THE SOIL MITES OF THE WORLD

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by J. Balogh and P. Balogh (in preparation)

ORIBATID MITES OF THE NEOTROPICAL REGION II

By

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ELSEVIER

Amsterdam – Oxford – New York – Tokyo 1990

Manuscript revised by
R. A. NORTON

Illustrated by
P. BALOGH

Joint edition published by

Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands and
Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary

The distribution of this book is being handled by the following publishers

for the U.S.A. and Canada

Elsevier Science Publishing Company, Inc.
655 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10010, U.S.A.

for the East European countries, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, People's Republic of Mongolia, Republic of Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Kultura, Hungarian Foreign Trading Company
P.O. Box 149, H-1389 Budapest 62, Hungary

for all remaining areas

Elsevier Science Publishers
25 Sara Burgerhartstraat
P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Balogh, János.
Oribatid mites of the Neotropical Region II/
by J. Balogh and P. Balogh.
p. cm.—(The Soil mites of the world; v. 3)
Includes bibliographical references.
ISBN 0—444—98809—2 (U.S.)
1. Oribatidae—Latin America—Identification.
I. Balogh, P. (Péter) II. Title. III. Series
QL458.2.074B346 1989
595. 4'2—dc20 89—17198
CIP

ISBN 0-444-98809-2 (Vol. 3)
ISBN 0-444-99654-0 (Series)

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Printed in Hungary by Akadémiai Kiadó és Nyomda Vállalat, Budapest

INTRODUCTION

This volume presents the second part of brief characterizations and identification keys for oribatid mites inhabiting in the Neotropical Region, as well as a check-list and bibliography of all described species from this area.

Over one-thousand oribatid species had been described from the Neotropical Region up to the preparation of the manuscript of this volume. It must be stressed, however, that there remains much to be studied. Almost all recent publications contain descriptions of new species. In previously collected neotropical materials new species and even new genera are found. We are convinced that intensive research should commence on oribatid mites, especially on those of Central America, the Andes Region, the southern tip of South America, many species await discovery.

Originally we had intended to include a catalogue of the oribatid species of the Neotropical Region at the end of the volume. In the meantime, however, we have decided to publish a complete list of all oribatid species of the Extraholarctic Region in a forthcoming volume. Hence only a simple check-list with basic data is included here.

An enthusiastic team of young assistants participated in the work of data extraction from the literature and computerized sorting and word-processing of the manuscript. Without their help this manuscript would never have been completed by the deadline. We wish to thank Miss ASZTERIA ALMÁSI, Miss ANDREA DARÁNYI, Miss MAGDOLNA KISS, Miss ANDREA SIMONITS and Miss TIMEA TECZÁR for their assistance.

We are extremely grateful to Dr. R. A. NORTON for his unselfish help throughout our work. He was kind enough to revise our manuscript both linguistically and professionally and always found time besides his own many duties to provide advice and assistance to us.

IDENTIFICATION KEY TO THE FAMILIES OF PYCNONOTIC BRACHYPYLINA
(2nd part*)

1 (2) Notogaster with rough sculpture and usually lenticulus. Six pairs of genital setae; 11–13 pairs of notogastral setae
Cymbaeremaeidae SELLNICK, 1928 (p. 53)

2 (1) Notogaster without rough sculpture or distinct marginal zone.

3 (4) One pair of anal, three pairs of genital setae; aggenital setae absent. Littoral
Selenoribatidae SCHUSTER, 1963 (p. 52)

4 (3) Two pairs of anal, 4–7 pairs of genital setae.

5 (8) Anterior margin of notogaster with light spot or lenticulus. Aquatic or littoral.

6 (7) Genital and anal plates large: occupying almost the whole length of ventral plate. Five pairs of genital setae. Littoral
Fortuyniidae HAMMEN, 1960 (p. 53)

7 (6) Genital and anal plates mostly of normal size. Six pairs of genital setae. Aquatic
Hydrozetidae GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 51)

8 (5) Anterior margin of notogaster without light spot or lenticulus. Terrestrial.

9 (12) Five pairs of apodemes, four pairs of epimeres (epimeres III and IV separated).

10 (11) Sensillus bifurcate. Costulae long, near each other; cupides bearing lamellar setae
Machadobelbidae BALOGH, 1972 (p. 49)

11 (10) Sensillus setiform, bifurcate. Costulae short or absent
Arceremaeidae BALOGH, 1972 (p. 49)

12 (9) Four pairs of apodemes, three pairs of epimeres (epimeres III and IV fused; sometimes apodemes IV absent, epimeral and ventral region fused).

13 (14) Epimeres III–IV of the same width as epimeres II. Shoulder with large, triangular apophysis bearing two setae. Five pairs of genital, 13 pairs of notogastral setae
Autognetidae GRANDJEAN, 1960 (p. 48)

14 (13) Epimeres III–IV broader than epimeres II.

15 (16) Seven pairs of notogastral setae in two submarginal longitudinal rows, three pairs in postero-marginal position. Sensillus large, plumose
Eremellidae BALOGH, 1961 (p. 48)

16 (15) 6–13 pairs of notogastral setae in normal position, i.e. 2–3 pairs usually in centro-dorsal area. Notogastral setae sometimes absent.

* 1st part, see Volume I, p. 75.

17 (18) Genital and anal plates large: occupying almost the whole length of ventral plate

Thyrisomidae GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 51)

18 (17) Genital and anal plates usually of normal size.

19 (20) Chelicerae peloptoid; rostrum narrowing, mostly with lateral teeth. Prodorsum usually with tectopedial fields and lamellar knob

Suctobelbidae GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 37)

20 (19) Chelicerae normal (if exceptionally peloptoid, rostrum not dentate). Prodorsum without tectopedial fields and lamellar knob

Oppiidae GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 9)

Family: ZETORCHESTIDAE MICHAEL, 1898*

One genus in the Neotropical Region.

Zetorchestes BERLESE, 1888

Bothridium and lamellae submarginal, lamellar setae originate on the short cuspis. Interlamellar setae directed mediad, rostral setae phylliform bicuspidate. Seven to eleven pairs of notogastral setae; four or six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, one or two pairs of anal, one or two pairs of adanal setae. Legs monodactyl; legs IV long and thick, with some spiniform setae (used for jumping).

Type-species: *Carabodes micronychus* BERLESE, 1883

One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus medium long with dilated, almost globular, ciliate head. Rostral setae originate on large tubercles. Ten paris of short, slightly phylliform, pointed notogastral setae. Six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, one pair of anal, one pair of adanal setae. Body covered with granulate cerotegument. L: 375–409 µm; W: 294–309 µm. (1: A–B).

Brazil, Pirapózinho near Presidente Prudente; subtropical forest, soil and litter

schusteri KRISPER, 1984

Family: OPPIIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1954

In order to assist identification of the oppiid species, the keys to the genera have not been included. Instead, 15 partially artificial species groups have been erected, which will be used with more ease by novice users of the keys, without having to go through

* Keyed in Volume I, p. 78

the keys first of the genera, than of the species, like for the other families. Since species belonging to different genera may be included in such a group, the complete binomial name of the species are given.*

Key to species groups **

1 (4) Epimeral region peculiar: either covered by two sclerotized plates extending anteriad or by a thick layer of secretion fixed by extremely long epimeral setae, all directed towards the middle, where they meet.

2 (3) Epimeral plates covered by large, trapezoidal plates extending anteriad. Some epimeral setae hypertrophied, densely plumose. Sensillus pectinate, the branches apically ramifying. Six pairs of genital setae present
Sternoppia group (p. 11)

3 (2) Epimeral region covered by a thick layer of secretion fixed by extremely long epimeral setae. Sensillus with smooth, fusiform head. Five pairs of genital setae present
Machuella group (p. 13)

4 (1) Epimeral region normal: neither horizontally extending sclerotized plates nor medially directed, long epimeral setae, which fix a thick layer of secretion.

5 (6) Notogastral setae either (at least partly) foliate or more or less dilated
Striatoppia group (p. 13)

6 (5) Notogastral setae setiform or rod-shaped, never foliate.

7 (14) Notogaster with one or two pairs of cristae, originating on the anterior margin.

8 (9) Crista extremely long: as long or longer than half the length of notogaster. Prodorsum with converging costulae. Very small species, L: 128–180 μm.
Quadroppia group (p. 14)

9 (8) Crista shorter than half the length of notogaster.

10 (11) One pair of crista, (usually pointed) similar to spinae adnatae, near shoulder. Prodorsum with slightly converging costulae
Oxyoppia group (p. 15)

11 (10) Crista not pointed anteriorly, near shoulder.

12 (13) Notogaster with one or two pairs of cristae, originating on the anterior margin. Prodorsum with costulae
Oppiella group (p. 17)

13 (12) Notogaster either with two short longitudinal lines near shoulder (sometimes very weak) or two short medial crests directed anteriad. Prodorsum without costulae
Microppia group (p. 19)

14 (7) Notogaster without any type of crista; dorsosejugal suture unbroken (exceptionally with two longitudinal lines: *Teratoppia centroamericana*).

* Since the preparation of this manuscript a key for the world oppiid genera by L. S. SUBIAS and P. BALOGH has been published (Acta zool. hung. 35, 1989)

** The *Cuneoppia* group with *Cuneoppia laticeps* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969 from Bolivia, Guayaramerin, unfortunately omitted (see Plate 8:A)

15 (16) Costula complicated: composed of seven small sclerotized parts; one pair of small tubercles behind the interlamellar setae, near dorsosejugal suture; one pair of longitudinal ridges before bothridia; one single short, curved transversal ridge bearing lamellar setae; one pair of short, diverging ridges anterior to lamellar setae

Chavinia group (p. 20)

16 (15) Costula usually absent; exceptionally arch-shaped or represented by two lamellar lines.

17 (18) Tibiae I and II with conspicuous processes

Teratoppia group (p. 20)

18 (17) Tibia I and II without conspicuous processes.

19 (20) 12–13 pairs of notogastral setae present

Multioppia group (p. 21)

20 (19) Ten or fewer pairs of notogastral setae present.

21 (22) Interlamellar setae absent

Amerioppia group (p. 23)

22 (21) Interlamellar setae present.

23 (26) Sensillus either capitate, fusiform or setiform but always smooth, without ciliae or setiform branches.

24 (25) Sensillus setiform or its distal part more or less lanceolate

Lanceoppia group (p. 26)

25 (24) Sensillus with more or less dilated, sometimes globular head

Globoppia group (p. 28)

26 (23) Sensillus setiform or fusiform but always ciliate, pectinate or radiate: i.e. with shorter or longer branches.

27 (28) Sensillus more or less dilated, fusiform, unilaterally ciliate

Insculptoppia group (p. 31)

28 (27) Sensillus with 1–7, sometimes more long branches arranged in either pectinate or radial positions; the stalk may be setiform or apically dilated; the branches either of equal or different length. Sensillus exceptionally setiform with shorter cilia-like branches

Arcoppia group (p. 33)

Sternoppia group

Only one genus

Sternoppia BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

Epimeral region covered by large, trapezoidal plates extending anteriad. Some epimeral setae hypertrophied, densely plumose. Sensillus pectinate, with apically ramifying branches. Six pairs of genital setae. 9–10 pairs of notogastral setae.

Type-species: *Sternoppia mirabilis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

Nine species; only in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Setae *la* and *lp* extremely long; *lm*, h_1, h_2, h_3, p_1, p_2, p_3 extremely short and fine. Setae c_2 (= *ta*) intermediate in length. Interlamellar setae extremely long. L: 347 µm; W: 210 µm. (1: C).
Bolivia, between Unduavi and La Paz, 3100 m; moss and soil
quadriseta (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

2 (1) Setae *la*, *lm* and *lp* of the same length.

3 (4) Costulae near each other: distance *in–le* about twice distance *in–in*. L: 267–317 µm; W: 165–172 µm. (1: D–E).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest litter
reticulata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

4 (3) Costulae farther from each other: distance *in–le* equal to or only a little longer than distance *in–in*.

5 (10) Sensillus with heavily incrassate clavus bearing 6–8 multiply furcated branches.

6 (7) Giant species: L: 534–611 µm. Setae *la*, *lm* and *lp* about twice length of h_2 and h_3. L: 534–615 µm; W: 252–302 µm. (2: A).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra de Nipe, Pinares de Mayari, 600 m; rainforest, litter
sphaerodendron BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

7 (6) Smaller species: L: 196–267 µm. Setae *la*, *lm*, *lp*, h_2 and h_3 of the same length.

8 (9) Anterior part of notogaster with longitudinal lines decurrent from anterior margin to insertion of setae *la*. No "hole" on the sclerotized plates covering the epimeral region. L: 252–267 µm; W: 139–152 µm. (2: B–C).
Guatemala, Tikal, Peten; litter and soil
striata MAHUNKA, 1983

9 (8) Anterior part of notogaster without longitudinal lines. With a pair of holes on the sclerotized plates covering the epimeral region. The smallest known *Sternoppia* species, L: 196–208 µm; W: 104–111 µm. (2: D–E).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Bayaruesa, 1300–1600 m; primary forest in karst soil, litter and humus
minor BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

10 (5) Sensillus with setiform or very slightly dilated stalk and 5–7 apically ramified lateral branches.

11 (14) Setae c_2 absent.

12 (13) Setae *la*, *lm* and *lp* long: about twice or thrice longer than setae h_2 and h_3. Sensillus with four or five branches. L: 365–405 µm; W: 170–227 µm. (2: F, 3: A).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra de Moa; litter of serpentine soil
vicina BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

13 (12) Setae *la*, *lm*, *lp*, h_2 and h_3 short, about of equal length. Sensillus with 6–7 branches. L: 331–357 µm; W: 193–204 µm. (3: B–C).
Bolivia, Coroico, 1800 m; from litter of steep incline
incisa BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

14 (11) Setae c_2 present.

15 (16) Smaller species: Setae *la, lm, lp* and h_3 long: as long as lamellar setae. L: 273–322 µm; W: 161–180 µm. (3: D).
Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Cordoba; soil with plant-roots
mirabilis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

16 (15) Larger species: setae *la, lm, lp* and h_3 short: much shorter than the lamellar setae. L: 426–450 µm; W: 245–254 µm; (3: E).
Bolivia, Coroico, 1800 m; rainforest, litter
boliviana BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Machuella group

Only one genus

Machuella HAMMER, 1961

Epimeral region covered by a thick layer of secretion fixed by extremely long epimeral setae. Five pairs of genital setae present. Prodorsum without costula. Prodorsal setae setiform, short; lamellar setae on the apical half of prodorsum, submarginal.

Type-species: *Machuella ventrisetosa* HAMMER, 1961
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus short, smooth, with slightly fusiform head. One pair of sigilla in the interlamellar region. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Crista represented by two longitudinal lines. L: 200 µm; W: 106 µm. (3: F, 4: A).
Peru, Machu Picchu 2700 m; moist grass and moss; Phillippines, Indonesia, New Zealand Fiji, Tahiti
ventrisetosa HAMMER, 1961

Striatoppia-group

Apodemes III absent; epimeres III and IV fused. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae never peloptoid. At least part of notogastral setae foliate or more or less dilated.

Five genera and six species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Prodorsum with two long, lamelliform costulae, interrupted in their anterior third towards bothridium and articulating on both sides by an enantiophysis each. Sensillus short, fusiform. Notogaster with two broad crests, originating on the shoulder, and extending to the posterior part of notogaster. Ten pairs of notogastral setae, first seven pairs long, incrassate, spatulate. Five pairs of genital setae. L: 171–177 µm; W: 102–106 µm. (21: B–C).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Turquino, litter of montane rainforest on Pico Real, 1850 m; litter and decaying fern trunk

Borhidia cubana BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

2 (1) Shape of prodorsum different. Notogaster without broad and long crests and spatulate setae.

3 (4) Setae c_2 absent. Costulae absent, only two short longitudinal lines present in the interlamellar area. Notogastral setae asymmetrically lanceolate, basally swollen. Interlamellar setae extremely short, almost reduced. Five pairs of genital setae. Lyrifissures *iad* short, near anal plates. L: 262–278 μm; W: 146–151 μm. (21: D–E).

Antilles, St. Lucia, Soufriere, Mt. Tabac, 460 m; moss

Corynoppia turgiseta MAHUNKA, 1985

4 (3) Setae c_2 present. Costulae well developed. Notogastral setae phylliform, dilated and densely ciliate. Notogaster with a prominent tooth on each shoulder.

5 (6) Notogastral setae gradually dilated, widest in the distal part. Some irregulary diverging lines between setae c_2 and *lp*. Distance *le-ro* about twice *in-le*. Setae p_1 and p_2 dilated, phylliform, p_3 and *ag* setiform. Ventral plate with longitudinal lines. L: 348–361 μm; W: 193–201 μm. (21: F, 22: A).

Paraguay, Villa Hayes "Canatera Transchaco"; marshy forest, litter

Striatoppia tribuliformis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

6 (5) Notogastral setae willowleaf-shaped, widest in middle. Costulae short, never reaching the rostral region. No diverging lines on the notogaster. Distance *le–ro* as long as *in–le*.

7 (8) Teeth of notogastral shoulder extending to a longitudinal crista. Notogastral setae densely ciliate. L: 236–242 μm; W: 124–130 μm. (22: B).

Brazil, Assancao; soil

Stachyoppia curvispina MAHUNKA, 1983

8 (7) Anterior margin of notogaster without crista.

9 (10) Notogastral setae paddle-shaped, flat, phylliform, acuminate, with slender stalk. Teeth of shoulder broad, triangular. L: 240 μm; W: 120 μm. (22: C–D).

Antilles, Castries, Vigie Point; tussocks of grass from an isolated spot on steep coastal rocks

Acroppia antillensis MAHUNKA, 1985

10 (9) Notogastral setae without slender stalk. Teeth of shoulder narrow and long. L: 232 μm; W: 120 μm. (22: E).

Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter

Stachyoppia amazonica BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Quadroppia group

Crista extremely long, sometimes extending to the posterior margin of notogaster. Prodorsum with converging costulae. Very small species, L: 128–180 μm.

Two genera with five species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (4) Five pairs of genital setae. Cristae extremely long, posteriorly joined, U-shaped, almost reaching posterior margin of notogaster (*Quadroppia* JACOT, 1939).

2 (3) Cristae extremely heavy, decurrent towards and framing end of notogaster, originating from a large humeral tubercle. Very small species. L: 128–134 µm; W: 72–76 µm. (22: F, 23: A).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Gran Piedra, 1000–1200 m; moss
Quadroppia cristata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

3 (2) Crista less prominent, humeral tubercle weaker. Larger species: L: 180 µm; W: –. (23: B).
Peru, Lima, Machu Picchu; moss; USSR, Oceania, New Zealand, Java
Quadroppia circumita (HAMMER, 1961)

4 (1) Six pairs of genital setae. Crista ∩-shaped or ʌ-shaped, not extending to the posterior margin of notogaster (*Lyroppia* BALOGH, 1961).

5 (6) Cristae converging, almost ʌ-shaped. Rostral setae long and curved, much longer than distance *ro–ro*. Anal plates with longitudinal ridges. L: 212–228 µm; W: 106–120 µm. (23: C–D).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Gran Piedra, 1100 m; moss layer of montane rainforest above Siboney
Lyroppia neotropica BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

6 (5) Cristae parallel. Rostral setae short and moderately bent, much shorter than distance *ro–ro*. Anal plates without ridges.

7 (8) Anterior part of notogaster with large, poorly delineated medial spot. Crista much longer than half length of notogaster, L: 176 µm; W: 86 µm. (23: E–F).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; litter and humus
Lyroppia similis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

8 (7) Anterior part of notogaster without large medial spot. Crista shorter than half length of notogaster. L: 182 µm; W: 88µm. (24: A–B).
Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner, litter and soil
Lyroppia anareolata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

Oxyoppia group

Epimeral region normal. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae never peloptoid. Genital and anal plates of normal length. Notogastral setae setiform, never foliate. One pair of spinae adnatae opposite bothridia. Costula present, usually well developed.

Four genera with 11 species

Key to species

1 (4) 12–13 pairs of notogastral setae present.

2 (3) Sensillus with 20–23 branches. Prodorsal setae long: setae *le* as long as distance *le–ro*. Notogastral setae long, ciliate; anterior margin medially protruding. Distance *ag–ag* longer than ad_3–ad_3. L: 273–287 µm; W: 134–149 µm. (24: E–F).

Guatemala, Coban–Lanquin (Alta Verapaz) 1450 m; soil

Neostrinatina mixoppia MAHUNKA, 1979

3 (2) Sensillus with 7–8 branches. Prodorsal setae short: setae *le* about one-third distance *le–ro*. Notogastral setae short, smooth; anterior margin straight. Distance ad_3–ad_3 about twice longer than distance *ad–ad*. L: 445–486 µm; W: 227–257 µm. (25: A–B).

Brazil, Manaus; varzea forest, humus

Mahunkella transitoria (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978)

4 (1) Ten pairs of notogastral setae present.

5 (6) Postero-marginal part of notogaster with paired cap-shaped sclerotized excrescence, bearing minute setae p_3. Epimeral setae *4a* thick, curved. Lyrifissure *iad* oblique, removed from anal plates. L: 267–329 µm; W: 168–217 µm. (25: C–D).

Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Cordoba; soil with plant-roots

Sacculoppia singularis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

6 (5) Postero-marginal part of notogaster without cap-shaped excrescence.

7 (12) Translamellar ridge completely absent.

8 (9) Costulae short, basal half apparently undeveloped. Setae *la* and *lm* originating near each other. Setae p_2 and p_3 much shorter than the remaining notogastral setae. Crista long: as long as setae *lm*. Sensillus setiform, unilaterally ciliate, directed laterad, then anteriad and mediad. Lyrifissures *iad* farther from anal plates. L: 286–306 µm; W: 142–158 µm. (25: E–F).

Bolivia, Alcoche, 600 m; slope of valley above small stream, wet litter

Oxyoppia mastax BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

9 (8) Basal half of costulae present. Setae *la* and *lm* originate far from each other. Distal half of sensillus slightly fusiform. Lyrifissures *iad* near anal plates.

10 (11) Four pairs of genital setae present. Costula straight. Crista represented only by two small humeral tubercles. Distal half of sensillus slightly dilated and unilaterally densely ciliated. L: 240–249 µm; W: 120–126 µm. (26: A–B).

Mexico, Chilpancingo, Sima del Borrego cave; guano

Oxyoppia genavensium MAHUNKA, 1982

11 (10) Six pairs of genital setae present. Costulae slightly curved. Crista represented by two sharp humeral processes. Distal half of sensillus slightly dilated and finely ciliated. L: 338 µm; W: 275 µm. (26: C).

Bolivia, 300–5000 m; moss, humus

Oxyoppia spinosa (HAMMER, 1958)

12 (7) Translamellar ridge complete or medially interrupted, distinct or poorly defined, always present.

13 (14) Translamellar ridge interrupted medially. Sensillus completely smooth. L: 270–275 μm; W: 144–148 μm. (26: D–E).
Columbia, Paramo de Monserrate, 3200–3300 m;
Oxyoppia polita P. BALOGH, 1984

14 (13) Translamellar ridge not interrupted (sometimes poorly defined).

15 (16) Costulae slightly S-shaped with a sharp outer margin and a more indistinct inner margin. Between the anterior half of lamellae there are two more or less indistinct transversal ridges. L: 280 μm; W: 140 μm. (26: F).
Argentina, Quebrada de Gallinato near Salta, 1200 m; moist meadow; Philippines
Oxyoppia scalifera (HAMMER, 1958)

16 (15) Costulae straight. Distinct or indistinct translamellar ridge between the tips of costulae. Three similar species.

17 (18) Costulae broad, translamellar ridge linear. Setae *la* inserted more anteriad than *lm* L: 180–200 μm; W: 80–92 μm. (27: A–B).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Bayaruesa, 1300–1600 m; primary forest in karst soil, dry litter
Oxyoppia cubana BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

18 (17) Setae *la* and *lm* originate almost at same level.

19 (20) Both the costulae and translamellar ridge linear. Cilia of sensillus short, tip of sensillus short. L: 250 μm; W:120 μm. (27: C).
Argentina, Bolivia, India (Orissa), New Zealand, very common everywhere; in great numbers in dry localities
Oxyoppia suramericana (HAMMER, 1958)

20 (19) Costulae ribbon-shaped, translamellar ridge poorly defined. L: 205–211 μm; W: 98–104 μm.(27: D–E).
Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; litter and soil
Oxyoppia pilosa BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

Oppiella group

Epimeral region normal: with neither horizontal sclerotized plates nor long, medially directed epimeral setae, fixing a thick layer of secretion. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae never peloptoid. Genital and anal plates of normal length. Notogastral setae never foliate. Notogaster with one or two pairs of cristae; the median pair less than half length of notogaster.

Six genera with nine species.

Key to species

1 (2) Apodemes IV absent; epimeres III–IV fused with ventral plate. Two hook-shaped median cristae next to anterior margin of notogaster. Setae c_1 as long as other notogastral setae. Six pairs of genital setae. Sensillus trifurcate. Two pairs of enantiophyses, aligned with anterior margin of genital plates. L: 455 μm; W: 247μm. (29: E–F).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest litter
Enantioppia multituberculata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

2 (1) Apodemes IV present; epimeres III–IV not fused with ventral plate.

3 (6) Six pairs of genital setae. Costulae short, converging. Sensillus with medium-length stalk and globular head bearing 5–6 radially arranged, long ciliae. Notogastral setae rod-shaped, straight.

4 (5) Anogenital region foveolate. Median pair of cristae reach beyond setae c_1. Notogastral and ventral setae longer: setae ad_1 longer than width of anal plate. L: 335 µm; W: 130 µm. (27: F–G).

Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Botanical Garden; tropical rainforest on sandy soil, litter

Rioppia nodulifera BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

5 (4) Anogenital region not foveolate. Median pair of cristae do not reach beyond setae c_1. Notogastral and ventral setae shorter: setae ad_1 shorter than width of anal plate. L: 346–386 µm; W: 143–164 µm.(28: A–B)

Antilles, Guadeloupe, Fort Fleur d'Epee; soil

Rioppia comteae MAHUNKA, 1985

6 (3) 4 or 5 pairs of genital setae present. Sensillus pectinate or fusiform, unilaterally ciliate.

7 (8) 13 pairs of ciliate notogastral setae present. Sensillus pectinate. Two pairs of parallel cristae on the anterior part of notogaster. Notogaster and ventral plate foveolate; foveolae small. Five pairs of genital setae present. L: 467 µm; W: 235 µm. (28: C–D).

Brazil, Assancao; soil

Baloghoppia dentata MAHUNKA, 1983

8 (7) Ten pairs of notogastral setae present. Notogaster never foveolate.

9 (10) Sensillus pectinate with six branches. Anterior part of notogaster with an unpaired process medially. Rostrum with two incisions and a long naso. Interlamellar region with three pairs of round sigilla. Prodorsum with short costulae and translamellar line. Five pairs of genital setae, ten pairs of notogastral setae; setae c_1 short, setiform, the remaining nine pairs rod-shaped, distally dilated. L: 384 µm; W: 196 µm. (28: E–F).

Antilles, St. Lucia, Castries, Marigot Harbour; degradated forest, moss

Cheloppia americana MAHUNKA, 1985

10 (9) Sensillus with fusiform, unilaterally ciliate head. Anterior part of notogaster without medial unpaired process. Interlamellar region without distinct sigilla.

11 (14) Rostrum without incision. Two very similar species.

12 (13) Prodorsal and notogastral setae long: setae c_1 as long as rostral setae. L: 280 µm; W: 150 µm. (28: G).

Cosmopolitan

Oppiella nova (OUDEMANS, 1902)

13 (12) Prodorsal and notogastral setae short: setae c_1 shorter than rostral setae. L: 350 µm; W: 180 µm. (29: A)

Chile, Puerto Montt; in high vegetation of Holcus, Hieracium, Lotus and Ranunculus;

Oppiella dubia HAMMER, 1962

14 (11) Rostrum with two incisions.

15 (16) Distal part of sensillus abruptly dilated, unilaterally with 8–9 short cilia. Rostral incisions very deep; median cuspis excised, with two short teeth. Five pairs of genital setae. L: 257–281 µm; W: 132–152 µm. (29: B–C).
Mexico, Popocatepetl, Tlamecas, 4050 m; on the soil
Oppiella tequila (MAHUNKA, 1983)

16 (15) Distal part of sensillus gradually dilated. Rostral incisions short, median cuspis not divided. Four pairs of genital setae. L: 260 µm; W: 130 µm. (29: D)
Chile, El Volcan; wet moss and low scirpus on the river bed
Berniniella volcanensis (HAMMER, 1962)

Microppia group

Either two long or short longitudinal lines near shoulder (sometimes barely evident), or two short medial crests originating on anterior margin of notogaster and directed anteriad. Prodorsum without rough sculpture; smooth or with two convergent lamellar lines.

Four genera with four species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Two short medial crests originating on the anterior margin of notogaster and directed anteriad on the basal part of prodorsum. Sensillus with short stalk and globular head. L: 175 µm; W: –. (30: A)
Cosmopolitan
Microppia minus PAOLI, 1908

2 (1) Anterior margin of notogaster with two short longitudinal lines on the shoulder.

3 (4) Sensillus with long stalk and long, fusiform, unilaterally ciliate head. Ten pairs of notogastral setae present: setae c_1 very short and fine, the other setiform, with trifurcate end. Lyrifissures *iad* long, in adanal position. L: 202 µm; W: 78 µm. (30: B–C).
Brazil, Assancao; soil
Frondoppia exigua MAHUNKA, 1983

4 (3) Sensillus with short stalk and fusiform or capitate, finely granulated head. Notogastral setae setiform, smooth.

5 (6) Sensillus with very short stalk and capitate head. Notogaster with two short longitudinal lines on the shoulder. Apodemes IV reduced. L: 220–224 µm; W: 92–94 µm. (30: D–E).
Antilles, Castries, Vigie Point; moss and humus
Lucioppia hauseri MAHUNKA, 1985

6 (5) Sensillus with medium-length stalk and elongate head. The short longitudinal lines on the notogaster poorly defined. L: 250 µm; W: 110 µm. (30: F).
Argentina, Rio Atuel, 1900–2200 m; wet bryophytes
Subiasella tenuis (HAMMER, 1958)

Chavinia group

Only one genus

Chavinia HAMMER, 1961

Costula complicated: composed of several small sclerotized parts. One pair of small tubercles behind the lamellar setae, near anterior margin of notogaster; one pair of longitudinal ridges before bothridia; one single short, curved transversal ridge bearing lamellar setae; one pair of diverging ridges anterior to lamellar setae (sometimes fused anteriad). Sclerotization of prodorsum slightly resembles of *Suctobelba*.

Type-species: *Chavinia paradoxa* HAMMER, 1961

Two very similar species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Medial prodorsal hollow closed in front. Sensillus apically rounded. Six pairs of notogastral setae ($la, lm, lp, h_1, h_2, h_3$) medium long. L: 280 µm; W: 162 µm. (31: A).

Peru, near Huaraz, 3300 m; wet thick moss on the ground

paradoxa HAMMER, 1961

2 (1) Medial prodorsal hollow broadly open in front. Sensillus apically pointed. Six pairs of notogastral setae long. L: 262–285 µm; W: 148–168 µm. (31: B–C).

Columbia, Páramo del Huila, 3700 m; between dead lower leaves of Espeletia hartwegiana

similis P. BALOGH, 1984

Teratoppia group

Apodemes III and IV absent; epimeres III and IV fused with the ventral plate. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae not peloptoid. Notogastral setae setiform, originating mostly from large alveoli. Notogaster without cristae (exceptionally with one longitudinal line: *Teratoppia centroamericana*). Costula absent. Interlamellar setae present but sometimes extremely short, hardly visible. Tibiae I and II thick, with conspicuous processes. Setae ad_2 and ad_3 in preanal position.

Two genera with seven species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogaster with 13 pairs of setae. Setae c_1 very small but present. Prodorsal setae short and smooth, interlamellar setae much smaller than lamellar and rostral setae. Sensillus long, with gradually dilated, spinulose head. L: 336–392 µm; W: 216–224 µm. (31: F).
Brazil, Cardoso I.; rainforest, litter
Brasiloppia flechtmanni PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

2 (1) Notogaster with 9–11 pairs of setae.

3 (6) Sensillus rod-shaped, with very short, scattered cilia. Two similar species.

4 (5) Between the interlamellar setae there is a flattened, broad sclerotization. Notogastral setae extremely short. L: 444 µm; W: 264 µm. (32: A).
Brazil, Sao Paulo; soil
Teratoppia uspiensis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

5 (4) No flattened, broad sclerotization between the interlamellar setae. Notogastral setae longer. L: 250–312 µm; W: 142–177 µm. (32: B–C).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter
Teratoppia reducta BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

6 (3) Sensillus setiform, unilaterally ciliate or pectinate.

7 (8) Sensillus with 8–9, unilateral cilia. Setae c_1 absent; ten pairs of short notogastral setae, originating from large alveoli. One longitudinal line originating from each shoulder. L: 360 µm; W: –. (32: D–E).
El Salvador, San Vicente, 1775 m; moss forest, litter
Teratoppia centroamericana WOAS, 1986

8 (7) Sensillus pectinate, with 6–15 branches.

9 (10) Sensillus with six branches. Nine pairs of extremely short notogastral setae, setae c_1 absent. L: 272–316 µm; W: 148–172 µm. (32: F, 33: A).
Chile, Misituni, Rio Lauca; soil
Teratoppia brevipectinata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

10 (9) Sensillus with 9–15 branches. Ten pairs of notogastral setae, setae c_1 present.

11 (12) Sensillus with 14–15 branches. Notogastral setae very short, and straight. L: 243–255 µm; W: 134–141 µm. (33: B–C).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter
Teratoppia pluripectinata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

12 (11) Sensillus with 8–9 branches. Notogastral setae longer, curved. L: 354–393 µm; W: 180–218 µm. (33: D–E).
Mexico, Chiapas, San Cristobal de las Casas, 2300 m; litter
Teratoppia regalis MAHUNKA, 1983

Multioppia group

Epimeral region normal. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae never peloptoid. Five pairs of genital setae present. 12 pairs of setiform notogastral setae. Prodorsum usually without translamellar and lamellar costulae; rarely thin linear costulae present. Crista absent.

Four genera with ten species

Key to species

1 (2) Genital and anal plates large, distance between them much shorter than length of genital plates. Sensillus with long stalk and large, clavate, ciliate head. Medial part of anterior margin of notogaster protruding to the level of interlamellar setae. Anal plates large, anal opening rhomboid. L: 213–223 µm; W: 108–113 µm. (33: F, 34: A).
Antilles, Guadeloupe; soil
Antilloppia schauenbergi MAHUNKA, 1985

2 (1) Genital and anal plates of normal size. Sensillus either pectinate or slightly dilated and unilaterally ciliate.

3 (12) Sensillus pectinate.

4 (7) Notogastral setae short: distance *la–la* more than twice length of setae *la*.

5 (6) Anterior margin of notogaster medially convex. Prodorsum and notogaster densely punctate. Larger species, L: 360 µm; W: 168 µm. (34: B–C)
Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; moist moss on ground
Gittella punctata HAMMER, 1961

6 (5) Anterior margin of notogaster medially flattened, slightly concave. Prodorsum and notogaster without punctation. Smaller species. L: 260 µm; W: 118 µm. (34: D).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
Pulchroppia gyoergyi (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

7 (4) Notogastral setae long: setae *la* almost as long or longer than distance *la–la*.

8 (9) Sensillus with 8–9 branches: the first and second very short, the third the longest, the others gradually shortening. Prodorsum without lamellar line. L: 640 µm; W: 328 µm. (34: E–F).
Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; Acaray waterfall wet moss and soil
Pulchroppia maxima (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981)

9 (8) Sensillus with four branches, the first branch the longest.

10 (11) Branches of the sensillus of equal length. Notogastral long, but not flagellate. Distance *la–la*, *lm–lm* and *lp–lp* longer than respective setae *la*, *lm* and *lp*. L: 598 µm; W: 294 µm. (35: A).
Brazil, Manaus; tropical rainforest, litter
Pulchroppia amazonica (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

11 (10) The last branch of the sensillus shorter. Notogastral setae very long, flagellate. Distance *la–la*, *lm–lm* and *lp–lp* shorter than setae *la*, *lm* and *lp*. L: 500–524 µm; W: 262–286 µm. (35: B–C).
Brazil, Assancao; soil
Pulchroppiella flagellata MAHUNKA, 1983

12 (3) Distal part of sensillus fusiform, unilaterally ciliate.

13 (14) Notogastral setae long: distance *da–da* as long or only slightly longer than setae *da*. Sensillus with 5–6 ciliae (except some extremely short ones at midpoint of sensillus). L: 467–517 µm; W: 271–303 µm. (35: D–E).
Antilles, St. Lucia, Castries; litter
Multioppia insularis MAHUNKA, 1985

14 (13) Notogastral setae short: distance *da–da* more than twice length of setae *da*. Sensillus with 12–14 ciliae.

15 (16) Ciliae of the sensillus of equal length. 11 branches present. L: 310 µm; W: 15 µm. (35: F).

Chile, Puerto Montt; everywhere, not too wet biotopes

Multioppia australis HAMMER, 1962

16 (15) Ciliae of the sensillus first gradually longer, then shorter. 14–16 branches present.

17 (18) The first pair of sigilla near each other. The longest ciliae only a little longer than the fusiform distal part of sensillus. L: 270 µm; W: 127 µm. (36: A).

Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; dry mouldering leaf

Multioppia radiata HAMMER, 1961

18 (17) The distance of the first pair of sigilla as long as the diameter of sigilla. The longest cilia much longer than the fusiform distal part of sensillus. L: 270 µm; W: 136 µm. (36: B).

Peru, Tambomachay, 3650 m; green luxurious moist-wet moss

Multioppia stellifera HAMMER, 1961

Amerioppia HAMMER, 1961

Prodorsum without costulae. Notogaster without crista. Interlamellar setae absent. Five (exceptionally six?) pairs of genital setae.

Type-species: *Amerioppia rudentigera* HAMMER, 1961

With 23 species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Seven pairs of notogastral setae long, distally dilated and ciliate. Setae *c* minute and fine, originating comparatively near each other. Setae p_2 and p_3 short and fine. Sensillus with short stalk and short, gradually dilated, acuminate head. L: 410–424 µm; W: 236–250 µm. (36: C–D).

Antilles, St. Lucia, Castries; litter and soil

extrema MAHUNKA, 1985

2 (1) Notogastral setae not distally dilated.

3 (6) Sensillus slightly dilated and bilaterally ciliate; ciliae as long (or almost as long) as the width of dilated part.

4 (5) Notogastral setae short: distance *la–lp* twice length of setae *la*. Lamellar lines converging. L: 300 µm; W: 170 µm. (36: E).

Peru, Barranco, Lima; wet moss; Philippines

barrancensis barrancensis HAMMER, 1961

5 (4) Notogastral setae longer: distance *la–lp* only slightly longer than setae *la*. Lamellar lines almost parallel. L: 256–279 µm; W: 145–152 µm, (36: F, 37: A).

Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; rainforest, litter and soil

barrancensis paraguayensis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

6 (3) Sensillus never bilaterally ciliate.

7 (10) Five pairs of notogastral setae very long: setae *la* longer than distance *la–lp*.

8 (9) Sensillus extremely long: much longer than the long notogastral setae. Distal half of sensillus slightly and gradually dilated. Setae *c* present. Setae p_1, p_2, p_3 and h_1 much shorter than the long notogastral setae. L: 246 µm; W: 139 µm. (37: B–C).

Columbia, Bogota; soil

sturmi P. BALOGH, 1984

9 (8) Sensillus medium long: not longer than the distance of bothridia and shorter than the long notogastral setae. Setae *c* absent. Distal part of sensillus slightly dilated. Setae p_1 and h_1 longer than setae p_2 and p_3 but about half the long notogastral setae. L: 520 µm; W; 280 µm. (37: D).

New Zealand, Bolivia, Chacaltaya, 5400 m; thick bryophytes

longicoma (HAMMER, 1958)

10 (7) Notogastral setae medium long or short: setae *la* always shorter than distance *la–lm*.

11 (26) Notogastral setae short: distance *la–lm* twice or more length of setae *la*.

12 (15) Sensillus long: as long or longer than the distance between bothridia.

13 (14) Setae *c* absent. Setae p_1 longer than p_2 and p_3. L: 320 µm; W: 180 µm. (37: E).

Patagonia, Llao–Llao; low moss, liverworts; New Zealand

longiclava HAMMER, 1962

14 (13) Setae *c* very short but present. Setae p_1 to p_3 of equal length. L: 320–360 µm; W: 180–208 µm. (37: F).

Peru, Near Huaraz at the tunnel "Kahuish", 3300 m; almost dry moss cushion; India (West Bengal)

chavinensis HAMMER, 1961

15 (12) Sensillus medium long or short: shorter than the distance between bothridia.

16 (19) Sensillus short: with short stalk and globular head.

17 (18) Oblique longitudinal line (reminiscent of crista) running from setae *c* to *la*. L: 360 µm; W: 207 µm. (38: A–B).

El Salvador, San Vicente, 1775 m; moss forest, litter

salvadorensis (WOAS, 1986)

18 (17) No oblique longitudinal line running from setae *c* to *la*. L: 328–414 µm; W: 189–230 µm. (38: C–D).

Columbia, Paramo de Sumapaz, 3700 m; soil and on different species of Espeletia

espeletiarum P. BALOGH, 1984

19 (16) Sensillus medium long: with longer stalk gradually dilated distally.

20 (23) Setae h_2 relatively near each other: distance h_2–h_2 less than twice distance h_1–h_1 and always much shorter than *lm–lm*.

21 (22) Setae *c* present. Alveoli of rostral setae almost touching. Lamellar line present. L: 283–299 µm; W: 152–164 µm. (38: E–F).

Columbia, Paramo Cocua, 4000 m; Espeletia, dead leaves

cocuyana P. BALOGH, 1984

22 (21) Setae *c* absent. Alveoli of rostral setae well separated. Lamellar line absent. L: 330 µm; W: 190 µm. (39: A).

Bolivia, Cumbre, 4000 m; low brown-green bryophytes with a little grass and low moss cushions

notata (HAMMER, 1958)

23 (20) Setae h_2 far apart: distance h_2–h_2 at least thrice longer than distance h_1–h_1 and always longer than *lm–lm*.

24 (25) Sensillus lanceolate; the expanded head as long as the stalk. L: 300 µm; W: 160 µm. (39: B).

Peru, Cusco, Pisac, 3750 m; thin moss

paripilis HAMMER, 1961

25 (24) Sensillus with fusiform head: the head shorter than its stalk. L: 320µm; W: 180 µm. (39: C).

Chile, Puerto Montt; mosses, dead leaves, and debris on moist mouldering soil under fallen logs

chilensis HAMMER, 1962

26 (11) Notogastral setae medium long: longer than half distance *la–lm* (but shorter than the distance *la–lm*).

27 (32) Sensillus long: as long or longer than the distance between bothridia.

28 (29) Setae *c* present, short. Surface of prodorsum and notogaster finely punctate; the anterior part of prodorsum and the borders of notogaster finely striate. L: 360 µm; W: 190 µm. (39: D).

Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; almost dry mouldering grassy soil

pectigera HAMMER, 1961

29 (28) Setae *c* absent. Surface of prodorsum and notogaster smooth.

30 (31) Sensillus much longer than distance between bothridia. Six long notogastral setae (*la, lm, lp,* h_1, h_2 and h_3) of equal length. L: 350 µm; W: 170 µm. (39: E).

Argentina, Rio Caldera valley; moist moss

lanceolata (HAMMER, 1958)

31 (30) Sensillus as long as distance between bothridia. Two pairs of notogastral setae (*la* and *lm*) long, the remainder much shorter. L: 350 µm; W: 210 µm. (39: F).

Bolivia, Unduavi, 3180 m; wet bryophytes

rotunda (HAMMER, 1958)

32 (27) Sensillus medium long or short: shorter than distance between bothridia.

33 (36) Setae *c* absent.

34 (35) Prodorsum smooth. Smaller species. L: 450 µm; W: 220 µm. (40: A).

Bolivia, Cumbre, 4658 m; bryophytes, grass

trichosa (HAMMER, 1958)

35 (34) Prodorsum distinctly punctate. Larger species. L: 560–570 µm; W: 340–350 µm. (40: B).

Peru, Huancayo, 3550 m; moist wet moss

trichosoides HAMMER, 1961

36 (33) Setae *c* present.

37 (38) Setae p_1 about twice length of setae p_2 and p_3 or longer. Minute species. L: 260 µm; W: 150 µm. (40: C).

Peru, at the foot of Machu Picchu, 2700 m; wet moss

minima HAMMER, 1961

38 (37) Setae p_1 to p_3 of equal length. Larger species.: 320–770 µm.

39 (40) Giant species. L: 770 µm. Chestnut brown. Notogastral setae rough and of equal thickness throughout. Prodorsum punctate. L: 770 µm; W: 477 µm. (40: D).

Peru, Huancayo, 3550 m; moist meadow with about 20–30 cm, high vegetation

rudentigera HAMMER, 1961

40 (39) Smaller and lighter species. 320–520 µm.

41 (42) Three pairs of notogastral setae (*la, lm, lp*) longer than the *h* setae. L: 450 µm; W: 248 µm. (40: E).

Peru, Near Huaraz at the tunnel Kahuish, 3300 m; low cushion, almost dry

hexapilis HAMMER, 1961

42 (41) Five or six pairs of notogastral setae of equal length.

43 (44) Sensillus short with short stalk and broad, spindle-shaped, pointed head. Smaller species. L: 357–385 µm; W: 197–217 µm. (40: F, 41: A).

Columbia, Ruiz Superparamo, 4640 m; living parts of Senecio species

senecionis P. BALOGH, 1984

44 (43) Sensillus longer, with medium long stalk and gradually dilated, fusiform head. Larger species. L: 520 µm; W: 323 µm. (41: B).

Chile, Provincia Antofagasta, Paposo hills; under dense thornbush vegetation

similis COVARRUBIAS, 1967

Lanceoppia group*

Epimeral region of *Oppia*-type: apodemes III absent, epimeres III and IV fused. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae normal. Notogaster without any type of crista. Prodorsum without costula. 9–10 pairs of notogastral setae present. 5–6 pairs of genital setae. Sensillus setiform or lanceolate.

Three genera with eigth species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (4) Notogaster heterotrichous: 3–4 pairs of notogastral setae longer than the remaining setae.

2 (3) Three pairs of longer notogastral setae present *la, lp,* h_2. Setae *c* very small but present. Distance *la–la* much longer than *lm–lm*. L: 500 µm; W: 250 µm. (41: C).

Chile, Tierra del Fuego; moss and grass under Berberis

Lanceoppia hexapili HAMMER, 1962

3 (2) Four pairs of longer notogastral setae present: *la, lm, lp,* h_2. Setae *c* absent. Distance *la–la* much shorter than *lm–lm*. L: 700 µm; W: 380 µm, (41: D).

* *Pletzenoppia inclinata* (HAMMER, 1962) from Argentina, Puerto Blest, unfortunately omitted from this key (see Plate 52:F)

Chile, Peulla; moss and low ferns, in dense forest of bamboo and fallen logs

Lanceoppia angustopili HAMMER, 1962

4 (1) Notogaster homotrichous: the six dorsal pairs of notogastral setae: *la, lm, lp,* h_1, h_2, h_3 of equal length.

5 (6) Rostrum with two incisions. Sensillus apically slightly dilated, lanceolate. Transcostular arch present. Six pairs of genital setae. L: 298–455 µm; W: 230–262 µm. (41: E–F).

Colombia, Páramo del Huila, 3700 m; Espeletia hartwegiana, dead lower leaves

Reductoppia espeletiae P. BALOGH, 1984

6 (5) Rostrum without incisions.

7 (12) With sclerotized lobe, tubercle or a sclerotized crest behind each interlamellar seta.

8 (9) A sclerotized, curved crest behind each interlamellar seta. Interlamellar and lamellar setae short but well discernible. Lamellar setae originate on surface of prodorsum. Interlamellar sigilla poorly defined. Distal half of the setiform sensillus very slightly thickened, with pointed tip. L: 330 µm; W: 180 µm. (42: A).

Patagonia, Puerto Blest; low fern-like moss and liverworts, in deep shadow

Lanceoppia bicristata (HAMMER, 1962)

9 (8) A sclerotized lobe or scale behind each interlamellar seta.

10 (11) Six pairs of genital setae. A small triangular scale the tip of which is directed backwards behind each interlamellar seta. Interlamellar and lamellar setae extremely short, hardly discernible. Lamellar setae originate on a small knot. Two pairs of round sigilla between the interlamellar setae. Nine pairs of short notogastral setae; setae *c* absent. Lyrifissure *iad* oblique, far from anal plates. Setae ad_2 behind lyrifissures *iad*. L: 330 µm; W: 170 µm. (42: B).

Chile, Puerto Montt; moss, grass

Lanceoppia binodosa (HAMMER, 1962)

11 (10) Five pairs of genital setae. A long lobe pointing posteriorly behind each interlamellar seta. Interlamellar and lamellar setae short but well discernible. Lamellar setae originate on surface of prodorsum. Three pairs of round sigilla between the long lobes. Ten pairs of very short notogastral setae: setae *c* very short but discernible. Lyrifissures *iad* near anal plates, oriented longitudinally. Setae ad_2 anteriad of lyrifissures *iad*. L: 370 µm; W: 180 µm. (42: C).

Chile, Puerto Montt; mosses with dead leaves and debris

Karenella lobata HAMMER, 1962

12 (7) Neither sclerotized crests nor lobes or tubercles present behind the interlamellar setae.

13 (14) Prodorsal setae very long: lamellar setae longer than distance *le–ro*. Notogastral setae *la* and *lm* originate one after another almost in a longitudinal line. L: 570 µm; W: 310 µm. (42: D).

Argentina, 1600–3700 m; wet bryophytes; India (West Bengal)

Lanceoppia nodosa (HAMMER, 1958)

14 (13) Prodorsal setae short: lamellar setae much shorter than distance *le–ro*. Notogastral setae *la* and *lm* originate side by side in a horizontal line. L: 522 µm; W: 293 µm. (42: E).

Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolsón, Mt. Piltriquitron, 480 m; Libocedrus-Lomatia forest, wet moss and soil

Lanceoppia kovacsi (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963)

Globoppia group

Epimeral region normal. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae never peloptoid. Nine or ten pairs of setiform notogastral setae present. Crista absent. Costula usually absent; exceptionally represented by ∩-shaped line. Sensillus with more or less dilated, sometimes globular head.

Six genera with 23 species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Prodorsum like most of *Arcoppia* ornamented by ∩-shaped line, representing lamellar and translamellar line. Position of interlamellar sigillae peculiar: three pairs arranged in arch. Rostral setae longer than lamellar and interlamellar setae. Sensillus medium long with slightly dilated, oval, smooth head. Nine pairs of notogastral setae; setae *c* vestigial. L: 380 µm; W: 190 µm. (42: F).

Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at the estancia El Sosneado, 1600 m; wet bryophytes

Globoppia breviclava (HAMMER, 1958)

2 (1) Prodorsum smooth, exceptionally either with lamellar or translamellar costulae. Interlamellar sigillae never arranged in arch.

3 (4) Bothridium covered by a horizontal membrane divided in two parts by an oblique slit. Sensillus with a rather short stalk and a disk-shaped head. Two pairs of large interlamellar sigillae present. Ten pairs of notogastral setae; setae *c* much shorter than the remaining notogastral setae. L: 250 µm; W: 110 µm. (43: A).

Peru, at the foot of Machu Picchu, 2700 m; brown-green moss

Globoppia truncata (HAMMER, 1961)

4 (3) Bothridium never covered by a horizontal membrane.

5 (6) Four pairs of genital setae present. Sensillus short, with dilated head; in lateral view pointed at the tip. Prodorsum with many transversal wrinkles. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Setae *c* small but easily observable. Lyrifissures *iad* oblique and slightly separated from anal plates. (43: B).

Chile, Puerto Montt; moss

Stenoppia multicorrugata (HAMMER, 1962)

6 (5) Five–six pairs of genital setae present.

7 (26) Five pairs of genital setae present. Genital plates narrower than anal plates, slightly narrowing anteriorly.

8 (9) Interlamellar setae absent. Interlamellar sigillae peculiar: forming a circle resembling an open flower. Sensillus with short stalk and large, globular, ciliate head. (43: C–D).
Central America
Globoppia centraliamericana MAHUNKA, 1983

9 (8) Interlamellar setae present. Interlamellar sigilla in two longitudinal rows, usually four pairs present.

10 (11) Setae p_1 setiform, of the same type as p_2 and p_3. Prodorsal setae extraordinary long. L: 730–787 µm; W: 442–476 µm. (43: E–F).
Brazil, Est. Sao Paulo, Cabreuva; soil and litter
Globoppia trichotos (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977)

11 (10) Setae p_1 more or less incrassate.

12 (17) Lamellar setae originating far from each other: distance *le–le* as long or longer than *ro–ro* and *in–in*.

13 (14) Sensillus long, its head gradually dilated. L: 375 µm; W: 240 µm. (44: A).
British Guiana; from Diguetia neglecta
Aeroppia clavatum HIGGINS, 1966

14 (13) Sensillus short, its head well separated from stalk, spherical.

15 (16) Notogastral setae long: setae *la* reaching to insertion of *lp*. 11 pairs of notogastral setae present. L: 517–533 µm; W: 336–344 µm. (44: B–C).
Antilles, Castries, Marigot Harbour; litter
Aeroppia hammerae MAHUNKA, 1985

16 (15) Notogastral setae shorter: setae *la* reaching only to insertion of *lm*. 12 pairs of notogastral setae present. L: 574–631 µm; W: 344–384 µm. (44: D–E).
Antilles, Micoud, Mahaut Quilesse Reserve; litter with underlying soil
Aeroppia adjacens MAHUNKA, 1985

17 (12) Lamellar setae originating near each other: distance *le–le* shorter than *ro–ro* and *in–in*.

18 (21) Notogastral setae long: distance *la–lp* at least as long as notogastral setae.

19 (20) Rostrum rounded. L: 750 µm; W: –. (44:F)
Brazil, Argentina, La Plata
Aeroppia vacuum (BERLESE, 1888)

20 (19) Rostrum with "naso". L: 645–698 µm; W: 398–446 µm. (45: A–B).
Paraguay, Prov. Conception, Estancia Estrellas; galery forest, litter
Aeroppia nasalis MAHUNKA, 1985

21 (18) Notogastral setae usually half as long as distance *la–lp*.

22 (23) Incrassate setae p_1 extremely thick, clavate and much longer than setae h_1 and h_2. L: 585 µm; W: 360 µm. (45: C).
Dominican Republic, San Cristobal; from Artocarpus communis
Aeroppia insularis HIGGINS, 1966

23 (22) Incrassate setae p_1 normal in shape and not much longer than setae h_1 and h_2.

24 (25) Lateral part of prodorsum ornamented with polygonal sculpture and granules. Lamellar setae shorter than interlamellar setae. L: 729–810 µm; W: 453–534 µm. (45: E–F).

Antilles, Marie-Galante, Les Galets, 500 m; litter under shrubs

Aeroppia sculpturata MAHUNKA, 1985

25 (24) Lateral part of prodorsum with some large spots and some longitudinal lines. L: 730–771 μm; W: 467–484 μm. (46: A–B).

Antilles, Castries, Vigie Point; Tussocks of grass from an isolated spot on steep coastal rocks

Aeroppia assymmetrica MAHUNKA, 1985

26 (7) Six pairs of genital setae present.

27 (28) Setae p_1 and ad_1 incrassate. Very large species: over 1000 μm. Notogaster finely punctate. L: 1100 μm; W: 639 μm. (45: D).

Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; green wet moss

Aeroppia peruensis HAMMER, 1961

28 (27) Setae p_1 and ad_1 setiform. Smaller species: under 810 μm.

29 (34) Setae *c* very small, but present. 2–3 pairs of postero-marginal setae extremely short and fine.

30 (31) Setae *la* as long as *lm*. There are five pairs of long notogastral setae: *la, lm, lp,* h_2 and h_3 L: 620 μm; W: 349 μm. (46: C).

Chile; dense vegetation of Ranunculus; Hieracium, and Holcus; wet moss

Globoppia maior HAMMER, 1962

31 (30) Setae *la* much longer than *lm*.

32 (33) Only one pair of notogastral setae long: *la*. Setae p_1 and h_1 of equal length. L: 390 μm; W: 210 μm. (46: D).

Chile; moist low moss under dense vegetation

Globoppia minor HAMMER, 1962

33 (32) Three pairs of notogastral setae long: *la, lp* and h_2. Setae p_1 much longer than h_1. L: 480 μm; W: 277 μm. (46: E).

Chile; moist to wet liverwort and ferns

Globoppia intermedia HAMMER, 1962

34 (29) Setae c_1 absent.

35 (36) Setae *lm* originate directly behind *la*. Setae *la* and *lm* long, *lp* and h_3 shorter, h_1, h_2, p_1, p_2 and p_3 short. A transversal ridge anteriad of lamellar setae. Lamellar setae much nearer to rostral than to interlamellar setae. L: 491 μm; W: 317 μm. (46: F).

Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter

Globoppia heterotricha (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

36 (35) Setae *lm* originate directly laterad of *la*.

37 (40) Lamellar costulae parallel, cuspides short, apically curved mediad.

38 (39) Lamellar setae short, shorter than distance *in–in*. Sensillus with short stalk and dilated, apically rounded head. L: 280 μm; W: 150 μm. (47: A).

Argentina, El Bolson, 350 m; grass

Globoppia argentinensis (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963)

39 (38) Lamellar setae longer: as long or longer than distance *in–in*. Sensillus with short stalk and dilated, apically pointed head. L: 253–274 μm; W: 131–152 μm. (47: B–C).

Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Ushuaia; Nothofagus pumilio–betuloides forest, litter

Globoppia patagonica (MAHUNKA, 1980)

40 (37) Lamellar costulae slightly converging, cuspides straight.

41 (42) Lamellar setae originate between the costulae. Interlamellar setae very long, much longer than lamellar setae and distance *in–in*. Some transversal lines on the surface of prodorsum. Notogastral setae long, setae *da* longer than distance *da–da*. L: 266–279 µm; W: 135–148 µm. (47: D–E).

Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Ushuaia; Nothofagus pumilio–betuloides forest, litter

Globoppia pseudocorrugata (MAHUNKA, 1980)

42 (41) Lamellar setae originate on cuspis. Interlamellar setae short, not longer than the lamellar setae and much shorter than distance *in–in*. No transversal lines on the prodorsum.

43 (44) Interlamellar area with indistinct reticulation interlamellar sigillae absent. Lamellar costulae almost parallel, irregular, asymmetrically broken. Sensillus short, with short, clavate head. Apodemes sejugal each with a broad, dark sclerotized scale directed posteriad. L: 240 µm; W: –. (47: F, 48: A).

Argentina, Puerto Blest; moss, liverworts and lichens

Globoppia ventrolaminata (HAMMER, 1962)

44 (43) Interlamellar area without reticulation; two pairs of interlamellar sigillae present. Lamellar costulae absent, only their converging cuspides present. Apodemes sejugal without broad, dark sclerotized scale. L: 402–429 µm; W: 235–247 µm. (48: B–C).

Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Ushuaia; Nothofagus pumilio–betuloides forest, litter

Globoppia wallworki MAHUNKA, 1980

Insculptoppia group

Epimeral region of *Oppia*-type: apodemes III absent, epimeres III and IV fused. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae normal. Notogaster without any type of crista. Prodorsum without costula, exceptionally with ∩-shaped lamellar and translamellar costulae. Four, five or six pairs of genital setae. Sensillus more or less dilated, fusiform, unilaterally ciliate.

Seven genera with seven species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Rostrum with two incisions. Lamellar and translamellar costulae present. Interlamellar setae short, lamellar and rostral setae longer. Two pairs of interlamellar sigilla present; medially separated more than their diameter. Six pairs of genital setae present. Sensillus dilated with 4–5 short spines. L: 280 µm; W: 146 µm. (48: D).

Chile, Tierra del Fuego; high moss under Berberis shrubs

Austroppia magellanis (HAMMER, 1962)

2 (1) Rostrum rounded, without incisions.

3 (4) Prodorsum with well-developed, ∩-shaped lamellar and translamellar costula like *Arcoppia*. Rostrum without incision. Ten pairs of notogastral setae but setae c_1 absent. Sensillus of *Insculptoppia*-type. L: 430 µm; W: 190 µm. (48: E).

Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at the Arroyo de Los Pajari; below tussocks of stiff Juncus

Subiasella arcuata (HAMMER, 1958)

4 (3) Prodorsum without lamellar and translamellar costula like *Arcoppia*.

5 (6) Sensillus with rounded end, apically dilated and with 10–11, almost radially arranged setae. Prodorsal setae short. Three pairs of small, transversely elongate sigillae, medially separated, far from each other. L: 220 µm; W: 110 µm. (48: F).

Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at El Angulo about, 3400 m; dry moss cushion in fell-field, among crumbling cliffs

Rectoppia dispariseta (HAMMER, 1958)

6 (5) Sensillus apically attenuate, with pointed tip.

7 (10) Five pairs of genital setae.

8 (9) Sensillus long, proximally with a short, setiform stalk, then fusiformly dilated and with a long, setiform tip in distal third. Interlamellar area with two pairs of large, round sigilla. Ten pairs of long notogastral setae, *c* present. Epimeral region with two S-shaped sclerotized lines originating from apodemes IV. Five pairs of genital setae. Setae ad_1 in adanal, ad_2 and ad_3 in preanal position. L: 188–196 µm; W: 92–95 µm. (49: A–B).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Bayaruesa, 1300–1600 m; primary forest in karst soil, litter

Cubaoppia fusisetosa (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

9 (8) Sensillus short, with short pointed tip, unilaterally ciliate. Interlamellar setae represented only by their alveoli. Two pairs of sigilla in the interlamellar region, poorly defined; a third, far laterad, near bothridia. Nine pairs of short notogastral setae. Setae ad_1 in postanal, ad_2 in adanal, ad_3 in preanal position. L: 270 µm; W: 140 µm. (49: C–D).

Chile, El Volcan, 1500 m; moss and Scirpus in a river bed; Pakistan

Brachioppiella ventronodosa (HAMMER, 1962)

10 (7) Four pairs of genital setae. Lamellar and poorly defined translamellar line present.

11 (12) Four pairs of sigilla in the interlamellar region. Ten pairs of very short notogastral setae present. Lyrifissures *iad* parallel, near anal plates. L: 240 µm; W: 100 µm. (49: E).

Chile, Punta Arenas; moss under Berberis

Stenoppia angusta (HAMMER, 1962)

12 (11) 4–5 pairs of interlamellar sigillae in two groups near anterior margin of notogaster. Nine pairs of medium long notogastral setae present. Lyrifissures *iad* oblique, far from anal plates. L: 270 µm; W: 120 µm. (49: F).

Chile, Tierra del Fuego; high moss under Berberis shrubs

Gressittoppia pepitensis (HAMMER,1962)

Arcoppia group

Epimeral region normal. Infracapitulum diarthric, chelicerae never peloptoid. Nine or ten, exceptionally seven pairs of notogastral setae present. Crista absent exceptionally present. Costula usually absent; exeptionally represented by a ∩-shaped line; either by lamellar or translamellar line. Sensillus with 1–7 long branches, sometimes more, in either pectinate or radial arrangement; their stalk setiform or apically dilated; the branches either of equal or different length. Sensillus exceptionally setiform with shorter, cilia-like branches.

12 genera with 28 species.

Key to species

1 (2) Anterior part of notogaster with short, linear crista. Sensillus slightly incrassate, with eight medium long branches. Costulae well developed, converging. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Setae *c* short, originated near crista; the remaining nine pairs of notogastral setae long, almost flagelliform. Epimeral region medially with a wide and slightly excavated area widening posteriad. Six pairs of genital setae. L: 206–213 µm; W: 114–121 µm. (52: A–B). Generic status uncertain.

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra; montane rainforest, litter

?Brachioppia latisternalis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

2 (1) Anterior part of notogaster without crista.

3 (6) Sensillus long, setiform, with twelve to twenty-two long ciliae.

4 (5) Sensillus long, setiform, curved, with 20–22 ciliae. Prodorsum without costula. Interlamellar setae short, lamellar setae much longer, ciliate; rostral setae slightly longer than interlamellar setae. Exobothridial setae long, longer than interlamellar setae. Rostrum pointed. Notogaster globular. Ten pairs of very short and fine notogastral setae; setae *c* present. Genital plates of *Oppia* s. str. type, i.e. narrower than anal plates, slightly narrowing anteriorly. Five pairs of genital setae. Lyrifissures *iad* apoanal. L: 495–544 µm; W: 270–308 µm. (50: A).

Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter

Trapezoppia longipectinata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

5 (4) Sensillus long, setiform, with 10–12 ciliae. Prodorsum with ∩-shaped costula. Interlamellar region granulate. Ten pairs of notogastral setae, *c* present. Setae p_2–p_3 shorter, the remaining notogastral setae long, sparsely ciliate. Six pairs of genital setae. L: 580 µm; W: 327 µm. (50: B–C).

El Salvador, Monte Christo, Gipfels in 2415 m; soil

Arcoppia dendropectinata WOAS, 1986

6 (3) Sensillus either pectinate or radiate, mostly with 1–7 branches, sometimes more.

7 (40) Sensillus pectinate.

8 (9) Notogaster with four pairs of long notogastral setae arranged in two longitudinal rows; two pairs of setae (h_1 and h_2) represented only by alveoli;

setae p_1–p_3 short, curved. Prodorsum without costulae. Prodorsal setae short. Rostral region elongate, rostral setae originate near each other. Sensillus long, pectinate with six gradually shortened branches. Genital plates narrower than anal plates, narrowing anteriorly (of *Oppia* s. str.type). Five pairs of genital setae. Lyrifissures *iad* in adanal position. L: 225–235 µm; W: 127–132 µm. (50: D–E).

Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter

Octoppia irmayi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

9 (8) Notogaster with 9–10 pairs of setae; the above type of setation never occurring.

10 (13) Sensillus setiform; distal half never dilated.

11 (12) Six pairs of genital setae. Sensillus with five equally long, ciliate branches. Prodorsum with characteristic ∩-shaped costulae. Interlamellar area with 2–3 pairs of irregularly arranged sigillae. Ten pairs of notogastral setae, *c* and p_1 smooth and shorter than the remaining setae. L: 390 µm; W: 238 µm. (50: F, 51: A) (= *Arcoppia longiramosa* WOAS, 1986).

El Salvador, San Vicente, 1775 m; moss forest, litter

Arcoppia cervifer (MAHUNKA, 1983)

12 (11) Five pairs of genital setae. Sensillus with eight pairs of long branches, the last two shorter. Nine pairs of notogastral setae; setae c_1 absent. Basal part of interlamellar region medially with three indistinct sclerotized ridges and three pairs of large, poorly defined, circular sigillae. Costula linear, well developed. Setae p_1–p_3 shorter than the remaining notogastral setae. L: 204–213 µm; W: 108–114 µm. (51: B–C).

Mexico, Chiapas, 2300 m; soil

Alcyoppia hippy (MAHUNKA, 1983)

13 (10) Sensillus setiform but its distal half bearing the branches slightly dilated.

14 (25) Six pairs of genital setae.

15 (18) Transcostular arch present anteriad of lamellar setae. Setae *c* present. Two similar species.

16 (17) Sensillus with four long branches. A tubercle behind each interlamellar setae. L: 270 µm; W: 153 µm. (51: F).

Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter

Arcoppia euramosa (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

17 (16) Sensillus with six to seven branches. Two short longitudinal lines behind each interlamellar setae. L: 240 µm; W: 188 µm. (52: C–D).

El Salvador, San Vicente, 1775 m; moss forest, litter

Arcoppia gracilis WOAS, 1986

18 (15) Transcostular arch absent. Nine pairs of notogastral setae *c* absent.

19 (20) Interlamellar setae very long: more than twice distance *in–in*. Notogastral setae long: setae *lm* as long or longer than distance *lm–lp*. L and W: not given. (52: E).

Brazil, Sao Paulo; litter

Brachyoppia tropicalis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

20 (19) Interlamellar and notogastral setae shorter: setae *in* not longer than distance *in–in;* setae *lm* shorter than distance *lm–lp*.

21 (22) Rostrum with two incisions. Notogastral setae short: distance *lm–lp* more than twice length of setae *lm*. L: 300 μm; W: 159 μm. (53: A).

Chile, Petrohue; low shrubs, high luxurious moss

Austroppia petrohuensis (HAMMER, 1962)

22 (21) Rostrum without incisions. Lamellae and transcostulae indicated by small tubercles. Two similar species.

23 (24) Interlamellar region with three pairs of sigilla arranged in two longitudinal rows. Notogaster finely punctate. L: 320 μm; W: 170 μm. (53: B).

Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; almost dry mouldering soil grown with grass

Brachioppia cajamarcensis HAMMER, 1961

24 (23) Interlamellar region with 3–4 pairs of sigilla arranged irregularly. Notogaster smooth. L: 350 μm; W: 170 μm. (53: C).

Peru, Cusco, 3500 m; moist to dry moss on ground; India (West Bengal)

Brachioppia cuscensis HAMMER, 1961

25 (14) Four–five pairs of genital setae.

26 (27) Four pairs of genital setae present. Sensillus with 7–8 gradually shortened branches. Rostrum with two incisions. A sclerotized arch anteriad of lamellar setae. Interlamellar area with three pairs of asymmetrically arranged sigilla. Interlamellar and lamellar setae short, rostral setae longer. Nine pairs of short notogastral setae. L: 300 μm; W: 150 μm. (53: D).

Chile, Peulla; dense forest, high moss

Plaesioppia peullaensis (HAMMER, 1962)

27 (26) Five pairs of genital setae.

28 (31) Sensillus setiform; distal half never dilated.

29 (30) Sensillus with four branches; the first to third branches of equal length, the fourth shorter. Interlamellar and lamellar setae short, rostral setae longer. Lamellar and translamellar costula linear, sharp. Interlamellar area with two pairs of sigilla the basal pair transversely elongate, the apical pair triangular. Notogaster with nine pairs of setae. Lyrifissures *iad* oblique, in apoanal position. L: 410 μm; W: 119 μm. (51: E).

Chile, Puerto Montt; grass and moss

Brachioppiella periculosa HAMMER, 1962

30 (29) Sensillus with six branches; the first to fourth gradually longer, the fifth and sixth shorter. Interlamellar and lamellar setae short, rostral setae longer, curved, basal half ciliate. Lamellar and translamellar costula linear, less sharp. Interlamellar area with three pairs of circular sigillae arranged in two slightly diverging longitudinal rows. Notogaster with nine pairs of short setae. Lyrifissures *iad* near anal plates, longitudinal. L: 300 μm; W: 160 μm. (51: D).

Chile, Puerto Montt; moss under ferns and bramble; Pakistan

Ramusella puertomonttensis HAMMER, 1962

31 (28) Sensillus setiform but its distal half slightly dilated.

32 (35) Sensillus with 7–10 branches.

33 (34) The first and second branches of sensillus short, the third much longer and the fourth to ninth gradually shortened. Lamellar costulae poorly developed,

only cuspides sharp. Interlamellar and lamellar setae very short, rostral setae short, sharply-bent like *Suctobelba*. Nine pairs of short notogastral setae. L: 220 µm; W: 120 µm. (53: E).

Bolivia, Chulumani, 1800 m; high luxurious bryophytes on soil; Java

Ramusella chulumaniensis (HAMMER, 1958)

34 (33) The first to third branches short, the fourth and fifth much longer and the fifth to ninth gradually shortened. Lamellar costulae poorly developed, cuspides absent. Prodorsal setae medium long; rostral setae straight, parallel. Nine pairs of notogastral setae. L: 256–270 µm; W: 139–144 µm. (53: F, 54: A)

Brazil, Sao Paulo, Cabreuva; secondary forest, humus

Insculptoppia merimna (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977)

35 (32) Sensillus with 3–5 branches.

36 (37) Sensillus short with three branches. Costulae absent. A sharp horizontal line before anteriad of interlamellar setae. L: 426–444 µm; W: 230–256 µm. (54: B–C).

Brazil, Sao Paulo; secondary forest, litter

Rectoppia triglochin (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977)

37 (36) Sensillus long, with 4–5 branches. Cuspides of costulae present.

38 (39) Notogastral setae long: setae *lm* longer than distance *lm–lp*. Sensillus with four long and one short branches and with some ciliae both sides. L: 267–329 µm; W: 168–217 µm. (54: D–E).

Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Cordoba; soil, plant-roots

Rectoppia cordobensis (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968)

39 (38) Notogastral setae short. Setae *lm* about half length of distance *lm–lp*. Sensillus with five long branches and some ciliae. Rostrum with two short incisions. L: 283–307 µm; W: 162–180 µm. (54: F, 55: A).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Bayaruesa, 1300–1600 m; primary forest on karst soil, litter

Rectoppia incisiva (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

40 (7) Sensillus radiate, with 1–7 branches.

41 (46) Rostrum with two incisions. Prodorsum with ∩-shaped costula. Setae *c* present, therefore ten pairs of notogastral setae.

42 (43) Median cuspis of rostrum pointed, longer than the two obtuse lateral ones. Apical part of sensillus pentagonally incrassate, emitting 4–5 sparsely ciliate branches. Posterior margin of prodorsum with a transversal comb-shaped ridge. L: 272–284 µm; W: 144–150 µm. (55: B–C).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Bayaruesa, 1300–1600 m; primary forest on karst soil, litter

Arcoppia serrulata (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

43 (42) Median cuspis of rostrum not longer than lateral ones. Two very similar species.

44 (45) Notogaster punctate. Notogastral setae short: distance *lm–lp* more than twice length of setae *lm*. L: 275 µm; W: 130 µm. (55: D).

Cusco, Pisac, 3750 m; moist grass, moss

Arcoppia tripartita (HAMMER, 1961)

45 (44) Notogaster smooth. Notogastral setae short: distance *lm–lp* as long as setae *lm*. L: 305–359 µm; W: 164–204 µm . (55: E–F).
Mexico, Chiapas, San Cristobal de la Casas, 2300 m;
Arcoppia dechambrierorum (MAHUNKA, 1983)

46 (41) Rostrum without incisions. Prodorsum without ∩-shaped costula.

47 (50) Five pairs of genital setae. Costula present. Notogastral setae very short: distance *lm–lp* twice-thrice longer than setae *lm*.

48 (49) Lamellar costulae straight, slightly converging, connecting bothridium and lamellar setae. Sensillus with three equal long branches. Rostral setae originate far from each other: distance *ro–ro* longer than rostral setae. Lyrifissures *iad* oblique, far from anal plates. L: 240 µm; W: 140 µm. (56: A).
Chile, Puerto Montt; high dripping wet moss
Brachioppiella triramosa HAMMER, 1962

49 (48) Lamellar costulae medially interrupted. Their 3–4 middle branches long, 1–2 lateral ones short. Rostral setae originate near each other: their length much longer than distance *ro–ro*. Lyrifissures *iad* longitudinal and near anal plates. L: 233–241 µm; W: 110–129 µm. (56: B–C).
Mexico, Antilles; moss, soil
Insculptoppia triacantha (MAHUNKA, 1983)

50 (47) Six pairs of genital setae. Costula absent. Notogastral setae long: setae *lm* as long or longer than distance *lm–lp*.

