

CATALOG AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ACARI OF THE NEW ZEALAND SUBREGION¹

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One of the main problems encountered in studying the mites, or Acari, of New Zealand is the scattered nature of the literature on the group, much of that on taxonomy occurring in a wide range of European publications. This paper gives the species known from the New Zealand Subregion, together with an extensive bibliography covering all aspects of their study. It expands and updates the earlier works of Lamb (1952) and Dumbleton (1962) but does not include species recorded only as quarantine interceptions. This information is available from Manson (1967) and Manson & Ward (1968).

Acarology is now a vigorous science as demonstrated by the growing number of publications reflecting acarological interests as diverse as public health, marine zoology and agriculture. Interest in taxonomic acarology is expanding, new synonymies being regularly reported in systematic papers. No attempt is made here to establish new combinations for the New Zealand Acari, even where this appeared necessary, but those already reported in the literature have been included to avoid confusion. Detailed notes on synonymy have not been added to the list except in certain instances (e.g. the species of the genus *Halozetes*: Cryptostigmata) where confusion has been especially great.

Over the past few years intensive collecting by staff of the B. P. Bishop Museum of Hawaii, and by members of the various Antarctic expeditions, has produced many new species of Acari from New Zealand's subantarctic islands. Several of these species have since been found on the New Zealand mainland and as this is likely to recur with further study, records of mite collections are included from the subantarctic islands of New Zealand and Macquarie Island. The definition of subantarctic islands used in this paper differs from that used elsewhere in this volume and in some other recent Bishop Museum Monographs.

Because of the dynamic state of systematic acarology in New Zealand, detailed keys for identification are not given. However, there are some good introductory works which may be consulted. These include the volume by Evans, Sheals & Macfarlane (1961) (an excellent general introduction which includes information on handling mites), Balogh's keys to the world Cryptostigmata (1965) and Hammer's recent works on the New Zealand species of this order (1966, 1967, 1968).

The literature survey on which this work is based was completed in May 1970. A Bishop Museum Monograph (300) then in press includes some additional records not cited here.

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

"I think I may confidently assert that any observer who enquires into the complex structure of these minute creatures, their singular life histories, or the quaint and somewhat exceptional habits of some of the species, will rise from his task fully rewarded for the time he has spent." A. D. Michael (British Oribatidae, 1883).

Mites are not a familiar group to any but the specialist and, as their common name suggests, they are generally very small in size and cryptic in their habits so that they are often overlooked. In fact they are ubiquitous and display a wide diversity of form, habitat, and geographical distribution. They abound in soils and leaf litter, occur as pests in human and animal food-stuffs, are parasites (both external and internal) of animals and plants, are present in both salt and fresh water (including thermal pools) and have been collected from as high as 1,000 m in the air (floating on air currents), and from as deep as 4,000 m in the oceans. They include herbivores, detritus feeders, predators and parasites, each species being adapted in many different ways to its own particular niche. The increased interest in mites in this century probably stems at least partly from the development of better optical equipment, and has resulted in a marked and continuing increase in the number of mite species described each year. At least twenty thousand species have been described, and this despite the fact that a considerable number of countries and habitats still remain to be properly studied by acarologists.

Inevitably, pest species of mites are the most widely known. Because of their small size and often scarcely perceptible feeding damage, mites are not always recognized as serious pests. Nevertheless, they can impose a constant, often substantial "tax" on man's primary productive efforts the significance of which goes unnoticed. This situation may be contrasted with the often spectacular level of damage caused by large numbers of such defoliating insects as larval Lepidoptera. However, occasionally a mite species makes its presence strikingly obvious, either because of the damage it causes or through the occurrence of large numbers of a particular stage of its life cycle.

The viability of New Zealand's economy owes much to the success of its agricultural production and occasionally mites have presented a threat to various sections of primary industry. There is a continuing economic loss sustained by producers of meat and other animal products due to the presence of such pests as ticks (Metastigmata), scab mites (Astigmata: Psoroptidae), mange mites (Astigmata: Sarcoptidae) and various other acarine parasites. In New Zealand the most striking instance of mite damage to animals, and of mite control, was the emergence and eradication of "sheep scab," caused by *Psoroptes ovis* (Psoroptidae), in the middle years of the last century (Whitten 1962). The eradication of this pest is remarkable in being accomplished in the absence of effective acaricides.

Agricultural crop production also suffers from the depredations of phytophagous mites. The most important of these belong to the family Tetranychidae (Prostigmata) and include such well known pests as the fruit tree "red spider mite" (*Panonychus ulmi*) and the "two spotted mite" (*Tetranychus urticae*). The latter species has the dubious distinction of being the first mite pest in New Zealand shown to exhibit acaricide resistance (Ballantyne & Harrison 1967).

Resistance to acaricides may also be expected to emerge in other mite species to which these chemicals are regularly applied.

Stored products, such as cheese and grain, also have their own peculiar acarine faunas and considerable damage may occasionally be sustained (Robertson 1946).

However, the free-living mites of New Zealand are rarely troublesome and far outnumber the pests. Indeed, the detritus-feeding mites of natural soil play an important part in the breakdown of plant residues. Even though such mites are generally very small, their large numbers and peculiar feeding habits fit them well for the role of decomposers. Usually decomposition of plant remains begins by fungal and bacterial attack after the residues have been wetted and mites, particularly the *Cryptostigmata* (also known as Oribatei, or beetle mites), feed on these damp, decaying remains. Some mites digest cellulose and other plant polysaccharides (Luxton, in prep.), either by direct enzymic action or perhaps with the aid of a gut microflora, and others yet extract nourishment from the fungi and bacteria growing in and on the decaying organic debris. At the same time, during their feeding, they break down the plant remains into smaller fragments, providing a larger surface area for further action by fungi and bacteria, and leaching by rainwater.

There are a variety of ecological niches available to mites in decomposing plant residues. This is reflected in the varied structure of their mouthparts which may be suitable for dealing with soft, woody material, the leaf lamina, fungal mycelia or spores. In contrast, the *Anoetidae* (*Astigmata*) are probably suspension feeders, taking up small particles of organic matter in the soil water. Still other mites are fast-moving predators. Mites are also very active agents in the dissemination of fungal spores either by carrying them on their hairy body surfaces or in their gut where they often remain undigested to pass out in a viable condition. Thus, the importance of mites in the soil nutrient cycle lies both in their own metabolism and in their ability to prepare plant remains for microbial activity by assisting the spread of bacteria and fungi through the decaying organic matter of the soil. However, our current knowledge of the activities of soil mites is very incomplete.

Usually mites constitute the largest animal group in soil and organic debris, both in terms of numbers of individuals and species, although the composition of the mite community varies considerably from one soil to another (see Wallwork 1967, for a concise discussion of soil mites). In forest soils larger mite species tend to predominate in the surface litter layer, while the smaller mites are more numerous in the deeper mineral layers. Some of the more tolerant species are able to move into the vegetation zone above the soil but, in general, this zone has a specialised acarine fauna of its own (Spain & Harrison 1968). In pasture soils the bulk of the mites occur in the surface soil, especially where there is a turf mat, although a number of species are well-adapted for life at greater soil depths. In general, the number of mites in the soil declines sharply from the upper horizons (which are more richly provided with organic matter) to the lower horizons (where the pore spaces in which the mites live are smaller and the food supply is impoverished). Ramsay (200) has shown that some of the free living soil mites in New Zealand can be classed as pests, certain of the *Cryptostigmata* acting as an intermediate host for *Monieza expansa*, the sheep tape worm.

Despite the understandable interest in the economic aspects of acarology, mites are also being studied for their intrinsic interest and for information on zoogeographical relations. Hammer (1968) illustrates a close relationship between the *Cryptostigmata* fauna of New Zealand and of South America, but also states of New Zealand that "a number of the presumably endemic genera are represented by an astonishingly large number of species." Of a total of 312 species

of Cryptostigmata recorded by Hammer from New Zealand, 255 (82%) have not yet been found elsewhere.

Through the works of Hammer, the Cryptostigmata of New Zealand are now much better known. However, Hammer comments on the great diversity of New Zealand's Cryptostigmata, and points out that a great many more new species remain to be discovered. Furthermore, this constitutes only one order of the subclass Acari, leaving an enormous amount of work to be completed on the systematics and biology of the other orders.

Before presenting the synopsis of New Zealand Acari, the following notes (taken partly from Evans et al. 1961) on the higher classification and general biology may be useful.

The mites, or Acari, belong to the largest phylum in the animal kingdom, the Arthropoda, which is characterised by having a chitinous exoskeleton and jointed limbs. This phylum is divisible into several classes, of which the Insecta, Crustacea, Myriapoda, and Arachnida are the most important. The Acari form a subclass of the arachnid group, other subclasses being the Araneae (spiders), Scorpionida (scorpions), Opiliones (harvestmen), Pseudoscorpionida (pseudoscorpions), plus several others of lesser importance.

Two basic types of mites have been distinguished, according to the optical and chemical properties of their body hairs or setae. The first type, the superorder Actinochaeta, has a core of optically active chitin within the setae which are therefore birefringent or anisotropic. The second superorder, the Anactinochaeta, lacks active chitin in the setae which are thus isotropic. These two superorders include seven orders of mites, distinguished fundamentally according to the presence or absence, structure and position of the stigmata, which are apertures in the external cuticle through which air can diffuse to the breathing tubes or tracheae within.

