## STEINERIDORA gen. nov.

Chromadoridae: Cuticle: complex with relatively stout, elongate punctations anteriorly and posteriorly which correspond to processes developed within the cuticle from one side of each annule only; similar and equally large, punctations continue on lateral surfaces of cuticle only over the middle region of body; no punctations on dorsal and ventral surfaces over much of middle body length where each annule is wider than it is laterally; "lateral plates" poorly developed; no lateral differentiation.

HEAD: large, squarish, solid dorsal onchium; denticles on anterior, dorsal edge of oesophastome; rows of small denticles on both ventral and lateral walls of oesophastome and large, curved, horn-like onchia projecting into oesophastome; cephalic sense organs in three circles of which outer is composed for four setae; mouth surrounded by twelve rugae; amphids elongate, transverse slits, not bounded by prominent fringe of cuticle; oesophagus with definite posterior bulb.

MALE: gubernaculum with prominent L-shaped lateral pieces; no pre-cloacal supplements or other modifications of cuticle; tail relatively short and stout.

Type species: Spilophora loricata Steiner, 1916.

Other species: S. adriatica (von Daday, 1901); S. archaica (Steiner & Hoeppli, 1926); S. (?) dubia (Steiner, 1918) sp. inq.

The position of the remainder of the seven nominal species with a posterior bulb to the oesophagus is difficult to establish, largely because of the poverty of the original descriptions. However, Spilophora amokurae Ditlevsen, 1921 fairly clearly has a hollow dorsal onchium (Pl. 2, fig. 4 in Ditlevsen, 1921) and has a very extensive unmarked region of cuticle at the anterior end of the body (see further discussion below, page 182); Euchromadora dubia Steiner, 1918 is insufficiently described for any certain opinion to be reached but appears to be referable to Steineridora although only as a species inquirendum; E. denticulata Cobb, 1914 is poorly described but because it appears to have a hollow or hollow-type dorsal onchium and the intermediate circle of cephalic sense organs is setose it is not referable to either Euchromadora or Steineridora (see below, page 188); E. stateni Allgén, 1930 is treated as a synonym of E. denticulata by Wieser (1954) but is better treated as a species dubia as suggested by Coles (1965). Nevertheless it should be noted that the illustration of the head shows that E. stateni is not referable to Steineridora nor to Euchromadora since it has a hollow-type anteriorly directed dorsal onchium, an intermediate circle of six setae and an extensive non-punctate region at the anterior end of the body.