51 (52) Sensillus with seven long, radiating branches. Anterior margin of notogaster straight. Setae *c* very short but present; therefore ten pairs of notogastral setae present. Apodemes IV absent; ventral plate with polygonal structure (similar to the *Pulchroppia*). Lyrifissures *iad* far from anal plates, curved. L: 330 µm; W: 186 µm. (56: D–E).
Antilles, St. Lucia, Piton Flore, 570 m; rotten material
Varioppia radiata MAHUNKA, 1985

52 (51) Sensillus with 3–5 radiate branches. Anterior margin of notogaster arched. Setae *c* absent; therefore nine pairs of notogastral setae present. Apodemes IV present.

53 (54) Sensillus short with S-shaped stalk and short, rounded head; head with three almost parallel branches, middle one shortest. L: 520 µm; W: 230 µm. (56: F).
Bolivia, Unduavi, 3180 m; wet luxurious bryophytes
Brachioppia tenuicoma (HAMMER, 1958)

54 (53) Sensillus with straight stalk and dilated head bearing 4–5 long branches. Posterior margin of notogaster with a transversal ridge. Lamellar and translamellar costulae indicated by indistinct, small tubercles. L: 470 µm; W: 280 µm. (57: A–B). (? = *Oppia pseudocostulata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969 and *Oppia guarani* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981).
Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; almost dry soil grown with grass, white clover
Brachioppia deliciosa HAMMER, 1961

Family: SUCTOBELBIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1954

Four genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (4) Prodorsum smooth, without the peculiar suctobelbid sculpture: neither with tectopedial fields and lamellar knob nor with tubercles or ridges.

2 (3) Rostrum acute. Lamellar setae absent. Six pairs of genital setae
Suctoribates BALOGH, 1963

3 (2) Rostrum more or less round. Lamellar setae present. Four pairs of genital setae
Neosuctobelba BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

4 (1) Prodorsum with the peculiar suctobelbid sculpture: either with two tectopedial fields and lamellar knob or with tubercles and ridges.

5 (6) Rostral setae usually sharply bent (ca 90 angle) or semicircularly curved
Suctobelbella JACOT, 1937

6 (5) Rostral setae slightly bent, directed anteriad
Suctobelbila JACOT, 1937

Neosuctobelba BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Prodorsum smooth, without the peculiar suctobelbid sculpture. Rostral setae of *Suctobelba*-type, i.e. sharply bent (ca. 90°). Setae *in* absent, only by alvcoli represented. Four pairs of genital setae.

Type-species: *Neosuctobelba transitoria* BALOGH et MAHUNKA. 1969
Only this species.

—— Sensillus long with long stalk and short, dilated head. Bothridia connected by a fine transversal line bearing the very short and fine lamellar setae. There is a low arch of 4–5 small light areae or sigilla on the basal prodorsum near dorsosejugal suture. Anterior margin of notogaster without crista. Some weak transversal lines behind rostral apex. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae. Epimeral setal formula: 3–1–3–3. Setae ad_2 and ad_3 in preanal position. L: 200–220 μm; W: 120–133 μm. (8: C–D).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
transitoria BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Suctobelbella JACOT, 1937

Prodorsum with two tectopedial fields and lamellar knob. Rostral setae usually of *Suctobelba*-type: i.e. sharply bent or semicircularly curved.

Type-species: *Suctobelbella serratirostrum* JACOT, 1937
40 species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (4) Notogaster with six pairs of large, smooth, circular tubercles bearing notogastral setae.

2 (3) The two pairs of crista longer, the lateral ones reaching the first pairs of circular tubercles. The median, single circular tubercle situated on the anterior margin of notogaster. L: 185–196 µm; W: 102–108 µm. (8: E).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
ornata (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

3 (2) The two pairs of crista shorter, the lateral one separated from the first pair of circular tubercles. The median circular tubercle situated behind anterior margin of notogaster. L: 190 µm; W: —. (8: F, 9: A).
El Salvador, Monte Christo, 2160 m; moss forest, litter
pseudornata (WOAS, 1986)

4 (1) Notogaster without large, smooth, circular tubercles bearing notogastral setae.

5 (8) Anterior margin of notogaster without teeth.

6 (7) Rostrum rounded, each side with three small lateral teeth. Sensillus long, setiform, apically very slightly dilated. Lamellar setae long: as long as tectopedial fields. Notogastral setae rod-shaped. Six pairs of genital setae. L: 550 µm; W: —. (9: B–C).
El Salvador, Monte Christo, 2415 m; litter
centroamericana (WOAS, 1986)

7 (6) Rostrum bilobate, each side with one long, pointed tooth. Sensillus with short stalk and dilated, smooth, pointed head. Notogastral setae setiform. Five pairs of genital setae. L: 344–357 µm; W: 176–193 µm. (9: D–E).
Argentina, Ushuaia, Monte Susana; alpine meadow with Empetrum
diceros (MAHUNKA,1980)

8 (5) Anterior margin of notogaster with 1–2 pairs of teeth.

9 (14) Anterior margin of notogaster with one pair of very small, obtuse teeth.

10 (11) Lamellar knob without hole; posterior boundary absent. L: 260 µm; W: 160 µm. (9: F).
Peru, foot of Machu Picchu, 2200 m; in wet Bryophyllum and grass
pontigera (HAMMER, 1961)

11 (10) Lamellar knob with hole. Two very similar species.

12 (13) Hole of lamellar knob posteriorly open. L: 221–238 µm; W: 127–139 µm. (10: A–B).
Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; rainforest, litter
campestris (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981)

13 (12) Hole of lamellar knob posteriorly closed L: 250 µm; W: 140 µm. (10: C).
Bolivia, Puente Villa, 1200 m; wet coarse Polytrichum on a vertical cliff
transversalis (HAMMER, 1958)

14 (9) Anterior margin of notogaster with two pairs of teeth.

15 (20) Notogastral setae distally more or less dilated, distally fusiform or spoon-shaped.

16 (17) Sensillus with long, thin stalk and short, disciform head: setae *c* and three pairs of postero-marginal setae short, setiform; the remaining five pairs of notogastral setae long, with dilated, spoon-shaped head. L: 210 µm; W: 120 µm. (10: D).

Peru, Barranco, Lima, 2–35 m; in wet moss; Oriental R., Oceania

variosetosa (HAMMER, 1961)

17 (16) Sensillus fusiform, distally pointed, unilaterally ciliated. Setae *c* and other notogastral setae-except two pairs of short, setiform postero-marginal setae-slightly fusiform distally.

18 (19) Between the medial teeth there is an almond-shaped medial spot. Notogastral setae longer: distance *lm–lp* only slightly longer than length of *lm*. L: 154–168 µm; W: 84–98 µm. (10: E–F).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Gran Piedra, 1000–1200 m; moss

finlayi (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

19 (18) Medial spot between the medial teeth absent. Notogastral setae shorter: distance *lm–lp* about twice as long as length of *lm*. L: 185 µm; W: 107 µm. (11: A).

Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; in moist moss

claviseta (HAMMER, 1961)

20 (15) Notogastral setae setiform or rod-shaped, sometimes ciliated or feathered but never dilated.

21 (36) The teeth of anterior margin of notogaster large, complicated; setae *c* originate far anteriad, between the lateral and medial teeth.

22 (25) Lamellar knob divided in two parts longitudinally; lamellar setae originate on the top of divided knob.

23 (24) Medial teeth coalesced, altogether with 5 short tips. Lateral margin of tectopedial fields not defined. L: 168–176 µm; W: 96–106 µm. (11: B–C).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Alto del Ruisenor 1450 m; montane forest, litter

monstruosa (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

24 (23) Medial teeth not coalesced, each with one long tip. Lateral margin of tectopedial fields well defined. L: 176–195 µm; W: 96–116 µm. (11: D–E).

Cuba, Havanna, Botanic Garden; semideciduous forest, litter

asinus (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

25 (22) Lamellar knob and undivided longitudinal tubercle; lamellar setae originate at their base.

26 (29) Medial teeth of anterior margin of notogaster with a longitudinal slit-shaped depression. Sensillus with short, disciform head.

27 (28) Lamellar knob short: half length of lamellar setae. L: 205–239 µm; W: 108–120 µm. (11: F).

Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Cordoba; litter

subcomplexa (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968)

28 (27) Lamellar knob long: as long as lamellar setae. L: 165 µm; W: 99 µm. (12: A).

Argentina, Quebrada de Gallinato; in vegetation of moist Selaginella below bushes; Java, Philippines

complexa (HAMMER, 1958)

29 (26) Medial teeth of anterior margin of notogaster without slit-shaped depression. Sensillus with long, fusiform head. Four very similar species.

30 (31) Tips of both teeth broadly rounded. Medial teeth parallel. L: 200 µm; W: —. (12: B–C).

Peru, Ucayali, 240 m; tropical rainforest

compacta (WOAS, 1986)

31 (30) Tips of both teeth more or less pointed.

32 (33) Inner margin of medial teeth converging. Lamellar setae not longer than lamellar knob. Notogastral setae short. L: 140 µm; W: —. (12: D–E).

Peru, Ucayali, 240 m; tropical rainforest, litter

fragilis (WOAS, 1986)

33 (32) Inner margin of medial teeth parallel. Notogastral setae longer.

34 (35) Sensillus with pointed tip. Rostrum rounded. L: 188–194 µm; W: 106–112 µm. (12: F, 13: A).

Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; soil and litter

pseudornatissima (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981)

35 (34) Sensillus with rounded tip. Rostrum with protruding tip. L: 200 µm; W: 110 µm. (13: B).

Argentina, Quebrada de Gallinato near Salta, 1200 m; luxurious meadow with moist grass

ornatissima (HAMMER, 1958)

36 (21) Teeth of anterior margin of notogaster never long and complicated; setae *c* originate far from anterior margin, posteriad of lateral teeth.

37 (48) Sensillus setiform, slightly dilated in distal half, with setiform tip and densely ciliate lateral margin.

38 (39) Anterior part of notogaster with very fine, poorly defined longitudinal lines, gradually transformed posteriorly into net-structure. Teeth of anterior margin very small. Rostral lobe extremely large, dilated. L: 217 µm; W: 127 µm. (13: C–D).

Columbia, Iconzo, Puente Natural; undisturbed forest, litter

decorata (P. BALOGH, 1984)

39 (38) Notogaster smooth, without any surface structure.

40 (41) Anterior part of notogaster with poorly defined circular medial spot. Rostrum protruding, almost pointed, like naso. L: 208–216 µm; W: 108–116 µm. (13: E–F).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Alto del Ruisenor, 1450 m; montane forest, litter

peracuta (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

41 (40) Anterior part of notogaster without medial spot. Rostrum without protruding naso.

42 (43) Two rostral teeth present. Teeth of anterior margin small. L: 210 µm; W: 120 µm. (14: A).

Peru, foot of Machu Picchu 2200 m; in wet moss

sicilifera (HAMMER, 1961)

43 (42) Three rostral teeth present.

44 (45) Hole of lamellar knob large. Medial teeth triangular, with pointed tips. L: 190 μm; W: 109 μm. (14: B).
Chile, Puerto Montt; moss, dead leaves, and debris
variabilis (HAMMER, 1962)

45 (44) Hole of lamellar knob small. Medial teeth rounded.

46 (47) Interbothridial ridge semicircular. L: 230 μm; W: 120 μm. (14: C).
Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at Puente Angosto, 1900 m; bryophytes, shadowed by big grass tussocks; India (West Bengal)
quadricarinata (HAMMER, 1958)

47 (46) Interbothridial ridge elongated longitudinally. L: 200 μm; W: 100 μm. (14: D).
Argentina, Quebrada de Gallinato near Salta; Selaginella vegetation, below bushes; Bolivia, India
elegantula (HAMMER, 1958)

48 (37) Sensillus never setiform, with long, setiform tip.

49 (58) Distal half of sensillus gradually dilating, fusiform, its stalk much longer than the dilated apical part. Rostrum bilobate or tripartite.

50 (53) Rostrum bilobate.

51 (52) Medial spot of notogaster between the medial teeth present. Interbothridial ridges circular. Notogastral setae smooth, very short. Five pairs of genital setae. L: 176–181 μm; W: 96–101 μm. (14: E–F).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Alto del Ruisenor, 1450 m; montane forest, litter
roigi (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

52 (51) Medial spot absent. Interbothridial ridges elongate. Notogastral setae long, ciliate. Six pairs of genital setae. L: 192–213 μm; W: 101–114 μm. (15: A–B).
Mexico, Chiapas, San Cristobal de las Casas, 2300 m; litter
lienhardi MAHUNKA, 1983

53 (50) Rostrum tripartite: median part much longer than lateral ones.

54 (55) Lamellar knob trilobate, with longitudinal, slit-shaped hole. L: 292–323 μm; W: 149–174 μm. (15: C–D).
Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Cordoba; litter
scrofa (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968)

55 (54) Lamellar knob without hole.

56 (57) Medial teeth almost absent, represented only by two round tubercles. Rostral setae inserted laterally. L: 285 μm; W: 163 μm. (15: E).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
carinata (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

57 (56) Medial teeth well developed. Rostral setae inserted dorsally. L: 290 μm; W: 150 μm. (15: F).
Chile, Petrohue; high moss on the ground
macrodentata (HAMMER, 1962)

58 (49) Distal half of sensillus short, disk-shaped, its stalk much longer than the dilated apical part.

59 (66) Rostrum bifurcate.

60 (61) The two points of rostrum as long as distance between them. L: 260 μm; W: 150 μm. (16: A).

Peru, foot of Machu Picchu 220 m; in wet Selaginella vegetation

perdentata (HAMMER, 1961)

61 (60) The two points of rostrum shorter than distance between them.

62 (63) Medial spot of notogaster absent. L: 240 μm; W: 120 μm. (16: B).

Chile, Puerto Montt; in grass

cornuta (HAMMER, 1962)

63 (62) Irregular medial spot of notogaster present.

64 (65) Lamellar knob irregularly circular; lamellar setae almost twice length of lamellar knob. Notogastral setae rod-shaped, long, densely ciliate. L: 255–264 μm; W: 143–150 μm. (16: C–D).

Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; litter and soil

baculifera (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981)

65 (64) Lamellar knob triangular, twice as long as wide; lamellar setae as long as length of lamellar knob. Notogastral setae setiform, smooth. L: 208–215 μm; W: 112–116 μm. (16: E–F).

Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; litter and soil

andrassyi (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981)

66 (59) Rostrum entire.

67 (68) Lamellar knob a very thin ring, its posterior border open; hole of lamellar knob large. Sensillus extremely long. L: 240 μm; W: 140 μm. (17: A).

Argentina, Quebrada de Gallinato; Selaginella vegetation below bushes

longiclava (HAMMER, 1958)

68 (67) Lamellar knob thicker; hole of lamellar knob (if present) smaller.

69 (70) Four rostral teeth present. Distance between tectopedial fields at their proximal base about thrice the width of lamellar knob. L: 210 μm; W: 110 μm. (17: B).

Chile, Punta Arenas; in half—withered moss under Berberis shrub

microdentata (HAMMER, 1962)

70 (69) 2–3 rostral teeth present. Distance between tectopedial fields at their base usually slightly longer than width of lamellar knob.

71 (72) Hole of lamellar knob with narrow opening posteriorly into which a faint keel projects. L: 220 μm; W: 128 μm. (17: C).

Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; in moist moss and grass

longisetosa (HAMMER, 1961)

72 (71) Hole of lamellar knob without faint dividing keel.

73 (74) Lamellar knob variable in shape, always open posteriorly. L: 270 μm; W: 169 μm. (17: D).

Bolivia, East of Ćumbre, 4000 m; in bryophytes, grass, and low wet cushions

bifoveolata (HAMMER, 1958)

74 (73) Lamellar knob closed posteriorly.

75 (76) Rostral setae adjacent, their insertions touching. Teeth of anterior margin of notogaster small, hardly visible. Setae ad_2 and ad_3 originate almost on the same level. L: 210–219 μm; W: 116–120 μm. (17: E–F).

Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; litter and soil

loksai (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981)

76 (75) Rostral setae well separated.

77 (78) Lamellar knob almost circular; posterior border behind the hole very narrow, but closed. Interbothridial ridges indistinct, only their posterior part well developed. L: 250 μm; W: 150 μm. (18: A).

Bolivia, Chulumani, 1800 m; high luxurious bryophytes on a vertical hang

microclava (HAMMER, 1958)

78 (77) Lamellar knob with undulating outline. Interbothridial ridges well developed, parallel. L: 222–232 μm; W: 125–133 μm. (18: B–C).

Mexico; no more information

similidentata MAHUNKA, 1983

Suctobelbila JACOT, 1937

Prodorsum usually without tectopedial fields and lamellar knob. Rostral setae slightly bent, directed anteriad.

Type-species: *Suctobelbila punctillata* JACOT, 1937

Nine species in the Neotropical Region

Key to species

1 (6) Anterior margin of notogaster in humeral region with two prominent lateral teeth.

2 (3) Lateral teeth small, not extending posteriad onto notogastral surface. Sensillus thin, almost setiform, distal part only very slightly dilated. L: 210 μm; W: 120 μm. (18: D).

Peru, Barranco, Lima, 2–35 m; in wet moss; Tahiti

dentata (HAMMER, 1961)

3 (2) Lateral teeth large, prominent, extending posteriad onto surface of notogaster. Sensillus with thin stalk and fusiform, dilated head.

4 (5) Lateral teeth parallel; setae *c* inserted on their bases. L: 160–170 μm; W: 90–100 μm. (18: E–F).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Alto del Ruisenor, 1450 m; montane forest, litter

pocsi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

5 (4) Lateral teeth converging; setae *c* inserted mediad of them. L: 180–187 μm; W: 97–101 μm. (19: A).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Gran Piedra, 1100 m; montane rainforest, moss

cornuta BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

6 (1) Anterior margin of notogaster in the humeral region without prominent lateral teeth.

7 (8) Sensillus with short, globular head. Notogaster with irregular polygonal sculpture: the polygons delineated by irregular tubercles. Notogaster with a single anterior, and two posterior paired fields; the polygons bordered by thin lines only. Notogastral margin with some depressions. L: 206 µm; W: 112 µm. (19: B).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Gran Piedra, 1100 m; layer of montane rainforest, moss

tripartita BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

8 (7) Sensillus with long stalk and irregular, more or less dilated, but never disk-shaped or globular head.

9 (12) Notogaster with longitudinal reticulation consisting either of thin sclerotized lines or cerotegument-granules.

10 (11) Prodorsum with strong polygonal reticulation. Notogaster covered with a layer of cerotegument: the granules arranged more or less in large longitudinal rectangles. L: 250 µm; W: 140 µm. (19: C).

Chile, Peulla; green moss in dense rainforest

pulchella (HAMMER, 1962)

11 (10) Prodorsum without strong polygonal reticulation: only with sclerotized lines and wrinkles. Notogaster with irregular network consisting mostly of longitudinal rectangles. Lateral teeth coalesced with the notogaster, marked by a longitudinal line. L: 249–256 µm; W: 137–148 µm. (19: D).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Turgulno, 1730 m; mossy forest, moss

longitudinalis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

12 (9) Notogaster without reticulation.

13 (14) Notogaster with seven small tubercles in three transversal rows; the first row also containing the medial tubercles. Most of notogaster with fine cerotegument granules, but the seven tubercles bare, median one with a longitudinal slit. L: 235–259 µm; W: 144–152 µm. (19: E–F).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra de Moa, Rio Yamaniguey; semi-dry serpentine brushwood

margaritata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

14 (13) Notogaster with three large median tubercles in longitudinal row, the second and third tubercles each bearing one pair of notogastral setae. Sensillus with long, slightly dilated head. Two very similar species.

15 (16) One pair of postero-marginal setae (p_2) much longer than the others. L: 170 µm; W: —. (20: B–C).

Peru, Dpto. cayali, 240 m; tropical rainforest, litter

peruensis WOAS, 1986

16 (15) All notogastral setae of equal length. L: 200 µm; W: 120 µm. (20: A).

Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; in moist Polytrichum

squamosa (HAMMER, 1961)

Suctoribates BALOGH, 1963

Prodorsum smooth, without the peculiar suctobelbid sculpture. Rostral setae curved semicircularly. Rostrum acute. Six pairs of genital setae.

Type-species: *Suctoribates suctorius* BALOGH, 1963

Only this species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus long, straight, distal half rod-shaped, its apex slightly dilated and ciliate. Interlamellar setae short, well visible. Lamellar setae absent(?). There are two groups of small, irregular foveolae in front of bothridia. Notogastral setae short, finely ciliate. Six pairs of long genital setae present. Setae ad_2 and ad_3 preanal. L: 347–396 µm; W: 191–238 µm. (8: B).

Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter

neotropicus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Family: RHYNCHORIBATIDAE, BALOGH, 1961*

Only one genus.

Rhynchoribates GRANDJEAN, 1929

Infracapitulum suctorial, anarthric; chelicerae small, peloptoid. Apodemes III and IV absent, epimeral region fused with ventral plate. Seven pairs of genital setae present. Rostrum abruptly narrowing. Large species, L: 500–1350 µm.

Type-species: *Rhynchoribates rostratus* GRANDJEAN, 1929

11 species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (8) Rostral margin dentate: with 2–6 small lateral teeth posterior to rostral apex.

2 (3) Large species: L: 1350 µm; W: 840 µm. 2–3 extremely small lateral teeth present. (5: C).

Peru, foot of Machu Picchu, 2200 m; in wet Selaginella

grandis HAMMER, 1961

3 (2) Smaller species. L: 500–940 µm. 2–6 easily visible lateral teeth present.

4 (5) Most of notogastral surface densely tuberculate. Rostral setae curved laterad. Lamellar setae originate on two separate ridges. L: 780–940 µm; W: 495–575 µm. (5: D–E).

Peru, Oxapampa, 2150 m; litter

mirus BECK, 1961

* Keyed in the Volume I, p. 75

5 (4) Prodorsum not densely tuberculate ornamented with sclerotized ridges or rough, irregular reticulation.

6 (7) Prodorsum with irregular reticulation. Tip of rostrum narrow, almost rod-shaped. L: 500 µm; W: 392 µm. (5: F).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter
dilatatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

7 (6) Prodorsum with some sclerotized ridges. Tip of rostrum elongately triangular. L: 630 µm; W: —. (6: A–B).
Brazil, Manaus; litter
brasiliensis WOAS, 1986

8 (1) Rostral margin smooth: without lateral teeth.

9 (14) Interlamellar setae setiform, with long, pointed tip. Prodorsum densely tuberculate.

10 (11) Lamellar setae long: much longer than rostral setae. Rostral setae curved slightly mediad. L: 1122 µm; W: 714 µm. (6: C).
Bolivia, Riberalta; rainforest, litter
insignis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

11 (10) Lamellar setae short: as long or only slightly longer than rostral setae. Rostral setae directed laterad.

12 (13) Lamellar setae originate on arched ridge. Rostral setae short and straight, directed antero-laterad. L: 1050–1160 µm; W: 650–700 µm. (6: D–E).
Peru, Oxapampa, 2150 m; moss forest, litter
fabulosus BECK, 1961

13 (12) Lamellar setae originate on surface of prodorsum. Rostral setae longer, with laterally curved tip. L: 1173 µm; W: 601 µm. (6: F).
Bolivia, Croico, 1800 m; rainforest, moss
spectabilis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

14 (9) Interlamellar setae rod-shaped, with obtuse tip.

15 (16) Lamellar setae longer than interlamellar setae, with flagellate tip. L: 740 µm; W: 490 µm. (7: A–B).
Venezuela, La Guayra; litter and humus
rostratus GRANDJEAN, 1929

16 (15) Lamellar setae shorter than interlamellar setae: setiform, with straight tip.

17 (18) Rostral setae rod-shaped, curved mediad. Lamellar setae originate on transversal sclerotized ridge. Marginal part of prodorsum roughly tuberculate. L: 900 µm; W: —. (7: C–D).
Brazil, Manaus; litter
amazonicus WOAS, 1986

18 (17) Rostral setae thin, setiform, with laterally directed tip. Lamellar setae originate on surface of prodorsum.

19 (20) Medial part of prodorsum with rough reticulation, lateral part tuberculate. Interlamellar setae smooth, with clavate end. bothridial setae extremely long, flagellate. L: 724 µm; W: 459 µm. (7: E).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
edentatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

20 (19) Medial part of prodorsum without rough reticulation, lateral part tuberculate. Interlamellar setae very long, dentate throughout, apically slightly spatulate. L: 734 µm; W: 469 µm. (7: F).
Bolivia, Puerto Linares; rainforest, litter
spathulatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Family: EREMELLIDAE BALOGH, 1961

Only one genus in the Neotropical Region.

Eremella BERLESE, 1913

Prodorsum with two linear costulae. Sensillus large, plumose. Lamellar setae originate in the rostral region, near to rostral setae. Seven pairs of notogastral setae in two submarginal rows, three pairs in postero-marginal position. Six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Legs triheterodactyl or monodactyl (?).
Type-species: *Eremella vestita* BERLESE, 1913
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Notogastral setae c_2, *la*, *lm*, *lp*, h_1, h_2, h_3 long, smooth, pointed, postero-marginal setae p_1–p_3 of the same type but shorter. Body covered with cerotegument consisting of large granules. L: 279–311 µm; W: 136–168 µm. (31: D–E).
Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Córdoba; soil and litter under dry bushes
ensifera BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

Family: AUTOGNETIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1960

Only one genus in the Neotropical Region.

Austrogneta BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Three pairs of epimeres present (epimeres III and IV fused). Epimeres III + IV of the same width as epimeres II. Shoulder with large, triangular apophysis bearing two setae. Five pairs of genital, 13 pairs of notogastral setae. Rostrum without median incisure (unique in the family).
Type-species: *Austrogneta multipilosa* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963
Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus with medium long stalk and globular, spinose head. Prodorsal setae setiform, fine. Costulae long, slightly converging. 13 pairs of fine notogastral setae. L: 226–234 µm; W: 116–118 µm. (24: C–D).

Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolsón; marshy Nothofagus dombeyi-Myrceugenia exsupca-forest, moss on rocks and decaying stumps

multipilosa BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Family: MACHADOBELBIDAE BALOGH, 1972

One genus in the Neotropical Region.

Machadobelba BALOGH, 1958

Sensillus deeply bifurcate. Basal part of lamellae converging, apical part subparallel. Pedotecta I well developed. Ten pairs of notogastral, six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. One pair of large dark spots (areae porosae?) lateral to anal plates. Legs monodactyl.

Type-species: *Machadobelba symmetrica* BALOGH, 1958

One species in the Neotropical Region.

— — Interlamellar setae originate on the medial side of lamellae, directed mediad. Lamellae lyriform, lamellar setae short, originate on the tip of lamellae. One pair of crista on the anterior margin of notogaster. Lateral to genital plates there is a dark, sclerotized trapezoid plate. L: 463 μm; W: 299 μm.

Ecuador, Pasochoa National Park, 2800–2850 m; hanging moss above a stream.

neotropica P. BALOGH, 1988

Family: ARCEREMAEIDAE BALOGH. 1972

Two genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Femora of legs very broad, partly due to ventral keels; in natural position they completely cover the lateral sides of mite

Tecteremaeus HAMMER, 1961

2 (1) 11–13 pairs of notogastral setae. Femora with ventral keels, but in natural position not covering lateral sides of mite

Arceremaeus HAMMER, 1961

Arceremaeus HAMMER, 1961

11–13 pairs of notogastral setae. Femora with ventral keels, but in natural position not covering lateral sides of mite.

Type-species: *Arceremaeus incaensis* HAMMER, 1961

Three species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) 13 pairs of notogastral setae. Interlamellar setae rod-shaped, straight. L: 555 µm; W: 300 µm. (4: E).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Niquero, Fustete cave, various caves in Cuba; guano
jimenezi CALUGAR et VASILIU, 1977

2 (1) 11 pairs of notogastral setae.

3 (4) Interlamellar and lamellar setae of equal length; both small and fine. Notogastral setae short, setiform. L: 502–520 µm; W: 260–276 µm. (4: F, 5: A).
Cuba, Havanna, Botanical Garden; hay in deciduous forest
cubanus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

4 (3) Interlamellar setae much longer than lamellar setae. Notogastral setae long, rigid. L: 530 µm; W: 270 µm. (5: B).
Peru, Pass between Cusco-Pisac, 3750 m; in low moist moss
incaensis HAMMER, 1961

Tecteremaeus HAMMER, 1961

Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Femora of legs very broad, partly due to ventral keels; in natural position they completely cover the lateral sides of mite.

Type-species: *Tecteremaeus cornutus* HAMMER, 1961

Three species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Posterior part of anal plates with large area porosa. Anogenital region ornamented with foveolae of diverse size. Notogastral setae small, setiform. L: 362–397 µm; W: 191–216 µm. (4: B).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter
anoporosus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

2 (1) Posterior part of anal plates without large area porosa. Anogenital region finely punctate.

3 (4) Prodorsum with short costula. Notogastral setae long, slightly widened, willowleaf-shaped L: 456 µm; W: 269 µm. (4: C).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter
cristatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA 1969

4 (3) Prodorsum without costula. Notogastral setae very short and setiform. L: 500 μm; W: 289 μm. (4: D).
Peru, Cajamarca, 3000m; in wet moss, Philippines
cornutus HAMMER, 1961

Family: THYRISOMIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1954

Only one genus in the Neotropical Region.

Banksinoma OUDEMANS, 1930

Genital and anal plates extremely large, ocupying almost the whole length of ventral plate. Costulae very short, converging; translamellar line composed of small teeth.

Type-species: *Notaspis lanceolata* MICHAEL, 1888
Three very similar species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Rostrum with two incisions. L: 370 μm; W: 220 μm. (20: D).
Bolivia, Cumbre, 4658 m; in a continuous carpet of bryophytes, grass
spiniferum fissuratum (HAMMER, 1958)
2 (1) Rostrum without incisions.
3 (4) Rostrum rounded. Notogaster more elongate. L: 340 μm; W: 168 μm (21:A).
Argentina, Rio Atuel valley near the Arroyo Las Chircas, 1900–2200 m; wet bryophytes in seeping water
arcuatum (HAMMER, 1958)
4 (3) Rostrum pointed. L: 312—342 μm; W: 186–218 μm. (20: E, F)
Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Córdoba; litter and soil
monoceros (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968)

Family: HYDROZETIDAE, GRANDJEAN, 1954

Single genus.

Hydrozetes BERLESE, 1902

Legs monodactyl. Notogaster with lenticulus. Sensillus small, regressive. 13–17 pairs of notogastral setae; six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Aquatic.

Type-species: *Notaspis lacustris* MICHAEL, 1882.
Four species, one subspecies, two species inquirendae in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (4) 17 pairs of notogastral setae. Nymphs with seven pairs of long postero-marginal setae.

2 (3) Normal bisexuality. Notogastral setae more or less thickened. L: 590–700 µm; W: —. (57: F, H).
Argentina, Llao-Llao, beach of Lago Moreno; wet moss and soil
dimorphus dimorphus HAMMER, 1962

3 (2) Parthenogenetic: males absent. Notogastral setae thin. L: 560–640 µm; W: —. (57: C).
Argentina, Brazil; wet soil
dimorphus virginalis FERNANDEZ et TRAVÉ, 1984

4 (1) 13–14 pairs of notogastral setae. Nymphs with 3–4 pairs of long postero-marginal setae.

5 (6) 14 pairs of notogastral setae. Rostrum with lateral incision. Nymphs with four pairs of long postero-marginal setae. L: 540–600 µm; W: —. (57: D, G)
Argentina, Provincia Buenos Aires, Belén de Escobar; swamp
escobari FERNANDEZ et TRAVÉ, 1984

6 (5) 13 pairs of notogastral setae. Rostrum without lateral incision. Nymphs with three pairs of long postero-marginal setae.

7 (8) Normal bisexuality. L: 408–512 µm; W: — . (57: E, I).
Argentina, Provincia Santa Fe, Colastine; swampy area
(Argentinobates) ringueleti FERNANDEZ, 1984

8 (7) Parthenogenetic with atavistic males. L: 460–490 µm; W: —.
Cosmopolitan
lemnae (COGGI, 1897)

Family: SELENORIBATIDAE SCHUSTER, 1963

Only one genus in the Neotropical Region.

Schusteria GRANDJEAN, 1968

Prodorsum without lamellae or costulae. Prodorsal setae short and simple. Sensillus with short stalk and dilated, densely ciliate head. 15 pairs of short notogastral setae. Three pairs of genital setae; aggenital setae absent. One pair of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Lyrifissures *iad* horizontal, aligned to anterior margin of anal opening. Genital and anal plates large, occupying almost the whole length of ventral plate.

Type-species: *Schusteria littorea* GRANDJEAN, 1968

At present this is the only species described from the Neotropical Region; several species waiting for description.

—— Prodorsal and notogastral setae short, fine and smooth. Only three pairs of epimeral setae present: *1b, 3b, 4a*. Seta *1b* much longer than setae *3b* and *4a*. L: 370–415 µm; W: —. (58: C–D).
Brazil, Sao Paulo, Sao Sebastiano; litter
littorea GRANDJEAN, 1968

Family: FORTUYNIIDAE HAMMEN, 1960

Only one genus.

Fortuynia HAMMEN, 1960

Prodorsum without lamellae or costulae. Prodorsal setae short and simple. Sensillus short with dilated, smooth head. 14 pairs of notogastral setae: the 15th pair (setae c_3) represented only by alveoli. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Lyrifissures *iad* vertical, near lateral margin of anal plate. Genital and anal plates large, occupying almost the whole length of ventral plate.

Type-species: *Fortuynia marina* HAMMEN, 1960

Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Lamellar and rostral setae near each other in the rostral region. 14 pairs of notogastral setae; setae c_3 absent. Only three pairs of longer notogastral setae: c_1, *da* and *la*; the remaining notogastral setae extremely short. L: 435–480 μm; W: —. (58: A–B).

Panama; intertidal zone along the Pacfic Ocean

yunkeri HAMMEN, 1960

Family: CYMBAEREMAEIDAE SELLNICK, 1928

Two genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Notogaster mostly with separated marginal zone. Anterior margin of notogaster convex. Posterior margin of ventral plate semicircular. Hysterosoma without two large glandules in its postero-marginal region

Scapheremaeus BERLESE, 1910

2 (1) Notogaster without separated marginal zone. Anterior margin of notogaster concave. Posterior margin of notogaster concave. Posterior margin of ventral plate parabolic, almost V-shaped. Hysterosoma with large glandules in its postero-marginal region

Glanderemaeus BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Glanderemaeus BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Prodorsum without lamellae or costulae. Sensillus very short with globular head. Notogaster without separated marginal zone. Anterior margin of notogaster concave. Posterior margin of ventral plate parabolic, almost V-shaped. Hysterosoma with large

glandules on its postero-marginal region. 11 (or more) pairs of notogastral setae. Six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae.

Type-species: *Glanderemaeus hammerae* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Only one species.

—— Interlamellar setae rod-shaped, short, ciliate. Lamellar setae very short, setiform. Rostral setae ciliate, originating on small apophysis. Distance *in–le* shorter than *le–ro*. Notogaster covered by granular cerotegument Notogastral setae extremely short. L: 428 μm; W: 274 μm. (58: E–F).

Argentina, Provincia Chubut, El Hoyo, Lago Espejo, 1000 m; Nothofagus antarctica forest, moss

hammerae BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Scapheremaeus BERLESE, 1910

Prodorsum either with well developed lamellar-translamellar system or costula (sometimes linear, hardly discernible). Prodorsal setae short; lamellar setae originate in the rostral region. Sensillus short, mostly with black, globular head. Notogaster mostly with separated marginal zone. Six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae.

Type-species: *Cymbaeremaeus (Scapheremaeus) patella* BERLESE, 1910

17 species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogaster very wide, almost circular. Margin of notogaster separated, ornamented with almost regular transversal ridges. Middle of notogaster divided by very strongly sclerotized rugae, with weaker polygonal sculpture between them. L: 371–386 μm; W: 242–257 μm. (59: A–B).

Antilles, Guadeloupe, Grande Terre, Gosier; humid forest

latus MAHUNKA, 1985

2 (1) Notogaster never circular, more or less elongate.

3 (8) Lamellar setae and 3–5 pairs of postero-marginal setae dilated, black.

4 (5) Three pairs of postero-marginal setae present; black, irregularly dilating apicad, resembling blowing flames. Notogaster with a rough, irregular sculpture with distinct marginal zone. Lamellar-translamellar system A-shaped; lamellar cuspides fairly long. L: 568 μm; W: 294 μm. (59: C–D).

Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Córdoba; from epiphytes of bushes

ornatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

5 (4) 4–5 pairs of postero-marginal setae present; black with short stalk and globular head. Lamellar-translamellar system H-shaped; lamellar cuspides extremely long.

6 (7) Lamellar cuspides parallel. Humeral setae of notogaster (*c*) and five pairs of postero-marginal setae with black, globular head. L: 365–376 μm; W: 190–196 μm. (59: E–F).

Paraguay, Estancia Garay Cue; litter

longicuspis MAHUNKA, 1984

7 (6) Lamellar cuspides slightly converging, their apices touching. Humeral setae of notogaster (*c*) extremely short, setiform. Four pairs of postero-marginal setae with longer stalk and black, globular head L: 467–480 μm; W: 212–213 μm. (60: A–B).

Antilles, Castries, Vigie Point; rotten debris from under bark

longilamellatus MAHUNKA, 1985

8 (3) Postero-marginal setae setiform or rod-shaped; never dilated and black.

9 (12) Middle field of notogaster smooth, without sculpture (sometimes with very fine punctation).

10 (11) 11 pairs of notogastral setae present; all smooth, straight, setiform. Middle field of notogaster surrounded by a narrow brown ridge. L: 560 μm; W: 330 μm. (60: C).

Bolivia, Cumbre, 4658 m; in wet thin Polytrichum on almost bare soil on cliffs

glaber HAMMER, 1958

11 (10) Seven pairs of notogastral setae present; smooth, straight, setiform. Surrounding ridge of notogaster U-shaped, its anterior part missing. L: 460 μm; W: 330 μm. (60: D–E).

Paraguay, Asuncion, Botanical Garden; litter

subglaber BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

12 (9) Middle field of notogaster sculptured.

13 (14) Middle of notogaster with neither tubercles nor reticulation: only with three longitudinal folds, which are broken in several places. Between the three folds the integument much lighter than outside the folds, where some smaller wrinkles can be seen. L: 410 μm; W: 220 μm. (60: F).

Argentina, Rio Caldera valley near Salta; mosses on a cliff with seeping water

trirugis HAMMER, 1958

14 (13) Middle field of notogaster either with tubercles, reticulation, or foveolae.

15 (22) Middle field of notogaster with tubercles.

16 (17) Sculpture of marginal zone and middle field of notogaster consisting of dense, flat round units which fit together completely as stones in a pavement. L: 570 μm; W: —. (61: A).

Bolivia, Cumbre, 4200 m; wet Polytrichum, on almost bare soil among cliffs

stratus HAMMER, 1958

17 (16) At least middle field of notogaster ornamented with more widely spaced, smaller tubercles.

18 (19) Sculpture of marginal zone and the middle field markedly different: marginal zone striated by weak, irregular folds; the middle field by small, irregular, distinct tubercles. L: 470 μm; W: 270 μm. (61: B).

Argentina, Rio Caldera valley near Salta; thin layer of moss

clavifer HAMMER, 1958

19 (18) Sculpture of marginal zone and middle field not markedly different: tubercles of middle field penetrate to marginal zone and mix with transversal folds.

20 (21) Entire middle field of notogaster with three low and indistinct keels and indistinct tubercles arranged more or less in longitudinal rows. L: 570 µm; W: 330 µm. (61: C).

Peru, pass between Cusco-Pisac, 3750 m; thin cover of lichen and moss

pisacensis HAMMER, 1961

21 (20) Middle field of notogaster with irregularly scattered tubercles. L: 585–695 µm; W: —. (61: D).

Argentina, Provincia Mendoza, Vallecitos, Cordon del Plata, 3200 m; lichens on rock

argentinensis TRAVÉ et FERNÁNDEZ, 1986

22 (15) Middle field of notogaster with reticulation or foveolae.

23 (24) Lamellar-translamellar system H-shaped, lamellar cuspides longer than wide, parallel. Middle field of notogaster with irregular, scattered foveolae, the marginal zone with irregular transversal folds. L: 394 µm; W: 205 µm. (61: E).

Brazil, Assancao

balazsi MAHUNKA, 1983

24 (23) Prodorsum without H-shaped lamellar-translamellar system.

25 (26) Middle field of notogaster foveolate, with one longitudinal and two transversal keels resembling thick apostolic cross. Marginal zone anteriorly with polygonal reticulation, posteriorly with some thick folds. L: 494–529 µm; W: 271–296 µm. (61: F, 62: A).

Paraguay, Estancia Viancino Postillon; galery forest, litter

bisculpturatus MAHUNKA, 1984

26 (25) Middle field of notogaster either with 1–3 longitudinal keels or flat; never with keels resembling apostolic cross.

27 (30) Middle field of notogaster with three more or less obtuse longitudinal keels.

28 (29) Posterior margin of notogaster with three pairs of obtuse tubercles. Middle zone of notogaster reticulated, but distinctly so only along the three obtuse longitudinal keels. L: 540 µm; W: 300 µm. (62: B).

Peru, pass between Cusco-Pisac: thin lichen and moss

obliteratus HAMMER, 1961

29 (28) Posterior margin of notogaster without obtuse tubercles. Posterior two thirds of the middle zone with three longitudinal keels. Whole surface of notogaster with distinct reticulation of oblong alveoles or cells. L: 410 µm; W: 210 µm. (62: C).

Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; moist Polytrichum

alveolatus HAMMER, 1961

30 (27) Middle field of notogaster either with one longitudinal keel or flattened.

31 (32) Middle field of notogaster with a medial longitudinal keel. L: 465 µm; W: 240 µm. (62: D).

Bonaire I.; from salina

carinatus WILLMAN, 1936

32 (31) Middle field of notogaster with no keel. L: 380 µm; W: 195 µm. (62: E).

Bonaire I.; from salina

latirostris WILLMANN, 1936

TABULATED CHARACTERS TO THE PORONOTIC BRACHYPYLINA

Ten characters of the poronotic Brachypylina genera (except Galumnidae, Galumnellidae, Epactozetidae, Parakalummidae) are tabulated in order to assist identification. The following notation is used in the tables:

O: Octotaxic organ (P = poronotic, S = sacculonotic)
P: Pteromorpha (A = absent, I = immovable, E = movable)
D: Dorsosejugal suture (D = present, I = absent)
G: Number of genital setae
Ag: Number of aggenital setae
An: Number of anal setae
Ad: Number of adanal setae
N: Number of notogastral setae; in (10) = setae absent, represented only by alveoli
C: Number of claws
On: Number of pairs of octotaxic organs

	O	P	D	G	Ag	An	Ad	N	C	On
				LICNEREMAEIDAE						
Licneremaeus PAOLI, 1908	P	A	D	5	1	2	2	13	3	2
				PASSALOZETIDAE						
Passalozetes GRANDJ. 1932	P	A	D	4	1	2	2	10	3	3
				SCUTOVERTICIDAE						
Scutovertex MICH. 1879	P	A	D	6	1	2	3	9	3	2
Arthrovertex BAL. 1970	S	A	D	6	1	2	3	14	3	?
				MOCHLOZETIDAE						
Uracrobates B.-M. 1967	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Podoribates BERL. 1908	P	I	I	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Dynatozetes GRANDJ. 1960	P	I	I	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	7–8
Mochlozetes GRANDJ. 1930	P	I	I	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	5
Mochloribatula MAH. 1978	P	A	I	5	1	2	3	10	3	7–8
				XYLOBATIDAE						
Brasilobates P.-I.-B. 1980	P	E	D	5	1	2	3	10	3	4
Xylobates JACOT, 1929	P	E	D	5	1	2	3	10	1	4
Trixylobates B.-M. 1978	P	E	D	5	3	2	3	(10)	2	4
Perxylobates HAM. 1972	P	E	I	5	1	2	3	10	1	4(?)
				PROTORIBATIDAE						
Tuxenia HAM. 1958	P	E	I	3	1	2	3	10	1	3
Totobates HAM. 1961	P	E	I	3	1	2	3	10	1	3
Maculobates HAM. 1961	P	I	I	3	1	2	3	10	1	4
Cordiozetes MAH. 1983	P	I	D	3	0	2	3	10	1	4

	O	P	D	G	Ag	An	Ad	N	C	On
				ORIBATULIDAE						
Monophauloppia P. BAL. 1988	P	A	I	3	1	2	3	10	1	3
Woolleybates B.–B. 1984	P	A	D	5	1	2	3	10	3	4
Oribatula BERL. 1896	P	A	D	4	1	2	3	12–14	3	4
Zygoribatula BERL. 1916	P	A	D	4	1	2	3	14	3	4
Gerloubia CZOETZER, 1968	P	A	D	4	1	2	3	14	3	4
Phauloppia BERL. 1908	P	A	D	4	1	2	3	14	3	4
				NEOTRICHOZETIDAE						
Neotrichozetes TRAVÉ, 1961	P	A	D	6	1	2	3	35	3	8
				AREOZETIDAE						
Areozetes HAM. 1961	P	I	D	4	1	2	3	10	3	4
				DRYMOBATIDAE						
Drymobates GRANDJ. 1930	SP	A	D	4	1	2	3	14	3	5–6
				HAPLOZETIDAE						
Paraxylobates B.–M. 1969	S	E	D	6	1	2	3	14	3	4
Peloribates BERL. 1908	S	E	D	5	1, 3	2	3	14	1, 3	4
Rostrozetes SELL. 1925	S	E	D	5	1	2	3	10, 14	1	4
Incabates HAM. 1961	S	E	D	4	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Mancoribates HAM. 1961	S	E	D	4	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Haplozetes WILLM. 1935	S	E	D	5, 4	1	2	3	10	3, 1	4
Lauritzenia HAM. 1958	S	E	D	4	1	2	3	10	1	4
Conozetes B.–M. 1969	S	E	D	4	1	2	3	(10)	1	4
				NASOBATIDAE						
Nasobates WOOLLEY, 1966	S	E	I	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
				SCHELORIBATIDAE						
Cantharozetes HAM. 1961	S	I	D	4	1	2	3	(10)	1	4
Ischeloribates COR.–R. 1980	S	I	D	4	1	2	3	(10)	1	4
Oxyscheloribates gen. nov.	S	I	D	4	1	2	3	(9) + 1	1	4
Monoschelobates B.–M. 1969	S	A	D	4	1	2	3	10	1	4
Multoribates HAM. 1961	S	A	D	4	1	2	3	14	3	4
Fissurobates B.–M. 1969	S	I	D	4	1	2	3	(10)	3	6
Calobates BAL. 1961	G	I	D	4	1	2	3	10	3	—
Mucrobates B.–M. 1979	S	A	D	4	1	2	3	10	3	4
Urubambates HAM. 1961	S	A	D	4	1	2	3	10	3	4
Andeszetes HAM. 1961	S	I	D	4	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Scheloribates BERL. 1908	S	I	D	4	1	2	3	(10)	(2) 3	4
Hemileius BERL. 1916	S	A	D	4	1	2	3	10	3	4
Cryptozetes HAMMER, 1962	S	A	D	4	1	2	3	10	3	4
Stelechobates GRANDJ. 1965	S	A	D	5	1	2	3	14	3	4
				FENICHELIIDAE						
Balazsella MAH. 1983	S	I	D	5	1	2	3	15	3	4
Phylloribatula B.–M. 1978	S	A	D	4	1	2	3	14	3	4?
				ORIPODIDAE						
Pteroripoda B.–M. 1974	S	I	D	4	0	2	3	10	3	4?
Benoibates BAL. 1958	S	I	D	2	1	1	2	10	3	4
Exoripoda WOOLLEY, 1961	S	A	D	2	1	1	1	10	3	3
Gymnobates BANKS, 1902	S	A	D	2	1	2	1	9	3	4
Oripoda BANKS, 1904	S	A	D	2	1	2	3	10	3	4
Parapirnodus B.–M. 1968	S	I	D	1	1	2	3	10	1	4
Pirnodus GRANDJ. 1956	S	I	D	1	1	2	3	10	3	4
				CHAUNOPROCTIDAE						
Chaunoproctus PEARSE, 1906	S	A	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	5

	O	P	D	G	Ag	An	Ad	N	C	On
				ZETOMOTRICHIDAE						
Ghilarovus KRIV. 1966	S?	I	I	4	1	2	3	10	3	?
Mikizetes HAM. 1958	S?	1	I	5	1	2	2	9?	3	?
Rohria B.-M. 1977	S?	I	D	5	1	2	3	11	3	?
				CERATOZETIDAE						
Furcobates SELL. 1959	P	1	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Lobozetes HAM. 1958	P	I	D	5	1	2	3	10	3	4
Mixozetes gen. nov.	P	I	D	5	1	2	3	10	3	4
Gamerozetes gen. nov.	P	I	D	5	1	2	3	10	3	4
Viracochiella HAM. 1961	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
Jugatala EW. 1913	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	11	3	4
Patagonozetes gen. nov.	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
Porozetes HAM. 1962	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
Edwardzetes BERL. 1914	P	I	D	6, 5?	1	2	3	10	3	4
Hamobates HAM. 1962	P	I	D	6	1	2	2	(10)	11, 33	4
Geminozetes B.-Cs. 1963	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
Cuspidozetes HAM. 1962	P	I	D	5	1	2	3	10	3	4
Granizetes HAM. 1961	G	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	—
Pedunculozetes HAM. 1962	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	1	4
Guatemalozetes MAH. 1979	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	1	3
Magellozetes HAM. 1962	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
Ceratozetes BERL. 1908	P, S	I	D	6	1	2	3	11	1, 3	4
Trichoribates BERL. 1910	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10, 11	3	4
Fuscozetes SELLN. 1928	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10–14	3	4
				LIMNOZETIDAE						
Limnozetes HULL, 1916	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	—
				MYCOBATIDAE						
Pelopsis HALL, 1911	S	E	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Punctoribates BERL. 1908	P	E	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Mycobates HULL, 1916	P	E	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Anellozetes HAM. 1952	P	E	D	6, 5	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
				PELOPIDAE						
Eupelops EWING, 1917	P	E	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Peloptulus BERL. 1908	P	E	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
				ORIBATELLIDAE						
Ceratobates B.-M. 1969	S	I	D	6	1	2	2	10	1	4
Lamellobates HAM. 1958	S	I	D	6	1	2	2	10	1	4
Plakoribates POPP, 1960	S	I	D	6	1	2	2	10	3	4
Tectoribates BERL. 1910	S	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
Fenestrobates B.-M. 1969	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
Oribatella BANKS, 1895	P	I	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
				ACHIPTERIIDAE						
Achipteria (Cubachipteria) BERL. 1885	S	O	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
Parachipteria HAMMEN, 1952	P	O	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
				TEGORIBATIDAE						
Williamszetes HAM. 1961	P	E	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Tegoribates EWING, 1917	S	E	D	6	1	2	3			
Physobates HAM. 1962	S	E	D	6	1	2	3	(10)	3	4
Scutozetes HAM. 1952	S	E	D	6	1	2	3	10	3	4
				CERATOKALUMMIDAE						
Arcozetes HAM. 1958	P	E	D	5	1	2	2?	10?	3	4
Cultrobates WILLM. 1930	P	E	D	5	1	2	3?	10	3	4
Guaranozetes B.-M. 1981	P	E	D	4	1	2	3	10	3	4
Genavensia MAH. 1983	P	U	D	5	1	2	2	10	3	4

IDENTIFICATION KEY TO THE FAMILIES OF PORONOTIC BRACHYPYLINA

1 (10) Pteromorphae large, auriculate, usually movable (hinged).
2 (7) Six pairs of genital setae present. Pteromorphae each with one seta or alveolus.
3 (4) Prodorsum with true, projecting lamellae. Notogaster and pteromorphae foveolate
Epactozetidae GRANDJEAN, 1930 (p. 142)
4 (3) Prodorsum without true, projecting lamellae, at most only with sclerotized lines decurrent on surface.
5 (6) Chelicerae peloptoid
Galumnellidae PIFFL, 1970 (p. 142)
6 (5) Chelicerae not peloptoid
Galumnidae JACOT, 1925 (p. 134)
7 (2) 4–5 pairs of genital setae present.
8 (9) Notogaster with true areae porosae. Lamellae broad, mostly meeting or fused. Pteromorphae each with one seta
Ceratokalummidae BALOGH, 1970 (p. 132)
9 (8) Notogaster with sacculi. Lamellae narrow. Pteromorphae without setae or alveoli
Parakalummidae GRANDJEAN, 1936 (p. 144)
10 (1) Pteromorphae never auriculate, sometimes absent.
11 (24) Prodorsum with tutorium. Usually six pairs of genital setae (exceptionally five or four).
12 (17) Lamellae broad, of synlamellata type, meeting or fused medially, almost covering the whole prodorsum (Oribatelloidea).
13 (14) Lamellae medially fused, almost covering the whole prodorsum
Tegoribatidae GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 130)
14 (13) Lamellae medially connected or partly fused, with long and broad cuspis, covering the medial part of prodorsum.
15 (16) Pteromorphae with a long, pointed, projecting appendage (of oxyptera-type)
Achipteriidae THOR, 1929 (p. 129)
16 (15) Pteromorphae without long, pointed, projecting appendage
Oribatellidae JACOT, 1925 (p. 123)
17 (12) Lamellae more or less marginal, sometimes connected by translamella.
18 (19) Chelicerae peloptoid. Pteromorphae movable. Notogastral setae at least partly dilated, strong. Dorsosejugal suture mostly 2–3 arches. Interlamellar setae long, usually leaf-shaped. Notogaster with oval lenticulus
Phenopelopidae PETRUNKEVITCH, 1955 (p. 122)
19 (18) Chelicerae not peloptoid. The above combination of characters absent.

20 (21) Pteromorphae movable. Four pairs of areae porosae or sacculi present. Pteromorphae usually connected by a transverse bridge at least partly covering the bothridia **Mycobatidae** GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 120)

21 (20) Pteromorphae usually immovable. Transversal bridge covering the bothridia usually absent.

22 (23) Lamellae and cuspides narrow, almost linear, translamella indistinct. Notogaster pycnonotic (neither areae porosae nor sacculi present). Aquatic **Limnozetidae** GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 120)

23 (22) Lamellae broader, lath-shaped (exception: *Edwardzetes*), with linear lamellae and without cuspis, often connected with well developed translamella. Notogaster mostly poronotic or sacculonotic. Never aquatic **Ceratozetidae** JACOT, 1925 (p. 110)

24 (11) Prodorsum without tutorium.

25 (26) Both areae porosae and sacculi on notogaster: two pairs of sacculi (*Sa* and S_1) 3–4 pairs of areae porosae (in the region of A_2 and A_3) present **Drymobatidae** J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984 (p. 80)

26 (25) Notogaster either with true areae porosae (exceptionally very small and hardly visible) or with sacculi or pori, or apparently pycnonotic. Pteromorphae present or absent.

27 (44) True areae porosae present on the notogaster.

28 (33) Atypical poronota with 2–3 pairs of very small, hardly visible areae porosae. Pteromorphae absent.

29 (30) Two pairs of very small areae porosae. Dorsosejugal suture sharply projecting anteriad. Notogaster usually with polygonal sculpture. 13 pairs of notogastral setae. Sensillus flabelliform or disciform **Licneremaeidae** GRANDJEAN, 1931 (p. 63)

30 (29) Three pairs of very small areae porosae, sometimes indistinct. Notogaster without polygonal sculpture.

31 (32) Notogaster with circular lenticulus. Five pairs of genital setae **Passalozetidae** GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 63)

32 (31) Notogaster with longitudinally elongate lenticulus. Six pairs of genital setae **Scutoverticidae** GRANDJEAN, 1954 (p. 64)

33 (28) Typical poronota, usually with four pairs (exceptionally with two, three, five or more pairs) distinct of areae porosae. Pteromorphae present or absent.

34 (35) Sensillus long, reclinate, setiform, often slightly lanceolate at its tip **Xylobatidae** J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984 (p. 69)

35 (34) Sensillus either capitate, with short stalk, or fusiform; exceptionally setiform.

36 (37) Legs monodactyl **Protoribatidae** J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984 (p. 71)

37 (36) Legs tridactyl.

38 (39) 30–35 pairs of long, blackish, densely ciliate notogastral setae; 7–8 pairs of areae porosae **Neotrichozetidae** BALOGH, 1965 (p. 79)

39 (38) At most 14 pairs of notogastral setae.

40 (41) 5–6 pairs of genital setae combined with medially interrupted dorsosejugal suture **Mochlozetidae** GRANDJEAN, 1960 (p. 66)

41 (40) 3–4 pairs of genital setae (except *Woolleybates*, G = 5, but dorsosejugal suture not interrupted).

42 (43) Pteromorphae well developed, immovable

Areozetidae J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984 (p. 80)

43 (42) Pteromorphae small or absent

Oribatulidae THOR, 1929 (p. 75)

44 (27) True areae porosae absent: sacculi or pori on notogaster, or apparently pycnonotic.

45 (46) Rostrum and mouthparts extraordinarily constructed: transformed into a tube

Nasobatidae BALOGH, 1972 (p. 88)

46 (45) Rostrum and mouthparts normal, never transformed into a tube.

47 (48) Shoulders prominent, bearing a long, thick seta. With numerous refracting punctures or pores arranged irregularly and parallel with the border of notogaster

Zetomotrichidae GRANDJEAN, 1934 (p. 108)

48 (47) Notogaster without prominent shoulders bearing a long, thick seta.

49 (50) Shoulders with small humeral tubercle. Pteromorphae and sacculi absent; five pairs of usually very small punctiform pori, situated near notogastral setae. Lamellae connected with translamella

Chaunoproctidae BALOGH, 1961 (p. 107)

50 (49) The above combination of characters absent. Notogaster either with pteromorphae or apterous. Sacculi or pori on notogaster or apparently pycnonotic.

51 (52) Pteromorphae movable, hinged

Haplozetidae GRANDJEAN, 1936 (p. 80)

52 (51) Pteromorphae immovable or absent.

53 (54) 14 pairs of dilated, phylliform notogastral setae; interlamellar and lamellar setae of the same size

Fenicheliidae J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984 (p. 101)

54 (53) Notogastral setae never phylliform.

55 (56) Five pairs of genital setae. 14 pairs of notogastral setae, eight of them extremely long, flagellate

Scheloribatidae (pars) (*Stelechobates*)

56 (55) Four or fewer pairs of genital setae.

57 (58) 1–3 pairs of genital setae

Oripodidae JACOT, 1925 (pars)

58 (57) Four pairs of genital setae.

59 (60) Aggenital setae absent. With large humeral appendage completely covering bothridium and sensillus

Oripodidae JACOT, 1925 (pars) (*Pteroripoda*)

60 (59) Aggenital setae usually present. Without large humeral appendage covering sensillus and bothridium

Scheloribatidae sensu lato*

* Scheloribatidae sensu NORTON et PALACIOS-VARGAS, 1986: 85 = Scheloribatidae + Hemileidae J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

Family: LICNEREMAEIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1931

Only one genus.

Licneremaeus PAOLI, 1908

13 pairs of notogastral setae. Five pairs of genital, two pairs of anal, two pairs of adanal setae; aggenital setae absent. Dorsosejugal suture sharply projecting anteriad. Notogaster with two pairs of small areae porosae and with polygonal sculpture (sometimes indistinct or absent). Sensillus flabelliform or disciform.

Type-species: *Notaspis licnophorus* MICHAEL, 1888

Four very similar species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Central field of notogaster with continuous polygonal sculpture, marginal fields densely granulate. Rostral setae long, curved mediad, interlamellar and lamellar setae very small. L: 190 µm; W: 110 µm. (62: F, 63: A).
Paraguay, Estancia Garay Cué; dry forest, litter
atypicus MAHUNKA, 1984

2 (1) Polygonal sculpture of notogaster discontinuous, consisting of separated groups, sometimes indistinct or absent. Rostral setae not longer than lamellar and interlamellar setae.

3 (4) Rostral setae originating near each other on small tubercles. Without translamellar ridge on the prodorsum. Notogastral setae robust, covered with cerotegument. L: 160 µm; W: 100 µm. (63: B–C).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Bayaruesa, 1300–1600 m; primary forest on karst soil, mouldered organic matter
cubanus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

4 (3) Rostral setae originating far apart. Translamellar ridge present on prodorsum. Notogastral setae fine, setiform.

5 (6) Polygonal sculpture on the posterior part of notogaster indistinct. With a longitudinally divided mesh in the median line on the anterior part of notogaster. L: 190–202 µm; W: 112–120 µm. (63: D–E).
Antilles; litter and humus
discoidalis WILLMANN, 1930

6 (5) Polygonal sculpture on the whole notogaster well visible. No longitudinally divided mesh in the median line on the anterior part of notogaster. L: 210 µm; W: 100 µm. (63: F).
Venezuela, Puerto-Cabello; dry forest, litter
exornatus GRANDJEAN, 1931

Family: PASSALOZETIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1954

Only one genus.

Passalozetes GRANDJEAN, 1932

Three pairs of very small, round areae porosae on the notogaster. Ten pairs of notogastral, five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae present. Legs tridactyl; lateral claws longer and thinner than median one.

Type-species: *Passalozetes africanus* GRANDJEAN, 1932

Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus setiform, finely ciliate. Prodorsal setae short and smooth. Prodorsum with an intricate sculpture consisting of granules and irregularly spaced lines. Ten pairs of short, smooth notogastral setae. Lenticulus round. Dorsosejugal suture sharply projecting anteriad. Notogaster with dense, obliquely decurrent, irregularly interrupted linear sculpture. L: 380 µm; W: 175 µm. (64: A–B).

Argentina, Sierra de Córdoba, Fanti; epiphytes of bushes

prominens BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

Family: SCUTOVERTICIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1954

Two genera.

Key to genera

1 (2) Notogaster with rough transverse and longitudinal crests

Arthrovertex BALOGH, 1970

2 (1) Notogaster without rough transverse longitudinal crests

Scutovertex MICHAEL, 1879

Arthrovertex BALOGH, 1970

Notogaster with rough transverse and longitudinal crests. 13–14 pairs of notogastral setae present; all very small, hardly visible. Six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae present. Areae porosae not observable, probably lost.

Type-species: *Arthrovertex segmentatus* BALOGH, 1970

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogaster with three longitudinal and one transversal crests: lateral ones in marginal position. Three pairs of centrodorsal setae very near each other, originating on the median longitudinal crest. L: 632–713 µm; W: 324–373 µm. (64: C–D).

Dominican Republic, Cazabita, 1250 m; litter and soil

baloghi MAHUNKA, 1978

2 (1) Notogaster with polygonally arranged crests forming medially a longitudinal row of smaller fields. Three pairs of centro-dorsal setae well separated, originating on the two undulating median longitudinal crests. L: 543 μm; W: 275 μm. (64: E–F).

Antilles, Guadeloupe, Basse-Terre, 800 m; decomposing log in a Podocarpus forest

hauseri MAHUNKA, 1985

Scutovertex MICHAEL, 1879

Notogaster without rough transverse and longitudinal crests. 9–14 pairs of notogastral setae present. Prodorsum mostly with well developed lamellae and cuspis. Notogaster with elongate lenticulus. Two pairs of small, indistinct areae porosae.

Type-species: *Scutovertex sculptus* MICHAEL, 1879

Six species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (6) Notogastral setae very short, fine, setiform.

2 (3) Lamellar cuspis absent. Dorsosejugal suture well developed. Sensillus flabelliform, large. Notogaster with longitudinal lines along median line, irregular polygonal sculpture in the lateral region. L: 325–340 μm; W: 160–175 μm. (65: A–B).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Suecica, 1730 m; moss forest

morenoi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

3 (2) Lamellar cuspis broad, rounded. Dorsosejugal suture absent. Sensillus capitate.

4 (5) Lamellae almost parallel, by translamella connected. Ten pairs of rod-shaped, short, pointed notogastral setae. Notogaster with irregular, black tubercles arranged into transversal rows. L: 587–628 μm; W: 331–378 μm. (65: C).

Argentina, Chubut, Epuyen, 600 m; litter

transversalis BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

5 (4) Lamellae converging, narrow, with long, widening cuspis. Cuspis rounded apically, touching medially. 13 pairs of very small notogastral setae. Notogaster with reticulate structure. L: 452 μm; W: 264 μm. (65: D).

Argentina, El Bolsón, Pampa Azcona, 350 m; grassy soil of pasture

contiguus BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

6 (1) Notogastral setae slightly dilated, phylliform or fusiform.

7 (8) Eight visible pairs of dilated and densely ciliate notogastral setae on the dorsal side of notogaster, all in submarginal position. Sensillus with medium long stalk and capitate head. L: 610 μm; W: 310 μm. (65: E).

Peru, foot of Machu Picchu, 2200 m; moss

bispinatus HAMMER, 1961

8 (7) 9–11 pairs of dilated notogastral setae, 3–4 of these in centro-dorsal position.

9 (10) Nine pairs of spoon-shaped, short notogastral setae present. Notogaster with medially parabolic transverse wrinkles, ornamented with two rows of dark granules imbedded in material of lighter colour. L: 770 µm; W: 450 µm. (65: F).

Peru, pass between Cuzco-Pisac, 3750 m; in moist white clover and moss

laminipes HAMMER, 1961

10 (9) 11 pairs of small, leaf-shaped notogastral setae originating from large alveoli. Notogaster with irregular, rather densely spaced granules, ordered into transverse lines, interrupted posteriorly. L: 468–525 µm; W: 255–296 µm. (66: A).

Argentina, El Bolsón, Mt. Churrumuida, 360 m; dry, steep slope with xerophilous vegetation, moss

foliatus BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Family: MOCHLOZETIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1960

Five genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Five pairs of genital setae. Pteromorphae absent. Notogastral setae present

Mochloribatula MAHUNKA, 1978

2 (1) Six pairs of genital setae. Pteromorphae present, immovable. Notogastral setae reduced, only their alveoli present.

3 (6) Four pairs of circular areae porosae.

4 (5) Distance A_1–A_1 much shorter than A_2–A_2. Sensillus long, setiform or with slightly dilated head

Uracrobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1967

5 (4) Distance A_1–A_1 much longer than A_2–A_2. Sensillus short, with capitate head

Podoribates BERLESE, 1908

6 (3) Five to eight pairs of areae porosae.

7 (8) All areae porosae circular or almost circular. Interlamellar setae absent.

Dynatozetes GRANDJEAN, 1960

8 (7) Areae porosae partly ribbon-shaped. Interlamellar setae long

Mochlozetes GRANDJEAN, 1930

Dynatozetes GRANDJEAN, 1960

Interlamellar setae absent, only alveoli present. Translamella absent. 6–8 pairs of circular areae porosae. Six pairs of genital setae, ten pairs of notogastral alveoli.

Type-species: *Dynatozetes amplus* GRANDJEAN, 1960

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Outer tip of cuspis pointed. 7–8 pairs of areae porosae. L: 770–870 µm; W: —. (66: B).
Panama, Colon; humid forest, arboricolous
amplus GRANDJEAN, 1960

2 (1) Outer tip of cuspis obtuse. Six pairs of areae porosae. L: 800–930 µm; W: —. (66: C).
Venezuela, Puerto Cabello; arboricolous
obesus GRANDJEAN, 1960

Mochloribatula MAHUNKA, 1978

Five pairs of genital setae. Pteromorphae reduced. Ten pairs of very short notogastral setae. Seven or more pairs of areae porosae. Areae porosae *Aa* and two pairs on the posterior third of notogaster of males very narrow, ribbon-shaped, sometimes divided. Sexual dimorphism distinct: males smaller, at the pygidial end of notogaster with one pair of longitudinal area porosae, enclosing a small cleft in a deep hollow. Pygidial part of females with several smaller areae porosae, but without small cleft and deep hollow. Legs tridactyl.

Type-species: *Mochloribatula multiporosa* MAHUNKA, 1978

Three species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Sensillus with long stalk and gradually dilated, elongate head. Male L: 646–696 µm, W: 429–442 µm; female L: 729–842 µm; W: 505–567 µm. (66: D–E).
Dominican Republic, Cazabita, 1250 m; litter and soil
multiporosa MAHUNKA, 1978

2 (1) Sensillus with short stalk and globular head.

3 (4) Ribbon-shaped areae porosae of the postero-marginal region of notogaster almost connected, forming calyciform band. L: 582–640 µm; W: 369–426 µm. (66: F–G).
Antilles, St. Lucia, Castries; found by scrub and sweeping undergrowth vegetation
calycifera MAHUNKA, 1985

4 (3) Ribbon-shaped areae porosae of postero-marginal region divided, medial longitudinal areae porosae separated from longitudinal ribbon-shaped ones. Male L: 567–609 µm; W: 341–381 µm; female L: 631–733 µm; W: 397–470 µm. (67: A–B).
Dominican Republic, Bani; litter and soil
grandjeani MAHUNKA, 1978

Mochlozetes GRANDJEAN, 1930

Interlamellar setae long. Translamella linear. Two pairs of areae porosae *Aa*: Aa_1 ribbon-shaped, oblique, Aa_2 small, almost circular. Areae porosae A_1 small, about thrice longer than wide, oblique, A_2 and A_3 ribbon-shaped, very narrow.

Type-species: *Mochlozetes penetrabilis* GRANDJEAN, 1930

Four species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Surface of notogaster smooth, without sculpture. L: 664–713 µm; W: 500–508 µm. (67: C–D).
Antilles, St. Lucia, Castries, Piton Flore; fallen logs and moss
asculpturatus MAHUNKA, 1985

2 (1) Surface of notogaster finely lineate or punctate.

3 (4) Notogaster with fine and dense longitudinal lines. L: 640–770 µm; W: 500 µm. (67: E–F).
Panama, Venezuela; arboricolous
penetrabilis GRANDJEAN, 1930

4 (3) Notogaster finely punctate.

5 (6) Larger species. Pteromorphae punctate. L: 615–660 µm; W: 410 µm. (67: G–H).
Panama; arboricolous
flatus GRANDJEAN, 1930

6 (5) Smaller species. Pteromorphae not punctate. L: 550–600 µm; W: 575 µm. (67: I).
Columbia, Puerto Columbia; arboricolous
officiosus GRANDJEAN, 1930

Podoribates BERLESE, 1908

Six pairs of genital setae. Pteromorphae immovable. Notogastral setae extremely short or absent. Areae porosae A_1–A_3 along a semicircular line parallel with the posterior margin of notogaster; therefore distance A_1–A_1 much longer than distance A_3–A_3.

Type-species: *Oribates longipes* BERLESE, 1887

Two very similar species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogaster with small regular pits, on its posterior part. L: 610 µm; W: 471 µm. (68: A).
Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at El Angulo, 3300 m; dry moss cushion
foveolatus (HAMMER, 1958)

2 (1) Notogaster smooth; without sculpture. L: 650; µm; W: 471 µm. (68: B).
Peru, Ćusco, at the pass Cusco-Pisac, 3750 m; moist moss and grass.
cuscensis (HAMMER, 1961)

Uracrobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1967

Six pairs of genital setae. Pteromorphae immovable. Notogastral setae absent. Areae porosae A_1–A_3 in a broad hexagon; therefore distance A_1–A_1 much shorter than A_2–A_2. Sensillus long, setiform or with slightly dilated end.

Type-species: *Uracrobates magniporosus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1967

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Sensillus with slightly fusiform, sparsely ciliate end. Surface of notogaster with indistinct sculpture. Anogenital region with large, punctate foveolae. L: 539–676 µm; W: 431–534 µm. (68: C–D).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
incertus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

2 (1) Sensillus long, filiform, sparsely ciliate. Notogaster and ventral plate smooth. L: 608–680 µm; W: 364–520 µm. (68: E–F) (= *brasiliensis* MAHUNKA, 1983).
Brazil, Manaus; Varzea-forest, humus
setiger BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Family: XYLOBATIDAE J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

Four genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (4) Legs monodactyl.
2 (3) Dorsosejugal suture absent
Perxylobates HAMMER, 1972
3 (2) Dorsosejugal suture present.
Xylobates JACOT, 1929
4 (1) Legs bidactyl or tridactyl.
5 (6) Legs bidactyl. Three pairs of aggenital setae present. Notogastral setae extremely short or absent, setal alveoli present
Trixylobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978
6 (5) Legs tridactyl. One pair of aggenital setae present
Brasilobates PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

Brasilobates PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

Anterior margin present. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Legs tridactyl. Nine pairs of very short notogastral setae. Setae ad_1 very long.

Type-species: *Brasilobates bipilis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

Only this one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus setiform, slightly dilated and unilaterally ciliate. Interlamellar setae very long, much longer than lamellar and rostral setae. Four pairs of areae porosae; *Aa* oval. Ventral setae short, except the ad_1 long. Anal plates very large, genital plates small. L: 516–576 µm; W: 386 µm. (69: A).

Brazil, Sao Paulo; humus and litter

bipilis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

Perxylobates HAMMER, 1972

Dorsosejugal suture absent. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae present.

Type-species: *Xylobates vermiseta* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Lamellae only half as long as prodorsum. Lamellar setae originate medial to tip of lamella, equally thick throughout, smooth, reaching the tip of rostrum. Sensillus filiform, densely ciliate on its anterior margin, more scattered on posterior margin. Areae porosae *Aa* circular, large, A_1 and A_2 very small, A_3 absent. L: 338–363 µm; W: 156–175 µm. (69: B).

Antilles, Guadeloupe, Gosier; humid forest, soil; Java

vermiseta (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968)

2 (1) Lamellae much more than half length of prodorsum. Lamellar setae extremely short or only their alveoli present. Sensillus filiform, anterior margin with 18–20 rather long, flexible branches. L: 340 µm; W: —. (69: C).

Antilles,Guadeloupe, Soufriere, 800 m; Podocarpus forest, litter and soil

synlimes (HAMMER, 1971)

Trixylobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Dorsosejugal suture present. Five pairs of genital, three pairs of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Legs bidactyl. Ten pairs of extremely short notogastral setae or alveoli

Type-species: *Trixylobates bidactylus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978
Only this one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus long, setiform, unilaterally ciliate. Interlamellar setae very long, much longer than the lamellar and rostral setae. Surface of notogaster with small, scattered foveolae. A sclerotized ring around each areae porosa. Anal plates very large, considerably larger than genital plates. L: 720–796 µm; W: 408–463 µm. (69: D–E).

Brazil, Manaus; Varzea-forest on a small island, rooty, black, grainly humus

bidactylus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Xylobates JACOT, 1929

Dorsosejugal suture present. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae; eleven pairs of notogastral setae.

Type-species: *Oribates lophotrichus* BERLESE, 1904
Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Interlamellar setae much longer than lamellar setae. Distance A_2–A_2 about twice distance A_1–A_1. Only the distal third of sensillus slightly dilated. Notogaster smooth. L: 340 µm; W: 190 µm; body less than two times longer than wide. (69: F).

Peru, Barranco; dripping wet moss; probably cosmopolitan

capucinus capucinus (BERLESE, 1908)

2 (1) Interlamellar setae not longer than lamellar setae. Distance A_2–A_2 as long or only slightly longer than A_1–A_1. The distal half of sensillus slightly dilated. Notogaster sparsely punctate. L: 328–374 µm; W: 151–172 µm (body more than twice longer than wide). (70: A–B).