CLASS: ARACHNIDA

SUB-CLASS: ACARI

SUPER-ORDER: ANACTINOCHAETA

1) Order: NOTOSTIGMATA (not represented in New Zealand)

In this group the stigmata are distinct, and situated laterally. The Notostigmata are remarkable among mites in that the adults have a segmented hysterosoma ("abdomen"). They are fairly large (1500 µm to 2500 µm), and possess eyes. They bear a superficial resemblance to harvestmen, and live under stones and organic debris where they feed on millipedes, harvestmen, and other mites. They have been found in the Mediterranean region, Central Asia, Texas, Arizona, Uruguay and Argentina. They are quite rare, and little is known of their habits or ecology.

2) Order: TETRASTIGMATA (1 species recorded from New Zealand)

The body is oval and without eyes. Since the chelicerae in this group are developed as dentate grasping organs these mites are thought to be carnivorous. The genital orifice is in the form of a transverse slit in both sexes, and situated between coxae IV in the ♀ and between coxae III and IV in the ♂. A pair of stigmata are situated lateral to coxae III, and there is also a pair of pores connected to a system of air-sacs on the lateral margins of the dorsal shield. Little is known of the biology of these mites, but they have been collected from Mauritius, the Seychelles, Ceylon, New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand.

3) Order: METASTIGMATA (12 species recorded from New Zealand)

Better known as ticks, these are the largest mites of all. The females of some species, when

engorged with blood, can exceed 3 cm in length. The body is sac-like or oval and the dorsal surface may bear a heavily armored shield or the whole cuticle may be leathery. The hypostome forms a piercing organ with recurved teeth which can be inserted through the skin of a vertebrate. The genital orifice is situated in the intercoxal region. A pair of stigmata occur either behind coxae IV or laterally above coxae II to III. Ticks are cosmopolitan in distribution and all have ectoparasitic feeding habits.

4) Order: MESOSTIGMATA. (121 species recorded from New Zealand)

This order displays a great range in size, varying from about 200 μm to about 2000 μm . Some of the smaller species are pale and weakly armored, but generally the body is covered with a number of brownish shields. The chelicerae are usually designed as grasping organs, but can be greatly modified as piercing organs in some of the ectoparasitic species. The genital orifice is situated in the intercoxal region, where it is generally protected by one or more shields in the ♀. A pair of stigmata occur laterally or dorsolaterally in the region of coxae II to IV. Most Mesostigmata are free-living in soil and organic debris, and are usually well-adapted to the predatory life with a rapid gait and mouthparts adapted for grasping and tearing. However, some species are important parasites of vertebrates and invertebrates.

SUPER-ORDER: ACTINOCHAETA

1) Order: CRYPTOSTIGMATA (380 species recorded from New Zealand)

Adults of this order are usually well-armored, although some of the smaller species and the juveniles often have a thinner integument. They vary greatly in form, and in size from about 200 μm to about 2000 μm . The chelicerae are almost always chelate (although they may vary somewhat in form around this general pattern) and are associated with a flattened, sclerotised structure, the rutellum. The anterior dorsal surface of the body bears a pair of modified setae called the sensilli. The genital opening lies posterior to the coxae in the middle of the ventral plate. One of the tibial solenidia on each leg is usually long and whiplike. When present the tracheae open laterally on the anterior part of the body, into the point of placement of the sensilli (the bothridia), or into the leg segments. These tracheal openings, as the name of the order suggests, are generally difficult to find. Cryptostigmata are algivorous, fungivorous, or feed on decaying vegetable matter. Occasionally they have been reported as feeding on nematode worms, or on the corpses of other small animals, but none are parasitic in any of their stages. They are especially abundant in organic soils.

2) Order: ASTIGMATA (47 species recorded from New Zealand)

Mainly weakly armored mites, varying in size from about 200 μm to 1200 μm . The chelicerae are mostly chelate. The body is often divided into an anterior and posterior part, and may occasionally bear shields. The genital orifice is usually a longitudinal slit, situated in the intercoxal region. Like in the Cryptostigmata, the tibial solenidion is usually long and whiplike. Tracheal openings are never present. Astigmata are algivorous, fungivorous, detritus feeders, suspension feeders, and the order includes a large number of parasites of vertebrates. Many of the Astigmata reported from New Zealand are pests of stored foodstuffs.

3) Order: PROSTIGMATA (271 species recorded from New Zealand)

A very heterogeneous group of mites, containing species which vary in size from about 100 μm to 16000 μm . The chelicerae vary in form, ranging from the development of grasping pincers in the free-living carnivorous types, to piercing organs in the animal and plant parasites. The anterior part of the body may bear a dorsal plate carrying setae, some of

which are modified and may be sensory in function. The genital opening in both sexes is situated posteroventrally. The tibial solenidia are never long and whiplike. One or two pairs of stigmata are usually present and generally open between the bases of the chelicerae. A number of species are conspicuous, brightly colored and hairy, whereas others are small, delicate and with few setae. A few families are heavily armored, but most have a soft, thin integument. The order includes parasites of vertebrates and invertebrates, as well as phytophagous and predatory species.

PART II. THE SPECIES OF ACARI RECORDED FROM THE NEW ZEALAND SUBREGION

The higher classification of the Acari follows that of Evans, et al. (1961). The classification of the families of the Cryptostigmata is that of Balogh (1965); the remainder is based on generally accepted views to be found in the literature.

Following each species name there may be up to three sets of characters enclosed in parentheses. The first set contains synonyms, if any, of the species name. The numbers of the second set refer to the works listed in the bibliography (Part III). The third set of characters are locality symbols for the species recorded from subantarctic islands. Species with no locality code marking are recorded from New Zealand only, those from the Subantarctic islands are keyed thus:

- Au. Auckland Islands
- Ca. Campbell Island
- Ch. Chatham Islands
- K. Kermadec Islands
- M. Macquarie Island
- N.Z. Indicates that the species has also been recorded from New Zealand.

Class: ARACHNIDA

Sub-Class: ACARI

Super-Order: ACARI-ANACTINOCHAETA

Order: TETRASTIGMATA

Family **Holothyridae** Thorell, 1882

Allothyrus australasiae (Womersley, 1935). (Syn. *Holothyrus australasiae* (Womersley, 1935)). (91, 101, 265). Family record (73).

Order: METASTIGMATA

Family **Argasidae** G. Canestrini, 1890

Ornithodoros capensis Neumann, 1901. (64, 65, 68, 203). (K., N.Z.).

Family **Ixodidae** Murray, 1877

Aponomma sphenodonti Dumbleton, 1943. (60, 63, 68).

Haemaphysalis bispinosa Neumann, 1897. (2, 25, 27, 63, 68, 78, 101, 102, 168, 177, 178, 184, 206, 207, 231, 235, 293).

Ixodes anatis Chilton, 1903. (32, 63, 68, 78, 101, 114, 162, 168, 178, 182, 207, 231).

- Ixodes auritulus* Neumann, 1899. (54, 63, 65, 68, 182, 231, 299). (M., N.Z.).
Ixodes eudyptidis Maskell, 1884. (63, 65, 68, 78, 114, 160, 168, 182, 183, 231).
Ixodes jacksoni Hoogstraal, 1967. (106).
Ixodes pterodromae Arthur, 1960. (208, 256, 262, L. J. Dumbleton, pers. comm.). (Ca., M., N.Z.).
Ixodes unicavatus Neumann, 1908. (78).
Ixodes uriae White, 1852. (54, 63, 65, 68, 78, 85, 114, 123, 129, 175, 178, 181, 183, 231, 256, 262, 299). (Ca., M., N.Z.).

Doubtful Records:

- Haemaphysalis leachi* (Audouin, 1826). (63, 163, 168, 184, 231).
Hyalomma aegyptium (Linnaeus, 1758). (63, 68, 163, 168, 231).
Ixodes rincinus (Linnaeus, 1758). (63, 168, 207).

Order: MESOSTIGMATA

Family **Ameroseiidae** Evans, 1961

- Ameroseius* sp. (256). (Ca.).
Neocypholaelaps novaehollandiae Evans, 1961. (71).

Family **Ascidiae** Voigts & Oudemans, 1905

- Asca aphidiooides* (Linnaeus, 1758). (288).
Asca arboriensis Wood, 1966. (218, 289).
Asca brevisetosa Wood, 1965. (288).
Asca duosetosa Fox, 1946. (288).
Asca foliata Womersley, 1956. (288).
Asca novazelandica Wood, 1965. (288).
Asca plumosa Wood, 1966. (289).
Asca porosa Wood, 1966. (289).
Asca tuberculata Wood, 1965. (288).
Iphidozercon sp. (256). (M.).
Platyseius mackerrasae Womersley, 1956. (147).
Proctolaelaps hypudaei (Oudemans, 1902). (70, 111).
Proctolaelaps pygmaeus (Muller, 1859). (30).

Family **Cercomegistidae** Trägårdh, 1938

- Family record. (256). (M.).

Family **Dermanyssidae** Kolenati, 1859

- Androlaelaps pachyptilae* (Zumpt & Till, 1956). (85, 112, 113). (Au., Ca., M.).
Androlaelaps megaventralis Womersley, (230).
Ayersacarus gelidus Hunter, 1965. (Ca., M.). (113).
Ayersacarus gressitti Hunter, 1964. (85, 112). (Ca.).
Ayersacarus plumapilus Hunter, 1964. (85, 112). (Au., Ca., M.).
Ayersacarus strandmanni Hunter, 1964. (113). (M.).
Dermanyssus gallinae (De Geer, 1778). (3, 126, 179, 207, 235, 259).
Dicrocheles scedastes Treat, 1969. (56, 240).
Euelaelaps stabularis (Koch, 1836). (85, 261). (Ca., N.Z.).
Haemogamasus pontiger (Berlese, 1904). (256, D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.). (M.).

