Chromadoropsis n.gen.

=*Chromadorina* FILIPJEV pt.

Three solid teeth, subequal in size. Amphids circularly spiral but indistinct, describing somewhat more than one spire. Cuticular ornamentation homogeneous but dark; lateral differentiation present, regular or irregular, in the former case consisting of 4 longitudinal rows of dots the two inner rows standing out more prominently than the external ones. Bulb set off, oval. Supplements present or absent.

Type: *C. parva*

As already mentioned the type-species of FILIPJEV's genus *Chromadorina*, *C. obtusa* (=*laeta*), possesses normal loop-shaped amphids which feature it has in common with all species of *Chromadora* and *Prochromadora*. However, two of the species referred to *Chromadorina* by FILIPJEV and MICOLETZKY respectively proved to be provided with genuinely spiral amphids distinct from the loop-shaped amphids in the genera mentioned above. Based on these two species, and designating *C. parva* as the new type, the genus *Chromadoropsis* represents one portion of *Chromadorina* FIL. Contrary to what I held in an earlier paper (1951) *C. microlaima* belongs to this genus.

A. No supplements. Teeth very slender.
   C. parva (DE MAN 1893)=*Spilophora p.*
   =*Spilophora antarctica* COBB 1914a

B. Supplements present. Teeth stouter.
   1. Lateral differentiation regular, consisting of 4 longitudinal rows. 12—15 supplements:
      C. microlaima (DE MAN 1889)=*Chromadora m.*
   2. Lateral differentiation irregular, consisting of larger and more widely spaced dots. 8 supplements:
      C. dissoluta n.sp.