

grooves which are the anterior branches of the fourth right lateral groove. A major median groove runs the length of the back to bifurcate at the tail: 14–16 deep, narrow lateral grooves on either side, unbranched and at right angles to the midline at the head, branching profusely and running diagonally elsewhere, arise from the head shield, mantle area, and median groove, and run across the back to the hyponotum. Posterior to the head they may have two, three, four or five branches, normally sharply divergent.

Dimensions: Total length, 50mm; maximum breadth, 23mm; head to renal orifice, 16mm; anus to perinotum, 2.5mm.

TYPE. In the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

LOCALITIES. Springburn, Mt. Somers, Ben More, Staveley.

REMARKS. This species resembles *Pseudaneitea papillata*, but the tubercles and the form of the lateral grooves are distinctive. It has a limited distribution: Springburn, Mt. Somers, and Staveley are within 5 miles of each other. The other locality, Ben More, is approximately 25 miles north of these. All these areas are well over 1,000 feet altitude, and all specimens have been collected from beech forest.

*Pseudaneitea gigantea* (Suter). (Plate I, fig. 4).

1897. *Athoracophorus* (*Amphikonophora*) *marmoratus* Simroth, Suter, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.*, II (6), p. 256, fig. 18 in text.

1909. *Athoracophorus* (*Amphikonophora*) *giganteus* Suter, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.*, VIII (5), p. 325, figs. 4–7.

1913. *Athoracophorus* (*Amphikonophora*) *giganteus* Suter, *Man. N.Z. Moll.*, p. 805, Pl. 31, figs. 12, a-c.

1937. *Amphikonophora gigantea*, Powell, *Shell. N.Z.*, p. 123.

This is a handsome species growing up to 90mm long, light buff marbled with black excepting the off-white sole and hyponotum, with a black median groove, grey head shield, a granular skin texture, and a prominent, raised, tuberculate perinotal ridge. The body is semicylindrical, the back broadly convex, and the tail rounded. When the animal is at rest the tentacles are partially retracted, the head shield recessed, the anterior portion of the perinotum protruded on either side, and the body longitudinally compressed to half the length attained while crawling. The sole is smooth, broad, tapers to a rounded posterior tip, is divided into one broad median and two narrow lateral muscular zones, and is bordered by a narrow hyponotum. On the ventral surface, at about 1/20 body length, is a small oval mouth, 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 large, subacute isosceles 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 produced along a narrow furrow to the renal orifice at about 1/5 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 short, 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, subacute isosceles triangle with the markedly concave base anterior, defined on the left by 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 lies close to the anterior lateral apex of the mantle area. A broad, shallow, black, major median groove runs the length of the back to bifurcate at the tail. Fifteen shallow lateral grooves on either side, usually unbranched, sometimes bifid or trifid, arise from the head shield, mantle area, and median groove, and run across the back to the hyponotum.

Dimensions (small specimen): Total length, 31mm; maximum breadth, 11.5mm; head to renal orifice, 7.5mm; length of mantle area, 4.5mm; anus to perinotum, 6mm.

TYPE. In the Suter Collection, N.Z. Geological Survey, Wellington.

LOCALITIES. Collingwood (Suter), Chausille Ridge, S. Westland (H. Newton), Homer Tunnel (J. Salmon), Te Anau (G. Ramsay), Greymouth (J. Jackson).

REMARKS. This interesting species was first described by Suter in 1897. He was under the mistaken impression that it had already been described by Simroth in 1889