

REMARKS. In his key to the species in the genus *Peronella*, Mortensen (1948) gives the following diagnosis for *P. hinemoae*:

Genital pores placed within the apical system. Periproct naked, central, round or transversely oval. Oral ambulacral furrows not at all distinct.

The present material is more or less in accord with this diagnosis, but differs in some small respects. The statement "periproct central" refers to the position of the periproct relative to the peristome and posterior margin of the test. Thus in this species the periproct lies midway between the peristome and the posterior margin.

The dimensions of the present specimens are as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
Length	29.0	21	9	9.0	5.0
Breadth at peristome	28.0	19	8	8.0	4.5
Height	5.5	4	2	2.0	1.0
Peristome (distance from posterior margin)	14.0	11	5	4.5	2.5
Periproct (distance from posterior margin)	5.5	4	2	2.0	1.2

The above table shows that all specimens are almost circular in outline. Distance between periproct and posterior margin is approximately 20% less than that between the periproct and the peristome, showing that the periproct is slightly posteriorly placed, while it should be "central" if these specimens are in fact representatives of *P. hinemoae*. Professor H. B. Fell of this Department has kindly permitted my examination of his comparative material of *P. hinemoae*, and it was found that among eight specimens examined, three have the periproct in a position exactly midway between the peristome and the posterior margin, while in the remaining five specimens the periproct is slightly posterior to this midpoint. In view of such variation, although slight, and the otherwise complete resemblance of the *Tui* specimens to *P. hinemoae*, they have been assigned to that species.

In all cases the test is quite white, but the colour of the test in this species can vary from light green to light red or white.

The species has been recorded from the north and east of northern New Zealand from depths of 70–128 metres. Fell (1952) reports specimens from Fiordland in the southwest of New Zealand, 18–28 metres, and later (Fell, 1958) from the Bay of Plenty from depths up to ca. 225 metres. Within New Zealand the species appears to have a discontinuous distribution, the Fiordland record being some 700 miles south of its nearest northern locality, as pointed out by Fell (1952). The present records, Norfolk Island and Kermadec Islands, are new, and considerably extend the known range of the species. A very closely related species, *P. pellucida* Doderlein, is known from Japanese seas between 75 metres and 550 metres (Mortensen, 1948).

Laganum depressum tonganense (Quoy & Gaimard)

Laganum tonganense Agassiz, 1841, p. 114, Pl. 26, figs. 7–19. (Synonymy.)

Laganum depressum var. *tonganense* Mortensen, 1948, p. 323, Pl. LIV, figs. 1–4, 7–9. (Complete synonymy.)

Material Examined: Station 103, at anchor, Raoul Island, 2 specimens.