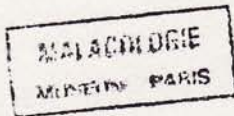


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NEW ZEALAND MOLLUSCAN SYSTEMATICS
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES:

PART 7



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Abstract. In this part sixteen species are added to the New Zealand Recent fauna, and of these, eight are either new species or new subspecies, and seven are representative of genera not recorded previously from the Recent fauna of these seas — they are *Cantharus*, *Clavus*, *Gegina*, *Latiaxis*, *Pictobalcis*, *Terebra* and *Volva*.

The Pleistocene muricid, *Pteryonius zealandicus* (Hutton), previously considered extinct, is now known to occur living in shallow water, both at the Poor Knights Islands and at Whangaruru, and the record by Hedley (1916) of a Kerguelen species, *Trophon albolabratum* (E. A. Smith) from Macquarie Island is confirmed.

Family PLANAXIDAE

Genus *Hinea* Gray, 1847

Type-species (monotypy) *Planaxis mollis* Sowerby = *Buccinum brasilianum* Lamarck, 1822.

Hinea brasiliana (Lamarck, 1822)

1822. *Buccinum brasilianum* Lamarck, Hist. Anim. s. Vert. 7: 272.
1823. *Planaxis mollis* Sowerby, Gen. Shells 2, pl. 208, fig. 2.
1913. *Planaxis (Hinea) brasilianus*: Suter, Man. N.Z. Moll.: 194.
1927. *Planaxis brasilianus*: Finlay, Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst. 57: 376.
1952. *Hinea brasiliana*: Powell, Rec. Auckland Inst. Mus. 4 (3): 174.

Suter (1913) admitted this species to the New Zealand fauna, citing Bay of Islands as locality but with no authority, and Finlay (1927) rejected the record for lack of more positive evidence of New Zealand occurrences. However, in these "Records" (1952), the writer recorded a dead shell from the Great Barrier Island, and another, a living example, taken at Whangaroa in 1924. The writer can now report the establishment of the species, in large numbers, in a small bay on the Rangiawhia Peninsula, Northland east coast. This colony was discovered by Mr Michael Spencer of Whangarei in December 1968.

been taken. However, the northern *mirabilis* form differs from the typical southern form in having distinct anterior spiral lirations, which are absent from most southern shells, although invariably present in the broader *aurantia* form.

Dell (1956, loc.cit:123) suggested that the two shell shapes could indicate sexual dimorphism, but examination of five living examples recently trawled in 439-475 m off the Poor Knights Islands, all of which were of the slender *mirabilis* shape, showed that three of them were males and two females. The caricelloid apical spine is very well developed in these northern shells, as shown in the figured examples.

Height 140 mm, width 48 mm holotype of *mirabilis*.

Height 109 mm, width 49 mm holotype of *aurantia*.

Height 125 mm, width 37 mm ♀. Off Poor Knights Islands: figs. 20,21.

Height 122 mm, width 37 mm ♂. Off Poor Knights Islands: figs. 18,19.

Family TEREBRIDAE

Genus *Terebra* Bruguière, 1789

Type-species (subsequent monotypy, Lamarck, 1799). *Buccinum subulatum* Linnaeus, 1767.

Terebra circumcincta Deshayes, 1857

(Fig. 26)

1857. *Terebra circumcincta* Deshayes. Journ. de Conchyl. 6:77, pl. 3, fig. 9.

1860. *Terebra circumcincta*: Reeve. Conch. Icon., monog. *Terebra*, pl. 15, sp. 70.

1885. *Terebra circumcincta*: Tryon. Man. Conch. 7:13, pl. 11, figs. 8,9.

1969. *Terebra circumcincta* Cernohorsky. Veliger 11(3): 213.

This record, based upon two living specimens dredged in shallow water at the Bay of Islands, adds a species and a genus to the New Zealand Recent fauna. The type locality for the species was given as 'Red Sea', but the correct location is probably Queensland, since a specimen in the British Museum (Natural History), presumably a syntype, and labelled "Coll. Cuming (ex Stutchbury) Port Curtis, is mounted on a card, along with the holotype. The species has not been recorded from New South Wales, so the New Zealand occurrence shows a considerable southward extension of its range.

