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ACARINA: PROSTIGMATA: BDELLIDAE OF SOUTH GEORGIA[1]

By **M. M. H. Wallace**[2]

Abstract: Two new species of Bdellidae are described viz. *Bdellodes* (*Bdellodes*) *georgianensis* and *Bdellodes* (*Hoploscirus*) *rhachia*. A 3rd species, *Bdellodes* (*Bdellodes*) sp., represented by 1 incomplete ♀ and 2 larvae, is noted. A 4th species, *Spinibdella antarctica* Trgdh. was previously collected in South Georgia by a Swedish expedition in 1906 and described by Trägårdh. A key is given to enable separation of all known Bdellidae from islands in the Southern Ocean.

Bdellid mites were collected on the islands of South Georgia by N. V. Jones in 1961 and by H. B. Clagg in 1963–64, and were deposited in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. In all, 86 tubes of specimens in alcohol and 7 slides were received from this collection. Many of the alcohol specimens had lost appendages, specially palps, and from the total of 251 specimens, 119 were mounted in Hoyers medium on slides after clearing in lacto-phenol.

Spinibdella antarctica (Trägårdh) Fig. 1.
Bdella antarctica Trgdh.

The specimens available appear to agree reasonably well with the general description of *Bdella antarctica* Trgdh. given by Sig Thor (1931). That specimen was also collected in South Georgia at Cumberland Bay, and was originally described by Trägårdh in 1907. The only apparent major disagreement with Sig Thor's description is in reference to the length of leg IV. The leg measurements given by Sig Thor are I, 480 μm; II, 420 μm; III, 520 μm; and IV, 620 μm. In the specimens examined leg IV was only 5–10% longer than III, and not 25% as described by Sig Thor. A full description of this species follows. The description and drawings are based on a specimen collected by H. B. Clagg on Grytviken Peninsula, Hestesletten, South Georgia on 12.XII.1963, Serial No. SG-90A.

♀. Length, including gnathosoma, 1230 μm. Breadth at broadest point, 510 μm. *Gnathosoma:* Palp, 230 μm in length; I, 15 μm; II, 100 μm; III, 35 μm; IV, 25 μm; V, 55 μm; basifemur with 7 setae; telofemur with 1; genu with 4; tibio-tarsus with 4 tactile setae, 1 sensory attenuate, blunt-ended, seta near tip, and 2 long terminal setae; *des*, 175 μm and *ves*, 160 μm. Chelicerae weakly striated longitudinally, 260 μm in length; 35 μm in width; movable digit slightly longer than fixed digit and with a weak subapical tooth; distal seta, 40 μm in length and 70 μm from tip; proximal seta, 50 μm in length, 80 μm from distal seta, and 105 μm from base. Gnathosomal base and hypostome transversely striated to level of base of palpal basifemur then with weak longitudinal striations to tip of hypostome; base 120 μm in width; hypostome, 270 μm in length and 55 μm in width at level *vh*1; *vh*2, 100 μm from tip and 65 μm from *vh*1; dorsal hypostomal setae, 35 μm in length. *Dorsal idiosoma:* Striae sparsely broken, almost continuous, 1–2 μm apart. Dorsal propodosoma without obvious subcuticular thickenings; anterior sensilla, lost in this specimen but 110 μm in length in other specimens; bases 65 μm apart; posterior sensilla also lost in this specimen but 150 μm in length in other specimens; bases 150 μm apart; pseudostigmata simple; median propodosomal setae 50 μm in length, bases 100 μm apart and 25 μm from base of posterior sensilla; lateral propodosomal setae, 20 μm in length, 170 μm apart, 95 μm from anterior sensilla and 40 μm from posterior sensilla. Hysterosoma with finely broken striations; setae nude; internal humeral setae, 30 μm in length, 85 μm apart and 135 μm from external humeral setae which are

