

(1927), *Villersia* Oudemans (1927) and *Villersiella* Willmann (1953) have not been recorded from New Zealand and are not included in the key; nor are the following genera which cannot be recognised with certainty at the present time: *Caligonus* Koch (1838), *Eustigmaeus* Berlese (1910), *Homocaligus* Berlese (1910), *Podaia* Oudemans (1923b), *Storchia* Oudemans (1923b), *Liostigmaeus* Thor (1930). The author has found females of *Cheylostigmaeus* in New Zealand and the genus is included in the key although the species has not been described as males are required for this purpose.

1	Palp-tibial claw represented by a seta, and accessory seta by a tubercle. Mouth parts elongate; chelicerae about half as long as body; palp-femur, -genu and -tibia four or more times longer than broad	<i>Mecognatha</i> n.gen.	
—	Palp-tibial claw well developed, accessory seta either setaceous or clawlike. Mouth parts not unusually elongate; chelicerae not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as body; palp-femur, -genu and -tibia no more than twice as long as broad		2
2	Palp-tibial claw less than half as long as palp-tarsus which is attenuate; only 1 pair of setae on maxillicoxae	<i>Mediolata</i> G. Canestrini, 1889	
—	Palp-tibial claw more than half as long and often as long as palp-tarsus which is not attenuate; 2 pairs of setae on maxillicoxae		3
3	Dorsal hysterosomal plates broad covering entire width of dorsum; intercalary setae <i>li</i> not on striated integument, or individual plate or platelets		4
—	Dorsal hysterosomal plates not occupying entire width of dorsum; intercalary setae either on striated integument, or on single or paired plates		7
4	Dorsum covered with single large idiosomal plate and small terminal suranal plate, no separate humeral plates; only 8 pairs of hysterosomal setae including humerals	<i>Mullederia</i> Wood, 1964	
—	Dorsum covered with single propodosomal plate, one or two hysterosomal plates and suranal plate; 9 pairs of hysterosomal setae including humerals		5
5	Two hysterosomal (metapodosomal and zonal) plates in addition to suranal plate, each bearing 3 pairs of setae	<i>Ledermuelleriopsis</i> Willmann, 1953, 1951b	
—	One hysterosomal plate in addition to suranal plate, bearing 6 pairs of setae		6
6	Humeral plates large protruding ventrally between coxae II and III; chelicerae completely separated, arising below overhang of propodosoma	<i>Ledermuelleria</i> Oudemans, 1923b	
—	Humeral plates relatively small not protruding ventrally between coxae II and III; chelicerae fused dorsally for proximal $\frac{2}{3}$, arising terminally from propodosoma	<i>Cheylostigmaeus</i> Willmann, 1953	
7	Terminal sensillae on palp-tarsus in the form of four independent rod-like eupathids	<i>Apostigmaeus</i> Grandjean, 1944	
—	Terminal sensillae on palp-tarsus represented by a single eupathid and a eupathid which may be simple, forked or trifid		8