Antilles, St. Lucia, Castries, Marigot Harbour; moss with debris on rocks and trunks of tree

antillensis MAHUNKA, 1985

Family: PROTORIBATIDAE J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

Four genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Dorsosejugal suture present. Aggenital setae absent. Pteromorphae immovable, horizontal. Interlamellar setae strong, densely ciliate
Cordiozetes MAHUNKA, 1983

2 (1) Dorsosejugal suture absent. Aggenital setae present.

3 (4) Pteromorphae immovable
Maculobates HAMMER, 1961

4 (3) Pteromorphae movable.

5 (6) Posterior part of pteromorphae merging without incision to the outline of notogaster
Totobates HAMMER, 1961

6 (5) Posterior part of pteromorphae discontinuous with the outline of notogaster, separated from it by anteriorly directed incision
Tuxenia HAMMER, 1958

Cordiozetes MAHUNKA, 1983

Three pairs of genital setae. Dorsosejugal suture present. Aggenital setae absent. Pteromorphae immovable, horizontal. Interlamellar setae strong, densely ciliate. Prolamella present. Four pairs of small areae porosae surrounded by sclerotized ring. Ten pairs of notogastral setae.

Type-species: *Cordiozetes clavisetus* MAHUNKA, 1983

Only this one species.

—— Sensillus short with short stalk and large globular, granulated head. Prodorsum broad. Interlamellar setae long, rod-shaped, densely ciliate. Lamellar and rostral setae setiform, long, ciliate. Dorsosejugal suture straight. A pair of oblique, sclerotized ridges anteriad of genital plates reaching the alveolus of epimeral setae *2a*. Ventral plate, between genital and anal plates, with dense, partly fused longitudinal lines. Epimeral region, lateral and postero-lateral part of ventral plate with slightly elongated, small, punctiform foveolae. L: 248 μm; W: 174 μm. (70: C–D).

Brazil, Asancao; soil

clavisetus MAHUNKA, 1983

Maculobates HAMMER, 1962

Three pairs of genital setae. Dorsosejugal suture absent. Pteromorphae immovable. Four pairs of areae porosae. Ten pairs of long notogastral setae.

Type-species: *Maculobates longiporosus* HAMMER, 1962

Two very similar species, one species inquirenda.

Key to species

1 (2) Areae porosae *Aa* long and narrow, about three times longer than broad, A_3 about half as large. Notogastral setae shorter: setae *la* only slightly longer than the length of *Aa*. L: 760 µm; W: 504 µm. (70: E).
Chile, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas; dense vegetation, dry ground
longiporosus HAMMER, 1962

2 (1) Areae porosae *Aa* about twice longer than broad, A_3 slightly smaller than *Aa*. Notogastral setae longer: setae *la* about twice longer than *Aa*. L: 757–789 µm; W: 435–474 µm. (70: F, 71: A).
Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Ushuaia, Monte Susana, 360–460 m; Nothofagus pumilio and Nothofagus pumilio betuloides forest, litter and humus
breviporosus MAHUNKA, 1980

Totobates HAMMER, 1961

Three pairs of genital setae. Dorsosejugal suture absent. Pteromorphae movable. Posterior part of pteromorphae merging without incision to the outline of notogaster.
Type-species: *Totobates discifer* HAMMER, 1961
Five species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Elongate species: distance *lm–lm* shorter than *lm–lp*. Pteromorphae distinctly project from general outline of notogaster in dorsal view. The ten pairs of notogastral setae very short and thin, hardly discernible, their alveoli, however, bright and clear. L: 370 µm; W: 190 µm. (71: B).
Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at El Angulo, 3300 m; in very dry moss cushion
elegans (HAMMER, 1958)

2 (1) Less elongate species: distance *lm–lm* as long or longer than *lm–lp*. Pteromorphae do not project from general outline of notogaster in dorsal view.

3 (6) Areae porosae distict, fairly large, of equal length. Notogastral setae medium long, curled, very fine.

4 (5) Anterior and distal margin of pteromorphae roughly form right angle. L: 450 µm; W: 260 µm. (71: C–D).
Patagonia, Puerto Blest, in liverworts, and ferns
pterygoides HAMMER, 1962

5 (4) Anterior and distal margin of pteromorphae form obtuse angle. L: 400 µm; W: 240 µm. (71: E).
Patagonia, Lao-Lao; luxuriant moss on a mouldering trunk in the forest
mollicoma HAMMER, 1962

6 (3) Areae porosae small, either A_2 or both A_2 and A_3 slightly smaller than *Aa*. Notogastral setae very short, not curled.

7 (8) Sensillus with elongate, disk-shaped head, broadest distally and halfway concealed below the anterior border of notogaster. Distal tip of pteromorphae pointed, anterior margin of notogaster undulating. L: 400 μm; W: 220 μm. (71: F).

Chile, Puerto Montt; moss, quas

viviparus HAMMER, 1962

8 (7) Sensillus with circular head. Distal part of stalk and whole head free, not concealed. Distal tip of pteromorphae rounded; anterior margin of notogaster not undulating L: 310 μm; W: 200 μm. (72: A).

Peru, Machu Picchu 2700 m.; in moist moss and Selaginella sp.

discifer HAMMER, 1961

Tuxenia HAMMER, 1958

Three pairs of genital setae. Dorsosejugal suture absent. Pteromorphae movable. Posterior part of pteromorphae discontinuous with outline of notogaster and separated from it by forward directed incision. Ten pairs of notogastral setae, three pairs of areae porosae.

Type-species: *Tuxenia complicata* HAMMER, 1958

Three species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Sensillus with globular head. Rostral setae very short, much shorter than notogastral setae; distance *ro-ro* 2–3 times longer than rostral setae. Notogaster slightly longer than wide. Interlamellar setae shorter than notogastral setae. L: 360–484 μm; W: 230–329 μm. (72: B–C) (= *brevisetosa* MAHUNKA, 1980).

Chile, Argentina, Terra del Fuego, Ushuaia, Munoz Gamero Island

brevis COVARRUBIAS, 1967

2 (1) Sensillus with oblong head. Rostral setae as long as notogastral setae; distance *ro–ro* almost as long as rostral setae. Notogaster much longer than wide (almost twice).

3 (4) Interlamellar, lamellar and rostral setae long, ciliate. L: 420 μm; W: 256 μm. (72: D).

Chile, Punta Arenas; soil and grass

manantialis HAMMER, 1962

4 (3) Interlamellar setae long, fine, smooth, longer than notogastral setae. Lamellar setae extremely short and smooth. Rostral setae as long as notogastral setae, smooth. L: 440 μm; W: 250 μm. (72: E).

Argentina, 2300–3500 m; wet moss, grass

complicata HAMMMER, 1958

Family: ORIBATULIDAE THOR, 1929

Six genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Legs monodactyl. Three pairs of genital setae or alveoli
Paraphauloppia (Monophauloppia) P. BALOGH, 1988

2 (1) Legs tridactyl. 4–5 pairs of genital setae or alveoli.

3 (4) Five pairs of genital setae. Notogaster longitudinally striated
Woolleybates J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

4 (3) Four pairs of genital setae.

5 (8) 12–14 pairs of notogastral setae.

6 (7) Translamella absent. Lamellae linear; distal half of lamellae never lath-shaped
Phauloppia BERLESE, 1908

7 (6) Translamella present, medial part sometimes disappearing, but lateral part well observable
Zygoribatula BERLESE, 1916

8 (5) Ten pairs of notogastral setae.

9 (10) Dorsosejugal suture absent
Gerloubia COETZER, 1968

10 (9) Dorsosejugal suture present
Oribatula BERLESE, 1896

Gerloubia COETZER, 1968

Four pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Dorsosejugal suture absent. Four pairs of circular areae porosae.

Type-species: *Eporibatula bicuspidata* HAMMER, 1958

Only this species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Body elongate, more than twice as long as wide. Sensillus short, its stalk somewhat longer than the oblong head. Interlamellar, lamellar and rostral setae medium long, about of the same length. Notogaster elongate, almost with parallel sides. Ten pairs of thin, smooth notogastral setae, slightly shorter than prodorsal ones. Four (?) pairs of very indistinct, small, round areae porosae. L: 270 μm; W: 118 μm. (72: F).

Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at el Angulo, 3300 m; very dry cushion in fell-field

bicuspidata (HAMMER, 1958)

Paraphauloppia (Monophauloppia) P. BALOGH, 1988

Three pairs of genital setae. Dorsosejugal suture absent. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Three (or four?) pairs of small, hardly observable areae porosae. Legs monodactyl.

Type-species: *Paraphauloppia (Monophauloppia) planissima* P. BALOGH, 1988

Only this one species.

—— Sensillus short with very short stalk and dark, spherical head. Prodorsal and notogastral setae very short and fine. Pteromorphae absent. Body very elongate and flat. L: 394 µm; W: 172 µm. (142: C–D).

Ecuador, Pasochoa National Park, 2800–2850 m; scale-moss hanging from vertical bank of a creek, above water level

planissima P. BALOGH, 1988

Oribatula BERLESE, 1896

Four pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Dorsosejugal suture present. Four pairs of areae porosae.

Type-species: *Notaspis tibialis* NICOLET, 1855

Nine species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogastral setae long. Setae p_1 and h_2 extremely long, flagellate, about twice as long as the remaining *p* and *h* setae. Sensillus long with slightly dilated distally. L: 550 µm; W: 350 µm. (73: A).

Peru, foot of Machu Picchu, 2200 m; in high wet moss

quadrisetosa HAMMER, 1961

2 (1) Notogastral setae medium long or short. Setae p_1 and h_2 not much longer than the remaining setae.

3 (4) Position of notogastral setae peculiar: setae *la* and *lm* displaced to submarginal zone of notogaster, far below the areae porosae *Aa*; setae *lp* displaced to the submarginal row h_1–h_3, above areae porosae A_1. L: 330 µm; W: 170 µm. (73: B).

Bolivia, Chacaltaya about 5400 m; just below the snow, in coarse Polytrichum among stones

gracilis (HAMMER, 1961)

4 (3) Position of notogastral setae normal: setae *la* originate mediad of areae porosae *Aa*: setae *lp* mediad of areae porosae A_1.

5 (10) Dorsosejugal suture medially rounded.

6 (7) Areae porosae *Aa* and A_1 about of equal size. L: 500 µm; W: 250 µm. (73: C).

Patagonia, Ventiquero Moreno; moss cushion

morenoi HAMMER, 1962

7 (6) Areae porosae *Aa* larger than A_1.

8 (9) Some curved lines present, anterior to lamellar setae. Areae porosae A_3 posteriad of setae h_1. L: 440 µm; W: 220 µm. (73: D).

Chile, Puerto Montt; moss and grass

australis (HAMMER, 1962)

9 (8) No curved lines anterior to lamellar setae. Areae porosae A_3 laterad of setae h_1. L: 430 µm; W: 248 µm. (73: E).

Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at the Arroyo de los Pajaritos, 2300–2700 m.; dripping wet Mimulus vegetation

magniporosa HAMMER, 1958

10 (5) Dorsosejugal suture medially angular.

11 (12) Lamellar setae originate before distal end of lamellae. Notogastral setae short, ciliate. L: 420 µm; W: 260 µm. (74: A–B).

Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Córdoba; epiphytes on bushes

fraenzlei BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

12 (11) Lamellar setae originate on distal end of lamellae.

13 (14) Areae porosae *Aa* circular, about as long as A_1. Sensillus with short stalk and globular head. L: 650 µm; W: 360 µm. (73: F).

Argentina, Arroyo de la Cruz de Piedra, 2600–3650 m; very dry moss cushion; Bolivia, Cumbre, 4658 m; thick carpet of bryophytes, grass, low cushion plants, and Cyperaceae, moist-wet

altimontana HAMMER, 1958

14 (13) Areae porosae *Aa* oval, longer than A_1. Sensillus with longer stalk and fusiform head.

15 (16) Areae porosae A_1 to A_3 of the same length. Notogastral setae c_2 straight. L: 590 µm; W: 290 µm. (74: C).

Argentina, Rio Atuel valley at El Angulo 3400 m; in a dry cushion in fell-field

altimontanoides HAMMER, 1958

16 (15) Areae porosae A_1 longer than A_2 and A_3. Setae c_2 curved. L: 430 µm; W: 247 µm. (74: D).

Peru, Pass between Cusco-Pisać, 3750 m

pisacensis HAMMER, 1961

Phauloppia BERLESE, 1908

Four pairs of genital setae. 14 pairs of notogastral setae. Translamella absent. Lamellae linear; distal half of lamellae never lath-shaped

Type-species: *Oppia conformis* BERLESE, 1895

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Interlamellar setae very long, flagellate, longer than prodorsum. Notogastral setae long: distance *da–dm* almost as long as *da*. Areae porosae *Aa* and A_1 ribbon-shaped. L: 621–635 µm; W: 358–398 µm. (75: A).
Argentina, Provincia Rio Negro, El Bolsón, Mt. Piltriquitron, 400 m; Libocedrus-Lomatia forest, litter
topali BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

2 (1) Interlamellar setae short, setiform. Notogastral setae short: distance *da–dm* thrice or more longer than *da*. Areae porosae *Aa* small, inconspicious. L: 342 µm; W: 167 µm. (74: F).
Bermuda, Southlands; on Bermuda cedar
gracilis SELLNICK, 1952

Woolleybates J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

Five pairs of genital setae. Four pairs of small, circular areae porosae. Ten pairs of medium long, ciliate notogastral setae. Dorsosejugal suture sharply parabolic. Dorsal and ventral side densely lineate.
Type-species: *Oribatula dactyloscopica* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968
Only this one species.

—— Prodorsal setae ciliate. Sensillus with fusiform, elongate head. Lamellae linear. L: 490 µm; W: 250 µm. (74: E).
Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Córdoba; from epiphytes on bushes
dactyloscopica (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968)

Zygoribatula BERLESE, 1916

Four pairs of genital setae. 12–14 pairs of notogastral setae. Lamellae longer than half length of prodorsum, ribbon-shaped with cuspis, mostly connected by translamella.
Type-species: *Oribatula connexa* BERLESE, 1904
Four species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogaster extremely finely striated by light longitudinally radiating lines except in region of lenticulus. Areae porosa *Aa* elongate, areae porosae A_1–A_3 round, smaller. Notogastral setae short; setae c_2 only slightly thicker. Ventral plate with large slit-like punctures. L: 420 µm; W: 268 µm. (75: B) (=*striatissima* HAMMER, 1962).
Chile; meadows, mosses; New Zealand, Europe
connexa (BERLESE, 1904)

2 (1) Surface of notogaster with longitudinally radiating lines absent or only in shoulder region.

3 (4) Translamella interrupted medially. Some short oblique lines only in the shoulder region between c_2 and areae porosae *Aa*. Interlamellar region with characteristic transverse line-formation. L: 370–400 µm; W: 210–230 µm. (75: C–D).

Antilles, Castries, Vigie Point; rotten debris from under bark

translineata MAHUNKA, 1985

4 (3) Translamella continuous. Notogaster without oblique lines in the shoulder-region.

5 (6) Areae porosae all large and elongate; A_2 and A_3 sometimes abnormally elongate, band-like or divided into two. Sensillus with short stalk and capitate head. Notogastral setae short; setae c_2, traight, short densely ciliate. L: 450 µm; W: 290 µm. (75: E) (=*elongata* HAMMER, 1961).

Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; in dripping wet grass.

lata HAMMER, 1961

6 (5) Areae porosae *Aa* elongate, large; A_1 and chiefly A_2 and A_3 much smaller, round, never band-like. Notogaster heterotrichous: setae *dp*, h_1–h_3 and p_1–p_3 shorter than remaining setae. L: 402–513 µm; W: 251–338 µm. (75: F, 76: A) (=*heterotricha* MAHUNKA, 1978).

Antilles, Dominican Republic; litter and soil

bonairensis WILLMANN, 1936

Family: NEOTRICHOZETIDAE BALOGH, 1965

Only one genus.

Neotrichozetes TRAVÉ, 1961

Six pairs of genital setae. About nine pairs of small, mostly circular areae porosae. 38–39 pairs of blackish, densely ciliate in four rows, very long notogastral setae originating on short, black apophyses. Legs tridactyl.

Type-species: *Notaspis spinulosa* MICHAEL, 1908

Only this one species.

—— Lamellae linear, considerably converging; translamella linear, very fine medially with an obtuse angle. Sensillus with long stalk and small, fusiform head. Interlamellar and lamellar setae long, densely ciliate. Rostral setae originate far apart, densely ciliate. Six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Adanal setae ad_1 and ad_2 in postanal position. L: 710–720 µm; W: 495–502 µm. (76: B).

Argentina, Puerto Blest; Nothofagus forest, fern, moss, liverworts

spinulosa germaineae TRAVÉ, 1961

Family: AREOZETIDAE J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

Only one genus.

Areozetes HAMMER, 1961

Four pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of notogastral setae, four pairs of large, oblong areae porosae surrunded by a ring. Pteromorphae broad, immovable. Legs tridactyl.

Type-species: *Areozetes altimontanus* HAMMER, 1961

Only this one species.

—— Lamellae broad, ribbon-shaped, with broad cuspis. Translamella absent. Prodorsal setae long. Sensillus small, with short stalk and fusiform, elongate head. L: 600 µm; W: 375 µm. (76: C).

Peru, near Huaraz, tunnel Kahuish, 4800 m; moss on black moist-wet soil

altimontanus HAMMER, 1961

Family: DRYMOBATIDAE, J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

One genus.

Drymobates GRANDJEAN, 1930

Notogaster with both sacculi and areae porosae: the first two pairs *(Sa* and S_1*)* area sacculi, the remainder *(*A_2, A_3 and A_4*)* are areae porosae. Four pairs of genital and 14 pairs of notogastral setae.

Type-species: *Drymobates silvicola* GRANDJEAN, 1930

Only this one species.

—— Sensillus medium long with elongate fusiform head. Interlamellar setae very long, lamellar setae long, rostral setae much shorter, originate near each other. L: 810–1020 µm; W: 815 µm. (76: D).

Antilles, Martinique; on trunks and epiphytes

silvicola GRANDJEAN, 1930

Family: HAPLOZETIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1936

Eight genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Dorsosejugal suture usually in form of three flattened arches
Rostrozetes SELLNICK, 1925

2 (1) Dorsosejugal suture straight or in form of a single arch.

3 (4) 14 pairs of notogastral setae or alveoli
Peloribates BERLESE, 1908

4 (3) Ten pairs of notogastral setae or alveoli.

5 (6) Six pairs of genital setae
Paraxylobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

6 (5) 4–5 pairs of genital setae.

7 (8) Sensillus setiform, very long, ciliate, with slightly dilated head. Sacculi very long and narrow, S_2 almost T-shaped
Lauritzenia HAMMER, 1958

8 (7) Sensillus medium long or short, never setiform.

9 (12) Interlamellar setae well developed, as long or longer than sensillus.

10 (11) Rostral setae originate on large, conical apophysis. Interlamellar setae longer than prodorsum. Notogaster only slightly longer than wide
Mancoribates HAMMER, 1961

11 (10) Rostral setae originate on the surface of rostrum. Interlamellar setae shorter than prodorsum. Notogaster much longer than wide
Incabates HAMMER, 1961

12 (9) Interlamellar setae extremely short and fine, much shorter than sensillus; sometimes absent.

13 (14) Prodorsum with wide translamella and lamellae. Interlamellar setae absent. Four pairs of projecting sacculi on notogaster. Notogaster almost circular
Conozetes BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

14 (13) Prodorsum without translamella. Interlamellar setae extremely short but visible. Sacculi not projecting. Notogaster broadly oval
Haplozetes WILLMANN, 1935

Conozetes BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Legs monodactyl. Five pairs of genital setae. Four pairs of projecting sacculi. Prodorsum with wide lamellae and translamella.

Type-species: *Conozetes arcualis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus with S-shaped stalk and fusiform, finely ciliate head. Lamellar setae originate at the outer margin of lamellae; prominent lamellar cuspis absent. Notogaster circular. L: 392 μm; W: 323 μm. (77: A–B).
Brazil, Manaus; tropical rainforest, litter
arcualis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Haplozetes WILLMANN, 1935

Legs monodactyl, rarely tridactyl. 4–5 pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae. Sensillus with long stalk and fusiform head.

Type-species: *Haplozetes vindobonensis* WILLMANN, 1935

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Sensillus long, with long stalk and short, slightly dilated head. Legs monodactyl. Four pairs of genital setae. L: 270–320 µm; W: 175–215 µm. (77: C).

Peru, Maldonado, 250 m, Tingo Maria, 800 m; tropical rainforest, montane forest, litter

minimicoma BECK, 1964

2 (1) Sensillus medium long, with short stalk and long, slightly lanceolate head. Legs tridactyl. Five pairs of genital setae. L: 270–310 µm; W: 165–200 µm. (77: D).

El Salvador, Cuscatlan at San Miguel; tropical rainforest, soil

triungulatus BECK, 1964

Incabates HAMMER, 1961

Legs hetero-tridactyl (lateral claws thinner). Four pairs of genital setae. Four pairs of small sacculi. Ten pairs of notogastral alveoli, only setae p_1 visible. Sensillus with short stalk and capitate head.

Type-species: *Incabates nudus* HAMMER, 1961.

Only this one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Prodorsal setae medium long. Lamellae positioned far laterad, long and narrow, cuspis absent. L: 360 µm; W: 190 µm. (77: E).

Peru, at the pass Cusco-Pisac, 3750 m; moist grass, moss

nudus HAMMER, 1961

Lauritzenia HAMMER, 1958

Legs monodactyl. Four pairs of long sacculi. Ten pairs of very small notogastral setae. Lamellae very long, reaching the base of rostral setae. Sensillus setiform, very long; its distal two thirds with short, dense ciliae.

Type-species: *Lauritzenia longipluma* HAMMER, 1958

One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Prodorsal setae short. Notogaster dotted with small, oblong light points. L: 320 µm; W: 196 µm. (77: F).

Argentina, Chile, 2200–4800 m; wet moss, grass

longipluma HAMMER, 1958

Mancoribates HAMMER, 1961

Legs tridactyl. Four pairs of small sacculi. Four pairs of genital setae (exceptionally 5 or 3!). Ten pairs of notogastral alveoli. Rostral setae stiff, straight, diverging, each situated on conical apophysis.

Type-species: *Mancoribates rostropilosus* HAMMER, 1961
Only this one species.

—— Lamellar and interlamellar setae much longer than rostral setae. Sensillus medium long with fusiform head. L: 680 µm; W: 485 µm (Peruvian specimens); L: 442–494 µm (Brazilian specimens). (78: A).
Peru, at the foot of Machu Picchu, 2200 m; wet moss; Brazil, Sao Paulo
rostropilosus HAMMER, 1961

Paraxylobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Legs hetero-tridactyl. Six pairs of genital setae. Four pairs of sacculi. Ten pairs of extremely small notogastral setae. Setae ad_1 and ad_2 long, ad_3 and *ag* minute.

Type-species: *Paraxylobates imitans* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus long with slightly dilated end. Prodorsal setae long, ciliate. L: 673 µm; W: 408 µm. (78: B).
Brazil, Manaus; tropical rainforest, litter
imitans BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Peloribates BERLESE, 1908

Legs monodactyl, or tridactyl. Five pairs of genital setae. 14 pairs of notogastral setae. Dorsosejugal suture a simple curve.

Type-species: *Oribata peloptoides* BERLESE, 1888
13 species in the Neotropical Region, one of them species inquirenda.

Key to species

1 (4) Notogastral setae absent, only represented by alveoli.
2 (3) Lamellae ridge-shaped with pointed cuspis. Sensillus with small, dilated head, much shorter than the interlamellar setae. Rostral setae straight, slightly divergent. Lamellar setae curved mediad. Notogaster longer than wide. L: 430–480 µm; W: 300–335 µm. (78: C).
Brazil, Sao Paulo; soil
anomalus PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

3 (2) Lamellae very complicated: several sclerotized ridges wound together. Sensillus much longer than the interlamellar setae; turned laterad and posteriad, with very narrow, long, lanceolate head; the tip tapering into a thin thread and set with cilia. Rostral setae straight. Notogaster as long as wide. L: 320 µm; W: 243 µm. (78: D).
Argentina, Rio Caldera, valley near Salta; wet moss
nudus HAMMER, 1958

4 (1) Notogastral setae present.

5 (10) Notogastral setae long: setae *la* as long or longer than distance *la–da*.

6 (7) Distal half of sensillus slightly dilated with long, pointed, spiniform tip. Notogaster much longer than wide. L: 324–336 µm, W: 205–214 µm. (78: E–F).
Paraguay, at Puerto Max; galery forest, litter
perreti MAHUNKA, 1984

7 (6) Distal third of sensillus dilated, with obtuse tip. Notogaster only slightly longer than wide.

8 (9) Notogastral setae equally thick throughout and rather stiff. L: 450–465 µm; W: 315–330 µm. (79: A).
Guatemala, Guatemala City; moss
longisetosus (WILLMANN, 1930)

9 (8) Notogastral setae setiform, with fine, pointed tip. L: 370 µm; W: 270 µm. (79: B–C).
Argentina, Rio Caldera valley near Salta; slightly moist moss
longicoma HAMMER, 1958

10 (5) Notogastral setae medium long or short; distance *la–da* much longer than setae *la*.

11 (12) Large species: Notogastral setae short, setiform. L: 705–780 µm; W: 555–600 µm. (79: D).
Guatemala, Guatemala City, volcano Pacaya, 760 m; moss
grandis (WILLMANN, 1930)

12 (11) Smaller species. 430–590 µm.

13 (14) With weak notogastral heterotrichy: setae *dm, dp* and h_1 distally slightly dilated. Notogaster with small, scattered foveolae. L: 454–505 µm; W: 364–384 µm. (79: E–F).
Antilles, St. Lucia, Anse La Raye, Pilori Pt.; rotten material accumulated at tree bases
pinguisetus MAHUNKA, 1985

14 (13) Notogastral heterotrichy absent: all notogastral setae of the same type.

15 (16) Distance *lp–lp* hardly longer than distance *da–da*, i.e. the third pairs of setae of the medial longitudinal row originate near line *la–da*. Notogastral setae somewhat thick but with pointed tip. L: 435–470 µm; W: 275–315 µm. (80: A).
Peru, Cusco, Titicaca, 3200–4150 m; El Salvador, 100 m; different types of vegetation; litter, moss
dispersus BECK, 1964

16 (15) Distance *lp–lp* much longer than distance *da–da*, i.e. the third pair setae of the medial longitudinal row originate far from line *la–da*.

17 (18) Notogaster (without the pteromorphae) circular. Notogastral setae rod-shaped, bent, unilaterally finely ciliate, with obtuse tip. L: 460 µm; W: 396 µm. (80: B).
Bolivia, Puente Villa, 1200 m; in coarse wet Polytrichum
rigidicoma HAMMER, 1958

18 (17) Notogaster longer than wide. Notogastral setae setiform, with pointed tip.

19 (20) Rostral setae thick and densely feathered. Notogaster with small, scattered pits. L: 550 µm; W: 380 µm. (80: C).
Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; in moist moss on a wall; Japan
muscicola HAMMER, 1961

20 (19) Rostral setae similar to lamellar and interlamellar setae.

21 (22) Notogastral setae short: setae c_2 much shorter than the distance c_2–*lm*. Notogaster densely punctate. L: 540–590 µm; W: 415–440 µm. (80: D).
Peru, Lomas, Rio Madre de Dios; moss, litter and soil
porosus BECK, 1964

22 (21) Notogastral setae medium long: setae c_2 as long or almost as long as distance c_2–*lm*.

23 (24) Prodorsum, pteromorphae and notogaster densely foveolate; foveolae of prodorsum and pteromorphae larger than those of notogaster. L: 544–549 µm; W: 383–389 µm. (80: E–F).
Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner
paraguayensis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

24 (23) Prodorsum and notogaster without observable foveolae or pits. Ventral plate with scattered pits. L: 538–563 µm; W: 363–384 µm. (81: A–B).
Mexico, Chiapas; San Cristobal in the Casas, 2300 m.; soil
genavensium MAHUNKA, 1983

Rostrozetes SELLNICK, 1925

Legs monodactyl. Five pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of notogastral setae (exceptionally fourteen). Dorsosejugal suture with three arches. Notogaster mostly with coarse sculpture.

Type-species: *Rostrozetes foveolatus* SELLNICK, 1925
17 species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (14) Notogaster with two irregular longitudinal crests.

2 (5) Three pairs of centro-dorsal setae *(da, dm* and *dp)* dilated distally; the remaining notogastral setae setiform.

3 (4) 12–13 pairs of notogastral setae present: 9–10 pairs setiform, three pairs with dilated and truncated end. L: 302–322 µm; W: 200–248 µm. (81: C–D).
Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Córdoba, soil with plant-roots
pseudofurcatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

4 (3) Ten pairs of notogastral setae present: seven pairs setiform, three pairs slightly fusiform, their distal half densely ciliate. L: 270 μm; W: 180 μm. (81: E).
British Guiana, on Simaba cedron
dimorphochaites HIGGINS, 1966

5 (2) All notogastral setae setiform.

6 (7) The two longitudinal crests on the anterior part connected with two transversal ridges. Body strikingly elongated: almost twice longer than wide. L: 499–520 μm; W: 290–310 μm. (81: F).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter
monstruosus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

7 (6) Longitudinal crests without transversal ridges. Body not strikingly elongated.

8 (9) Longitudinal crests extend to the posterior margin of notogaster. Foveae on anterior part of notogaster large, almost connecting. L: 343–402 μm; W: 235–284 μm. (82: A).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter
cristatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

9 (8) Longitudinal crests inconspicuous in region of setae h_3 and h_2.

10 (11) Dorsosejugal suture angular medially. Interlamellar setae short, about one third *in–in*. Anterior part of notogaster with longitudinal wrinkles. Sensillus with circular disk-shaped head. L: 445–542 μm; W: 356–421 μm. (82: B–C).
Brazil, Barueri; secondary forest, humus
geminisetosus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

11 (10) Dorsosejugal suture arched medially. Interlamellar setae about as long as distance *in–in*. Two similar species.

12 (13) Anterior part of notogaster with larger foveolae: the distance between the foveolae shorter than their diameter. L: 328–385 μm; W: 230–254 μm. (82: D–E).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra de Nipe; fragment of broadleaf montane rainforest near Pinares de Mayar; 650 m
bothulifer BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

13 (12) Anterior part of notogaster with small, punctiform foveolae: the distance between the foveolae much longer than their diameter. L: 290–360 μm; W: 180–230 μm. (82: F).
Peru, Maldonado, 250 m.; rainforest, litter
carinatus BECK, 1965

14 (1) Notogaster without longitudinal crests.

15 (18) 13–14 pairs of notogastral setae present.

16 (17) Interlamellar and lamellar setae directed anteriad. Dorsosejugal suture with three arches. Sensillus with dilated, rounded head. Notogastral setae rigid, rod-shaped. L: 380–540 μm; W: 280–330 μm. (83: A).
Peru, Nebelwald, Oxapampa; 2000 m
schalleri BECK, 1965

17 (16) Interlamellar and lamellar setae directed mediad. Dorsosejugal suture exceptionally only with one arch. Sensillus with fusiform head and pointed tip. Notogastral setae setiform. L: 510–551 μm. W: 413–454 μm. (83: B–C).
Brazil, Manaus, INPA forest reservation; thin, wet litter
pinguis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

18 (15) Ten pairs of notogastral setae present.

19 (20) Rostrum bilobed. Interlamellar setae directed anteriad and somewhat mediad, very long: as long as prodorsum. Notogaster with small foveolae containing small, black spot at their center. L: 450–470 μm; W: 270–300 μm. (83: D).
Peru, Iquitos; tropical rainforest, roots
rimachensis BECK, 1965

20 (19) Rostrum rounded. Interlamellar setae shorter than the prodorsum.

21 (22) Interlamellar setae directed anteriad. Notogastral setae short. L: 340–440 μm; W: 210–300 μm. (83: E).
Peru, Tingo Maria 1020 m. Oxapampa, 2150 m; moss forest
nebulosus BECK, 1965

22 (21) Interlamellar setae directed mediad.

23 (30) Notogaster either with polygonal network consisting of longitudinal meshes or with short, sclerotized ridges forming reticulate pattern. Neither foveolate nor with small, scattered dots.

24 (25) Notogaster with polygonal network consisting of longitudinal meshes. Sensillus long, setiform, unilaterally densely ciliate. L: 338–402 μm; W: 274–314 μm. (83: F).
Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter
polygonatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

25 (24) Notogaster with short, sclerotized ridges forming reticulate pattern.

26 (27) Sclerotized excrescences of notogaster like opposite triangles; entire surface ornamented with this pattern. L: 458–492 μm; W: 266–324 μm. (84: A–B).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Gran Piedra 600 m; wet litter around spring in seasonal evergreen virgin forest
angulifer BALOGH et MAHUNKA. 1979

27 (26) Sclerotized excrescences not angular, rather sigmoid, forming a loose reticulation.

28 (29) Dorsosejugal suture with longer and interconnected sclerotized excrescences forming a longitudinal stripe. L: 387–407 μm; W: 328–348 μm. (84: C).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
irregularis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

29 (28) No continuous exrescences anterior to dorsosejugal suture, entire surface with uniform sculpture. L: 400–475 μm; W: 275–340 μm. (84: D).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra de Nipe, 65 m; montane rainforest, litter
cubanus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

30 (23) Notogaster either with round foveolae or small, scattered evanescent points (in some cases almost smooth).

31 (32) Distance *la–h*$_3$ as long as *lm–lp*. Lamellar and rostral setae directed anteriad. Notogaster with poorly defined points, almost smooth. Sensillus fusiform, smooth. L: 300–360 μm; W: 190–230 μm. (84: E).
Peru, Iquitos; rainforest, litter
glaber BECK, 1965

32 (31) Distance *la–h*$_3$ much longer than *lm–lp*. Lamellar and rostral setae directed mediad. Sensillus fusiform, unilaterally densely ciliate. L: 280–450 µm; W: 175–300 µm (after BECK, 1965). (84: F) (=*geneuxi* MAHUNKA, 1985).
In all tropical and subtropical regions

foveolatus SELLNICK, 1925

Family: NASOBATIDAE BALOGH, 1972

Only one genus.

Nasobates WOOLLEY, 1966

Rostrum and mouthparts extraordinarily constructed: transformed into a tube. Prodorsal setae long. Rostral setae setiform, fine. Interlamellar setae thick, densely barbed. Lamellar setae either setiform or thick and densely barbed. Ten pairs of lanceolate, pointed notogastral setae. Dorsosejugal suture medially interrupted. Four pairs of sacculi. Six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Legs tridactyl.

Type-species: *Nasobates spinosus* WOOLLEY, 1966

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Interlamellar setae rod-shaped, densely ciliate with blunt tip. Adanal setae *ad*$_1$ and *ad*$_2$ setiform. L: 494 µm; W: 392 µm. (85: A–B).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin, river Mamoré; galery forest, litter

mirabilis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

2 (1) Interlamellar setae setiform, ciliate with long, smooth, pointed tip. Adanal setae *ad*$_1$ and *ad*$_2$ slightly dilated, leaf-shaped. L: 494–534 µm; W: 383–407 µm. (85: C–D) (=*paraguayensis* MAHUNKA, 1984).
Honduras, Paraguay, Provincia Concepción, Estancia Estrellas; galery forest, litter

spinosus WOOLLEY, 1966

Family: SCHELORIBATIDAE J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

14 genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (8) Legs monodactyl.

2 (3) Sensillus like a thin thread, originating from a round air-filled bubble inside jar-shaped bothridium. Interlamellar setae absent, represented only by alveoli; lamellar and rostral setae short, fine

Cantharozetes HAMMER, 1961

3 (2) Sensillus and bothridium never of the above type; interlamellar setae well developed.

4 (5) Prolamellar ridge present

Ischeloribates CORPUS-RAROS, 1980

5 (4) Prolamellar ridge absent.

6 (7) Pteromorphae present. Rostrum with long, thin, pointed tip. One pair of posteromarginal setae (p_1) well developed, the remaining represented only by alveoli. Aggenital setae present

Oxyscheloribates gen. n.

7 (6) Pteromorphae absent. Rostrum rounded. No longer setae on the posteromarginal region. Aggenital setae absent

Monoschelobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

8 (1) Legs tridactyl or bidactyl.

9 (10) Five pairs of genital setae. 14 pairs of notogastral setae; eight of these extremely long, flagellate

Stelechobates GRANDJEAN, 1965

10 (9) Four pairs of genital setae, notogastral setae not extremely long, flagellate.

11 (12) 14 pairs of setiform, very short notogastral setae

Multoribates HAMMER, 1961

12 (11) Ten pairs of notogastral setae or alveoli.

13 (14) Notogaster with rough sculpture. Dorsosejugal suture straight. Shoulder protruding like a small horizontal pteromorpha

Calobates BALOGH, 1961

14 (13) Notogaster without rough sculpture combined with straight dorsosejugal suture.

15 (20) Pteromorphae present.

16 (17) Notogaster with five pairs of long sacculi, all in submarginal position. Sensillus short, rod-shaped

Fissurobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

17 (16) Sacculi of normal type, usually four pairs.

18 (19) Middle claw of tarsus I very thick, lateral ones much shorter and thinner. Tarsus I dorsally with a sharp distal keel and behind the keel a sharp tooth. Dorsally on either side inserted two long setae; their proximal third slightly bent, ciliate, distal third smooth and ending in a knob

Andeszetes HAMMER, 1961

19 (18) Tarsus I and claws normal, bidactyl or tridactyl, without the above characteristic

Scheloribates BERLESE, 1908

20 (15) Pteromorphae absent.

21 (22) Sensillus very long, setiform with curved end. Body elongate, more than twice as long as wide

Urubambates HAMMER, 1961

22 (21) Sensillus mostly shorter with dilated end, if exceptionally setiform, body not elongate.

23 (24) Pedotecta large, prominent. One pair of short slits (lyrifissures?) on ventral plate aligned with posterior margin of genital plates

Mucrobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

24 (23) The above characteristics absent.

25 (26) Sensillus with short stalk and globular head, sometimes partly covered by anterolateral border of notogaster. Primiventral setae on tarsus present
Cryptozetes HAMMER, 1962

26 (25) Sensillus long with long stalk and slightly dilated head
Hemileius BERLESE, 1916

Andeszetes HAMMER, 1961

Four pairs of genital setae. Four pairs of sacculi. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Pteromorphae immovable. Legs tridactyl, middle claw of tarsus I very thick, lateral ones much shorter and thinner. Tarsus I dorsal with a sharp distal keel and behind the keel a sharp tooth. Dorsally on either side inserted two long setae; their proximal third slightly bent, ciliate, distal third smooth an ending in a knob.

Type-species: *Andesztes diversidactylus* HAMMER, 1961

One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus setiform outer side with very short ciliae; turned laterad, anteriad and posteriad in a large curve. L: 540 μm; W: 304 μm. (85: E).
Peru, 3000–3500 m; moss and grass
diversidactylus HAMMER, 1961

Calobates BALOGH, 1961

Four pairs of genital setae. Legs tridactyl. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Notogaster with rough sculpture: irregular, dark tubercles present. Dorsosejugal suture straight. Shoulder protruding like a small horizontal pteromorpha.

Type-species: *Oripoda ornatissima* BALOGH, 1959

Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus with short stalk and disk-shaped spinose head. Lamellar and rostral setae ciliate, setiform, interlamellar setae more robust, ciliate. L: 430 μm; W: 225 μm. (86: A).
Guyana, Bartica-Potaro Road; Anaxagora neglecta
antichthon HIGGINS, 1966

Cantharozetes HAMMER, 1961

Legs monodactyl. Sensillus like a thin thread, originating from a round air-filled bubble inside jar-shaped bothridium. Interlamellar setae absent, represented only by alveoli. Lamellar and rostral setae short, fine.

Type-species: *Cantharozetes lucens* HAMMER, 1961

Only this species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Lamellae complicated, consisting of the ordinary lamella and, at deeper level, of a plate coming from the rostrum. Basal part of lamella broad, but laterad of the interlamellar alveolus tapering towards the tip, forming on its medial side an edge; lateral side almost straight. L: 390 μm; W: 271 μm. (86: B).
Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m, Huaraz, 4800 m; moss and soil
lucens HAMMER, 1961

Cryptozetes HAMMER, 1962

Legs tridactyl. Four pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae. Pteromorphae absent. Sensillus with short stalk and globular head, sometimes partly covered by antero-lateral border of notogaster. Primiventral setae of tarsus present.
Type-species: *Cryptozetes chilensis* HAMMER, 1962
Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Elongate species; body about twice as long as wide. Sensillus almost competely covered by shoulder. Interlamellar setae longer than prodorsum. Lamellar and rostral setae flagellate. L: 655 μm; W: 331 μm. (86: C).
Argentina, El Bolsón, Mt. Piltriquitron, 360 m; moss
elongata (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963)

2 (1) Ovate species; body less elongate. Apical part of sensillus not covered by shoulder. Interlamellar setae shorter than prodorsum. Lamellar and rostral setae not flagellate. L: 620 μm; W: 395 μm. (86: D).
Chile, Puerto Montt, Tierra del Fuego; moist moss and clover
chilensis HAMMER, 1962

Fissurobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Legs tridactyl. Four pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of notogastral alveoli. Six pairs of ribbon-shaped sacculi, arranged parallel with notogastral margin. Sensillus short, setiform. Pteromorphae immovable.
Type-species: *Fissurobates spectabilis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969
Only this one species.

—— Interlamellar setae longer than prodorsum. Lamellar seta originate on lamellar cuspis. Pteromorpha finely veined. Anterior portion of notogaster medially with some rugosity. Notogaster extraordinarily wide. L: 1050–1122 μm; W: 897–1010 μm. (86: E).
Bolivia, between Coroico and Unduavi, about 2200 m; moss on steep cliff wall
spectabilis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Hemileius BERLESE, 1916

Legs tridactyl. Four pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of notogastral setae or alveoli. Notogaster without rough sculpture. Pteromorphae absent. Primiventral setae of tarsus absent or present.

Type-species: *Protoribates (Scheloribates) initialis* BERLESE, 1908

Seven Neotropical species, two of them species inquirendae.

Key to species

1 (6) Dorsosejugal suture straight.

2 (3) Notogaster spherical, notogastral setae very short and fine. Sensillus very short with globular head. L: 570 µm; W: 400 µm.
Argentina, Provincia Buenos Aires, Olavaria, Pergamino, La Plata; litter and humus
inflatus (BERLESE, 1916)

3 (2) Notogaster oval.

4 (5) Larger species. Interlamellar setae much longer than prodorsum. Sensillus medium long with elongate head. L: 64 µm; W: 390 µm. (86: F).
Bolivia, at Chacaltaya, 5400 m; in half cm high, very fine moss
trichosus (HAMMER, 1958)

5 (4) Smaller species. Interlamellar setae shorter than prodorsum. Sensillus short with short stalk and globular head. L: 380 µm; W: 230 µm. (87: A).
Argentina, Bolivia, wide distribution
suramericanus (HAMMER, 1958)

6 (1) Dorsosejugal suture more or less curved.

7 (8) Notogastral setae very short but present. Smaller species. L: 460 µm; W: 290 µm. (87: B).
Chile, Argentina; moss and grass
initialis (BERLESE, 1908)

8 (7) Notogastral setae absent, only represented by alveoli. Larger species. 600–869 µm.

9 (10) Sensillus short, with short stalk and dilated, elongate head. Rostral setae about twice longer than sensillus. L: 779–869 µm; W: 607–624 µm. (87: C–D).
Antilles, St. Lucia; moss, litter
major (MAHUNKA, 1985)

10 (9) Sensillus long, setiform or rod-shaped, its apical half hardly dilated; as long or longer than rostral setae.

11 (12) Sensillus spear-shaped, distal third or fourth is drawn out, ending in a thin tip. L: 600 µm; W: 420 µm. (87: E).
Peru, Machu Picchu, 2200–2700 m; moss and grass
muscicola (HAMMER, 1961)

12 (11) Sensillus with a slender club-shaped head, which is about twice as thick as the stalk and covered with short scales. L: 760 µm; W: 544 µm. (87: F).
Peru, Huancayo, 3550 m; wet luxurious liverworts and moss
microclava (HAMMER, 1961)

Ischeloribates CORPUS-RAROS, 1980

Legs monodactyl. Prolamellar ridge present. Sensillus with fusiform head and more or less pointed tip; exceptionally setiform.

Type-species: *Ischeloribates quezonensis* CORPUS-RAROS, 1980

Eleven species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Sensillus setiform; its apical part never fusiform. L: 554–586 µm; W: 422–459 µm.

Ecuador, Pasochoa National Park, 2800–2850 m, fern stems from shrubby secondary forest

setiger P. BALOGH, 1988

2 (1) Sensillus more or less fusiform.

3 (4) The tip of rostrum with two pointed triangular plates wich lie close together and separated by a fissure. Sensillus with long stalk and elongate drop-shaped head. L: 360–370 µm; W: 288–296 µm. (88: A).

Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; very low wet moss

fissuratus (HAMMER, 1961)

4 (3) The tip of rostrum without longitudinal fissure.

5 (8) Notogaster with short but well observable setae: c_1, *la*, *lm* and *lp* always present. The end of sensillus setiform, pointed.

6 (7) Sensillus long, setiform, at its middle there is a swelling, which occupies almost one third of the whole length. L: 350 µm; W: 210 µm. (88: B).

Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m.; in wet moss

minusculus (HAMMER, 1961)

7 (6) The distal end of sensillus slightly fusiform with a short, setiform tip. L: 350 µm; W: 240 µm. (88: C).

Argentina, Rio Caldera valley about 10 km, north of Salta; wet liverworts

rostratus (HAMMER, 1958)

8 (5) Notogaster usually without observable setae: sometimes the setae barely observable, extremely short.

9 (14) Pteromorphae long, about half the length of notogaster.

10 (11) Notogaster (apart from pteromorphae) circular; broader than long, measured across the pteromorphae. L: 460 µm; W: 330 µm. (88: D).

Bolivia, East of Cumbre, 4000 m; wet vegetation of very low twining Umbelliferae with grass

latus (HAMMER, 1958)

11 (10) Notogaster apart from pteromorphae oval, never broader than long.

12 (13) Behind the tip of each lamella a short, fine line running medially, like a short, medially interrupted translamellar line. Cuticule of prodorsum and notogaster with numerous irregular luminous spots. The tip of sensillus abruptly narrowing, with relatively short point. L: 420 µm; W: 290 µm. (88: E).

Peru, Sacsahuaman, 3500 m.; swamp

luminosus (HAMMER, 1961)

13 (12) Without line running medially behind the tip of lamellae. Cuticule of prodorsum and notogaster without luminous spots. The tip of sensillus gradually narrowing with relatively long point. L: 470 μm; W: 310 μm. (88: F).

Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m.; high moist Polytrichum

subtropicus (HAMMER, 1961)

14 (9) Pteromorphae short, about one-third length of notogaster.

15 (16) Notogaster broadest in the middle circular, apart from pteromorphae. Notogastral setae absent. L: 460 μm; W: 340 μm. (89: A).

Peru, Sacsahuaman, 3500 m.; swamp

brevialatus (HAMMER, 1961)

16 (15) Notogaster broadest at the level of pteromorphae; oval apart from pteromorphae. The postero-marginal notogastral setae (setae *p*) very short but observable.

17 (18) Prodorsum very narrow as compared with the very broad notogaster. Lamellae only of half the length of prodorsum. The head of sensillus short, abruptly dilated. L: 590 μm; W: 410 μm. (89: B).

Patagonia, Puerto Blest; moss liverworts, lichens, and fern, mouldering trunk on moist ground in the forest, shaded

brevipterus (HAMMER, 1962)

18 (17) Prodorsum not strikingly narrow. Lamellae longer; the head of sensillus longer, gradually dilated.

19 (20) Smaller and lighter species. Rostral, lamellar and interlamellar setae smooth or almost smooth. Thin and very short but observable notogastral setae originating in clear pores. L: 400 μm; W: 250 μm. (89: C).

Chile, Puerto Montt; in vegetation of Holcus lanatus, Latus corniculatus, and Ranunculus; close to the sea

luteus (HAMMER, 1962)

20 (19) Longer and darker species, light brown. Rostral, lamellar and interlamellar setae finely ciliate. Notogastral setae absent except one pair of very short postero-marginal setae. L: 550 μm; W: 360 μm. (89: D).

Chile, Puerto Montt; Petrohué, in moss

monttensis (HAMMER, 1962)

Monoschelobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Legs monodactyl. Prolamellar ridge absent. Pteromorphae reduced. Rostrum rounded. No longer setae on the postero-marginal region. Aggenital setae reduced.

Type-species: *Monoschelobates parvus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus fusiform with rounded, ciliate head. Lamellae long with median arch. projecting far anteriorly L: 254–279 μm; W: 147–162 μm. (89: E–F).

Brazil, Manaus; tropical rainforest, litter

parvus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Mucrobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

Legs tridactyl. Four pairs of genital setae. Four pairs of sacculi. Ten pairs of notogastral alveoli. Pteromorphae absent. Pedotecta large, prominent. Sensillus short with fusiform, ciliate head. One pair of lyrifissures aligned with posterior margin of genital plates.

Type-species: *Mucrobates fissuratus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979
Only this one species.

—— Lamellae and prolamellar ridges well developed. Interlamellar region and anterior part of notogaster with small, short transverse lines. L: 656–696 µm; W: 389–413 µm. (90: A–B).
Cuba, Provincia Las Villas, Sierra de Escambray, Pico Potrerillo, 930 m; montane tropical karst forest, litter
fissuratus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

Multoribates HAMMER, 1961

Legs tridactyl. Four pairs of genital setae. 14 pairs of short, fine notogastral setae. Pteromorphae barely distinguishable.

Type-species: *Multoribates chavinensis* HAMMER, 1961
Three species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogaster widest in its posterior half; its anterior border projects in a broad curve as far as the level of interlamellar setae. L: 360 µm; W: 180 µm. (90: C).
Peru, Huaraz, 3300 m.; in high moist-wet moss
chavinensis HAMMER, 1961

2 (1) Notogaster broadest in middle; its anterior border projects in a fairly flattened curve, not reaching the level of interlamellar, setae.

3 (4) Notogaster with parallel sides. Body almost twice as long as wide. Sensillus short, shorter than interlamellar setae, its head clavate, pointed, about half as long as distance between the interlamellar setae. L: 530 µm; W: 280 µm. (90: D).
Bolivia, Cumbre, 4658 m.; in a slightly moss cushion, in appearance like yellow-grey mosses, which in many places in the highlands of the Andes mountains cover large areas
longior (HAMMER, 1958)

4 (3) Notogaster with slightly convex sides. Body almost one and half times longer than wide. Sensillus long, longer than interlamellar setae, their head long flat and narrow, longer than distance between the interlamellar setae. Sensillus ciliate. L: 550 µm; W: 300 µm. (90: E).
Argentina, Quebrada de Gallinato near Salta, 1200 m.; in Selaginella vegetation
parvialatus (HAMMER, 1958)

Oxyscheloribates gen. nov.

Legs monodactyl. Prolamellar ridge absent. Rostrum with long, thin, pointed tip. One pair of postero-marginal setae (p_1) well developed, the remainder represented only by alveoli.

Type-species: (?) *Scheloribates aculeatus* HAMMER, 1961.
Only this one species.

— — On the medial thickening of the lamellae there is a prominent bend, almost at level of the alveolus of interlamellar seta. Sensillus lanceolate with pointed tip. L: 300 μm; W:193 μm. (90: F).
Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; wet moss
aculeatus (HAMMER, 1961)

Scheloribates BERLESE, 1908

Legs tridactyl, rarely bidactyl. Four pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae or alveoli. Four pairs of sacculi. Tarsus I with normal claws, sometimes heterodactyl.

Type-species: *Oribates latipes* BERLESE, 1886
26 species 2 subspecies in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (4) Legs bidactyl: the outer lateral claws absent from leg I–II, the inner ones from leg III–IV.

2 (3) Sensillus long: reaches beyond lateral margin of pteromorphae; its distal half first slightly dilated, apically drawn out into a thin thread. Interlamellar setae long: as long as prodorsum. Larger species. L: 550 μm; W: —. (91: A).
Peru, Pass between Cusco-Pisac, 3750 m; in moss
elegantulus HAMMER, 1961

3 (2) Sensillus shorter: hardly reaches lateral margin of pteromorphae; its distal half dilated, pointed at the tip and with distinct bristles. Interlamellar setae much shorter than prodorsum. Smaller species. L: 350 μm; W: 250 μm. (91: B).
Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; in moist moss and Selaginella
bidactylus HAMMER, 1961

4 (1) Tarsi tridactyl.

5 (10) Sensillus long, almost setiform or apically very slightly dilated and drawn out into a thin thread; directed laterad and reaches the lateral margin of pteromorphae.

6 (7) Sensillus apically drawn out into a thin thread, its anterior margin with cilia. L: 460 μm; W: 310 μm. (91: C).
Bolivia, Chulumani, 1800 m; in high thick luxurious moss
elegans HAMMER, 1958

7 (6) Sensillus apically without long thread.

8 (9) Sensillus setiform, its anterior margin densely ciliate. L: 480–510 µm; W: —. (91: D).

Brazil, Sao Paulo, Ciudade Universitária, Instituto Butantan; soil and litter

pauliensis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

9 (8) Sensillus apically very slightly dilated, with short ciliae. L: 530 µm; W: 390 µm. (91: E).

Peru, Huancayo, 3550 m; in high moist wet moss

huancayensis HAMMER, 1961

10 (5) Sensillus never setiform; with considerably dilated, fusiform or capitate head; medium long or short.

11 (14) Notogaster with polygonal network; the meshes elongated longitudinally.

12 (13) Notogaster broad: as long as wide. Rostral setae far each other: distance *le–le* as long as *ro–ro*. Sensillus short with short stalk and relatively large head. L: 460 µm; W: 300 µm. (91: F, 92: A).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Gran Piedra, 1100 m; montane rainforest with palms, soil

polygonatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

13 (12) Notogaster elongate, much longer than wide. Rostral setae originate near each other: distance *le–le* more than thrice as long as *ro–ro*. Sensillus medium long with long stalk and relatively small head. L: 535–566 µm; W: 349–368 µm. (92: B–C).

Paraguay, Provincia Concepción, between Estancia Estrellas and Estancia Primavera; forest litter

dlouhyi MAHUNKA, 1984

14 (11) Notogaster without polygonal network.

15 (26) Sensillus short, with short stalk and globular, rarely elongate eggshaped head.

16 (17) Large, brown species. Sensillus extremely small, with almost globular head. L: 890 µm; W: 610 µm. (92: D).

Peru, Tambomachay, 3650 m; thick luxurious moss

giganteus HAMMER, 1961

17 (16) Smaller species. L:440–640 µm.

18 (23) Notogaster (apart from pteromorphae) circular.

19 (20) Notogaster with short but well discernible setae; setae of pteromorphae always discernible. Dorsosejugal suture almost straight. Across the notogaster there are some brown spots arranged in two more or less regular arches. L: 470 µm; W: 350 µm. (92: E).

Bolivia, Chacaltaya, about 5000 m; in cushion with some Cyperaceae in dripping wet bog

striatus HAMMER, 1958

20 (19) Notogaster (including pteromorphae) without setae.

21 (22) Sensillus with a short, round, disk-shaped head, directed forwards and half medially. Pteromorphae yellowish-white, transparent. L: 460 µm; W: 320 µm. (92: F).

Peru, Tambomachay, 3650 m; dripping wet meadow with oozing water and grown dense low vegetation of Umbelliferae, Ranunculus etc.

albialatus HAMMER, 1961*

22 (21) Sensillus with elongate club with acuminate tip, directed forwards and slightly mediad. Outer half of pteromorphae greyish-whitish. L: 480 µm; W: 358 µm. (93: A).

Peru, Sacsahuaman, 3500 m; moist meadow with Juncus

sacsahuamanensis HAMMER, 1961

23 (18) Notogaster (apart from pteromorphae) oval.

24 (25) The shoulders at the pteromorphae projecting, angulate. Sacculi *Sa* rounded. The stalk of sensillus twice length of its head. L: 630 µm; W: 420 µm. (93: B).

Bolivia, Chacaltaya, about 5400 m; very low vegetation of Umbelliferae

willmanni HAMMER, 1961

25 (24) The shoulders of pteromorphae rounded. Sacculi *Sa* triangular. The stalk of sensillus as long as its head. L: 440 µm; W: 280 µm. (93: C).

Peru, between Huaraz and the tunnel Kahuish; Machu Picchu, 2700–4800 m; moss

laticlava HAMMER, 1961

26 (15) Sensillus medium long with more or less long stalk and elongate, spindle-shaped head.

27 (44) Lamellar cuspis without translamellar lines.

28 (35) Anterior border of notogaster (i.e. anterior borders of pteromorphae dorsosejugal suture) sometimes is a low arch, almost regular from end to end, only with a very low incurvation laterally to the bothridia.

29 (32) Larger species. L: 610–660 µm.

30 (31) Behind the anterior border of notogaster there is a broad concavity; pteromorphae with a sharp edge. Head of sensillus broadest at its middle. Colour chestnut brown. L: 660 µm; W: 460 µm. (93: D).

Bolivia, East of Cumbre, 4000 m., Chacaltaya, 5400 m.; wet vegetation of low Umbellifera and mosses

obesus HAMMER, 1958

31 (30) Pteromorphae without sharp edge. Head of sensillus broadest in its apical third. Colour light brown. L: 610 µm; W: 420 µm. (93: E).

Argentina, Rio Atule valley at the estancia El Sosneado, 1600 m; with briophytes

luteomarginatus HAMMER, 1958

32 (29) Smaller species. L: 480–510 µm.

33 (34) With several distinct wrinkles parallel to the margin of pteromorphae. Interlamellar setae very long, longer than prodorsum, flagellate. L: 510 µm; W: 329 µm. (93: F).

Bolivia, Cumbre, 4658 m; dripping wet grass and bryophytes

rugosus HAMMER, 1958

34 (33) Pteromorphae smooth. Interlamellar setae shorter than prodorsum. L: 480–500 µm; W: 300–318 µm. (94: A).

Peru, pass between Cuzco-Pisac, 3750 m; moist moss

vulgaris HAMMER, 1961

* Belongs to *Ischeloribates!*

35 (28) Anterior margin of pteromorphae and dorsosejugal suture separated by a faint incurvation at the bothridia.

36 (39) Broader species, ratio of notogaster L: W = 104:107 µm.

37 (38) Pteromorphae short, extending only slightly beyond sacculi *Sa*. Sacculi elongate, thrice or more longer than wide. L: 480 µm; W: 360 µm. (94: B).
Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; dense moist-wet luxurious vegetation of grass
atahualpensis HAMMER, 1961

38 (37) Pteromorphae long, extending far beyond sacculi *Sa*. Sacculi oval, only slightly longer than wide. Sacculi small, only slightly longer than wide. L: 420 µm; W: 300 µm. (94: C).
Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; high tepid vegetation
thermophilus HAMMER, 1961

39 (36) Longer species, ratio of notogaster L: W = 127:156 µm.

40 (41) Anterior half of notogaster with an arched transversal row of light spots. Notogastral setae almost absent; setae of pteromorphae (*c* and *la*) absent. L: 480 µm; W: 272 µm. (94: D).
Bolivia, Argentina, 1200–3800 m; moist grass and moss
?pallidulus (C. L. KOCH, 1841)

41 (40) Anterior half of notogaster without light spots. Notogastral setae short but present; setae of pteromorphae always well visible.

42 (43) Pteromorphae long, extending far beyond sacculi S_1; smooth. Sacculi *Sa* large, elongate. Femur II ventral tarsi I and II with pointed dorsal spur with dentate crest. L: 559–612 µm; W: 379 µm. (94: E).
Brazil, Sao Paulo, Ciudade Universitária; litter and soil
femoroserratus PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

43 (42) Pteromorphae short, only slightly beyond sacculi *Sa;* femur II ventral by extending without dentate crest, tarsus I and II without pointed dorsal spur. L: 490 µm; W: 309 µm. (94: F).
Chile, El Volcán; wet green moss on a vertical rock
volcanensis HAMMER, 1962

44 (27) Lamellar cuspis with translamellar lines.

45 (46) Translamellar lines widely separated. A faint transversal line present in front of translamellar lines. Anterior border of notogaster forms three almost equally big, round arches, of which the middle one reaches slightly farther forwards than the lateral ones. L: 400 µm; W: 233 µm. (95: A).
Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; dry withered moss
curvialatus HAMMER, 1961

46 (45) Translamellar lines fused or almost meeting medially.

47 (48) Rostrum produced into a long, rounded naso. Sensillus with spindle-shaped, pointed head. L: 340 µm; W: 219–259 µm. (95: B–C).
Antilles, St. Lucia, Castries; rotten debris under barks, road-side vegetation
luciensis MAHUNKA, 1985

48 (47) Rostrum without long, rounded naso.

49 (52) Fused translamellar lines with a median, V-shaped incision. A faint transversal line present in front of translamellar lines.

50 (51) Transversal line straight. Pteromorphae laterally arched. L: 336–348 µm; W: 230–240 µm. (95: D).
Brazil, Sao Paulo, Cardoso Is.; Guatemala
praeincisus acuticlava PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

51 (50) Transversal line with a median incision. Pteromorphae laterally with a deep incurvation. L: 330 µm; W: 187 µm. (95: E).
Bolivia, Puente Villa, 1200 m; coarse wet Polytrichum on a vertical cliff
rectus HAMMER, 1958

52 (49) Translamellar lines arched, almost meeting medially. Transversal line in front of translamellar lines absent.

53 (54) Notogaster (apart from pteromorphae) almost circular; NL: NW = 102. Notogastral setae absent. L: 338–442 µm; W: —. (95: F).
Brazil, Sao Paulo, Ciudade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira"; soil, litter
artigasi PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

54 (53) Notogaster (apart from pteromorphae) oval; NL: NW = 127. Notogastral setae p_1 to p_3 short but well observable. L: 360–396 µm; W: 160–236 µm. (96: A).
Brazil, Sao Paulo, Cardoso Is.
praeincisus rotundiclava PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

Stelechobates GRANDJEAN, 1965

Legs tridactyl. Five pairs of genital setae. Fourteen pairs of notogastral setae; eight pairs of these extremely long, flagellate.
Type-species: *Stelechobates megalotrichus* GARNDJEAN, 1965
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus short, with short stalk and globular head. Prodorsal setae long, setiform. Lamellae short, converging. Notogaster circular; shoulder very slightly protruding. Eight pairs of notogastral setae extremely long, flagellate, four pairs shorter, two pairs of postero-marginal setae very short. L: 380–500 µm; W: —. (96: B).
Mexico, Vera Cruz State, Fortin del la Flores, 900 m; remains of forest, epiphytes with moss and humus
megalotrichus GRANDJEAN, 1965

Urubambates HAMMER, 1961

Legs hetero-tridactyl. Lateral claws very thin and short; middle claw large, strong, curved. Tibia I triangular, very broad distally. Tarsus I dorsally with two sclerotized crests bearing sharp teeth. Sensillus very long, setiform, curved distally. Body more than twice as long as wide.
Type-species: *Urubambates punctatus* HAMMER, 1961
Three species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Sensillus gradually dilated in the middle, its apical third setiform again and curved. L: 390–450 μm; W: 170–210 μm. (96: C–D).
Paraguay, Villa-Hayes
paraguayensis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

2 (1) Sensillus setiform, not dilated in middle.

3 (4) Dorsosejugal suture medially arched. Notogastral setae setiform. L: 430–540 μm; W: 200–250 μm. (96: E).
Peru, Cusco, 3500 m, Machu Picchu, 2750 m; in moist and grass
punctatus HAMMER, 1961

4 (3) Dorsosejugal suture medially straight. Notogastral setae flagellate, fine. L: 484–533 μm; W: 213–250 μm. (97: A–B).
Antilles, Castries, Vigie Point; decaying debris and litter
flagellatus MAHUNKA, 1985

Family: FENICHELIIDAE J. BALOGH et P. BALOGH, 1984

Two genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Five pairs of genital setae present. Notogaster foveolate. Anal and adanal setae very short but slightly dilated. Epimeral setal formula: *3–1–3–3*
Balazsella MAHUNKA, 1983

2 (1) Four pairs of genital setae present. Surface of notogaster with obsolete polygonal sculpture. Epimeral setal formula: *3–1–2–2*
Phylloribatula BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Balazsella MAHUNKA, 1983

Five pairs of genital setae. Twelve pairs of notogastral setae large, broadly phylliform, two pairs (p_2 and p_3) thinner and smaller. Surface of notogaster foveolate. Anal and adanal setae very short, slightly dilated. Epimeral setal formula: *3–1–3–3*.
Type-species: *Balazsella pilososetosa* MAHUNKA, 1983
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus with short stalk and large, dilated, finely spinose head. Epimeral setae *1b* and *1c* near each other. L: 266 μm; W: 170 μm. (97: C–D).
Brazil, Assancao; litter
pilososetosa MAHUNKA, 1983

Phylloribatula BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Legs tridactyl. Four pairs of genital setae. Fourteen pairs of short, phylliform notogastral setae. Surface of notogaster with indistinct polygonal sculpture.

Type-species: *Phylloribatula pulchella* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Only this one species.

—— Rostral setae setiform, lamellar and interlamellar setae phylliform, similar to notogastral setae. Prodorsum with lamella and translamella. Lamellar cuspis absent. Surface of phylliform notogastral and prodorsal setae with very short and fine ciliae. L: 274 µm; W: 152 µm. (97: E–F).

Paraguay, Asunción, Botanical Garden; forest, litter

pulchella BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Family: ORIPODIDAE JACOT, 1925

Seven genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Four pairs of genital setae present. Aggenital setae absent. Two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae present. Pteromorphae protruding

Pteroripoda BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

2 (1) One or two pairs of genital setae present.

3 (6) One pair of genital setae present.

4 (5) Legs monodactyl. Dorsosejugal suture absent. Body elongate, twice or more longer than wide. Rostrum outline parabolic

Parapirnodus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

5 (4) Legs tridactyl. Dorsosejugal suture present. Body broader; notogaster egg-shaped, less than twice as long as wide. Rostrum truncate

Pirnodus GRANDJEAN, 1956

6 (3) Two pairs of genital setae present.

7 (10) One pair of anal setae present.

8 (9) One pair of adanal setae present

Exoripoda WOOLLEY, 1961

9 (8) Two pairs of adanal setae present

Benoibates BALOGH, 1958

10 (7) Two pairs of anal setae present.

11 (12) Three pairs of adanal setae present

Oripoda BANKS, 1904

12 (11) Two pairs of adanal setae present

Gymnobates BANKS, 1902

Benoibates BALOGH, 1958

Two pairs of genital setae present. One pair of aggenital, one pair of anal, two pairs of adanal setae present. Dorsosejugal suture straight.

Type-species: *Benoibates flagellifer* BALOGH, 1958

Six species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogaster with 11 pairs of setae: both setae c_2 and c_3 present in the shoulder region. L: 660–680 µm; W: 330–380 µm. (98: A–B).
Paraguay, Estancia Viandio Postillon; galery forest, litter
plurisetus MAHUNKA, 1983

2 (1) Notogaster with ten pairs of setae: only setae c_3 present in the shoulder region.

3 (4) Surface of notogaster with rough sculpture: large tubercles, wrinkles present. Prodorsum with large foveolae. Interlamellar setae short, densely ciliate L: 470 µm; W: 220 µm. (98: C–D).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin, rainforest, litter
amazonicus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

4 (3) Surface of notogaster with fine sculpture: small tubercles or fine punctation present. Interlamellar setae long, setiform.

5 (6) Setae of prodorsum very long: interlamellar setae reaching beyond rostrum L: 440–580 µm; W: 210–290 µm. (98: E–F).
Cuba, Havanna, Botanical Garden; half deciduous forest
borhidii BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

6 (5) Setae of prodorsum much shorter: interlamellar setae ending far from apex of rostrum.

7 (8) Small species: L = 444 µm. A smooth or finely punctate narrow medial field between the genital and anal opening, the remainder of ventral plate with sculpture. L: 370–390 µm; W: 200–220 µm. (99: A–B).
Antilles, St. Lucia, Anse La Raye, Pilori Pt.; rotten material accumulated at tree bases
minimus MAHUNKA, 1985

8 (7) Larger species: L = 519–677 µm. The whole ventral plate with sculpture.

9 (10) Sacculi of notogaster large. Surface of notogaster finely punctate. Notogastral setae shorter. L: 519 µm; W: 290 µm. (99: C–D).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
bolivianus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

10 (9) Sacculi of notogaster small. Surface of notogaster with fine punctation and larger foveolae. L: 580–670 µm; W: 360–380 µm. (99: E–F).
Paraguay, Estancia Viancho Postillon; litter
chacoensis MAHUNKA, 1984

Exoripoda WOOLLEY, 1961

Two pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, one pair of anal, one pair of adanal setae present. Surface of body with rough sculpture.

Type-species: *Exoripoda excavata* WOOLEY, 1966

Two similar species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Surface of notogaster with elongate pits, prodorsum with rounded pits. Interlamellar setae rod-shaped, ciliate. Shoulder rounded. Larger species. L: 354 µm; W: 174 µm. (100: A).

Jamaica; on unknown wood cuttings; Honduras, Panama, Mexico

excavata WOOLLEY, 1961

2 (1) Surface of notogaster with dark tubercles or rugae; one pair of tubercles, near sacculi *Sa*, larger and more elevated (in lateral view). Interlamellar setae short, well dilated, densely ciliate. Shoulder pointed. Smaller species L: 284 µm; W: 138 µm. (100: B–C).

Brazil, Assancao; soil

suramericana MAHUNKA, 1983

Gymnobates BANKS, 1902

Two pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, two pairs of adanal setae present. Sensillus covered.

Type-species: *Gymnobates glaber* BANKS, 1902

One species in the Neotropical Region. Generic status needs more investigation.

—— Lamellar and rostral setae very long, interlamellar setae shorter. Pteromorphae protruding. Notogaster finely punctate. Epimeral region with dense longitudinal lines. L: 300 µm; W: 170 µm, (100: D–E).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Bayaruesa 1300–1600 m; primary forest in karst soil, litter grass, humus

alatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

Oripoda BANKS, 1904

Two pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae present.

Type-species: *Oripoda elongata* BANKS, 1904

15 species in the Neotropical Region, one species inquirenda.

Key to species

1 (14) At least the apical part of sensillus uncovered

2 (5) Larger species: L = 521–623 μm.

3 (4) Prodorsal and notogastral setae long: interlamellar setae reaching beyond rostrum, notogastral setae c_2 as long as distance c_2–*lm*. L: 520–640 μm; W: 260–380 μm. (100: F).
Bolivia, Rio Abaho, 3200 m; litter at base of shrubs
magna (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

4 (3) Prodorsal and notogastral setae shorter: interlamellar setae ending far from apex of rostrum, notogastral setae c_2 about half distance c_2–*lm*. L: 521–277 μm; 310–388 μm. (101: A–B) (= *australis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968).
Argentina, Sierra de Córdoba, Fanti; from epiphyton of bushes
cordobensis nom. nov.

5 (2) Smaller species, L = 280–400 μm.

6 (7) Extremely long species: body about thrice longer than wide. Apical part of sensillus uncovered. Notogaster with almost parallel sides, widest in the middle. L: 320 μm; W: 120 μm. (101: C).
Bolivia, Rio Abaho, 3200 m.; litter at base of shrubs
anguina (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

7 (6) Broader species, L: 360–390 μm, about twice longer than wide.

8 (9) Notogaster gradually attenuating posteriad, widest at shoulder. Body about twice longer than wide. L: 360–380 μm; W: 150–180 μm. (101: D).
Bolivia, Rio Abaho, 3200 m; litter at base of shrubs
divergens (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

9 (8) Notogaster not attenuating posteriad: widest in middle.

10 (11) Adanal setae very long, flagellate, longer than anal plates. Tip of pteromorpha is at same level as dorsosejugal suture. Rostrum without incisions. Head of sensillus uncovered. L: 370–390 μm; W: 200–220 μm. (101: E–F).
Antilles, St. Lucia, Castries Vigie; on grass
lobata MAHUNKA, 1985

11 (10) Adanal setae short, setiform, shorter than anal plates. Tip of pteromorpha does not reach anteriad to level of dorsosejugal suture.

12 (13) Very small species: L: 280 μm. Anterior margin of rostrum undulate. Epimeral region with fine longitudinal lines. L: 280 μm; W: 140 μm. (102: A–B).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Bayaruesa, 1300–1600 m
cubana (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980)

13 (12) Larger species: L = 400 μm. Rostrum with two incisions, trilobate. Epimeral region without longitudinal lines. L: 400 μm; W: 220 μm. (102: C).
Peru, Huaraz, 3000 m; dry moss
trilabiata HAMMER, 1961

14 (1) Sensillus completely covered.

15 (22) Adanal setae very long, flagellate, longer than the anal plates.

16 (17) Epimeral region without long setae. Small species: L: 414 μm; W: 228 μm.

(102: D).
Cuba, Jamaica, Bermuda, Honduras; on trees(?)
longiseta WOOLLEY, 1961

17 (16) Epimeral region with one or two pairs of long, flagellate setae.

18 (19) Prodorsum without translamellar line between the cuspides. L: 530–590 µm; W: 330–370 µm. (102: E–F).
Paraguay, Estancia Viancho; litter
maxensis MAHUNKA, 1984

19 (18) Prodorsum with translamellar line. Two similar species.

20 (21) Interlamellar setae reaching beyond rostrum. L: 567–613 µm; W: 332–372 µm. (103: A–B).
Brazil, Barveri; secondary forest, humus
lenkoi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

21 (20) Interlamellar setae shorter, not reaching rostrum. L: 552 µm; W: 288 µm. (103: C).
Brazil, Sao Paulo, Ciudade Universitária; soil
brasiliensis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

22 (15) Adanal setae short, setiform, shorter than the anal plates.

23 (24) Rostrum with broad incision. Interlamellar setae rod-shaped, ciliate. Lamellar cuspis connected by translamellar line. L: 320–370 µm; W: 170–210 µm. (103: D–E).
Cuba, Havanna, Botanical Garden, semi-deciduous forest
scissurata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980

24 (23) Rostrum without incision.

25 (26) Interlamellar setae apically dilated and ciliate. Small species. L: 270 µm; W: 180 µm. (103: F).
Central and South America; on trees
clavata WOOLLEY, 1961

26 (25) Interlamellar setae setiform, apically not dilated.

27 (28) Tip of pteromorpha reaches anteriad beyond level of dorsosejugal suture. L: 370 µm; W: 250 µm. (104: A).
Perû, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; moist moss
montana (HAMMER, 1962)

28 (27) Tip of pteromorpha is at level of dorsosejugal suture. L: 360 µm; W: 230 µm. (104: B–C).
Mexico (?), New Mexico
elongata BANKS et PERGRANDE, 1904

Parapirnodus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

One pair of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Legs monodactyl. Dorsosejugal suture medially interrupted. Body elongate, twice or more longer than wide.

Type-species: *Parapirnodus longus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

Only this one species.