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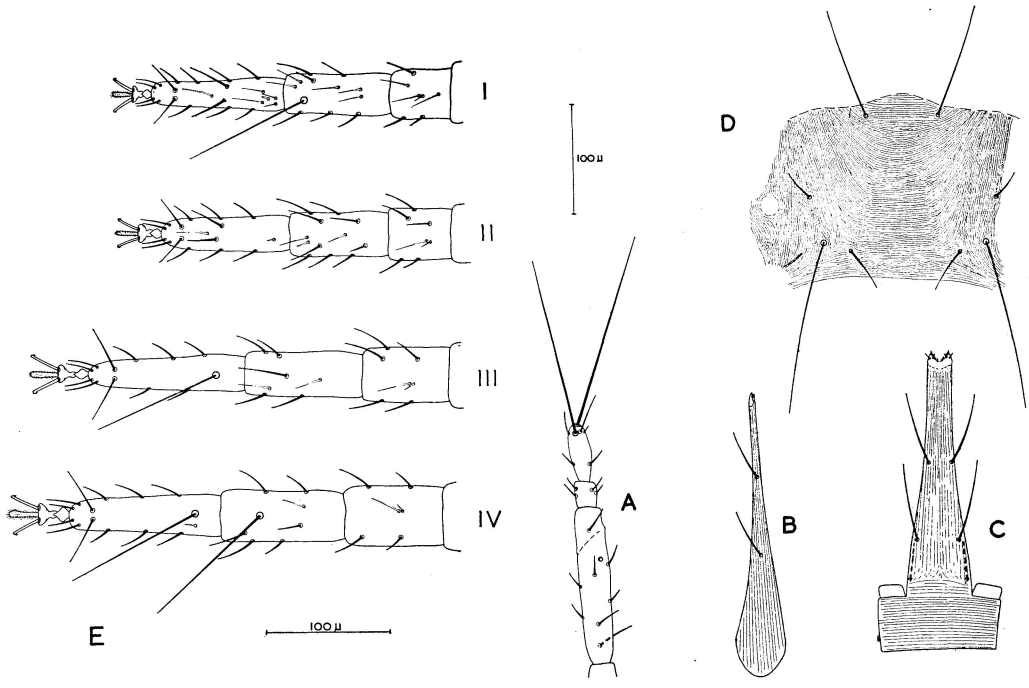

Fig. 1. *Spinibdella antarctica.* A, palip; B, chelicera; C, ventral gnathosoma; D, dorsal propodosomal shield; E, dorsal aspect of legs I-IV from genua to pre-tarsi.

45 µm in length; first interspace, 140 µm. Eyes, one only although the striation pattern shows the position of the lost posterior eye, 40 µm from anterior eye. *Ventral idiosoma:* Striae finely broken; genital plates, 110 µm in length with 8 setae; 4–5 pairs of paragenital setae; additional setae anterior to genital aperture; genital tracheae well developed; anal cleft, 100 µm; 2 pairs of setae on anal plates and 5 pairs of paranal setae. *Legs:* Lengths excluding coxae and pretarsi; I, 435 µm; II, 430 µm; III, 515 µm; IV, 540 µm. Basifemora I–IV, 105 µm, 90 µm, 120 µm, 125 µm. Telofemora I–IV, 65 µm, 65 µm, 65 µm, 80 µm. Genua I–IV, 45 µm, 50 µm, 70 µm, 80 µm. Tibiae I–IV, 90 µm, 80 µm, 95 µm, 95 µm; tarsi I–IV, 105 µm, 105 µm, 125 µm, 125 µm; pretarsi 25–30 µm, distal lobes prominent and expanded; claws, 20 µm in length, without lateral rays or minute rays. *Chaetotaxy:* coxae I–IV, 5, 4–5, 4–6, 2–4 tactile setae; trochantera I–IV, 1 tactile seta each, anteroventral on I–III, more ventral on IV; basifemora I–IV, 7, 7, 7, 3 tactile setae; telofemora I–IV, 6, 6, 6, 5 tactile setae; genu I, 5 tactile setae and 4 attenuate sensory setae 2 of them close together; genu II, 6 tactile setae and 2 attenuate sensory setae, bases almost contiguous, proximal seta shorter than distal; genu III, 6 tactile setae, and 2 attenuate sensory setae, as on genu II; genu IV, 6 tactile setae and 2 attenuate sensory setae, as on genua II and III; tibia I, 10 tactile setae, 5 attenuate sensory setae and 1 trichoboth at 3/4; tibia II, 11 tactile setae, 3 attenuate sensory setae, 1 blunt sensory seta, tibia III, 8 tactile setae, and 2 attenuate sensory setae; tibia IV, 7 tactile setae, 1 attenuate sensory seta and 1 trichoboth at 2/3; tarsus I, 12 ventral, 6 lateral and 2 dorsal tactile setae, 3 attenuate sensory setae, 1 blunt sensory seta near base, 1 attenuate sensory seta near 1/2; tarsus II, 10 ventral, 6 lateral, and 2 dorsal tactile setae, 1 blunt sensory seta near base, 1 attenuate sensory seta at about 1/2; tarsus III, 10 ventral, 6 lateral tactile setae, 1 trichoboth near base; tarsus IV, 10 ventral, 6 lateral tactile setae, 1 trichoboth near base, 1 small basal sensory seta.