- Hirstionyssus talpae* Zemskaya, 1955. (Syn. *Hirstionyssus arcuatus* (Koch, 1839)). (230, 267).
Hypoaspis evansi Hunter, 1964. (113). (M.).
Hypoaspis queenslandicus (Womersley, 1956). (45, 166).
Hypoaspis (*Cosmolaelaps*) sp. (166).
Hypoaspis (*Gaeolaelaps*) sp. (218).
Hypoaspis sp. (166).
Laelaptoseius novae-zelandiae Womersley, 1960. (281).
Leptolaelaps macquariensis (Womersley, 1937). (280). (M.).
Leptolaelaps reticulatus Evans, 1957. (69, 280).
Leptolaelaps reticulatus Evans, 1957 *campbellensis* Hunter, 1964. (85, 112, 113). (Au., Ca.).
Mesolaelaps australiensis Hirst, 1926. (230).
Ololaelaps paratasmanicus Ryke, 1963. (213).
Ornithonyssus bacoti (Hirst, 1913). (101, 127, 259).
Ornithonyssus bursa (Berlese, 1888). (101, 230, 259).
Ornithonyssus sylvarum (Canestrini & Fanzago, 1877). (179, 259).
Trichosurolaelaps crassipes Womersley, 1956. (230, 276).

Family **Digamasellidae** Evans, 1957

- Digamasellus kargi* (Hirschmann, 1966). (Syn. *Dendrolaelaps kargi* Hirschmann, 1966). (103, 256). (M.).
Digamasellus schusteri (Hirschmann, 1966). (Syn. *Dendrolaelaps schusteri* Hirschmann, 1966). (103, 256). (M.).
Digamasellus watsoni (Hirschmann, 1966). (Syn. *Dendrolaelaps watsoni* Hirschmann, 1966). (103, 256). (M.).
Digamasellus sp. (166).

Family **Eviphididae** Berlese, 1913

- Alliphis siculus* (Oudemans, 1905). (256). (M.).
Thinoseius ramsayi Evans, 1969. (72). (Ch.).

Family **Macrochelidae** Vitzthum, 1930

- Macrocheles matrius* (Hull, 1925). (165).
Macrocheles muscaedomesticae (Scopoli, 1772). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).
Macrocheles sp. (166, 198).
 Family record. (277).

Family **Parantennulidae** Willmann, 1940

- Micromegistus gourlayi* Womersley, 1958. (278).

Family **Parasitidae** Oudemans, 1901

- Eugamasus cornutus* (Canestrini, G. & Canestrini, R., 1882). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).
Eugamasus spp. (256). (M.).
Parasitus intermedius (Berlese, 1882). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).
Pergamasus crassipes (Linnaeus, 1758). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).
Pergamasus longicornis (Berlese, 1906). (5).
Pergamasus runcatellus (Berlese, 1906). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).
Pergamasus spp. (166, 256). (M., N.Z.).

Family Phytoseiidae Berlese, 1916

- Iphiseius acaridophagus* Collyer, 1964. (41, 42).
Iphiseius bidibidi Collyer, 1964. (41).
Seiulus sp. (166).
Typhlodromus caudiglans Schuster, 1959. (39, 41).
Typhlodromus cottieri Collyer, 1964. (41).
Typhlodromus cucumeris Oudemans, 1930. (29, 39).
Typhlodromus dachanti Collyer, 1964. (41).
Typhlodromus expodalis (Kennett, 1958). (41).
Typhlodromus harrovi (Collyer, 1964). (41).
Typhlodromus largoensis (Muma, 1955). (39).
Typhlodromus limonicus (Garman & McGregor, 1956). (39, 41).
Typhlodromus longispinosus Evans, 1952. (39, 41).
Typhlodromus manukae Collyer, 1964. (41).
Typhlodromus mexicanus (Garman, 1958). (41).
Typhlodromus nesbiti Womersley, 1954. (279).
Typhlodromus novaezealandiae Collyer, 1964. (41, 218).
Typhlodromus obtusus (Koch, 1839). (129).
Typhlodromus occidentalis Nesbitt, 1951. (41).
Typhlodromus ovalis Evans, 1953. (41).
Typhlodromus perlóngisetus (Berlese, 1917). (41).
Typhlodromus pyri Scheuten, 1857. (39, 47).
Typhlodromus tropicus Chant, 1959. (41).
Typhlodromus spp. (53, 218).

Family Polyaspidae Berlese, 1917

- Calotrichytes fimbriatipes* (Michael, 1908). (23, 167).
Calotrichytes sclerophyllus (Michael, 1908). (23, 28, 167, 282).
 Family record. (256). (M.).

Family Rhodacaridae Oudemans, 1902

- Acugamasus watsoni* (Hirschmann, 1956). (Syn. *Gamasellus* (*Gamasellus*) *watsoni* Hirschmann, 1966). (103, 139, 256). (Au., Ca., M.).
Acugamasus sp. (139).
Antennolaelaps sp. (139).
Caliphis novae-zelandiae (Womersley, 1956). (Syn. *Gamasiphis* (*Neogamasiphis*) *novae-zelandiae* Womersley, 1956). (139, 218, 276).
Caliphis schusteri (Hirschmann, 1956). (Syn. *Gamasellus* (*Hydrogamasellus*) *schusteri* Hirschmann, 1966). (103, 139, 256). (M.).
Cymiphis cymosus (Lee, 1966). (137, 139, 218, D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).
Cymiphis dumosus (Lee, 1966). (137, 139).
Cymiphis leptosceles (Lee, 1966). (137, 139, 218).
Cymiphis mansoni (Lee, 1966). (137, 139, 218).
Cymiphis nucilis (Lee, 1966). (137, 139, 218).
Cymiphis validus (Lee, 1966). (137, 139, 218).
Cymiphis watsoni (Hirschmann, 1966). (Syn. *Gamasiphis watsoni* Hirschmann, 1966). (103, 139, 256). (M.).

- Euepicrius* sp. (139). (Au., Ca., N.Z.).
Evansellus foliatus (Ryke, 1961). (138, 139, 212).
Gamasellus spp. (166, 218).
Gamasiphis sp. (218).
Gamasiphoides macquariensis (Hirschmann, 1966). (Syn. *Gamasellus (Hydrogamasellus) macquariensis* Hirschmann, 1966). (103, 139, 256). (M.).
Gamasiphoides sp. (166).
Heydeniella markmitchelli (Lee, 1970). (139).
Heydeniella sp. (139). (Au., Ca., N.Z.).
Hydrogamasellus antarcticus (Trägårdh, 1907). (nec. *Hydrogamasellus antarcticus* Womersley, 1937). (103, 139, 256). (M.).
Hydrogamasus kensleri Luxton, 1967. (142). (M., N.Z.).
Litogamasus setosus (Kramer, 1889). (Syn. *Cyrtolaelaps setosus* Kramer, 1889). (139). (Au., Ca., M.).
Parasitiphis aurora Lee, 1970. (Syn. *Hydrogamasus antarcticus* Womersley, 1937). (139, 267). (Au., Ca., M., N.Z.).
Parasitiphis jeanneli (André, 1947). (Syn. *Hydrogamasus (Austrohydrogamasus) watsoni* Hirschmann, 1966). (103, 139). (Au., Ca., M.).
Pilellus sp. (139). (Au., Ca.).
Rhodacarellus sp. (166).
Rhodacarus sp. (166).
Tangaroellus porosus Luxton, 1968. (139, 143).

Family **Uropodiidae** Berlese, 1913

(Note: The records for this family must be considered as doubtful.)

- Oodinychus* sp. (198).
Urodinychus sp. (166).
Urobovella sp. (166).
Uropoda vegetans (De Geer, 1768). (161, 215).
Uropoda spp. (256). (M., N.Z.).

Family **Veigaiidae** Oudemans, 1939

- Cyrthydrolaelaps watsoni* Hirschmann, 1966. (103, 139, 256). (M.).
Veigaiia sp. (166).

Order: PROSTIGMATA

Family **Alicorhagiidae** Grandjean, 1939

- Family record. (287).

Family **Anisitsiellidae** Viets, 1929

- Anisitsiellides zelandicus* Hopkins, 1967. (109).
Mamersella anomola Hopkins, 1967. (109).

Family **Anystidae** Oudemans, 1902

- Anystis* sp. (287, A.V. Spain, pers. coll.).

Family **Arrenuridae** Thor, 1900

- Arrenurus (Arrenurus) lacus* Stout, 1953. (158, 224).
Arrenurus (Arrenurus) rotoensis Stout, 1953. (158, 224).

Family **Aturidae** Wolcott, 1905

- Tryssaturus indentatus* Hopkins, 1967. (109).
Tryssaturus inusitatus Hopkins, 1967. (109).
Tryssaturus minutus Hopkins, 1969. (110).
Tryssaturus spinipes Hopkins, 1967. (109).
Tryssaturus villosus Hopkins, 1967. (109).
Uralbia projecta Hopkins, 1967. (109).

Family **Bdellidae** Dugès, 1834

- Bdella iconica* Berlese, 1923. (9).
Bdella spp. (228).
Bdellodes (*Bdellodes*) *harpax* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Bdellodes*) *oraria* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Bdellodes*) *tanta* Atyeo, 1963. (9). (Au., N.Z.).
Bdellodes (*Bdellodes*) *vireti* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *agrestis* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *ancelae* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *bryi* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *camelliae* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *conformis* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *copiosa* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *curvus* Atyeo, 1963. (9). (Au.).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *flexuosa* Atyeo, 1963. (9, 10). (Ca., N.Z.).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *gressitti* Atyeo, 1964. (10). (Ca.).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *intricata* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *lapidaria* (Kramer, 1881). (9, 59).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *macquariensis* Atyeo, 1963. (8, 256). (M.).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *multicia* Atyeo, 1963. (9, 10, 85). (Au., Ca.).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *petila* Atyeo, 1963. (9, 10, 85). (Ca., N.Z.).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *procincta* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *reticulata* (Atyeo, 1960). (7, 9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *serpentinus* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *tellustris* Atyeo, 1963. (9).
Bdellodes (*Hoploscirus*) *watsoni* Atyeo, 1963. (8, 256). (M.).
Bdellodes spp. (228).
Cyta latirostris (Hermann, 1804). (9).

