

TYPE. Collected Long Island, off Stewart Is., in the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

LOCALITIES. Stewart Island and its offshore islands.

REMARKS. All specimens examined by me were strongly arched, with the back convex. These slugs seem to have stronger foot musculature than the other species. The species most closely resembles *P. papillata*, but differs in having more lateral grooves, more papillae, a strong perinotal ridge, and little tendency towards diminution of size in the papillae. All specimens were found on tree trunks and vegetation at night. This behaviour is normal, as the Athoracophoridae in general are nocturnal, climbing up from the ground at night to feed, commonly on encrusting fungi on leaves.

*Pseudancitea johnsi* n. sp. (Plate I, fig. 5).

A small, distinctive species growing up to 30mm long, light brownish-grey excepting the creamy off-white sole and hyponotum, with a prominent black spot covering the posterior apex of the mantle area, a finely granulate skin texture, 2 to 3 large hemispherical papillae in each side field, and a prominent tuberculate perinotal ridge. The body is semicylindrical and tapers to a rounded tail. The sole is smooth, tapers to a rounded posterior tip, is divided into one broad median and two narrow lateral muscular zones, and is bordered on either side by a narrow 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 moderate 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 produced posteriorly along a narrow furrow to the renal orifice at 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 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, acute isosceles triangle with the base anterior, defined on the left by the median groove, here displaced slightly left of the midline; it occupies 1/6 body length, is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times as long as broad, and contains a lobed renal orifice in its anterior apex and a circular, lipped pulmonary aperture, close to the posterior lateral margin. 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 fourth right lateral groove. A major median groove runs the length of the back to bifurcate at the tail; 15-16 deep lateral grooves on either side, unbranched at the tail and bifid or trifid elsewhere, arise from the head shield, mantle area, and median groove and run diagonally across the back to the hyponotum.

Dimensions (type): Length, 30mm; breadth, 7mm; head to renal orifice, 6mm; length of mantle area, 4mm; anus to perinotum, 1mm.

TYPE. Collected Oct., 1960, in the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

LOCALITY. Northwest D'Urville Is.

REMARKS. Judging by the relative development of the reproductive organs, the present specimens are all juvenile, and the species presumably grows to a larger size. However, it is almost certain that there will be no external difference save size between the juveniles examined and the adult slug. In *P. papillata* the external morphology of the newly hatched slug is identical with that of the adult, and the coloration is stable after about three weeks. This is also true of *P. gigantea*, *Athoracophorus bitentaculatus*, and *P. dendyi*, in all of which juvenile specimens have been examined. Thus the distinctive black spot on the posterior apex of *P. johnsi* can be regarded as a valid specific character. The papillae of *P. johnsi*, like those of *P. schauinslandi* and *P. papillata*, may be retracted until their position is revealed by coloration alone. This, however, is unusual, and the papillae are normally prominently displayed.

All specimens were taken in a valley, in heavy bush.