

pits where the outer shell layer has broken down, but not in juvenile paratypes), the cords accentuated where they rise over the posterior surface of the varix and descending on its anterior surface to the peristome as stout radial pillars, separated by deep cavities corresponding to denticles of the outer lip. Fine ornament of intersecting radial and spiral lirae of equal strength trellised where they cross, the former strongly retrocurrent on shoulder, sinuously crossing the spiral cords at the periphery, and undulating across the radial pillars on the front of each varix. Aperture with thickened peristome, complete in adult shell, but continued as an open slit-like siphonal canal in immature paratype. Columella bent at lower third, the bend reflected in a prominent denticle in the parietal callus. Outer lip thick, crenulated, the crenulations thickened outwards to form five short peristomal digitations and inwards to form like number of labral denticles, the abapical one strongest. Siphonal canal twisted, formed anew at each growth stage, the space between filled by a broad outward growth of the adaxial lip of the succeeding canal.

HEIGHT: 9.5 mm, maximum diameter, 5 mm (holotype).

HOLOTYPE (NF 15142) and paratype in Dominion Museum, Wellington; another paratype (TM 3146) in New Zealand Geological Survey.

LOCALITY: Norfolk Island (collected Roy. S. Bell and H. C. Quintal, 1913). Apparently beach drift, together with *Pterynotus* (*Pterochelus*) *zealandicus iredalei* n. subsp.

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