

flanged anteriorly, flange shallowly grooved, this groove being a continuation of basal angulation of aperture. Outer lip thickened internally, strongly flanged below, a distinct posterior canal in region of shoulders, a weak varix behind. Sculpture of strong axial ribs, about 11 on penultimate, not extending on to base, a strong spiral rib on shoulder and a weak one on periphery of body whorl, render them faintly nodulous. Shoulder slightly concave, smooth; base smooth.

The new species differs from *A. dilatata* in having more whorls (only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in *dilatata*), a spiral cord on the shoulder of all whorls, and no radiating ribs on the outer lip. It appears to be more widespread than the type species.

Animal, operculum and radula unknown.

#### MATERIAL EXAMINED

*Holotype*: Goat Island Bay, Leigh, shell sand, W.F.P. (Auckland Museum). Height 2.43mm, width 1.02mm.

*Paratypes*: Dominion and Canterbury Museums, Geological Survey, Lower Hutt.

Ocean Beach, Whangarei Heads, R. K. Dell, -/1/38 (D.M.); Laings Beach, Mangawai, shell sand, 10/2/51 (Hipkins coll.).

#### Genus RUAPUKEA Dell, 1952 (*R. carolus* Dell, 1952; o.d.)

This is another puzzling genus of which the animal is unknown. The shell is tiny and tall, with smooth, loosely coiled convex whorls, and with the columella and outer lip widely reflexed. The shell resembles *Striatestea* (p. 23) and the genus is provisionally placed in the Rissoinae. The two named species are both restricted to the Foveaux Strait area.

#### Genus SCRUPUS Finlay, 1927 (*Fossarus hyalinus* Odhner, 1924; o.d.)

Shell (Pl. 2, Figs. 5, 5a) unusual in having outer lip strongly produced forward forming deep anterior and basal excavations. Columella vertical, aperture rather small. Shell bulbous, with short spire and finely spirally lirate protoconch. A weak spiral cord on periphery, whole surface smooth and glossy.

This species has not been examined alive, but some specimens from off Mayor Island (A. W. B. Powell coll.) contained dried animals.

Operculum (Pl. 2, Fig. 6) ear-shaped, thin, transparent, colourless, slightly concave at nucleus. Columella edge, slightly thickened, produced in middle portion, slightly concave to right and left of this. Nucleus small, near left end, right end rather pointed. Marginal areas fairly distinct, outer narrow, inner broad. Sculptured with growth lines and fine spirals. Radula (Pl. 2, Fig. 7) with central moderately large, with lateral thickenings and main cusp small, with five fine denticles on either side. Lateral elongate, 0-1- about 7, cusps small. Marginals curved, finely denticulate.

The systematic position of this genus is a little uncertain, but there is nothing in the structure of the shell, radula or operculum that would reject it from the Rissoinae.

#### Genus STRIATESTEA Powell, 1927 (*S. bountyensis* Powell, 1927; o.d.)

Shell simple, elongate-conical, thin aperture rather large; protoconch small, conical; surface smooth, with a few strong spiral cords on base and periphery. Operculum (*S. bountyensis*, off Bounty Island) oval, simple, thin, colourless, transparent. Columellar edge rather straight, with a slightly thickened band just internal to it. Nucleus small, indistinct. A narrow band of slight thickening runs longitudinally from the nucleus down the middle of the operculum. Outer edge simple. Radula typical rissoid type. Central 2-1-2, with two laterobasal processes. Lateral long, cusp blunt, about 10 outer denticles, none internal to cusp. Inner marginal large, base wide, tapering to a curved, sharp point distally, no visible serrations. Outer marginal with a rather narrow base, curved, pointed, smooth.

This genus is not closely related to any other I have examined.