♂. Apart from the genital region the description is essentially the same as for the ♀. Sometimes additional sensory setae on legs.

Specimens examined. SOUTH GEORGIA: 2 ♀♀, Grytviken Peninsula, Hestesletten,

12.XII.1963, under rocks, sealevel to 150 m, H. B. Clagg; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Grytviken Peninsula, Gull Lake, 13.XI.1963, under moss and rocks, sea level to 150 m, Clagg; 1 ♀, Royal Bay, Coffin Top, 26.III. 1964, under moss and rocks, 182 m, Clagg; 1 ♀, Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, Lower Valley, 18.III. 1964, under moss and rocks, 150 to 300 m; 1 ♀, Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor Lower Vall. 18.III.1964, under moss and rocks, 150 to 300 m, Clagg; 1 ♀, Royal Bay, Mount Krokisius, 2.III.1964, under moss and rocks, 510 m, Clagg; 1 ♀, Stromness Peninsula, Husvik, 25.XI.1963, under moss and rocks, sea level to 150 m, Clagg; 3 ♀♀, Busen Peninsula, Carlita Bay, 31.XII.1963, under rocks near beach, Clagg; 1 ♀, Kelpbugten, 14.I.1961, from tussock grass, N. V. Jones; 1 ♀, same loc., 15.I. 1961, from mosses and rocks near waterfall, moist and dry, N. V. Jones; 3 ♀♀, same data, but, under stones and tussocks on beach; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Maiviken, 11.II.1961, under stones on *Festuca* moor, Jones; 1 ♂, Husvik, 18.III.1961, side of outwash plain, Jones; 1 ♀, Bay of Isles, 22.I.1961, Jones, moss and lichens; also examined were 10 nymphs from various localities.

Location of specimens: Bishop Museum, USNM and two specimens each in the British Mus. (Nat. Hist.), and Australian National Insect Collection, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra.

Remarks: This species was collected from 15 localities, and in only two of these was another species collected at the same time, and on both occasions this was *Bdellodes* (*B.*) *georgianensis*. From the descriptions of these localities it is not possible to differentiate between the habitats of the two species.

Bdellodes (Bdellodes) georgianensis Wallace, new species Fig. 2.

This species appears to be closely related to *Bdellodes* (*Bdellodes*) *harpax* from Australia and New Zealand. However, in the ♀ it can be separated from the latter by the presence of several attenuate sensory setae on the telofemora of most legs; these are absent in all specimens of *B. harpax* examined.

