

Solenidia  $\omega\delta$  I and II long, reaching to base of setae *tc*; a single solenidion on each of tarsus III and IV, the one on tarsus III being short and about half as long as the one on tarsus IV.

**DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:** This species can be distinguished from other species in the *maori* group by the following features: relative lengths of dorsal setae and inter-setal distances; the presence of five setae on femur I; the presence on a crescentic plate of two pairs of subequal paragenital setae,  $pg_1$  being longer than  $pg_1-pg_2$  and equal in length to  $g_1$ .

**COLLECTION DATA:** Holotype (adult female) and allotype (adult male) from moss on rocks, 1000m, near top of Lindis Pass, Otago, 2.iii.65 (T. G. Wood). Other collections: Bark of *Leptospermum scoparium*, Dun Mountain track, Nelson (T.G.W.); foliage of *Dysoxylum* sp., Pelorus Sound, Marlborough (D. B. Reid).

**MATERIAL:** Holotype and allotype in D.S.I.R.; paratype in B.M.N.H.

### *Zetzellia maori* Gonzalez (Fig. 14 B)

*Zetzellia maori* Gonzalez, 1965. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent.* 41: 22.

**FEMALE:** Additional data given below (n = 10).

**Dorsum:**  $a/a-a = 0.30$ ,  $b/b-b = 0.24$ ,  $b/b-c = 0.35$ .

**Venter:** Maxillicoxae smooth; setae *n* (22) slightly longer than *m* (20) which are slightly thickened;  $m-m = 1.7$  times as long as  $n-n$ . Intercoxal setae situated on striated integument, subequal (20-24).

**Appendages:** Numbers of setae on leg and palp segments as in *Z. oudemansi* except two setae on femur IV (note 13 setae, including  $\omega$ , on tarsus I; not 12 as noted by Gonzalez, 1965).

**MALE** (n = 10).

Arrangement of plates on dorsum differs from female in that setae *a*, *b*, *c* and *lm* share a pair of narrow elongate plates (Fig. 14B) as in females of *Z. australis* Gonzalez and males of *Z. oudemansi*. Only one solenidion on each of tarsi III and IV. For other details see Gonzalez (1965).

**DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:** The unequal paragenital setae on individual platelets, length of suranal setae relative to other dorsals, the relatively short dorsal setae and the presence of five setae on femur I are distinctive.

**COLLECTION DATA:** New plant host and locality records are: *Sarothamnus* sp. (Nelson, Christchurch, Raunaki); *Leptospermum ericoides* (Nelson, Wairau Valley, Marlborough); *Knightia excelsa* (New Plymouth); *Geniostoma ligustrifolium* A. Cunn. (Levin); *Olearia rani*, *Alectryon excelsum*, *Melicytus ramiflorus*, *Banksia* sp., *Cyathodes* sp., *Asplenium lucidum* Forst. f., *Erica lusitanica*, *Cassinia* sp., *Sophora microphylla* (Nelson and bays of west Nelson). Collections by E. Collyer, D. C. M. Manson and T. G. Wood.

### *Zetzellia antipoda* n.sp. (Fig. 13 D, E, F)

**FEMALE** (n = 8). Length 375 (355-390).

**Dorsum:** Dorsal plates moderately sclerotised, ornamented with network of thin-walled, polygonal reticulum, the individual cells of which are very finely vacuolated (30 or more minute vacuoles per cell), but this latter feature is difficult to observe. Propodosomal plate with convex posterior margin and bearing three pairs of setae, three pairs of small cells situated medially, a pair of eyes and a pair of postocular bodies, the latter being small, not obviously protuberant, faintly microreticulate and only about 1.5 times the diameter of the eye (Fig. 13F). Median plate entire bearing four pairs of setae; number of polygonal cells between setae  $b-b = 10-11$ ; number of cells between setae  $a-c = 11-13$ . Setae *he*, *la* and *li* on individual platelets. Setae slender, acicular, faintly barbed, their lengths as follows: *be*, *e*, *le*, 51; *li*, 46; *a*, *b*, *la*, *lm*, 35; others, 41; setae *e* and *le* slightly thickened;  $ae/ae-ae = 1.1$ ,  $be/be-ce = 1.0$ ,  $a/a-a = 0.43$ ,  $b/b-b = 0.30$ ,  $b/b-c = 0.46$ . Integumental striae smooth,