

The new species is the only one known to the writer that lacks all nodules. The spire is taller than in most species of *Bathytoma*, and the shape is similar to those of *B. hokianga* Laws (Laws, 1947: pl. 55, fig. 3) and *B. cataphracta* (Brocchi) (Powell, 1966: pl. 9, fig. 13). The species differs from all others in having the sinus immediately above the periphery, instead of forming the peripheral carina, and this may explain why it lacks peripheral nodules. An undescribed species from the Waitakere Range, Auckland (?Otaian), in the New Zealand Geological Survey, is the only other species seen that lacks peripheral nodules; that species has sub-sutural gemmae, and all sculpture is slightly coarser than in *B. coweorum*.

The species is named for Mr and Mrs D. Cowe, frequent collecting companions in Wairarapa District, who collected many interesting specimens used in this study.

Genus EOSCOBINELLA Powell, 1942

1942. *Eoscobinella* Powell, Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus. 2: 122.

Type species (by original designation): *Eoscobinella tahuia* Powell, 1942, Middle Eocene, New Zealand.

This genus was previously known only by the holotype of the type species, from McCullough's Bridge, South Canterbury (Bortonian).

Eoscobinella secunda n.sp. Pl. 4, 1

An incomplete spire from V1359, Mangaoriki Stream, Wainuioru, resembles *Eoscobinella tahuia* in most features, and seems to represent a new species of *Eoscobinella*. It shares with *E. tahuia* the tall, *Exilia*-like shape, the prominent, rounded axial ribs running almost from suture to suture but weak and sinuous on the shoulder in conformity with the broad, rather deep sinus. While the spiral sculpture resembles that of *E. tahuia*, it consists of nine raised, flat-topped, widely spaced cords on each spire whorl rather than the nine incised grooves of *E. tahuia*. The portion of the columella remaining is very short but shows that there were at least two narrow, rounded plaits on it, beginning much higher up than in *E. tahuia*, at the base of the parietal region; obliquity of the plaits increases markedly down the columella, whereas in *E. tahuia* all plaits are parallel and highly oblique. The protoconch is missing.

DIMENSIONS of holotype: height, 8.85mm; diameter, 4.30mm.

LOCALITY: N162/872, V1359, Mangaoriki Stream, Wainuioru.

HOLOTYPE (VM439) in Geology Department, Victoria University of Wellington.

The species certainly belongs in one of the elongate genera of the Borsoniinae having prominent columellar plaits. The position in *Eoscobinella* is tentative, as the columellar sculpture and the protoconch are inadequately known; however, the resemblance in shape and sculpture to *E. tahuia* is so great as to leave little doubt of generic position.

Subfamily CLAVINAE

Genus MAUIDRILLIA Powell, 1942

1942. *Mauidrillia* Powell, Bull. Auckland Inst. Mus. 2: 85.

Type species (by original designation): *Mangilia praecophinodes* Suter, 1917, Lower Miocene, New Zealand.

Mauidrillia incerta n.sp. Pl. 3, e

Shell of moderate size, with a tall, narrow spire, and a relatively short siphonal canal. Shoulder moderately wide, steep, lightly concave. Sinus typical of the genus. Twelve axial folds on both the penultimate and the last whorls are bluntly rounded at the periphery, fade out rapidly over the shoulder, and reach to the lower suture on spire whorls and to the beginning of the unusually well-marked basal constriction on the last whorl; axials moderately high, rounded, spaced their own width apart, slightly oblique. Spiral sculpture consisting of a relatively very prominent subsutural cord, six low, weak cords on the shoulder, increasing in strength towards the periphery, nine more prominent ones at and below the periphery on sides of penultimate whorl, and about 30 on sides, base, and canal of last whorl, of which