A new species of *Depressizona* and the family rank of *Depressizonidae*

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The microscopic scissurellids are being currently revised; scissurellids is used here for the small Vetigastropoda formerly classified in *Scissurellidea*, but which has been shown to be a polyphyletic assemblage (e.g., Geiger 2008, Geiger & Thacker 2005). Geiger (2003) presented an overview, where the new monotypic subfamily, genus, and species were introduced: *Depressizoninae* with *Depressizona exorum* Geiger, 2003. Here a second species in the genus is described, which also helps to justify the family-level rank of the group.


**Depressizonidae** Geiger, 2003

**Diagnosis.** Shell calyptraeiform. Teleoconch with beaded sculpture, selenizone above periphery, slit closed to foramen. Umbilicate, brood pouch absent.

**Depressizona** Geiger, 2003

**Type species.** *Depressizona exorum* Geiger, 2003 (OD).

**Diagnosis.** As for family.

**Depressizona axiosculpta** n. sp. (Fig. 1)

**Type material.** Holotype (AMS C.461464: Fig. 1), 1.08 × 0.80 × 0.55 mm (L × W × H).

**Type locality.** SE of Tongatapu, Tonga, 21.345˚S, 175.042˚W, 260 m.

**Etymology.** Named because of the pronounced axial sculpture on the shell.

**Description.** Shell calyptraeiform, moderately thick. Protoconch unknown (eroded). Teleoconch I whorls unknown. Teleoconch II of approximately 1.1 whorls. Shoulder flat, without recognizable sculpture. Base with weak constriction below selenizone, strong angulation at mid base forming periphery; approximately 13 axial lamellae visible near periphery only; weak spiral lines between selenizone and periphery; on underside from adjacent to periphery to umbilicus series of strongly beaded spiral cord, weakly beaded spiral line, approximately three spiral lines. Umbilicus wide, open. Selenizone above periphery; keels strong, low; slit closed to foramen (larger due to shell damage in holotype), anteriorly closed by raphe. Aperture D-shaped, roof overhanging; peristome thickened, recurved, with fine spiral lines over thickened portion. Soft parts unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Depressizona exorum* from Easter Island has a much thinner shell, lacks the strong axial lamellae at the periphery and none of the three known specimens have a thickened apertural margin.

**Distribution.** Only known from type locality.

**Remarks.** The only known specimen is in poor condition, but sufficiently distinct to be assigned to the genus *Depressizona* due to the depressed shell with sharp basal margin, and the foramen in the shell. The specimen can be recognized as a new species. The strong axial sculpture with lamellar projections at the basal periphery is not present in