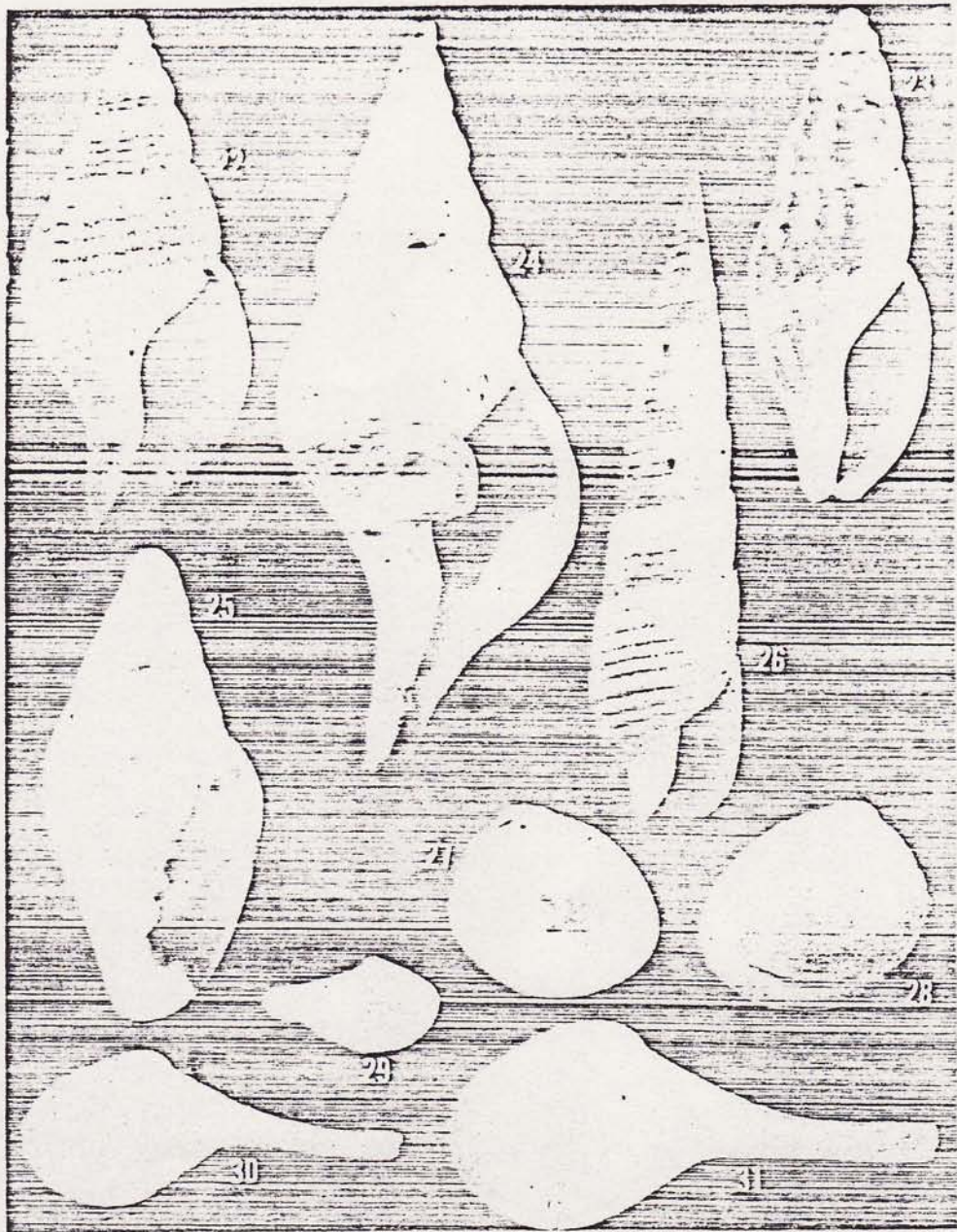
Shell of moderate size, tall and slender, with almost flat-sided spire-whorls. Sculpture consisting of narrow, deeply incised, spiral grooves, which are rendered punctate by bridging growth threads, that are much weaker, to obsolete, on the resultant broad flat cinguli; the spiral grooves number 4-6 on the spire-whorls and 11-12 on the body-whorl and base. Colour of Bay of Islands specimen, ivory, with revolving series of small rusty-brown spots, at the second row of grooves down from the suture.

Height 50.1 mm; width — syntype?

Height 38.0 mm; width 8.0 mm holotype.

Height 31.75 mm; width 7.6 mm. Bay of Islands.

The writer is indebted to Mrs M. Hancock of Whangarei, finder of the Bay of Islands specimens, for the opportunity of examining and photographing the



Figs. 22-31. 22. *Cantharus aldermenensis* Powell, sp. n. Holotype, Auck. Inst. Mus., 16.0 x 7.0mm, east of Aldermen Islands, 366-475m. 23. *Ratijusus adiunctus* Iredale, E.S.E. of Poor Knights Islands, 329m, 19.0 x 7.0mm. 24. *Penion benthicola delli* Powell, subsp. n. Holotype, Auck. Inst. Mus., 83.5 x 32.0mm, E.N.E. of Poor Knights Islands, 366-475m. 25. *Marginella (Volvarinella) wormaldi* Powell, sp. n. Holotype, Auck. Inst. Mus., 9.3 x 4.25mm, E.N.E. of Poor Knights Islands, 293-439m. 26. *Terebra circumcincta* Deshayes, dredged, shallow water, Bay of Islands, 31.75 x 7.6mm. 27, 28. *Nucula nitidulaformis* Powell, sp. n. Holotype, Auck. Inst. Mus., 4.4 x 4.0-4.5 x 2.75mm, east of Aldermen Islands, 366-475m. 29-31. *Cuspidaria fairchildi* Suter. 29. Off Mayor Island, 175m, 19.0 x 8.75mm. 30, 31. Off Aldermen Islands, 366-439m. 30. 47.5 x 20.0mm. 31. 67.0 x 27.0mm.