

OTHER LOCALITY: Swampy streamlet in the Waikanae River system, Tararua Mountains.

REMARKS: Only two other species of this genus are known (Cook, 1966), *M. thienemanni* Viets from Indonesia (Viets, 1935) and *M. tototaensis* Cook from Liberia. The present species resembles *M. thienemanni* in details of the palp and *M. tototaensis* in the pattern of glandularia on the soft integument connecting dorsal and ventral plates. It differs from both in bearing only three pairs of glandularia on the dorsal plate instead of four, and in the complete suture between Ep. III and Ep. IV, this being incomplete in the other two species.

Family ATURIDAE

Subfamily ATURINAE

Genus TRYSSATURUS n.gen.

DIAGNOSIS: Dorsal and ventral surfaces sclerotised. Dorsum with dorsal shield divided into six plates, a large anterior and posterior plate with two smaller plates flanking these on each side. Basal portions of Ep. I–III fused to ventral plate, Ep. IV almost wholly fused to ventral plate; anterior portions of Ep. I projecting well forward to form deep capitular bay; part of hind borders of Ep. IV produced posteriorly as blunt projections around insertions of fourth legs. Genital area at posterior end of body, its anterior and lateral extent bounded by more or less distinct grooves which may constrict the body to form a cauda; genital opening terminal or subterminal; acetabula numerous. Palps moderately slender. Maxillary organ small. Mandibles wide anteriorly, abruptly narrowing posteriorly; mandibular claw quite long. Fourth leg shows sexual dimorphism.

Type species of genus: *Tryssaturus spinipes* n.sp.

REMARKS: The new genus appears to be somewhat distant from other genera of the family Aturidae. The structure of the palp is similar to that found in *Aturus* Kramer except that the basal segment is relatively long and slender. The projections on the fourth epimera are features which arise in some species of *Kongsbergia* Thor. However, the external genitalia are quite different from those of either genus and in the confinement of the acetabula to the posterior end of the body approach the condition found in *Neaturus* Lundblad and *Subaturus* Viets. Features peculiar to the new genus are the division of the dorsal shield into several plates, and the presence of ventro-lateral grooves demarcating the genital area.

The generic name is derived from Greek *tryssos*, dainty, combined with *aturus*.

Tryssaturus spinipes n.sp. (Fig. 2, D–H, Fig. 3, A–C)

MATERIAL: Holotype male dated 26.10.1964, catalogue number DM4/346; paratype male of same date, catalogue number DM4/348. Allotype female of same date, catalogue number DM4/347; paratype female of same date, catalogue number DM4/349. Other paratypes held by author.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE: Body somewhat flattened, oval in lateral outline; slight constriction near hind end of body just anterior to genital area. Length 440–445 μ , greatest width 258–269 μ . Dorsal shield sculptured in a reticulated pattern of small ridges. Genital opening subterminal, its anterior extremity leading into a short triangular trough; acetabula on posterior end of body, barely extending on to ventral surface; penis skeleton slender. Excretory pore dorsal, on a tubercle immediately behind dorsal shield. Palp with fine, ventral seta near distal extremity of P. IV; ventral surface of P. II slightly corrugated distally; dorsal lengths of palp segments: P. I 25–26 μ , P. II 49–50 μ , P. III 20–23 μ , P. IV 62–64 μ , P. V 21–24 μ . Legs spinous; two long swimming hairs at distal end of III–Leg–4; a lateral row of short, strong spines on IV–Leg–2; narrow, triangular distal extension to IV–Leg–2 and a broad triangular distal extension carrying a squat, sword-shaped spine on IV–Leg–3.