

directly behind anterior border their edges weakly reflected outwards, posterior flange much reduced and deeply emarginate, intercoxal area of VII depressed and setose. Genitalia (Figs. 31, 40). Syncoxite with two, sometimes three setae on each side, the most lateral seta short and sometimes absent. Telopodites fused for basal third and slightly divergent distally. The lateral, forward projecting flange weakly developed basally, its distal edge finely tuberculose. Distal subterminal process similar to that of *D. unicastata*, the proximal also well-developed as in *D. unicastata* but with simple flange-like tip arising gradually from shaft.

*Female.* Pleurites II and III with very weakly developed, faintly tuberculose areas. Epigyne with three small triangular sub-equal flanges similar to *D. lissognatha*, the central flange directed forwards. Cyphopods as for *D. lissognatha* but with very slight depression on anterior surface.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, paratypes 9 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, 1 imm. (CM). Kennedy's Bush, Banks Peninsula. N.Z.M.S.1. S84 (Christchurch): 985435. 17 September 1961. P. M. Johns and M. Williams.

OTHER RECORDS. Kaituna Bush, Purau (both Banks Peninsula).

### *Dityloura edaphica* n.sp. Figs. 33, 35, 37.

Length 10mm. Colour pale yellow-brown to cream. Head with setae on clypeus and frons, single row on anterior border of collum and with occasional setae immediately behind. Vertex and all segments smooth and shining, female keel II extends well below level of collum, less so in male, its edge in both sexes is weakly reflected, with four–six broad teeth, each tooth sometimes with a seta at its point. Following keels moderately developed in male, much reduced in female, always smooth and rounded.

*Male.* Gnathochilarium as for *D. ditylognatha*, a close relative. Pleurite II with a very low, finely tuberculose ridge, III with an extremely small ridge. Pygidium (Fig. 37) with well-developed lateral tubercles, the terminal ones short and rounded; and valves each with a distinct knob. Sternites IV–V, VIII–XV each with a mat of setae; posterior half of VI widened, slightly depressed, with a group of long setae set on slight swellings on each side. Coxae of posterior legs of VI with weak ventral lobes. Gonopodal opening circular, anterior edge almost straight, its lateral walls rising abruptly a little behind anterior edge and continuing past the hind edge to fuse with the coxal border of the sternite; posterior wall absent. Syntelopodite (Figs. 33, 35) similar to those of *D. ditylognatha*, but differ in the shape of the anterolateral wall and lateral ramus.

*Female.* Keels poorly developed so that body is almost cylindrical, pleurite II ridge weak, but better developed than that of *D. ditylognatha*, pleurite III ridge extremely weak. Epigyne with a prominent, vertical, central tooth. Cyphopods similar to those of *D. ditylognatha* but anterior cavity less developed.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, paratypes 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 2 imm. (CM), paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (DM 8/397), Oaro, near Kaikoura, N.Z.M.S.1, S55/56 (Parnassus): 808799, in coastal broadleaf forest, in soil under stones. P. M. and M. Johns, 4 April 1963.

OTHER RECORDS. Wadestown, Porirua, Silverstream, South Makara (all Wellington area); Hapuku Scenic Reserve, Goose Bay, Cave Inn, Limestone Creek, Mt. Fyffe (all Kaikoura area); Mt. Cass, Waipara; East Grey River, North Canterbury; Chalk Hill; Cass (all in Canterbury).

REMARKS. A soil dweller, found in coastal broadleaf forest from Wellington and Kaikoura south to Waipara and inland broadleaf scrub in the drier parts of North Canterbury. There appears to be no variation in the genitalia of the Wellington and Kaikoura populations but those of the Waipara area have the lateral ramus slightly broadened. The inland populations, however, have a slightly thinner ramus than the type.

### *Dityloura ignava* n.sp. Figs. 32, 34.

Length 10–11mm. Colour pale brown to cream. General body features as for *D. ditylognatha* and *D. edaphica* its nearest relatives.

*Male.* Gnathochilarium as for *D. ditylognatha*. Pleurite II with only a very low ridge ventrally, III and following unmodified. Pygidium as for *D. ditylognatha* although its tail is slightly longer. Sternites IV–VI slightly swollen near coxae each raised area bearing a dense mat of setae, similar though less developed raised areas on sternites VIII–XVII. Gonopodal opening almost circular, lateral walls arising abruptly well behind anterior edge, posterior wall very low. Syncoxite with two very small setae on each side; syntelopodite (Figs. 32, 34) of similar form to *D. ditylognatha* and *D. edaphica* but the most lateral process much reduced and tenuous.

*Female.* Keel of II extended ventrally the edge rounded and very weakly reflected, following keels very small, rounded. Pleurites II and III with only weakly developed ridges,