Family **Caeculidae** Berlese, 1893

- Neocaeculus luxtoni* Coineau, 1967. (38).

Family **Caligonellidae** Grandjean, 1944

- Neognathus* sp. (287).
Neophyllobius sp. (287).

Family **Cheyletidae** Leach, 1814

- Cheletogenes* sp. (287).
Cheletomorpha lepidopterorum (Shaw, 1794). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).

Cheyletiella parasitivorax Mégnin, 1878. (27, 101, 172, 230, 259, 269).

Cheyletia sp. (287).

Cheyletus eruditus (Schrank, 1781). (256). (M., N.Z.).

Family **Cryptognathidae** Oudemans, 1902

Cryptognathus sp. (287).

Family **Cunaxidae** Sig Thor, 1902

Cunaxa sp. (287).

Cunaxoides sp. (287).

Family record. (218).

Family **Demodicidae** Nicolet, 1855

Demodex bovis Stiles, 1892. (101).

Demodex canis Leydig, 1859. (101, 102, 235).

Demodex folliculorum (Simon, 1842). (101, 179, 207, 235, 259).

Demodex phylloides Csokor, 1879. (101, 115, 235, 258, 259).

Demodex sp. (230).

Family **Ereynetidae** Oudemans, 1931

Ereynetes macquariensis Fain, 1962. (75, 256). (M.).

Ereynetes spp. (227, 287). (Ca., N.Z.).

Ereynetoides watsoni Fain, 1962. (75, 256). (M.).

Opesereyнетes sp. (287).

Family **Eriophyidae** Nalepa, 1898

Acalitus morrisoni Manson, 1970. (156).

Acalitus rubensis Manson, 1970. (156).

Acalitus tenuis Manson, 1970. (156).

Aceria australis Lamb, 1951. (128, 135).

Aceria avicenniae Lamb, 1951. (128, 135).

Aceria carmichaeliae Lamb, 1951. (128, 135).

Aceria cianthi Lamb, 1951. (128, 135).

Aceria cottieri Lamb, 1951. (128, 135).

Aceria dactylonyx Nalepa *titirangensis* Lamb, 1953. (131, 135).

Aceria essigi (Hassan, 1928). (87, 88).

Aceria healyi Manson, 1970. (156).

Aceria manukae Lamb, 1951. (128, 135).

Aceria melicyti Lamb, 1953. (131, 135).

Aceria rubrifaciens Lamb, 1953. (131).

Aceria sheldoni (Ewing, 1937). (95).

Aceria tristriatus (Nalepa, 1891). (6, 135, 169).

Aceria victoriae Ramsay, 1958. (196).

Aceria waltheri (Keifer, 1939). (118, 119, 135, 255).

Aceria sp. (135).

Aculus lycopersici (Massee, 1937). (6, 51, 73, 132, 136, 164).

Calacarus adornatus (Keifer, 1940). (146).

- Cecidophyopsis ribis* (Westwood, 1869). (6, 50, 135).
Eriophyes dracophylli Lamb, 1953. (131, 135).
Eriophyes hoheriae Lamb, 1952. (128, 135).
Eriophyes paratrophi Lamb, 1953. (131, 135).
Eriophyes pyri (Pagenstecher, 1857). (6, 135, 169, 235).
Eriophyes violae Nalepa, 1904. (131).
Eriophyes vitis (Pagenstecher, 1857). (6, 135, 295).
Eriophyes sp. (135).
Phyllocoptes coprosmae Lamb, 1952. (128, 135).
Phyllocoptes hodgkinsi (Manson, 1965). (148, 149).
Phyllocoptes lambi (Manson, 1965). (148, 149).
Tegonotus haloragi (Lamb, 1953). (131, 135).
Vasates calystegiae Lamb, 1952. (128, 135).
Vasates gaultheriae Lamb, 1953. (131, 135).
Vasates taurangensis (Manson, 1965). (148, 149).
Vittacus mansoni Keifer, 1969. (120).
Family record. (255).

Family **Erythraeidae** Robineau-Desvoidy, 1828

- Microsmaris mirandus* Hirst, 1926. (105, 216, 263).
Neosmaris novaezealandiae Hirst, 1926. (105, 216).

Family **Eupodidae** C.L. Koch, 1842

- Eupodes longisetatus* Strandtmann, 1964. (85, 227). (Ca.).
Eupodes spp. (166, 218, 256, 287). (M., N.Z.).
Halotydeus destructor (Jack, 1908). (6, 61, 193).
Halotydeus spp. (256). (M., N.Z.).
Linopodes spp. (228, 287).
Penthaleus major (Dugès, 1834). (61, 85, 121, 193). (Ca., N.Z.).
Penthaleus sp. (166).
Protoreunetes sp. (256, 287). (M., N.Z.).
Family record. (218).

Family **Eylaidae** Leach, 1815

- Eylais schauinslandi* Koenike, 1900. (114, 124, 158, 244, 254).
Eylais waikawae Stout, 1953. (158, 223, 244).

Family **Halacaridae** Murray, 1876

- Agaue drygalskii* (Lohmann, 1907). (54, 180). (M.).
Agaue hamiltoni Womersley, 1937. (54, 267). (M.).
Agaue parva (Chilton, 1883). (31, 180, 244, 267). (M., N.Z.).
Halacarus gracile-unguiculatus Lohmann, 1908. (54, 267). (M.).
Halacarus harioti Trouessart, 1889. (54, 267). (M.).
Halixodes chitonis (Brucker, 1897). (26, 244).
Halixodes chitonis (Brucker) var. *stoutae* Viets, 1959. (226, 244).
Halixodes truncipes (Chilton, 1883). (31).
Isobactrus sp. (256). (M.).

Rhombognathus gressitti Newell, 1967. (Syn. *Rhombognathus magnirostris* Trouessart var. *lionyx* Trouessart, 1914). (180, 267). (M.).

Simognathus sculptus (Brady, 1875). (54, 267). (M.).

Thalassarachna novus (Lohmann, 1908). (Syn. *Halacarus novus* Lohmann, 1908). (54, 180, 267). (M.).

Werthella parvirostris (Trouessart, 1889). (54).

Family Hydrachnidae Leach, 1815

Hydrachna (Anohydrachna) maramauensis Stout, 1953. (158, 224, 244).

Hydrachna sp. (159).

Family Hygrobatidae Koch, 1842

Zelandobates crinitus Hopkins, 1966. (108, 144).

Family Labidostomidae Oudemans, 1904

Atyeonella fictiluteum (Atyeo & Crossley, 1961). (11, 77).

Atyeonella glandula (Atyeo & Crossley, 1961). (11, 77).

Atyeonella malleolus (Atyeo & Crossley, 1961). (11, 77).

Atyeonella multifarium (Atyeo & Crossley, 1961). (11, 77).

Atyeonella ocelatum (Atyeo & Crossley, 1961). (11, 77).

Atyeonella striatum (Atyeo & Crossley, 1961). (11, 77).

Labidostoma luteum Kramer, 1879 (doubtful record). (77, 264).

Sellnickiella circinus (Atyeo & Crossley, 1961). (11, 77).

Family Lebertiidae Thor, 1900

Frontipoda sp. (158).

Family Limnesiidae Thor, 1900

Limnesia reptans Hopkins, 1966. (107).

Limnesia (Duralimnesia) testacea Hopkins, 1969. (110).

Family Momoniidae Viets, 1926

Stygomononia torquipes Hopkins, 1966. (108).

Family Myobiidae Mégnin, 1877

Myobia musculi (Schränk, 1781). (230, 259).

Psorergates ovis Womersley, 1941. (179, 260, 259).

Family Nanorchestidae Grandjean, 1937

Nanorchestes antarcticus Strandtmann, 1963. (85, 227, 256). (Ca., M.).

Nanorchestes spp. (287).

Speleorchestes sp. (287).

Family Pachygnathidae Kramer, 1877

Bimichaelia nova-zealandica Womersley, 1944. (271).

Family Penthalodidae Sig Thor, 1933

Penthalodes sp. (166).

Stereotydeus nudisetatus Strandtmann, 1964. (85, 227). (Ca.).

Stereotydeus pulcher Strandtmann, 1964. (85, 227). (Ca.).

Stereotydeus undulatus Strandtmann, 1964. (85, 227). (Ca.).

Stereotydeus sp. (287).

Tectopenthalodes sp. (218).

Family **Phytoptidae** Murray, 1877

Phytoptus avellanae (Nalepa, 1889). (135).

Phytoptus rufensis Manson, 1970. (156).

Family **Pionidae** Thor, 1900

Piona (Tetrapiona) pseudouncata (Piersig, 1906). (158, 224, 225, 244).

Piona (Piona) uncata-exigua Viets, 1949. (225, 243, 244).

Family **Pterygosomidae** Oudemans, 1910

Geckobia haplodactyli Womersley, 1941. (70, 129, 270).

Geckobia naultina Womersley, 1941. (70, 129, 270).

Family **Pyemotidae** Oudemans, 1937

Neopygmephorus arvorum (Jacot, 1936). (52, 256). (M.).