—— Notogaster with parallel sides. Rostral setae long, lamellar and interlamellar setae shorter. All notogastral and ventral setae short. Lyrifissures *iad* preanal and distant from anal plate. L: 292–347 µm; W: 124–168 µm. (104: D–F).
Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Córdoba; from epiphytes in bushes
longus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968

Pirnodus GRANDJEAN, 1956

One pair of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Legs tridactyl. Dorsosejugal suture not interrupted. Body broader, notogaster egg-shaped.
Type-species: *Pirnodus detectidens* GRANDJEAN, 1956
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Interlamellar setae much longer than lamellar and rostral setae. Prodorsum almost trapezoid. Epimeral and ventral region with fine longitudinal lines. L: 348–422 µm; W: 220–298 µm. (104: F, 105: A).
Argentina, Fanti, Sierra de Córdoba; from epiphytes in bushes
imitans BALOGH et MAHUNKA , 1968

Pteroripoda BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

Four pairs of genital, no aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Shoulder very long, nearly reaching level of cuspis of lamellae, hence anterior margin of notogaster medially concave; bothridium, sensillus and basal half of prodorsum covered. Legs tridactyl.
Type-species: *Pteroripoda minutissima* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974
Only this one species.

—— Lamellae thin, marginal. Notogaster ornamented with dense foveolae. L: 216 µm; W: 121 µm. (105: B–C).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Turqulino, 1730 m; moss forest on the Pico Suecica
minutissima BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

Family: CHAUNOPROCTIDAE BALOGH, 1961

Only one genus.

Chaunoproctus PEARSE, 1906
(= *Caloppia* BALOGH, 1958)

Prodorsum with short, converging lamellae and translamella. Notogaster circular. Ten pairs of notogastral, six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae.

Type-species: *Chaunoproctus cancellatus* PEARSE, 1906
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus medium long with slightly fusiform, ciliate head. Prodorsal setae long, densely ciliate. Notogastral setae long, blunt, densely ciliate. Foveolae of notogaster forming an irregular, polygonal pattern. L: 315 µm; W: 225 µm. (106: C).

Guyana, Bartica-Potaro Road, Nature Reserve; on Simaba multiflora and Licania laxiflora

deleoni HIGGINS, 1966

Family: ZETOMOTRICHIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1934

Three genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Dorsosejugal suture present. Humeral setae distally dilated, almost paddle-shaped. Notogaster with branching sclerotized sculpture, frequently like assymmetric stars. Rostrum not denticulate
Rohria BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

2 (1) Dorsosejugal suture absent. Humeral setae never paddle-shaped: setiform, ribbon-shaped, flexible. Notogaster without sculpture. Rostrum denticulate.

3 (4) Humeral setae ribbon-shaped, smooth. Five pairs of genital setae
Mikizetes HAMMER, 1958

4 (3) Humeral setae setiform, sparsely ciliate. Four pairs of genital setae
Ghilarovus KRIVOLUTSKY, 1966

Ghilarovus KRIVOLUTSKY, 1966

Dorsosejugal suture absent. Rostrum denticulate. Humeral setae setiform, sparsely ciliate. Four pairs of genital setae. Notogaster without stellate or polygonal sculpture.

Type-species: *Ghilarovus humeridens* KRIVOLUTSKY, 1966
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus setiform, ciliate. Prodorsal setae long, setiform, ciliate. Notogastral setae-except humeral setae-short, fine, smooth. Humeral setae setiform, straight, ciliate, about twice length of notogastral setae. Epimeral region with large, irregular foveolae. Pori *iad* preanal, transverse, located anteriad of setae ad_3. L: 441–510 µm; W: 281–368 µm. (105: D–E).

Mexico, Popocatepetl, Tlamecas, 4050 m; litter and soil

elegans MAHUNKA, 1983

Mikizetes HAMMER, 1958

Dorsosejugal suture absent. Rostrum denticulate. Humeral setae ribbon-shaped or blade-shaped smooth. Five pairs of genital setae. Notogaster without stellate or polygonal sculpture.

Type-species: *Mikizetes diamantensis* HAMMER, 1958

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Elongate species: ratio L: W = 2 : 1. Humeral setae straight, blade-shaped, only slightly longer than the remaining notogastral setae. L: not given. (105: F).

Argentina, at the Arroyo de la Cruz de Piedra near Laguna Diamante, 3650 m; in fell-field in a very dry cushion

diamantensis HAMMER, 1958

2 (1) Broader species: ratio L: W = 2: 1.4. Humeral setae flexible, ribbon-shaped, about five times longer than the remaining notogastral setae. L: 480 µm; W: 328 µm. (106: A).

Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; moist low moss

flagellifer HAMMER, 1961

Rohria BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

Dorsosejugal suture present. Rostrum not denticulate. Humeral setae with dilated end, almost paddle-shaped. Notogaster with branching sclerotized sculpture, like assymmetric stars.

Type-species: *Rohria pulchella* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

Only this one species.

—— Sensillus setiform, sparsely ciliate. Prodorsal setae short. Prodorsum with polygonal sculpture, transformed in interlamellar region into longitudinal wrinkles. Notogaster ornamented with branching sclerotized ridges forming irregular stars or broken meshes. Eleven pairs of fine, smooth notogastral setae (except humeral setae). L: 377–426 µm; W: 238–274 µm. (106: B).

Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Botanical Garden; rainforest, litter

pulchella BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

Family: CERATOZETIDAE JACOT, 1925

17 genera in the Neotropical Region.*

Key to genera

1 (10) Five pairs of genital setae.
2 (3) Lamellae thin, almost linear, without cuspis; lamellar setae originate on the surface of prodorsum
Edwardzetes BERLESE, 1914
3 (2) Lamellae with cuspis; lamellar setae originate on the cuspis of lamellae.
4 (5) Cuspis extremely long, projecting beyond rostrum. Rostrum drawn out in a long, pointed tip
Cuspidozetes HAMMER, 1962
5 (4) Cuspis not projecting beyond rostrum; rostrum without pointed tip.
6 (7) Lamellae narrow, almost linear, cuspis well separated. Tutorium curved and short, terminating far posterior to rostral setae
Gamerozetes gen. nov.
7 (6) Lamellae ribbon-shaped; cuspis either touching or connected by translamella. Tutorium long, terminating at the level of rostral setae.
8 (9) Lamellae connected by short translamella. Cuspis free, separated by a deep space. Interlamellar setae present
Lobozetes HAMMER, 1958
9 (8) Lamellae without translamella. Cuspis connected by medial line. Interlamellar setae absent
Mixozetes gen. nov.
10 (1) Six pairs of genital setae.
11 (20) Lamellae connected by translamella.
12 (15) Translamella short, shorter than lamellar cuspis.
13 (14) Cuspis extremely long, much longer than wide at their bases. Lamellae thin, almost linear. Interlamellar setae longer than prodorsum
Furcobates SELLNICK, 1959
14 (13) Cuspis short and wide, about as long as wide at their bases. Lamellae ribbon-shaped. Interlamellar setae shorter than prodorsum
Viracochiella HAMMER, 1961
15 (12) Translamella long as long or longer than lamellar cuspis.
16 (17) Pteromorphae connected by a large transversel bridge covering bothridium and basal part of sensillus. Rostrum without teeth
Jugatala EWING, 1913
17 (16) Pteromorphae without transverse bridge; apical part of bothridium uncovered. Rostrum with two to six teeth.

* **Fuscozetes** Sellnick, 1928 with *Fuscozetes cuauhtemoctzini* PALACIOS-VARGAS et MARTINEZ-CRISPO, 1987 (Mexico) and **Trichoribates** BERLESE, 1910 with *Trichoribates tepetlensis* and *ocotlicus* PALACIOS-VARGAS ET NORTON, 1984 (Mexico) (see Palte 141 E and 142 A–B) has been described before printing of this manuscript.

18 (19) Notogaster with sacculi. Areae porosae dorsosejugales small. Notogaster with short, vermiform, longitudinal sculpture

Patagonozetes gen. nov.

19 (18) Notogaster with areae porosae. Areae porosae dorsosejugales large. Notogaster without sculpture

Porozetes HAMMER, 1962

20 (11) Translamella absent.

21 (22) Legs I–II monodactyl, legs III–IV tridactyl. The middle claw longer, the lateral ones shorter, hook-shaped. Two pairs of adanal setae

Hamobates HAMMER, 1962

22 (21) All legs either tridactyl or monodactyl. Three pairs of adanal setae present.

23 (24) Lamellar cuspis connected at their bases. Epimeral region with longitudinal lines

Geminozetes BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

24 (23) Lamellar cuspis separated. Epimeral region without longitudinal lines.

25 (26) Cuspis broadly rounded. Notogaster covered with dark grains

Granizetes HAMMER, 1961

26 (25) Cuspis never broadly rounded, more or less attenuate. Notogaster without dark grains.

27 (28) Rostrum acuminate. Sensillus with long stalk and abruptly dilated head. Legs monodactyl

Pedunculozetes HAMMER, 1962

28 (27) Rostrum truncate. Sensillus without abruptly dilated head.

29 (30) Small and elongate species: 255–300 µm long, 110–140 µm wide, with almost parallel sides. Dorsosejugal suture straight. Notogaster sparsely foveolate

Guatemalozetes MAHUNKA, 1979

30 (29) Larger and broader species: 330–720 µm long; 200–430 µm wide. Dorsosejugal suture arched, notogaster smooth.

31 (32) Rostrum either broadly truncate with one round, median and two pointed lateral processes, or bidentate

Magellozetes HAMMER, 1962

32 (31) Rostrum never broadly truncate; with two incisions and three small teeth

Ceratozetes BERLESE, 1908

Ceratozetes BERLESE, 1908

Lamellae without translamella. Cuspis acuminate, lamellar setae on the tip of cuspis. Rostrum with two incisions and three small teeth. Four pairs of areae porosae or exceptionally four pairs of sacculi. Legs either monodactyl, or tridactyl.

Type-species: *Oribata gracilis* MICHAEL, 1884

Ten species and two species inquirendae in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Notogaster with sacculi. Rostrum rounded, without incisions. Notogastral setae absent, only represented by alveoli. Lamellar cuspis short. Translamella present. L: 330 µm; W: 200 µm. (106: E).
Peru, Machu Picchu; 2700 m; moist moss
monticola HAMMER, 1961

2 (1) Notogaster with areae porosae. Rostrum either flat, snout-shaped or with one or two incisions.

3 (6) Rostrum flat snout-shaped, with a sclerotized ridge on each side.

4 (5) The snout-shaped "nose" broad and short; cuspis about half the length of the rest of lamellae; cuspis as long as their mutual distance. L: 500 µm; W: 380 µm. (106: F).
Bolivia, Chacaltaya, 4900–5000 m; cushion with a little grass; Peru
platyrhinus HAMMER, 1958

5 (4) The snout-shaped "nose" considerably longer and narrower; cuspis as long as the rest of lamellae; length of cuspis twice their mutual distance. L: 600 µm; W: 430 µm. (107: A).
Peru, Cusco, 3500 m; in moist moss
platyrhinoides HAMMER, 1961*

6 (3) Rostrum never snout-shaped; with one or two incisions.

7 (14) Rostrum with a median flat lobe and with two lateral incisions.

8 (11) Cuspis long, rod-shaped, isodiametric. Tarsi monodactyl.

9 (10) Ten pairs of notogastral setae present, two pairs of centro-dorsal setae. L: 500 µm; W: 400 µm. (107: B).
Argentina, Arroyo de la Cruz de Piedra, 3200 m; in wet moss with Juncus; Patagonia
argentinensis HAMMER, 1958

10 (9) 11 pairs of notogastral setae present, three pairs of centro-dorsal setae. L: 470 µm; W: 340 µm. (107: C).
Bolivia, Cumbre about 4200 m; in dripping wet bryophytes
nigrisetosus HAMMER, 1958

11 (8) Cuspis short, triangular much broader at base. Tarsi tridactyl.

12 (13) Length of cuspis equals breadth at base. Pedotecta I almost reaches tip of rostrum. L: 370 µm; W: 280 µm. (107: D).
Argentina, near Salta, 1200 m; in moist vegetation of a one cm high green plant and grasses
striatus HAMMER, 1958

13 (12) Length of cuspis about twice breadth at base. Pedotecta I reaches as far anteriad as the cuspis. L: 430 µm; W: 330 µm. (107: E).
Argentina, Rio Atuel valley near Laguna Atuel, 2900 m, Llao-Llao; moss
undulatus HAMMER, 1958

* *Magellozetes mahnerti* MAHUNKA, 1984 (108: E–F) from Paraguay may be a synonym

14 (7) Rostrum with a broad incision and with two teeth. Sometimes with a small median tooth at bases of incision.

15 (16) Sensillus short, with fusiform dilated head. Areae porosae hardly visible. Cuspis thin. L: 440 µm; W: 300 µm. (107: F).

Chile, Polpaico; in grass and Ranunculus on wet sandy bank of river

polpaicoensis HAMMER, 1962

16 (15) Sensillus long, rod-shaped, very slightly dilated and sparsely ciliate.

17 (18) The sides of cuspis almost parallel; each cuspis with a sharp lateral tooth. Notogastral setae well visible. Setae c_2 absent, therefore with 10 pairs of notogastral setae. L: 420 µm; W: 310 µm. (108: A–B).

Argentina, Rio Atuel valley, Arroyo El obscuro 3300 m; in moist short stiff Cyperaceae

thienemanni WILLMANN, 1943*

18 (17) Sides of cuspis convergent; without sharp tooth at base of lamellar seta. Setae c_2 short, but observable; therefore with 11 pairs of extremely short, thin notogastral setae. L: 530 µm; W: 340 µm. (108: C).

Chile, Puerto Montt; meadowy soil

gracilis (MICHAEL, 1884)

Cuspidozetes HAMMER, 1962

Lamellae without translamella. Cuspis extremely long, projecting beyond rostrum. Rostrum drawn out in a long, pointed tip. Five pairs of genital setae. Legs with three claws.

Type-species: *Cuspidozetes armatus* HAMMER, 1962
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus short, the short stalk as long as the elongate, almost cylindrical head. Interlamellar setae as long as prodorsum. Lamellar setae short, only slightly longer than pointed inner tip of cuspis. Rostral setae originate far laterad. Ten pairs of small notogastral setae, four pairs of small, round areae porosae. L: 510–520 µm; W: 368–375 µm. (109: A).

Argentina, Llao-Llao; Nothofagus forest, luxuriant moss and moulder-ing trunk

armatus HAMMER, 1962

Edwardzetes BERLESE, 1914

Lamellae thin, almost linear, without cuspis. Translamella absent. Lamellar setae originate on surface of prodorsum. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Four pairs of areae porosae. Five(?) pairs of genital setae. Legs tridactyl.

* *Ceratozetes aelleni* MAHUNKA, 1983 (108: D) from Mexico maybe a synonym

Type-species: *Oribata edwardsi* NICOLET, 1855
Two species in the Neotropical Region.

1 (2) Genu II distally with strong tooth and thick spine. Measurement not given.
Chile; moss and grass
dentifer HAMMER, 1962

2 (1) Genu II distally with neither strong tooth nor thick spine. L: 720 µm; W: 512 µm. (109: B).
Argentina, Bolivia, 2400–4000 m; wet grass and moss
andicola HAMMER, 1958

Furcobates SELLNICK, 1959

Lamellae connected by translamella. Translamella short, shorter than the lamellar cuspis; cuspis very long, as long as lamellae. Interlamellar setae extremely long, longer than prodorsum. Six pairs of genital setae.
Type-species: *Oribata hastata* KRAMER, 1898
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus short with short stalk and small, globular head. Anterior margin of notogaster with lenticulus. Areae porosae *Aa* large, elongate, areae porosae A_3 of the same size and form, A_1 smaller, circular, A_2 hardly visible: L: 945–1095 µm; W: 675–745 µm. (109: C).
Argentina, Chile; moss and litter
hastata (KRAMER, 1898)

Gamerozetes gen. nov.

Five pairs of genital setae. Lamellar setae originate on cuspis of lamellae. Lamellae narrow, almost linear, cuspis well separated. Tutorium curved, short terminating far posterior to rostral setae. Areae porosae circular, A_1–A_3 very small.
Type-species: *Magellozetes brevitutorium* COVARRUBIAS, 1967
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus short, with short stalk and small pyriform head. Rostrum trilobate. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Setae *c* and *la* long, about thrice longer than remaining notogastral setae. Epimeral setal formula: *3–1–2–2*. L: 637–661 µm; W: 353–392 µm. (109: D).
Chile, Provincia Maghelanes, Munoz Gamero I.; hygrophilous moss forest, litter
brevitutorium (COVARRUBIAS, 1967)

Geminozetes BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Lamellae without translamella. Lamellar cuspis connected basally. Six pairs of genital setae. Areae porosae *Aa* very large, oblong, A_1 to A_3 smaller. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae. Epimeral region with dense longitudinal lines.

Type-species: *Geminozetes lineatus* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus very short, with globular, granulate head. Interlamellar and lamellar setae long, rostral setae shorter. Lyrifissures very short *iad* near anterior margin of anal plates. L: 430–452 µm; W: 277–293 µm. (109: E).
Argentina, El Bolsón, Pampa Azcona; humid grass of a pasture
lineatus BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963

Granizetes HAMMER, 1961

Translamella absent. Lamellae broad, marginal, with broad, semicircular cuspis. The whole surface covered by dark brown cerotegument granules. Six pairs of genital setae. Four pairs of small, indistinct sacculi. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae. Legs hetero-tridactyl.

Type-species: *Granizetes curvatus* HAMMER, 1961.
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus very small with short, thin stalk and small, globular, granulate head. Dorsosejugal suture with a medial projection bearing the small interlamellar setae. Lamellar setae originate on outer part of cuspis. L: 580 µm; W: 380 µm. (109: F).
Peru, Puno at Sillustani, 3900 m; moist moss
curvatus HAMMER, 1961

Guatemalozetes MAHUNKA, 1979

Translamella absent; lamellae with thin cuspis bearing lamellar setae. Rostral setae far posteriad, almost at level of lamellar setae. Interlamellar setae very small. Sensillus medium long, fusiform, densely ciliate. Six pairs of genital setae. Three (?) pairs of small areae porosae, ten pairs of short notogastral setae. Legs monodactyl.

Type-species: *Guatemalozetes aelleni* Mahunka, 1979
Only this one species.

—— Interlamellar region with transverse wrinkles in its basal half. Notogaster with scattered foveolae. Anal plates very large. Adanal setae ad_1 and ad_2 in postanal, ad_3 in adanal position. Lyrifissures *iad* very short, near anterior margin of anal plates. Ventral plate with small foveolae. L: 255–300 µm; W: 110–140 µm. (110: A–B).
Guatemala, Coban-Lanquin (Alta Verapaz), 1450 m; soil
aelleni MAHUNKA, 1979

Hamobates HAMMER, 1962

Translamella absent. Lamellar setae originate on the cuspis. Legs I–II monodactyl, legs III–IV tridactyl, lateral claws shorter, hook-shaped. Notogastral setae absent, ten pairs of alveoli. Four pairs of areae porosae. Six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, two pairs of adanal setae.

Type-species: *Hamobates cristatus* HAMMER, 1962

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Upper side of rostrum with slightly projecting dark crest, each side of projection with small tooth. Areae porosae fairly large. L: 580 µm; W: 478 µm. (110: C).

Chile, Puerto Montt; in the water's edge of a small bog

cristatus HAMMER, 1962

2 (1) Each side of rostral projection with two teeth. Areae porosae very small. L: 360 µm; W: 284 µm. (110: D).

Chile, Puerto Montt; wet bryophytes

spinosus HAMMER, 1962

Jugatala EWING, 1913

Translamella present; longer than lamellar cuspis, sometimes linear. Pteromorphae connected by transverse bridge covering the bothridium and basal part of sensillus. Rostrum without teeth, but sometimes with deep medial incision. Four pairs of areae porosae. Ten pairs of long, ciliate notogastral setae.

Type-species: *Jugatala tuberosa* EWING, 1913

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Cuspis very short. Translamella linear. Sensillus with short stalk and globular head. Areae porosae *Aa* and A_3 of the same length. L: 620 µm; W: 484 µm. (110: E).

Bolivia, Chacaltaya, 5400 m, Cumbre, 4200—4600 m; wet meadow, Umbelliferae, Cyperaceae

armata HAMMER, 1958

2 (1) Cuspis long. The space between cuspides U-shaped, with parallel sides, slightly narrower than the width of cuspis. Sensillus medium long with fusiform, oblong head. Areae porosae *Aa* much larger than A_3. L: 620 µm; W: 469 µm. (110: F).

Peru, tunnel Kahuish near Huaraz, about 4800 m; wet black soil with Ranunculus and moss

montana HAMMER, 1961

Lobozetes HAMMER, 1958

Translamella present. Interlamellar setae short, only slightly longer than their mutual distance. Lamellar cuspis long; space between them much longer than wide. Pteromorphae immovable. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, two(?) pairs of adanal setae.

Type-species: *Lobozetes bilobatus* HAMMER, 1958

Only one species.

—— Sensillus very short, with short stalk and circular, disk-shaped head. Bothridium deep, anteriorly and posteriorly with long, pointed lobe. L: 350 µm; W: 200 µm. (111: A).

Argentina, Arroyo de la Cruz de Piedra, 3350 m; moist moss cushion with some Cyperaceae

bilobatus HAMMER, 1958

Magellozetes HAMMER, 1962

Six pairs of genital setae. Translamella absent, lamellar cuspides separated. Lamellar setae oroginate: on cuspis of lamellae. Rostrim broadly either truncate, with three processes; one round, lateral the others pointed or bidentate.

Type-species: *Magellozetes processus* HAMMER, 1962

Two very similar species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Lamellar and rostral setae long: lamellar setae longer than lamella, including cuspis. Distance *Aa-Aa* as long as *lm–lm*. Setae *p* twice or more longer than diameter of A_3. L: 806 µm; W: —. (111: B).

Southern Argentina and Chile; Antarctic and Subantarctic Regions; moss and litter

antarcticus (MICHAEL, 1895)

2 (1) Lamellar and rostral setae shorter: lamella with cuspis about twice length of lamellar setae. Distance *lm–lm* much longer than *Aa–Aa*. L: 720 µm; W: 524 µm. (111: C).

Chile, Punta Arenas; low ferns and grass under Berberis

processus HAMMER, 1962

Mixozetes gen. nov.

Lamellar cuspis touching medially. Legs tridactyl. Interlamellar and lamellar setae absent, only represented by alveoli. Pteromorphae immovable. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae.

Type-species: *Arcozetes intermedia* COVARRUBIAS, 1967
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus with short stalk and elongate, almost cylindrical head. Lamellae converging, forming an inverted V. Interlamellar alveoli on anterior margin of notogaster. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae. L: 275 µm; W: 173 µm. (111: D).
Chile, El Arrayán; evergreen hardwood forest, litter
intermedius (COVARRUBIAS, 1967)

Patagonozetes gen. nov.

Translamella present, longer than the cuspis, ribbon-shaped. Pteromorphae without transverse connecting bridge; apical part of bothridium and sensillus uncovered. Rostrum with six teeth. Notogaster with four pairs of small sacculi and small, longitudinal vermiform sculpture. Six pairs of genital setae.
Type-species: *Sphaerozetes exornatus* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963
Only this one species.

—— Sensillus with short stalk and globular, granulate head. Interlamellar setae very long, originating at base of anterior margin of notogaster. L: 500 µm; W: 347 µm. (111: E–F).
Argentina, El Bolsón, Mt. Piltriquitron, 350 m; moss
exornatus (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963)

Pedunculozetes HAMMER, 1962

Lamellae lateral, without translamella. Sensillus with very long, S-shaped stalk and abruptly dilated, flat, radiating head. Four pairs of areae porosae without clear outlines, very indistinct. Ten pairs of short, fine notogastral setae. Legs monodactyl.
Type-species: *Pedunculozetes andinus* HAMMER, 1962
Only this one species.

—— Tutorium broad and long, with 2–5 small teeth on tip. L: 500 µm; W: 373 µm. (112: A).
Chile, Argentina; wet soil, litter and moss, New Zealand
andinus HAMMER, 1962

Porozetes HAMMER, 1962

Six pairs of genital setae. Translamella present, as long or longer than lamellar cuspis. Pteromorphae without transverse bridge. Notogaster with areae porosae. Areae porosae dorsosejugales large, transverse.
Type-species: *Porozetes polygonalis* HAMMER, 1962
Four species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Areae porosae large; A_3 transverse, as long or longer than mutual distance. Lamellar cuspis long. Rostrum rounded, sometimes incised on each side. Bothridium and most of sensillus covered by anterior margin of pteromorphae. L: 534–617 µm; W: 380–412 µm. (112: B–C).
Chile, Provincia Magellanes, Munoz Gamero I.; hygrophilous moss forest, litter
cuspidatus COVARRUBIAS, 1967

2 (1) Areae porosae small; A_3 almost circular, much smaller than their mutual distance. Lamellar cuspis short. Rostrum broad, truncate, with two lateral incisions. Head of sensillus uncovered.

3 (4) Rostrum complicated, anterior border with four rounded teeth, and another pair of sharp teeth laterally. L: 500–520 µm; W: 350–357 µm. (112: D–E).
Chile, Provincia Coquimbo, Talinay; shrubby steppe
rostratus COVARRUBIAS, 1967

4 (3) Anterior border of rostrum rounded, without small, rounded teeth.

5 (6) Lamellar cuspis very short, barely distinguishable. Areae porosae dorsosejugales large, transverse, almost twice length of head of sensillus. Areae porosae *Aa* slightly longer than A_1. L: 470 µm; W: 354 µm. (112: F, 113: A).
Chile, Tierra del Fuego; moist moss under Berberis
polygonalis HAMMER, 1962

6 (5) Lamellar cuspis well developed, prominent, triangular. Areae porosae dorsosejugales smaller, as long as head of sensillus. Areae porosae *Aa* as long as A_1. L: 490 µm; W: 381 µm. (113: B).
Peru, near Huaraz, tunnel Kahuish, 4800 m; moss and low plants
chavinensis (HAMMER, 1961)

Viracochiella HAMMER, 1961

Translamella present, short. Lamellar cuspides wide, rounded, almost touching, separated by a deep space. Sensillus very short, with short, thin stalk and globular head. Lamellar setae short, originating on the inner border of cuspis. Interlamellar setae thick, with dense short ciliae, originating near dorsosejugal suture. Four pairs of round, small areae porosae. Six pairs of genital setae. Ten pairs of short and stiff notogastral setae. Tarsi tridactyl.

Type-species: *Viracochiella tuberculata* HAMMER, 1961

Only this one species.

—— Notogaster covered with small tubercles; those behind dorsosejugal suture arranged in longitudinal rows, those farther posteriorly not forming a pattern. L: 560 µm; W: 356 µm. (113: C).
Peru, Huaraz, tunnel Kahuish, 4800 m; wet moss
tuberculata HAMMER, 1961

Family: LIMNOZETIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1954

Only one genus.

Limnozetes HULL, 1916

Sensillus small with short stalk and dilated, almost globular head. Prodorsal setae medium long. Tutorium well developed. Lamellae converging, cuspis long, translamella medially interrupted. Ten pairs of notogastral, six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae. Legs tridactyl.

Type species: *Acarus ciliatus* SCHRANK, 1803

Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Rostrum broad, covered with small tubercles, divided by a longitudinal keel bifurcating posteriad. Pteromorphae short, triangular, covered by small tubercles. Surface of notogaster without sculpture. L: 390 µm; W: 254 µm. (106: D).

Peru, at foot of Machu Picchu; wet moss

silvicola HAMMER, 1961

Family: MYCOBATIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1954

Four genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Without transverse bridge connecting pteromorphae. With a semicircular sclerotized ring encircling lateral sides of rostrum on the dorsal side; rostrum projects from this ring. Translamella linear

Antarctozetes BALOGH, 1961

2 (1) With transverse bridge connecting pteromorphae. No sclerotized ring encircling the rostrum.

3 (4) Interlamellar setae phylliform, long, bifurcate. Notogaster with sacculi. Tarsus II dorsally with bidentate keel (= *Parapelops* JACOT, 1938)

Pelopsis HALL, 1911

4 (3) Interlamellar setae setiform. Notogaster with areae porosae.

5 (6) Lamellae, translamella and part of lamellar setae concealed below a projection of transverse bridge. This projection has two long and thin points between which it is deeply concave

Punctoribates BERLESE, 1908

6 (5) Without large projection on transverse bridge connecting pteromorphae

Mycobates HULL, 1916

Antarctozetes BALOGH, 1961

Without transverse bridge connecting pteromorphae. With semicircular sclerotized ring encircling sides of rostrum on the dorsal side; rostrum projects from this ring. Translamella linear.

Type-species: *Oribata crozetensis* RICHTERS, 1908
Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus with short stalk and disk-shaped dilated head. Inner margin of lamellae with flat almost S-shaped bend. Pteromorphae with radiating lines arranged round a semicircular smooth area. Areae porosae distinct, small, circular. L: 400 µm; W: 262 µm. (113: D).
Argentina; moss and litter
muscicola (HAMMER, 1962)

Mycobates HULL, 1916

Transverse bridge connecting the pteromorphae broad, covering the bothridia. Translamella ribbon-shaped. Six, exceptionally five pairs of genital setae. Areae porosae small, round. Ten pairs of fine notogastral setae.

Type-species: *Oribata parmeliae* MICHAEL, 1884
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus with short stalk and slender, medially directed head. Anterior part of notogaster with two areas of brown, triangular knobs. L: 480 µm; W: 343 µm. (113: E).
Bolivia, Chulumani, 1800 m; high luxurious moss
austroamericanus HAMMER, 1958

Pelopsis HALL, 1911

Interlamellar setae phylliform, long, bifurcate. Notogaster with sacculi. Tarsus II dorsally with bidentate keel.

Type-species: *Pelops bifurcatus* EWING, 1909
Only this one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Lamellae linear, parallel. Sensillus short, with slightly dilated head. L: 500 µm; W: 367 µm. (113: F).
Peru, 3000–4800 m; wet meadows
bidentatus (HAMMER, 1961)

Punctoribates BERLESE, 1908

Lamellae, translamella and part of lamellar setae concealed below a projection of transverse bridge. The projection has two long, thin points between which it is deep by concave.

Type-species: *Oribates punctum* C. L. KOCH, 1839
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus long, with long stalk and slightly dilated, long head. Areae porosae *Aa* and A_2 oval and larger than the A_1 and A_3. Tibia I–IV dorsally with a strong tooth. L: 450 µm; W: 378 µm. (114: A).
Argentina, Manzano, 1600 m; moist meadow
manzanoensis HAMMER, 1958

Family: PHENOPELOPIDAE PETRUNKEVITCH, 1955

Two genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Interlamellar setae phylliform, very long
Eupelops EWING, 1917

2 (1) Interlamellar setae setiform, short
Peloptulus BERLESE, 1908

Eupelops Ewing, 1917

Interlamellar setae phylliform, very long. Transverse bridge connecting pteromorphae protruding far beyond level of anterior margin of pteromorphae; with three flat arches. Lamellae small.

Type-species: *Pelops uraceus* C. L. KOCH, 1840
Four species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Two notogastral setae: h_3 and *lp* close together, separated by the very small area porosa A_2. Notogastral setae very long, rod-shaped, densely ciliate; *la* longer than distance *lm–lp*. L: 416–432 µm; W: 361–369 µm. (114: B–C).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra de Nipe, near Pinares de Mayari, 650 m; montane rainforest
erinaceus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

2 (1) All notogastral setae far apart, medium long or short, smooth.

3 (4) Medial part of dorsosejugal suture straight. *Aa* very small and round, A_1–A_3

represented only by small pori. Notogastral setae long, rod-shaped, smooth, longer than half distance *lm–lp*. L: 615–636 µm; W: 459–500 µm. (114: D).
Ecuador, Provincia Pichincha, near Nono, 3200 m; detritus from fern stems

ecuadoriensis P. BALOGH, 1988

4 (3) Medial part of dorsosejugal suture with three arches. *Aa*, A_1 and A_2 small but circular. Notogastral setae short, shorter than half distance *lm–lp*.

5 (6) Notogastral setae blunt; h_1 slightly thicker than others. Interlamellar setae broadest near middle. L: 530 µm; W: 457 µm. (115: A).
Bolivia, East of Cumbre, 4000 m; moist moss and Umbelliferae

suramericanus (HAMMER, 1961)

6 (5) Notogastral setae stiff, spine-like, slightly bent and rough on the convex border. L: 590–600 µm; W: 463–470 µm. (115: B).
Argentina, Bariloche; wet moss

apicalis (HAMMER, 1962)

Peloptulus BERLESE, 1908

Interlamellar setae setiform, short. Lamellar-translamellar-system H-shaped, almost as long as rostrum. Cuspis long, bidentate, lateral tooth longer than medial one. Transverse bridge connecting pteromorphae straight. Pteromorphae project far anteriad of bridge.
Type-species: *Pelops phaenotus* C. L. KOCH, 1844
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus long, slightly S-shaped almost rod-shaped distally. Notogaster faintly foveolate-reticulate. Most of notogastral setae slightly bent spines, densely ciliate on their convex side. L: 440 µm; W: 327 µm. (115: C).
Peru, 3000–3900 m; moist moss and grass

foveolatus HAMMER, 1961

Family: ORIBATELLIDAE JACOT, 1925

Six genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (4) Notogaster with areae porosae

2 (3) Pedotecta coalesced into a tectum covering epimeral region. This tectum has two large, circular foramina. Three pairs of epimeral setae hypertrophed, extremely long and thick, ciliate

Fenestrobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

3 (2) Epimeral region without tectum

Oribatella BANKS, 1895

4 (1) Notogaster with sacculi.
5 (8) Legs tridactyl.
6 (7) Two pairs of adanal setae present. Lamellar cuspis denticulate. Basal part of lamellae covers the whole interlamellar region

Plakoribates POPP, 1960

7 (6) Three pairs of adanal setae present. Lamellar cuspis incised. A triangular part of interlamellar region uncovered

Tectoribates BERLESE, 1910

8 (5) Legs monodactyl. Two pairs of adanal setae.
9 (10) Lamellae connected; cuspis incised like to *Oribatella*

Lamellobates HAMMER, 1958

10 (9) Lamellae separated

Ceratobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Ceratobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Notogaster with sacculi. Legs monodactyl. Lamellae short, obliquely truncate, lamellar setae originate on medial part of cuspis. Rostral region uncovered. Rostrum with three teeth, median tooth usually rounded. Two pairs of adanal setae.

Type-species: *Ceratobates pontiger* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Three species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Sensillus very slightly, gradually thickening its whole length, almost rod-shaped. Anterior part of notogaster with indistinct net-structure, consisting of large meshes. Setae h_1 rod-shaped, straight. L: 276 μm; W: 164 μm. (116: A).

Brazil, Sao Paulo, Cardoso I.; tropical rainforest, litter

fornerisae PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985

2 (1) Sensillus with setiform stalk and rapidly thickening, dilated head.
3 (4) The long notogastral setae of different types: h_1 spatulate with dilated end h_2 rod-shaped with short, pointed tip; the remaining five pairs with long, setiform tip. Epimeral region with fine longitudinal lines. L: 262–279 μm; W: 185–197 μm. (116: B–C).

Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner, Acaray waterfall; lian shrubbery, soil

spathulatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

4 (3) The long notogastral setae of the same type: setiform with long, setiform tip. Epimeral region without longitudinal lines (?). L: 269–299 μm. W: 160–190 μm. (116: D).

Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Botanical Garden; litter and soil

pontiger BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Fenestrobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Notogaster with areae porosae. Two pedotecta present and coalesced into a tectum covering epimeral region. The coalesced tectum with two large, circular holes. Six pairs of genital, ten pairs of notogastral setae. Lyrifissures *iad* in preanal position.

Type-species: *Fenestrobates capucinus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Only this one species.

—— Notogastral setae in two parallel submarginal rows. Interlamellar setae robust, straight, longer than lamellae, arising on lateral margin of lamellar base. Sensillus setiform, straight, apical half with scattered, very short ciliae. Three pairs of epimeral setae hypertrophied, heavily incrassate and elongate. L: 289–333 µm; W: 196–225 µm. (116: E–F).

Bolivia, Guayaramerin; tropical rainforest, litter

capucinus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Lamellobates HAMMER, 1958

Notogaster with sacculi. Legs monodactyl. Two pairs of adanal setae present. Lamellae connected; cuspis incised like *Oribatella*.

Type-species: *Lamellobates palustris* HAMMER, 1958

Four species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (4) Distal half of sensillus slightly thickened, widest in middle and pointed at tip.

2 (3) Notogastral setae long: as long as lamellar setae or slightly longer. The four lamellar cuspides pointed and long. L: 250–270 µm; W: 170–180 µm. (117: A).

Brazil, Fazenda Agua Azul; rainforest, dry litter

botari BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

3 (2) Notogastral setae short, shorter than lamellar setae. Lamellae mostly obliquely truncate; lateral cuspis short, medial cuspis absent. L and W: not given. (117: B).

Argentina, Quebrada de Gallinato near Salta, 1200 m; in luxurious moist meadow with grass; South America, New Zealand, Oceania, Thailand, Java, W. Pakistan

palustris HAMMER, 1958

4 (1) Distal half of sensillus gradually thickened, widest near its end, broadly rounded at tip.

5 (6) Distal half of sensillus with short cilia. Notogaster with scattered punctation. L: 240–250 µm; W: 170 µm. (117: C).

Brazil, Fazenda Agua Azul; rainforest, dry litter

gyoergyi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

6 (5) Distal half of sensillus smooth. Notogaster without punctation. L: 216–240 µm; W: 144–147 µm. (117: D).
Brazil, Sao Paulo, Cardoso I.; equatorial forest
quadricornis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985

Oribatella BANKS, 1895

Notogaster with areae porosae, sometimes very small, hardly visible. Epimeral region without coalesced pedotecta. Lamellae very large, parallel; lamellar setae at base of deep incision between medial and lateral tip of cuspis.

Type-species: *Oribatella quadridentata* BANKS, 1895

15 species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) 5 pairs of genital setae present. Sensillus with short stalk and long, gradually widening, club-shaped head. Lamellar cuspis with some additional lateral teeth dispersed irregularly. L: 300 µm; W: 205 µm. (117: E–F).
Guatemala, Coban-Lanquin, Calta Verapaz, 1450 m; soil
strinatii MAHUNKA, 1979

2 (1) 6 pairs of genital setae. Sensillus without large, gradually widening head.

3 (10) Legs monodactyl.

4 (7) 11 pairs of notogastral setae (setae c_1 present).

5 (6) Sensilli parallel or slightly diverging rod-shaped, distal half not dilated. Notogaster heavily punctate. Basal part of lamellae without transverse connection. Anterior margin of pteromorphae serrate. L: 387 µm; W: 274 µm. (118: A).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter
serrata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

6 (5) Sensilli converging with fusiform distal half. Notogaster with small foveolae. Basal part of lamellae with transverse connection. Anterior margin of pteromorphae not serrate. L: 271–308 µm; W: 193–214 µm. (118: B–C)
Cuba, Provincia Camagüey, Loma Cunagua; arid evergreen rainforest, litter
szaboi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

7 (4) Ten pairs of notogastral setae (setae c_1 absent).

8 (9) Notogastral and prodorsal setae thick. Pteromorphae and lamellae with rough reticulation. Basal part of lamellae separated. L: 400–410 µm; W: 320–328 µm. (118: D).
Brazil, Sao Paulo, Cardoso I.; soil and litter
serrula PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985

9 (8) Notogastral and prodorsal setae thin, setiform. Pteromorphae and lamellae without rough net-structure. Basal part of lamellae with transverse connection. L: 281–302 µm; W: 200–208 µm. (118: E–F).
Mexico, Chiapas, San Cristobal in the Casas, 2300 m; soil
dechambrieri MAHUNKA, 1983

10 (3) Legs tridactyl.

11 (18) Sensillus shorter than pedotecta II, with short stalk and dilated head.

12 (13) Lamellae slightly S-shaped: apical half of lateral margin concave. Lamellar cuspis long, the space between its deeply U-shaped, about one and a half times longer than broad. Sensillus with very short stalk and small, fusiform head. Tip of sensillus reaches only the middle of pedotecta II. L: 540 μm; W: 360 μm. (119: A).

Chile, Punta Arenas; in low ferns, Taraxacum, Medicago, and grass under Berberis

palustris HAMMER, 1962

13 (12) Lamellae not S-shaped; apical half of their lateral margin straight.

14 (15) Lamellar cuspis without lateral teeth. The U-shaped space between the cuspides shallow: as long as broad. L: 450 μm. W: 320 μm. (119: B).

Bolivia, Unduavi, 3180 m; in wet moss and grass

unispinata HAMMER, 1958

15 (14) Exterior margin of cuspis with some small lateral teeth. The U-shaped space between the cuspides deep: about twice as long as broad.

16 (17) Sensillus short, only its dilated head emerging from bothridium. Lamellae without reticulation. Pteromorphae with 5–6 distinct transverse lines parallel to anterior margin. L: 460 μm; W: 330 μm. (119: D).

Argentina, Rio Atuel Valley, Arroyo Blanco, 1800 m; wet Carex vegetation

punctata HAMMER, 1958

17 (16) Sensillus longer, its stalk and the dilated head stand out from bothridium. Lamellae finely reticulate; similar reticulation exists on the pteromorphae. L: 420 μm; W: 300 μm. (119: C).

Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; thick moist moss

illuminata HAMMER, 1961

18 (11) Sensillus as long or longer than pedotecta II, rod-shaped, without dilated head.

19 (20) Notogastral setae very long: setae *la* longer than sensillus. L: 563 μm; W: —.

Argentina, Provincia Buenos Aires, Escobar; soil of Erythrina crista-galli and Lonicera spp

longisetosa FERNANDEZ et ALZUET, 1978

20 (19) Notogastral setae medium long or short: setae *la* shorter than sensillus.

21 (22) Medial margin of lamellae prolonged posteriad almost to dorsosejugal suture, dividing interlamellar triangle into two parts. L: 450 μm; W: 330 μm. (119: E).

Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; in white clover and Equisetum

prolongata HAMMER, 1961

22 (21) Medial margin of lamellae not prolonged posteriad.

23 (24) Both the lateral and medial tips of lamellae thin, almost setiform; basally gradually not dilated. L: 570 μm; W: 400 μm. (119: F).

Chile, Puerto Montt; under Ilex shrubs, in wet moss

puertomonttensis HAMMER, 1962

24 (23) The four tips of lamellae never long and thin, basally gradually dilated.

25 (26) Lateral tip of lamellae much wider and longer than the medial one. Sensillus rod-shaped, long. L: 510–550 μm; W: 320–340 μm. (120: A).

Bolivia, between Coroico and Unduavi, 2200 m; living and dead moss on rocks

incurvata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

26 (25) Lateral tip of lamellae never broader or longer than the medial one.

27 (28) The space between the tips U-shaped; the medial teeth well separated. Interlamellar setae originate in the outer corner of the interlamellar triangle; distance *in-in* longer than the width of lamella. L: 510–520 μm; W: 360–370 μm. (120: B).

Argentina, Puerto Blest; moist moss, liverworts and ferns

quadrispinata HAMMER, 1962

28 (27) The space between the tips deeper, funnel-shaped: first with parallel sides, then gradually narrowed. Interlamellar setae originate in the middle third of interlamellar triangle; distance *in-in* shorter than the width of lamella. L: 480 μm; W: 370 μm. (120: C).

Peru, Cajamarca 3000 m; dry mouldering soil grown with grass

brevicuspidata HAMMER, 1961

Plakoribates POPP, 1960

Notogaster with sacculi. Legs tridactyl. Lamellar cuspis denticulate. Lamellar setae originate at the base of cuspis, on the medial margin. Basal part of lamellae covers the whole interlamellar region.

Type-species: *Plakoribates multicuspidus* POPP, 1960

One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus short, with clavate head. Interlamellar setae long, reaching tip of cuspis. Lamellar cuspis with five or six relatively large teeth. Surface of notogaster finely striate along pteromorphae. Mentum anteriorly with dense longitudinal lines, posteriorly punctate. Pedotecta I punctate. Ventral plate between genital and anal plates with polygonal sculpture. L: 376–393 μm; W: 279–298 μm. (120: D–E).

Bolivia, Guayaramerin; rainforest, litter

neotropicus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Tectoribates BERLESE, 1910

Notogaster with sacculi. Legs tridactyl. Three pairs of adanal setae present. Lamellar cuspis incised like *Oribatella*. A triangular part of interlamellar region uncovered.

Type-species: *Sphaerozetes (Tectoribates) proximus* BERLESE, 1910

Only this one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— On the anterior part of notogaster, in the place of lenticulus there is an indistinct hexagonal structure. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae. L: 272–300 μm; W: 190–198 μm. (115: D).

Argentina, El Bolsón; dry litter and soil; Europe

ornatus (SCHUSTER, 1958)

Family: ACHIPTERIIDAE THOR, 1929

Two genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Notogaster with areae porosae. Interlamellar setae originate near dorsosejugal suture

Parachipteria HAMMEN, 1952

2 (1) Notogaster with sacculi. Interlamellar setae originate far from dorsosejugal suture

Achipteria (Cubachipteria) BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

Achipteria (Cubachipteria) BALOGH at MAHUNKA, 1979

Legs monodactyl. Interlamellar setae originating considerably anterior to anterior margin, on medial sides of cuspis and close together. Notogaster with sacculi.

Type-species: *Achipteria (Cubachipteria) remota* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

Only this one species.

—— Sensillus long, directed mediad, distally slightly dilated and ciliate end. Lamellar setae short, rod-shaped, originating near anterior margin, on surface of lamellae. Ten pairs of long notogastral setae. L: 316–348 μm; W: 226–251 μm. (120: F, 121: A).

Cuba, Provincia Las Villas, Punte Colorados, near Cienfuegos; spinosa shrub forest on madreporian limestone, litter

remota BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

Parachipteria HAMMEN, 1952

Notogaster with areae porosae. Interlamellar setae originate near dorsosejugal suture.

Type-species: *Oribata punctata* NICOLET, 1855

Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus medium long with slightly dilated head. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Postero-marginal setae (setae p_1–p_3) shorter, the remaining setae long.

Areae porosae *Aa* about twice longer than A_1. L: 466–495 µm; W: 315–354 µm. (121: B–C).

Mexico, Chiapas, San Cristobal de las Casas, 2300 m; soil

neotropicalis MAHUNKA, 1983

Family: TEGORIBATIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1954

Four genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Notogaster with areae porosae. Lamellae in form of a large conical shield, which reaches the tip of rostrum and leaves the lateral sides of prodorsum uncovered. Tarsus II with two strong, bifurcate spines; genu II with one strong spine

Williamszetes HAMMER, 1961

2 (1) Notogaster with sacculi.

3 (4) Stalk of sensillus with swelling in middle. Interlamellar setae absent

Physobates HAMMER, 1962

4 (3) Sensillus normal. Interlamellar setae present.

5 (6) Interlamellar setae very short, barely visible. Sensillus long with long stalk and fusiform head. Notogastral setae barely visible. Sacculi small

Tegoribates EWING, 1917

6 (5) Interlamellar setae long, almost as long as prodorsum. Sensillus short, spindle-shaped with very short stalk. Notogastral setae well developed. Sacculi large

Scutozetes HAMMER, 1952

Physobates HAMMER, 1962

Notogaster with four pairs of sacculi. Stalk of sensillus with a swelling in the middle. Lamellae fused and form a large, more or less hyaline shield covering almost the whole prodorsum. Lamellar setae short, originate on the rostral part of lamellar shield. Interlamellar setae absent.

Type-species: *Physobates spinipes* HAMMER, 1962

Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Bothridium very deep cup largely covered by anterior margin of notogaster. Sensillus with elongate, fusiform head. Notogaster with lace-shaped sculpture. Tarsus of leg II ventrally with a hypertrophied spine bearing two free tips; one several times longer than the other. L: 340 µm; W: 250 µm. (121: D).

Argentina, Chile; moss and litter

spinipes HAMMER, 1962

Scutozetes HAMMER, 1952

Notogaster with four pairs of sacculi. Stalk of sensillus without swelling. Interlamellar setae present, almost as long as prodorsum. Notogastral setae present.

Type-species: *Scutozetes lanceolatus* HAMMER, 1952

Only one species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus short, spindle-shaped with short ciliae. Lamellae fused and covering the whole prodorsum. Anterior margin of notogaster covers the bothridium and alveoli of interlamellar setae. Lamellar setae originate on the anterior margin of fused lamellae. Ten pairs of short, ciliate notogastral setae. L: 480 µm; W: 390 µm. (121: E–F).

Surinam, Albina; soil; Holarctis

lanceolatus HAMMER, 1952

Tegoribates EWING, 1917

Notogaster with four pairs of small sacculi. Sensillus with normal stalk. Interlamellar setae very short, barely visible. Notogastral setae barely visible.

Type-species: *Tegoribates subniger* EWING, 1917

One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— The fused lamellae with incision in the middle. A longitudinal line running posteriad from the incision. Sensillus medium long, with long, slightly dilated head. Notogaster densely dotted by very small, oblong dark knobs. L: 410 µm; W: 323 µm. (122: A).

Argentina, Arroyo del la Cruz de Piedra; 2600–3650 m; wet moss; Canada

americanus HAMMER, 1958

Williamszetes HAMMER, 1961

Notogaster with areae porosae. Lamellae in form of large conical shield which reaches the tip of rostrum and leaves the lateral sides of prodorsum free. Tarsus II with two strong, bifurcate spines; genu II with one strong spine.

Type-species: *Williamsia elsosneadensis* HAMMER, 1958

Only this one species.

—— Lamellar setae originating near lateral margin, about at middle of conical shield, interlamellar setae near dorsosejugal suture. Sensillus with short stalk and capitate head. Notogaster finely striated with rows of very small knobs. L: 440 µm; W: 323 µm. (122: B).

Argentina; different localities, common

elsosneadensis (HAMMER, 1958)

Family: CERATOKALUMMIDAE BALOGH, 1970

Four genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (4) Apical part of lamellae fused.
2 (3) Interlamellar setae absent, only their alveoli present. Three pairs of adanal setae
Guaranozetes BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981
3 (2) Interlamellar setae long: almost as long or longer than prodorsum. Two pairs of adanal setae
Genavensia MAHUNKA, 1983
4 (1) Lamellar cuspis touching, but never fused.
5 (6) Cuspis touching only at one point. Leg I monodactyl, legs II–IV tridactyl
Cultrobates WILLMANN, 1930
6 (5) Cuspis touching along the median line. Legs tridactyl
Arcozetes HAMMER, 1958

Arcozetes HAMMER, 1958

Lamellar cuspdes touching in medial line. Legs tridactyl. Interlamellar and lamellar setae well developed. Pteromorphae movable. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae present.

Type-species: *Arcozetes bicuspidatus* HAMMER, 1958
Only one species.

—— Sensillus with short stalk and short, slightly dilated, elongated head. Lamellae converging, cuspis with blunt incision, each with two tips. Medial tip much longer than lateral one. Anterior margin of pteromorphae truncate. Areae porosae small, rounded. Ten pairs of very small notogastral setae. L: 270 μm; W: 214 μm. (122: C).
Argentina, Quabrada de Gallinato near Salta, 1200 m; in liverworts
bicuspidatus HAMMER, 1958

Cultrobates WILLMANN, 1930

Lamellar cuspdes touching only at point. Legs I monodactyl, legs II–IV tridactyl. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, two pairs of adanal setae. Pteromorphae movable.

Type-species: *Cultrobates heterodactylus* WILLMANN, 1930
One species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus with short stalk and slightly dilated, long head. Ventral side with fine longitudinal lines. A transverse arch of small tubercles at the anterior margin of epimeres I. L: 286 µm; W: 169 µm. (122: D–E).
Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Columbia
heterodactylus WILLMANN, 1930

Genavensia MAHUNKA, 1983

Apical part of lamellae fused. Lamellar cuspides short, distance between them as long as wide. Interlamellar setae long, almost as long or longer than prodorsum. Sensillus short, with short stalk and almost globular head. Four pairs of well visible areae porosae. Five pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, two pairs of adanal setae. Ten pairs of short notogastral setae.
Type-species: *Genavensia hungarorum* MAHUNKA, 1983
Two very similar species.

Key to species

1 (2) Interlamellar setae reaching to rostrum, blunt at their tip. Dorsosejugal region finely striated. Mentum smooth. L: 281 µm; W: 223 µm. (122: F, 123: A).
Guatemala, Tikal, Petén
hungarorum MAHUNKA, 1983

2 (1) Interlamellar setae very long, filiform, much longer than prodorsum. Dorsosejugal region strongly granulated. Mentum with strong transversal wrinkles in its basal half. L: 291–312 µm; W: 237–252 µm. (123: B–C).
Guadeloupe; Podocarpus forest, decaying wood
longiseta MAHUNKA, 1985

Guaranozetes BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

Apical part of lamellae fused. Interlamellar setae absent. Sensillus very long, with long stalk and elongate head. Four pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal, three pairs of adanal setae.
Type-species: *Guaranozetes nudus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981
Only this species.

—— Lamellar setae originating on lateral margin of lamellae, behind cuspis. Rostrum with two incisions. Notogastral setae extremely short, barely visible. L: 230–246 µm; W: 140–148 µm. (123: D).
Paraguay, Puerto Pte. Stroessner; rainforest, litter and soil
nudus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981

Family: GALUMNIDAE, JACOT, 1925

Eight genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (6) Lamellar line *L* absent.
2 (3) Lyrifissures *iad* oblique, far from anal plates. Sensillus with short stalk and large globular head
Globogalumna gen. nov.
3 (2) Lyrifissures *iad* adjacent to anal plates, longitudinally oriented.
4 (5) Notogaster with median pore
Allogalumna GRANDJEAN, 1936
5 (4) Notogaster either without median pore (♀) or several in a group (♂)
Acrogalumna GRANDJEAN, 1956
6 (1) Lamellar line *L* present.
7 (10) Lamellar setae originate between lines *L* and *S*.
8 (9) ♂♂ with specialized tarsal setae
Erogalumna GRANDJEAN, 1964
9 (8) ♂♂ without specialized tarsal setae
Galumna HEYDEN, 1826
10 (7) Lamellar setae originate between lines *L* and *L*.
11 (12) Line *L* straight, lines *L* and *S* divergent.
Orthogalumna BALOGH, 1960
12 (11) Line *L* curved, lines *L* and *S* parallel.
13 (14) Notogaster with well developed setae. One pair of areae porosae present. Prodorsum and notogaster with longitudinal lines
Neopilizetes gen. nov.
14 (13) Notogaster without setae. Three or four pairs of areae porosae present
Pergalumna GRANDJEAN, 1936

Acrogalumna GRANDJEAN, 1956

Lamellar line *L* absent. Lyrifissure *iad* adjacent to anal plates, longitudinally oriented. Notogaster either without median pore (♀) or with several ones in a group (♂).

Type-species: *Oribates longiplumus* BERLESE, 1904
Five species in the Neotropical Region

Key to species

1 (2) Dorsosejugal suture present. Prodorsum and notogaster with dense longitudinal lines. Interlamellar setae long, directed mediad. Areae porosae *Aa* small, rounded. L: 400–440 μm; W: —. (123: E).
Brazil, Sao Paulo; wet soil covered by grasses
striata (PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980)

2 (1) Dorsosejugal suture absent. Prodorsum and notogaster smooth.
3 (6) Sensillus with fusiform head. Areae porosae *Aa* almost circular.
4 (5) Sensillus abruptly dilated, its head broadest at its distal third. Distance A_1–A_2 much shorter than A_2–A_3. Seta *c* (i.e. the pteromorphal setae) well developed. Colour light brown, darker in a belt across the notogaster between *Aa* and A_1. L: 360 µm; W: 320 µm. (128: D) (= *duplicata* HAMMER, 1958).
Bolivia, Chulumani, 1800 m; thick, luxurious moss; Sumatra, Tahiti
ventralis (WILLMANN, 1931)
5 (4) Sensillus gradually dilated, its head broadest in middle. Distance A_1–A_2 as long as A_2–A_3. Seta *c* (i.e. the pteromorphal seta) absent, only by alveolus represented. Darker belt across the notogaster absent. L: 328–336 µm; W: 243–251 µm. (124: A–B).
Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra de Nipe, 500 m; evergreen shrub forest on serpentine, litter
cubana (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979)
6 (3) Sensillus setiform, long. Areae porosae *Aa* ribbon-shaped, much longer than wide.
7 (8) Three pairs of areae porosae; A_1 U-shaped, like a horse-shoe. Interlamellar and lamellar setae present, but very short and fine. L: 720 µm; W: 570 µm.
Juan Fernandez, Masatierra; litter
pacifica (TRÄGARDH, 1931)
8 (7) Four pairs of areae porosae; A_1 circular. Interlamellar and lamellar setae absent. L: 460 µm; W: 365 µm. (124: C–D).
Chile, Puerto Montt; soil and moss
monttensis HAMMER, 1962

Allogalumna GRANDJEAN, 1936

Lamellar line *L* absent. Lyrifissure *iad* adjacent to anal plates, longitudinally oriented. Notogaster with median pore.
Type-species: *Galumna alamellae* JACOT, 1935
Five species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Dorsosejugal suture present. Areae porosae *Aa* elongate, about thrice longer than wide, oblique. L: 450 µm; W: 316 µm. (125: A–B).
Chile, Copiapó; very wet biotop
hydrophila HAMMER, 1962
2 (1) Dorsosejugal suture absent.
3 (4) Three pairs of areae porosae. Sensillus filiform, long. Areae porosae dorsosejugales large, ribbon-shaped. Medial pore large. L: 840 µm; W: 650 µm. (125: C).
Chile, Puerto Montt; meadowy vegetation, moss
filiger HAMMER, 1962

4 (3) Four pairs of areae porosae. Sensillus with dilated head.

5 (6) Areae porosae very small, round, *Aa* and A_2 about of the same length. Sensillus long, with abruptly dilated head. L: 206 µm; W: 173–185 µm. (125: D, 126: A).

Guatemala, Coban-Lanquin (Alta Verapaz), 1450 m; soil

microporosa MAHUNKA, 1979

6 (5) Areae porosae larger, *Aa* always longer than A_2.

7 (8) Areae porosae *Aa* elongate, almost kidney-shaped. Lamellar setae reduced, only represented by alveoli. L: 215–245 µm; W: —. (126: B).

Antilles, Martinique, Fort-de-France; mosses and epiphytes

multesima GRANDJEAN, 1957

8 (7) Areae porosae almost circular. Lamellar setae present. Areae porosae framed by sclerotized ring. L: 243–264 µm; W: 193–202 µm. (126: C–D).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra de Nipe, 500 m; evergreen shrub forest on serpentine, litter

borhidii BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979

Erogalumna GRANDJEAN, 1966

Lamellar line *L* present. Lamellar setae originate between lines *L* and *S*. ♂♂ with specialized tarsal setae.

Type-species: *Erogalumna zeucta* GRANDJEAN, 1964

Only this one species.

—— Lines *L* and *S* well developed. Line *L* closed. Lamellar setae originate between *L* and *S*. Dorsosejugal suture present. Areae porosae dorsosejugales present. Organe racemiforme present. Four pairs of areae porosae on notogaster prodorsum and notogaster with dense longitudinal lines. Males with specialized tarsal setae. L: 460–555 µm; W: —. (127: A–D).

Venezuela, Puerto Caballero; arboricole

zeucta GRANDJEAN, 1966

Galumna HEYDEN, 1826

Lamellar line *L* present. Lamellar setae originate between lines *L* and *S*. ♂♂ without specialized tarsal setae.

Type-species: *Notaspis alatus* HERMANN, 1804

15 species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species*

1 (14) Dorsosejugal suture absent.

2 (7) Four pairs of areae porosae.

* *Galumna nonoensis* P. BALOGH, 1988 (see on the Plate 142 E–F)

3 (4) Areae porosae *Aa* boomerang-shaped, A_1 large and angular, A_3 long, elongated transversely. L: 575–607 µm; W: 396–421 µm. (127: E–F).
Antilles, Guadeloupe, Grande Terre, Gosier; humid forest, soil
hamifer MAHUNKA, 1985

4 (3) Areae porosae *Aa* either circular, or elongate, never boomerang-shaped.

5 (6) Interlamellar and lamellar setae extremely short, barely visible. Areae porosae *Aa* ovate, twice longer than wide. Sensillus with long, filiform stalk and spear-shaped head. Small species. L: 250 µm; W: 212 µm. (128: A).
Bolivia, Chulumani, 1800 m; thick, luxurious moss
circularis HAMMER, 1958

6 (5) Interlamellar setae long. Areae porosae *Aa* ribbon-shaped, transverse. A_1 not very near A_2. Rostrum very characteristic; on its tip a broad keel with parallel sides and three dorsal teeth. Sensillus long, setiform. L: 860–1485 µm; W: 737–1150 µm. (128: B–C).
Argentina, Brazil
clericata (BERLESE, 1915)

7 (2) Three pairs of areae porosae.

8 (11) Sensillus setiform.

9 (10) Interlamellar setae absent. *Aa* small, oval; A_1 ribbon-shaped, thrice longer than wide; A_3 small. L: 555 µm; W: 410 µm. (128: E–F).
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro; dry litter of bamboo
brasiliensis SELLNICK, 1923

10 (9) Interlamellar setae present. Areae porosae large; *Aa* thrice longer than wide; A_1 and A_3 oval, only slightly smaller than *Aa*. L: 750 µm; W: 605 µm. (129: A).
Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; moist moss, wet Selaginella
magnipora HAMMER, 1961

11 (8) Sensillus with slightly fusiform head.

12 (13) Areae porosae *Aa* ribbon-shaped, thrice longer than wide; much longer than A_1 and A_3. Medial pore absent. L: 350–400 µm; W: 270 µm. (129: B–C).
Brazil, Passa Quatro, Sul de Minas
numerosa SELLNICK, 1923

13 (12) Areae porosae *Aa* oval, only slightly longer than wide. Areae porosae A_1 and A_3 large; *Aa* only slightly longer than these. Medial pore present. L: 520 µm; W: 380 µm. (129: D–E).
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro; dry litter of bamboo
unica SELLNICK, 1923

14 (1) Dorsosejugal suture present.

15 (16) Interlamellar setae long, almost equally thick throughout. Posterior margin of prodorsum distinctly striate. Areae porosae *Aa* circular. L: 530 µm; W: 366 µm. (129: F).
Argentina, Quebrada de Gallinato near Salta, 1200 m; moist moss
pallida HAMMER, 1958

16 (15) Interlamellar setae very short or absent.

17 (18) Sensillus setiform, unilaterally ciliate. Area porosa *Aa* absent. A_1–A_3 small,

circular; A_1 and A_2 near each other. L: 285–300 µm; W: 180–190 µm. (130: A–B).

Brazil, Passa Quatro, Sul de Minas

pusilla SELLNICK, 1923

18 (17) Sensillus either rod-shaped or with dilated end.

19 (20) Sensillus directed laterad, the broad and long head rounded along its anterior margin and set with bristles. Posterior margin flat and smooth. Interlamellar setae extremely short, inconspicuous; lamellar and rostral setae short. Areae porosae oval, twice as long as the circular A_1–A_3. L: 310 µm W: 225 µm. (130: C).

Argentina, Bolivia, 1200–1800 m; moss, Oceania, Japan, Circumtropical (?)

flabellifera HAMMER, 1958

20 (19) Sensillus always less dilated.

21 (22) Giant species: over 1000 µm. Sensillus long, straight, rod-shaped,very slightly dilated distally. Prodorsum punctate. Areae porosae almost circular. L: 1025–1150 µm; W: 790–950 µm. (130: D–E).

Brazil, Passa Quatro, Sul de Minas

egregia SELLNICK, 1923

22 (21) Smaller species; under 710 µm. End of sensillus dilated.

23 (26) Prodorsum with dark brown knobs which make it appear punctate.

24 (25) Both interlamellar and lamellar setae very short, barely visible. Sensillus with long, gradually dilated head, broadest at tip. Areae porosae small, circular, A_1 without ring. L:390 µm; W: 326 µm. (130: F).

Argentina, Quebrada Gallinato, near Salta; moist moss

reticulata HAMMER, 1958

25 (24) Interlamellar setae extremely short, lamellar setae long. Head of sensillus very slightly dilated, broadest in middle, with pointed tip. Areae porosae large, A_1 with broad ring. L: 629–684 µm; W: 526–540 µm. (131: A).

Brazil, Sao Paulo, Cardoso I.; soil

innexa PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

26 (23) Prodorsum not punctate.

27 (28) Sensillus short: shorter than distance *in–in*. Lamellar setae short. Areae porosae *Aa* small, circular. L: 645–710 µm; W:520–535 µm. (131: B–C).

Brazil,Argentina, Uruguay

australis (BERLESE, 1914)

28 (27) Sensillus long: longer than distance *in–in*. Lamellar setae longer. Areae porosae *Aa* longitudinally elongate. L: 600 µm; W: —. (131: D).

Brazil, Sao Paulo, Ciudade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira"

similis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

Globogalumna gen. nov.

Lamellar line *L* absent, sublamellar line *S* present. Lyrifissures *iad* oblique, far from anal plates. Sensillus with short stalk and large, globular head.

Type-species: *Allogalumna globulifera* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Only this species.

—— Rostral and lamellar setae minute, interlamellar setae represented only by alveoli. Prodorsum with transverse line anterior to interlamellar alveoli. Notogaster covered with fine cerotegument. L: 236–244 µm; W: 168–176 µm. (131: E–F).

Brazil, Estreto; tropical rainforest, litter and humus

globulifera (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978)

Neopilizetes gen. nov.

Lamellar (*L*) and sublamellar (*S*) lines present, parallel. Lamellar setae originate between *L* and *L*. Notogastral setae present. One pair of area porosae (A_1) present. Prodorsum and notogaster with longitudinal lines.

Type-species: *Pilizetes neotropicus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

Only this species.

—— Sensillus semicircularly curved, unilaterally with small, dense spines. Prodorsal setae medium long, fine. Notogastral setae short, fine. Surface of prodorsum and notogaster with interrupted, scratch-like, slightly undulate lines. Pteromorphae with similar sculpture. Lyrifissures *iad* elongate. L: 308–356 µm; W: 277–316 µm. (132: A–B).

Brazil, Barueri; secondary forest, humus

neotropicus (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978)

Orthogalumna BALOGH, 1960

Lamellar line *L* straight, lines *L* and *S* divergent. Lamellar setae originate between *L* and *L*. Notogaster without visible setae.

Type-species: *Orthogalumna saeva* BALOGH, 1960

Only this species in the Neotropical Region.

—— Sensillus short, with fusiform head. Rostral and lamellar setae medium long, interlamellar setae very short and fine. Four pairs of small, somewhat elongate areae porosae; A_1 and A_2 very near each other, sometimes fused. Adanal setae ad_3 far from anal plates. L: 441 µm; W: 237 µm. (132: C).

Uruguay, Arroyo San Miguel; in burrows of water hyacinth leaves (Eichhornia crassipes)

terebrantis WALLWORK, 1965

Pergalumna GRANDJEAN, 1936

Lamellar line *L* and sublamellar line *S* both curved, almost parallel. Lamellar setae originate between *L* and *L*. Notogastral setae reduced, only represented by alveoli. Three or four pairs of areae porosae.

Type-species: *Oribates nervosus* BERLESE, 1914

15 species in the Neotropical Region, 2 of questionable membership of genus.

Key to species

1 (10) Dorsosejugal suture present.

2 (7) Three pairs of areae porosae. Notogaster with rough sculpture: either large foveolae, or dense longitudinal lines or ribs present.

3 (4) Interlamellar setae present. Lamellar setae long, rostral setae shorter. Rostrum with pointed tip. Prodorsum foveolate. Notogaster densely lineate. L: 810–860 µm; W: 780–810 µm. (132: D).
Brazil, Cardoso I.; rainforest, litter
decoratissima PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

4 (3) Interlamellar setae reduced, only represented by alveoli. Prodorsum with longitudinal ribs.

5 (6) Surface of notogaster ornamented with large foveolae. Areae porosae A_3 much smaller than *Aa*. Three pairs of very long epimeral setae. L: 486–527 µm; W: 405–437 µm. (133: A–B).
Brazil, Estreto; tropical rainforest, litter of leguminous tree
complicata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978

6 (5) Surface of notogaster with longitudinally decurrent, dark, irregularly shaped ridges, between which are light, excavated fields. One pair of epimeral setae (*1a*) much longer than all others. L: 637–653 µm; W: 469–494 µm. (133: C–D).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin, Estancia Esperanza; rainforest, litter
decorata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977

7 (2) Four pairs of areae porosae. Notogaster neither with foveolae nor with longitudinal ribs.

8 (9) All areae porosae surrounded by a slightly darker ring. Areae porosae A_3 only slightly larger than A_2. L: 730 µm; W: 580 µm. (134: A).
Peru, Huancayo, 3550 m; dripping wet moss and grass
anellata HAMMER, 1961

9 (8) Areae porosae without darker ring. Areae porosae A_3 twice larger than A_2. L: 820 µm; W: 751 µm. (134: B).
Peru, Cajamarca, 3000 m; wet moss and grass
andicola HAMMER, 1961

10 (1) Dorsosejugal suture absent.

11 (16) Sensillus with slightly dilated head.

12 (13) Four pairs of areae porosae present, all small and round; *Aa*, A_2 and A_3 surrounded by a darker ring. L: 600 µm; W: 510 µm. (134: C).
Peru, Machu Picchu, 2700 m; moist moss on a ruin wall
montana HAMMER, 1961

13 (12) Three pairs of areae porosae.

14 (15) Areae porosae *Aa* ribbon-shaped, transverse, four times or more longer than wide. Areae porosae dorsosejugales transverse. Medial pore absent. L: 468 µm; W: 360 µm. (134: D).
Brazil, Cardoso I.; rainforest, litter
cardosensis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

15 (14) Areae porosae *Aa* oval, only slightly longer than wide. Areae porosae dorsosejugales inform of small spot. Median pore present. L: 492 µm; W: 576 µm. (135: A).

Brazil, Sao Paulo, Ciudade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira"; litter

(?)**nasica** PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

16 (11) Sensillus setiform.

17 (20) Interlamellar setae long. Three pairs of areae porosae.

18 (19) Areae porosae *Aa* and A_1 large, ribbon-like, much longer than wide; A_1 sometimes divided. L: 384 µm; W: 300 µm. (135: B).

Brazil, Cardoso I.; rainforest, litter

plumata PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

19 (18) Four pairs of areae porosae. Areae porosae *Aa* and A_1 small, oval, only slightly longer than wide, A_2 and A_3 very small. L: 410–490 µm; W: 315–365 µm. (135: C–D).

Brazil, Passa Quatro, Sul de Minas

aequalis (SELLNICK, 1923)

20 (17) Interlamellar setae short or absent.

21 (24) Four pairs of areae porosae. Small species: 275–348 µm.

22 (23) Notogaster with double sculpture: both faint foveolae and fine, dense granules present. Areae porosae A_2 like a small spot. L: 275–285 µm; W: 260–280 µm. (135: E).

Brazil, Manaus; rainforest, litter

passimpunctata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

23 (22) Notogaster without sculpture. Areae porosae A_2 normal size. L: 276–348 µm; W: 228–300 µm. (136: B).

Brazil, Cardoso I.; rainforest, litter

parva PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

24 (21) Three pairs of areae porosae. Large species: 408–1000 µm.

25 (26) Tip of the rostrum ends in a broad protuberance. Interlamellar setae short, stiff. Large species. L: 1000 µm; W: 814 µm. (136: A).

Peru, at the foot of Machu Picchu, 2200 m, tropical rainforest, wet moss

?**silvatica** HAMMER, 1961

26 (25) Tip of the rostrum without broad protuberance. Smaller species: 408–600 µm.

27 (28) Interlamellar setae reduced, only represented by alveoli. Areae porosae *Aa* almost polygonal, as long as wide, A_1 and A_3 ribbon-shaped. Notogaster much longer than wide. L: 500–540 µm; W. —. (136: C).

Brazil, Sao Paulo, Ciudade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira"; litter and soil

australis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980

28 (27) Interlamellar setae very small, but visible. Areae porosae *Aa* large, transverse, oval or kidney-shaped, A_1 and A_3 very large, oval. Notogaster as long as wide. L: 468 µm; W: 408 µm. (136: D).

Brazil, Cardoso I.; rainforest, litter

aegra PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986

Family: GALUMNELLIDAE PIFFL, 1970

One genus in the Neotropical Region.

Galumnopsis GRANDJEAN, 1931

Six pairs of genital setae. Pteromorphae each with one setal alveolus. Chelicerae peloptoid. Prodorsum without true, projecting lamellae, only with sclerotized lines decurrent on surface. Rostrum pointed. Legs monodactyl.

Type-species: *Galumnopsis holoscripta* GRANDJEAN, 1931

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Surface of notogaster ornamented by irregular angular, anastomosing lines. Sensillus short, shorter than half width of prodorsum. L: 440–495 µm; W: 352 µm (137: A).
Panama, Colón; humid forest, under barks of trees.
holoscripta GRANDJEAN, 1931

2 (1) Surface of notogaster without irregular linear ornamentation. Sensillus medium long: as long as half width of prodorsum. L: 425–450 µm; W: 340–365 µm. (137: B–C).
Brazil, Passa Quatro, Sul de Minas; litter and soil
secunda (SELLNICK, 1923)

Family: EPACTOZETIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1930

Two genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera

1 (2) Five pairs of genital setae. Lamellae as long as prodorsum; lamellar cuspis touching.
Epactozetes GRANDJEAN, 1930

2 (1) Six pairs of genital setae. Lamellae truncate, shorter than prodorsum. connected by translamella.
Truncozetes BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Epactozetes GRANDJEAN, 1930

Five pairs of genital setae. Lamellae as long as prodorsum; lamellar cuspis touching. Rostral setae covered by cuspis. Lamellar setae originate on apical part of cuspis. Interlamellar setae reduced, only represented by alveoli. Pteromorphae each with one setae or alveolus. Legs tridactyl. Notogaster and pteromorphae foveolate.

Type-species: *Epactozetes imitator* GRANDJEAN, 1930

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Lamellae apically fused. Ten pairs of thin, yet well discernible notogastral setae. Surface of notogaster and pteromorphae ornamented with foveolae of diverse size. L: 230–260 µm; W: 186–235 µm. (137: D).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; litter and decaying roots from the base of bushes in a copse formed after deforestation
setosus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

2 (1) Lamellae apically only connecting. Notogastral setae absent, only represented by hardly discernible alveoli. Surface of notogaster with large foveolae, mostly of the same size. Posterior part of notogaster with two oblique lateral crests. L: 210–235 µm; W: 160 µm. (137: E).
Panama, Colón; Antilles, Martinique; litter, under bark
imitator GRANDJEAN, 1930

Truncozetes BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Six pairs of genital setae. Lamellae truncate, shorter than prodorsum, connected by translamella. Ten pairs of fine, short notogastral setae. Notogaster, pteromorphae and ventral side at least partly foveolate. Posterior part of notogaster with a blunt tubercle. Legs tridactyl, lateral claws extremely thin.

