

Genus *MEDIOLATA* G. Canestrini, emend. Gonzalez

*Mediolata* G. Canestrini, 1889. *Atti Ist. veneto Sci.* 7: 524. Type species: *Stigmaeus longirostris* Berlese, 1887.

*Mediolata*: Gonzalez, 1965. *Univ. Calif. Publs. Ent.* 41: 7.

RECOGNITION: Palp-tibial claw not more than half as long as palp-tarsus, the latter being as long as or longer than the palp-tibia. Arrangement of dorsal plates varies: the four New Zealand species all have a large propodosomal plate (P) bearing four pairs of setae including humerals (*he*), plus a pair of eyes and a pair of postocular bodies; metapodosomal plate (MP) bearing three pairs of setae, zonal plate and intercalary plate bearing two pairs of setae each; these plates completely covering the dorsum, contiguous laterally and separated mid-dorsally by distinct sutures; single suranal plate bearing two pairs of setae. In other species the four hysterosomal plates exhibit varying degrees of fusion. Only one pair of setae (*sc*) on maxillicoxae, and one seta on coxa II. No intercoxal plates. The chelicerae may be partly fused dorsally.

DISTRIBUTION: Eleven species can be definitely assigned to this genus: five Nearctic, two Palaearctic and four Australian.

KEY TO THE NEW ZEALAND SPECIES OF *Mediolata* (FEMALES)

- |  |       |       |       |       |       |                            |   |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Only one seta on genu II; <i>b/b-b</i> and <i>c/c-c</i> less than 1.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | <i>M. brevisetis</i> n.sp. |   |
| — Genu II with three setae; <i>b/b-b</i> and <i>c/c-c</i> more than 1.0  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....                      | 2 |
| 2. Dorsal reticulation simple, no vacuolation within dimples             | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | <i>M. simplex</i> n.sp.    |   |
| — Dorsal reticulation with obvious vacuolation within dimples            | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....                      | 3 |
| 3. 6–13 vacuoles within each dimple; <i>be/be-ce</i> less than 1.5       | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | <i>M. favulosa</i> n.sp.   |   |
| — 20 or more vacuoles within each dimple; <i>be/be-ce</i> more than 2.0  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | <i>M. robusta</i> Gonzalez |   |

*Mediolata brevisetis* n.sp. (Fig. 11 A, B, C, D, E)

FEMALE ( $n = 2$ ). Length 340.

*Dorsum*: Plates well sclerotised, reticulated, covering whole of dorsum and overlapping laterally; reticulum obscured by coarse vacuolation within each dimple (5–10 vacuoles per dimple); no small anomalous dimples (Fig. 11A). Postocular bodies on propodosoma roughly oval, protuberant and with very faint microtuberculate surface structure. Metapodosomal, zonal and intercalary plates contiguous laterally, but separated by distinct sutures for most of their width. Dorsal setae of fairly uniform length, acicular and moderately barbed; their lengths as follows: *li*, 52; *la*, *b*, 32; others, 34–37; *be/be-ce* = 0.75, *a/a-a* = 0.37, *b/b-b* = 0.55, *c/c-c* = 0.78, *b/b-c* = 0.43. Integumental striae smooth.

*Venter*: Maxillicoxae smooth; *sc*, 36; *sc/sc-sc* = 1.0; *re* and *ri* subequal (Fig. 11B). Intercoxal setae flagelliform, situated on striated integument: *1a* 57, *3a* 68, *4a* 34. Three pairs of paragenital setae situated on striated integument: *pg*<sub>1</sub> 26, not quite reaching to base of *pg*<sub>2</sub>; *pg*<sub>2</sub> and *pg*<sub>3</sub> subequal (33); *pg*<sub>2</sub> overreaches base of *pg*<sub>3</sub>. Four pairs of anogenital setae: *g*<sub>1</sub> longest (36); *g*<sub>2</sub> and *g*<sub>3</sub> subequal (26); *g*<sub>4</sub> 32 and somewhat thickened.

*Appendages*: Numbers of setae on leg podomeres as follows: tarsi 12( $\omega$ )–10( $\omega$ )–8( $\omega$ )–8( $\omega$ ); tibiae 6( $\phi$ )–6( $\phi$ )–6( $\phi$ )–6( $\phi$ ); genua 4(*k*)–1–1–1; femora 5–4–2–1; trochantera 1–1–1–0; coxae 2–1–2–2;  $\omega$  I noticeably thickened; dorsal macroseta on tibia I smooth and longer than tibia I, corresponding setae on other tibial podomeres barbed and shorter than their segments; *k* I short, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  as long as associated dorsal seta. Empodium with capitate raylets. Numbers of setae on palp-femur to palp-tarsus 2–1–4–7; tibial claw less than half as long as tarsus, accessory seta simple; tarsus with lateral rod-like solenidion shorter than