

paratypes of the new species. The following descriptions preserve as far as is possible Suter's information and style of presentation.

***Phenacohelix* (*Phenacohelix*) *ponsonbyi* (Suter, 1897) (Figs. 1-3)**

1878. *Flammulina* (*Phenacohelix*) *pilula* (Reeve): Pilsbry, *Man. Conch.* (2), ix, 16, Pl. 3, fig. 13; not of Reeve.  
 1881. *Phenacohelix pilula* (Reeve): Hedley and Suter, *P.L.S., N.S.W.* (2), 7, 641.  
 1883. *Patula pilula* (Reeve): Hutton, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 16, 161.  
 1883. *Fruticicola pilula* (Reeve): Hutton, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 16, 194.  
 1894. *Flammulina* (*Phenacohelix*) *pilula* (Reeve): Suter, *J. de Conch.*, 42, 249 (in part).  
 1897. *Flammulina* (*Phenacohelix*) *ponsonbyi*: Suter, *P. Mal. S.*, ii, 285, figs. in text.  
 1913. *Phenacohelix ponsonbyi* (Suter): Suter, *Man. N.Z. Moll.*, 667, Atlas 1915, Pl. 26, fig. 8, 8a, 8b.  
 1937 (1957). *Phenacohelix ponsonbyi* (Suter): Powell, *Shell. N.Z.*, 118.

*Shell* small, depressed globose, moderately umbilicated, thin and fragile, dull and silky. *Sculpture* of post-nuclear whorls consisting of numerous arcuate, subequidistant thread-like riblets first whorl with 31-45, usually 36-40 (based on collections from Clevedon, Kawhia, and Mt. Messenger) lectotype 36; second whorl 41-75, usually 46-70, lectotype 57; third whorl 60-110, usually 61-95, lectotype 82; lectotype with 30 additional riblets comprising one-quarter of a fourth whorl; nuclear and post-nuclear whorls microscopically but distinctly spirally striated, the latter with fine interstitial growth lines (10-15 on the third post-nuclear whorl) decussating the spirals. *Colour* pale horny, occasionally without marked patterns and occasionally uniformly brownish throughout, but usually with irregular radiate dashes, streaks and spots of rufous on the upper surface, passing over in zigzag lines to the base, usually imparting a tessellated appearance to it, and extending to the umbilicus. *Epidermis* thin, semi-transparent. *Spire* a little elevated, broadly conoidal, its height one-half to two-thirds that of the aperture. *Protoconch* of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  convex whorls. *Post-nuclear whorls*  $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ , regularly increasing, flatly convex, periphery obtusely angled above the middle; base convex. *Suture* impressed. *Aperture* obliquely rotundly lunate. *Peristome* thin, straight, regularly arched. *Columella* oblique, arcuate. *Inner lip* slightly callous and reflexed. *Umbilicus* quite open, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the greatest diameter.

Diameter, 5-6 mm (lectotype 5.25); height, 3-4 mm (lectotype 3 mm, spire flatter than average); protoconch width, 0.7-0.9 mm (lectotype 0.9 mm).\*

*Radula* based on *Taneatua* specimen (Fig. 37) having the formula  $24 + 1 + 24$ . Central tooth longer than broad, the large acute cusp extending over about two-thirds of the base and shouldering fairly abruptly towards it. First lateral broad, with main cusp larger than central, and in addition a markedly pointed ectocone. Majority of other laterals similar. Marginals broader than long, with inner paired larger and outer smaller denticles. In view of the confusion of two species, Suter's information on the animal is not given here.

*Lectotype*, syntypes, and plesiotypes in the collections of the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

**HABITAT.** Mount Wellington (Suter's lectotype and syntypes). The following concern the writer's collections: Clevedon, Maramarua, Coromandel Peninsula (northern cross road and Tapu Hill), Pukekawa, Te Aroha, Pukemiro, Te Kawa, Kawhia (hills several miles inland, plesiotypes), Te Mata, Kaimai, Taneatua, Okere (plesiotypes), Rotoma, Waioka Gorge, Te Kuiti, Turangakumu, Awakino Gorge, Mt. Messenger, Tarata, Kai Iwi (Figs. 50, 58).

**REMARKS.** This species closely resembles *P. giveni*, but may be distinguished by its narrower protoconch which bears distinct microscopic spiral striations (Figs. 62, 63) which feature conforms with Suter's original description of *P. ponsonbyi*. The lectotype is fairly representative of the species as regards riblet frequency, but the two syntypes with post-nuclear whorl counts of 33/63/98/plus and 41/65/107/plus are near the upper frequency limits especially in regard to whorls two and three. Mt. Wellington is the most northern known locality. The specimens from here are a rather flattened form, hence the selection of more geographically centrally placed and average form plesiotypes from Okere and Kawhia.

\* For planes of measurement, see Fig. 62.