

as *Athoracophorus marmoratus*. By 1909 Suter had realised his mistake, and formulated a new species, *Athoracophorus giganteus*. However, he still included the species in the subgenus *Amphiconophora*, and this classification was retained when the subgenus was raised to generic status by Powell in 1937. However, detailed study of the species does not reveal any valid reason for including it in this genus. The diagnostic characters of the species agree in all respects with the diagnosis put forward for the genus *Pseudaneitea* by Cockerell in 1891. Furthermore, the nature of the accessory glands of the reproductive system of *Pseudaneitea gigantea* is markedly different from those of *Palliopodex verrucosus*, the other member of the genus *Amphiconophora*. In fact, *P. gigantea* closely resembles other Pseudaneiteids in the structure of its reproductive organs, although it does retain some individual features such as the straight hermaphrodite duct. The position of the anus is not really relevant; *P. gigantea* merely has a slightly shorter rectum than most members of the genus. The position of the anus is subject to individual variation, and the anus in some specimens may be situated midway between the perinotum and the outer angle of the mantle area. Furthermore, *Palliopodex verrucosus* has the anus enclosed within the mantle area. It is obvious that these two species are not closely related.

*Pseudaneitea gigantea* is found only on the West Coast of the South Island, whereas *Palliopodex verrucosus* inhabits the Auckland Islands. If the two species were closely related, it is likely that this would be more strongly reflected in their distribution.

*Pseudaneitea gigantea* has been collected only from Beech forest.

*Pseudaneitea maculata* n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 1).

This small, rather insignificant species, known from only one specimen 14.5mm long, is mid-brown excepting the yellowish-white sole and hyponotum and yellowish-brown mantle area, with numerous irregular black spots, a longitudinal black streak anterior to the mantle area, and small, hemispherical papillae near the midline. The body is cylindrical with the head narrow, and tapers to a pointed tail. The sole is smooth, broad medially, 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. The small, oval mouth, on the ventral surface at about 1/20 body length, is bordered anteriorly by two oval preoral lobes, and separated from the sole by a deep, narrow, transverse furrow. The head shield is a small 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 straight back to the midline. A pair of tentacles are carried anteriorly on the head shield, and the genital orifice, a short, narrow, slightly curved slit, is in the right margin lateral to the tentacle. The mantle area is a small, subacute isosceles triangle with the concave base anterior, defined on the left by the median groove, here displaced slightly left of the midline, and on the right by a cusped groove giving rise to three lateral grooves; it contains a renal orifice, covered by an oblique oval lobe, 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. A major median groove runs the length of the back to bifurcate at the tail. Fourteen narrow, unbranched lateral grooves on the right and 15 on the left arise from the head shield, mantle area, and median groove and run across the back to the hyponotum. Anterior to the mantle area they run at right angles to the midline; all others run diagonally.

Dimensions: Total length, 14.5mm; maximum breadth, 4.5mm; head to renal orifice, 4mm; length of mantle area, 2mm; anus to perinotum, 0.5mm.

TYPE. In the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

LOCALITY. Ship Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound.

REMARKS. As the specimen described had been preserved since 1949, the mid-brown background colour cited is probably not the original colour. However, the