

Venter: Maxillicoxae faintly reticulated; setae *n* short (12) not reaching as far as base of setae *m* (18); $n-n = m-m$; *re* longer than *ri*. Intercoxal plates narrowly separated and faintly reticulated; intercoxal setae short (16–18), subequal. Basal podomeres of legs faintly reticulated; coxae III more widely separated than coxae IV. Two pairs of subequal (15) paragenital setae situated on reticulated, broad, crescentic plate. Three pairs of short (10), subequal setae on anogenital covers (Fig. 2C).

Appendages: Numbers of setae on leg podomeres similar to deutonymph of *S. summersi* and differs from adult of this species as follows: genua 4(*k*)-3(*k*)-0-0; femora 6-4-3-1; trochantera 1-1-2-0; spine *k* I setiform (25), longer than associated dorsal seta; *k* II small; tibial macroseta *d* IV about 1.4 times as long as associated lateral seta. Empodium with pointed raylets. Terminal sensillum on palp-tarsus a distinct trident; lateral solenidion rod-like; tibial claw about as long as tarsus, accessory seta very short and claw-like.

MALE: Not observed.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES: The presence of eyes, arrangement of dorsal plates and the shape and lengths of the dorsal setae are diagnostic.

COLLECTION DATA: Holotype (female deutonymph) from moss and forest litter near Fox Glacier, 20m, 18.ii.65 (T. G. Wood). Also known from moss on bark of *Podocarpus*, Waitakere range, west of Auckland (T. G. Wood).

MATERIAL: Holotype in D.S.I.R.

Stigmaeus coprosmae n.sp. (Fig. 2 D, E, F)

FEMALE ($n = 10$). Length 340 (300–355).

Dorsum: Plates indistinct, thinly sclerotised or absent (Fig. 2F). Single, smooth propodosomal plate bears four pairs of setae and a pair of eyes; plate narrows anterior to setae *ce*. Small, paired intercalary plates bear a single seta each; single suranal plate bears two pairs of setae; these plates smooth. Median plate indistinct and consisting of an elongate area of raised integument bearing setae *a* and *b*, and extending anterior to *a* and posterior to *b*; this plate can only be differentiated from the surrounding striated integument by its discontinuous, coarse, longitudinal striae. No other dorsal plates; setae *he*, *la*, *lm* and *c* situated on striated integument; striae microtuberculate; area immediately posterior to chelicerae not striated but covered with minute tubercles. All setae simple, their lengths as follows: *be*, *de*, 65; *c*, *le*, *e*, 43–47; *ae*, *de*, *he*, 36–41; others 26–31; setae *ce* situated medially so that $de-de/ce-ce = 1.7$, and $ce-ce$ is only slightly less than $be-be$.

Venter: Maxillicoxae smooth; setae *n* (21) slightly shorter than *m* (26); $m-m = n-n$; *re* longer than *ri*. No intercoxal plates, intercoxal setae situated on striated integument; setae *1a* (32) slightly longer than *3a* and *4a* (26). Coxal setae on I and II slightly longer than those on III and IV. Three pairs of slender, short (15), subequal paragenital setae situated on striated integument. Four pairs of setae on anogenital covers, pair *g*₂ slightly longer (21) than other three pairs (16) (Fig. 2D).

Appendages: Numbers of setae on leg podomeres differ from *S. summersi* as follows: tibiae 6($\phi\rho$)-6($\phi\rho$)-6($\phi\rho$)-6($\phi\rho$); genua 4(*k*)-2-0-0; femora 6-4-3-2; *k* I about $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as associated dorsal seta; tibial macroseta *d* IV about 2.6 times as long as associated lateral seta; ω I and ω II long and slender; ω IV short and tubercle-like $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as ω I. Empodial rod with capitate raylets. Palp-tibia with claw only slightly shorter than palp-tarsus and with accessory seta short and thorn-like (Fig. 2E); palp-tarsus angled at base with the three setae and lateral solenidion arising near the angle, and dorsal seta modified into an unusual thorn-like process; terminal sensillum a distinct trident.

MALE: Not observed.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES: This species resembles certain fusiform species described by Summers (1962) in that the boundary of the median hysterosomal plate is vaguely discernible. It can be distinguished by the presence of two pairs of setae on the suranal plate, the absence of intercoxal plates, the position of setae *ce* and the leg chaetotaxy.

COLLECTION DATA: Holotype (adult female) from cavities (acarodomatia) on lower surface of leaves of *Coprosma australis* (A. Rich.) Robinson, Riwaka River, Nelson, 15.i.65 (E. Collyer). Other collections: Leaf cavities of *C. australis* and *Carpodetus serratus* J. R. and G. Forst., Whangamoia saddle, 600m, Nelson (E.C.);