Type-species: *Truncozetes mucronatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Epimeral region and mentum with oblique longitudinal lines. Foveolae of notogaster smaller. L: 228 µm; W: 168 µm. (138: A).
Bolivia, Guayaramerin; galery forest along the river Mamoré; litter
mucronatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

2 (1) Epimeral region and mentum foveolate, without oblique longitudinal lines. Foveolae of notogaster large. L: 308–336 µm; W: 176–185 µm. (138: B).
Columbia, Páramo de Cocuy; Calamagrostis-soil
sturmi P. BALOGH, 1984

Family: PARAKALUMMIDAE GRANDJEAN, 1936

Two genera in the Neotropical Region.

Key to genera.

1 (2) Lamellae straight, ribbon-shaped. Interlamellar and lamellar setae very short or absent

Parakalumma JACOT, 1929

2 (1) Lamellae thin, almost linear, with medially curved end. Interlamellar and lamellar setae long

Neoribates BERLESE, 1914

Neoribates BERLESE, 1914

Pteromorphae without setae or alveoli; setae c_1 on the surface of notogaster. Lamellae thin, linear, slightly S-shaped, with medially curved end. Prodorsal setae well developed, long, notogastral setae reduced, only represented by their alveoli. Four or five pairs of genital setae.

Type-species: *Oribates roubali* BERLESE, 1910

Three species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Small species: under 400 μm. Lamellae S-shaped, medially curved, lamellar setae originate on the curved end. Lamellar and rostral setae straight, rigid, sparsely ciliate. Sensillus long, with slightly lanceolate end. Four pairs of genital setae. L: 363–382 μm; W: 270–294 μm. (138: C).

Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Botanical Garden; litter

erectus (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969)

2 (1) Larger species: 520–820 μm. Rostral setae curved mediad.

3 (4) Sensillus long, with small, lanceolate head. L: 805–820 μm; W: 630–640 μm. (138: D–E).

Brazil, Passa Quarto, Sul de Minas; litter and soil

foraminiferus SELLNICK, 1923

4 (3) Sensillus shorter, with long, gradually thickened, slightly dilated end. L: 670 μm; W: 525 μm. (138: F).

Brazil, Passa Quarto, Sul de Minas; litter and soil

fulvus (SELLNICK, 1923)

Parakalumma JACOT, 1929

Lamellae ribbon-shaped, almost marginal. Prodorsal setae extremely fine, sometimes absent. Four pairs of genital setae.

Type-species: *Neoribates lydia* JACOT, 1923

Two species in the Neotropical Region.

Key to species

1 (2) Lamellae wide, cuspides dilated, connected by linear translamella. Notogaster with characteristic sculpture consisting of fine lines ornamenting surface in arcuate rows. L: 300–330 μm; W: 175–195 μm. (139: A–B).

Cuba, Provincia Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Pico Turquino; moss forest, litter

munizi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974

2 (1) Lamellae without translamella. Notogaster with irregularly scattered small foveolae. Sexual dimorphism: males with obtuse protuberance on its posterior margin. L: 314–345 μm; W: 166–191 μm. (139: C–F).

Brazil, Manaus; tropical rainforest, litter

foveolata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969

SYSTEMATICAL LIST OF THE NEOTROPICAL TAXA

ARCHEONOTHRIDAE

Loftacarus LEE, 1980: 208
longicaudatus (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963): 467, f. 1 *(Stomacarus)*

Stomacarus GRANDJEAN, 1952: 360
macfarlani GRANDJEAN, 1957: 213, f. 1–2

ACARONYCHIDAE

Acaronychus GRANDJEAN, 1932: 421
proximus SCHUBART, 1968: 251, f. 1–11

CTENACARIDAE

Beklemishevia ZACHVATKIN, 1945: 60
barbata (SCHUBART, 1968): 253, f. 12–24 *(Ctenacarus)*

Ctenacarus GRANDJEAN, 1954: 543 (note)
araneola (GRANDJEAN, 1932): 417, f. 5–7 *(Palaeacarus)*

HYPOCHTHONIIDAE

Eohypochthonius (Eohypochthonius) JACOT, 1938: 133
becki BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979: 35, f. 1
gracilis (JACOT, 1936): 251, f. 9 *(Hypochthonius)*

Eohypochthonius (Neoatrichosus) FERNANDEZ, 1984: 95
travei FERNANDEZ, 1984: 95, f. 1–5

Malacoangelia BERLEŠE, 1913: 101
remigera BERLESE, 1913: 101, pl. 7, f. 86, 86a; pl. 8, f. 88

ENIOCHTHONIIDAE

Hypochthoniella BERLESE, 1910: 218
minutissima (BERLESE, 1904): 252 *(Hypochthonius)*

MESOPLOPHORIDAE

Archoplophora HAMMEN, 1959: 32
rostralis (WILLMANN, 1930): 245, f. 8–9 *(Phthiracarulus)*

Mesoplophora BERLESE, 1904: 31
cubana CALUGAR et VASILIU, 1977: 248, f. 5–8
gaveae SCHUSTER, 1962: 489, f. 1–4
hauseri MAHUNKA, 1982: 181, f. 1–3
longiseta MAHUNKA, 1982: 183, f. 4–6
longisetosa CALUGAR et VASILIU, 1977: 247, f. 1–4
pusilla SCHUSTER, 1962: 492, f. 5–7
subtilis NIEDBALA, 1981: 511, f. 1–24

PROTOPLOPHORIDAE

Cryptoplophora GRANDJEAN, 1932: 18
abscondita GRANDJEAN, 1932: 18, f. 2 C–G, 4 B

Csibiplophora MAHUNKA, 1984: 114
genavensium MAHUNKA, 1984: 114, f. 1–6

Prototritia BERLESE, 1916: 65
glomerata (GRANDJEAN, 1932): 12, f. 1 A–f, 2 A–B *(Aedoplophora)*

SPHAEROCHTHONIIDAE

Sphaerochthonius BERLESE, 1910: 218
fungifer MAHUNKA, 1983: 711, f. 1–5
phyllophorus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 32, f. 4

COSMOCHTHONIIDAE

Cosmochthonius BERLESE, 1910: 218
desaussurei MAHUNKA, 1982: 174, f. 1–3
lanatus foveolatus BECK, 1962: 232, f. 11–19
plumatus suramericanus HAMMER, 1958: 23, f. 18

Trichthonius HAMMER, 1961: 15
pulcherrimus (HAMMER, 1958): 22, f. 17 *(Cosmochthonius)*

HAPLOCHTHONIIDAE

Haplochthonius WILLMANN, 1930: 2
clavatus (HAMMER, 1958): 23, f. 19 *(Tetrochthonius)*

BRACHYCHTHONIIDAE

Brachychochthonius JACOT, 1938: 130
elsosneadensis HAMMER, 1958: 20, f. 14
foliatus HAMMER, 1958: 21, f. 16
griseus HAMMER, 1958: 20, f.13
immaculatus FORSSLUND, 1942: 7, f. 12
monticola (HAMMER, 1961): 14, f. 5 *(Brachychthonius)*
rotundatus HAMMER, 1958: 21, f. 15
similis (HAMMER, 1961): 14, f. 4 *(Brachychthonius)*

tropicus (HAMMER, 1958): 18, f. 8 *(Brachychthonius)*

Eobrachychthonius JACOT, 1936: 24

oudemansi HAMMEN, 1952: 17, f. 1b

Liochthonius HAMMEN, 1959: 19

altimonticola (HAMMER, 1958): 17, f. 7 *(Brachychthonius)*

altus (HAMMER, 1958): 15, f. 4 *(Brachychthonius)*

andinus (HAMMER, 1958): 16, f. 6 *(Brachychthonius)*

breviseta (HAMMER, 1958): 16, f. 5 *(Brachychthonius)*

fimbriatissimus HAMMER, 1962: 15

khencensis HAMMER, 1961: 12, f. 2

mollis (HAMMER, 1958): 15, f. 3 *(Brachychthonius)*

montanus (HAMMER, 1952): 17, f. 5 *(Eobrachychthonius)*

nodifer HAMMER, 1962: 13, f. 2

ocellatus (HAMMER, 1952): 19, f. 10 *(Brachychthonius)*

patagoniensis HAMMER, 1962: 10, f. 1

pepitensis HAMMER, 1962: 14, f. 5

rigidisetosus HAMMER, 1962: 13, f. 3

saltaensis (HAMMER, 1958): 18, f. 9 *(Brachychthonius)*

tuberculatus HAMMER, 1961: 13, f. 3

unilateralis HAMMER, 1962: 15, f. 6

Poecilochthonius BALOGH, 1943: 22

spiciger (BERLESE, 1910): 220 *(Brachychthonius)*

rapoporti (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968): 318, f. 1 *(Brachychthonius)*

PTEROCHTHONIIDAE

Pterochthonius BERLESE, 1913: 104

angelus (BERLESE, 1910): 388 *(Cosmochthonius)*

PHTHIRACARIDAE

Antarctoplophora MAHUNKA, 1980: 161

admirabilis (NIEDBALA, 1982): 97, f. I–V *(Neophthiracarus)*

darwini MAHUNKA, 1980: 161, f. 1–2

flagellata (MAHUNKA, 1980): 164, f. 8–10 *(Neoprotophthiracarus)*

foveoreticulata (MAHUNKA, 1980): 163, f. 3–4 *(Fuegoplophora)*

incrassata (NIEDBALA, 1984): 151, f. 1–11 *(Neophthiracarus)*

strigosa (NIEDBALA, 1984): 154, f. 12–22 *(Neophthiracarus)*

Archiphthiracarus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979: 286

caudatus (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977): 2, f. 2 *(Phthiracarus)*

fornicarius (NIEDBALA, 1982): 191, f. 17–35 *(Phthiracarus)*

globifer (HAMMER, 1962): 81, f. 75, 75a *(Phthiracarus)*

minutissimus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980: 23, f. 1

serrula (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977): 4, f. 3 *(Phthiracarus)*

Hoplophorella BERLESE, 1923: 260

* cucullata curassensis Willman, 1930: 437, f. 7

ephippigera (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977): 271, f. 1 A–E *(Steganacarus)*

floridae JACOT, 1933: 250, f. 18–21

fonseciai (PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980): 117, f. 3–4 *(Steganacarus)*

galeata (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978): 273, f. 2 *(Steganacarus)*

grandjeani NIEDBALA, 1982: 63, f. 1–5

kulczynski NIEDBALA, 1982: 69, f. 6–11

lanceoseta (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981): 53, f. 1–6 *(Steganacarus)*

lanceosetoides MAHUNKA, 1985: 126, f. 12–16

neglecta NIEDBALA, 1984: 133, f. 1 A–E, 2 A–E

scapellata AOKI, 1965: 131, f. 2–3

stylifera (HAMMER, 1961): 132, f. 132 *(Steganacarus)*

subsellata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977: 1, f. 1

Hoplophthiracarus JACOT, 1933: 239

dubius NIEDBALA, 1982: 197, f. 113–130

eximius NIEDBALA, 1982: 109, f. XV–XIX

latebrosus NIEDBALA, 1982: 105, f. X–XIV

pervicax NIEDBALA, 1984: 263, f. 1–6

sororius NIEDBALA, 1982: 113, f. XX–XXIV

*variolosus (BERLESE, 1888): 218, pl. 13, f. 6 *(Hoplophora)*

Neophthiracarus BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963: 467

insignis BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963: 467, f. 3–4

Neoprotophthiracarus MAHUNKA, 1980: 163

andinus (P. BALOGH, 1984): 31, f. 2 *(Phthirarica)*

diazi (OJEDA, 1985): 96, f. 1–8 *(Protophthiracarus)*

equisetosus MAHUNKA, 1984: 164, f. 6–7

espeletiae (P. BALOGH, 1984): 33, f. 3 *(Sturmacarus)*

hirtus (P. BALOGH, 1984): 33, f. 4 *(Sturmacarus)*

phaleratus (NIEDBALA, 1982): 101, f. VI–IX *(Neophthiracarus)*

* Species marked with asterisk are species inquirendae

ridiculus (MAHUNKA, 1982): 186, f. 7–9 *(Phthirarica)*
shiptoni (SHEALS et MACFARLANE, 1966): 233, f. 1–5 *(Neophthiracarus)*
Notophthiracarus RAMSAY, 1966: 905
feideri (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963): 467, f. 5–6 *(Phthiracarus)*
maculatus (TRÄGARDH, 1931): 553, f. 1–6 *(Phthiracarus)*
niger MAHUNKA, 1980: 166, f. 11–13
schizocoma (HAMMER, 1962): 79, f. 73–73 b *(Steganacarus)*
sicilicoma (HAMMER, 1962): 80, f. 74 *(Phthiracarus)*
Phthiracarus PERTY, 1841: 874
improvisus NIEDBALA, 1982: 452, f. 44–61
inauditus NIEDBALA, 1982: 462, f. 62–79
* nigerrimus BERLESE, 1920: 149
Protophthiracarus BALOGH, 1972: 43
brasiliensis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980: 115, f. 1–5
chilensis (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1967): 43, f. 1–7 *(Notophthiracarus)*
excellens (NIEDBALA, 1982): 449, f. 1–21 *(Neophthiracarus)*
helluonis (NIEDBALA, 1982): 451, f. 22–43 *(Neophthiracarus)*
incredibilis (NIEDBALA, 1982): 189, f. 1–16 *(Neophthiracarus)*
ventosus (HAMMER, 1961): 132, f. 131 *(Steganacarus)*
Rafacarus NIEDBALA, 1982: 71
rafalski NIEDBALA, 1982: 72, f. 8–16

ORIBOTRITIIDAE
Indotritia JACOT, 1929: 213
acanthophora MÄRKEL, 1964: 27, f. 4
Mesotritia FORSSLUND, 1963: 289
brasiliensis (SELLNICK, 1923): 14, f. 5, 16, 28 (Tritia)
Oribotritia JACOT, 1924: 83
exilis (SELLNICK, 1923): 15, f. 7, 18, 30 (Tritia)
Perutritia MÄRKEL, 1964: 33
amazonensis MÄRKEL, 1964: 36, f. 6
curviseta (HAMMER, 1961): 134, f. 134 (Oribotritia)

EUPHTHIRACARIDAE
Brasiliotritia MÄRKEL, 1964: 64
brasiliensis MÄRKEL, 1964: 64, f. 17
dlouhyorum MAHUNKA, 1984: 116, f. 7–9
similis (SELLNICK, 1925): 18, f. 10, 21, 33 (Pseudotritia)
Euphthiracarus EWING, 1917: 125
comteae MAHUNKA, 1982: 186, f. 10–12
Microtritia MÄRKEL, 1964: 65
incisa MÄRKEL, 1964: 52, f. 13
schusteri MÄRKEL, 1964: 49, f. 12
tropica MÄRKEL, 1964: 48, f. 11
Rhysotritia MÄRKEL et MEYER, 1959: 329
brasiliana MAHUNKA, 1983: 205, f. 1–4
clavata MÄRKEL, 1964: 61, f. 16
comteae MAHUNKA, 1983: 273, f. 4–7
peruensis (HAMMER, 1961): 133, f. 133 *(Oribotritia)*

LOHMANNIIDAE
Annectacarus GRANDJEAN, 1950: 131
mucronatus GRANDJEAN, 1950: 131, f. 6–8
Euryacarus WOOLLEY, 1966; 334
petalus WOOLLEY, 1966: 334, f. 1–2
pilosus MAHUNKA, 1982: 188, f. 13–14
Haplacarus WALLWORK, 1962: 465
javensis HAMMER, 1980: 9, f. 7, 7a
Heptacarus PIFFL, 1963: 24
neotropicus MAHUNKA, 1985: 122, f. 1–10
Javacarus BALOGH, 1961: 31
inexpectatus BALOGH, 1962: 61
porosus HAMMER, 1980: 9, f. 8, 8a
Lohmannia MICHAEL, 1898: 75
bifoliata WILLMANN, 1936: 438, T. 14, f. 9–12
hispaniola PÉREZ-IÑIGO, 1967: 158, f. 1
jornoti MAHUNKA, 1985: 124, f. 11–15
juliae MAHUNKA, 1984: 116, f. 10–14
lanceolata GRANDJEAN, 1950: 119, f. 1–3
similis BALOGH, 1962: 60, f. 2
Meristacarus GRANDJEAN, 1934: 35
longisetosus MAHUNKA, 1978: 551, f. 1
porcula GRANDJEAN, 1934: 35, f. 7–10
Mixacarus BALOGH, 1958: 4
neotropicus BALOGH, 1962: 61
Nesiacarus CSISZÁR, 1961: 346
australis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981: 56, f. 7–11
Papillacarus KUNST, 1959: 52
spinosus ALZUET, 1972: 187, lam. 1, f. 1–4
Torpacarus GRANDJEAN, 1950: 126
callipygus MAHUNKA, 1983: 713, f. 6–10
omittens omittens GRANDJEAN, 1950: 126, f. 4–5
omittens paraguayensis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981: 56, f. 12–16
Vepracarus AOKI, 1965: 142
incompletus MAHUNKA, 1985: 126, f. 6–11
Xenolohmannia BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 2
capillata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978: 274, f. 3
comosa P. BALOGH, 1984: 35, f. 5
discrepans BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 2, f. 1–5

EPILOHMANNIIDAE
Epilohmannia BERLESE, 1916: 176
cultrata WOOLLEY, 1966: 335, f. 3–4

dolosa PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985: 186, f. 4–6
guarani BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977: 5, f. 4
lenkoi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977: 6, f. 5
maurii FERNANDEZ, 1978: 11, f.
ovalis BERLESE, 1916: 176
pallida americana BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981: 59, f. 22–25
sculpturata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980: 24, f. 2 A–C
xena MAHUNKA, 1983: 713, f. 11–14

NOTHRIDAE

Nothrus C. L. KOCH, 1836: 2, 17
becki BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981: 60, f. 26–31
biciliatus C. L. KOCH, 1841: 38, 2
discifer HAMMER, 1961: 26, f. 19
espinarensis BECK, 1962: 389, f. 8–10
gracilis HAMMER, 1961: 28, f. 21
macedi BECK, 1962: 385, f. 1–7
monticola HAMMER, 1961: 26, f. 18
oblongus HAMMER, 1961: 27, f. 20
peruensis HAMMER, 1961: 25, f. 17
suramericanus HAMMER, 1958: 32, f. 32
willmanni MAHUNKA, 1983: 715, f. 15–19

CROTONIIDAE

Crotonia THORELL, 1876: 454
chiloensis WALLWORK, 1977: 522, f. 10–12
flagellata (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963): 469, f. 7 *(Acronothrus)*
pulchra (BECK, 1962): 391, f. 11–15 *(Acronothrus)*

CAMISIIDAE

Camisia HEYDEN, 1826: 612
arcuata HAMMER, 1961: 22, f. 15
australis HAMMER, 1958: 31, f. 31
* flagellata (BERLESE, 1888): 216, pl. 13, f. 5 *(Nothrus)*
hamulifera HAMMER, 1961: 21, f. 14
khencensis HAMMER, 1961: 24, f. 16
segnis (HERMANN, 1804): 94, pl. IV. f. 8, pl. IX. f. X, Y *(Notaspis)*

Platynothrus BERLESE, 1913: 99
altimontanus HAMMER, 1958: 35, f. 35
biangulatus HAMMER, 1962: 23, f. 12
castaneus HAMMER, 1961: 30, f. 22
* fossatus (KRAMER, 1898): *(Nothrus)*
* maximus (TRÄGARDH, 1901): 25, f. 1–4 *(Nothrus)*
quadristriatus HAMMER, 1958: 34, f. 34
robustior (BERLESE, 1916): 175 *(Heminothrus)*
skottsbergi TRÄGARDH, 1931: 556, f. 7–10

TRHYPOCHTHONIIDAE

Afronothrus WALLWORK, 1961: 237
incisivus neotropicus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974: 2, f. 1 A–C

Allonothrus HAMMEN, 1953: 244
neotropicus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 256, f. 1–2
russeolus WALLWORK, 1965: 571, f. 4–5

Archegozetes GRANDJEAN, 1931: 144
longisetosus AOKI, 1965: 147, f. 26–28

Mucronothrus TRÄGARDH, 1931: 31
nasalis (WILLMANN, 1929): 5, f. 1–3 *(Malaconothrus)*

Trhypochthoniellus WILLMANN, 1928: 3
excavatus (WILLMANN, 1919): 553, f. 3 *(Camisia)*

Trhypochthonius BERLESE, 1904: 27
breviclava HAMMER, 1958: 24, f. 20–20b
tectorum (BERLESE, 1896): 78, 8 *(Hypochthonius)*

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* carinulatus (BERLESE, 1888): 217, pl. 13, f. 2 *(Eremaeus)*
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irregularis P. BALOGH, 1986: 43, f. 1–3
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* cervus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 267, f. 20
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hummelincki (WILLMANN, 1936): 434, T. 14,f. 3–5 *(Neocepheus)*
jamaicensis WOOLLEY, 1967: 103, f. 1–2
* **"Cepheus"**
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* **"Cepheus"** *
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* **"Odontocepheus"**
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* **"Odontocepheus"**
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* **"Otocepheus"**
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*simplex PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980: f. 24–26
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* Quotation-marks refer to the uncertain generic status of the species inquirenda

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duplicata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978: 334, f. 4–6
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silvai BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979: 43, f. 6
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notata (HAMMER, 1958): 53, f. 58 *(Oppia)*
paripilis HAMMER, 1961: 57, f. 48
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genevensium MAHUNKA, 1982: 177, f. 4–8
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tenuis (HAMMER, 1958): 49, f. 52 *(Oppia)*
Teratoppia BALOGH, 1959: 98
brevipectinata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978: 281, f. 10
centroamericana WOAS, 1986: 64, f. 19–20
regalis MAHUNKA, 1983: 287, f. 46–49
reducta BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 13, f. 34–35
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asinus (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980): 43, f. 10 *(Suctobelba)*
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carinata (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969): 270, f. 25 *(Suctobelba)*
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longiclava (HAMMER, 1958): 45, f. 47 *(Suctobelba)*
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microdentata (HAMMER, 1962): 30, f. 20 *(Suctobelba)*
monstruosa (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980): 46, f. 12 *(Suctobelba)*
ornata (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969): 270, f. 26 *(Suctobelbila)*
ornatissima (HAMMER, 1958): 47, f. 49 *(Suctobella)*
peracuta (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980): 47, f. 13 *(Suctobelba)*
perdentata (HAMMER, 1961): 41, f. 33 *(Suctobelba)*
pontigera (HAMMER, 1961): 45, f. 36 *(?Suctobelba)*
pseudornata (WOAS, 1986): 86, f. 37–38 *(Suctobelba)*
pseudornatissima (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981): 94, f. 127–129 *(Suctobelba)*
quadricarinata (HAMMER, 1958): 43, f. 44 *(Suctobelba)*
roigi (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980): 48, f. 14 *(Suctobelba)*
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variabilis (HAMMER, 1962): 27, f. 17 *(Suctobelba)*
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cornuta BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974: 16, f. 12 A–B
dentata (HAMMER, 1961): 46, f. 37 *(Rhynchobella)*
longitudinalis BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974: 12 C–E
margaritata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980: 49, f. 15
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pocsi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980: 50, f. 16
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edentatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 57, f. 50
fabulosus BECK, 1961: 498, f. 7–11
grandis HAMMER, 1961: 76, f. 63
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foveolatus HAMMER, 1961: 131, f. 130

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pontiger BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 64, f. 63
spathulatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981: 98, f. 142–145

Fenestrobates BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 62
capucinus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 62, f. 61–62

Lamellobates HAMMER, 1958: 100
botari BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977: 262, f. 10
gyoergyi BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977: 263, f. 11
palustris HAMMER, 1958: 100, f. 124
quadricornis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985: 195, f. 18.

Oribatella BANKS, 1895: 8
brevicuspidata HAMMER, 1961: 127, f. 127
dechambrieri MAHUNKA, 1983: 295, f. 64–67
illuminata HAMMER, 1961: 128, f. 128
incurvata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 271, f. 31
longisetosa FERNÁNDEZ et ALZUET, 1978: 1, f. 1–9
palustris HAMMER, 1962: 78, f. 72
prolongata HAMMER, 1961: 126, f. 126
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quadrispinata HAMMER, 1962: 26, f. 15
serrula PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985: 193, f. 15–17
strinatii MAHUNKA, 1979: 142, f. 15–19
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unispinata HAMMER, 1958: 100, f. 123

Plakoribates POPP, 1960: 212
neotropicus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978: 293, f. 20

Tectoribates BERLESE, 1910: 264
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ornatus (SCHUSTER, 1958): 224, f. 2 *(Anachipteria)*

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Tegoribates EWING, 1917: 127
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Cultrobates WILLMANN, 1930: 241
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cubana (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979): 59, f. 18 A–B *(Allogalumna)*
monttensis HAMMER, 1962: 73, f. 66 *(?Acrogalumna)*
pacifica (TRÄGARDH, 1931): 600, f. 101–108 *(Galumna)*
striata (PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980): 144, f. 54 *(Allogalumna)*
ventralis (WILLMANN, 1931): 284, f. 67–68 *(Galumna)*

Allogalumna GRANDJEAN, 1936: 105
borhidii BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979: 58, f. 17 A–C
hydrophila HAMMER, 1962: 72, f. 65
filiger HAMMER, 1962: 73, f. 67
microporosa MAHUNKA, 1979: 138, f. 11–14
multesima GRANDJEAN, 1957: 65, f. 4–5

Erogalumna GRANDJEAN, 1966: 475
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Galumna HEYDEN, 1826: 612
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brasiliensis SELLNICK, 1923: 317, f. 7, 17, 27, 37
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hamifer MAHUNKA, 1985: 141, f. 57–61
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magnipora HAMMER, 1961: 125, f. 124
nonoensis P. BALOGH, 1988: 336, f. 42–45
numerosa SELLNICK, 1923: 312, f. 6, 16, 26, 36
pallida HAMMER, 1958: 95, f. 118
pusilla SELLNICK, 1923: 310, f. 4, 14, 24, 34
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globulifera (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978): 295, f. 22 A–C *(Allogalumna)*

Neopilizetes gen. nov.
neotropicus (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978): 296, f. 23 A–E *(Pilizetes)*

Orthogalumna BALOGH, 1960: 30
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Pergalumna GRANDJEAN, 1936: 106
aegra PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986: 173, f. 19–21
aequalis (SELLNICK, 1923): 313, f. 9, 19, 29, 39 *(Stictozetes)*
andicola HAMMER, 1961: 122, f. 119
anellata HAMMER, 1961: 123, f. 120
australis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980: 145, f. 53
cardosensis PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986: 175, f. 30–32
complicata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978: 297, f. 23 A–B
decorata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977: 26, f. 20 A–B
decoratissima PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986: 169, f. 16–18
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foraminiferus SELLNICK, 1923: 315, f. 11, 21, 31, 41, 44
fulvus (SELLNICK, 1923): 315, f. 42

Parakalumma JACOT, 1929: 6
foveolata BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 16, f. 50–51
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Truncozetes BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 14
mucronatus BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969: 16, f. 48–49
sturmi P. BALOGH, 1984: 325, f. 26–29

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PLATES

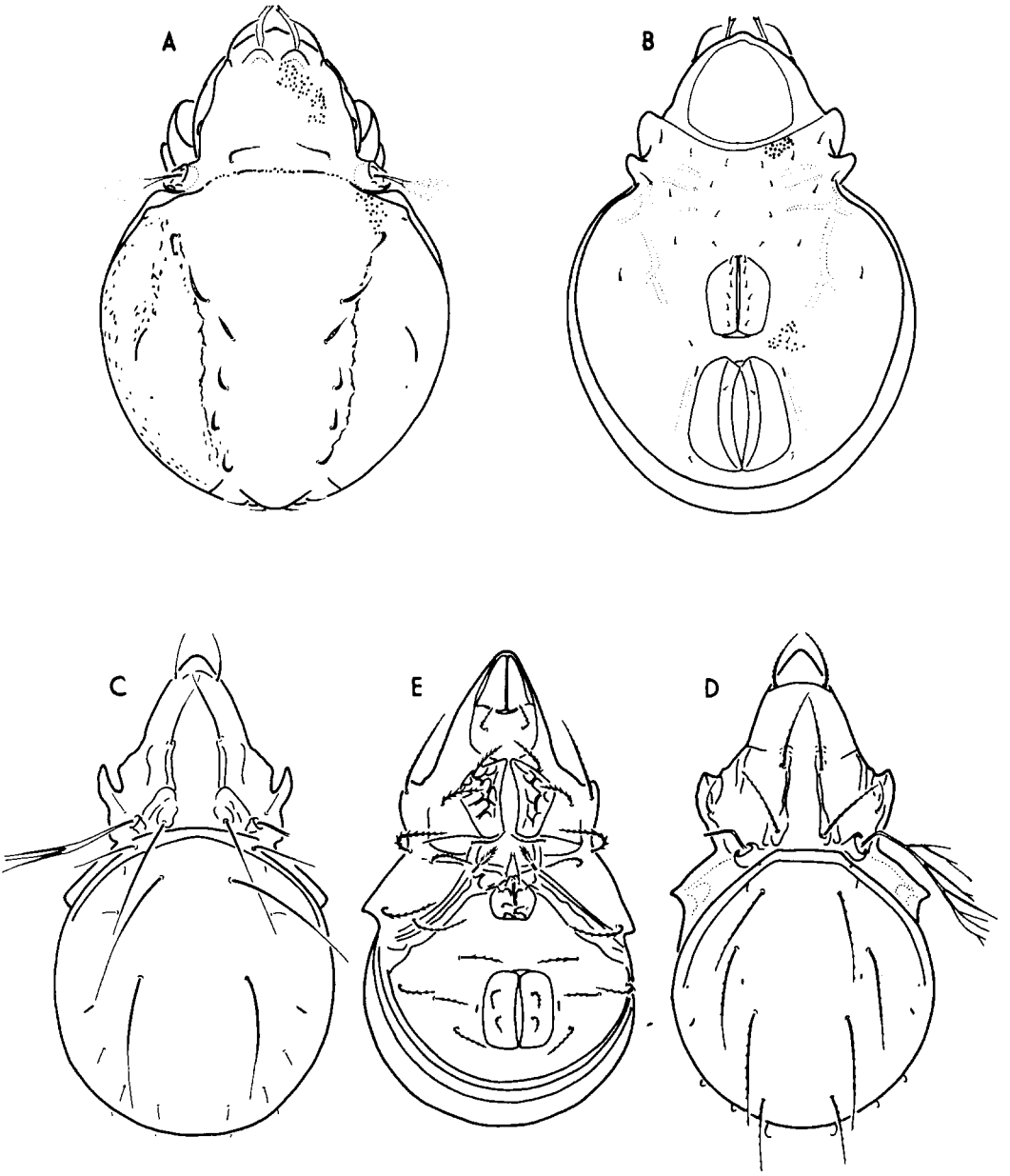

Plate 1. A–B: *Zetorchestes schusteri* KRISPER, 1984, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *Sternoppia quadriseta* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969) dorsal aspect, D–E: *S. reticulata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect (after KRISPER A–B, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C–E)

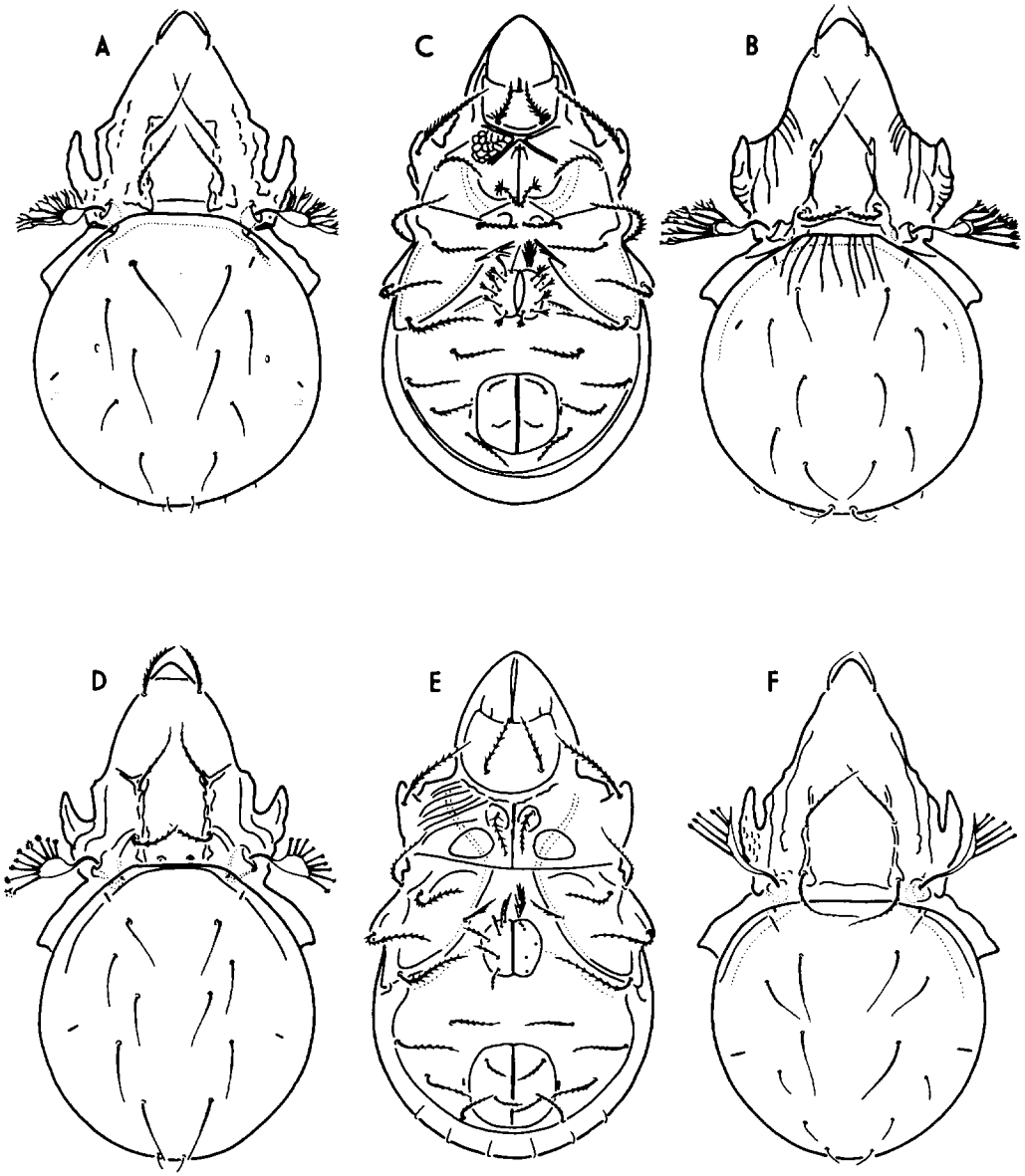

Plate 2. A: *Sternoppia sphaerodendron* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, dorsal aspect, B–C: *S. striata* MAHUNKA, 1983, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *S. minor* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *S. vicina* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA)

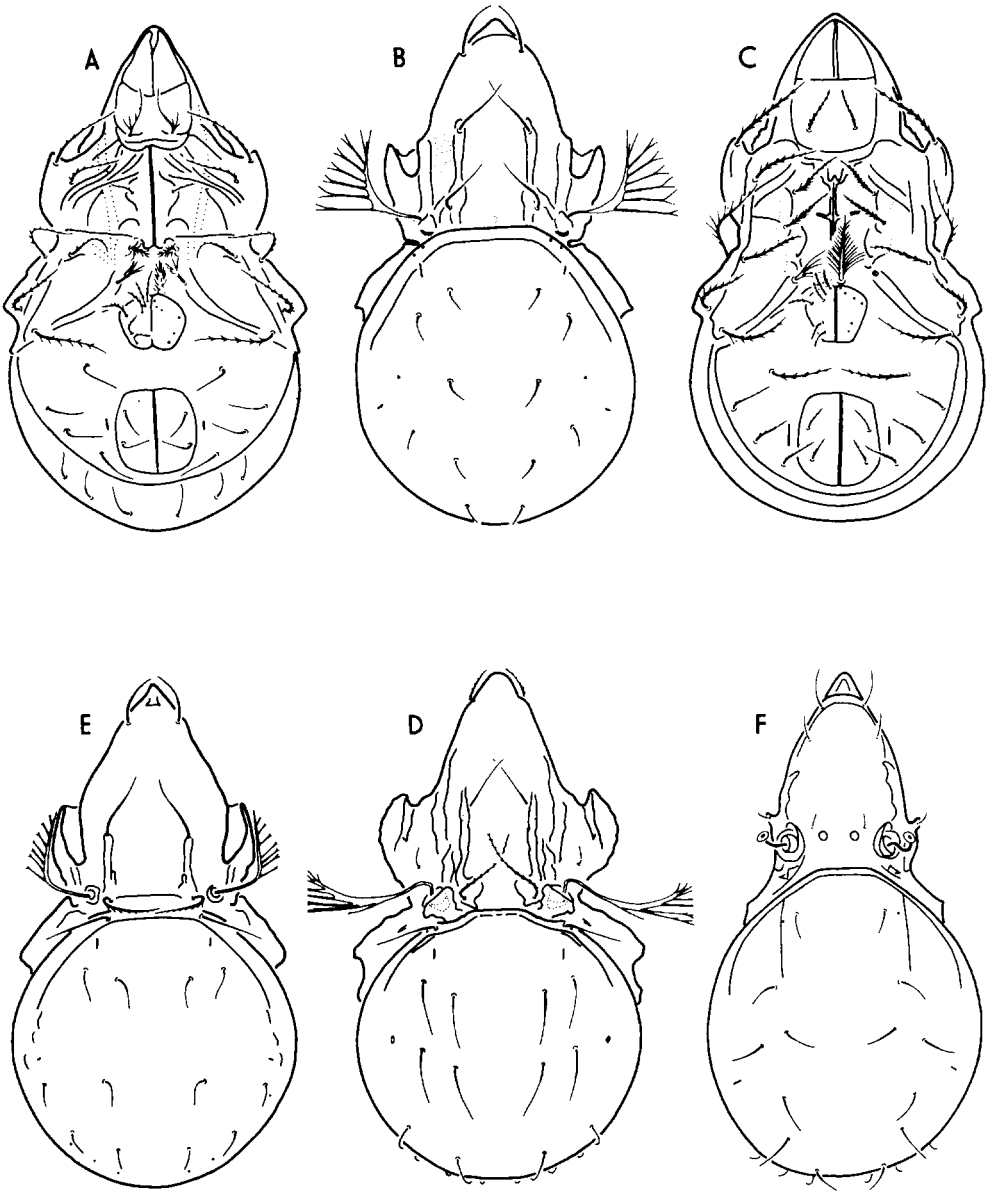

Plate 3. A: *Sternoppia vicina* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, ventral aspect, B–C: *S. incisa* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *S. mirabilis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, dorsal aspect, E: *S. boliviana* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, F: *Machuella ventrisetosa* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–E, HAMMER F)

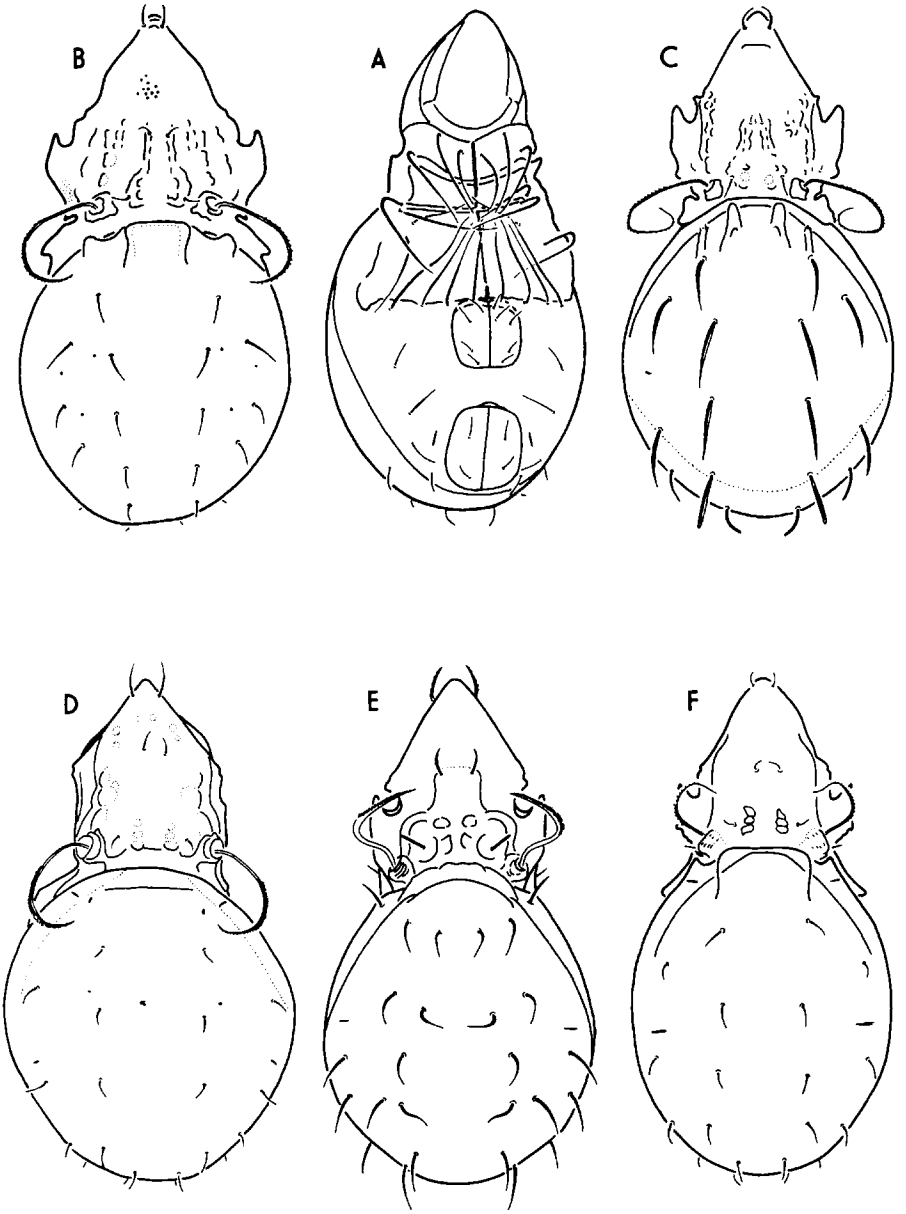

Plate 4. A: *Machuella ventrisetosa* HAMMER 1961, ventral aspect, B: *Tecteremaeus anoporosus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, C: *T. cristatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, D: *T. cornutus* HAMMER, 1961, E: *Arceremaeus jimenezi* CALUGAR et VASILIU, 1977, dorsal aspect, F: *A. cubanus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B, C, E, F)

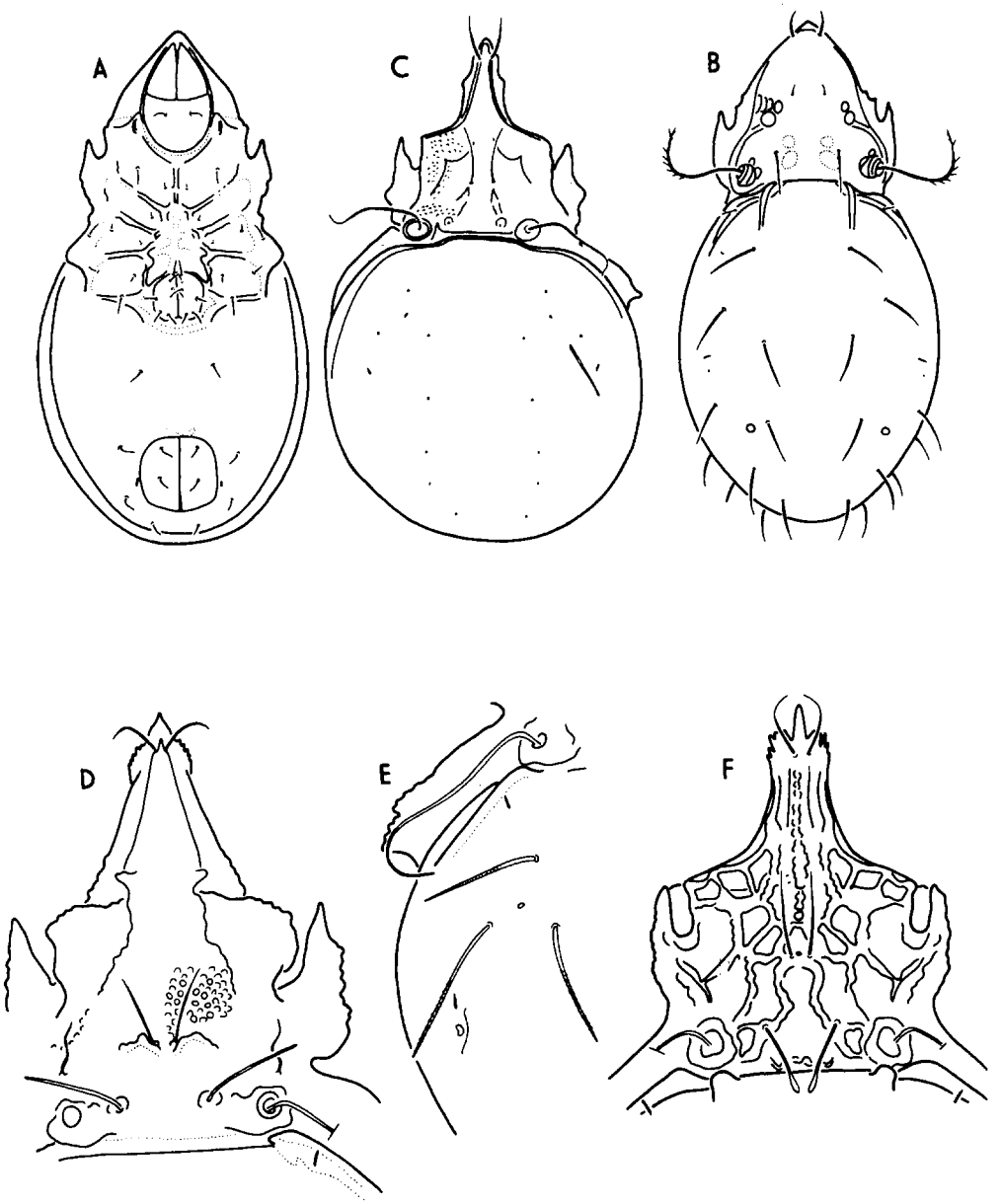

Plate 5. A: *Arceremaeus cubanus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, ventral aspect, B: *A. incaensis* HAMMER, 1961, C: *Rhynchoribates grandis* HAMMER, 1961, D–E: *R. mirus* BECK, 1961, D: prodorsum E: sensillus and the anterior part of notogaster, F: *R. dilatatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, prodorsum (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, F, HAMMER B–C, BECK D–E)

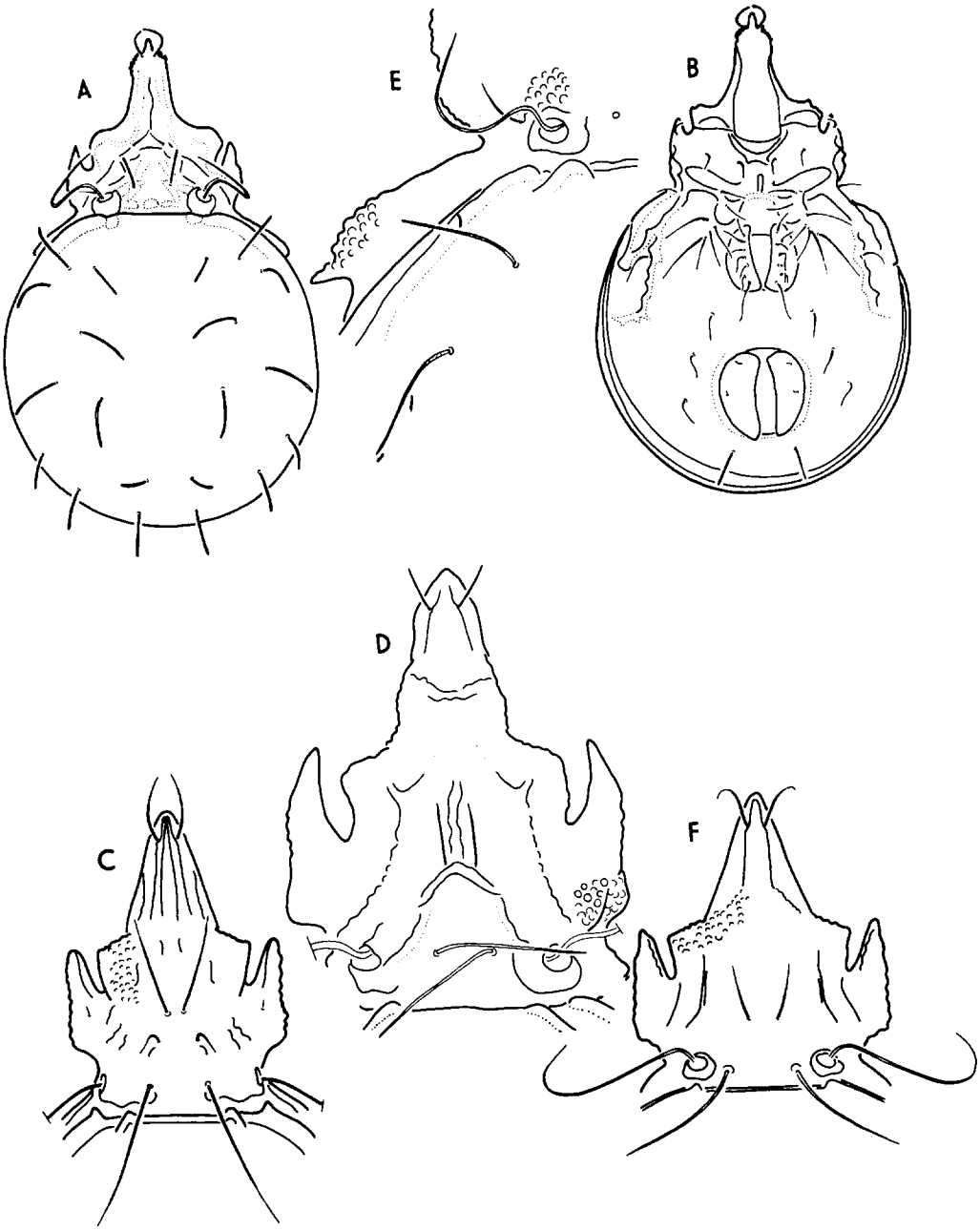

Plate 6. A–B: *Rhynchoribates brasiliensis* WOAS, 1986, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *R. insignis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, prodorsum, D–E: *R. fabulosus* BECK, 1961, D: prodorsum, E: sensillus and the anterior part of notogaster F: *R. spectabilis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, prodorsum (after WOAS A–B, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C, F, BECK D–E)

Plate 7. A–B: *Rhynchoribates rostratus* GRANDJEAN, 1929, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *R. amazonicus* WOAS, 1986, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *R. edentatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, prodorsum F: *R. spathulatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, prodorsum (after GRANDJEAN A–B, WOAS C–D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

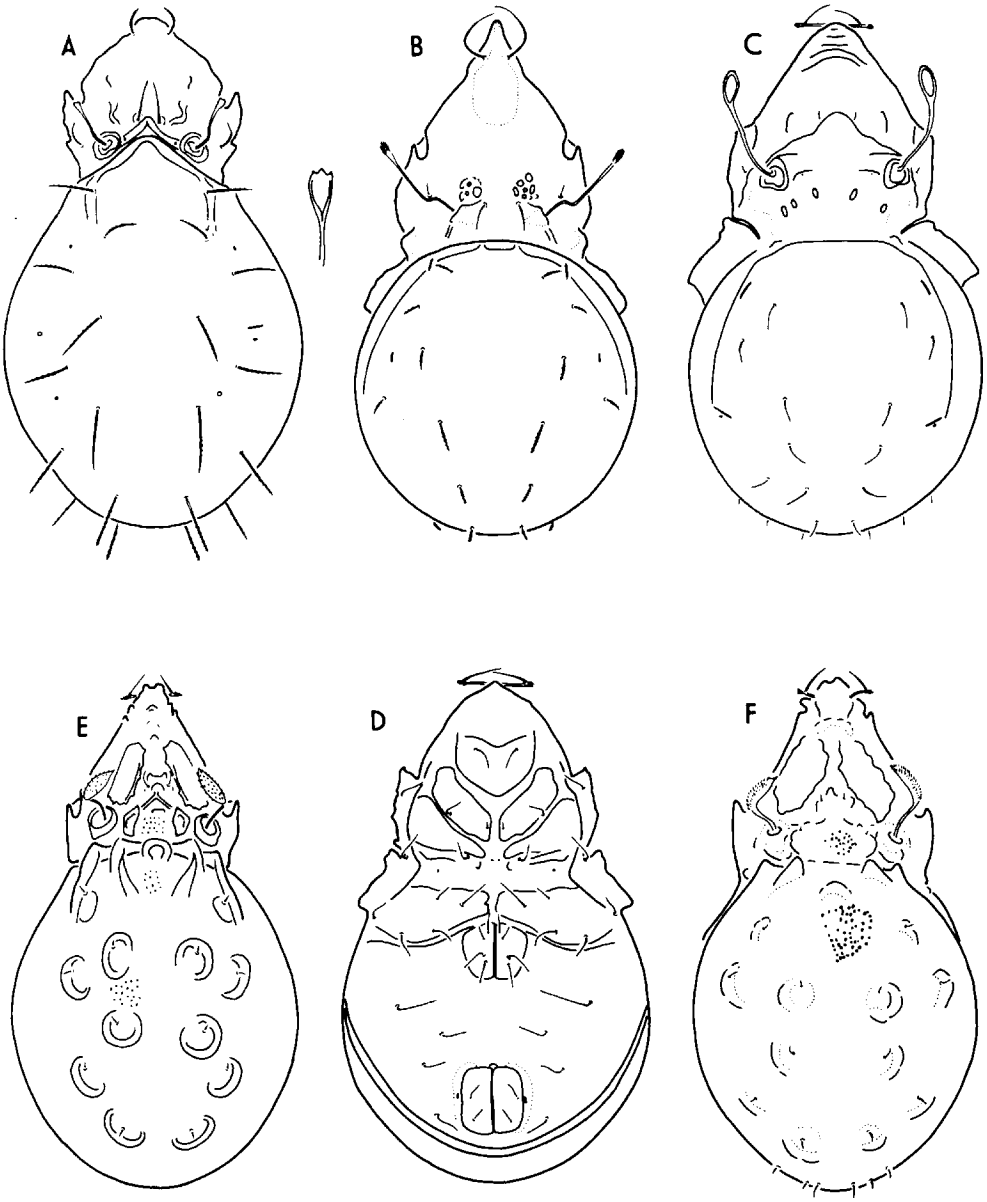

Plate 8. A: *Cuneoppia laticeps* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, B: *Suctoribates neotropicus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, C–D: *Neosuctobelba transitoria* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *Suctobelbella ornata* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), dorsal aspect, F: *S. pseudornata* (WOAS, 1986) (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–E, WOAS F)

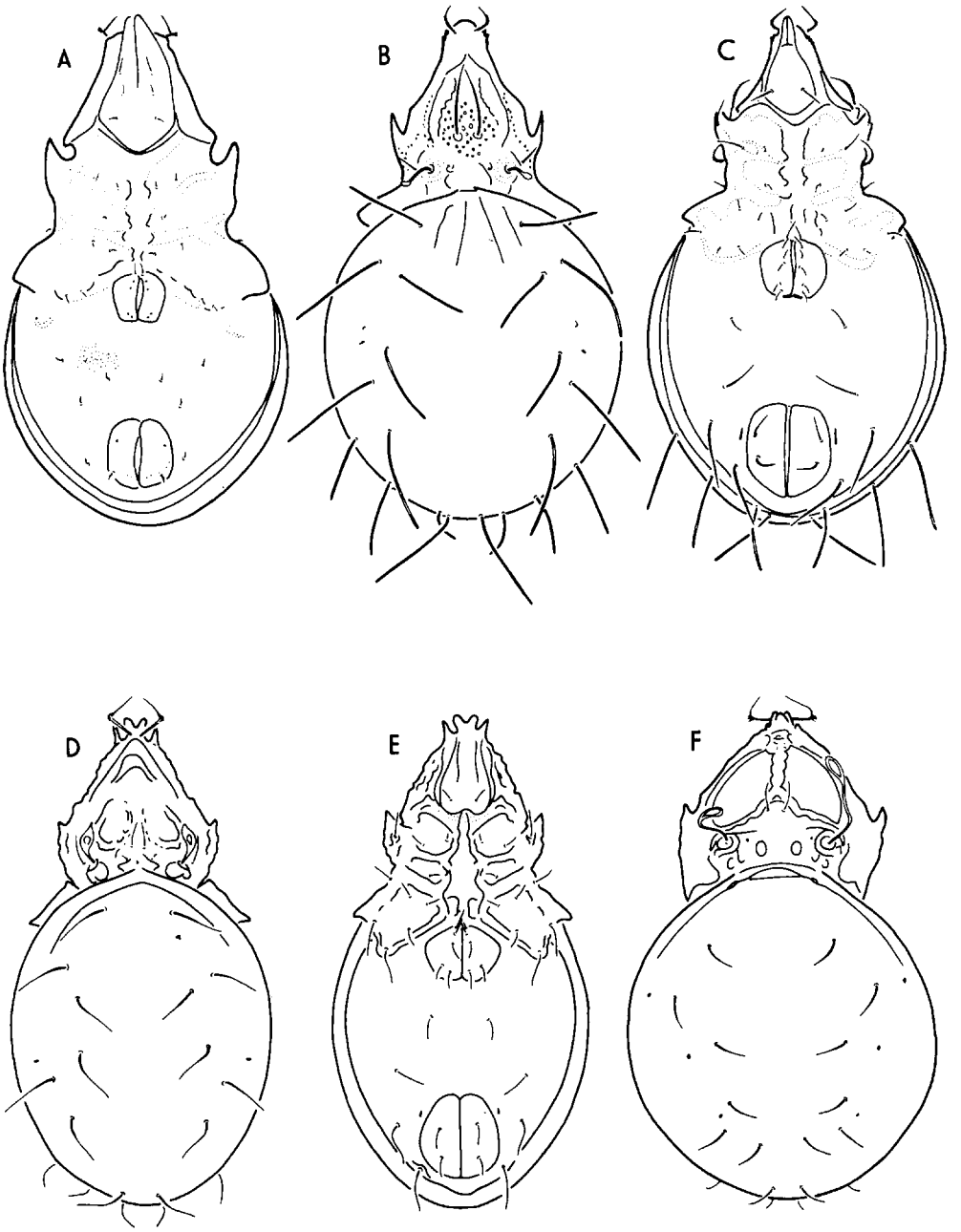

Plate 9. A: *Suctobelbella pseudornata* (WOAS, 1986), ventral aspect, B–C: *S. centroamericana* (WOAS, 1986), B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *S. diceros* (MAHUNKA, 1980), D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *S. pontigera* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect (after WOAS A–C, MAHUNKA D–E, HAMMER F)

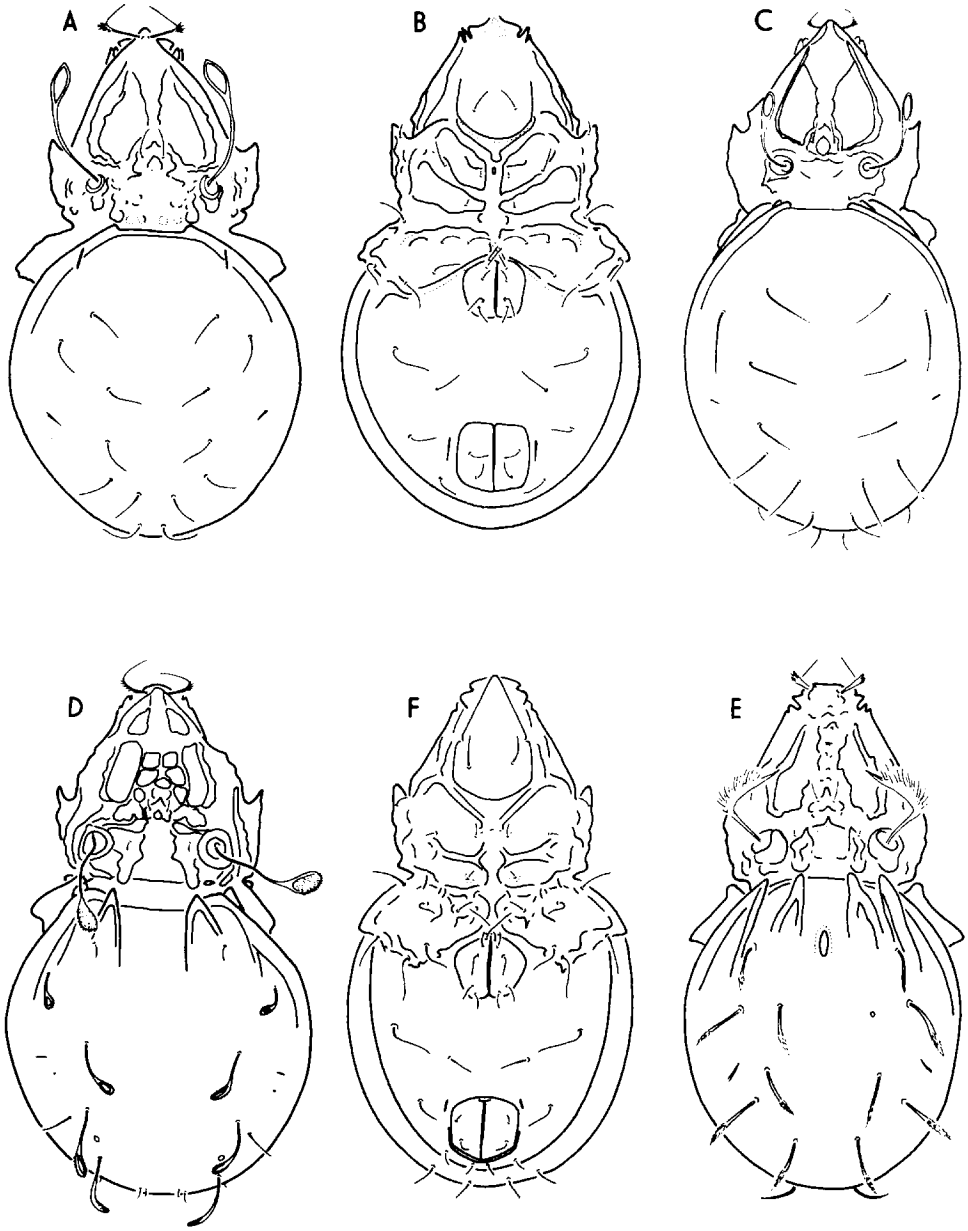

Plate 10. A–B: *Suctobelbella campestris* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *S. transversalis* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, D: *S. variosetosa* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, E–F: *S. finlayi* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA, A–B, E–F, HAMMER, C–D)

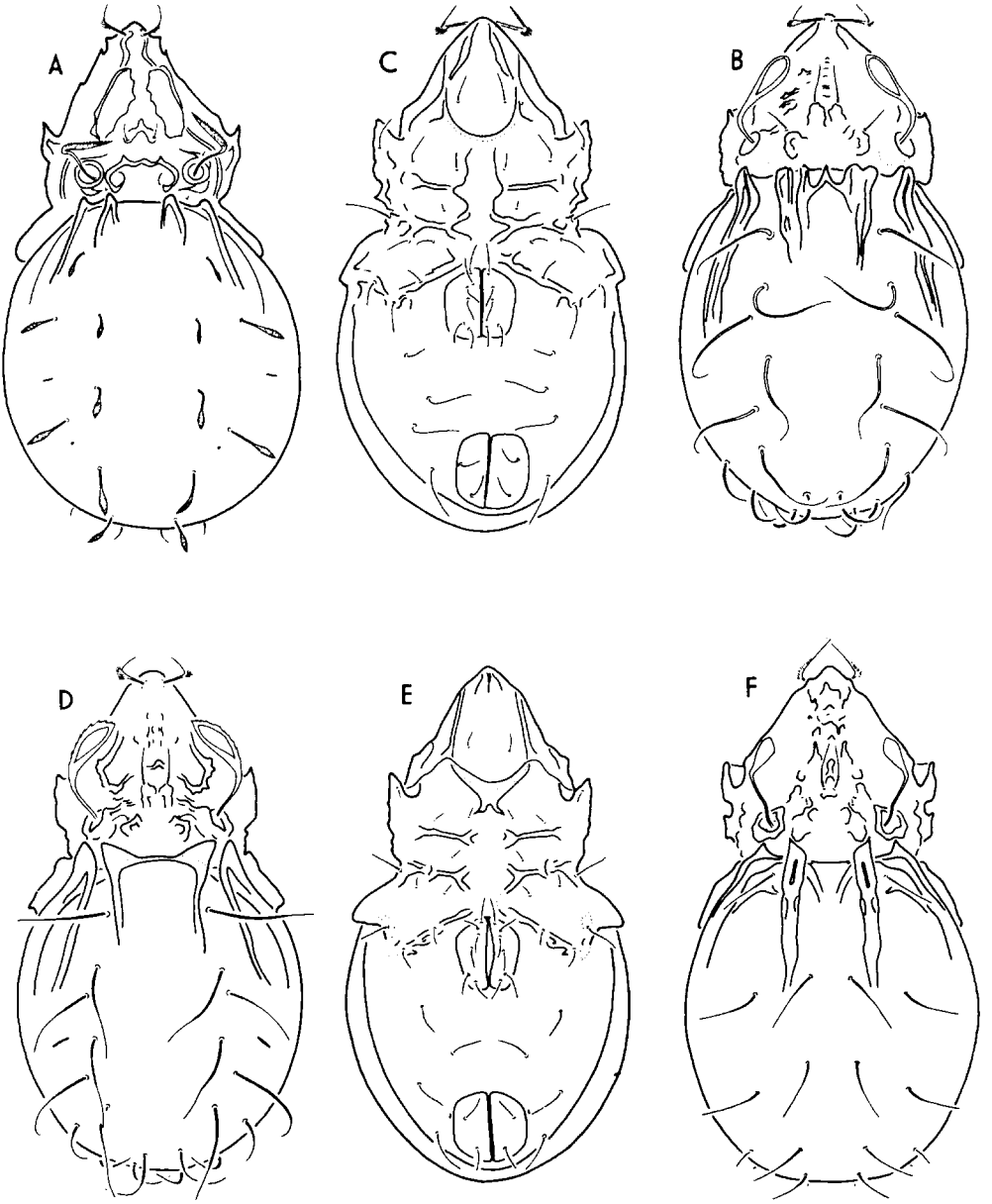

Plate 11. A: *Suctobelbella claviseta* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, B–C: *S. monstruosa* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), B: dorsal aspect, C: central aspect, D–E: *S. asinus* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *S. subcomplexa* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B–F)

Plate 12. A: *Suctobelbella complexa* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, B–C: *S. compacta* (WOAS 1986), B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *S. fragilis* (WOAS, 1986), D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *S. pseudornatissima* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, WOAS B–E, BALOGH et MAHUNKA F)

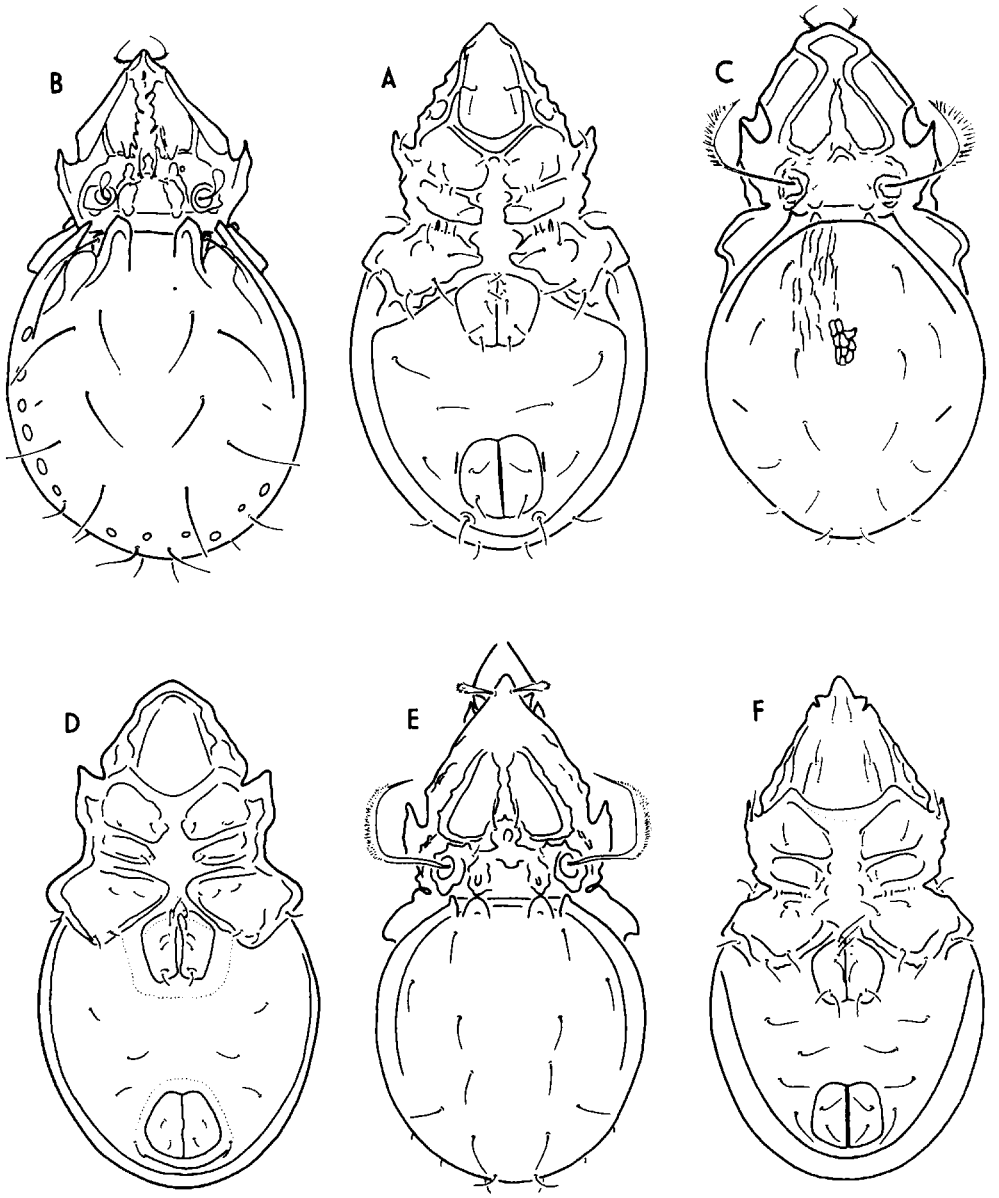

Plate 13. A: *Suctobelbella pseudornatissima* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981), ventral aspect, B: *S. ornatissima* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, C–D. *S. decorata* (P. BALOGH, 1984), C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *S. peracuta* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, E, HAMMER B, P. BALOGH C–D)

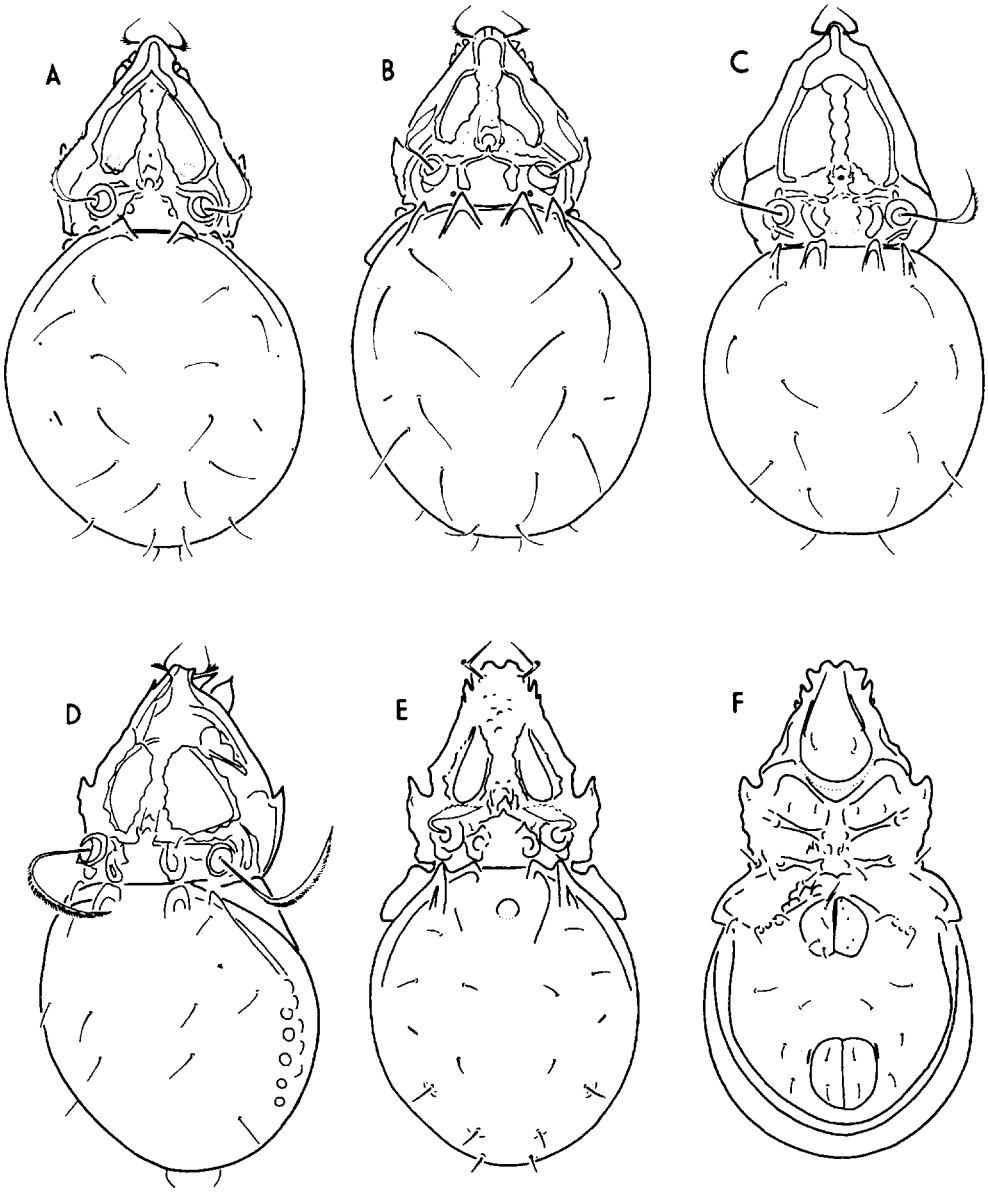

Plate 14. A: *Suctobelbella sicilifera* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect B: *S. variabilis* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, C: *S. quadricarinata* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, D: *S. elegantula* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, E–F: *S. roigi* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A–D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

