

*Cytora depressa* n.sp. when compared with *C. lignaria* (Pfeiffer) can be identified by its depressed profile, the more numerous riblets, and wider umbilicus. It is also much darker in colour.

While *C. lignaria* has been recorded from the Marlborough Sounds and Nelson areas (Suter 1913), it apparently is not known from further west. It does not appear to co-exist with *depressa* n.sp. from around Takaka Hill, nor has it turned up so far in collections of small landsnails taken from the Mount Arthur Tableland, which is directly south and on the same range.

*Cytora kerrana* n.sp. Figs. 2 and 3.

SHELL small, conical, of five and a half whorls, with a protoconch of two smooth convolutions. Spire one and a half times height of aperture, outlines convex. Sculpture consists of oblique, rather straight riblets running from suture to suture and around on to the base. These membranous riblets, twenty-six on body whorl (six to seven per mm), are produced into hair-like processes at irregular intervals. Although present in juvenile and sub-adult specimens, they are usually worn off in mature shells. Interstices with fine growth-lines on a pitted surface. Spiral threads are sometimes present; variable in number, unevenly spaced, and of uneven strength. Reddish brown in colour with a pale band at the periphery. Aperture lunate, a little constricted, outer lip evenly rounded. Columella oblique, slightly reflexed, angled above and almost covering the perforation.

Diameter 2.0mm, height 3.5mm.

RADULA: Central rather wide with a straight margin and having five cusps, of which the outer one on each side is smaller. Lateral produced on inner margin and sloping away on the outer side. There are five cusps, four well developed, and the outer one smaller. Inner marginal longer than lateral, with six cusps, three small ones on inside, then one large, followed by two small weak ones on the outside. Outer marginal long and narrow, tapering to a point and curved inwards.

HOLOTYPE: Presented to Auckland Museum; paratypes in Auckland and Dominion Museums.

HABITAT: Under stunted scrub on coastal cliff face at Kerr Point, near North Cape. Very common. N. Gardner -1.66 (holotype); Taputaputa, near Cape Reinga -4.66; Pandora and Kahuroanaki, Spirits Bay. N. Gardner -1.66.

Although similar in outline to *Cytora pallida* (Hutton), this new species is readily separated by its consistently smaller size and more regular construction of the axial riblets. In typical *pallida*, the riblets are little more than flat lines of ragged epidermal tissue, very irregularly, and sometimes distantly spaced. In *kerrana* n.sp. the riblets are more raised, and are hirsute in character in sub-adult stages; mature shells are nearly always denuded, however.

Only minor radular differences are apparent, for each species has five cusps on both central and lateral teeth, while the inner marginal of *kerrana* has six cusps which is one more than in *pallida*.

While *kerrana* occurs in other parts of the Northern Block (Gardner, 1967), it does so much less commonly, and the shell often lacks the distinctive juvenile bristle of the Kerr Point population. Adult specimens from each area appear to be identical, however.

Family FLAMMULINIDAE

Genus THALASSOHELIX Pilsbry 1892.

*Thalassohelix regia* n.sp. Figs. 4, 5 and 6.

SHELL small, depressed turbiniform, distinctly keeled, and of four whorls. Protoconch of one and a half whorls, with about fifteen distinct spirals. Succeeding whorls with axial riblets, rather uneven in strength and disposition; some twelve per mm, directed back towards