♀ (holotype). Length, including gnathosoma, 1950 μm. *Gnathosoma:* Palpal segments; I, 25 μm; II, 395 μm; III, 60 μm; IV, 95 μm; V, 390 μm; total length, 965 μm; *des.* 130 μm; *ves.* 140 μm. Setae as figured; II with 10–11 setae; III with 1; IV with 4; V with 13–14 tactile setae, 1 attenuate but blunt sensory seta and 2 terminal setae. Chelicerae not striated, 500 μm in length, 110 μm in width at the widest point near the base and 15 μm in width at narrowest point near tip; movable chela with small subapical tooth, slightly longer than fixed chela; distal seta, 110 μm in length, 205 μm from tip of chelicera; proximal seta, very short about 5 μm in length, 160 μm from distal seta and 140 μm from base. Gnathosomal base, 250 μm in width, with transverse striations to level *vh*3, indeterminate between *vh*3 and *vh*5, then weak longitudinal striations from *vh*5 to tip. Hypostome 530 μm in length (including base of gnathosoma), 130 μm in width at level *vh*2, and 60 μm in width near tip; ventral hypostomal bases more or less in line, ventral or ventrolateral, *vh*1 slightly lateral to *vh*2; dorsal hypostomal setae 60 μm in length and 70 μm apart at level *vh*2. *Dorsal idiosoma:* Striae on dorsum between anterior sensillae almost unbroken but with finely broken thickenings superimposed, about 2 μm apart; striae on dorsum of hysterosoma wavy and finely broken, without superimposed oscillatory pattern; dorsal propodosoma with some patches of weak subcuticular thickenings anterior to posterior sensilla; anterior sensilla, fine, 120 μm in length and 95 μm apart; posterior sensilla fine, 65 μm in length and 240 μm apart; pseudostigmata normal; median propodosomal setae 90 μm in length, 190 μm apart and 40 μm from posterior sensilla; lateral propodosomal setae absent. Hysterosomal setae nude; internal humeral setae 110 μm in length, 270 μm apart and 190 μm from external humeral setae; external humeral setae, 115 μm in length; first interspace, 245 μm. Two eyes, 120 μm apart; each 25 μm in diameter. *Ventral idiosoma:* Striae as on dorsum of hysterosoma. Genital plates, 280 μm in length, with 7 setae; 3 pairs of paragenital setae, the anterior pair being anterior to mid-point of genital plates; anal cleft, 220 μm in length, 2 pairs of paranal setae. *Legs:* Length of legs excluding coxae and pretarsi; I, 1100 μm; II, 1130 μm; III, 1260 μm; IV, 1470 μm. Basifemora; I, 285 μm; II, 300 μm; III, 340 μm; IV, 380 μm. Telofemora; I, 110 μm; II, 120 μm; III, 125 μm; IV, 140 μm. Genua; I, 125 μm; II, 135 μm; III, 150 μm; IV, 180 μm. Tibiae; I, 165 μm; II, 180

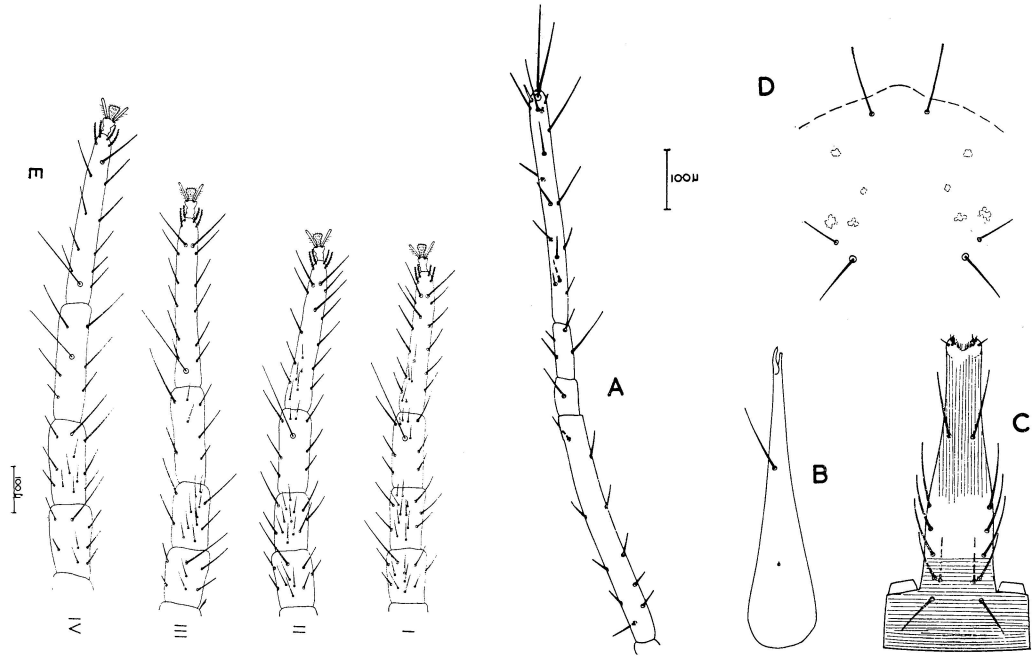

Fig. 2. *Bdellodes (Bdellodes) georgianensis.* A, palp; B, chelicera; C, ventral gnathosoma; D, dorsal propodosomal shield; E, dorsal aspect of legs 1-IV from telofemora to pre-tarsi.

