

tentacles anteriorly, and the genital orifice, a short, narrow, slightly curved slit, in the right margin lateral to the tentacle. The tentacles are retracted in all preserved specimens. The mantle area flanks the midline for about 1/5 body length before curving to extend diagonally back across the dorsum to the hyponotum 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 its anterior apex at 1/5 body length. The anus is close to the perinotum, lateral to the renal orifice, and lacks pre- and post-anal grooves. A major median groove runs along the back to bifurcate at 7/10 body length. Twelve narrow, deep, lateral grooves, unbranched at head and tail, occasionally bifid elsewhere, arise from the head shield, mantle area, and median groove and run diagonally across the back to the hyponotum. Dimensions: Total length, 30mm; maximum breadth, 15mm; head to renal orifice, 6mm; anus to perinotum, 1mm. Animal contracted during preservation.

TYPE. In the Otago Museum, Dunedin.

LOCALITIES. Resolution Is.; Ashburton; Great Barrier Is.; Mount Hut, Tongariro District (H. Suter); Stephens Is. (B. A. Holloway).

REMARKS. Suter placed this species in the subgenus *Conophora*, stating that the renal orifice was "in most specimens" separated from the mantle area by a groove, which was "more or less distinct". In the present material examined, however, there is no sign at all of any such groove, though all other features are in accordance with Suter's description. It appears that a very unreliable character has been used by Suter to differentiate the subgenus, and as the species resembles the Athoracophorids closely, it is logical to include it within the genus *Athoracophorus*.

The subgeneric name originally proposed underwent some alteration before Powell raised the subgenus to generic status in 1937. Hutton put forward the name *Konophora*, which was emended by Suter to *Conophora*. In 1915, Iredale pointed out that this name was invalid, as there was a prior *Conophorus* Meigen, 1803, *Mag. f. Insek.* (III) ii, p. 268, and he argued that this was obviously the same name. He then put forward the name *Vomanus*, which stood.

Suter, 1913, states that the colour is very variable, but as the species is very widely distributed a considerable amount of variation is to be expected.

As the specific name *marmorea* is preoccupied by Hutton's doubtful *Konophora marmorea* 1879, the name *Athoracophorus suteri* is proposed. It is quite certain that Hutton's *K. marmorea* is not the same species as the one described by Suter.

Genus REFLECTOPALLIUM n. gen.

Slugs with the mantle area extending to the perinotum; the mantle area with the posterior lateral margin running diagonally forwards before recurving to run back to the perinotum. Head shield usually extending to mantle area. Skin thick, often with papillae, with not less than 14 lateral grooves on either side. Anus close to perinotum, sometimes contained in mantle area.

The genus contains four species, three of them new, and the fourth, *Reflectopallium martensi* (Suter), being transferred from *Pseudaneitea* Cockerell. The genus is found mainly in the South Island, with *R. martensi* (Suter) occurring in the Auckland Islands.

KEY TO THE SPECIES IN THE GENUS REFLECTOPALLIUM

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 (2) 14 to 18 lateral grooves, all bifid or trifid; papillae low and rounded, often fused into low, rounded ridges. Colour brownish-grey | <i>Reflectopallium pseudophyllum</i> n. sp |
| 2 (3) 17 lateral grooves, mostly unbranched. Three longitudinal rows of hemispherical papillae on either side. Colour dark grey with white papillae | <i>Reflectopallium papillatum</i> n. sp. |