Neopygmephorus luxtoni Mahunka, 1970. (145).

Neopygmephorus novaezelanicus Mahunka, 1970. (145).

Neopygmephorus pannonicus (Willman, 1951). (52, 256). (M.).

Neopygmephorus sellnicki (Krczal, 1958). (52, 256). (M.).

Neopygmephorus tarsalis (Hirst, 1921). (145).

Neopygmephorus togatus (Willman, 1942). (52, 256). (M.).

Neopygmephorus tripartitus Cross, 1964. (52, 256). (M.).

Pyemotes ventricosus (Newport, 1850). (101, 122, 259).

Pygmephorus lambi Krczal, 1964. (125).

Family **Raphignathidae** Kramer, 1877

Acheles sp. (287).

Raphignathus sp. (287).

Family **Rhagidiidae** Oudemans, 1922

Rhagidia kerguelensis (Pickard-Cambridge, 1876). (267). (M.).

Rhagidia macquariensis Womersley & Strandtmann, 1963. (256, 285). (M.).

Rhagidia mildredae Strandtmann, 1964. (85, 227). (Ca.).

Rhagidia spp. (166, 227, 287). (Ca., N.Z.).

Family **Rhyncaphytoptidae** Keifer, 1961

Diptilomiopus cerinus Lamb, 1953. (130).

Rhyncaphytopus sp. (53).

Family **Scutacaridae** Oudemans, 1916

Acarapis dorsalis Morgenthaler, 1926. (35, 190, 191, 259).

Acarapis externus Morgenthaler, 1932. (35, 190, 191, 259).

Acarapis vagans Schneider, 1941. (35).

Imparipes insignis Mahunka, 1970. (145).

Scutacarus extrovertus Mahunka, 1970. (145).

Scutacarus quadrangularis Paoli, 1911. (145).
Scutacarus sp. (218).

Family **Smarididae** Kramer, 1878

Hirstiosoma novae-hollandiae Womersley, 1936. (266, 284).

Family **Stigmeidae** Oudemans, 1931

Apostigmaeus navicella Grandjean, 1944. (292).
Apostigmaeus sp. (287).
Cheylostigmaeus luxtoni Wood, 1968. (293).
Eryngiopus arboreum Wood, 1967. (292).
Eryngiopus bifidus Wood, 1967. (292).
Eryngiopus similis Wood, 1967. (292).
Eupalopsis sp. (287).
Ledermuelleria brevisetosa Wood, 1966. (290, 292).
Ledermuelleria clavigera Wood, 1966. (290, 292).
Ledermuelleria corticola Wood, 1966. (290, 292).
Ledermuelleria distincta Wood, 1966. (129, 290, 292).
Ledermuelleria dumosa Wood, 1966. (290, 292).
Ledermuelleria granulosa Wood, 1966. (290, 292).
Ledermuelleria manapouriensis Wood, 1966. (290, 292).
Ledermuelleria mixta Wood, 1966. (290, 292).
Ledermuelleria simplex Wood, 1966. (290, 292).
Ledermuelleria sp. (166, 287).
Ledermuelleriopsis incisa Wood, 1967. (292).
Ledermuelleriopsis spinosa Wood, 1967. (292).
Ledermuelleriopsis sp. (287).
Mecognatha hirsuta Wood, 1967. (218, 292, 294). (Ca., N.Z.).
Mediolata brevisetis Wood, 1967. (292).
Mediolata favulosa Wood, 1967. (218, 292).
Mediolata robusta Gonzalez, 1965. (83, 218, 292).
Mediolata simplex Wood, 1967. (292).
Mediolata sp. (218).
Mullederia arborea Wood, 1964. (218, 286, 292, 294). (Ca., N.Z.).
Mullederia sp. (287).
Pseudostigmaeus collyerae Wood, 1967. (218, 292).
Pseudostigmaeus longisetis Wood, 1970. (294). (Ca., N.Z.).
Pseudostigmaeus striatus Wood, 1967. (292). (Ca., N.Z.).
Stigmaeus brevisetis Wood, 1967. (292).
Stigmaeus campbellensis Wood, 1970. (294). (Ca., N.Z.).
Stigmaeus confusus Wood, 1967. (292).
Stigmaeus coprosmae Wood, 1967. (292).
Stigmaeus loadmani Wood, 1967. (292).
Stigmaeus longisetis Wood, 1967. (292).
Stigmaeus rotundus Wood, 1967. (292).
Stigmaeus rupicola Wood, 1967. (292).

- Stigmaeus summersi* Wood, 1967. (292).
Zetzellia antipoda Wood, 1967. (292).
Zetzellia collyerae (Gonzalez, 1963). (39, 82, 83, 292).
Zetzellia gonzalezi Wood, 1967. (292).
Zetzellia longiseta (Gonzalez, 1963). (39, 82, 83, 292).
Zetzellia maori Gonzalez, 1965. (83, 292).
Zetzellia novazelandica (Gonzalez, 1963). (39, 82, 83, 292).
Zetzellia oudemani Wood, 1967. (292).
Zetzellia subreticulata Wood, 1967. (292).

Family **Tarsonemidae** Kramer, 1877

- Hemitarsonemus latus* (Banks, 1904). (B. M. May, pers. comm.).
Steneotarsonemus fragariae (Zimmerman, 1905). (B.M. May, pers. comm.).
Steneotarsonemus pallidus (Banks, 1901). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm., B.M. May, pers. comm.).
Steneotarsonemus sp. (218).
Tarsonemus sp. (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).
Xenotarsonemus sp. (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).
 Family record. (256). (M.).

Family **Tenuipalpidae** Sayed, 1950

- Aegyptobia pomaderrisae* Collyer, 1969. (44).
Brevipalpus californicus (Banks, 1904). (15, 153).
Brevipalpus obovatus Donnadieu, 1875. (15, 39, 153).
Brevipalpus phoenicis (Geijskes, 1939). (153).
Dolichotetranychus ancistrus Baker & Pritchard, 1956. (14).
Tenuipalpus antipodus Collyer, 1964. (40).
Tenuipalpus coprosmae Collyer, 1964. (40).
Tenuipalpus mahoensis Collyer, 1964. (40).
Tenuipalpus rangiorae Collyer, 1964. (40).
Tenuipalpus rubi Collyer, 1964. (40).
Tenuipalpus womersleyi Pritchard & Baker, 1958. (40).

Family **Tetranychidae** Donnadieu, 1875

- Bryobia annatensis* Manson, 1967. (150).
Bryobia cristata (Dugès, 1834). (6, 102, 117, 150, 169, 193).
Bryobia repensi Manson, 1967. (150).
Bryobia rubrioculus (Scheuten, 1857). (6, 46, 48, 97, 134, 150, 232, 235).
Bryobia rubrioculus (Scheuten) f. *prunicola* Mathys, 1957. (150).
Bryobia variabilis Manson, 1967. (150).
Bryobia watersi Manson, 1967. (150).
Bryobia sp. (166).
Eotetranychus sexmaculatus (Riley, 1890). (39, 153).
Oligonychus ununguis (Jacobi, 1905). (58, 171, 205).
Oligonychus sp. (151).
Panonychus citri (McGregor, 1916). (15, 64, 80, 89, 169).
Panonychus ulmi (Koch, 1836). (6, 47, 48, 49, 96, 134, 169, 232, 296).
Petrobia harti (Ewing, 1909). (39).

- Petrobia latens* (Muller, 1776). (39).
- Schizotetranychus cornus* Pritchard & Baker, 1955. (152, 194).
- Schizotetranychus kaspri* Manson, 1967. (152).
- Schizotetranychus levinensis* Manson, 1967. (152).
- Tetranychus atlanticus* McGregor, 1941. (151).
- Tetranychus cinnabarinus* (Boisduval, 1867). (6, 15, 96, 98, 99, 102, 134, 151, 153, 169, 215, 296).
- Tetranychus collyerae* Manson, 1967. (151).
- Tetranychus elsae* Manson, 1967. (154).
- Tetranychus eyrewellensis* Manson, 1967. (154).
- Tetranychus lambi* Pritchard & Baker, 1955. (39, 134, 151, 194).
- Tetranychus ludeni* Zacher, 1913. (151, 153).
- Tetranychus moutensis* Manson, 1970. (155).
- Tetranychus urticae* (Koch, 1836). (6, 17, 18, 19, 46, 100, 116, 133, 140, 151, 153, 186, 183, 188, 189, 193, 233, 234).
- Tetranychus* spp. (53, 218).

Family **Thyasidae** Viets, 1926

- Panisopsis wiselyi* Womersley, 1953. (244, 274).

Family **Trombiculidae** Ewing, 1929

- Acomatacarus lygosomae* Dumbleton, 1947. (12, 24, 62, 86, 195, 257, 275).
- Eitmulleria townsendi* Dumbleton, 1962. (66).
- Nothotrombicula deinacridae* Dumbleton, 1947. (62, 86).
- Trombicula naultini* Dumbleton, 1947. (13, 62, 86, 195, 257, 273, 283).

Family **Trombidiidae** Leach, 1814

- Chyzeria novaezealandiae* Hirst, 1924. (1, 104, 263).
- Holcotrombidium scalaris* (Womersley, 1936). (266, 272).
- Microtrombidium karriensis* Womersley, 1934. (227). (Ca.).
- Microtrombidium zealandicum* Womersley, 1936. (266, 272).
- Microtrombidium* sp. (218).
- Platytrombidium pritchardi* (Womersley, 1936). (266, 272).

Family **Tuckerellidae** Baker & Pritchard, 1953

- Tuckerella flabellifera* Miller, 1964. (43).
- Tuckerella litoralis* Collyer, 1969. (43).
- Tuckerella* sp. (287).