μm; III, 210 μm; IV, 260 μm. Tarsi; I, 310 μm; II, 330 μm; III, 355 μm; IV, 370 μm. Pre-tarsi, 30 μm. Claws 30–40 μm, with 5 lateral rays, without minute rays. *Chaetotaxy:* Coxae I–IV, 4, 4, 5, 3–4 tactile setae, but variable; trochantera I–IV, 1 tactile seta each, on anterolateral or ventral face; basifemora I–IV, 16, 14, 12, 8 tactile setae; telofemur I, 6 tactile, 5 attenuate sensory setae; telofemur II, 7 tactile, 4 attenuate sensory setae; telofemur III, 6 tactile, 2 attenuate sensory setae; telofemur IV, 9 tactile, 2 attenuate sensory setae; genu I, 6 tactile, 10 attenuate sensory setae; genu II, 6 tactile, 8 attenuate sensory setae; genu III, 6 tactile, 9 attenuate sensory setae; genu IV, 9 tactile, 5 attenuate sensory setae; tibia I, 12 tactile setae, 3 attenuate sensory setae, 1 blunt sensory seta, 1 trichoboth at 2/3 length; tibia II, 12 tactile setae, 2 attenuate sensory setae, 1 trichoboth at 2/3 length; tibia III, 12 tactile setae, 1 attenuate sensory setae; tibia IV, 12 tactile setae, 1 trichoboth at 1/2 length; tarsus I, 22 ventral, 10 lateral, 1 dorsal tactile setae, 4 attenuate sensory setae, 1 blunt sensory seta; tarsus II, 26 ventral, 9 lateral, 1 dorsal tactile setae, 4 attenuate sensory setae, 1 blunt sensory seta; tarsus III, 28 ventral, 10 lateral tactile setae, 1 trichoboth near base; tarsus IV, 28 ventral, 9 lateral tactile setae, 1 trichoboth near base.

♂ (allotype). Apart from the genital region, essentially similar to the ♀. Reduced numbers of sensory setae on the legs, some telofemora even without sensory setae.

Holotype ♀ (Bishop 8837), Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, 18.III.1964, under moss and rocks, sea level to 150 m, H. B. Clagg; allotype ♂, Bird I., Bandersnatch, 26.II.1963, Clagg; paratypes, 4 ♀♀, Bird I., Bandersnatch, 26.II.1963, Clagg; 1 ♀, Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, 13.III.1964, under moss and rocks, 150 to 300 m, Clagg; 2 ♀♀, Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, Lower Valley, 3.III.1964, Clagg, under rocks on penguin rookery, sea level to 150 m; 1 ♀, Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, Lower Valley, 11.III.1964, Clagg, under rocks, sea level to 150 m; 1♂, Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, Upper Valley, 18.III.1964, under moss and rocks, 150 to 300 m, Clagg; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bird I., Bandersnatch, 26.II.1963, Clagg; 1 ♂, Busen Peninsula, The Crutch, 3.I.1964, under rocks, sea level to 150 m,

Clagg; 1 ♂, Doris Bay, 7.II.1964, under rocks, sea level to 150 m, Clagg; 1 ♂, Husvik Valley, 21. I.1961, under rocks and in rock crevices, N. V. Jones; 1 ♂, unknown sources, I–III. 1961, Jones. Other specimens examined included 5 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, and 16 nymphs from various localities in South Georgia.

Location of types: The holotype, allotype, and 6 paratypes in Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Four paratypes each in the A. N. I. C., C.S.I.R.O., Canberra. Two paratypes in British Mus. (Nat. Hist.).

Remarks: This appears to be the commonest species in South Georgia being collected in 28 localities. In 25 of these collections this was the only species represented. In the remaining 3 collections, *Spinibdella antarctica* was collected twice and *Bdellodes* (*H.*) *rhachia* once.

Bdellodes (**Bdellodes**) sp.

