

the base of the penis, a complex muscular organ equipped with a single, hollow, curved spine (Fig. 3B). From the penis a narrow efferent male duct extends forward joining the common duct immediately before the external orifice.

Family MICROHEDYLIDAE Odhner, 1937

Genus MICROHEDYLE Hertling, 1930

Microhedyle verrucosa n.sp. Fig. 5.

DESCRIPTION: Fully extended animal (Fig. 5A) approximately 1.5mm long, ratio of length of anterior body to visceral sac 2:3. Epidermal spicules lacking, epidermis of visceral sac verrucose. Rhinophores lacking, oral tentacles forming a broad oral veil the anterior margin of which is curved in the shape of a classical bow. Colour in life translucent white, digestive gland visible as a bright green mass within the visceral sac. Foot very short, ciliated, not set off from the body, terminating immediately behind the anterior end of the visceral sac, distal tip free, pointed. Mouth situated medially beneath anterior end of oral veil. Oral glands present, discharging into oral tube within the outer lips. Oral tube short, narrow, thin-walled. Jaws lacking. Radular formula $1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 43$, 33 rows on the upper ramus, 10 on the lower; median plate (Fig. 5D-F) approximately triangular in shape bearing a median denticle and three lateral denticles on either side increasing in size toward the median denticle, base of plate concave, drawn out into a narrow muscle attachment process on each side. Height of plate approximately five micra, width approximately six micra. Lateral plates (Fig. 5G) narrow, curved, height six micra, width approximately 1.5 micra. Salivary glands paired, large, filling almost the whole of the body cavity immediately behind the buccal mass, discharging into the oesophagus near its posterior end (Fig. 5H-I). Digestive gland (Fig. 5I) narrow, tubular, slightly coiled, distal tip turned forward. Intestine short, ciliated, anus on the right side behind the genital aperture. Central nervous system similar to that of other species of the genus. Eyes lacking, otocysts positioned on the pedal ganglia, having a single otolith. None of the specimens examined were sexually mature and the reproductive system was at a very early stage of development. Kidney a small sac lying on the right side behind the genital aperture, renal pore slightly dorsal and posterior to the genital aperture.

TYPE LOCALITY: The holotype was collected by the author together with 25 paratypes at the same time and at the same locality as the holotype of *Hedylopsis cornuta*.

OTHER LOCALITIES: Further specimens were collected from a similar tidal level on the foreshore of the mainland adjacent to Maraunibina Island, five specimens; and from Banika Beach, Russell Islands, 15 specimens. The habitat was similar to that of *H. cornuta* though the animals were not found quite as high on the shore. A detailed account of the habitat and of the distribution of *M. verrucosa* is given by Challis (1969) in which the animal is referred to as *Microhedyle* sp.2.

TYPES: Of the 46 specimens collected 20 remain, some in damaged condition. The holotype together with 10 paratypes and a slide of the radula of a further paratype have been deposited in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. A series of five paratypes, with a slide of the radula of another paratype, has been deposited in the Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand. The remaining paratypes and the sectioned material are retained by the author.

REMARKS: In its size, external appearance, colour and lack of rhinophores *Microhedyle verrucosa* closely resembles *M. milaschewitschii* (Kowalevsky, 1901) but it differs externally from this species in the shape of the head, in the lack of epidermal spicules and the lack of eyes. Kowalevsky's original description of *M. milaschewitschii* is very brief and unfortunately the details of the radula are not given. Marcus (1954) provided a supplementary account of the species including a description and figure of the radular plates but since his specimens were not collected from the type locality (Sebastopol, Black Sea) and since they differ in both the shape of the head and in the dispersion pattern of the epidermal spicules from the original description it is possible that they represent a further species. The oral tentacles of *M. milaschewitschii* as figured by Kowalevsky (1901) (Fig. 5B) are