

HOLOTYPE (VM580) and two paratypes (VM581, VM582) in Geology Department, Victoria University of Wellington; one paratype in D. Cowe collection.

The sinus of *T. mangaoaria* is broader than in other described species of *Turridrupa*, but this is apparently due to the sinus rib being nearer to the subsutural cord, and the area below the cord being consequently broader, than in other species. The species differs from the only other species yet described from New Zealand, the Tongaporutuan *T. maoria* Powell, in having a more elongate form, in having the sinus cord much nearer to and almost fused to the subsutural cord, and in the greater development of axial sculpture and consequently much more numerous nodules.

The discovery of this undoubted species of *Turridrupa* seems to confirm the generic position of *T. maoria* Powell, the unique holotype of which has a damaged protoconch. *Turridrupa* is an Indo-Pacific immigrant known so far in New Zealand only from the Middle and Upper Miocene.

Subfamily BORSONIINAE

Genus AWATERIA Suter, 1917

1917. *Awateria* Suter, Paleont. Bull. N.Z. geol. Surv. 5: 57.

Type species (by original designation): *Awateria streptophora* Suter, 1917, Pliocene, New Zealand.

Awateria miocenica Vella, 1954

1954. *Awateria miocenica* Vella, Trans. R. Soc. N.Z. 81: 551, pl. 27, fig. 28.

1954. *Awateria striata* Vella, Trans. R. Soc. N.Z. 81: 551, pl. 25, fig. 2.

1966. *Awateria miocenica*: Powell, Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus. 5: 70.

1966. *Awateria striata*: Powell, Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus. 5: 70.

As stated by Vella (1954: 551, 552), specimens resembling the holotype of *A. miocenica* are more common at the type locality, Bell's Creek, than are specimens resembling the holotype of *A. striata*. Several hundred specimens have now been examined from Bell's Creek. They are highly variable in the height of the spire, the strength of the subsutural cord, the strength of the axial and spiral sculpture, and the relative strength of the various elements of the spiral sculpture. Many specimens resemble the holotype of *A. striata*, but more specimens are intermediate between the two named forms than are similar to the holotypes, and on a population basis two species cannot be separated. The name *miocenica* appears higher on the page than *striata*, and thus *Awateria miocenica* is here selected as the name to be used for the species described by Vella (1954: 551) under the names *Awateria miocenica* and *Awateria striata*.

Genus AWHEATURRIS n.gen.

Type species: *Awheaturreis echinata* n.sp.

Shell small, biconic fusiform, with a moderately tall spire, a moderately contracted base, and a rather short, straight, unnotched siphonal canal. Whorls prominently angled at about two-thirds of their height and lightly angled at the base of the last whorl, with a very heavy, strongly nodulous subsutural cord, a rather broad, concave, smooth shoulder, six spirals on the canal, and, in some specimens, low obscure spirals below the periphery on the last whorl. Narrow, high, axial ribs extend from the periphery to the basal angulation and are raised into sharp nodules at the periphery. Protoconch globular, of two whorls, the first smooth and the second bearing four or five brephic arcuate axial ribs on the last quarter whorl. Sinus shallow and broad, occupying the full width of the shoulder slope, with a short sutural limb and a rather narrow, arcuate, forward swinging lower limb of the outer lip.

The genus is rendered very distinctive by its prominent, strongly nodulous subsutural cord, its broad shallow sinus, and its globular two-whorled protoconch with brephic axials. *Awheaturreis* resembles *Scrinium* Hedley in most features, but is readily differentiated by the brephic axials, by the deeper sinus with a forward-swinging outer lip, and by the heavy, nodulous subsutural cord. The shape is also similar to that of *Awateria* Suter, and the subsutural cord is often very prominent