

B. figurata. Cyphopods parallel, receptacle face produced into very large curved spine (Fig. 48), transverse ridges stronger than in *B. figurata*.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, paratypes 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (CM); paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (OM); paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (NMNH). Lake Lochie, Fiordland National Park. 25 January 1962. P. M. Johns. Under bark of fallen *Nothofagus fusca*.

OTHER RECORDS. Lake Paringa, Paradise, The Remarkables, Haast Pass, Matukituki Valley, Bruce Bay, Martins Bay, Hollyford Valley, Homer Tunnel, Lake Te Au, Long Sound, Orepuke.

ERYTHRODEMUS new genus

Body with head and nineteen segments, the pores on V, VI, IX, X, XII, XIII, XIV–XVIII situated just above hind corner of keel. Integument smooth and shining, a few setae only along anterior edge of collum. Keels moderately developed, anterior ones not produced backwards, the hind corner rounded, the posterior keels small and weakly produced as a short tooth, edges of anterior keels smooth and reflected. Tail short and simple. Transverse sulcus well developed laterally, finely striate. Pleural regions without tubercles or ridges. Male stipites each with a dense mat of short stout setae, the mentum depressed. Gonopods free but closely applied to each other, short and stout, terminal processes simple spines or plates.

Type species: *E. echinopogon* n.sp. Etymology: erythos, reddish: demas, a body.

Erythrodemus echinopogon n.sp. Figs. 50, 51, 52.

Length 17–19mm. Colour reddish-brown, pleural and ventral regions and legs reddish-pink. Head, collum and dorsum of all segments smooth and shining. Setae present on clypeus, frons and lower part of vertex; a single row along anterior edge of collum and several scattered over its surface; absent from dorsum of other segments. XVII with long setae on ventral posterior edge; pygidium with long setae, tail and anal valves with number of very short setae. Keels well developed on anterior and middle segments, those of posterior segments reduced in size, that of XVIII only a small tooth. Keels of II and III extend below level of collum, that of ♀ III narrower than metazonite while that of ♀ II broader; not so in male. Keels of IV–XVII with edges slightly reflected forming a prominent ledge and lateral groove; posterior corner produced as a small tooth. Dorsum inflated in region of repugnatory pores which are situated near hind corner of keel.

Male. Gnathochilarium with broad stipes wider at base than apex, mentum slightly reduced in size, weakly chitinised and deeply depressed, this cavity continuing forward as a channel along the median junction of linguals. Basal region of stipes with dense mat of short strong setae with which is aligned a small knob on the anterior surface of the femora of the first pair of legs. Coxae of legs 2 with conical ventral processes. Intercoxal area broad, smooth, slightly depressed and with few large setae. Posterior legs of VI with large projections on coxae and dense mat of short curved setae on underside of femur and extending slightly on to retrolateral surface. This mat is much denser than the usual prefemoral and femoral setation. Most anterior legs with a single transverse ridge of spherules on postfemur, and a double ridge on tibia. Spherules of tarsi closely packed on legs of segments II–XIII, reduced in numbers on posterior legs. Gonopodal opening with very weakly developed lateral flanges, no posterior flange. Genitalia (Figs. 50, 52). Syncoxite with two setae on each side. Gonopods stout, closely applied to each other, the applied surfaces with an interlocking system of herring-bone ridges and valleys. Shank terminates abruptly, in a broad flat transverse plate from which extends laterally a long stout spine and associated short spine. Posterior surface of terminal plate with two short fine curved processes arising from median ridge.

Female. Keel of III extending ventrally to level of II the edge narrower than midline of metazonite. Pleurites of II, III, IV without tubercles. Epigyne with a large thick median, vertical process. Cyphopods parallel, the receptacle face recessed on median posterior surface, the ventral surface with prominent spine (Fig. 51).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, paratypes 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 2 imm. (CM); paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (NMNH); paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (AMS); paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (VM). Podocarp–*Nothofagus* forest near Springs Junction. N.Z.M.S.I. S46 (Maruia): 560020. 14 October 1962. P. M. and M. Johns.

OTHER RECORDS. Many specimens from N.W. Nelson to Caswell Sound, Fiordland, on the western side of the South Island.

REMARKS. Widely distributed through high rainfall forests of the South Island from Nelson to Fiordland west of the Main Divide. Usually found under bark of Podocarp and *Nothofagus* logs especially those of *Dacrydium cupressinum* and *Nothofagus fusca*.