A 2nd species belonging to the subgenus *Bdellodes* is represented in the collection by only 1 adult specimen and by 2 larvae. Unfortunately the adult has a number of appendages missing and it is not possible to give a full description at this stage. This species is easily separated from *B.* (*B.*) *georgianensis* by the possession of a relatively long (55 μm) posterior cheliceral seta. Its separation from other species recorded from the islands of the southern ocean is given in the key.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: SOUTH GEORGIA: 1 ♀, Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, Lower Valley, 21.III.1964, from moss, sea level to 150 m, Clagg; 1 larva, Fortuna Bay, 1.XI.1963, Clagg, from moss of *Acaena* near sea level; 1 larva, Grytviken Peninsula, Gull Lake, 14.XII.1963, Clagg, from rocks, sea level to 150 m, Clagg.

Bdellodes (**Hoploscirus**) **rhachia** Wallace, new species Fig. 3.

♀ (Holotype). Length, including gnathosoma, 1450 μm. *Gnathosoma:* Palpal segments; I, 20 μm; II, 240 μm; III, 40 μm; IV, 40 μm; V, 220 μm; total length, 560 μm; *des.* 130 μm; *ves.* 135 μm. Setae on palpal segments as figured; II with 8 setae; III with 1; IV with 4; V with 10 tactile setae, 1 attenuate blunt sensory seta and 2 terminal setae. Chelicerae non-striated, 350 μm in length, 95 μm in width at widest point near base and 20 μm in width at narrowest point near tip; movable chela slightly longer than fixed chela, with 1 small sub-apical tooth; distal seta, 120 μm in length and 160 μm from tip of chelicera; proximal seta, fine with slightly expanded base, 40 μm in length and 100 μm from distal seta; gnathosomal base, 170 μm in width, transversely striated with broken striations to level just anterior to *vh*1, remainder not striated. Hypostome, 380 μm in length (including base of gnathosoma), 135 μm in width at level *vh*3, and 60 μm in width at level *vh*6; *vh*6, 120 μm from tip and 75 μm from *vh*5; ventral hypostomal bases almost in line; dorsal hypostomal setae, 80 μm in length, bases at level *vh*2. *Dorsal idiosoma:* Striae on dorsum of propodosoma between anterior sensillae, finely broken into variable lengths, approximately 1.5 μm apart; striae on dorsum of hysterosoma, wavy, with a series of finely broken partial thickenings and a smaller number of short, prominent thickenings, without superimposed oscillatory pattern; dorsal propodosoma without prominent subcuticular thickenings; anterior sensilla, fine, 130 μm in length and separated by 80 μm; posterior sensilla, 30 μm in length, deeply set in goblet-shaped pseudostigmata, not attached to bases of median propodosomal setae, but usually lying across and beneath them; median propodosomal setae, 200 μm in length, bent slightly near expanded bases and separated by 200 μm; bases contiguous with openings of pseudostigmata; lateral propodosomal setae absent. Hysterosomal setae nude; internal humeral setae 80 μm in length, 240 μm apart and 180 μm from external humeral setae; external humeral setae, 90 μm in length; 1st interspace, 250 μm. Two eyes, 120 μm apart; anterior, 20 μm in diameter; posterior, 15 μm in diameter. *Ventral idiosoma:* Striae as on dorsum of hysterosoma; genital plates, 240 μm in length with 7–8 setae; 3 pairs of paragenital setae, the anterior pair being anterior to mid-point of genital plates; anal cleft 200 μm in length; 2 pairs of paranal setae. *Legs:* Length of legs, excluding coxae and pretarsi; I, 760 μm; II, 730 μm; III, 840 μm; IV, 1020 μm. Basifemora; I, 210 μm; II, 195 μm; III, 235 μm; IV, 280 μm. Telofemora; I, 70 μm; II, 65 μm; III, 70 μm; IV, 90 μm. Genua; I, 80 μm; II, 75 μm; III, 80 μm; IV, 120 μm. Tibiae; I, 120 μm; II, 110 μm; III, 140 μm; IV, 200 μm. Tarsi; I, 230 μm; II, 215 μm; III, 245 μm; IV, 270 μm. Pre-tarsi, 25–30 μm. Claws, 30 μm with 5 lateral