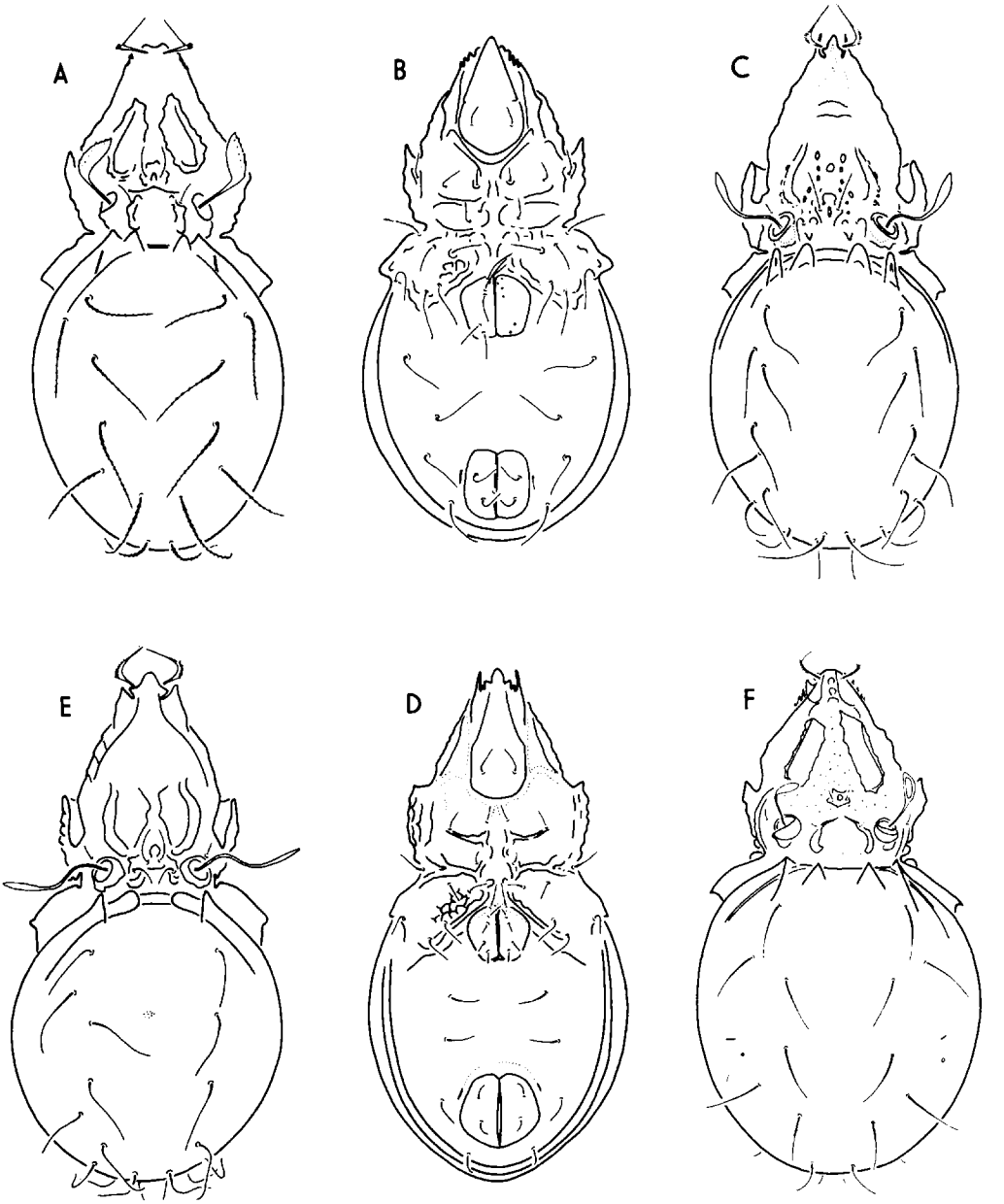

Plate 15. A–B: *Suctobelbella lienhardi* MAHUNKA, 1983, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *S. scrofa* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968), C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *S. carinata* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), dorsal aspect, F: *S. macrodentata* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–E, HAMMER F)

Plate 16. A: *Suctobelbella perdentata* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, B: *S. cornuta* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, C–D: *S. baculifera* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981), C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *S. andrassyi* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A–B, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C–F)

Plate 17. A: *Suctobelbella longiclava* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, B: *S. microdentata* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, C: *S. longisetosa* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, D: *S. bifoveolata* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, E–F: *S. loksai* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A–D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

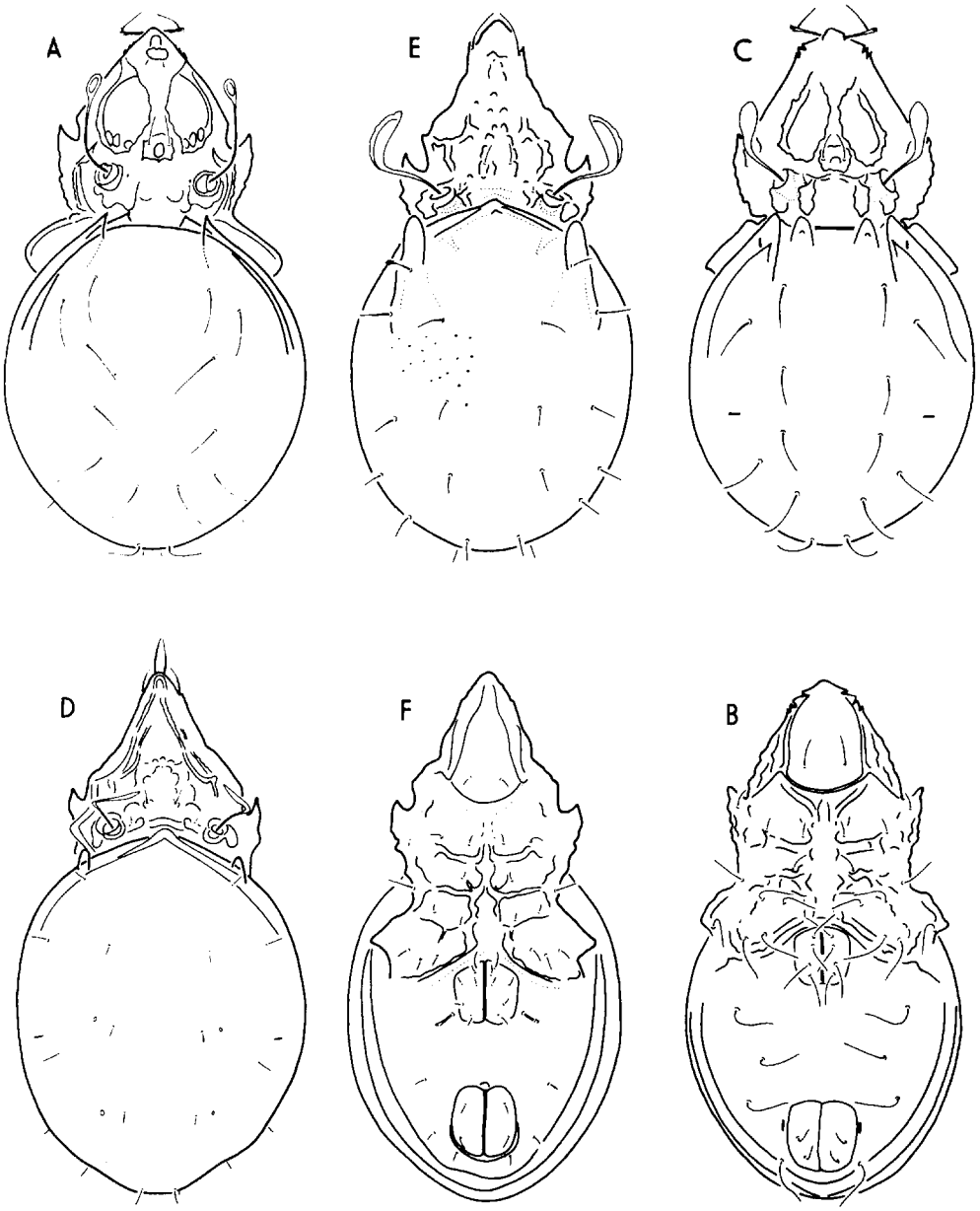

Plate 18. A: *Suctobelbella microclava* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, B–C. *S. similidentata* MAHUNKA, 1983, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *Suctobelbila dentata* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, E–F: *S. pocsi* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A, D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B–C, E–F)

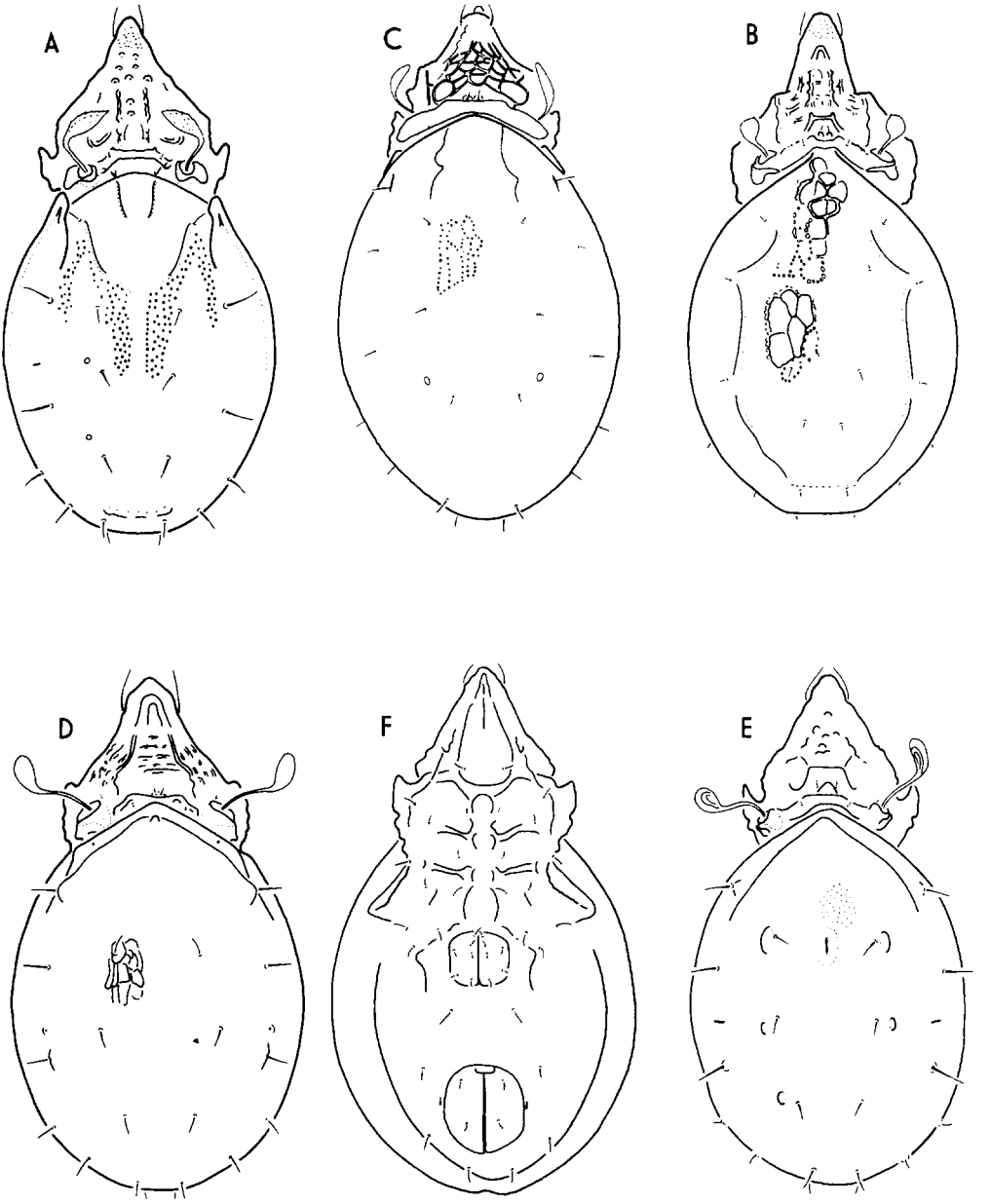

Plate 19. A: *Suctobelbila cornuta* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, dorsal aspect, B: *S. tripartita* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, dorsal aspect, C: *S. pulchella* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, D: *S. longitudinalis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, dorsal aspect, E–F: *S. margaritata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, D–F, HAMMER C)

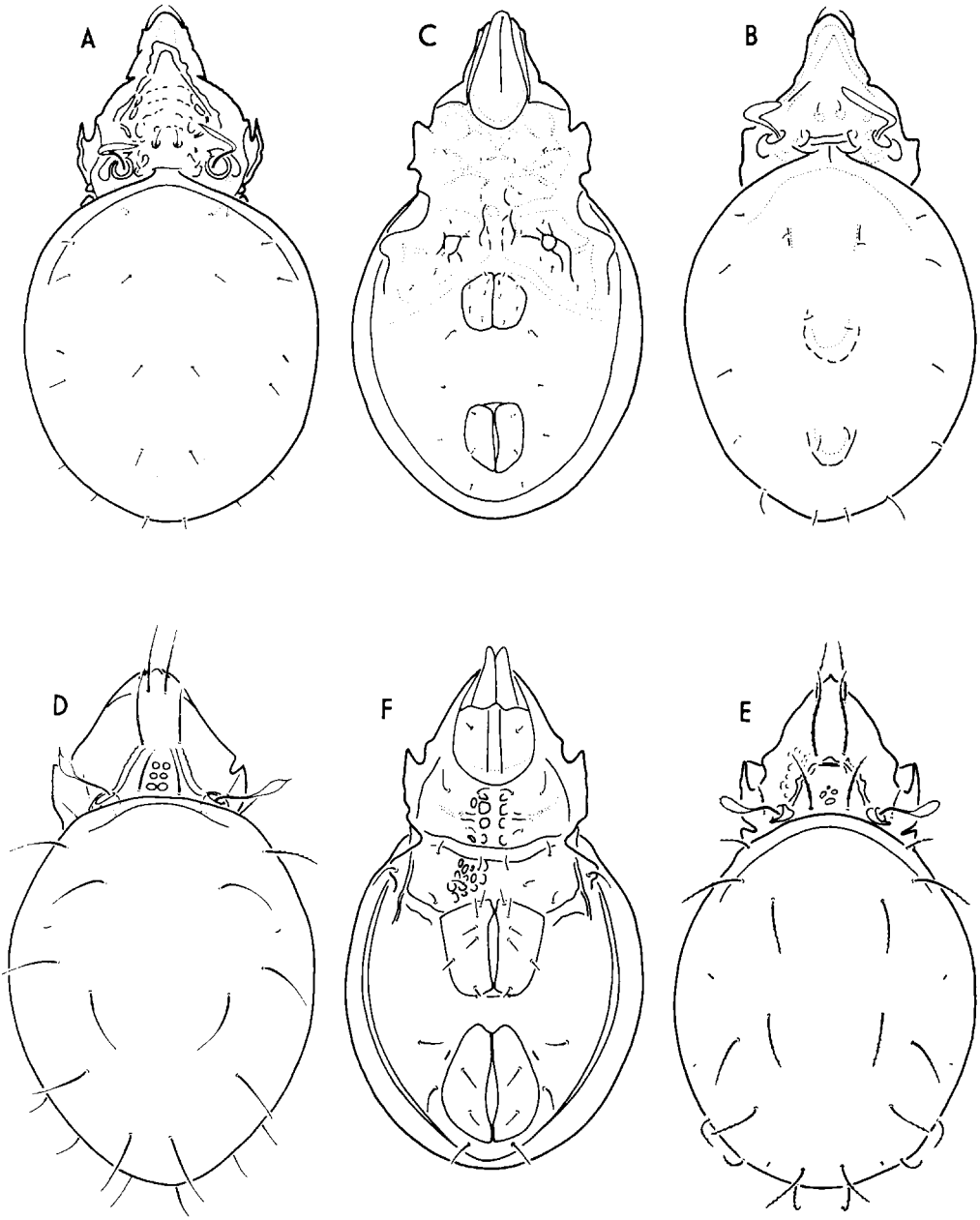

Plate 20. A: *Suctobelbila squamosa* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, B–C: *S. peruensis* WOAS, 1986, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *Banksinoma spiniferum fissuratum* (HAMMER, 1954), E–F: *B. monoceros* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A, D, WOAS B, C, E, F: BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968)

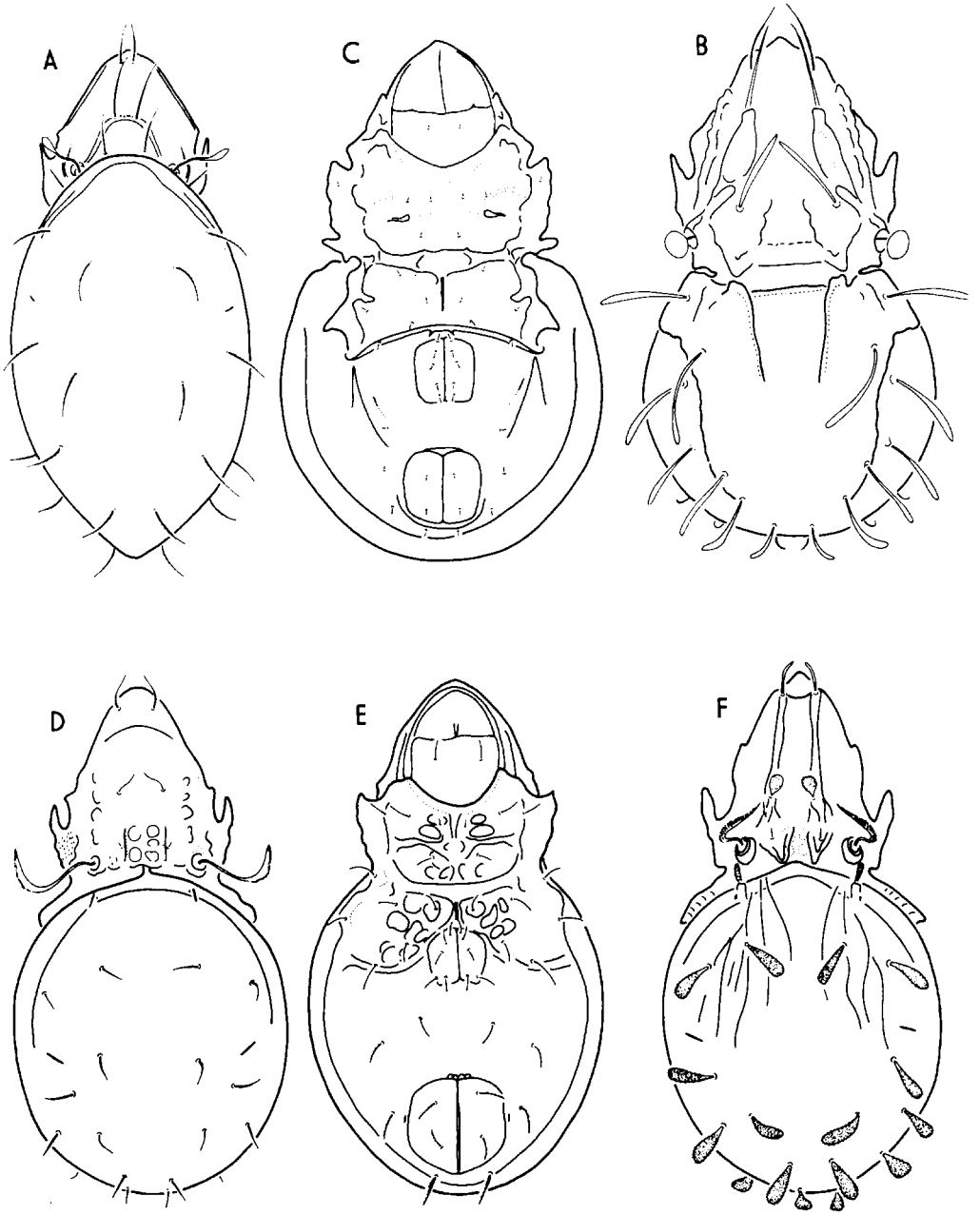

Plate 21. A: *Banksinoma arcuatum* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, B–C: *Borhidia cubana* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Corynoppia turgiseta* MAHUNKA, 1985, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Striatoppia tribuliformis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B–F)

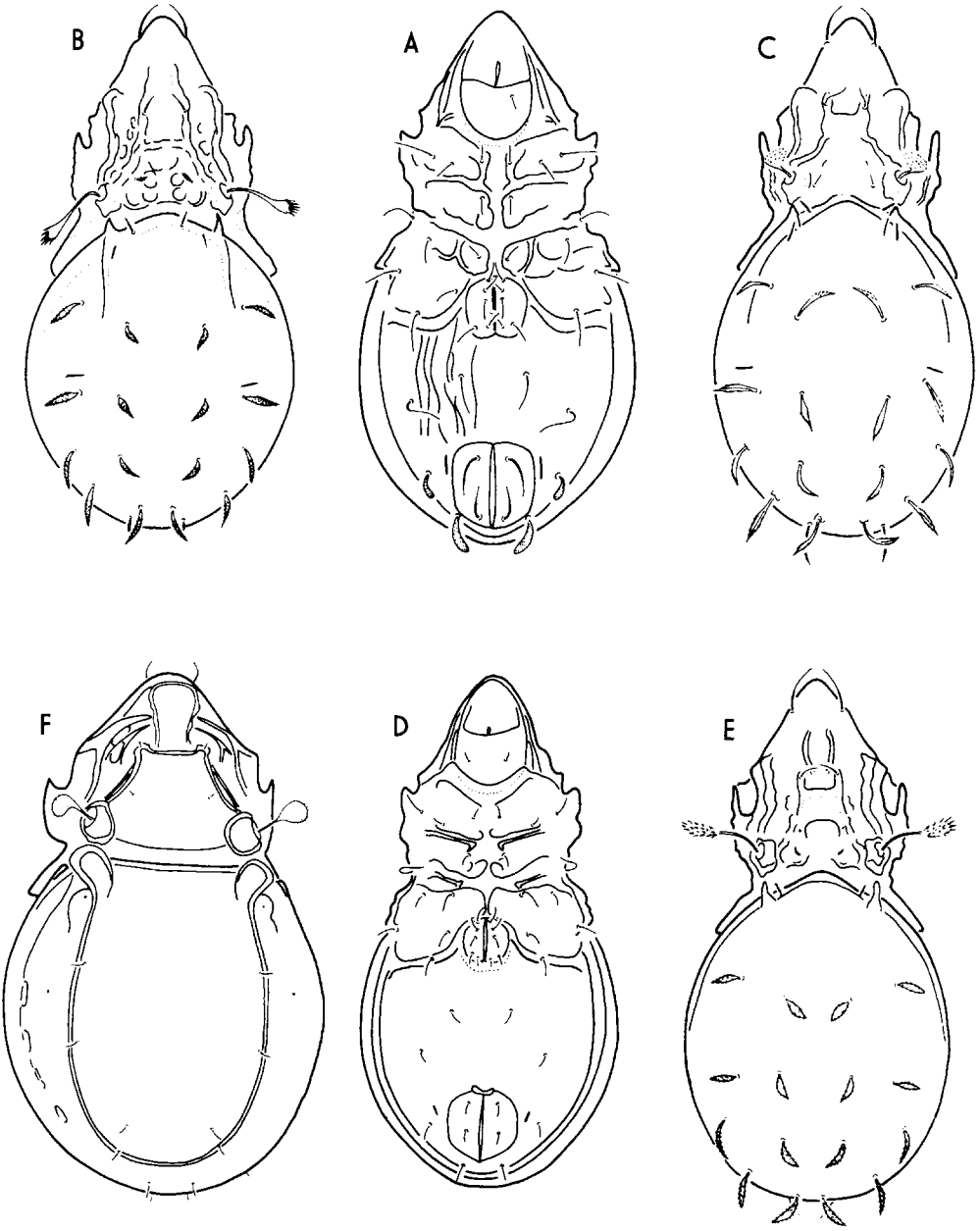

Plate 22. A: *Striatoppia tribuliformis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, ventral aspect, B: *Stachyoppia curvispina* MAHUNKA, 1983, dorsal aspect, C–D: *Acroppia antillensis* MAHUNKA, 1985, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *Stachyoppia amazonica* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, F: *Quadroppia cristata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–F)

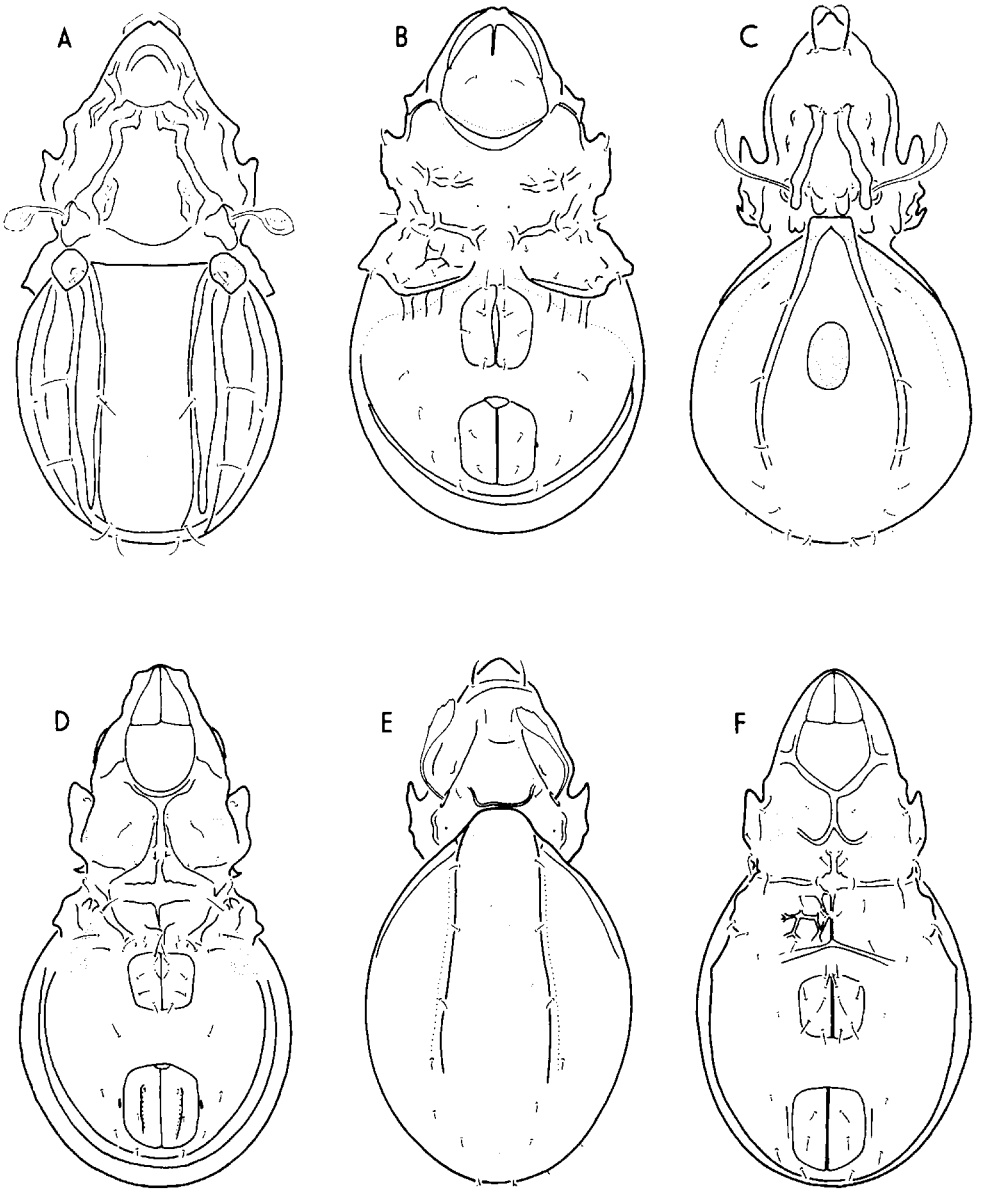

Plate 23. A: *Quadroppia cristata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, ventral aspect, B: *Q. circumita* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, C–D: *Lyroppia neotropica* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *L. similis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, C–E, HAMMER B)

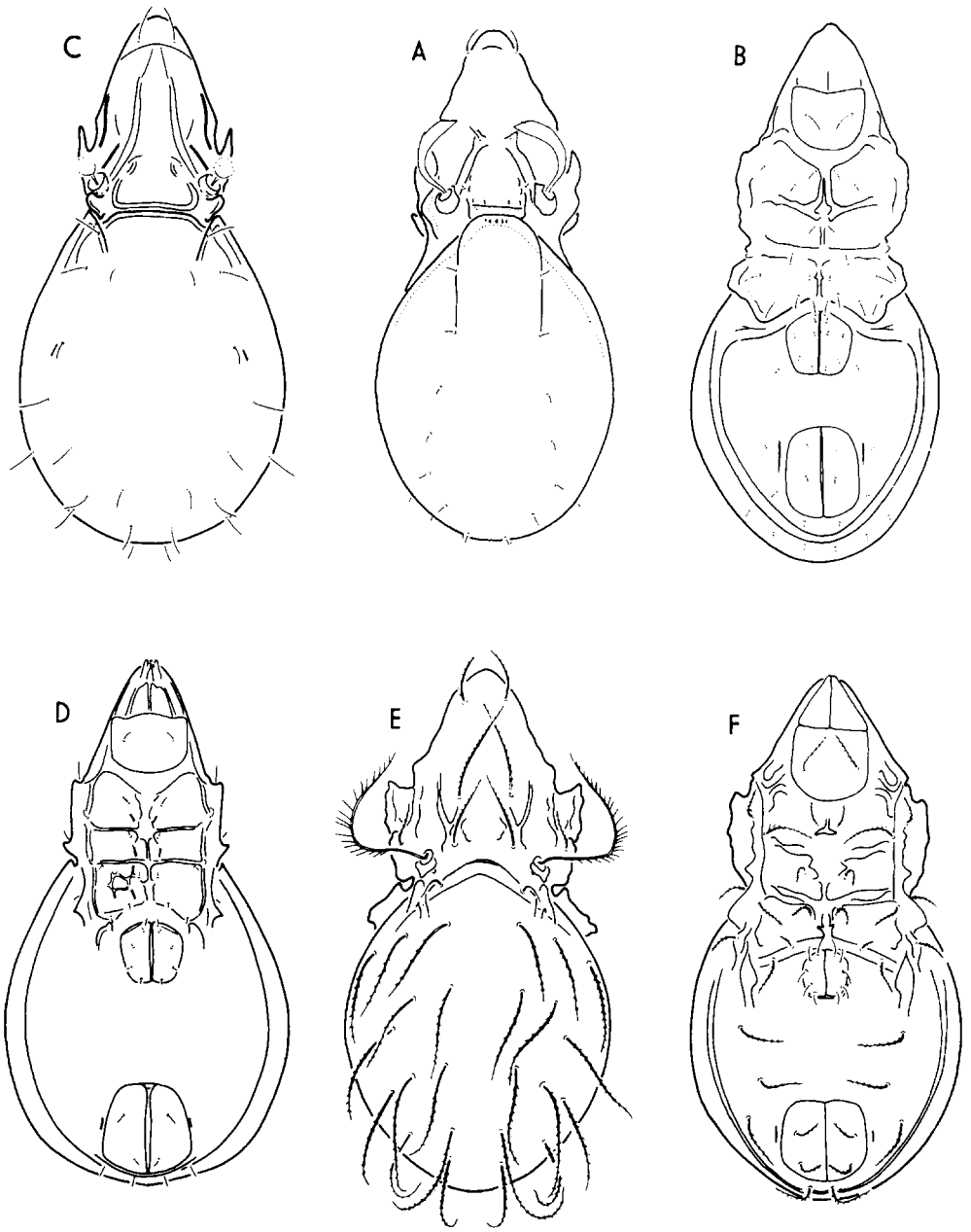

Plate 24. A–B: *Lyroppia anareolata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Austrogneta multipilosa* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *Neostrinatina mixoppia* MAHUNKA, 1979, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, MAHUNKA E–F, BALOGH et CSISZÁR C–D)

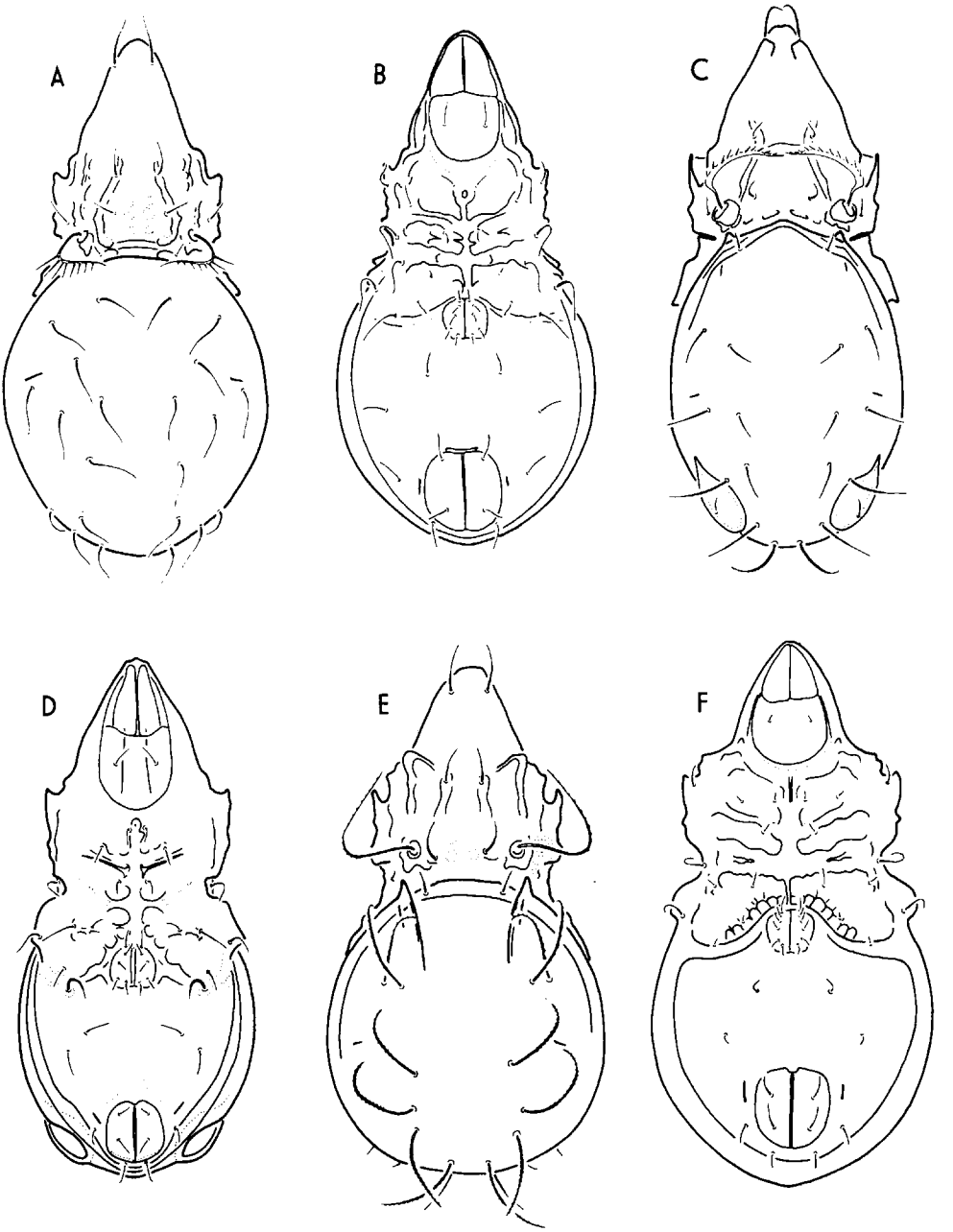

Plate 25. A–B: *Mahunkella transitoria* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA 1978), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Sacculoppia singularis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *Oxyoppia mastax* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–F)

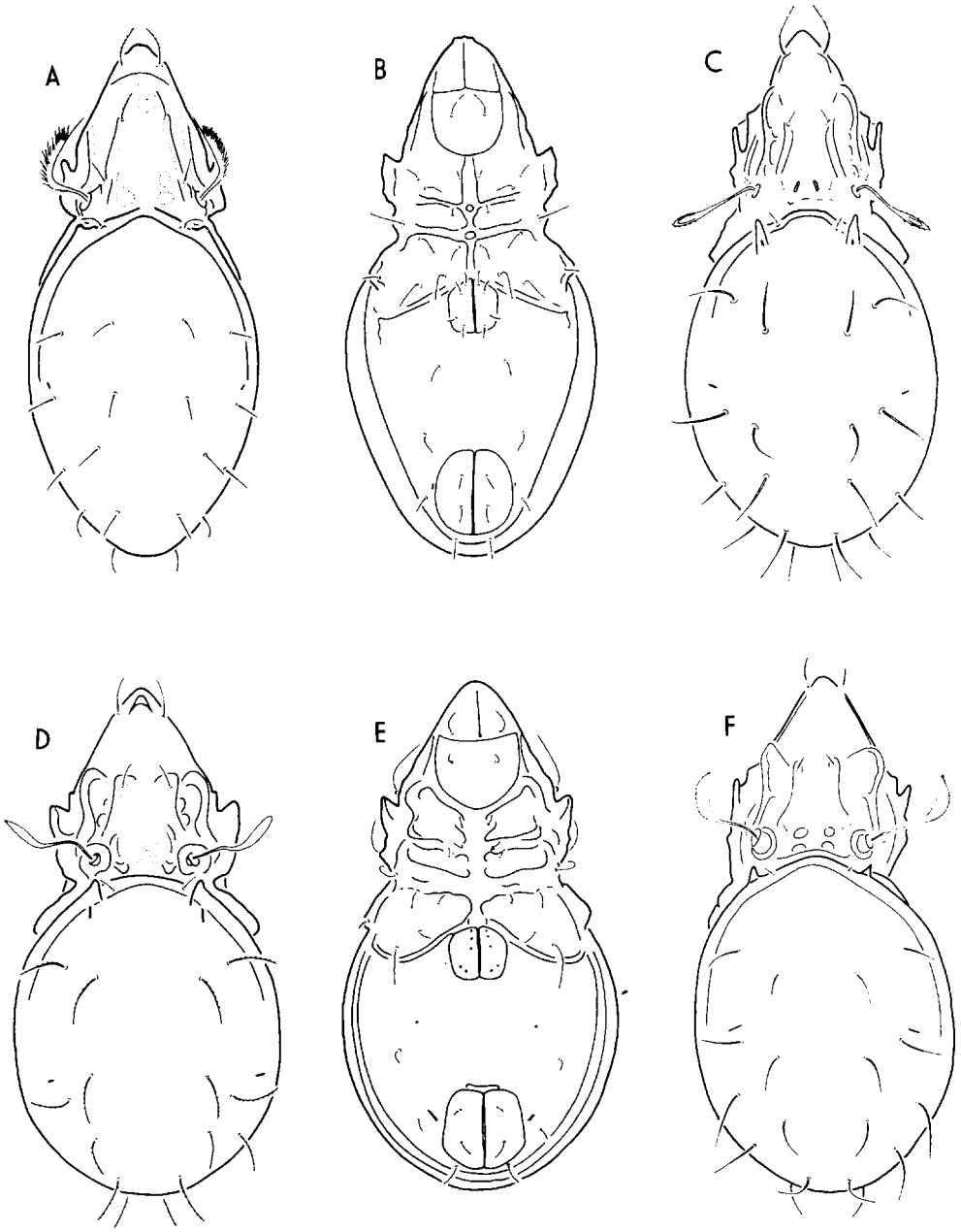

Plate 26. A–B: *Oxyoppia genavensium* MAHUNKA, 1982, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *O. spinosa* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, D–E : *O. polita* P. BALOGH, 1984, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *O. scalifera* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–B, HAMMER C, F, P. BALOGH D–E)

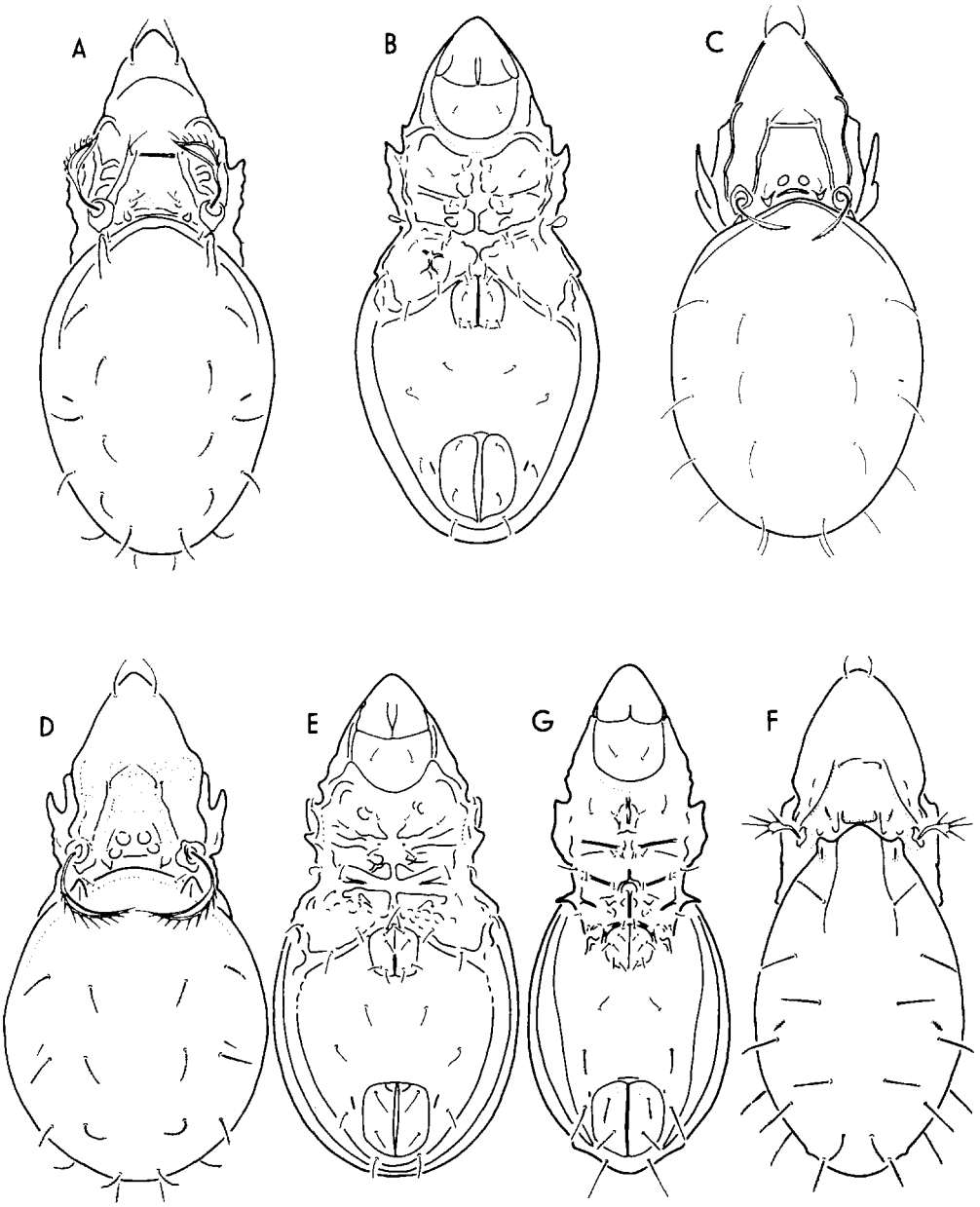

Plate 27. A–B: *Oxyoppia cubana* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *O. suramericana* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, D–E: *O. pilosa* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F–G: *Rioppia nodulifera* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977, F: dorsal aspect, G: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, D–G, HAMMER C)

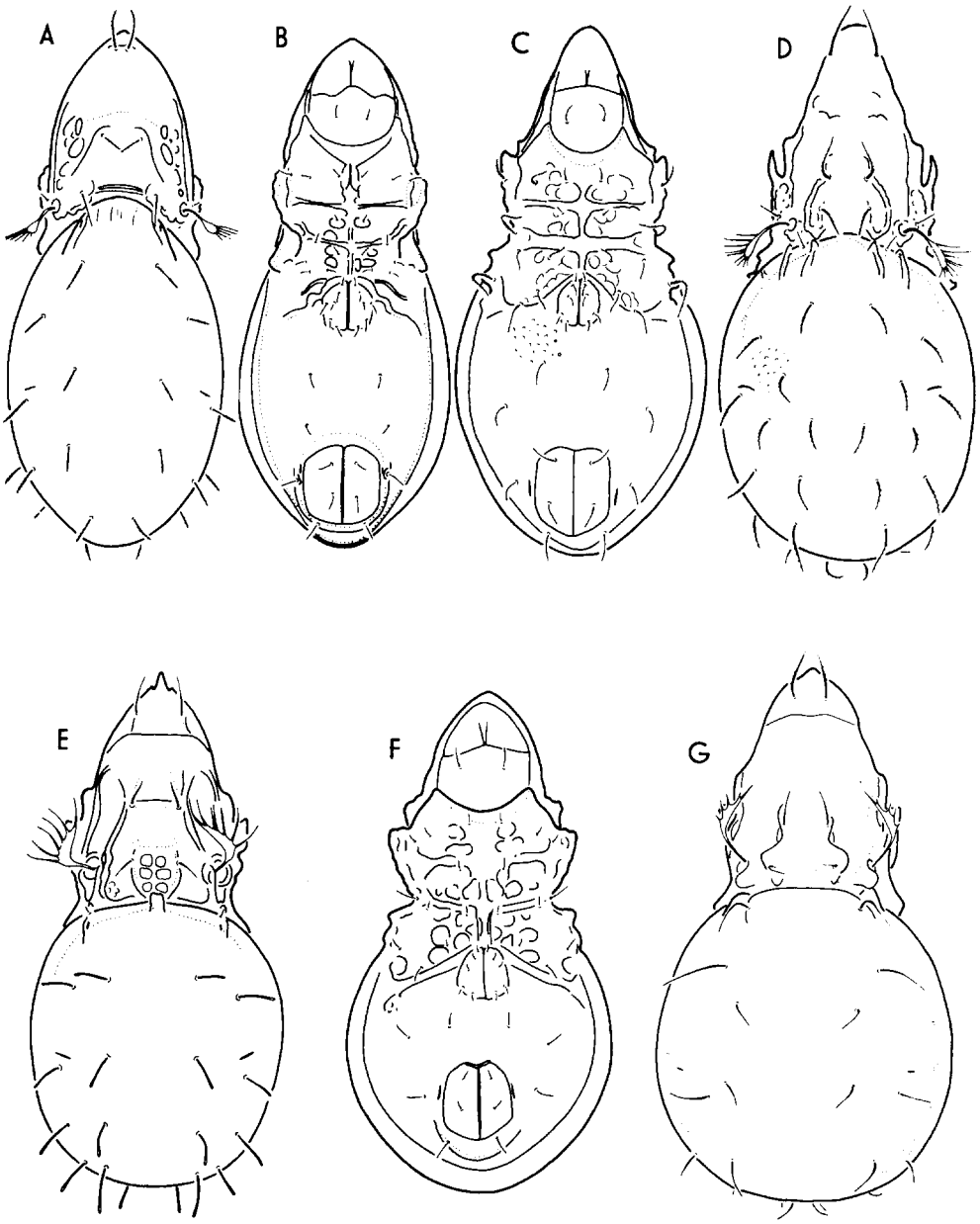

Plate 28. A–B: *Rioppia comteae* MAHUNKA, 1985, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Baloghoppia dentata* MAHUNKA, 1983, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *Cheloppia americana* MAHUNKA, 1985, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect, G: *Oppiella nova* (OUDEMANS, 1902), dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–F, WOAS G)

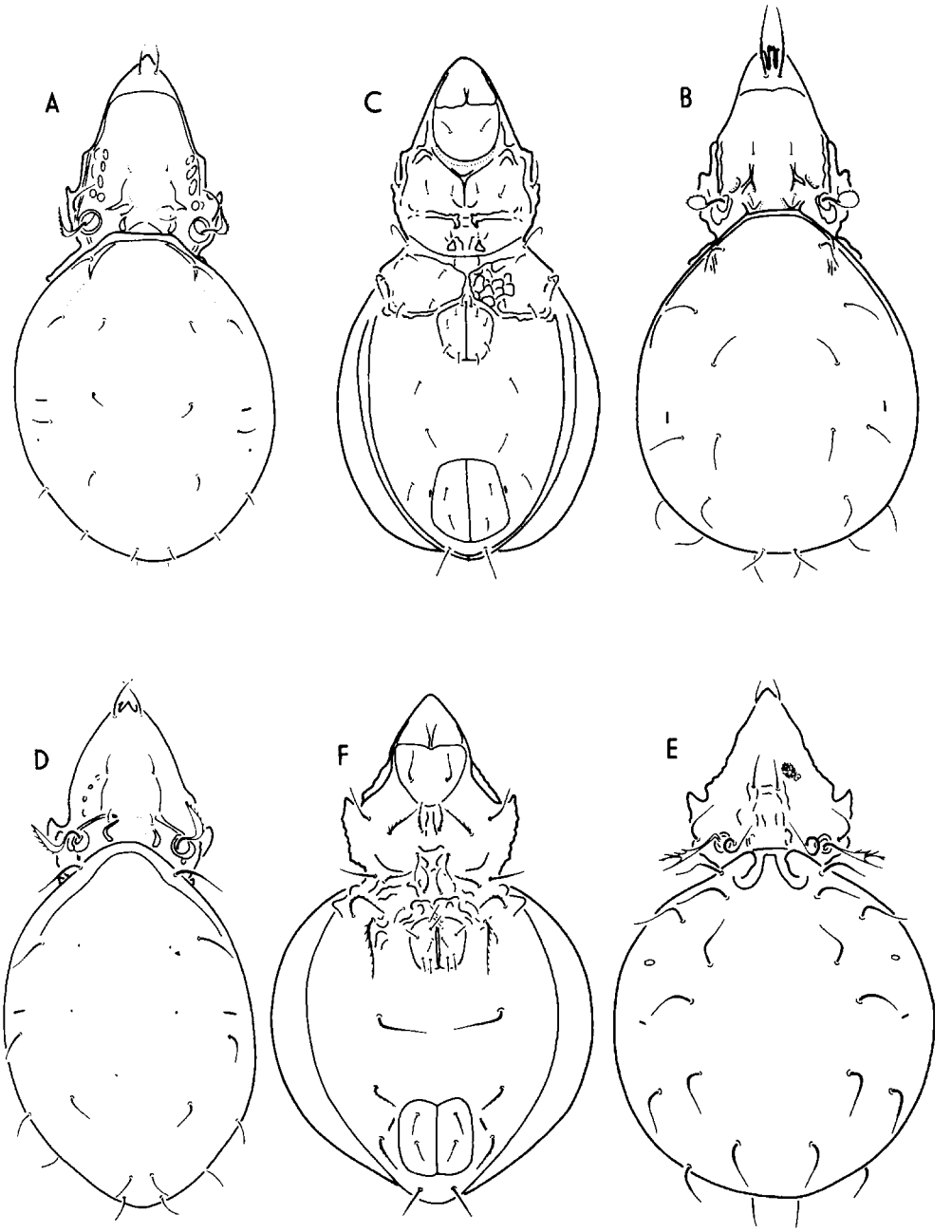

Plate 29. A: *Oppiella dubia* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, B–C: *O. tequila* (MAHUNKA, 1983), B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *Berniniella volcanensis* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, E–F: *Enantioppia* E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect, G: *Oppiella nova* (OUDEMANS, 1902), dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–F, WOAS G)

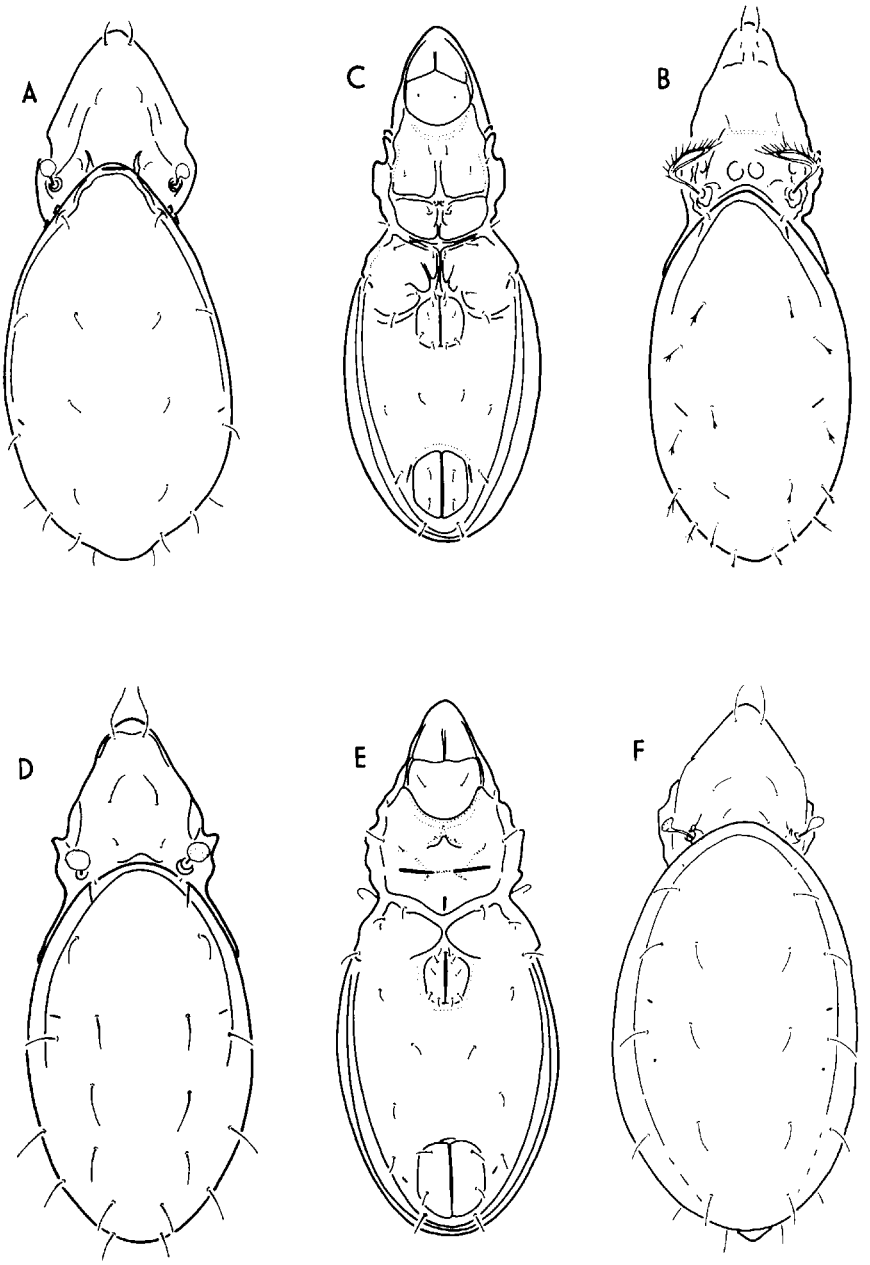

Plate 30. A: *Microppia minus* PAOLI, 1908, dorsal aspect, B–C: *Frondoppia exigua* MAHUNKA, 1983, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Lucioppia hauseri* MAHUNKA, 1985, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Subiasella tenuis* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER, A–G, MAHUNKA C–F)

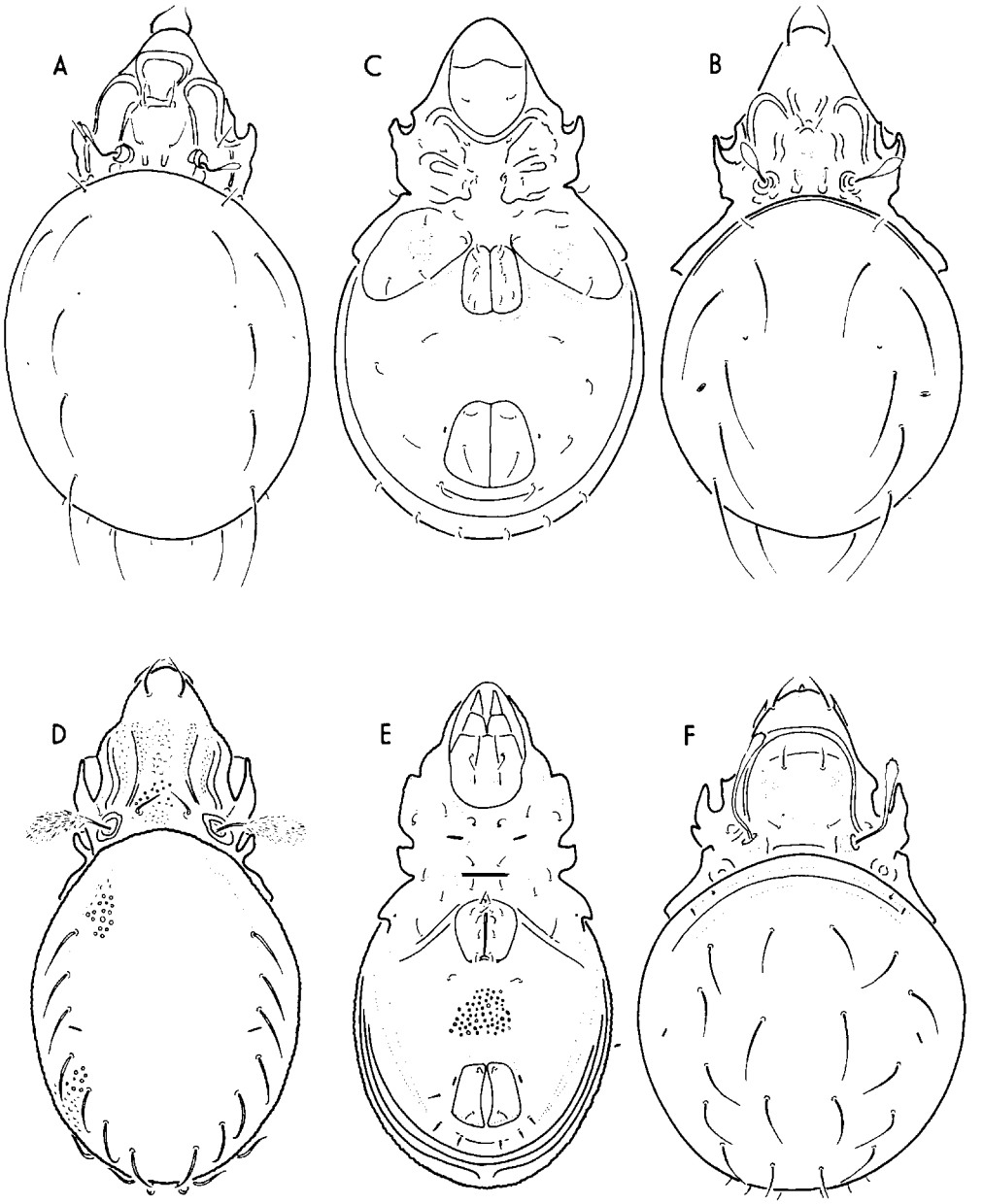

Plate 31. A: *Chavinia paradoxa* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B–C: *C. similis* P. BALOGH, 1984, B: dorsal aspet, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Eremella ensifera* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Brasiloppia flechtmanni* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B–E, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO F)

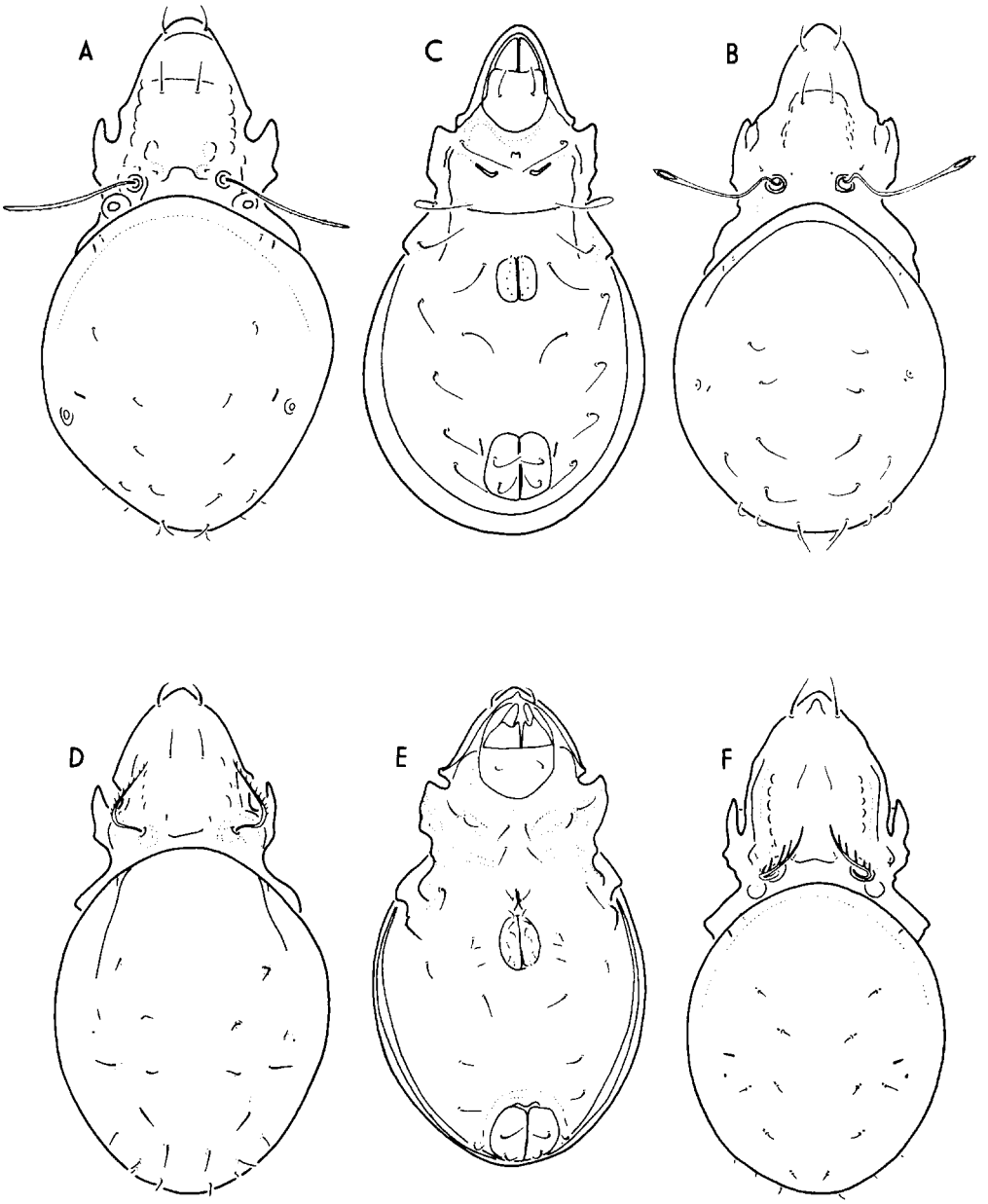

Plate 32. A: *Teratoppia ŭspiensis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, B–C: *T. reducta* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *T. centroamericana* WOAS, 1986, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *T. brevipectinata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, dorsal aspect (after PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO A, BALOGH et MAHUNKA, B–C, F, WOAS D–E)

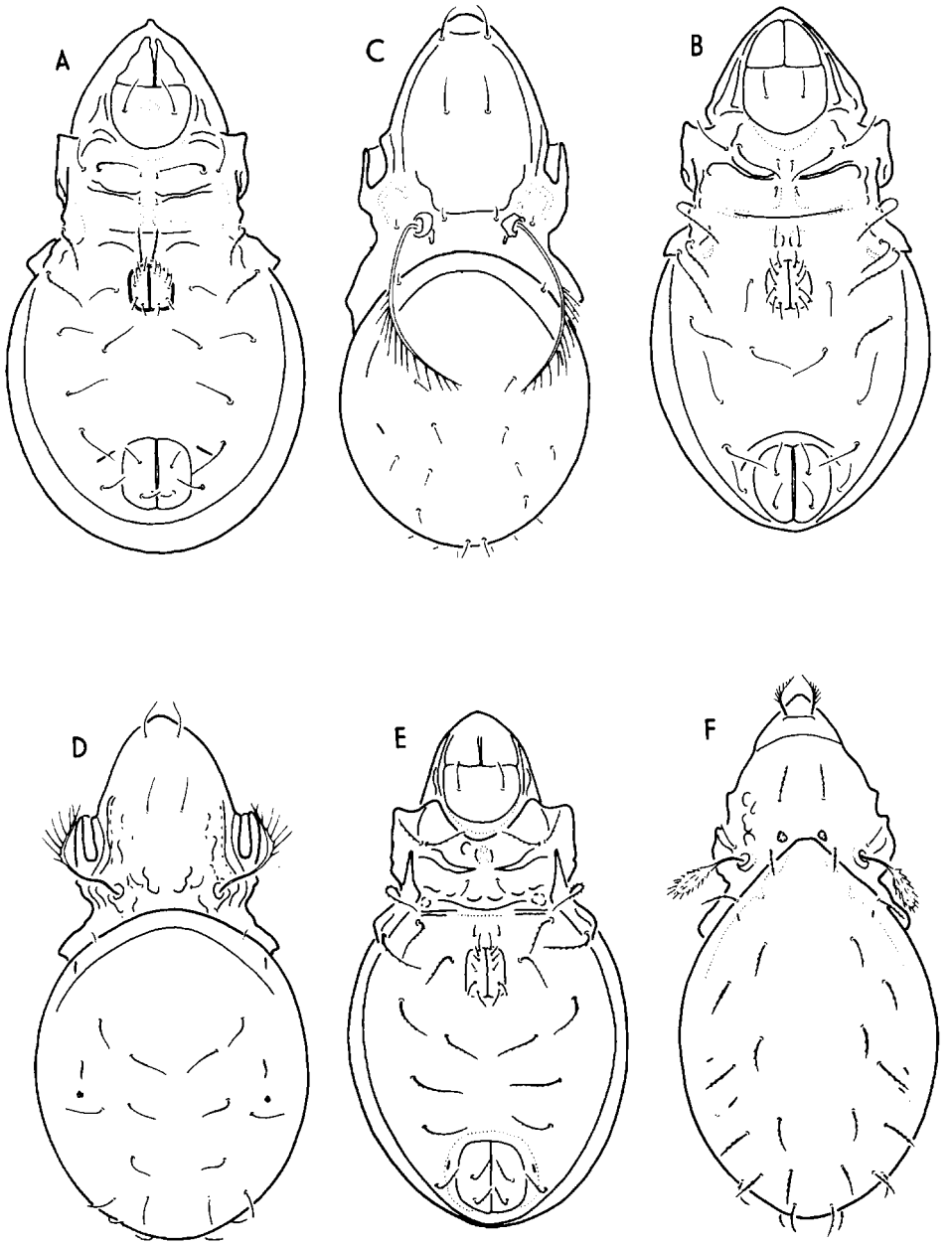

Plate 33. A: *Teratoppia brevipectinata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, ventral aspect, B–C: *T. pluripectinata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, B: dorsal aspect C: ventral aspect, D–E: *T. regalis* MAHUNKA, 1983, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Antilloppia schauenbergi* MAHUNKA, 1985, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–C, MAHUNKA D–F)

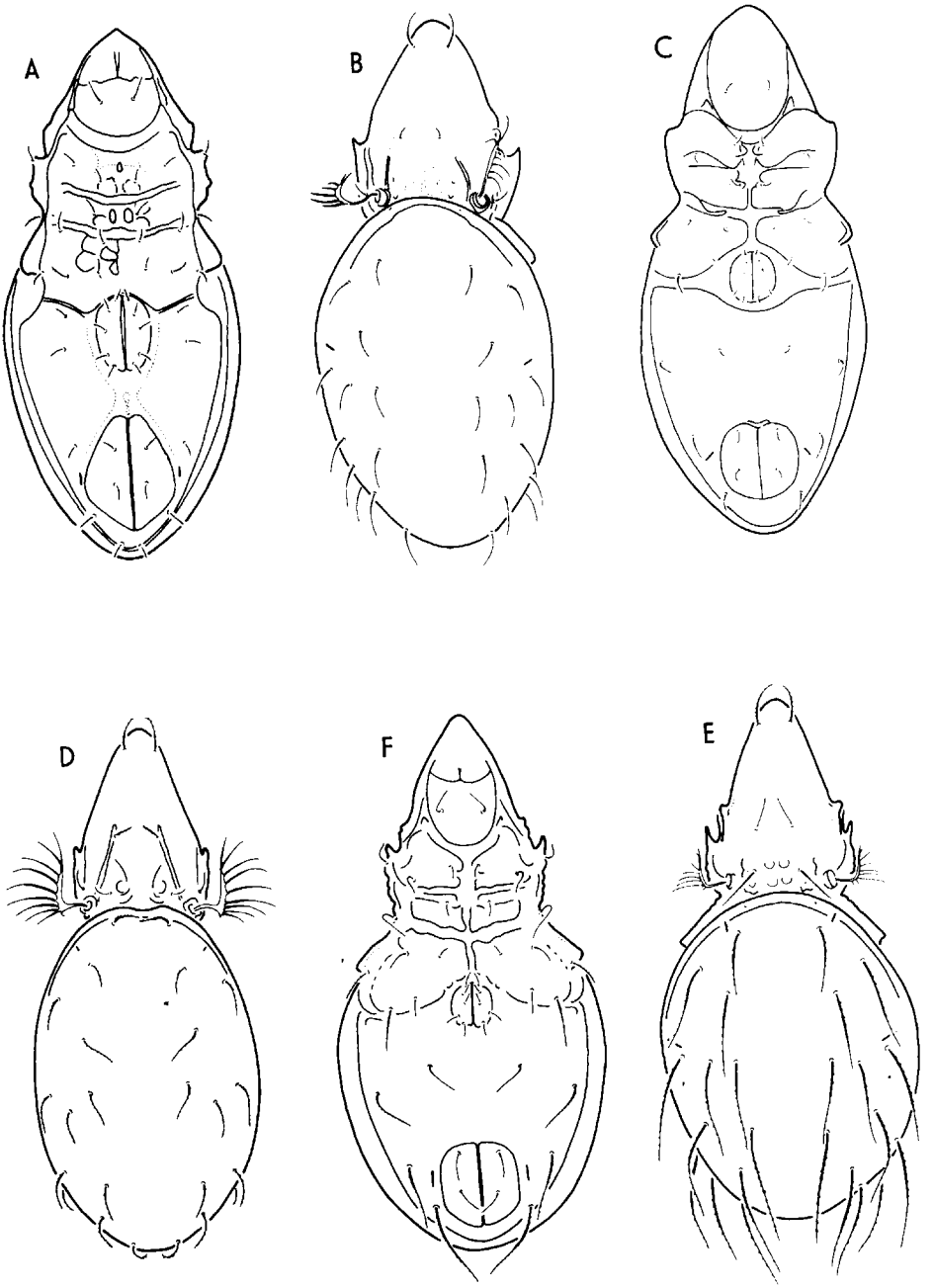

Plate 34. A: *Antilloppia schauenbergi* MAHUNKA, 1985, ventral aspect, B–C: *Gittella punctata* HAMMER, 1961, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *Pulchroppia gyoergyi* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), dorsal aspect, E–F: *P. maxima* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after MAHUNKA A, HAMMER B–C, BALOGH et MAHUNKA D–F)

Plate 35. A: *Pulchroppia amazonica* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), dorsal aspect, B–C: *Pulchroppiella flagellata* MAHUNKA, 1983, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Multioppia insularis* MAHUNKA, 1985, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *M. australis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, MAHUNKA B–E, HAMMER F)

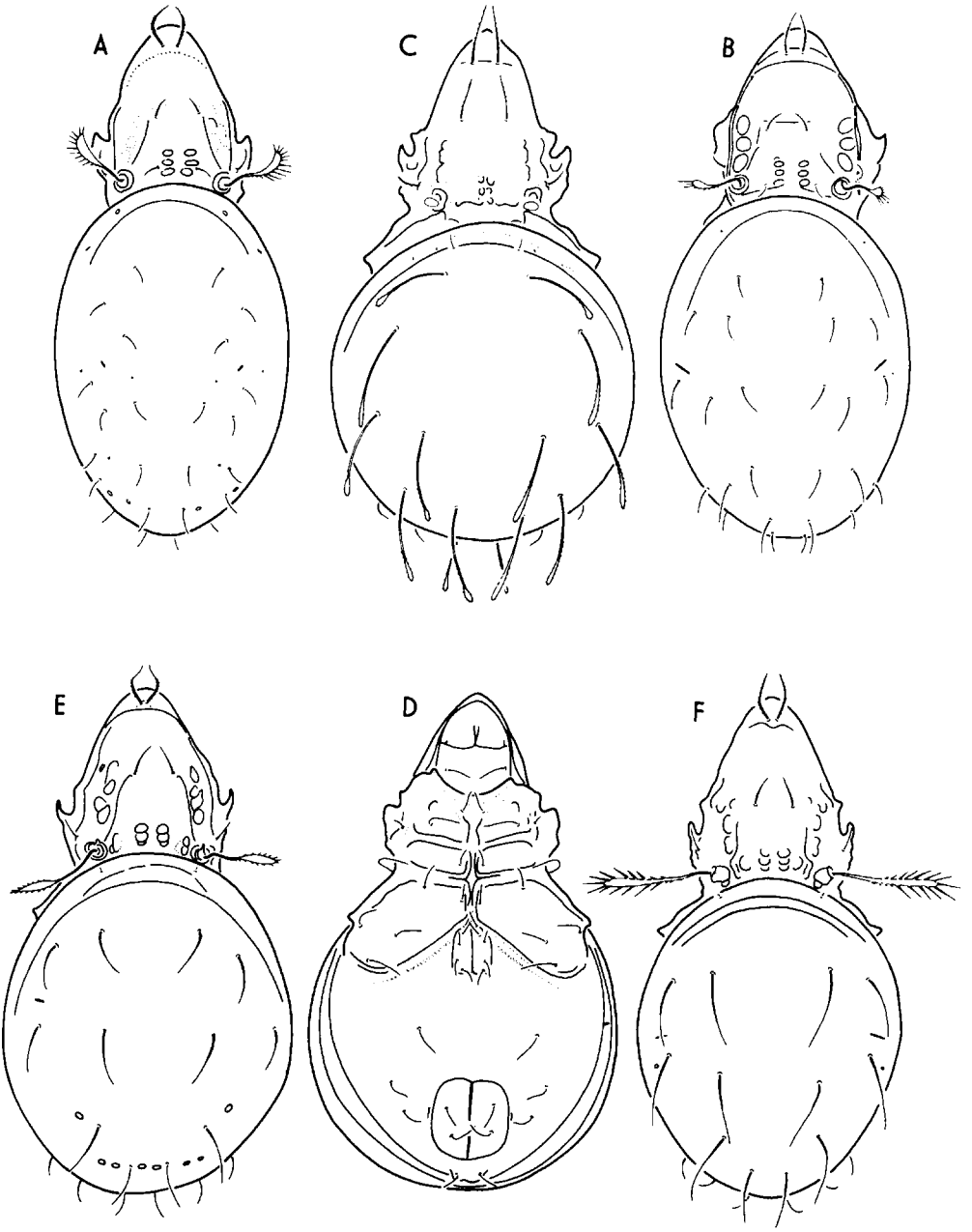

Plate 36. A: *Multioppia radiata* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *M. stellifera* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C–D: *Amerioppia extrema* MAHUNKA, 1985, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *A. barrancensis barrancensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, F: *A. barrancensis paraguayensis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–B, E, MAHUNKA C–D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA F)

