

by two oval preoral lobes and separated from the sole by a deep, narrow, transverse furrow. The head shield is a large 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 produced posteriorly along a narrow furrow to the renal orifice at $1/5$ 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 mantle area is a truncated, sub-obtuse isosceles triangle based on the median groove and occupying about $\frac{1}{2}$ body length. It contains the obliquely lobed renal orifice 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 bordered by pre- and post-anal grooves which are the branches of the anterior bifurcation of the fourth right lateral groove. A major median groove runs the length of the back to bifurcate at the tail. Nineteen deep, narrow, usually unbranched lateral grooves 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. Some grooves posterior to the mantle area are bifid.

Dimensions: Total length, 32mm; breadth, 8mm; head to renal orifice, 7.5mm; length of mantle area, 4mm; anus to perinotum, 1mm.

TYPE. Collected by D. D. Jennings, Te Anau, August, 1958, in the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

LOCALITIES. Coronet Peak, Te Anau.

REMARKS

The specimens were all collected from under stones in alpine tussock. Though this is the only mainland species not found in a forest environment, it has no obvious adaptive features for a grassland habitat. The two localities from which the species has been collected are rather far apart, and more collecting is needed before the range of the species may be determined.

Pseudancitea aspera n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 6).

This species grows up to 40mm long, with a greenish-brown coloration, darker near the midline, merging into greyish brown on the head shield, light grey tentacles, greenish-white hyponotum, offwhite sole, and very numerous, densely packed small, hemispherical, white-tipped papillae covering the back. The body is broad, semicylindrical, and tapers from $7/10$ body length to a pointed tail. The sole is smooth, broad anteriorly, divided into one broad median and two narrow lateral muscular zones, and bordered on either side by a broad, distinct 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 moderate sized, 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 posteriorly along 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 7mm long, basally sheathed, medially narrowed, and apically swollen with small black eyes at the tips. The mantle area is a small, subacute isosceles triangle, based on the slightly convex anterior lateral margin and defined on the left by the median groove. It occupies $1/10$ body length, and contains the lobed renal orifice in the anterior median apex, and a circular, lipped pulmonary aperture close to the posterior lateral margin. The anus is close to the perinotum, just anterior to the renal orifice, and immediately posterior to the third right lateral groove. A major median groove, not very distinct on the head shield, runs the length of the back to bifurcate at the tail. Nineteen deep, narrow lateral grooves, nearly all unbranched, arise from the head shield, mantle area, and median groove, and run diagonally across the back to the hyponotum.

Dimensions: Length, 38mm; breadth, 10mm; head to renal orifice, 10mm; length of mantle area, 4mm; anus to perinotum, 0.5mm.

TYPE. Collected upper Mason River valley, P. M. Johns, May, 1960, in the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

LOCALITY. Upper Mason River valley.