sequence to a mere bulge on XVI and absent from XVII and XVIII. Pygidium as in Figs. 5, 6. Pleurite II with slightly raised, finely tuberculose ridge; Pleurite III not raised but with a few fine tubercles. Legs with under-surfaces of coxae, prefemur and femur smooth, shining and with few fine, short setae. Tibia and tarsus with small spherules.

Sternites IV–V, VIII–XV with long setae concentrated as dense groups near the coxae leaving a bare central line. Sternite VI with anterior intercoxal area similar, the posterior half smooth, broad, slightly depressed and with few setae. Sternite VII with lateral flanges of gonopodal opening arising abruptly well behind (approximately halfway) anterior border, posterior flange well-developed, as high as laterals but centrally slightly emarginate: intercoxal area with two dense bunches of setae near coxae, not on tubercles as in *D. spicativentris*. Genitalia (Figs. 3, 26). Coxites fused, telopodites fused for basal third and only slightly divergent distally. Syncoxite with two setae on each anterior side; posterior face much reduced in midline with deep cavity containing the horns; each side with a projecting setose ridge lying parallel to the setose ridge of the syntelopodite. Syntelopodite with prominent posterior, transversely bi-arcuate setose ridge at the distal end of the junction. Shaft of each telopodite straight, terminating in two mesal, slightly curved, simple processes and two lateral, strongly curved, pincer-like arms which project forwards, the proximal arm being thinner and slightly less than half the length of the distal arm. Lateral surface of telopodites with no anterior projecting longitudinal ridge as in *D. unicostata* or *D. cothonognatha*.

Female. Antennae as for male. Gnathochilarium simple although mentum slightly depressed posteriorly; no groove. Pleurites II and III with very small, slightly rough ridges. Epigyne with three, small, triangular plates each smaller than the central plate of *D. trachypyga* (Fig. 29). Cyphods as in Fig. 8.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, paratypes 12 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7 imm. (CM); paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (DM 8/356); paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (NMNH); paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (VM); paratype ♂ (AMS). Homestead Hut, Upper Hurunui Valley. N.Z.M.S.1. S53 (Lake Sumner): 578564. 2000ft, in *Nothofagus solandri* var. *cliffortioides*, 21 April 1962. P. M. & M. Johns.

OTHER RECORDS. North Island: 10 miles inland from Waverley. South Island: Pelorus Bridge, Mangatapu, Gordons Knob, St. Arnaud Track, Patarau, Golden Downs, Rahu Saddle, Springs Junction, Maruia Springs, Lewis Pass, Glynwye, Greymouth, Hokitika, Moana, Lake Kanieri, Otira, Hurunui Valley, Bealey River, Poulter Valley.

REMARKS. This species is widely distributed through the entire Nelson district and south to a level in line with the southern watershed of the Waimakariri River. This area includes many types of forest and *D. lissognatha* is common in all. Its eastern boundary approximates the 50 inch isohyet east of the Main Divide. It meets the most western populations of *D. unicostata* in the south and *D. trachypyga* in the north. The most northwestern record is from Podocarp forest at Pelorus Bridge. Apparently it enters neither coastal broadleaf forest of Marlborough Sounds nor Podocarp–*Nothofagus* forests on D'Urville Island. These two areas are occupied by a complex pattern of populations of *D. trachypyga, D. spicativentris* and another undescribed species of *Dityloura*. There is one record (one specimen) from Waverley in the North Island. In the southern part of its range it is sympatric with *D. cothonognatha*.

Dityloura dasygnatha n.sp. Figs. 4, 24.

Length 10–12mm, increasing clinally to 15mm. Colour red-brown to yellow-brown, legs cream. A species closely related to *D. lissognatha*.

Male. Mentum slightly raised, smooth, covered with numerous fine, long hairs. Keel II in main Fiordland population not greatly developed, its edge weakly reflected, smooth or with indistinct scallops, corners rounded. Populations from Gore to Dunedin have a well-defined edge to keel II clinally developed. Pleural tubercles weakly developed on II and III. Collum with single row of short setae. Pygidium quite smooth without lateral or anal plate tubercles, the terminal tubercles small and rounded. Sternites IV, V and anterior half of VI with small raised setose knobs near coxae, posterior half of VI depressed smooth, setae sparse. VII with oval gonopodal opening, lateral walls strongly developed, arising abruptly well behind anterior edge, posterior wall weak, intercoxal area with two setose swellings. VIII–XVI all quite densely setose, with bare median line, indistinct swellings on the more posterior sternites. Prefemora and femora densely setose ventrally, all tibiae normal and with evenly distributed ventral spherules. Syntelopodite (Figs. 4, 24) with very small lateral rami and quite densely setose on posterior surfaces, their general form similar to *D. lissognatha*. Populations from Gore to Dunedin have telopodite shanks longer and thinner, increasing in length with body size. Specimens from Balclutha show a shape nearer that of the main populations in Fiordland.