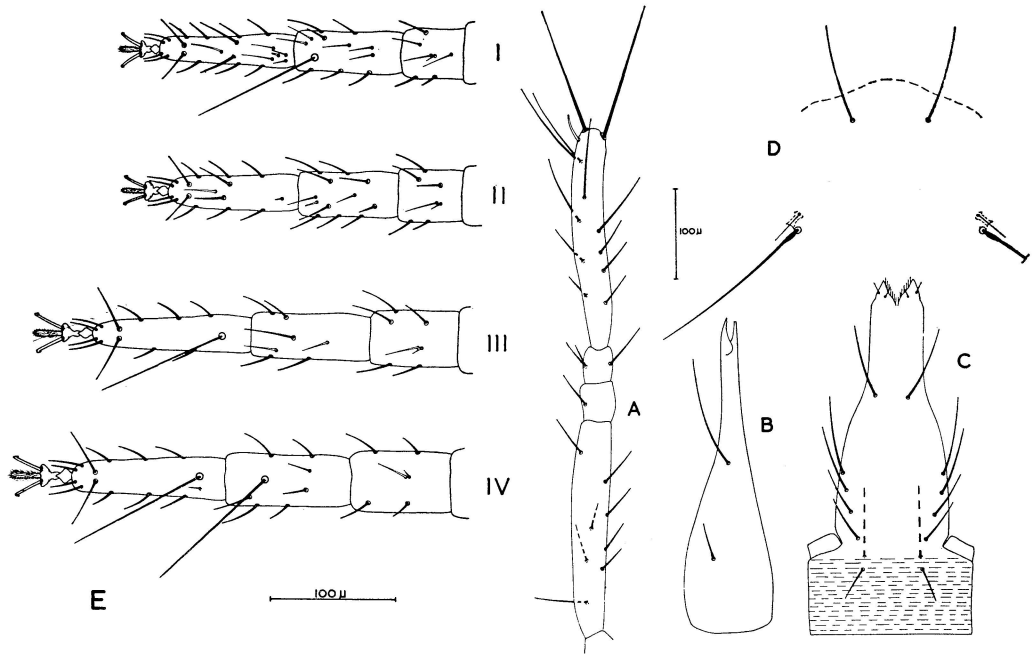

Fig. 3. *Bdellodes (Hoploscirus) rhachia.* A, palp; B, chelicera; C, ventral gnathosoma; D, dorsal propososamal shield; E, dorsal aspect, of legs 1-1V from genua to pre-tarsi.

rays, without minute rays. *Chaetotaxy:* Coxae I–IV, 6, 5, 5, 4 tactile setae; trochantera I–IV, 1 tactile seta each on anteroventral or ventral face; basifemora I–IV, 14–19, 15–18, 11–12, 10–12 tactile setae; telofemora I–IV, 6–8 tactile setae each; genu I, 6 tactile setae, 6 attenuate sensory setae; genu II, 6 tactile setae, 5 attenuate sensory setae; genu III, 6 tactile setae, 4–5 attenuate sensory setae; genu IV, 6–7 tactile setae, 3–4 attenuate sensory setae; tibia I, 14 tactile setae, 3 attenuate sensory setae, 1 blunt sensory seta, 1 trichoboth at 1/2 length; tibia II, 10–11 tactile setae, 1 attenuate sensory seta, 1 blunt sensory seta, 1 trichoboth slightly distal to 1/2 length; tibia III, 12 tactile setae, 1 attenuate sensory seta at about 3/4 length; tibia IV, 15 tactile setae, 1 trichoboth at 1/2 length. Tarsi I–IV, 17–20 ventral setae, 9–10 lateral setae; tarsus I, 4 dorsal tactile setae, 5 proximal attenuate sensory setae in a loose group and 2 more robust attenuate sensory setae at 1/4 to 1/2 length; tarsus II, 1 dorsal tactile seta, 4–5 proximal attenuate sensory setae in a loose group and 2 more robust attenuate sensory setae at 1/4 to 1/2 length; tarsus III, 2 dorsal tactile setae, 1 trichoboth near base; tarsus IV, 1 dorsal tactile seta, 1 trichoboth near base.

♂ (Allotype). Apart from genital region, similar to female.