Plate 37. A: *Amerioppia barrancensis paraguayensis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, ventral aspect, B–C: *A. sturmi* P. BALOGH, 1984, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *A. longicoma* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal, E: *A. longiclava* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal, F: *A. chavinensis* HAMMER, 1961 dorsal (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, P. BALOGH B–C, HAMMER D–E)

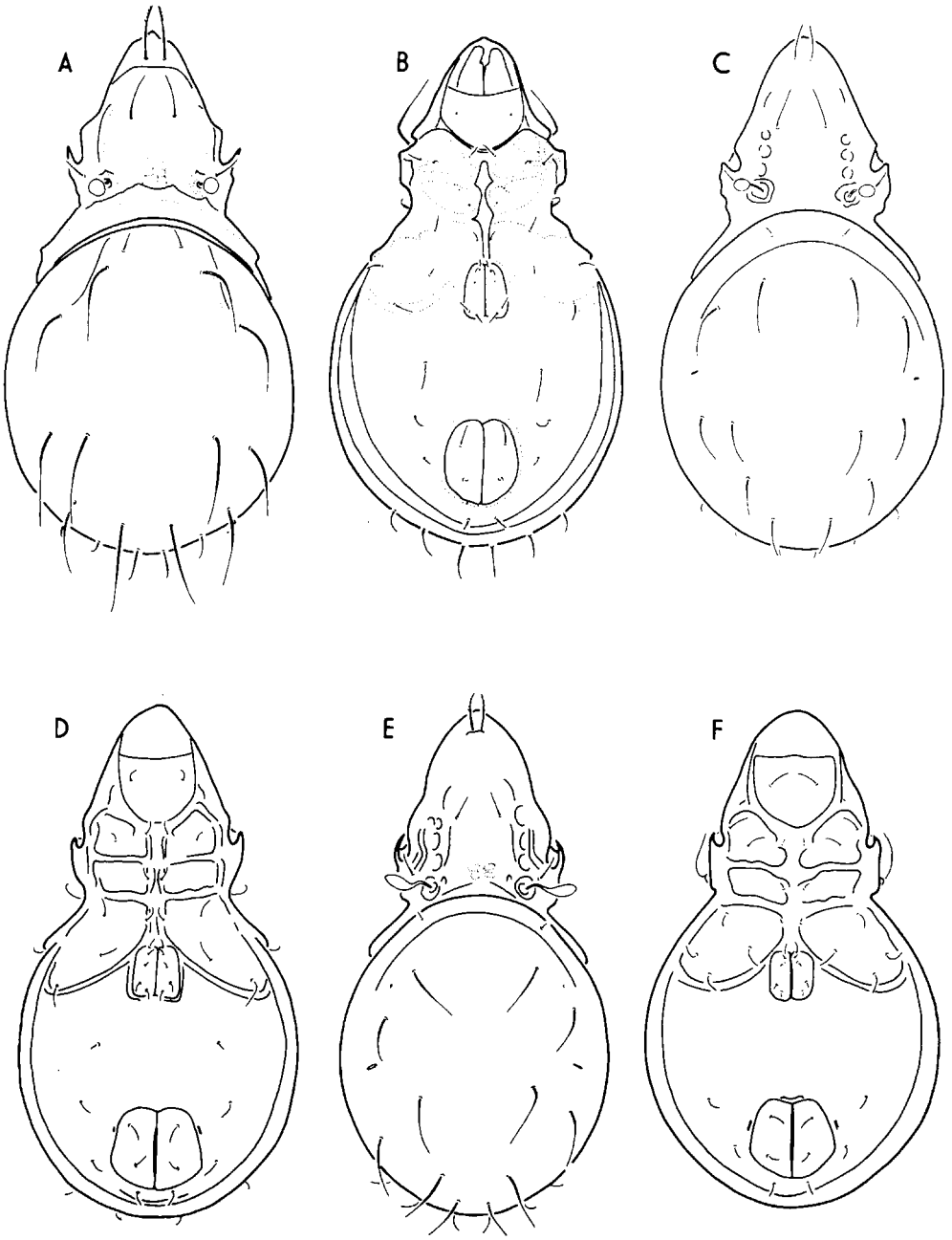

Plate 38. A–B: *Amerioppia salvadorensis* (WOAS, 1986), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *A. espeletiarum* P. BALOGH, 1984, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *A. cocuyana* P. BALOGH, 1984, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after WOAS A–B, P. BALOGH C–F)

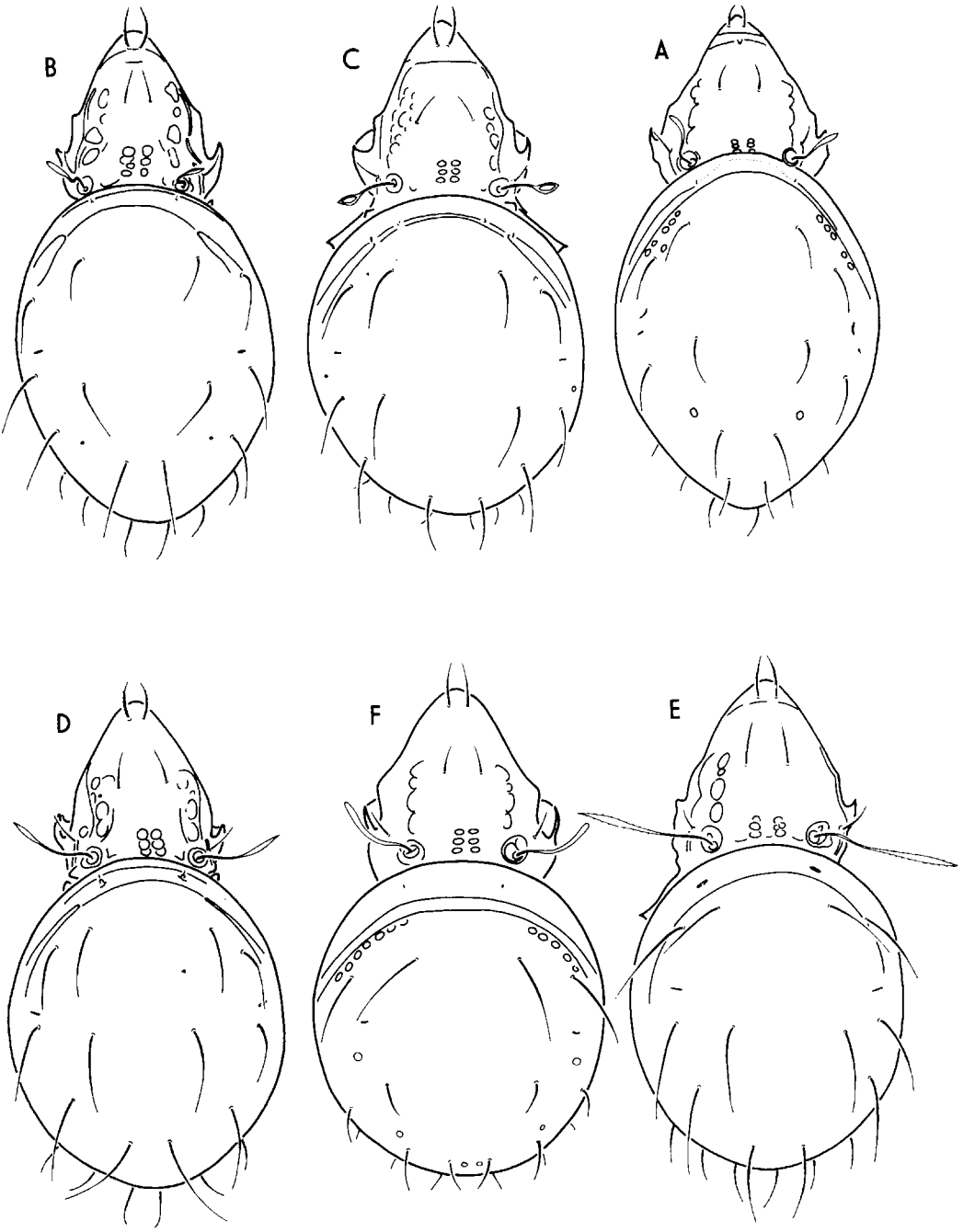

Plate 39. A: *Amerioppia notata* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, B: *A. paripilis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *A. chilensis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, D: *A. pectigera* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, E: *A. lanceolata* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, F: *A. rotunda* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER)

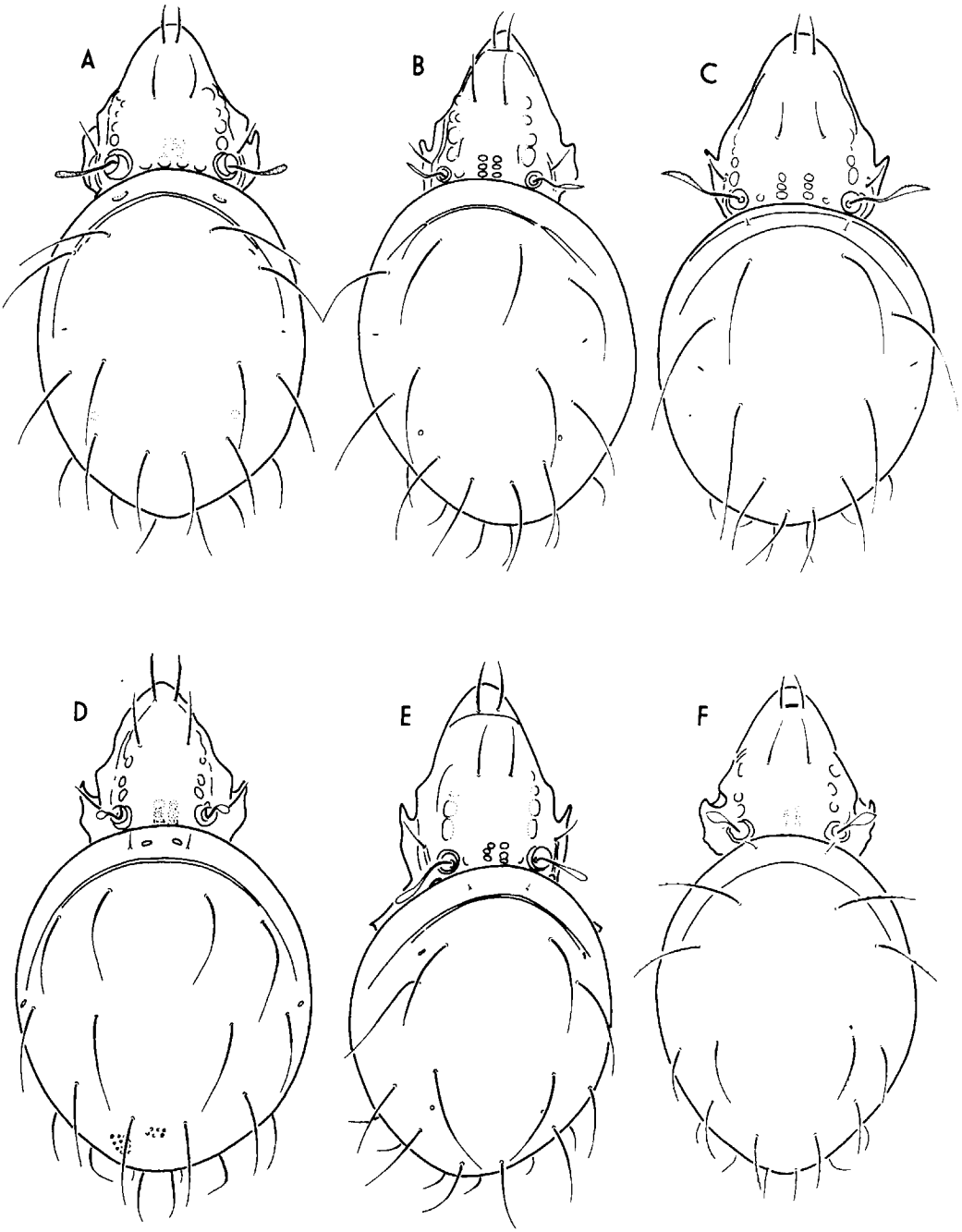

Plate 40. A: *Amerioppia trichosa* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, B: *A. trichosoides* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *A. minima* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *A. rudentigera* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, E: *A. hexapilis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, F: *A. senecionis* P. BALOGH, 1984, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–E, P. BALOGH F)

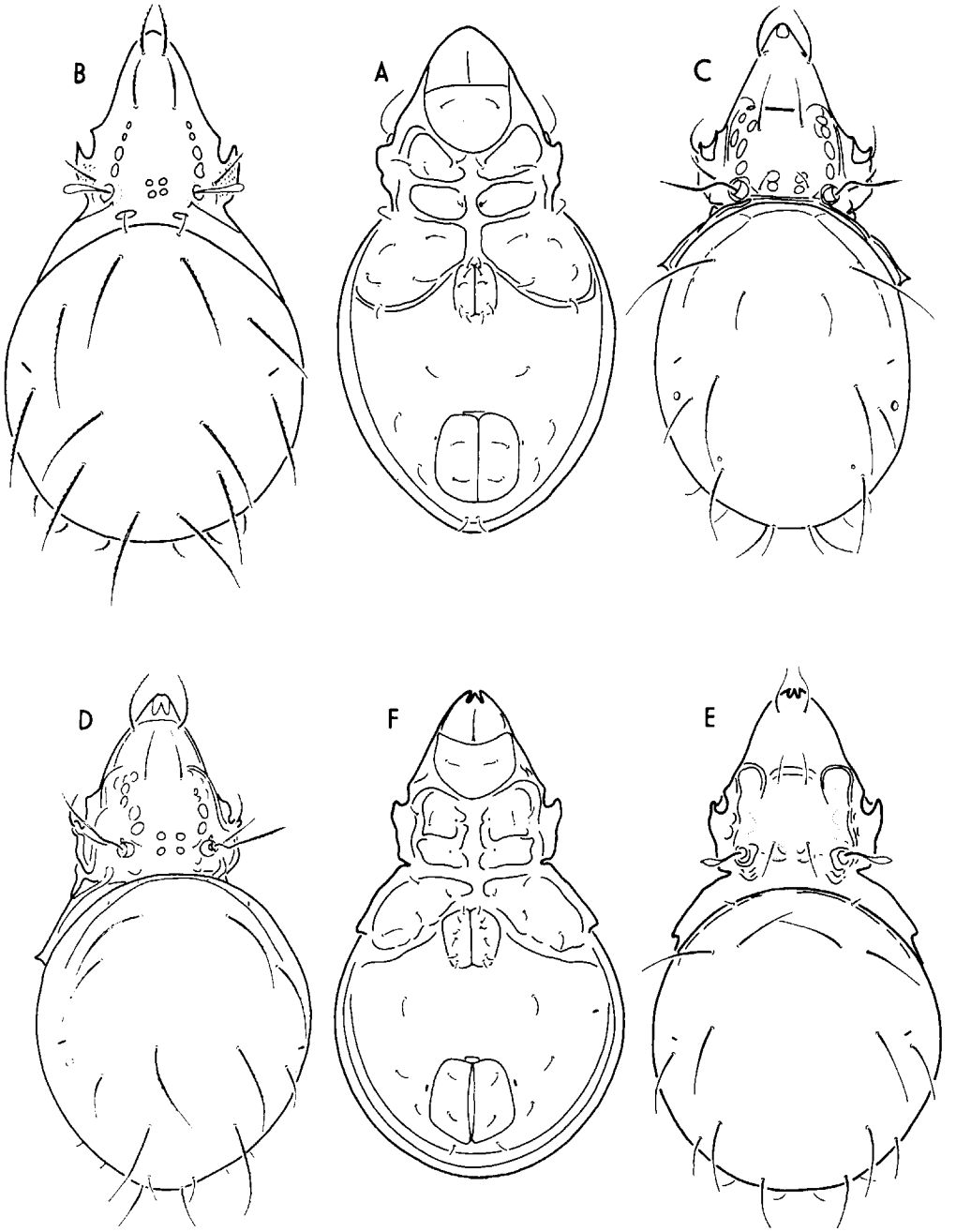

Plate 41. A: *Amerioppia senecionis* P. BALOGH, 1984, ventral aspect, B: *A. similis* COVARRUBIAS, 1967, dorsal aspect, C: *Lanceoppia hexapili* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, D: *L. angustopili* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, E–F: *Reductoppia espeletiae* P. BALOGH, 1984, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after P. BALOGH A, E–F, COVARRUBIAS B, HAMMER C–D)

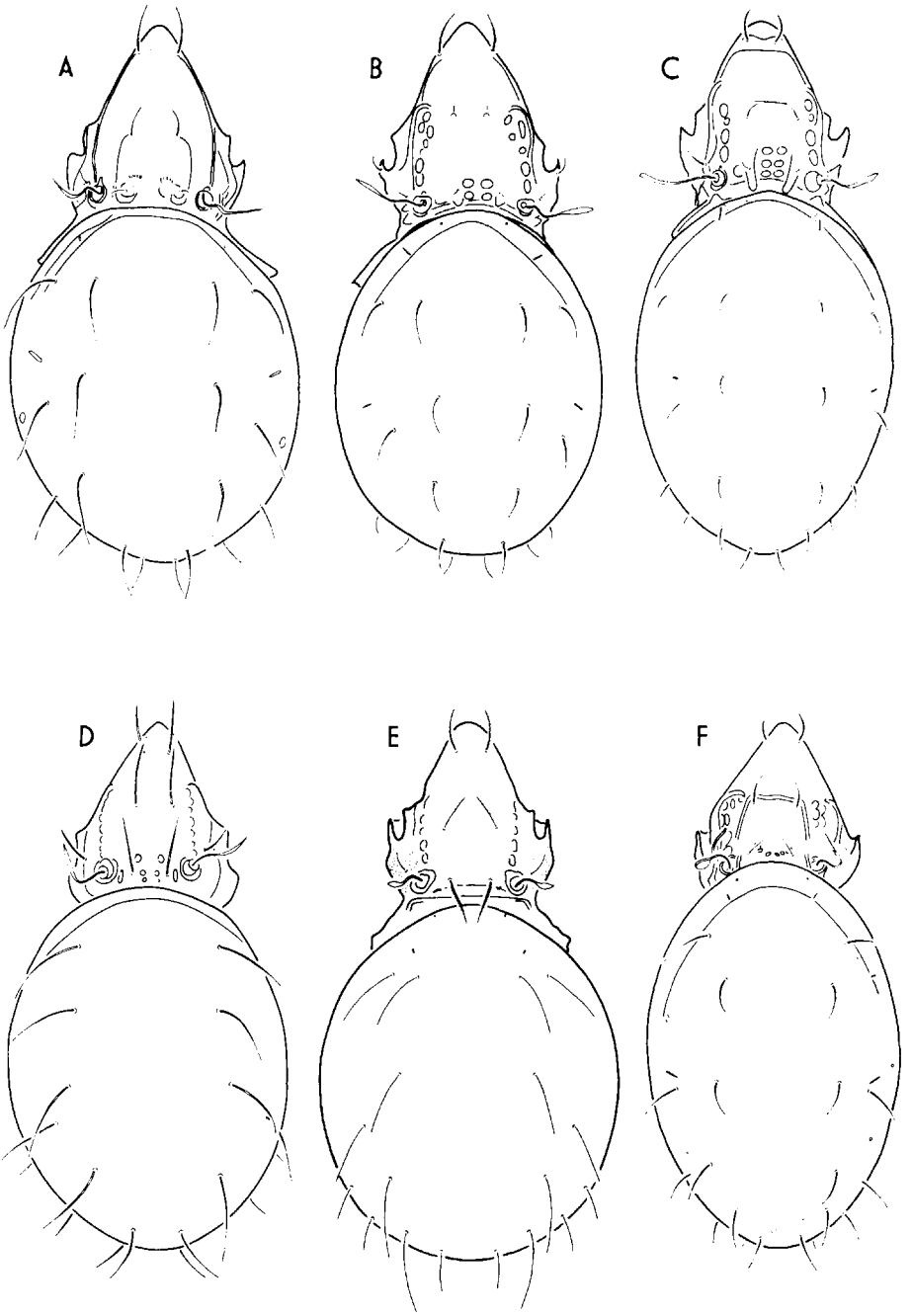

Plate 42. A: *Lanceoppia bicristata* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, B: *L. binodosa* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, C: *Karenella lobata* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, D: *Lanceoppia nodosa* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, E: *L. kovacsi* (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963), dorsal aspect, F: *Globoppia breviclava* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–D, F, BALOGH et CSISZÁR E)

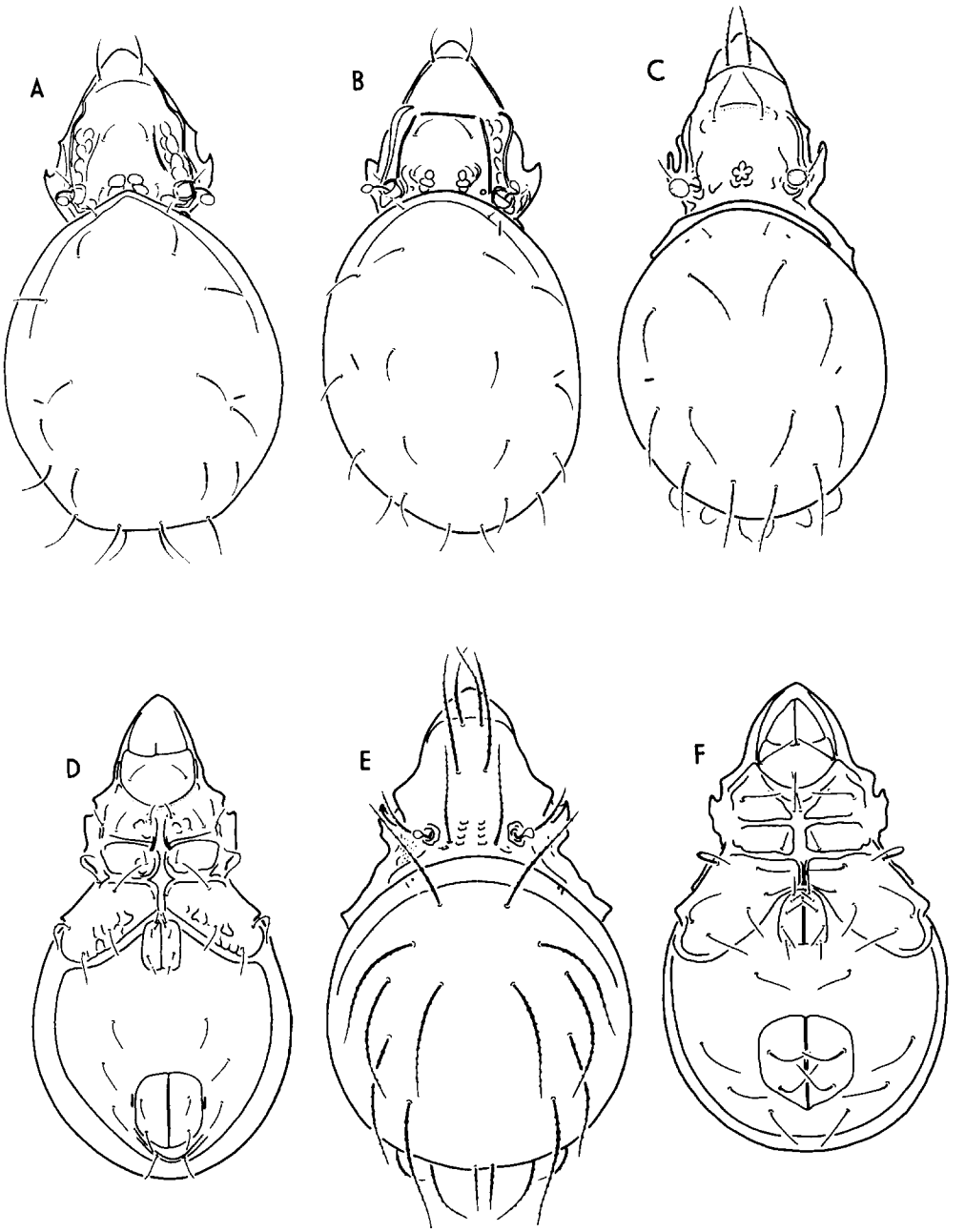

Plate 43. A: *Globoppia truncata* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, B: *Stenoppia multicorrugata* (HAMMER, 1962) dorsal aspect, C–D: *Globoppia centraliamericana* MAHUNKA, 1983, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *G. trichotos* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A–B, MAHUNKA C–D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

Plate 44. A: *Aeroppia clavatum* HIGGINS, 1966, dorsal aspect, B–C: *A. hammerae* MAHUNKA, 1985, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *A. adjacens* MAHUNKA, 1984, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *A. vacuum* (BERLESE, 1888), dorsal aspect (after HIGGINS A, MAHUNKA B–E, HAMMER F)

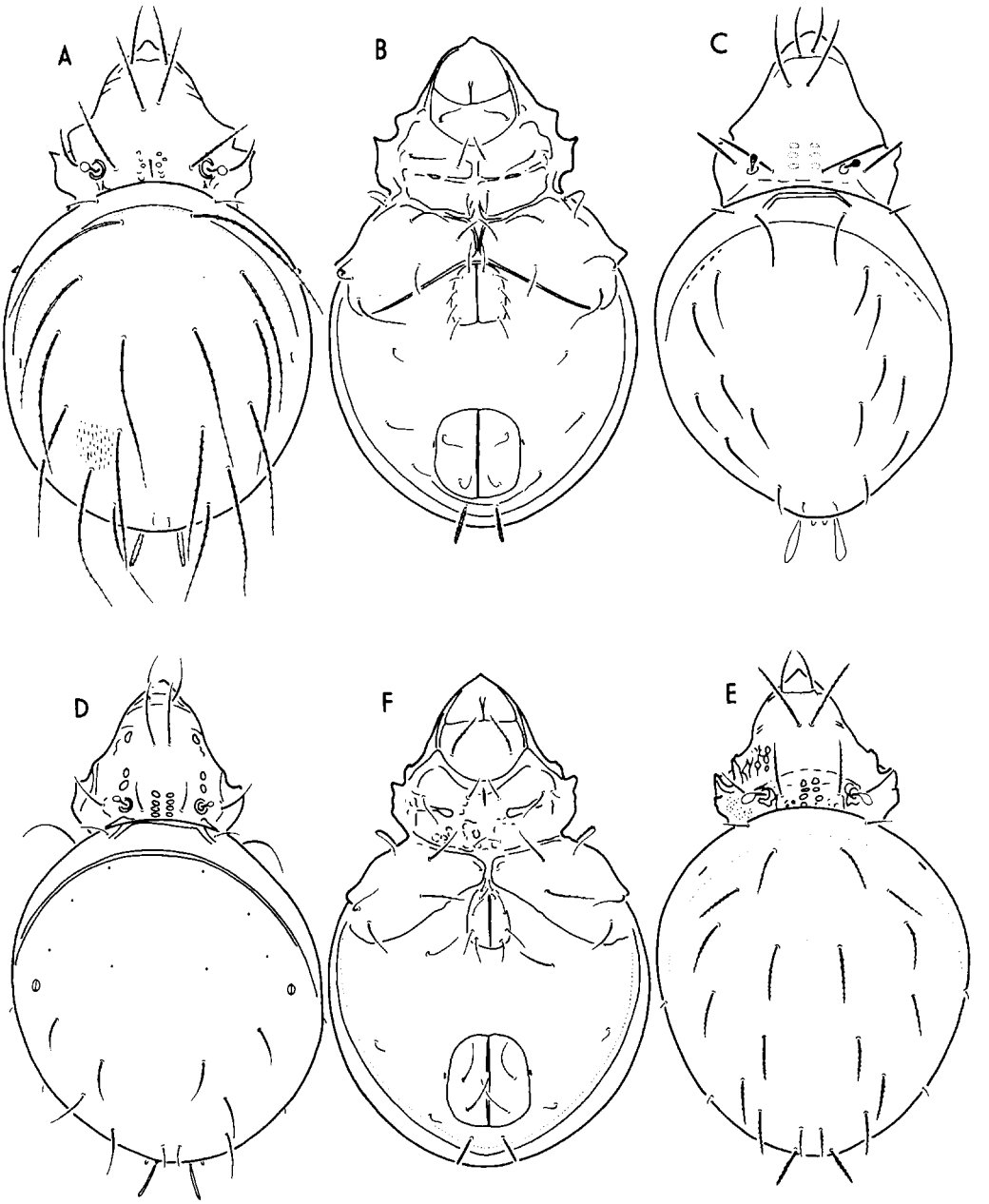

Plate 45. A–B: *Aeroppia nasalis* MAHUNKA, 1985, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *A. insularis* HIGGINS, 1966, dorsal aspect, D: *A. peruensis* HAMMER, 1961 dorsal aspect, E–F: *A. sculpturata* MAHUNKA, 1985, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after MAHUNKA A–B, E–F, HIGGINS, C, HAMMER D)

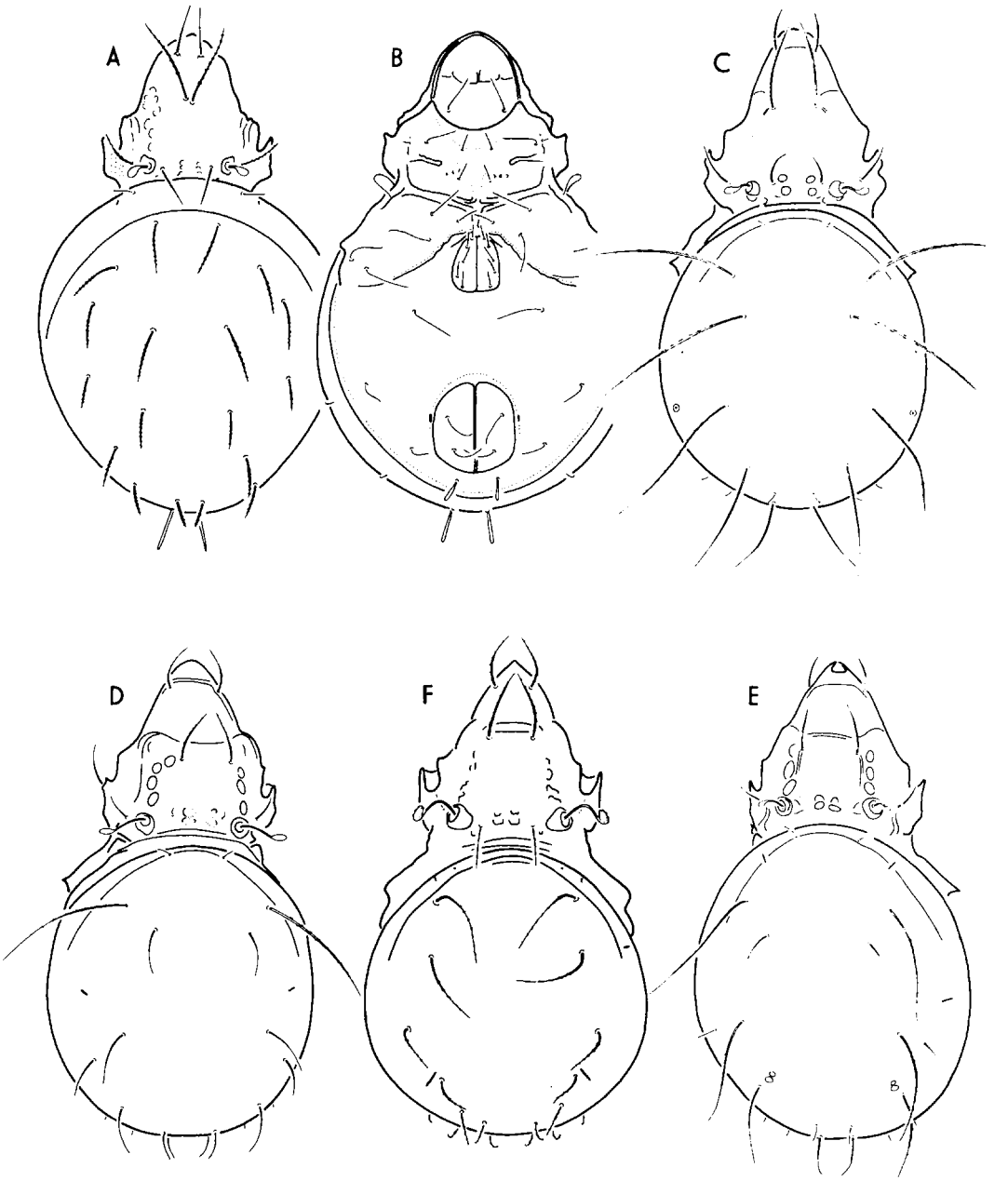

Plate 46. A–B: *Aeroppia assymetrica* MAHUNKA, 1985, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *Globoppia maior* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, D: *G. minor* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, E: *G. intermedia* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, F: *G. heterotricha* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–B, HAMMER C–E, BALOGH et MAHUNKA F)

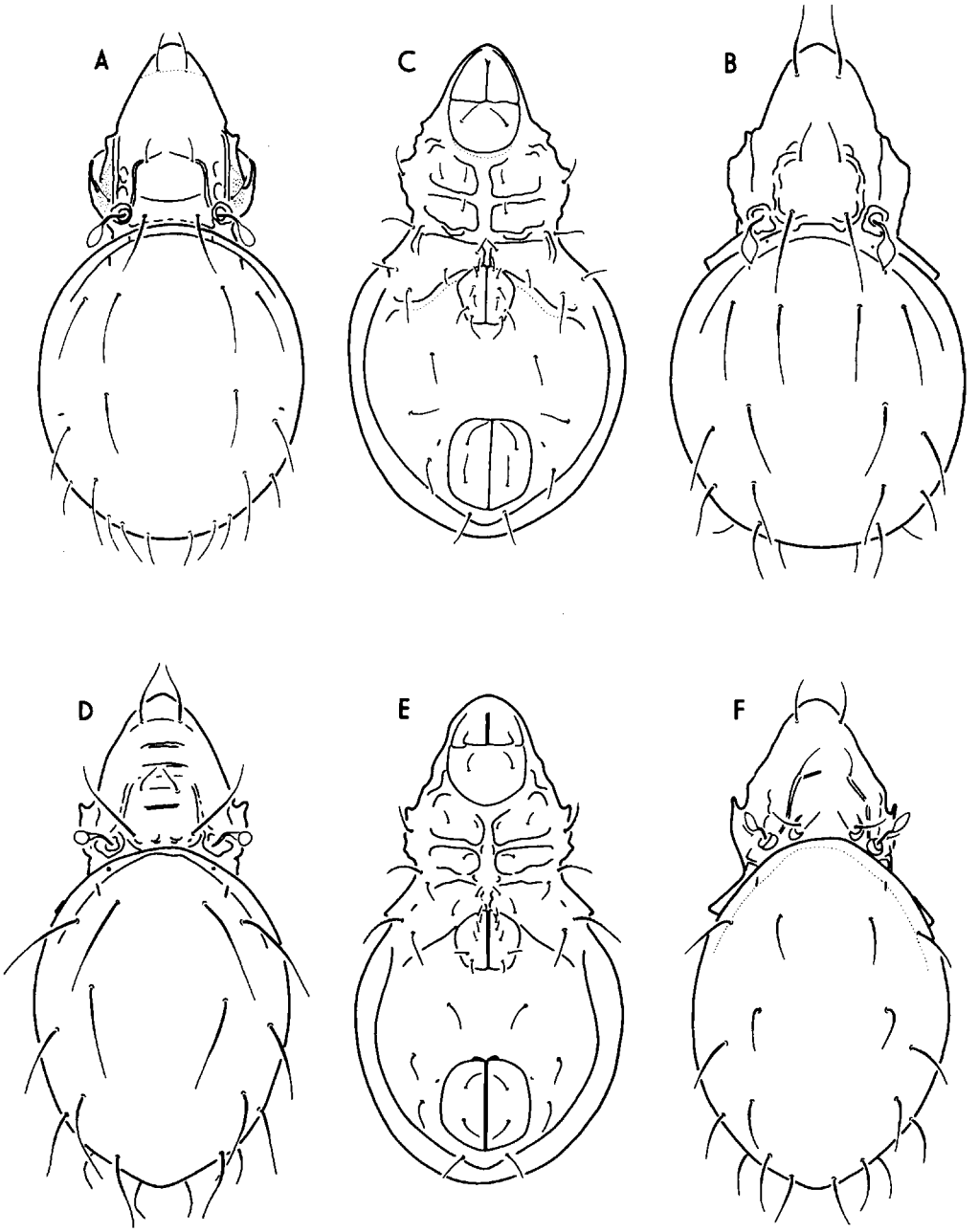

Plate 47. A: *Globoppia argentinensis* (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963), dorsal aspect, B–C: *G. patagonica* (MAHUNKA, 1980), B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *G. pseudocorrugata* (MAHUNKA, 1980), D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *G. ventrolaminata* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et CSISZÁR A, MAHUNKA B–E, HAMMER F)

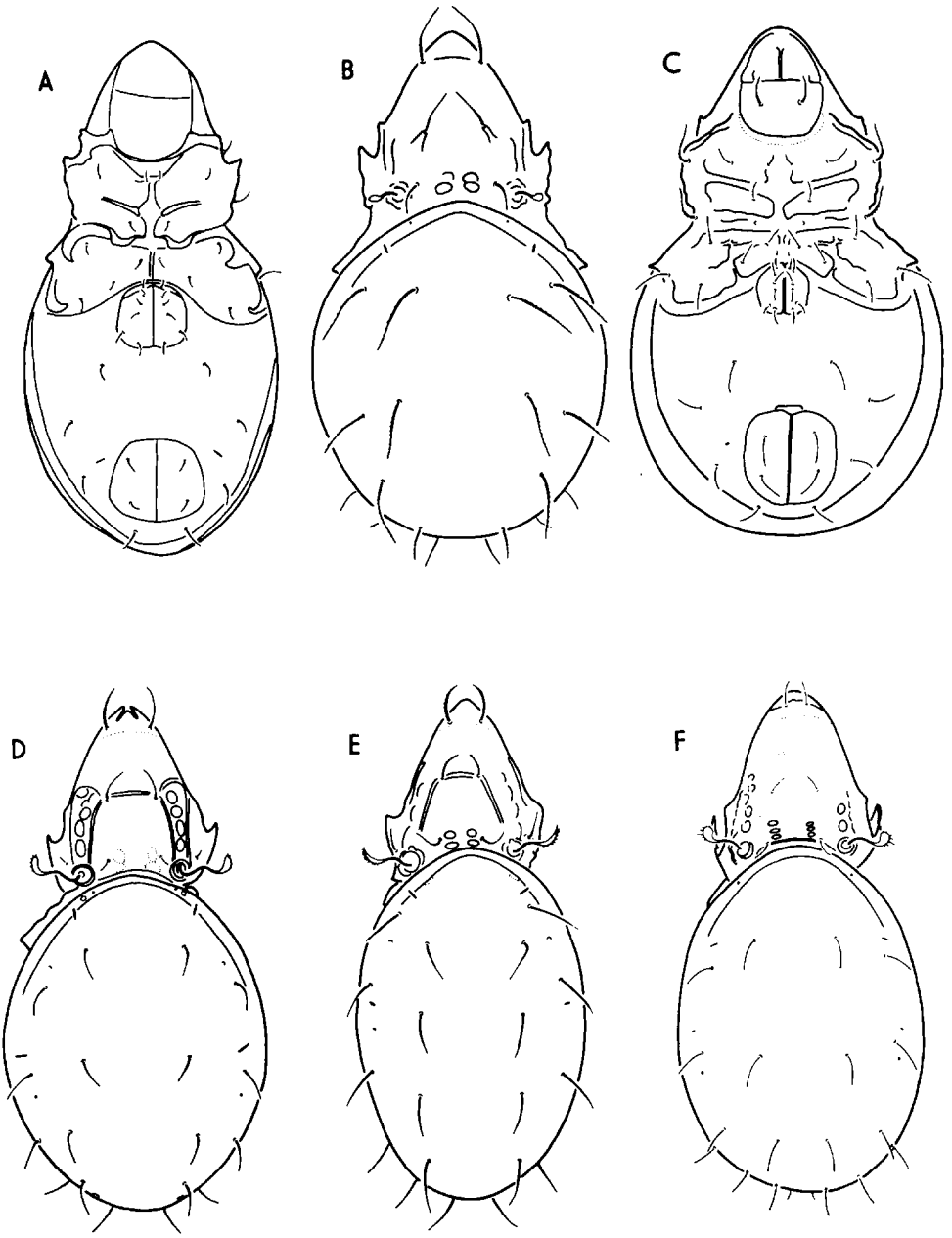

Plate 48. A: *Globoppia ventrolaminata* (HAMMER, 1962), ventral aspect, B–C: *G. wallworki* MAHUNKA, 1980, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *Austroppia magellanis* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, E: *Subiasella arcuata* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, F: *Rectoppia dispariseta* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER, A, D–F, MAHUNKA B–C)

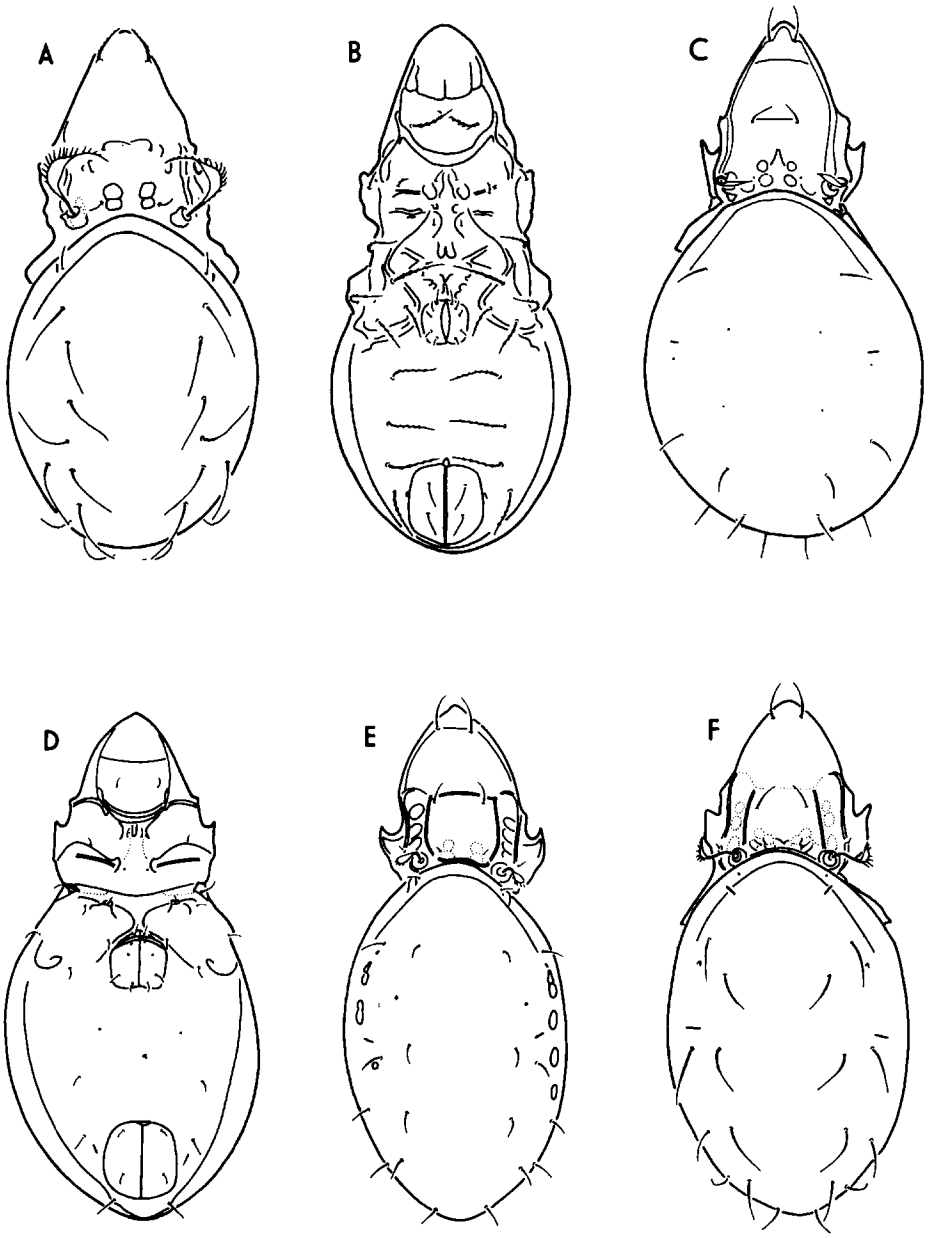

Plate 49. A–B: *Cubaoppia fusisetosa* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Brachioppiella ventronodosa* HAMMER, 1962, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *Stenoppia angusta* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, F: *Gressittoppia pepitensis* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, HAMMER C–F)

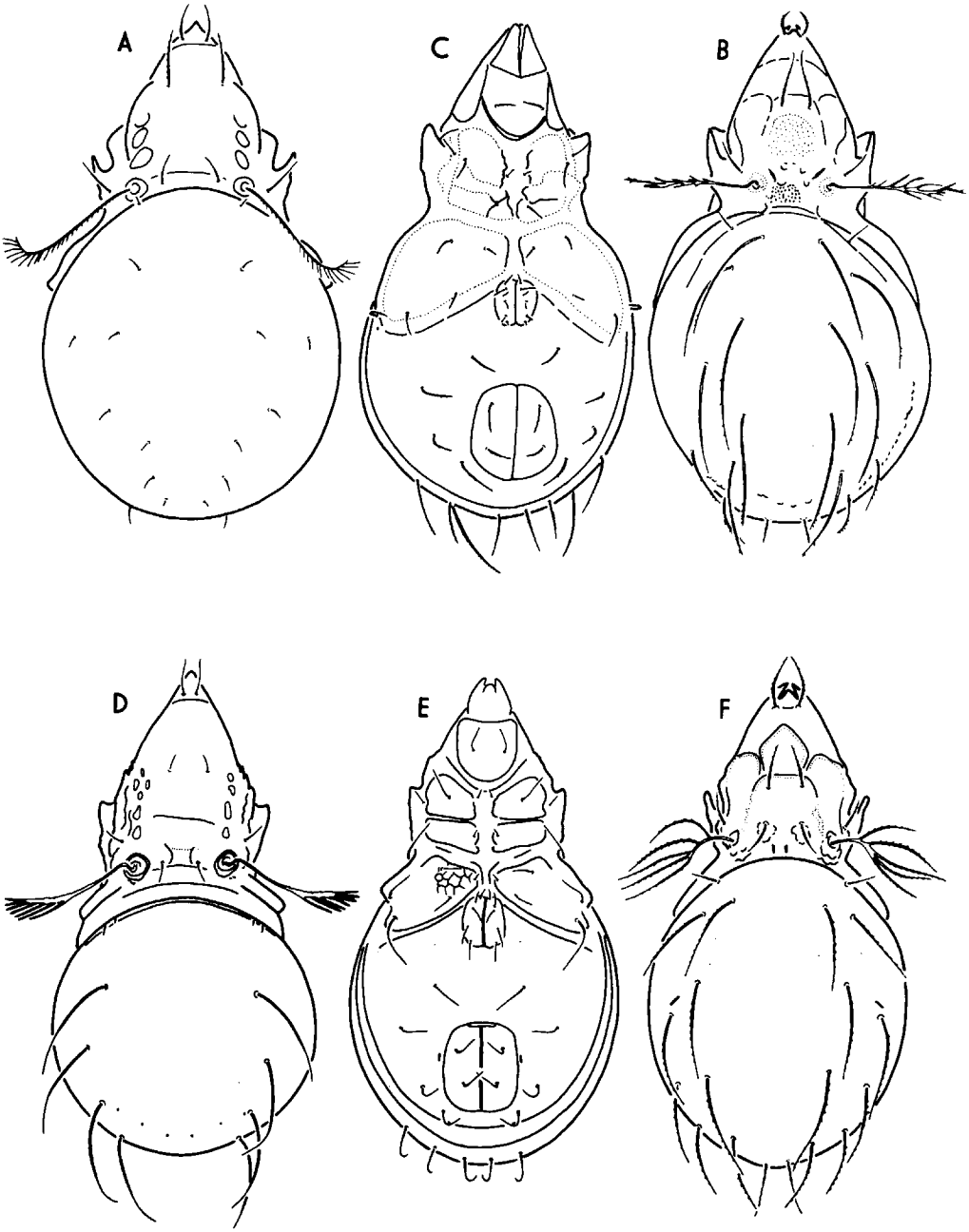

Plate 50. A: *Trapezoppia longipectinata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, B–C: *Arcoppia dendropectinata* WOAS, 1986, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Octoppia irmayi* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Arcoppia cervifer* (MAHUNKA, 1983), dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, D–E, WOAS B–C, MAHUNKA F)

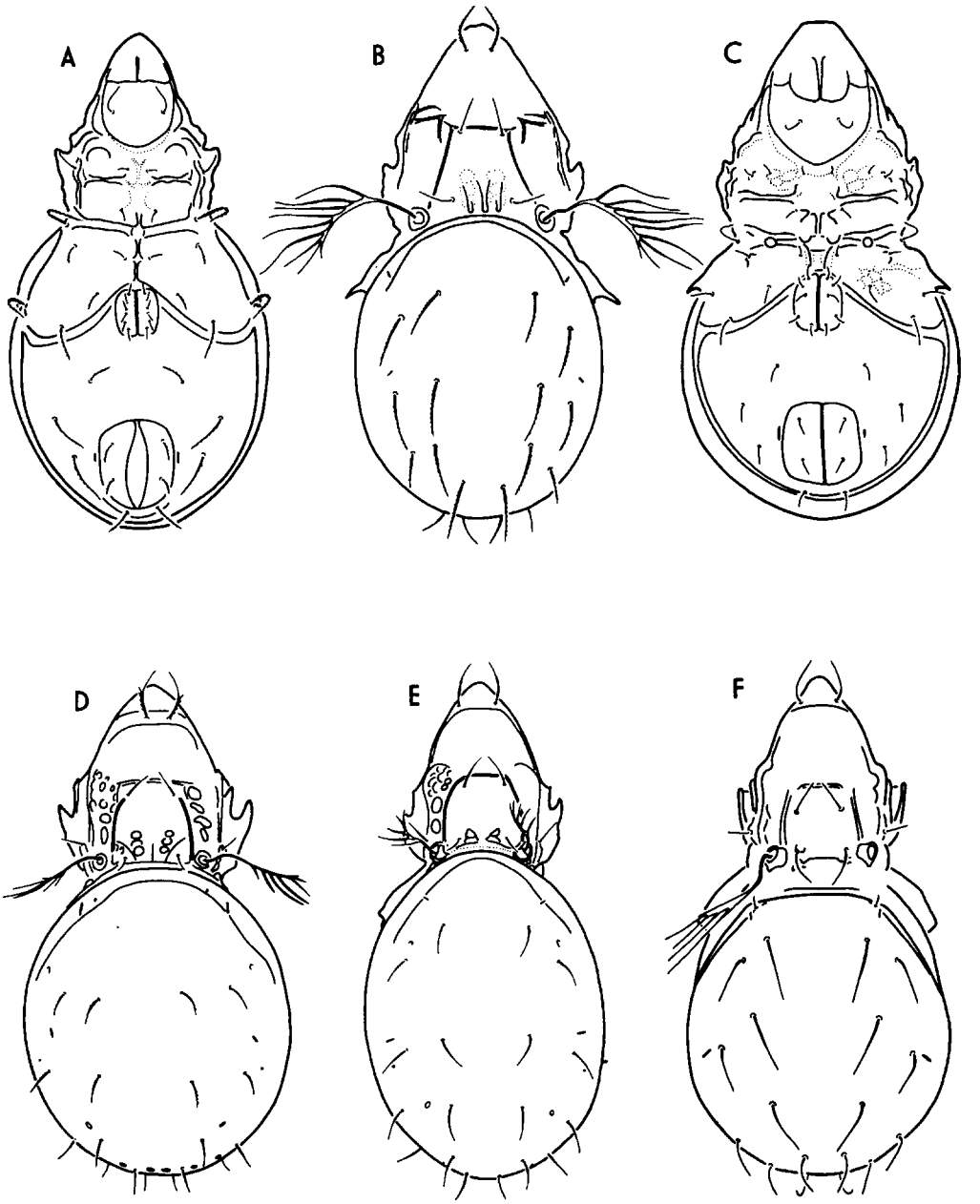

Plate 51. A: *Arcoppia cervifer* (MAHUNKA, 1983), ventral aspect, B–C: *Alcyoppia hippy* (MAHUNKA, 1983), B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *Ramusella puertomonttensis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, E: *Brachioppiella periculosa* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, F: *Arcoppia euramosa* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), (after MAHUNKA A–C, HAMMER D–E, BALOGH et MAHUNKA F)

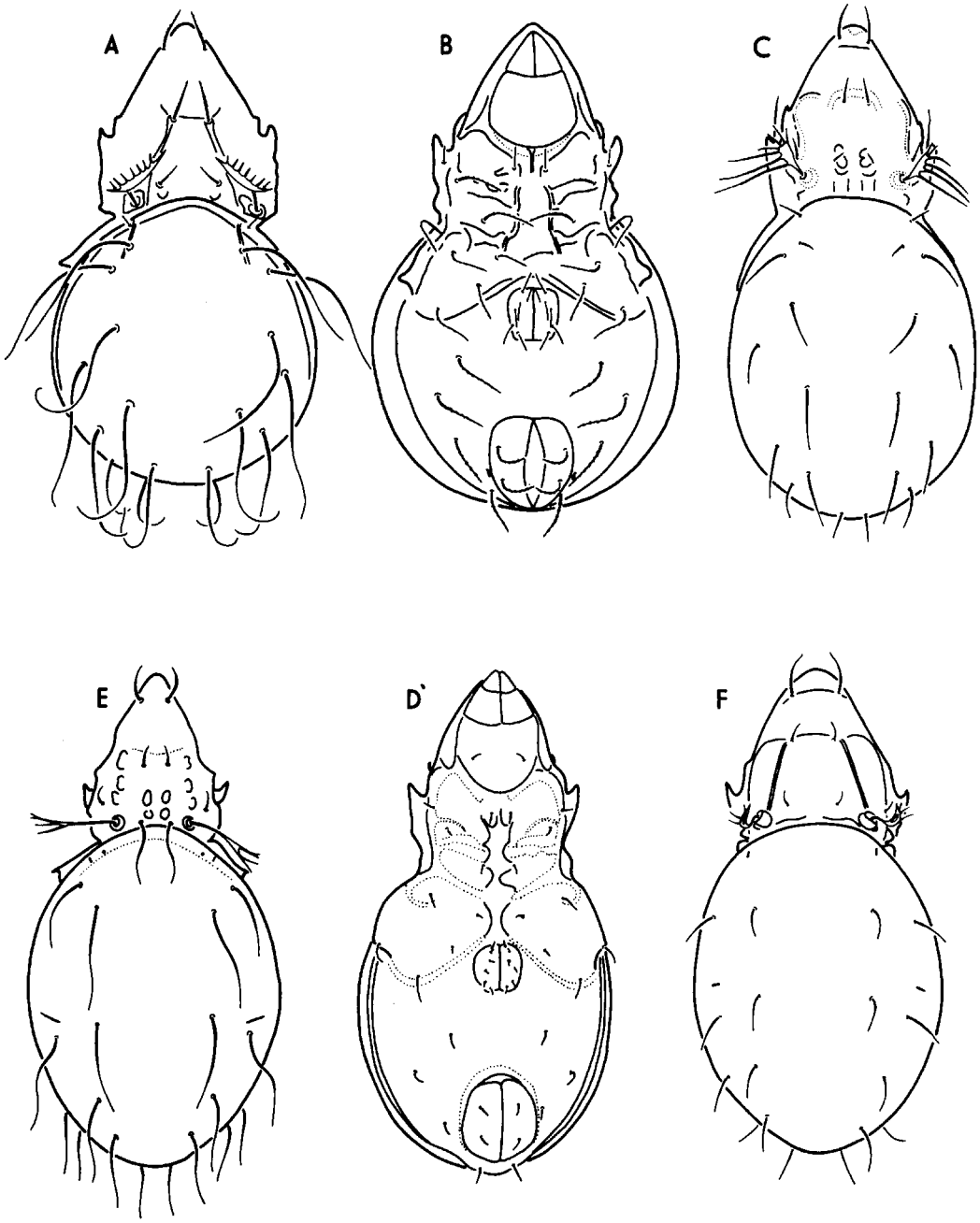

Plate 52. A–B: *Brachioppia latisternalis* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Arcoppia gracilis* WOAS, 1986, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *Brachioppia tropicalis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, F: *Pletzenoppia inclinata* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, WOAS C–D, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO E, HAMMER F)

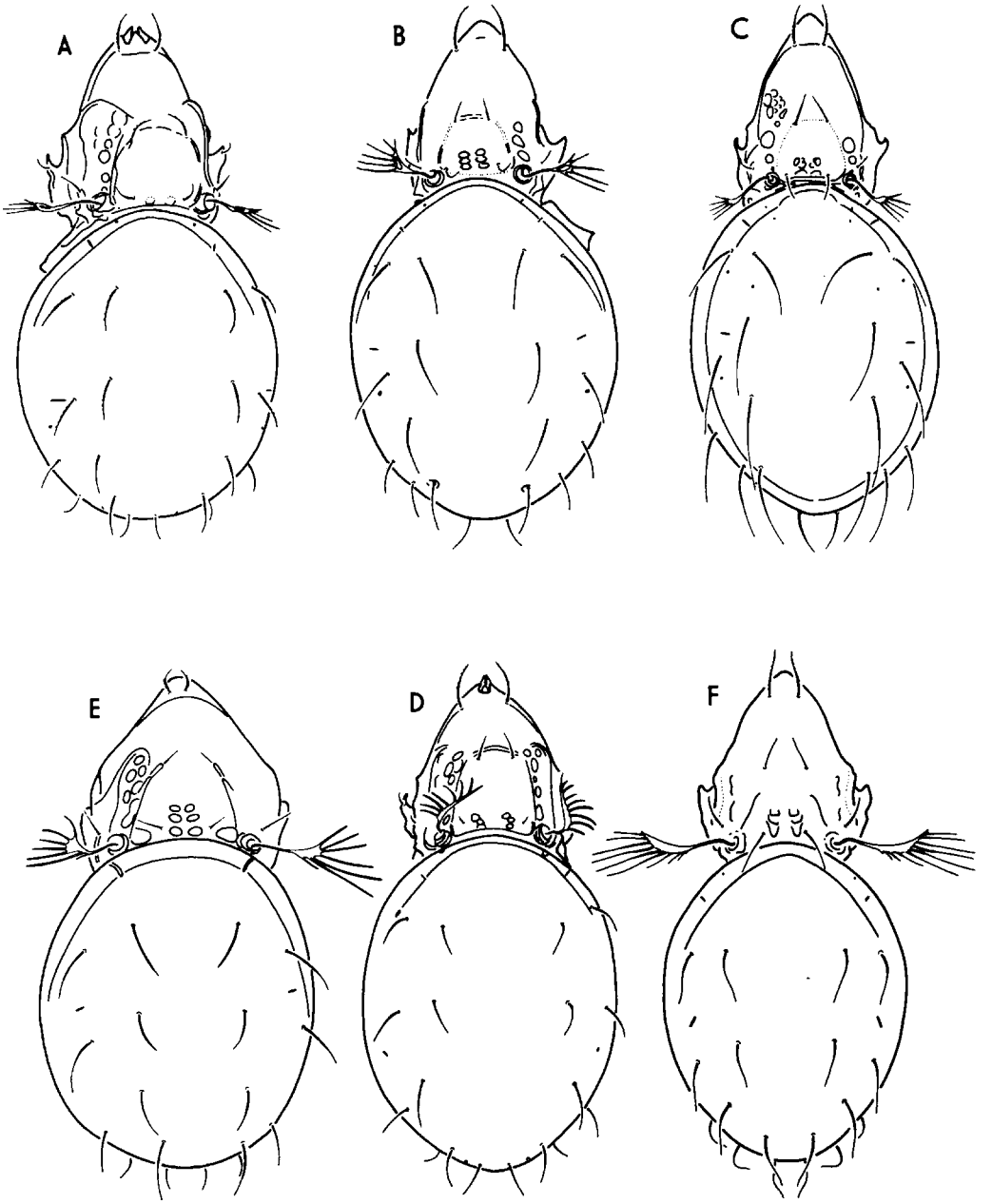

Plate 53. A: *Austroppia petrohuensis* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, B: *Brachioppia cajamarcensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *B. cuscensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *Plaesioppia peullaensis* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, E: *Ramusella chulumaniensis* (HAMMER, 1958) dorsal aspect, F: *Insculptoppia merimna* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–E, BALOGH et MAHUNKA F)

Plate 54. A: *Insculptoppia merimna* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977), ventral aspect, B–C: *Rectoppia triglochin* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977), B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Rectoppia cordobensis* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968), D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *R. incisiva* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), dorsal aspect, (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA)

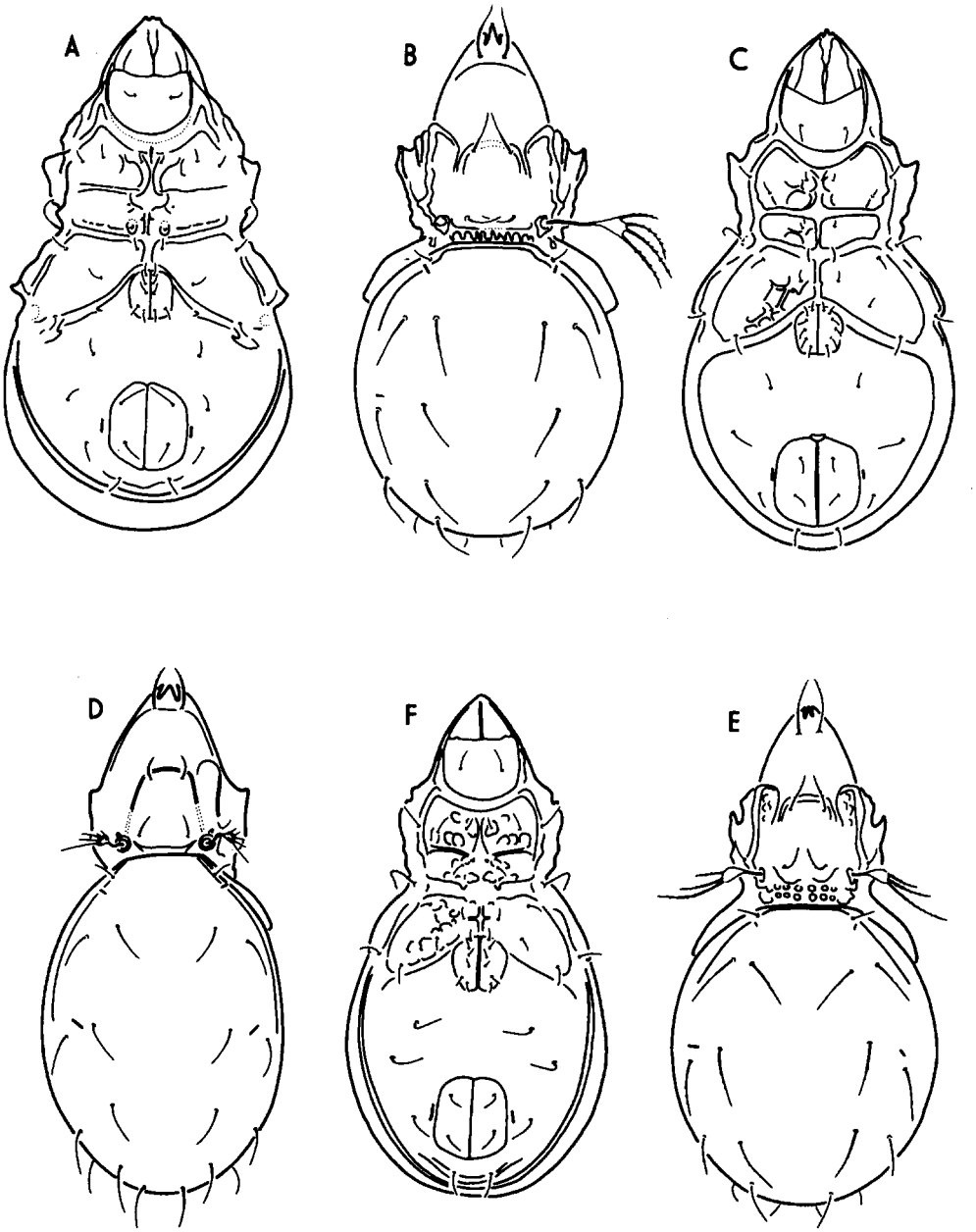

Plate 55. A: *Rectoppia incisiva* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), ventral aspect, B–C: *Arcoppia serrulata* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *A. tripartita* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, E–F: *A. dechambrierorum* (MAHUNKA, 1983), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–C, HAMMER D, MAHUNKA E–F)

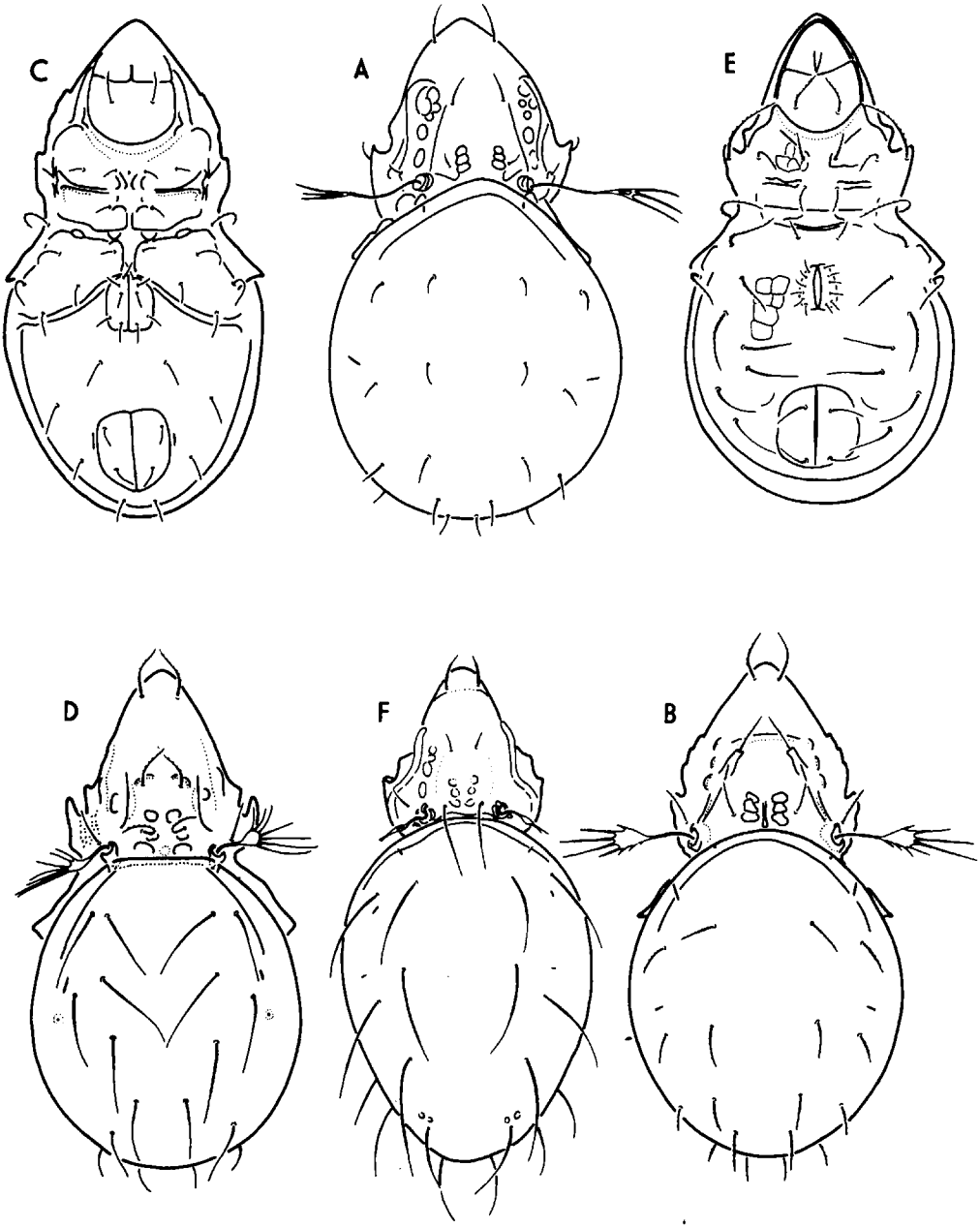

Plate 56. A: *Brachioppiella triramosa* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, B–C: *Insculptoppia triacantha* (MAHUNKA, 1983), B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Varioppia radiata* MAHUNKA, 1985, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Brachioppia tenuicoma* (HAMMER, 1958) dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, F, MAHUNKA B–E)

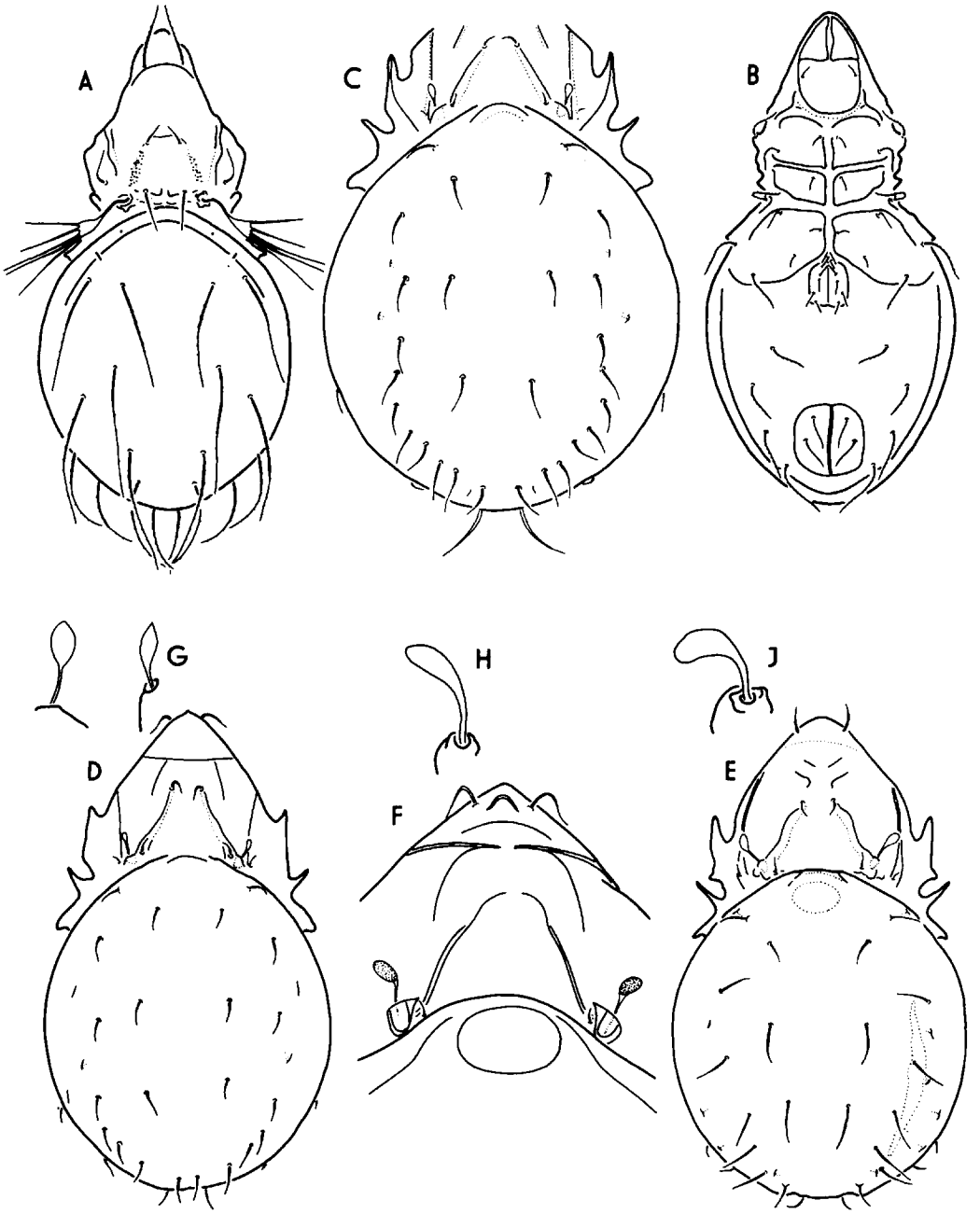

Plate 57. A–B: *Brachioppia deliciosa* HAMMER, 1961, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *Hydrozetes dimorphus virginalis* FERNANDEZ et TRAVÉ, 1984, dorsal aspect, D: *H. escobari* FERNANDEZ et TRAVÉ, 1984, dorsal aspect, E: *H. (Argentinobates) ringueleti* FERNANDEZ, 1984, dorsal aspect, F: *H. dimorphus dimorphus* HAMMER, 1962, prodorsum, G: *H. escobari* FERNANDEZ et TRAVÉ, 1984, sensillus, H: *H. dimorphus dimorphus* HAMMER, 1962, sensillus, I: *H. (Argentinobates) ringueleti* FERNANDEZ, 1984, sensillus (after HAMMER A–B, F, FERNANDEZ et TRAVÉ C, D, G, H, I)

