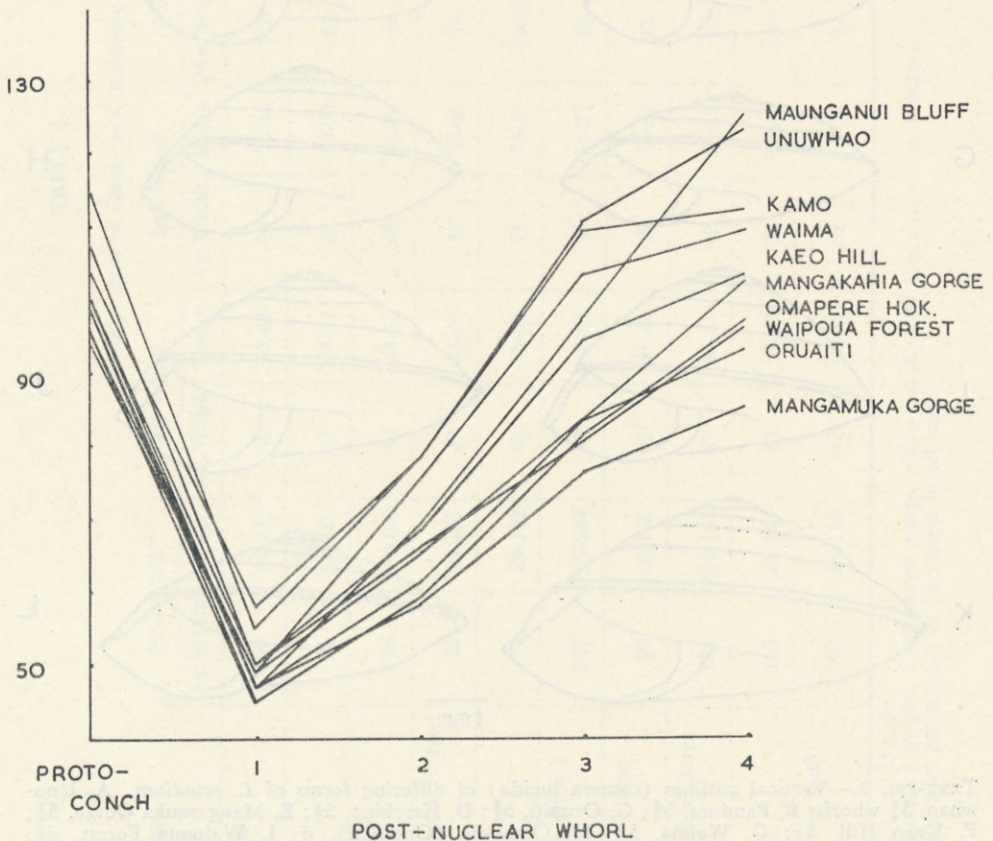


Maunganui Bluff 22.1.57; Mangakahia Gorge 25.9.58; Mitimiti 1.10.57; Omapere, Hokianga -40; Oruaiti 22.9.58; Pandora, 13.1.57; Parakao 19.10.62; Rangiahua 1.11.66; Rawene 1.11.66; Spirit's Bay -12.50; 11.1.57; Unuwahao 12.1.57; 18.1.66 (B. M. May); Waiare 19.9.58; Waikare, B.O.I. 24.9.60; Waima -40; Waimatenui 2.10.59; 9.3.62; Waipoua Forest 21.1.57; 22.9.58; 22.10.62; Wellsford, -12.48; Whangarei -12.48.

DISCUSSION

There is one feature of regional significance which is apparent from the study of widespread specimens and this involves the fine sculpture or texture of the shell. To the north of a line running from Rawene-Taheke-Kerikeri the texture has an overall silky appearance. This is caused by fine, close, oblique, radiate striae crossed by microscopic, indistinct, spiral lines, and is particularly evident on the base of the shell. In contrast to this, forms taken to the south of this line have a relatively more shiny appearance. This difference in sculpture is not associated with any change in form, which shows considerable variation both north and south of the line. For example, specimens from the North Cape-Cape Reinga area are for the most part large, and those from the Mangamuka Range smaller and relatively taller. These latter are rather similar in shape to those from the Waipoua Forest, while specimens from Maunganui Bluff and the Whangarei areas are larger and flatter.



TEXT-FIG. 2.—Widths of protoconch and whorls in samples from 10 widely separated localities. Values shown are averages for six specimens except in the fourth whorl—see Table 1. Measurements were made with a micrometer eyepiece: 1mm = 125 units.