Family **Tydeidae** Kramer, 1877

- Australotydaeus kirsteneae* Spain, 1969. (221).
- Lorryia* sp. (227, 287). (Ca., N.Z.).
- Microtydeus* sp. (287).
- Paralorryia* sp. (287).
- Triophytydeus* sp. (287).
- Tydeus antipodus* Womersley, 1937. (267). (M.).
- Tydeus californicus* (Banks, 1904). (39).
- Tydeus caudatus* (Dugès, 1834). (129).
- Tydeus* spp. (218, 256). (M.).

Order CRYPTOSTIGMATA

The species listed in Parts I and II of Hammer's works (92, 93) are listed again in Part III (94). However no cross references are made to this list under individual species names.

Family **Acaronychidae** Grandjean, 1932

- Acaronychus* sp. (166).
- Andacarus campbellensis* Wallwork, 1966. (239). (Ca.).
- Andacarus ligamentifer* Hammer, 1967. (93).
- Andacarus watsoni* Travé, 1964. (239, 256). (M.).

Family **Astegistidae** Balogh, 1961

- Cultroribula lata* Aoki, 1961. (92).
- Cultroribula* sp. (166).

Family **Autognetidae** Grandjean, 1960

- Austrogneta multipilosa* Balogh & Csizsar, 1963. (92).
- Austrogneta quadridentata* Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Brachychthoniidae** Balogh, 1943

- Brachychthonius jugatus* var. *suecica* Forsslund, 1942. (92, 166).
- Brachychthonius novazealandicus* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Liochthonius altimonticola* (Hammer, 1958). (92).
- Liochthonius altus* (Hammer, 1958). (92).
- Liochthonius fimbriatissimus* (Hammer, 1958). (92).
- Liochthonius idem* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Liochthonius saltaensis* (Hammer, 1958). (92).

Family **Camisiidae** Oudemans, 1900

- Camisia segnis* (Hermann, 1804) var. *nova* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Heminothrus microclava* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Heminothrus traversus* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Platynothrus major* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Platynothrus peltifer* (Koch, 1840). (92, 147, 166).
- Platynothrus tenuiclava* Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Carabodidae** C.L. Koch, 1837

- Austrocara bodes elegans* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Austrocara bodes maculatus* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Austrocara bodes nodosus* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Carabodes ornatissimus* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Carabodes variabilis* Hammer, 1966. (92).
- Clavazetes decorus* Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Cepheidae** Berlese, 1896

- Tikizetes spinipes* Hammer, 1967. (93).

Family **Ceratozetidae** Jacot, 1925

- Baloghobates nudus* Hammer, 1967. (93).

- Baloghobates parvoglobosus* Hammer, 1967. (93).
Ceratozetes bicornis Hammer, 1967. (93).
Ceratozetes gracilis (Michael, 1884). (93).
Ceratozetes hamobatoides Hammer, 1967. (93).
Ceratozetes mediocris Berlese, 1908. (93).
Edwardzetes andicola Hammer, 1958. (93).
Edwardzetes dentifer Hammer, 1962. (93).
Edwardzetes novazealandicus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Magellozetes crassa Hammer, 1967. (93).
Macrogena monodactyla Wallwork, 1966. (252). (Ca.).
Macrogena rudentiger Hammer, 1967. (93).
Macrogena clathratus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Parafurcobates cuspidatus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Parahyphozetes bidentatus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Parahyphozetes furcatus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Parahyphozetes giganteus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Parahyphozetes grandis Hammer, 1967. (93).
Parahyphozetes lobatus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Parahyphozetes macrodentatus Hammer, 1967. (93, 228).
Parahyphozetes maximus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Parahyphozetes quadridentatus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Tutorozetes termophilus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Family records. (218).

Family Chamobatidae Grandjean, 1954

- Pedunculozetes andinus* Hammer, 1962. (93).
Pedunculozetes minutus Hammer, 1967. (93).

Family Charassobatidae Grandjean, 1958

- Topalia clavata* Hammer, 1966. (93).
Topalia granulata Hammer, 1966. (93).
Topalia velata Hammer, 1966. (93).

Family Cosmochthoniidae Grandjean, 1947

- Cosmochthonius semiareolatus* Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family Crotoniidae Thorell, 1876

- Austronothrus curviseta* Hammer, 1966. (92).
Crotonia brachyrostrum (Hammer, 1966). (92).
Crotonia brevicornutus (Wallwork, 1966). (252). (Ca.).
Crotonia caudalis (Hammer, 1966). (92).
Crotonia cophinarius (Michael, 1908). (23, 92, 167, 204).
Crotonia obtecta (Pickard-Cambridge, 1875). (81, 90, 192, 204, 236).
Crotonia unguifera (Michael, 1908). (167).
Crotonia spp. (218, 222, 228). (Ch., N.Z.).
Holonothrus concavus Wallwork, 1966. (252). (Ca.).
Holonothrus foliatus Wallwork, 1963. (247, 256). (M.).
Holonothrus pulcher Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Ctenacaridae** Grandjean, 1954

Aphelacarus sp. (166).

Family **Cymbaeremaeidae** Sellnick, 1928

Bulleremaeus reticulatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Bulleremaeus tuberculatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Capillibates stagaardi Hammer, 1966. (92).

Scapheremaeus emarginatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Scapheremaeus insularis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Scapheremaeus patella (Berlese, 1910). (92).

Scapheremaeus sp. (218).

Family **Damaeidae** Berlese, 1896

Metabelba obtusus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Eremobelbidae** Balogh, 1961

Eremulus flagelliger Berlese, 1908. (92).

Eremulus serratus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Fosseremus quadripertitus Grandjean, 1965. (92).

Family **Eniochthoniidae** Grandjean, 1933

Hypochthoniella minutissima (Berlese, 1904). (92).

Family **Euphthiracaridae** Jacot, 1930

Indotritia aotearoana Ramsay, 1966. (202).

Mesotritia sp. (166).

Family **Eutegaeidae** Balogh, 1965

Bornebuschia peculiaris Hammer, 1966. (92).

Compactozetes niger Hammer, 1966. (92).

Compactozetes rotoruensis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Eutegaeus bostocki (Michael, 1908). (4, 23, 167, 237, 252, 297).

Eutegaeus curviseta Hammer, 1966. (92).

Eutegaeus membraniger Hammer, 1966. (92).

Eutegaeus pinnatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Eutegaeus radiatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Eutegaeus stylesi Hammer, 1966. (92).

Neseutegaeus angustus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Neseutegaeus consimilis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Neseutegaeus distentus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Neseutegaeus latus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Neseutegaeus spinatus Woolley, 1965. (92, 297).

Pareutegaeus similis (Trägårdh, 1931). (297).

Pterozetes memorabilis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Fortuyniidae** van der Hammen, 1963

Fortuynia elamellata Luxton, 1967. (142).

Family Galumnidae Jacot, 1925

- Acrogalumna longiplumus* (Berlese, 1904). (94).
Allogalumna novazealandica Hammer, 1968. (94).
Allogalumna remota Hammer, 1968. (94).
Galumna microfissum Hammer, 1968. (94).
Galumna rugosa Hammer, 1968. (94).
Galumna scaber Hammer, 1968. (94).
Galumna sp. (94).
Pergalumna reniformis Hammer, 1968. (94).
Pergalumna silvestris Hammer, 1968. (166).

Family Haplozetidae Grandjean, 1936

- Angulozetes rostratus* Hammer, 1967. (93).
Lauritzenia acutirostrum Hammer, 1968. (94).
Lauritzenia rotundirostrum Hammer, 1968. (94).
Peloribates fragilis Hammer, 1967. (93).
Peloribates magnisetosus Hammer, 1967. (93, 197).
Rostrozetes foveolatus Sellnick, 1925. (93).
Totobates anareensis (Dalenius & Wilson, 1958). (Syn. *Liebstadia anareensis* Dalenius & Wilson, 1958). (54, 55, 247, 256). (M.).
Totobates antarcticus Wallwork, 1966. (93, 197, 250, 252). (Ca., N.Z.).
Totobates capita Hammer, 1968. (94).
Totobates communis Hammer, 1967. (93).
Totobates elegans (Hammer, 1958). (247, 256). (Ca., M.).
Totobates macroonyx Hammer, 1967. (93).
Totobates microseta Hammer, 1968. (94).
Totobates minimus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Totobates sp. (218).
Xylobates sicafer Hammer, 1968. (94).

Family Hermanniellidae Grandjean, 1934

- Hermannella clavasetosa* Hammer, 1966. (92).
Hermannella diversisetosa Hammer, 1966. (92).
Hermannella longisetosa Hammer, 1966. (92).
Hermannella microsetosa Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family Hermanniidae Sellnick, 1928

- Phyllhermannia foliata* Hammer, 1966. (92).
Phyllhermannia mollis Hammer, 1966. (92).
Phyllhermannia phyllophora (Michael, 1908). (23, 90, 92, 167, 237).
Phyllhermannia rubra Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family Hydrozetidae Grandjean, 1954

- Hydrozetes lemnae* (de Coggi, 1899). (92).

Family Hypochthoniidae Berlese, 1910

- Hypochthonius luteus* Oudemans, 1913. (92).
Hypochthonius sp. (166).

Family **Liacaridae** Sellnick, 1928

Liacarus longipilis (Moniez, 1894). (93, 170, 214).

Family **Liodidae** Grandjean, 1954

Liodes nigricans Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Malaconothridae** Berlese, 1916

Fossonothrus novaezealandiae Hammer, 1966. (92).

