Length, 31 mm. Diameter, about 2.5 mm. 79 segments.

Colour, dark brown, with chaetae on prominent white papillae. Pigmentation most intense dorsally, fading laterally and ventrally.

Clitellum xiv–xix, dorsal and lateral; intersegmental furrows distinct on clitellar segments.

Prostomium epilobous.

Chaetae 8/segment, ventro-lateral and lateral pairs: cd > ab; aa > bc > cd; dd much > aa. Median ventral surface of xvii contracted and involuted; on each side of median depression is a prominent white papilla with flattened apex. Prostatic pores on these papillae, slightly medial to chaeta b. Male pores at extreme anterior margin of xviii, with a shallow, poorly defined seminal groove joining each to the corresponding prostatic pore. Female pores on xiv, one on each side, slightly anterior to chaeta a (Fig. 4).

Spermathecal pores at 8/9, with prominent white lips, in line with chaeta b. Nephridiopores lateral, each in a small white spot, anterior to chaeta c.

The internal organs have been dissected and are incomplete, but are described here as completely as possible.

The pharynx appears to occupy i–iv, and opens through a short, thin walled, narrow connection into the muscular gizzard, in vi (not in viii, as stated by Beddard). The oesophagus extends from vii to xvii and has prominent calciferous glands in xiv. The intestine commences in xviii.

The vascular system is extensively damaged, but the dorsal blood vessel appears to be paired throughout its length, and three pairs of hearts, one in each of xi, xii and xiii, can be seen.

There are two pairs of testes, a pair in x and a pair in xi, and a small portion of vesicula seminalis can be seen adhering to the anterior septum of xii. (Beddard states that there is only one pair of vesiculae seminales, in xii.)

The left prostate has been removed. The right prostate has a large, strongly convoluted, tubular glandular portion in xvii, opening to the exterior through a long, spirally coiled, narrow duct. Penial chaetae lacking. Beddard mentions one pair of spermathecae, in ix, but the left spermatheca has been removed and the sac of the right spermatheca has been cut off, leaving only the duct and diverticula. There are two diverticula, one lateral and one medial, each divided distally into four small globular processes (Fig. 5).

The nephridia have long, tubular terminal vesicles, as described by Pickford (1937).

R. monticola has prostatic pores on xvii, male pores on xviii, and one pair of spermathecal pores, at 8/9. These characters are shared with *R. agathis, R. besti, R. ravus* and *R. rosae*. *R. monticola* may be readily distinguished from these four species by the number and form of the spermathecal diverticula, as follows:

	Spermathecal Diverticula		
Species	No.	Form	Position
agathis	5	pyriform	2 anterior, 2 posterior
besti	1	long, tubular	lateral
monticola	2	distally divided into four	1 medial, 1 lateral
ravus	2	1 cylindrical, 1 pyriform	1 medial, 1 lateral
rosae	5	reniform	surround spermathecal duct