

HOLOTYPE (VM570) and three paratypes in Geology Department, Victoria University of Wellington; one paratype in Auckland Institute and Museum.

The new species resembles *C. latior* Marwick in having a gemmate subsutural cord, and resembles *C. tereumera* Marwick in having comparatively long axial ribs, a rapidly contracted base, and a more pagodiform spire than on other members of the genus. *C. tereumera* differs from *C. marwicki* in having markedly coarser sculpture and a simple subsutural cord. Thus *C. marwicki* forms a link between the rather aberrant *C. tereumera* and the more typical members of the genus, *C. ardua*, *C. latior* and *C. monilifera*, all of Marwick, 1931. *C. tereumera* has been reported only from the Altonian or Clifdenian of Waihora River, near Gisborne (Fleming, 1966: 366).

Genus MACROSINUS n.gen.

Type species: *Macrosinus flemingi* n.sp.

Shell small, with a moderately tall spire, a strongly contracted base, and a moderately long, narrow, straight canal. Whorls strongly angulate, bearing short nodules around the periphery, with a weak subsutural fold, a smooth shoulder, and several low spiral threads around and below the periphery. Protoconch globular, of two smooth whorls, the second whorl tall, with parallel, lightly convex sides, enclosing most of the first whorl. Sinus deep, broad, occupying the full width of the shoulder, with a long upper sutural limb, and made to appear exceedingly deep by a very large forward-swinging limb of the outer lip, below the sinus.

The genus appears to be closely related to *Paracomitas* Powell, but differs in the protoconch, which is strongly keeled in *Paracomitas*, and in the deeper sinus and much larger forward-swinging portion of the outer lip. The sinus of *Paracomitas* was described by Powell (1966: 29) as being "very broad and shallow, occupying the shoulder slope".

Macrosinus flemingi n.sp. Pl. 4, g, h

Shell small, elongate, with strongly angled whorls, a moderately tall spire, a sharply contracted base, and a moderately long, narrow, straight siphonal canal. Subsutural fold weak and simple. Shoulder rather broad, gently sloping, concave and smooth. Sculpture of prominent, short, slightly oblique axial folds around the periphery, 10 on penultimate whorl; spiral sculpture of six low, broadly rounded, closely spaced cords on spire whorls and about 30 on body whorl, base and canal, three crossing the peripheral axials, and four more prominent than the others around a lower angulation on the body whorl. Protoconch and sinus as described for the genus.

DIMENSIONS of holotype: height, 8.4mm; diameter (incomplete), 2.9mm.

LOCALITY: N165/947, V1951 (= GS10201), McLeod's Stream, tributary of Mangaopari Stream, holotype and one paratype.

HOLOTYPE (TM4651) in New Zealand Geological Survey; single paratype (VM518) in Geology Department, Victoria University of Wellington.

Subfamily TURRINAE

Genus GEMMULA Weinkauff, 1875

1875. *Gemmula* Weinkauff, Jahrb. Deutsches Malac. Gessel. 2: 287.

1931. *Eugemmula* Iredale, Rec. Aust. Mus. 18: 226. Type species (by original designation): *Eugemmula hawleyi* Iredale, 1931, Recent, Australia.

Type species (by subsequent designation, Cossmann, 1896): *Pleurotoma gemmata* Reeve, 1843 (non Conrad, 1835) = *Gemmula hindsiana* Berry, 1958, Recent, central western America.

Gemmula peraspera Marwick, 1931

1931. *Gemmula peraspera* Marwick, Paleont. Bull. N.Z. geol. Surv. 13: 133, pl. 15, fig. 276.

1942. *Gemmula peraspera*: Powell, Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus. 2: 50.

1964. *Gemmula peraspera*: Powell, Indo-Pacific Mollusca 1(5): 267, pl. 206, left fig.

1966. *Gemmula peraspera*: Powell, Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus. 5: 47.

1966. *Gemmula peraspera*: Fleming, Bull. N.Z. Dept. scient. ind. Res. 173: 70, pl. 132, fig. 1547.