Malaconothrus indifferens Hammer, 1966. (92).

Malaconothrus keriensis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Malaconothrus zealandicus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Trimalaconothrus angustirostrum Hammer, 1966. (92).

Trimalaconothrus crispus Hammer, 1962. (92).

Trimalaconothrus longirostrum Hammer, 1966. (92).

Trimalaconothrus novus (Sellnick, 1921). (92).

Trimalaconothrus opisthoseta Hammer, 1966. (92).

Trimalaconothrus oxyrhinus Hammer, 1962. (92).

Trimalaconothrus platyrhinus Hammer, 1962. (92).

Trimalaconothrus sacculus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Zeanothrus elegans Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Metrioppiidae** Balogh, 1943

Macquarioppia striata Wallwork, 1963. (247, 256). (M.).

Pseudoceratoppia asetosa Hammer, 1967. (93).

Pseudoceratoppia clavasetosa Hammer, 1967. (93).

Pseudoceratoppia diversa Hammer, 1967. (93).

Pseudoceratoppia microsetosa Hammer, 1967. (93).

Pseudoceratoppia sexsetosa Hammer, 1967. (93).

Family **Microzetidae** Grandjean, 1936

Cuspitegula stellifer Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Mycobatidae** Grandjean, 1954

Anellozetes intermedius Hammer, 1967. (93, 218).

Anellozetes longicaulis Hammer, 1967. (93).

Anellozetes luteus Hammer, 1967. (93).

Cryptobothria monodactyla Wallwork, 1963. (219, 247, 256). (M.).

Mycozetes oleariae Spain, 1968. (218, 219, 222).

Neomycobates tridentatus Wallwork, 1963. (219, 247, 256). (M.).

Puncitoribates manzanoensis Hammer, 1958. (93).

Puncitoribates punctum (Koch, 1840). (93, 166).

Family **Nanhermanniidae** Sellnick, 1928

Nanhermannia acutisetosa Hammer, 1966. (92).

Nanhermannia tenuicoma Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Neotrichozetidae** Balogh, 1965

Neotrichozetes spinulosa (Michael, 1908). (21, 22, 92, 238).

Family **Nothridae** Berlese, 1896

Nothrus biciliatus Koch, 1841. (92).

Nothrus silvestris Nicolet, 1855, var. *anauniensis* Canestrini & Fanzago, 1877. (92).

Novonothrus flagellatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Novonothrus pupuensis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Oppiidae** Grandjean, 1954

The generic name *Lanceoppia* was misspelt as *Lancetoppia* in Hammer (94). The correct generic spelling is used in this work.

Amerioppia longiclava Hammer, 1962. (94).

Amerioppia woolleyi Hammer, 1968. (94).

Belloppia evansi Hammer, 1968. (94).

Belloppia shealsi Hammer, 1968. (94).

Belloppia wallworki Hammer, 1968. (94).

Brachioppia hartensteini Hammer, 1968. (94).

Brachioppia higginsi Hammer, 1968. (94).

Brachioppia sucui Hammer, 1968. (94).

Brachioppia walkeri Hammer, 1968. (94).

Brachioppiella rafalskii Hammer, 1968. (94).

Brachioppiella rajskii Hammer, 1968. (94).

Globoppia campbellensis Wallwork, 1964. (248). (Ca.).

Globoppia gressitti Wallwork, 1964. (248). (Ca.).

Globoppia nidicola Hammer, 1968. (94).

Globoppia sp. (94).

Hamoppia lionsi Hammer, 1968. (94).

Hamoppia thamdrupi Hammer, 1968. (94).

Laminoppia blocki Hammer, 1968. (94).

Lanceoppia banksi (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia becki (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia berlesei (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia bertheti (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia cisiszarae (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia ewingi (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia jacoti (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia knullei (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia luxtoni (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia maerkeli (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia mahunkai (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia menkei (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia moritzi (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia piffli (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia poppi (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia ramsayi (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia rigidiseta (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia schusteri (Hammer, 1968). (94).

Lanceoppia schweizeri (Hammer, 1968). (94).

- Lanceoppia sellnicki* (Hammer, 1968). (94)
Lanceoppia seydi (Hammer, 1968). (94).
Lanceoppia strenzki (Hammer, 1968). (94).
Lanceoppia thori (Hammer, 1968). (94).
Lanceoppia vanderhammeni (Hammer, 1968). (94).
Lanceoppia vaneki (Hammer, 1968). (94).
Lanceoppia willmanni (Hammer, 1968). (94).
Lanceoppia woodringi (Hammer, 1968). (94).
Machuella pyriformis Hammer, 1968. (94).
Machuella ventrisetosa Hammer, 1961. (92).
Membranoppia karppineni Hammer, 1968. (94).
Membranoppia krivoluzkyi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Membranoppia sitnikovae Hammer, 1968. (94).
Miroppia zealandica Hammer, 1968. (94).
Operculoppia crassiseta Hammer, 1968. (94).
Operculoppia jelevae Hammer, 1968. (94).
Operculoppia kunsti Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia arcualis Berlese, 1913. (94).
Oppia baderi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia beemanensis Wallwork, 1964. (248). (Ca.).
Oppia covarrubiasi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia crozetensis (Richters, 1908). (54, 55, 247, 256). (M.).
Oppia diaphora Wallwork, 1964. (248). (Ca.).
Oppia disjuncta Wallwork, 1964. (248). (Ca.).
Oppia feideri Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia haarlovi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia mihelcici Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia minus Paoli, 1908. (94).
Oppia minutissima Sellnick, 1950. (94).
Oppia newelli Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia oudemansi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia perez-inigoi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia pletzeni Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia turki Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia tuxeni Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia winkleri Hammer, 1968. (94).
Oppia sp. (166).
Opiella bullanova Hammer, 1968. (94).
Opiella dubia Hammer, 1962. (94).
Opiella fallax var. *obsoleta* Paoli, 1908. (94).
Opiella nova (Oudemans, 1902). (94).
Opiella suramericana (Hammer, 1958). (94).
Paroppia lebruni Hammer, 1968. (94).
Polyoppia baloghi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Quadroppia circumita (Hammer, 1961). (94).
Quadroppia quadricarinata (Michael, 1885). (94).

- Ramusella sengbuschi* Hammer, 1968. (94).
Solenoppia grandjeani Hammer, 1968. (94).
Solenoppia taberlyi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Solenoppia travei Hammer, 1968. (94).
Tripliloppia aokii Hammer, 1968. (94).
Tripliloppia dalenii Hammer, 1968. (94).
Tripliloppia forslundii Hammer, 1968. (94).
Tripliloppia tarras-wahlbergi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Tripliloppia tragardhi Hammer, 1968. (94).
Trizetes sp. (166).
Tuparezetes christineae Spain, 1969. (218, 220, 222).
Tuparezetes philodendrus Spain, 1969. (218, 220, 222).

Family **Oribatellidae** Jacot, 1925

- Lamellobates palustris* Hammer, 1958. (93).

Family **Oribatulidae** Thor, 1929

- Crassoribatula maculosa* Hammer, 1967. (93).
Grandjeanobates novazealandicus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Grandjeanobates sp. (198).
Incabates angustus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Ingella bullager Hammer, 1967. (93).
Liebstadia similis (Michael, 1888). (93).
Maculobates acutissimus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Maculobates longipilosus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Maculobates longus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Maculobates luteomarginatus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Maculobates luteus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Maculobates magnus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Maculobates minor Hammer, 1967. (93).
Maculobates vulgaris Hammer, 1967. (93).
Maculobates sp. (218).
Paraphauloppia novazealandica Hammer, 1967. (93).
Protoribates capucinus Berlese, 1908. (93).
Ramsayellus grandis (Hammer, 1967). (Syn. *Zealandobates grandis* (Hammer, 1967)). (93, 144, 197).
Scheloribates aequalis Hammer, 1967. (93).
Scheloribates anzacensis Hammer, 1967. (93).
Scheloribates conjuges Hammer, 1967. (93).
Scheloribates crassus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Scheloribates flagellatus Wallwork, 1966. (252). (Ca.).
Scheloribates kieriensis Hammer, 1967. (93).
Scheloribates maoriensis Hammer, 1968. (94).
Scheloribates pacificus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Scheloribates zealandicus Hammer, 1967. (93).
Scheloribates sp. (166).
Sellnickia caudata (Michael, 1908). (84, 92, 167, 222).
Setobates discors Hammer, 1967. (93).

Setobates medius Hammer, 1967. (93).

Setobates scheloribatoides (Ramsay, 1966). (Syn. *Multoribates scheloribatoides* Ramsay, 1966; *Setobates minor* Hammer, 1967). (93, 200).

Subphauloppia dentonyx Hammer, 1967. (93).

Zygoribatula connexa (Berlese, 1904). (93, 147).

Zygoribatula magna Ramsay, 1966. (20).

Zygoribatula novazealandica Hammer, 1967. (93).

Zygoribatula terricola van der Hammen, 1952. (166).

Family record. (218, 222).

Family **Otocepheidae** Balogh, 1961

Neotocepheus colliger Hammer, 1966. (92).

Plenotocepheus delicatissimus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Plenotocepheus mollicoma Hammer, 1966. (92).

Pseudotocepheus curtiseta Hammer, 1966. (92).

Pseudotocepheus foveolatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Pseudotocepheus punctatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Pseudotocepheus tenuiseta Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Parakalummidae** Grandjean, 1936

Neoribates barbatus Hammer, 1968. (94).

Neoribates rotunda (Wallwork, 1963). (247, 256). (M.).

Family **Pelopidae** Ewing, 1917

Eupelops monodactylus (Hammer, 1966). (92).

