

Palp with short, wide 2nd and 3rd segments carrying numerous denticles ventrally, 4th and 5th segments slender. Small, wide-based, pointed projection near proximal end of ventral surface of 4th segment.

Legs without swimming hairs. Claws double-toothed.

TABLE I.—Dimensions of *Zelandobates crinitus* (μ).

	♂	♂	♀	♀
Greatest length	455	451	574	550
Greatest width	345	366	444	403
Palp Segment I	43	30	40	38
II	98	75	94	100
III	98	73	98	105
IV	160	84	127	151
V	55	53	55	66
Mandible	190	138	176	180
Mandibular claw	50	42	50	54
Maxillary organ	150	145	175	195
Leg I	525	520	613	598
II	460	449	522	525
III	498	478	553	584
IV	630	621	752	786

Zelandobates crinitus n.sp.

Description of Male: Dorsum largely covered by a sclerotised shield, rounded anteriorly and with a straight posterior border; posterior corners cut away. Five small plates embracing the hind part of the shield disposed so that an elongate plate lies across each cut-away corner and one across the mid-line behind the shield; between each corner plate and the posterior central plate lies a smaller oval plate. On each side of the dorsum three long spines arise from gland pores, two of them on the shield and one to one side.

Epimera occupying approximately half the ventral surface and disposed as two blocks on each side of the mid-line. The two anterior blocks (1st and 2nd epimera) are joined by fusion of the 1st epimera behind the maxillary organ. The two posterior blocks narrowly separated down the mid-line. They press against the anterior blocks but are not fused to them.

The large external genital area lies posterior to the epimera. Genital opening slit-shaped and moderately long, bordered on each side by a plate carrying a row of three acetabula. The two plates fuse around each end of the genital opening and carry several small gland pores. A large, triangular sclerotised plate extends from the genital area to the flank of the ventral surface on each side, with a much smaller plate close to the posterior half of the genitalia.

Penis skeleton narrow with four slender, curved projections, similar to that of other Hygrobatinae.

Excretory pore immediately behind the genitalia, within a sclerotised ring.

Palp as described for the genus. A thin hair rises from the ventral tooth of the 4th segment and another rises ventrally from the distal end of the segment.

Maxillary organ short and wide with a short stem projecting posteriorly from the basal plate. Mandible slender, the claw more or less straight and finely corrugated dorsally.

Legs without swimming hairs and with relatively few spines.

Description of Female: Dorsal shield much smaller and narrower than in the male, occupying little more than half the length of the dorsal surface. A long narrow plate flanks each side of the shield. Posterior half of the dorsal surface occupied by five small plates as in the male, but more widely dispersed. Position of the long dorsal spines as in the male but, owing to the different pattern of sclerotisation, the most anterior one of a side originates on the long lateral plate while the most posterior lies behind the main shield.

The triangular plate between the genital area and the edge of the ventral surface is smaller than in the male.

Genital plates shorter than the genital opening and unfused. An arc-shaped sclerite lies across the anterior end of the opening and a small, rectangular sclerite across the posterior.

In other respects the female is similar to the male.

TYPE LOCALITY: Makahika Stream, a tributary of the Ohau River. Reference in N.Z.M.S. 1in to 1m series, N152, 921024.