Holotype ♀ (Bishop 8838), Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, South Georgia on 17.III.1964, under rocks on beach, H. B. Clagg; allotype ♂, Bird I., Iceberg Point, 24.IV.1963, under rocks on beach, Clagg; paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bird I., Gentoo Point, 23.X.1963, under rocks on penguin rookery, sea level to 150 m, Clagg; 1 ♂, Royal Bay, Moltke Harbor, 17.III.1964, under rocks on beach, Clagg; 1 ♀, Bird I., Iceberg Point, 24.IV.1963, Clagg, under rocks on beach. Other specimens examined included 17 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ from various localities in South Georgia.

Location of types: Holotype, allotype and 1 paratype at Bishop Museum. Two paratypes in the A.N.I.C., C.S.I.R.O., Canberra; 2 specimens in British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

Remarks: This species appears to be restricted almost entirely to the beach habitat. Specimens were examined from 15 localities and in all but 4 of these the habitat was described as "rocks on

beach". The descriptions of the other 4 localities give the elevation range as "0 to 150 m" and could include collecting on or near the beach. One collection site was a penguin rookery. In all but one of the localities, *Bdellodes rhachia* was the only species collected.

KEY TO BDELLID MITES OF THE ISLANDS OF THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

1. Venter of hypostome with 2 pairs of strong setae; genital tracheae well-developed..... ..... **Spinibdella antarctica** Trgdh...1
   Venter of hypostome with 6–7 pairs of strong setae; without well-developed genital tracheae.....2
2 (1). Posterior pseudostigma simple; base of posterior sensillum not deeply recessed; posterior sensillum not pointing in a fixed direction.....Genus **Bdellodes** s. str. ...3
   Posterior pseudostigma goblet-shaped; base of posterior sensillum deeply recessed; posterior sensillum fixed, appressed to dorsum and pointing posterolaterally..... .....Genus **Bdellodes** (**Hoploscirus**)...6
3 (2). Posterior cheliceral seta absent.....**Bdellodes** (**Bdellodes**) **tanta** Atyeo, 1963
   Posterior cheliceral seta present although sometimes minute.....4
4 (3). Posterior cheliceral seta a minute peg only 4–5 μm in length.....**Bdellodes** (**B.**) **georgianensis***
   Posterior cheliceral seta as long or longer than anterior cheliceral seta.....5
5 (4). Palpal basifemur and tibiotarsus each with 20 or more setae...**Bdellodes** (**B.**) **curvus** Atyeo, 1963
   Palpal basifemur and tibiotarsus each with less than 15 setae.....**Bdellodes** (**B.**) sp.
6 (2). Cheliceral setae approximate; posterior seta strongly flexed..... .....**Bdellodes** (**Hoploscirus**) **gressitti** Atyeo, 1964
   Cheliceral setae well separated.....7
7 (6). Palpal genu with 8–9 setae.....**Bdellodes** (**Hoploscirus**) **flexuosa** Atyeo, 1963
   Palpal genu with 3–4 setae.....8
8 (7). Posterior sensillum more than 50 μm in length and well separated from the median propodosomal seta.....**Bdellodes** (**Hoploscirus**) **multicia** Atyeo, 1963
   Posterior sensillum less than 50 μm in length; posterior pseudostigma contiguous with base of median propodosomal seta or very nearly so.....9
9 (8). Posterior cheliceral seta much shorter than anterior seta..... .....**Bdellodes** (**Hoploscirus**) **rhachia***
   Posterior cheliceral seta as long or longer than anterior cheliceral seta.....10
10 (9). Telofemora of legs with attenuate sensory setae..... .....**Bdellodes** (**Hoploscirus**) **macquariensis** Atyeo, 1963
   Telofemora of legs without attenuate sensory setae.....11
11(10). Striae on dorsum of hysterosoma with beginnings of superimposed oscillatory pattern..... .....**Bdellodes** (**Hoploscirus**) **petila** Atyeo, 1963
   Striae on dorsum of hysterosoma without superimposed oscillatory pattern..... .....**Bdellodes** (**Hoploscirus**) **watsoni** Atyeo, 1963

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Thor, Sig. 1931. Bdellidae, Nicoletiellidae, Cryptognathidae. Berlin 1931. *Das Tierreich* **56.**

*Described as new.