Eupelops punctatus (Hammer, 1966). (92, 197).

Family **Phthiracaridae** Perty, 1841

Neophthiracarus neotrichus Wallwork, 1966. (252). (Ca.).

Notophthiracarus australis Ramsay, 1966. (202).

Phthiracarus pellucidus Ramsay, 1966. (202).

Family **Plateremaeidae** Trägårdh, 1931

Pedrocortesella cryptonotus Hammer, 1966. (92, 197).

Pedrocortesella gymnonotus Hammer, 1966. (92, 197).

Pedrocortesella latoclava Hammer, 1966. (92).

Pedrocortesella microclava Hammer, 1966. (92).

Pedrocortesella sexpilosus Hammer, 1966. (92, 197).

Pedrocortesella sp. (92).

Pedrocortesia australis Hammer, 1962. (252). (Ca.).

Pedrocortesia luteomarginata Hammer, 1966. (92).

Pedrocortesia rotoruensis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Podacaridae** Grandjean, 1955

Alaskozetes antarcticus (Michael, 1903). (54, 55, 142, 245, 251).

Alaskozetes antarcticus (Michael, 1903) var. *grandjeani* (Dalenius & Wilson, 1958). (54, 55, 247, 251, 256). (M.).

Halozetes belgicae (Michael, 1903). (54, 55, 251). (M.).

Halozetes belgicae (Michael, 1903) var. *brevipilis* Wallwork, 1963. (251, 256). (M.).

Halozetes crozensis (Richters, 1908). (Syn. *Pertorgunia crozensis* (Richters, 1908) Dalenius & Wilson, 1958); *Pertorgunia colobanthi* Dalenius & Wilson. (54, 55, 246, 247, 252, 256). (Ca., M.).

Halozetes intermedius Wallwork, 1963. (247, 251, 256). (M.).

Halozetes macquariensis (Dalenius & Wilson, 1958). (Syn. *Pertorgunia macquariensis* Dalenius & Wilson, 1958). (54, 55, 247, 251, 252, 256). (Ca., M.).

Halozetes marinus (Lohmann, 1908). (Syn. *Anarea macquariensis* Dalenius & Wilson, 1958; *Anarea marina* (Lohmann, 1908) Dalenius & Wilson, 1958). (54, 247, 256, 267). (M.).

Halozetes marinus (Lohmann, 1908) *minor* Wallwork, 1966. (252). (Ca.).

Halozetes otagoensis Hammer, 1966. (92, 142).

Halozetes plumosus Wallwork, 1966. (252). (Ca.).

Podacarus auberti Grandjean, 1955. (54, 55, 247, 251, 256). (M.).

Family **Scutoverticidae** Grandjean, 1954

Scutovertex minutus (Koch, 1836). (92).

Scutovertex sculptus (Michael, 1879). (166).

Family **Suctobelbidae** Grandjean, 1954

Suctobelba falcata Forsslund, 1941. (92).

Suctobelba longicurva Hammer, 1966. (92).

Suctobelba nasalis Forsslund, 1941. (92).

Suctobelba nondivisa Hammer, 1966. (92).

Suctobelba plumata Hammer, 1966. (92).

Suctobelba subcornigera Forsslund, 1941. (92).

Suctobelbila dentata (Hammer, 1961). (92).

Zeasuctobelba arcuata Hammer, 1968. (94).

Zeasuctobelba nodosa Hammer, 1966. (92).

Zeasuctobelba quinquenodosa Hammer, 1966. (92).

Zeasuctobelba trinodosa Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Tectocepheidae** Grandjean, 1954

Nodocepheus dentatus Hammer, 1958 var. *barbatus* Hammer, 1966. (92).

Tectocepheus velatus (Michael, 1880). (166).

Tectocepheus velatus (Michael, 1880) var. *minor* Berlese, 1903. (93).

Tectocepheus velatus (Michael, 1880) var. *novus* Hammer, 1967. (93).

Tectocepheus velatus (Michael, 1880) var. *sarekensis* Trägårdh, 1910. (93).

Family **Tegoribatidae** Grandjean, 1954

Physobates monodactylus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Family **Trhypochthoniidae** Willman, 1931

Mucronothrus nasalis Willman, 1933. (92).

Trhypochthonius excavatus (Willman, 1919). (92).

Trhypochthonius sp. (166).

Family **Tumerozetidae** Hammer, 1966

Tumerozetes bifurcatus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Tumerozetes circularis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Tumerozetes indistinctus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Tumerozetes parallelus Hammer, 1966. (92).

Tumerozetes pumilis Hammer, 1966. (92).

Uncertain Familial Status

Adhaesozetes barbara Hammer, 1966. (92).

Campbellobates acanthus Wallwork, 1964. (218, 249). (Ca., N.Z.).

Campbellobates aureus Hammer, 1967. (93).

Campbellobates latohumeralis Hammer, 1967. (93).

Campbellobates occultus Hammer, 1967. (93).

Magnobates flagellifer Hammer, 1967. (93).

Maorizetes ferox Hammer, 1966. (92).

Onychobates nidicola Hammer, 1967. (93).

Order ASTIGMATA

Family **Analgidae** Trouessart & Mégnin, 1883

Megninia sp. (179).

Family **Anoetidae** Oudemans, 1904

Histiostoma feroniarum (Dufour, 1839). (201, 268).

Histiostoma sp. (256). (M.).

Family **Carpoglyphidae** Oudemans, 1923

Carpoglyphus sp. (256). (M.).

Family **Cytoditidae** Oudemans, 1908

Cytodites nudus (Vizioli, 1870). (73, 74, 101, 176, 235, 259).

Family **Dermoglyphidae** Mégnin & Trouessart, 1883

Eupterolichus favetti (Trouessart, 1899). (101, 114).

Falculifer rostratus (Buchholz, 1869). (259).

Falculifer spinosus (Trouessart, 1898). (101, 114, 242).

Pterolichus chiragricus Trouessart, 1885. (101, 114, 241).

Pterolichus favetti Trouessart, 1898. (101, 114, 242).

Family record. (57).

Family **Hyadesidae** Halbert, 1915

Hyadesia sp. (256). (M.).

Family **Laminosioptidae** Vitzthum, 1931

Laminosioptes cysticola (Vizioli, 1870). (259).

Family **Listrophoridae** Canestrini, 1892

Atellana papilio Domrow, 1958. (230).

Listrophorus gibbus Pagenstecher, 1861. (27, 101, 230, 259).

Listrophorus mustelae Mégnin, 1885. (230).

Myocoptes muscularius (Koch, 1840). (230, 259).

Family Proctophyllodidae Mégnin & Trouessart, 1883

Alloptes mucronatus Trouessart, 1899. (114, 129).

Family Psoroptidae Canestrini, 1892

Caparinia tripilis (Michael, 1889). (25, 230).

Chorioptes bovis (Hering, 1845). (101, 179, 259).

Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus (Trouessart, 1897). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).

Otodectes cynotis (Hering, 1838). (101, 179, 207, 235).

Psoroptes cuniculi (Delaflond, 1859). (101, 230, 235, 259).

Psoroptes natalensis (Hirst, 1919). (229).

Psoroptes ovis (Viborg, 1813). (102, 235, 259).

Family Sarcoptidae Trouessart, 1892

Chiropagoides mystacopis Fain, 1963. (76).

Knemidokoptes mutans Robin & Lanquetin, 1859. (3, 33, 101, 141, 179, 235, 259).

Knemidokoptes pilae Lavoipierre & Griffiths, 1951. (185, 259).

Notoedres cati (Hering, 1838). (101, 179, 259).

Notoedres muris (Mégnin, 1877). (259).

Notoedres spp. (230).

Sarcoptes canis Gerlach, 1857. (101, 235).

Sarcoptes furonis (Railliet, 1893). (259).

Sarcoptes scabiei (De Geer, 1778). (101, 179, 235, 259).

Sarcoptes suis Gerlach, 1857. (101).

Sarcoptes spp. (230).

Family Tyroglyphidae Donnadieu, 1868

Acarus siro (Linnaeus, 1758). (Syn. *Tyroglyphus farinae* De Geer, 1778). (34, 101, 173, 209, 210, 235, 256). (M., N.Z.).

Caloglyphus spp. (256). (M.).

Calvolia sp. (256, D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.). (M., N.Z.).

Chortoglyphus arcuatus (Troupéau, 1879). (111, 210).

Glycyphagus destructor (Schrank, 1781). (209, 210).

Glycyphagus domesticus (De Geer, 1778). (101, 209, 235, 256, 259). (M., N.Z.).

Glycyphagus sp. (256). (M.).

Gohieria fusca (Oudemans, 1902). (111, 210).

Rhizoglyphus echinopus (Fumouze & Robin, 1868). (6, 53, 169, 210, 235, 268).

Schwiebea talpa Oudemans, 1916. (256). (M.).

Thyreophagus entomophagus (Laboulbène, 1852). (210).

Tropacarus bakeri Collyer, 1967. (42).

Tyrophagus casei (Oudemans, 1910). (79, 174, 209, 210).

Tyrophagus fungivorus (Oudemans, 1932). (D.C.M. Manson, pers. comm.).

Tyrophagus lini (Oudemans, 1924). (111, 210).

Tyrophagus longior (Gervais, 1844). (36, 37, 174, 209, 210, 211, 235, 256). (M., N.Z.).

Tyrophagus palmarum Oudemans, 1924. (211).

Tyrophagus putrescentiae (Schrank, 1781). (166, 268).

Tyrophagus similis Volgin, 1949. (Syn. *Tyrophagus oudeansi* Robertson, 1959). (211).

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