

MALE (n = 10). Length 420 (370–490).

Differs from female in following features: median zonal plates fused and setae *e* much shorter than *le* (Fig. 1F); paragenital setae dissimilar (Fig. 1E); three pairs of setae on anogenital covers, all minute (Fig. 1F); normal sex-associated solenidion $\omega\delta$ present on all tarsi, and very long reaching beyond base of setae *tc* (Fig. 1G).

IMMATURE STAGES

There are one larval and two nymphal stages. These possess the distinguishing features of the adults. The chaetotaxy of the legs and venter changes during development and is described below.

Larva: Numbers of setae on tarsi and tibiae of legs and palp as in adult except that terminal sensillum on palp-tarsus is forked not trifid; genua 3(*k*)-3(*k*)-0; femora 4-4-3; trochantera 0-0-0; coxae 1-0-0. Intercoxal setae *4a* absent; no paragenital setae; three pairs of anogenital setae. Two setae on palp-femur and one seta on palp-genu. No setae on maxillicoxae. Seta *tc'* on tarsus I and *tc''* on tarsus II very much reduced, hidden behind setae *p'* and *p''* respectively which are very much enlarged; seta *tc''* and *p''* on tarsus I, as in adult (Fig. 1I, 1J). In the larva of *Apostigmaeus navicella* both *tc* and *tc'* are very much reduced and *p'* and *p''* very much enlarged (Grandjean, 1944).

First nymph (protonymph): Numbers of setae on tarsi and tibiae of legs and palp as in adult except that seta *vs'* absent from tarsus IV; genua 4(*k*)-3(*k*)-0-0; femora 4-4-3-1; trochantera 0-0-1-0; coxae 2-2-2-0. Intercoxal seta *4a* absent; one pair of paragenital setae; three pairs of anogenital setae. Numbers of setae on palp-femur and palp-genu as in adult. One pair of setae on maxillicoxae.

Second nymph (deutonymph): Numbers of setae on legs and palp as in adult except genua 4(*k*)-3(*k*)-1-1 and no seta on trochanter IV. Three pairs of paragenital setae and three pairs of anogenital setae. Two pairs of setae on maxillicoxae; intercoxal setae *4a* present.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES: This species is most similar to *S. pricei* Summers from which it can be distinguished by the hyaline sheath on the dorsal setae, and the relative length of setae *be* and *ce*. Useful diagnostic features are the large "ocular fenestrae", the dorsal reticulation and the length of spine *k* on genu I.

COLLECTION DATA: Holotype (adult female) from moss among forest litter near Lake Waikaremoana, 900m, 19.ii.64 (T. G. Wood). Allotype (adult male) same details as holotype. Other collections: Moss on logs in exotic pine plantation, Waitangi, Bay of Islands (G. S. Grandison); moss and litter, Parua Bay near Whangarei (G. Kuschel); moss and *Nothofagus* litter near Chateau, Tongariro National Park (N. A. Walker); *Podocarpus* litter, moss and lichen, 10 miles west of Tokaanu, Lake Taupo (N.A.W.); *Podocarpus* litter and moss, 1200m, Mount Egmont (N.A.W.); forest litter, Dawson Falls, Mount Egmont (G.K.); moss among *Pinus* litter, Matanaka beach near Dunedin (T.G.W.); moss among *Nothofagus* litter, Paradise Flats, Lake Wakatipu (T.G.W.).

MATERIAL: Holotype, allotype and paratypes in D.S.I.R.; paratypes also in B.M.N.H., U.S.N.M., S.A.M. and author's collection.

Stigmaeus rotundus n.sp. (Fig. 2 A, B, C)

FEMALE DEUTONYMPH (n = 2). Length 280.

Dorsum: Plates well developed, fitting close together, strongly sclerotised and ornamented with shallow dimples enclosed by thick reticulum (Fig. 2A). Large median propodosomal plate bears three pairs of setae, a pair of eyes and three pairs of small anomalous dimples situated medially. A pair of small lateral propodosomal plates bear setae *de*. Paired humeral, lateral, lateral zonal and intercalary plates each bear a single seta. Single median zonal plate bears a pair of setae and single suranal plate bears two pairs of setae. Suranal plate narrow, tucked under posterior margin of hysterosoma as in some species of *Ledermuelleria* (e.g., *L. brevisetosa* Wood), and ventral to intercalary region rather than terminal as in other known species of *Stigmaeus*. Dorsal setae short and straight, faintly barbed and with hyaline sheath distally (Fig. 2B). Lengths of setae: *ce*, *le*, 21; *be*, 36; *de*, *li*, *e*, 31–33; others 26. Setae *he* arise ventro-laterally. Areas between plates including region anterior to P, covered with smooth striae.