

longitudinally compressed when resting. The sole is smooth, relatively broad, divided into one broad median and two narrow lateral muscular zones, and bordered on either side by a narrow hyponotum. On the ventral surface, at about 1/20 body length, is a small, oval mouth, bordered anteriorly by two oval preoral lobes and separated from the sole by a deep, narrow, transverse furrow. The head shield is small, equilaterally triangular 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 to the midline. 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 extends diagonally back across the dorsum to the perinotum on the right side, is defined on the left by the median groove, and contains a central, circular, lipped pulmonary aperture, and a lobed renal orifice in the anterior apex at 1/4 body length. The anus is close to the perinotum, lateral to the renal orifice, and usually bordered by pre- and post-anal grooves which are the anterior branches of the fifth right lateral groove. A major median groove runs the length of the back to bifurcate at the tail. Ten to 15 shallow lateral grooves, unbranched at the head and nearly all bifid or trifid elsewhere, arise from the head shield, mantle area, and median groove and run diagonally across the back to the hyponotum.

Dimensions of large specimen: total length, 38mm; maximum breadth, 9mm; head to renal orifice, 8.5mm; anus to perinotum, 1mm; length of head shield, 5mm.

LOCALITIES. Suter's localities given for this species are:—Bay of Islands, Thames, Waiheke Is., Wairangi, Palmerston North, Heretaunga, Dannevirke, Forty Mile Bush, Wellington, Tasman Bay, Pelorus Valley, Collingwood, Greymouth, Dunedin, Caplestone, Tuakau, Waitakeres, Stratford. It has also been collected from the following localities:—New Plymouth, Atene, Waitewaewae, Orongorongo Valley, Sayers Track (west of Carterton), Stewart Island (R. K. Dell), Pirinoa, Wainui-o-mata, Mangahao, Mt. Stokes, Kaitoke.

REMARKS. This species is the commonest of the New Zealand Athoracophoridae. Superficially it most resembles *A. suteri*, but it may be readily distinguished by its possession of more lateral grooves and a generally lighter coloration. The colour pattern is subject to considerable variation. On the basis of the colour patterns, and also on the evidence afforded by the anal grooves, a subspecies, *A. bitentaculatus rufovenosus* Suter, and a variety, *A. b. antipodum* (Gray), have been described. From an examination of the specimens before me, it appears that neither the subspecies nor the variety are justifiable. Various combinations of the basic elements of the colour patterns occur, and intergradations between the described colour patterns are common. The position of the anal grooves also varies, and a preanal groove is often found with an *Athoracophorus bitentaculatus* colour pattern, thus invalidating Suter's diagnostic character for the subspecies.

The species is found only in or near bush, in moist areas with over 50in annual rainfall. It is nocturnal and fungivorous, and is commonly found at night eating a black encrusting fungus (*Capnodium moniliforme* Fraser) on the leaves of *Pseudowintera axillaris* and *P. colorata*. The eggs are round, papillate, gelatinous, light yellow in colour, and from 2 to 3mm in diameter. They are laid in clusters of 15 to 20 in damp, cool surroundings. When hatched, the slug is 9 to 10mm long, with all structures fully visible.

“*Konophora marmorea* Hutton, 1878.”

1878. *Konophora marmorea* Hutton, *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.*, p. 332.

1880. *Konophora marmorea* Hutton, *Man. N.Z. Moll.*

1881. *Janella marmorea* Hutton, *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.*, p. 158, Pl. 5, figs. 1, 2.

1894. *Athoracophorus (Konophora) marmorea*, Suter, *J. Conchyliol.*, XLI, pp. 220–293.

1897. *Athoracophorus (Konophora) marmorea*, Suter, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.*, II (6), pp. 246–256.