

Length, 6.5mm; height, 7.1mm.

Holotype (M. 18480) a right valve, and four paratypes, all left valves (M. 18481) in Dominion Museum.

Pectunculina proceritas is distinguished from the other known New Zealand species *P. lata* Smith and *P. aoteana* Vella by the large size, dense sculpture and decidedly oblique outlines.

Genus AUSTROSAREPTA Hedley, 1899

1899. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, vol. 24, p. 430.

Type species: (original designation) *Lissarca picta*, Hedley, Recent, New South Wales.

Austrosarepta ornata n.sp. Figs. 3, 4.

Shell small, white inflated, moderately oblique, round to oval, beak near centre. Sculpture of concentric growth lines with well-marked tuberculate radials on the prodissoconch. Internally four ridges separated by grooves extend ventral dorsally part way towards the beak. These ridges are just discernible on the exterior of the shell. Anterior, posterior and ventral margins distinctly crenulated. Perpendicularly grooved ligamental area broken by triangular resilium.

Length, 1.84mm; height, 1.96mm.

Holotype (M. 18482) a right valve and 26 paratypes (M. 18483) in Dominion Museum.

The conspicuously ornamented prodissoconch and the absence of teeth separate this species from other New Zealand forms.

Family CONDYLOCARDIIDAE

Genus CARDITELLA Smith, 1881

1881. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 43.

Type species: (subsequent designation Dall, 1903) *Carditella pallida* Smith, Recent, Magellan Straits.

Carditella delli n.sp. Figs. 5, 6.

Shell small, white, equivalve, inequilateral, broad posteriorly. Beaks elevated, prominent. Radial ribs nine to eleven, as wide as the interstices and beset with projecting scales, which become obsolete towards the umbo. Right valve has a strong triangular anterior cardinal tooth bordering the cartilage pit and an ill-defined posterior cardinal. Left valve has two divergent cardinal teeth, the anterior tooth thicker and more oblique than the posterior tooth. Two well-developed lateral teeth in each valve.

Length, 2.6mm; height, 2.3mm.

Holotype (M. 18484) a right valve and 58 paratypes (M. 18485) in Dominion Museum.

This species has a distinctive outline which differentiates it from other described species of *Carditella*. It is probably closest to *C. exulata* Smith (from off Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha), but the hinge of *delli* is narrower, the cardinal teeth are stouter, and the prodissoconch is not marked off by a raised concentric flange.

The genus *Carditella* has not previously been recorded from New Zealand waters, although as it is a widespread circumpolar genus (Dell, 1964) its presence is not surprising.