

renal orifice, covered by a small circular lobe attached on its posterior side, in the anterior median apex, and a central, circular, lipped pulmonary aperture. The anus is close to the perinotum, lateral to the renal orifice, and is bordered by pre- and post-anal grooves which are the anterior branches of the fourth right lateral groove; rarely, the anus lies on the pre-anal groove. A major median groove runs the length of the back to bifurcate at the tail. Fifteen-seventeen deeply incised lateral grooves, unbranched at the head and tail and with two, three, or four branches elsewhere, arise from the head shield, mantle area, and median groove and run diagonally across the back to the hyponotum.

Dimensions: Total length, 101mm; maximum breadth, 22mm; head to renal orifice, 26mm; length of mantle area, 7.5mm; anus to perinotum, 3mm.

LOCALITIES. Heretaunga, Forty-Mile Bush, Pelorus Valley, Nelson, Greymouth, Little River, Riccarton Bush, Governor's Bay, Hooker Valley, Invercargill (H. Suter), Ashburton (W. W. Smith), Chatham Is. (?) (H. Travers), Pourangaki Riv., Ruahine Ranges, Masterton, Cape Palliser, Wellington, Stokes Valley, Naenae, Akatarawa, Lewis Pass, Geraldine.

REMARKS. This is the largest and one of the commonest species of the Athoracophoridae. It is widely distributed throughout the South Island, but has not been recorded north of the Ruahine Ranges in the North Island. The Chatham Is. reference can only be regarded as doubtful, as Suter states that he did not examine this specimen. In the absence of further evidence, this identification is rather doubtful. The species does not appear to be restricted to one habitat, and has been collected from beech forest, podocarp/mixed hardwood forest, and grassland. It appears to favour a forest habitat, but it can withstand considerably drier conditions than *Athoracophorus bidentaculatus*, which is found only where the rainfall exceeds 50in a year. *P. papillata* resembles both *P. dendyi* and *P. multistriata*, but has a greater number of papillae than the former and fewer grooves than the latter.

Pseudaneitea dendyi Suter (Plate I, fig. 2).

1897. *Athoracophorus (Pseudaneitea) dendyi* Suter, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.*, II (6), p. 253, figs. 12-17.
 1898. *Janella dendyi*, Plate, *Zool. Jb. (Anat. und Ontog.)*, Jena, XI, p. 273.
 1909. *Athoracophorus (Pseudaneitea) dendyi*, Suter, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.*, VIII (5), p. 324.
 1913. *Athoracophorus (Pseudaneitea) dendyi*, Suter, *Man. N.Z. Moll.*, pp. 797-798, Pl. 31, fig. 6.
 1937. *Pseudaneitea dendyi*, Powell, *Shell. N.Z.*, p. 123.
 1962. *Pseudaneitea dendyi*, Burton, *Tuatara*, p. 88.

This is a handsome, distinctive species growing up to 50mm long, dark grey along the midline, yellowish-grey along the sides excepting the off-white sole and hyponotum, with very obvious white-tipped, raised, rounded tubercles flanking the midline on either side in a single row anterior to the mantle area, double posteriorly, and a smooth or very minutely granulate skin texture. The body is broad, semicylindrical, and tapers from 4/5 body length to a pointed tail. The sole is smooth, tapers to a pointed posterior tip, is divided into one broad median and two narrow lateral muscular zones, and is bordered on either side by a broad hyponotum. A small, oval mouth, on the ventral surface at about 1/20 body length, is bordered anteriorly by a pair of oval preoral lobes, and separated from the sole by a deep, narrow, transverse furrow. The head shield is a moderately sized equilateral triangle with the base anterior, bisected by a median groove, the sides defined by two convex grooves commencing between the preoral lobes, emerging onto the dorsum lateral to the tentacles, and running back towards the midline; the apex is usually produced posteriorly by a narrow furrow to the renal orifice at about 1/4 body length. The head shield carries a pair of tentacles anteriorly, and the genital orifice, a short, narrow, slightly curved slit, in the right margin lateral to the tentacle. The tentacles are up to 4mm long, basally sheathed, medially narrowed, and apically swollen with small black eyes at the tips; they are retracted in preserved specimens. The mantle area is a small, obtuse isosceles triangle, sometimes a quadrilateral, based on the median groove, here displaced slightly left of the midline; it contains the renal orifice, covered by a semicircular lobe, in the anterior median apex, and a central, circular, lipped pulmonary aperture. The anus is close to the perinotum lateral or just anterior to the renal orifice, and bordered by pre- and post-anal