratype, VM321).

AGE: Nukumaruan (lower Pleistocene).

HOLOTYPE (VM316) and five paratypes (VM317 to VM321) in collection of Geology Department, Victoria University of Wellington.

Small specimens of *A. novaezelandiae* are common in the same mudstone bands at Devil's Elbow as the new species was collected from. They are distinguished by their smaller size, relatively taller aperture and broad band and relatively shorter spire, much less strongly sinuous margin of the parietal callus, and by the parietal callus being much thinner and only just reaching the apex of the spire, which thus has a lightly convex outline and is sharply pointed. The new species has only been found at Devil's Elbow, despite extensive collecting at many other localities in the Petane Group of Hawke's Bay.

Family TURRIDAE

Genus INSOLENTIA Finlay, 1926

1926. *Insolemtia* Finlay, Trans. N.Z. Inst. 56: 256.

Type species (by original designation): *Pleurotoma pareoraensis* Suter, 1907, Lower Miocene, New Zealand.

Insolemtia powelli n.sp. Pl. 5, Fig. 38.

Shell of moderately large size for the genus, tall and narrowly fusiform, strongly sculptured. Protoconch polygyrate, conic, of three smooth whorls followed by a quarter-whorl bearing three large, arcuate, axial riblets; typical of the genus. Teleoconch whorls seven and a quarter, prominently angled at the mid-point, with a steeply sloping slightly concave shoulder that is smooth except for a broad, weak, flat-topped spiral thread submargining the suture and a single weak thread just above the periphery. Subperipheral spiral cords numbering four on spire whorls and about 30 on the body whorl and canal, with one to four threads in interspaces on the body whorl. Axial folds high and rather narrow, with rounded crests, strongly oblique, extending a short way on to the shoulder and down over the three uppermost peripheral spirals only, 11 on spire and penultimate whorls and 12 on the body whorl. Sinus moderately deep, semicircular, occupying the full width of the smooth area of the shoulder, swinging up sharply to the suture. Canal long, bent slightly to the left, slightly incomplete.

Dimensions: Height, 21.9mm; diameter, 7.4mm.

LOCALITY: VM582, Slip Point, Clifden, Southland, collected by J. P. Kennett, J. V. Eade and P. P. Vella, 1961.

AGE: Clifdenian (Middle Miocene).

HOLOTYPE (VM298) in Geology Department, Victoria University of Wellington.

Insolemtia was not reported by Powell (1942: 63) to range above the Awamoan in New Zealand, but the holotypes of *I. famelica* Marwick and *I. inequalis* Marwick, from GS1236, Muddy Creek, Gisborne District, are now known to be of Clifdenian age (Fleming, 1966a: 364). The new species is closely related to *I. inequalis*, but has 11 axials on spire whorls and 12 on the body whorl, whereas *I. inequalis* has nine axials on early spire whorls only, the axials becoming obsolete on the penultimate and body whorls. Also, *I. powelli* has four spiral cords on spire whorls whereas *I. inequalis* has only three. The holotype of *I. inequalis* is smaller than that of *I. powelli*, measuring 14.2 by 4.8mm, but is probably immature.