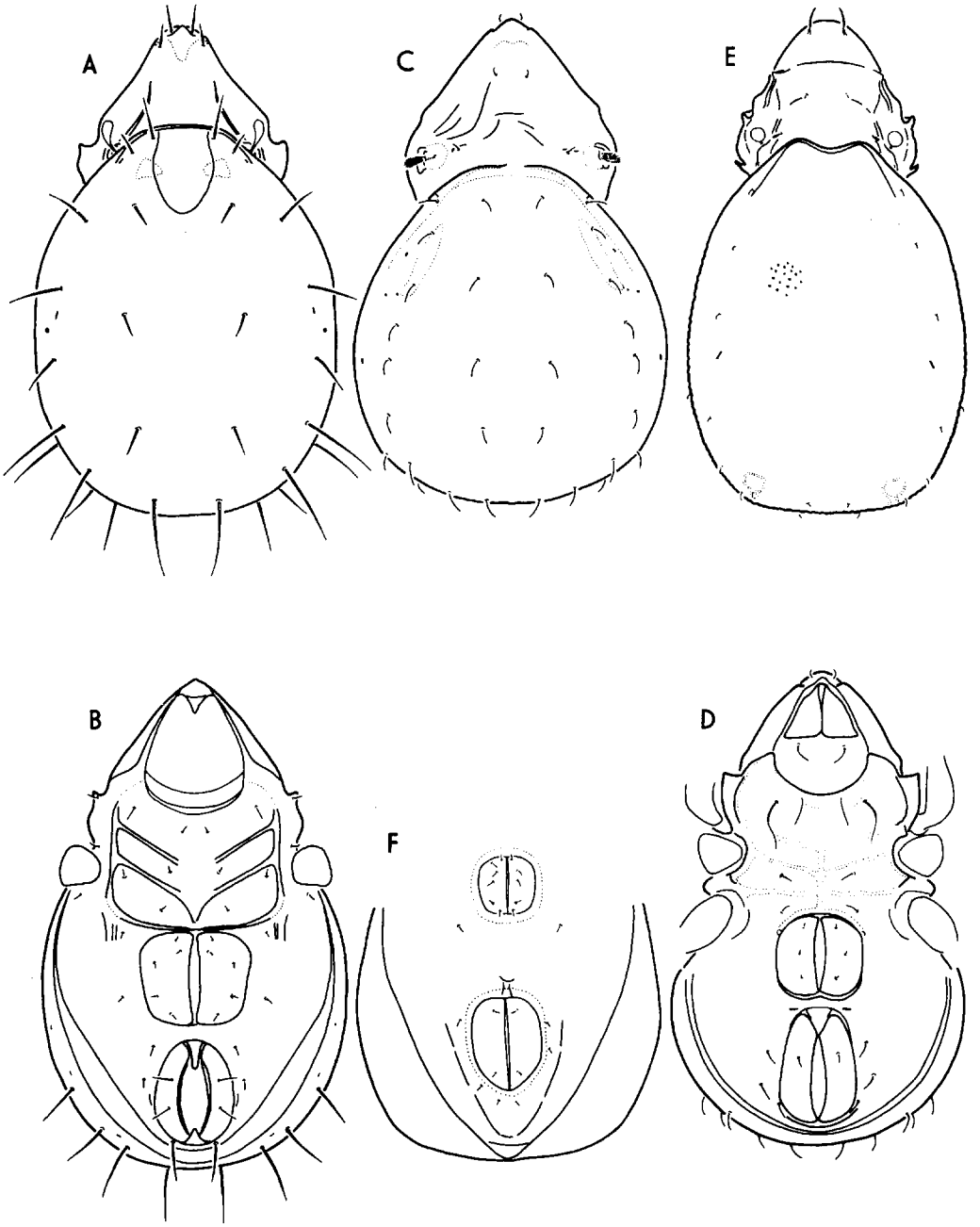

Plate 58. A–B: *Fortuynia yunkeri* HAMMER, 1963, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Schusteria littorea* GRANDJEAN, 1968, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *Glanderemaeus hammerae* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMEN A–B, GRANDJEAN C–D, BALOGH et CSISZÁR E–F)

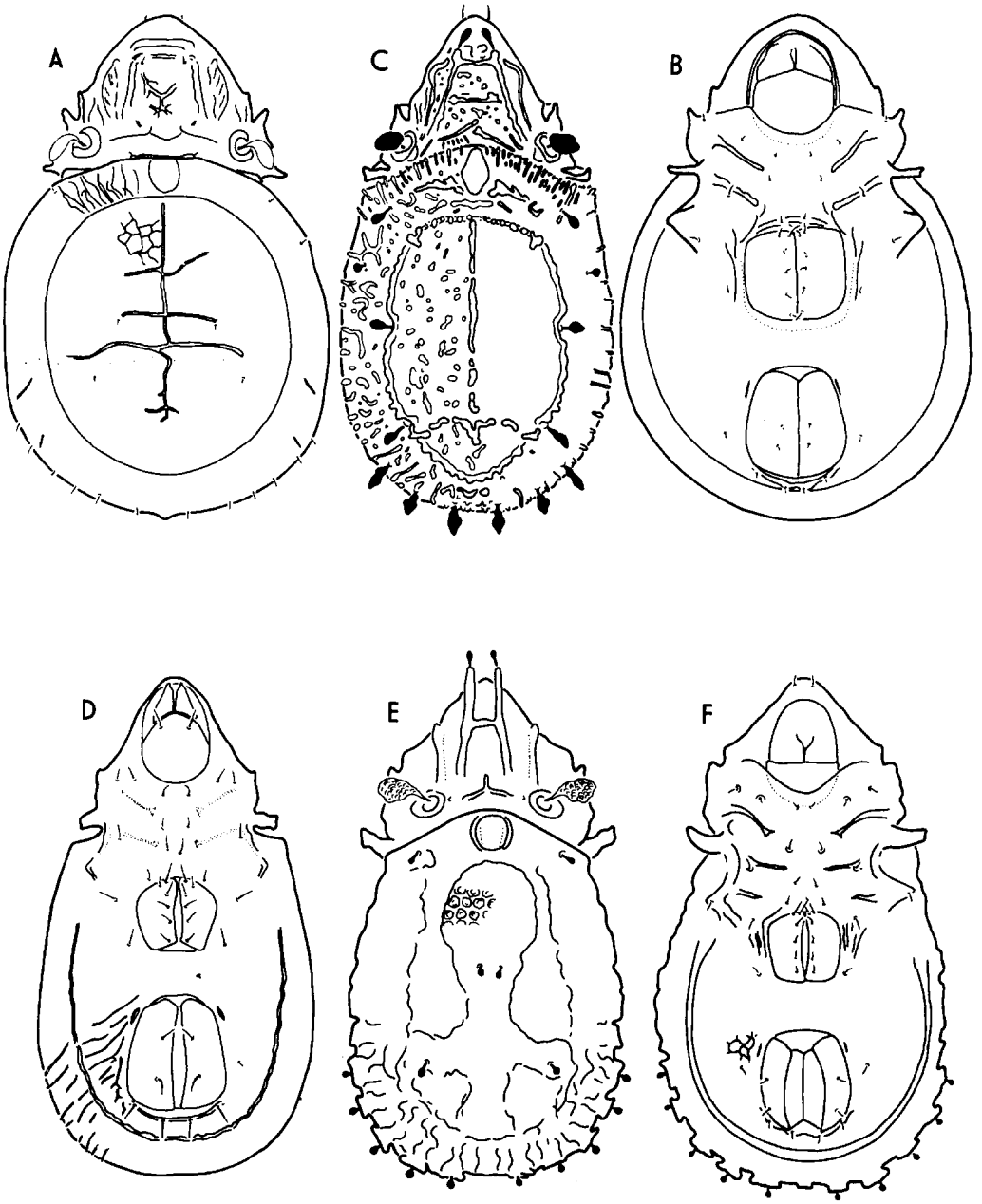

Plate 59. A–B: *Scapheremaeus latus* MAHUNKA, 1985, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *S. ornatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *S. longicuspis* MAHUNKA, 1984, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after MAHUNKA)

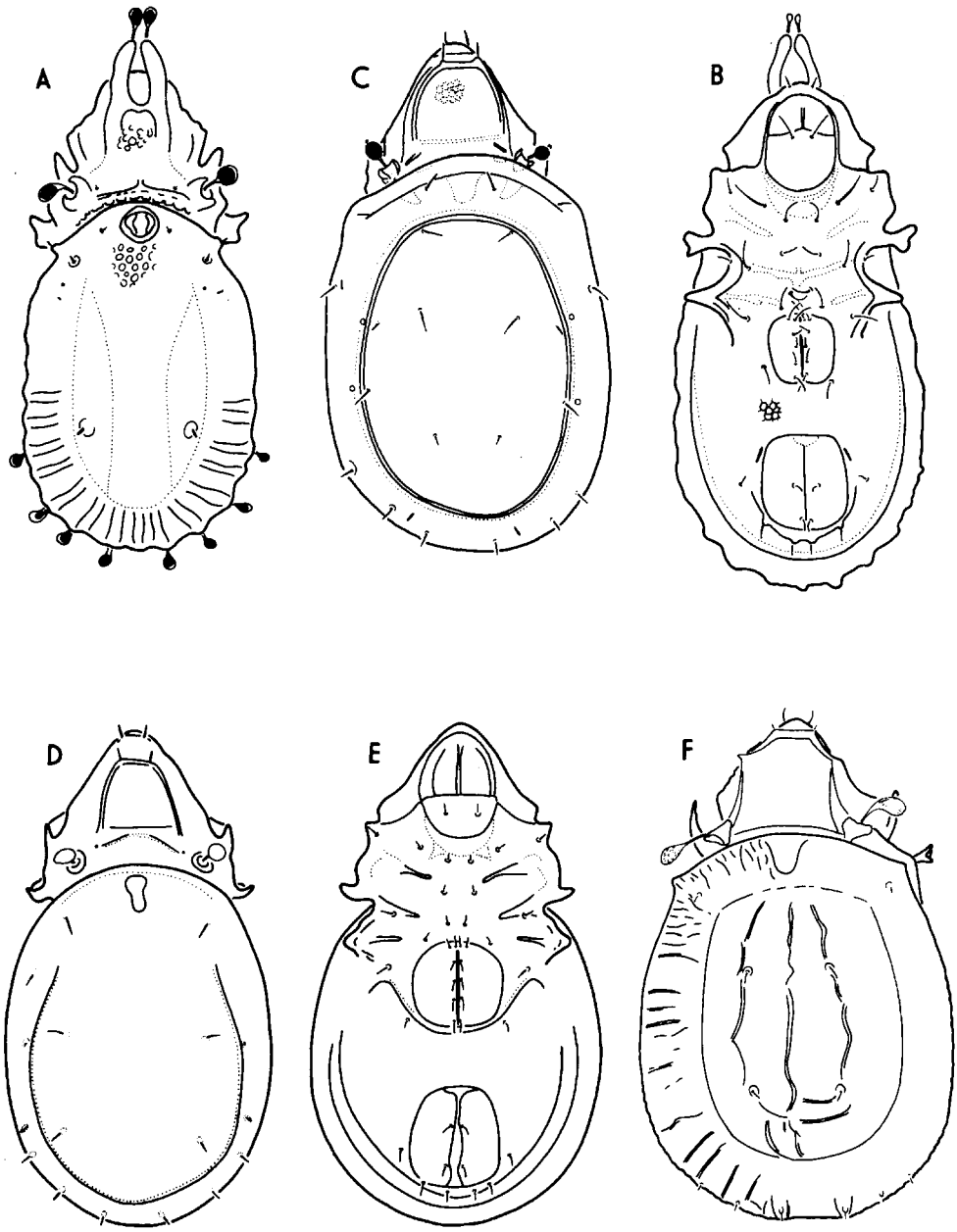

Plate 60. A–B: *Scapheremaeus longilamellatus* MAHUNKA, 1985, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *S. glaber* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, D–E: *S. subglaber* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *S. trirugis* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–B, HAMMER C, F, BALOGH et MAHUNKA D–E)

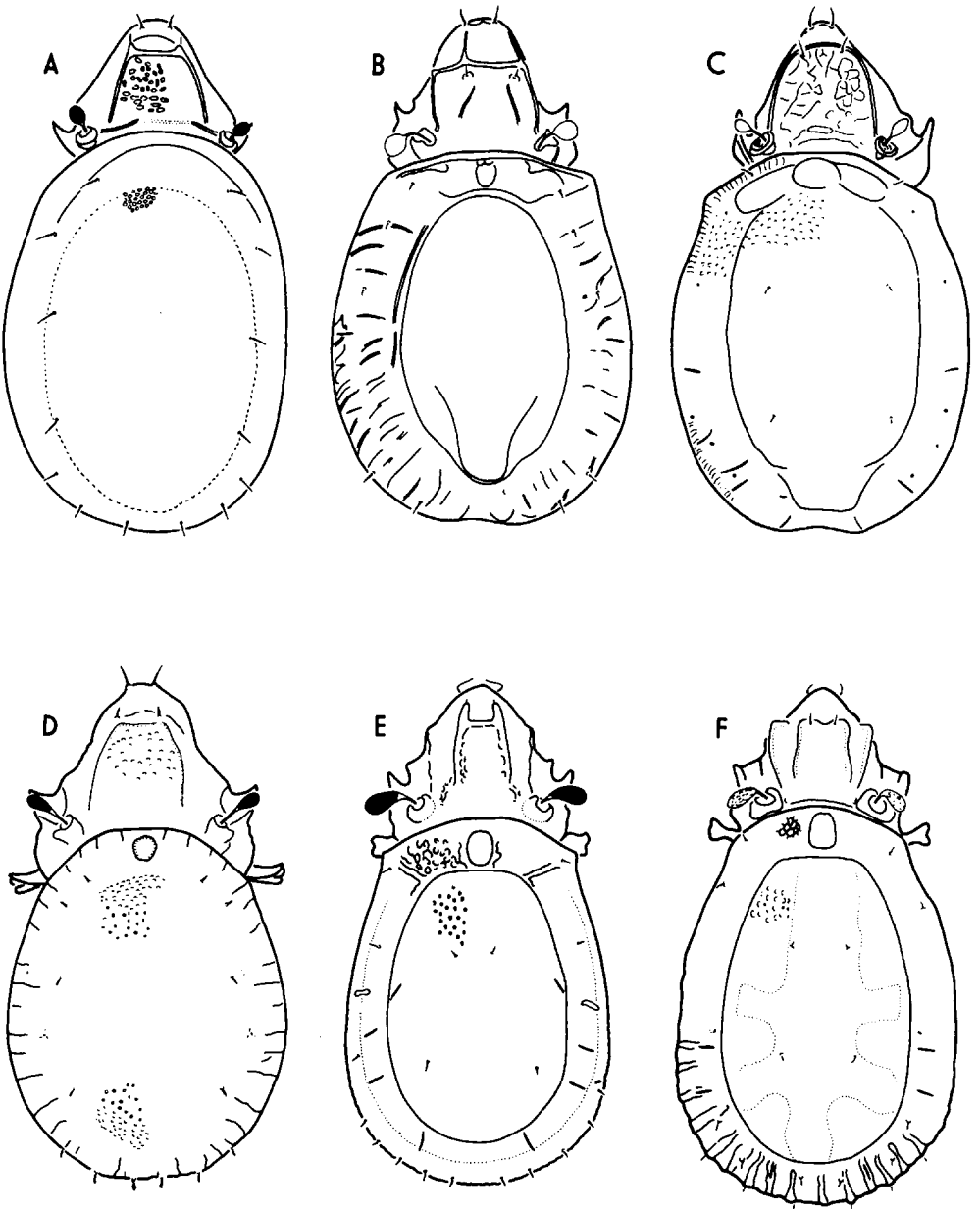

Plate 61. A: *Scapheremaeus stratus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, B: *S. clavifer* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, C: *S. pisacensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *S. argentinensis* TRAVÉ et FERNANDEZ, 1986, dorsal aspect, E: *S. balazsi* MAHUNKA, 1983, dorsal aspect, F: *S. bisculpturatus* MAHUNKA, 1984, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–C, TRAVÉ et FERNANDEZ D, MAHUNKA E–F)

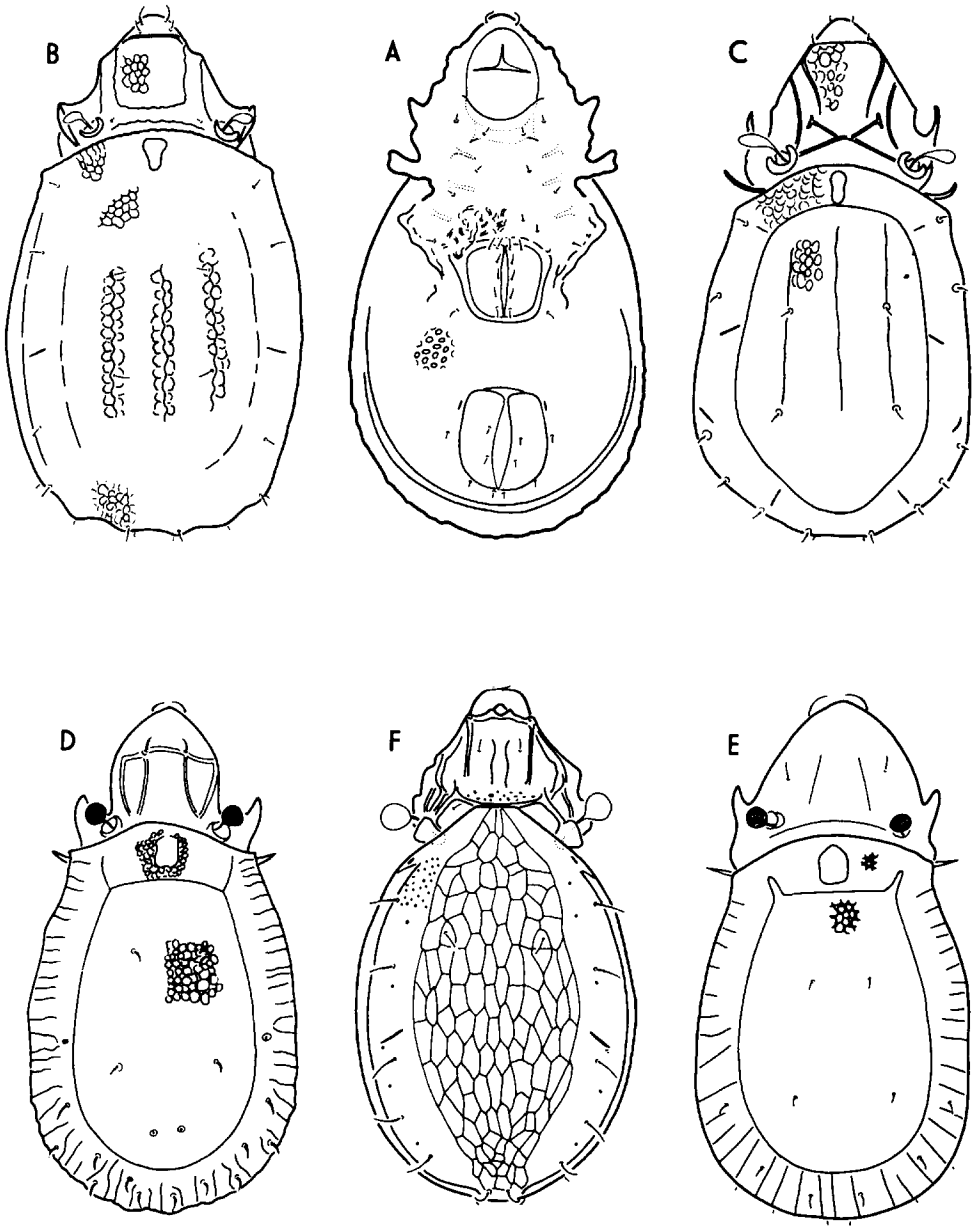

Plate 62. A: *Scapheremaeus bisculpturatus* MAHUNKA, 1984, ventral aspect, B: *S. obliteratus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *S. alveolatus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *S. carinatus* WILLMANN, 1936, dorsal aspect, E: *S. latirostris* WILLMANN, 1936, dorsal aspect F: *Licneremaeus atypicus* MAHUNKA, 1984, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A, F, HAMMER B–C, WILLMANN D–E)

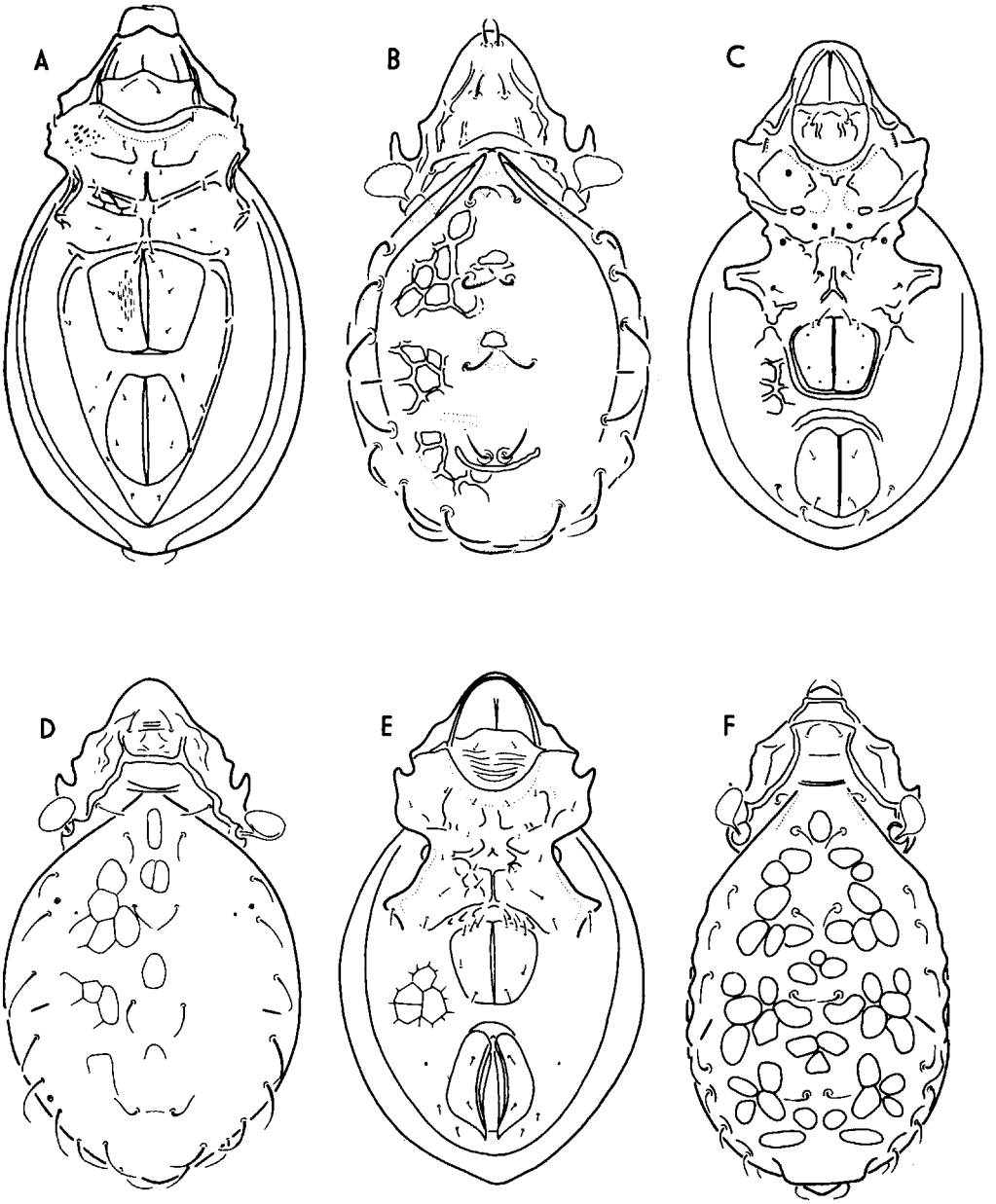

Plate 63. A: *Licneremaeus atypicus* MAHUNKA, 1984, ventral aspect, B–C. *L. cubanus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *L. discoidalis* WILLMANN, 1930, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *L. exornatus* GRANDJEAN, 1931, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A, D–E, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B–C, GRANDJEAN F)

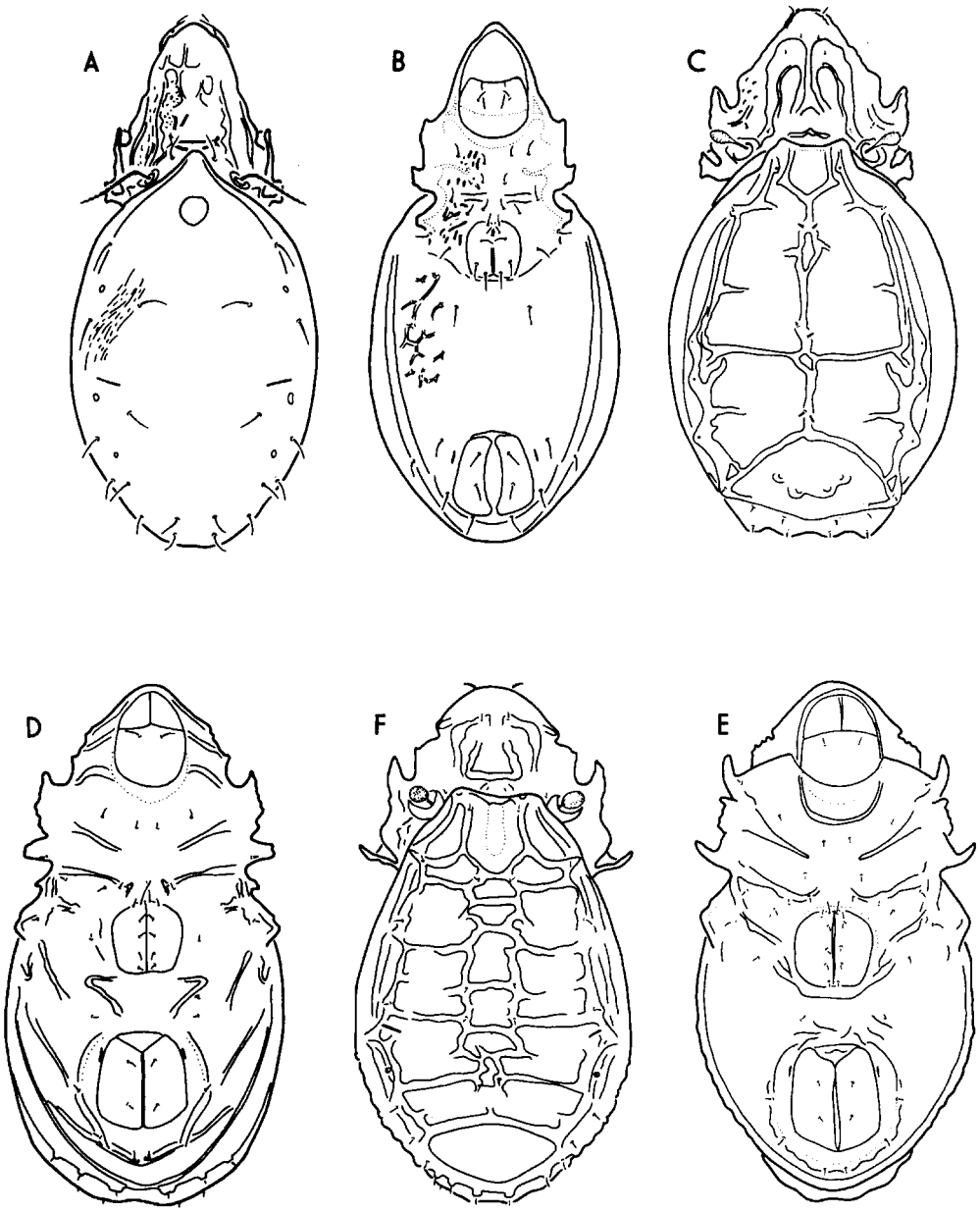

Plate 64. A–B: *Passalozetes prominens* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Arthrovertex baloghi* MAHUNKA, 1978, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *A. hauseri* MAHUNKA, 1985, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, MAHUNKA C–F)

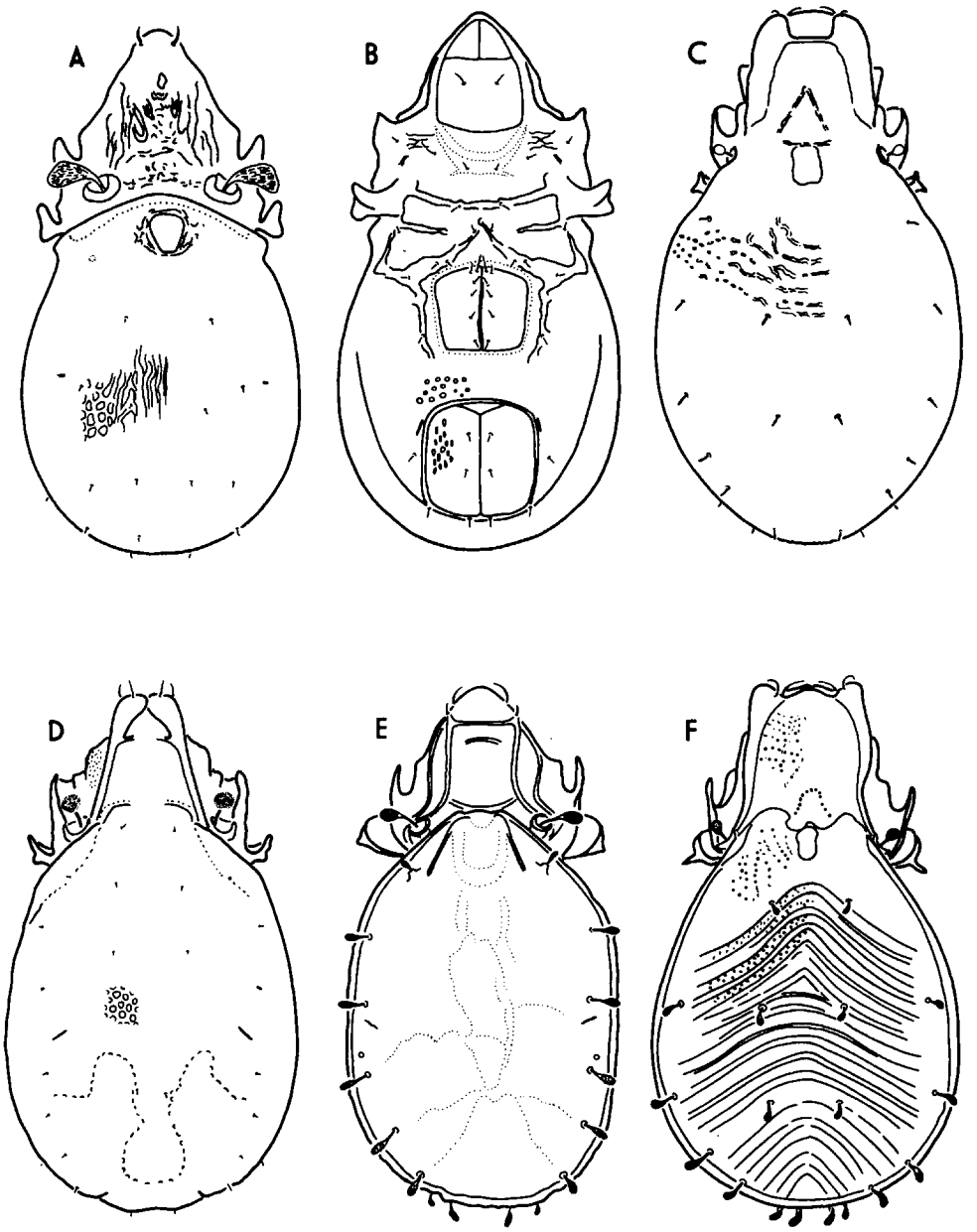

Plate 65. A–B: *Scutovertex morenoi* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *S. transversalis* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963, dorsal aspect, D: *S. contiguus* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963, dorsal aspect, E: *S. bispinatus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, F: *S. laminipes* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, BALOGH et CSISZÁR C–D, HAMMER E–F)

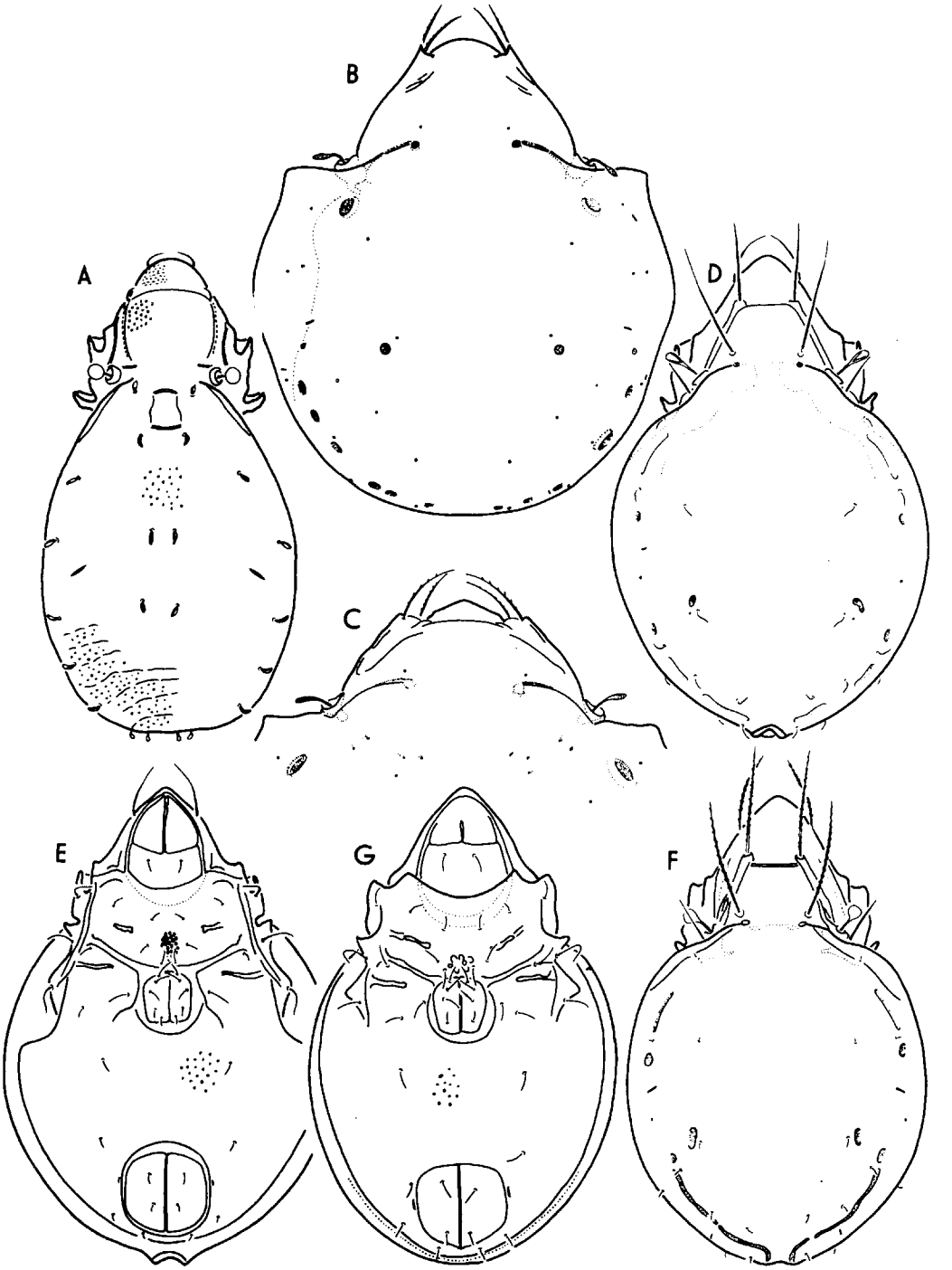

Plate 66. A: *Scutovertex foliatus* BALOGH, et CSISZÁR, 1963, dorsal aspect, B: *Dynatozetes amplus* GRANDJEAN, 1960, dorsal aspect, C: *D. obesus* GRANDJEAN, 1960, prodorsum, D–E: *Mochloribatula multiporosa* MAHUNKA, 1978, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F–G: *M. calycifera* MAHUNKA, 1985, F: dorsal aspect, G: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et CSISZÁR A, GRANDJEAN B–C, MAHUNKA D–G)

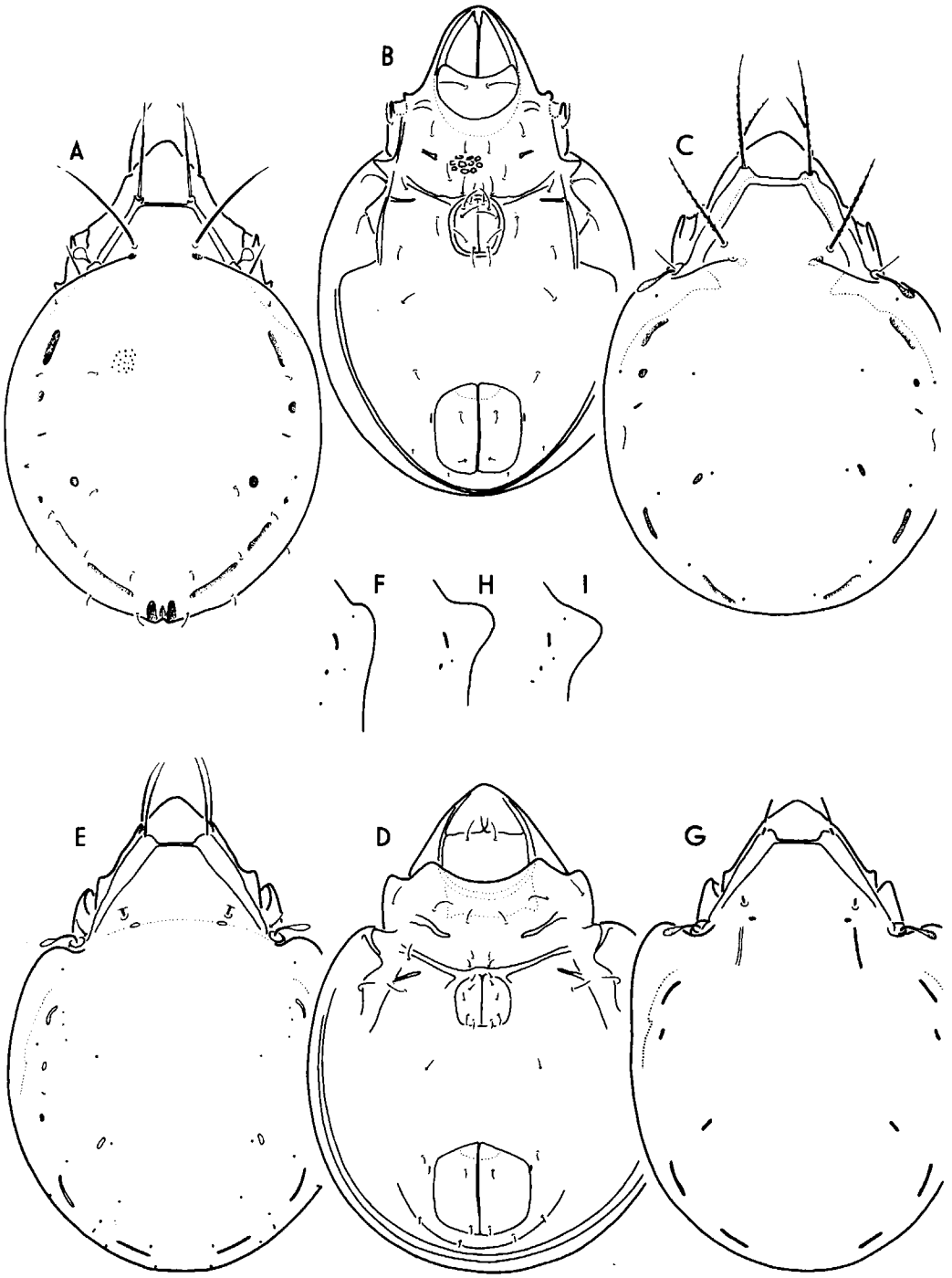

Plate 67. A–B: *Mochloribatula grandjeani* MAHUNKA, 1978, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Mochlozetes asculpturatus* MAHUNKA, 1985, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *M. penetrabilis* GRANDJEAN, 1930, E: dorsal aspect, F: pteromorpha lateral, G–H: *M. flatus* GRANDJEAN, 1930, G: dorsal aspect, H: pteromorpha lateral, I: *M. officiosus* GRANDJEAN, 1930, pteromorpha lateral (after MAHUNKA A–D, GRANDJEAN E–I)

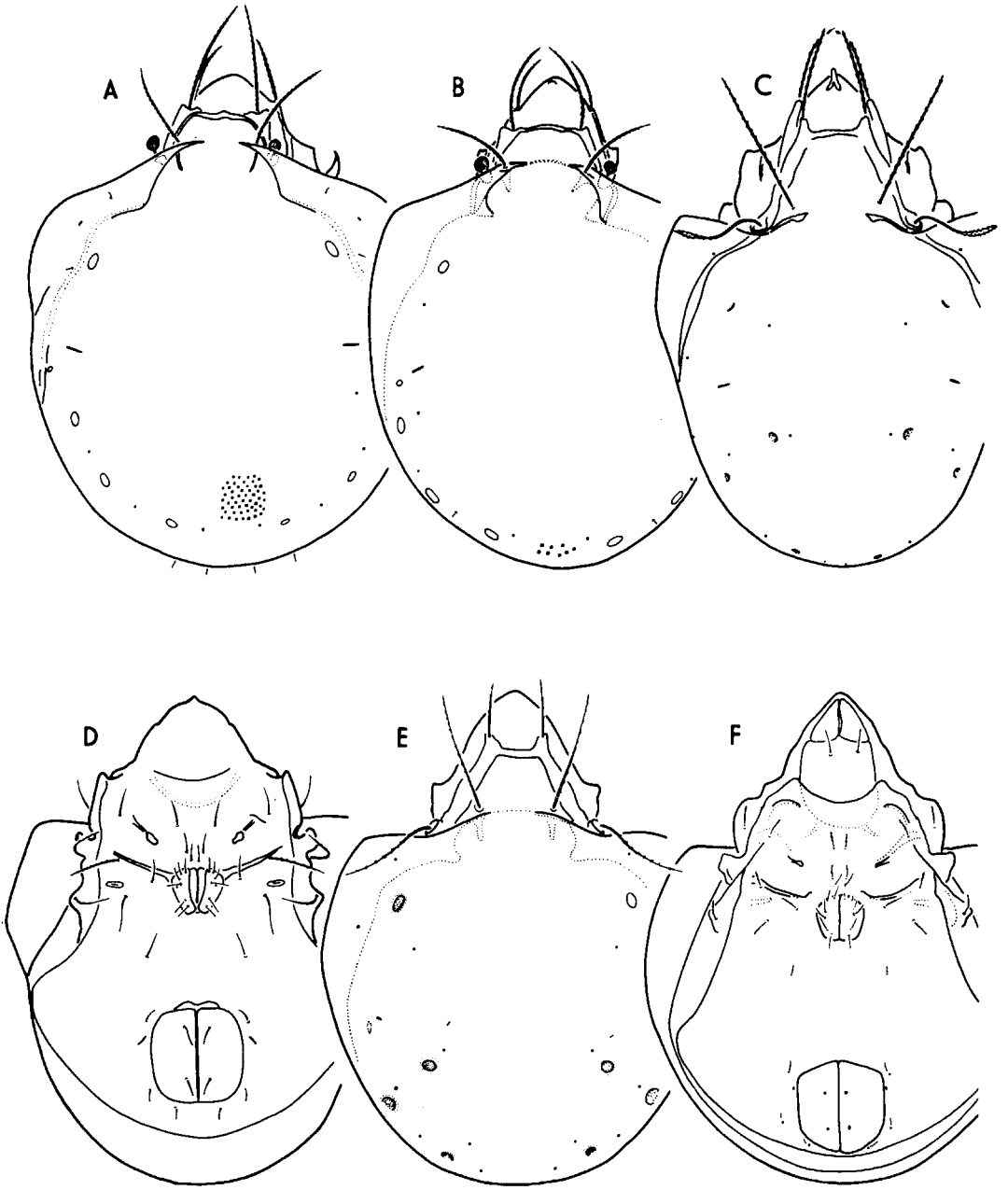

Plate 68. A: *Podoribates foveolatus* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, B: *P. cuscensis* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, C–D: *Uracrobates incertus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *U. setiger* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A–B, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C–F)

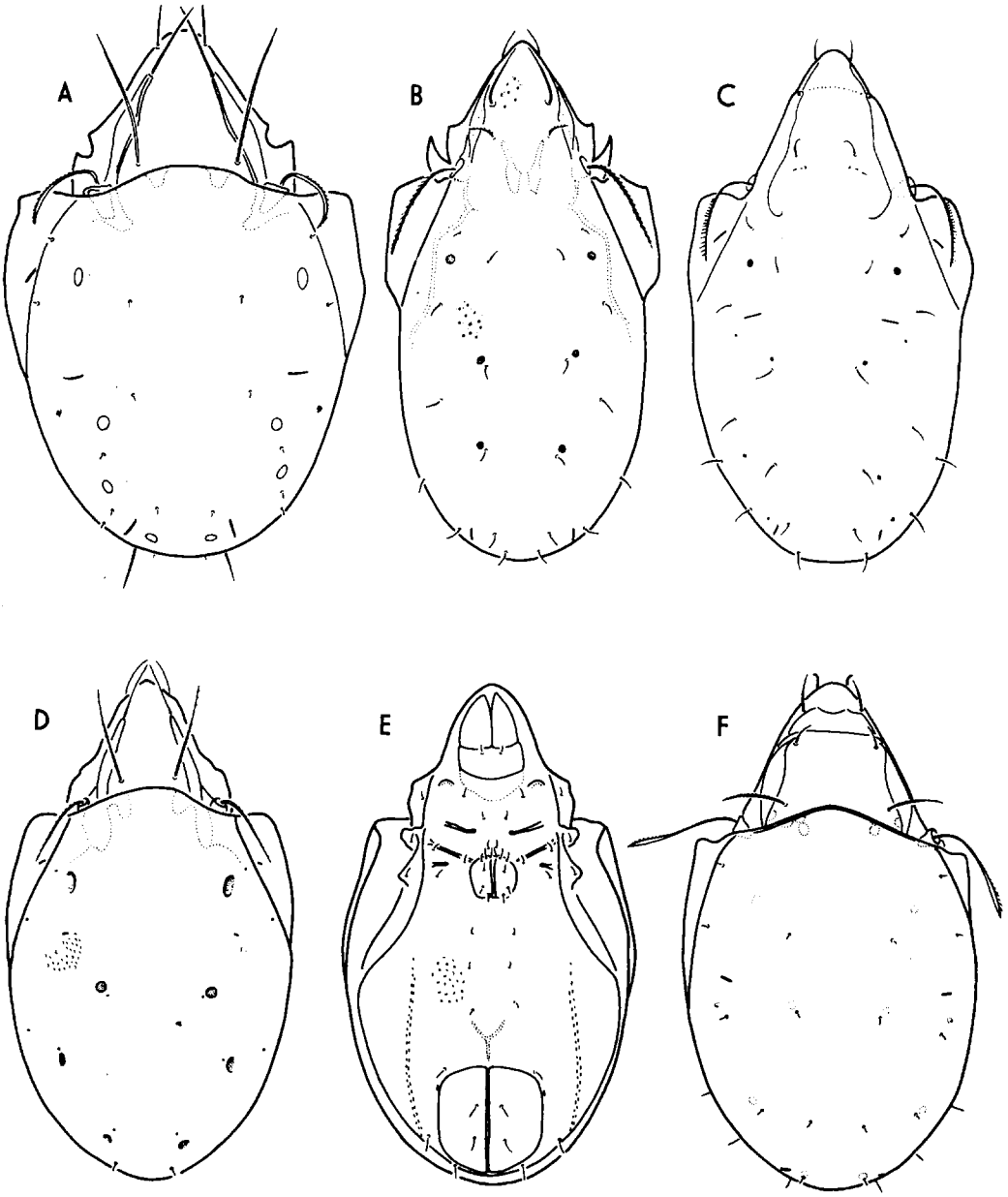

Plate 69. A: *Brasilobates bipilis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, B: *Perxylobates vermiseta* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968), dorsal aspect, C: *P. synlimes* (HAMMER, 1971), dorsal aspect, D–E: *Trixylobates bidactylus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Xylobates capucinus capucinus* (BERLESE, 1908), dorsal aspect (after PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO A, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B, D–E, HAMMER C, F)

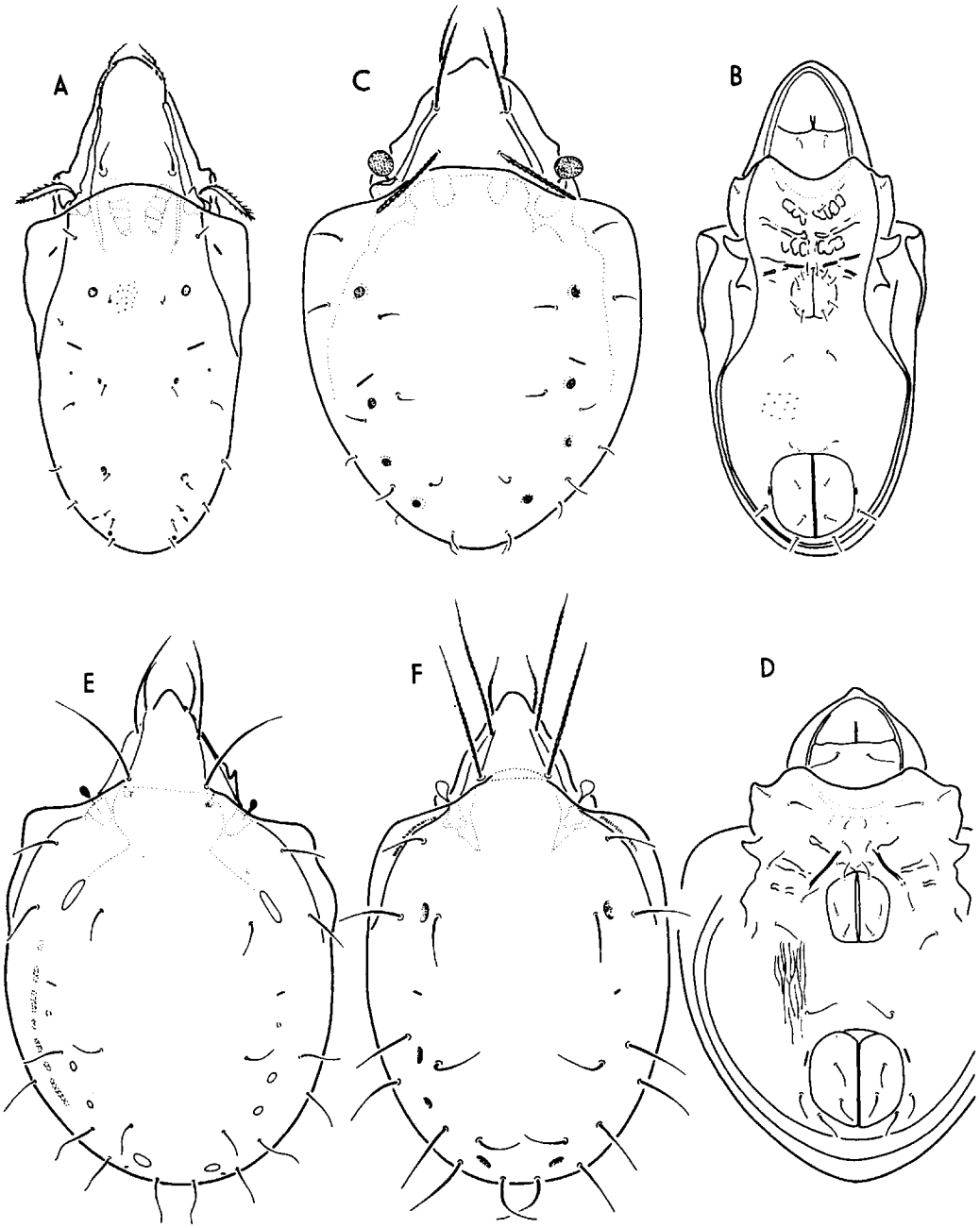

Plate 70. A–B: *Xylobates antillensis* MAHUNKA, 1985, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Cordiozetes clavisetus* MAHUNKA, 1983, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *Maculobates longiporosus* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, F: *M. breviporosus* MAHUNKA, 1980, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–D, F, HAMMER E)

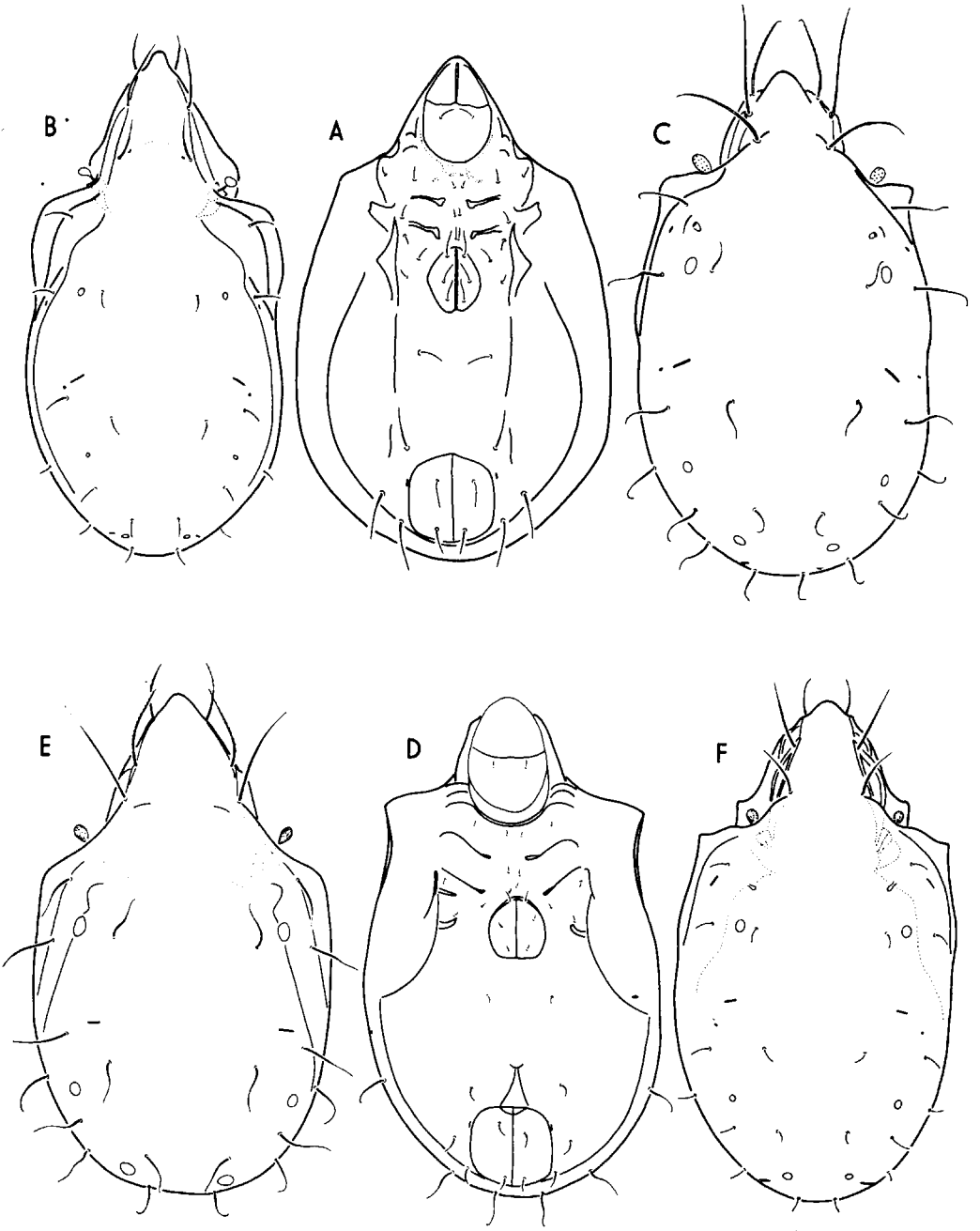

Plate 71. A: *Maculobates breviporosus* MAHUNKA, 1980, ventral aspect, B: *Totobates elegans* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, C–D: *T. pterygoides* HAMMER, 1962, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *T. mollicoma* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, F: *T. viviparus* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A, HAMMER B–F)

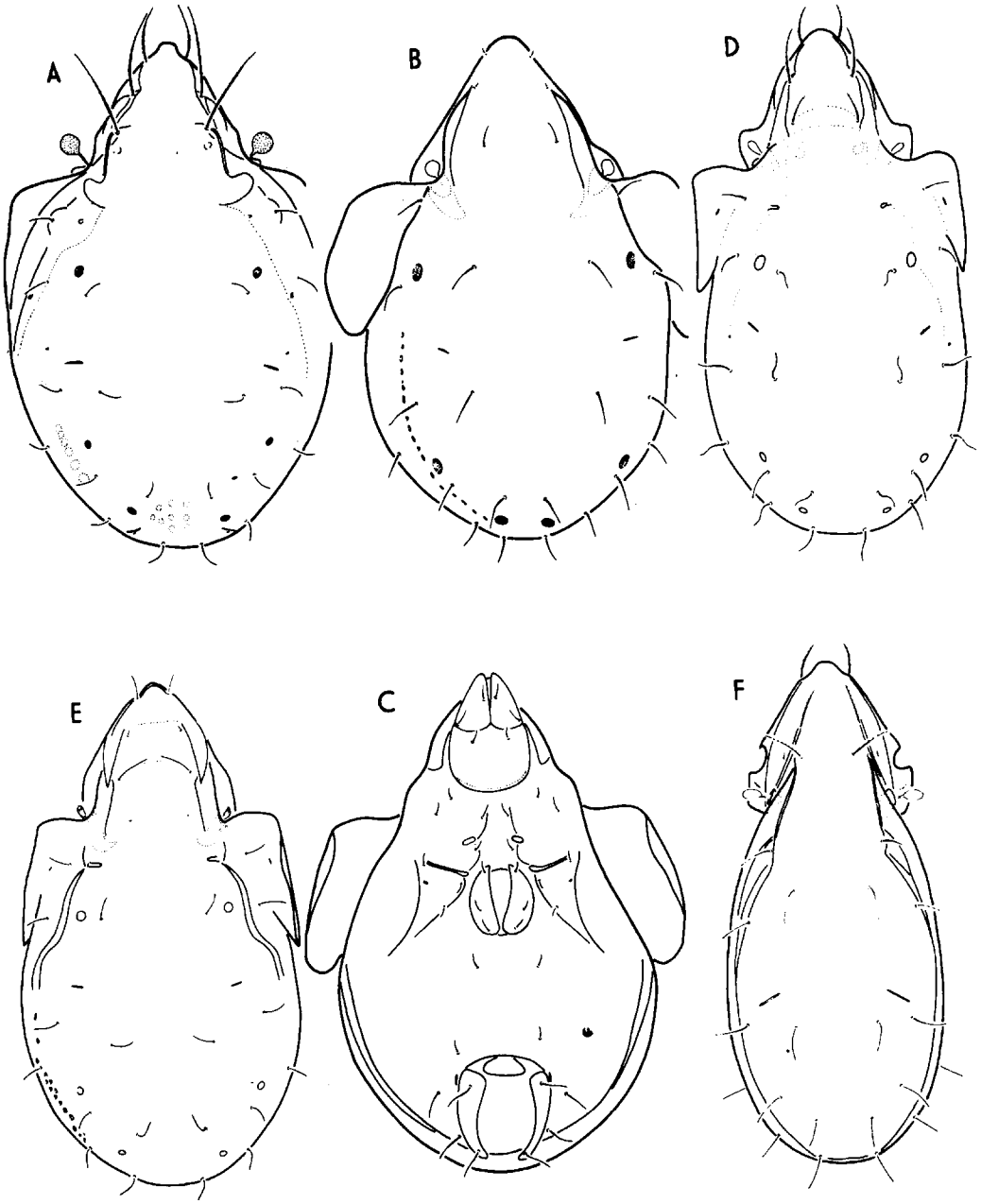

Plate 72. A: *Totobates discifer* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B–C: *Tuxenia brevis* COVARRUBIAS, 1967, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *T. manantialis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, E: *T. complicata* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, F: *Gerloubia bicuspidata* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, D–F, COVARRUBIAS B–C)

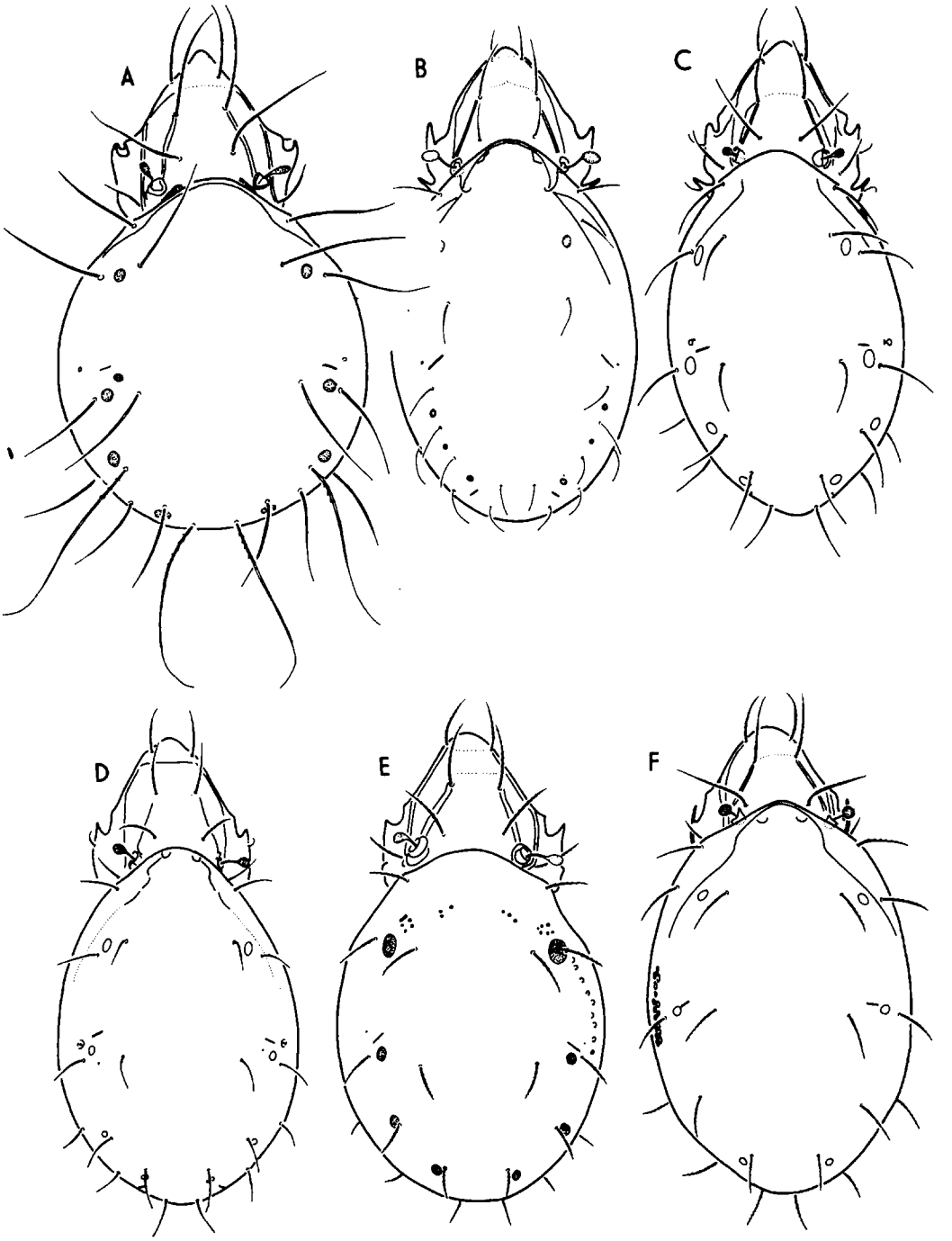

Plate 73. A: *Oribatula quadrisetosa* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *O. gracilis* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, C: *O. morenoi* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, D: *O. australis* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, E: *O. magniporosa* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, F: *O. altimontana* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER)

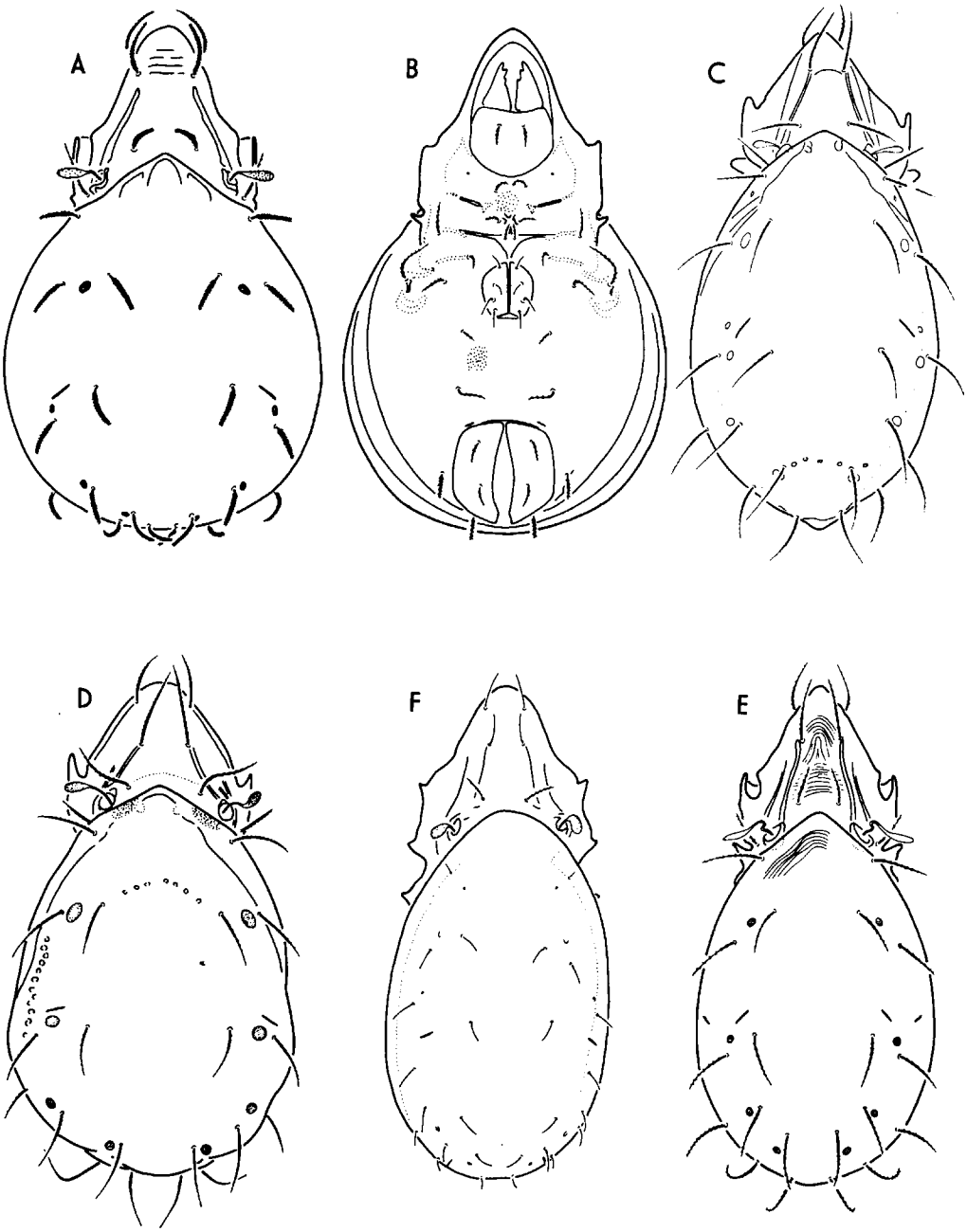

Plate 74. A–B: *Oribatula fraenzlei* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *O. altimontanoides* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, D: *O. pisacensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, E: *Wolleybates dactyloscopica* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968), dorsal aspect, F: *Phauloppia gracilis* SELLNICK, 1952, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, B, E, HAMMER C, D, SELLNICK F)

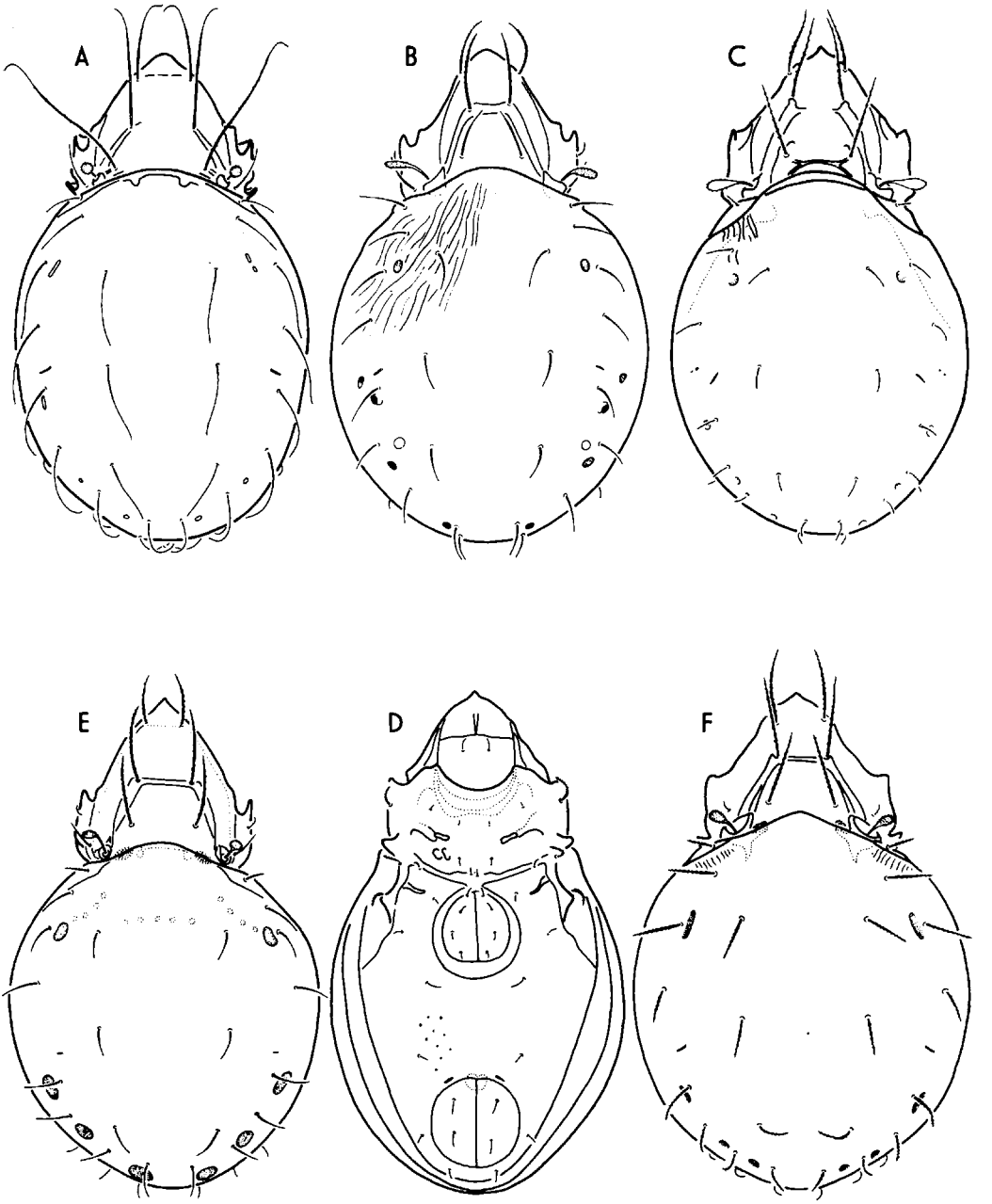

Plate 75. A: *Phauloppia topali* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963, dorsal aspect, B: *Zygoribatula connexa* (BEKLESE, 1904), dorsal aspect, C–D: *Z. translineata* MAHUNKA, 1985, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *Z. lata* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, F: *Z. bonairensis* WILLMANN, 1936, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et CSISZÁR A, SCHUSTER B, HAMMER C–F)

Plate 76. A: *Zygoribatula bonairensis* WILLMANN, 1936, ventral aspect, B: *Neotrichozetes spinulosa germaineae* TRAVÉ, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *Areozetes altimontanus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *Drymobates silvicola* GRANDJEAN, 1930, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A, TRAVÉ B, HAMMER C, GRANDJEAN D)

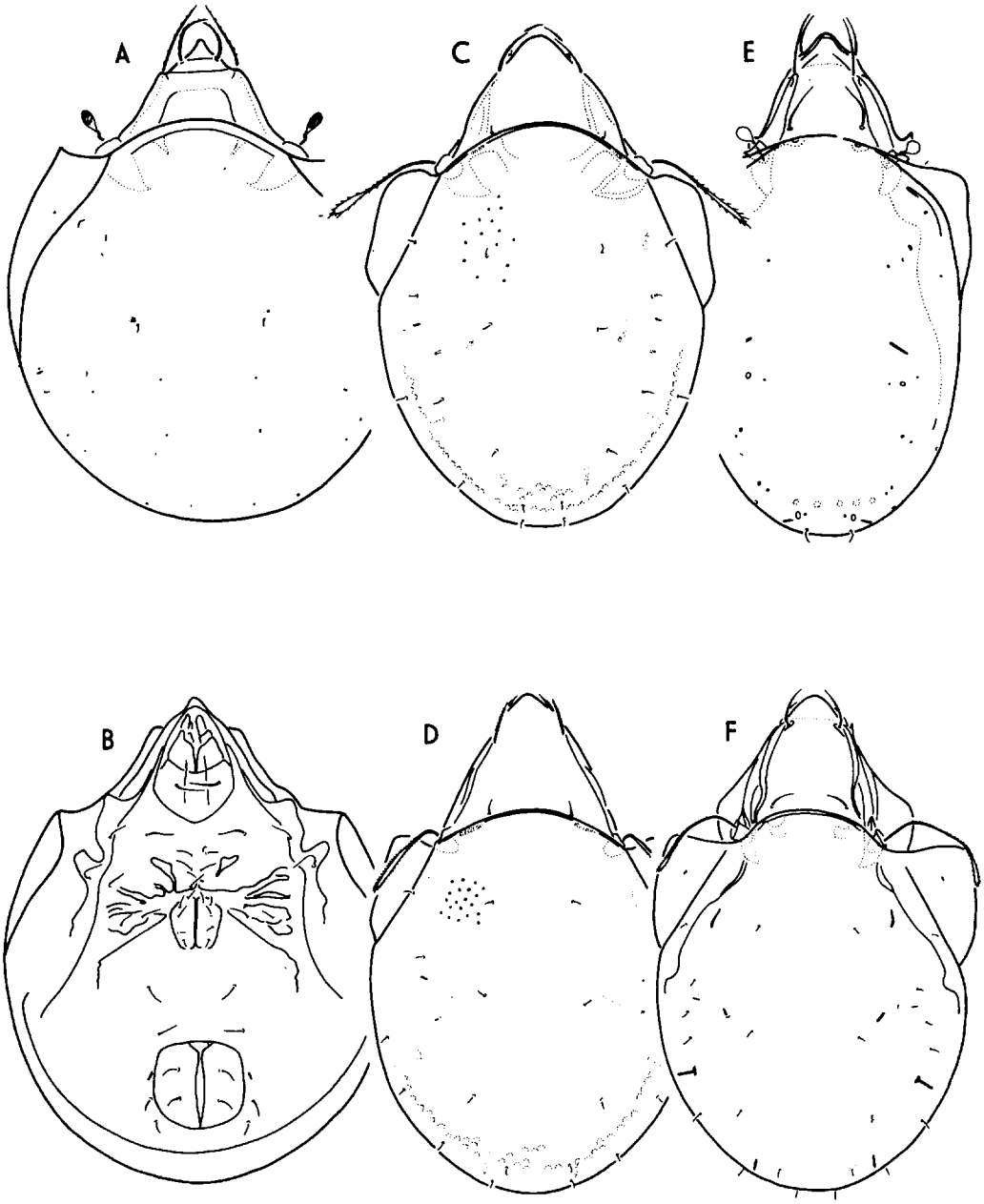

Plate 77. A–B: *Conozetes arcualis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *Haplozetes minimicoma* BECK, 1964, dorsal aspect, D: *H. triungulatus* BECK, 1964, dorsal aspect, E: *Incabates nudus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, F: *Lauritzenia longipluma* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, BECK C–D, HAMMER E–F)

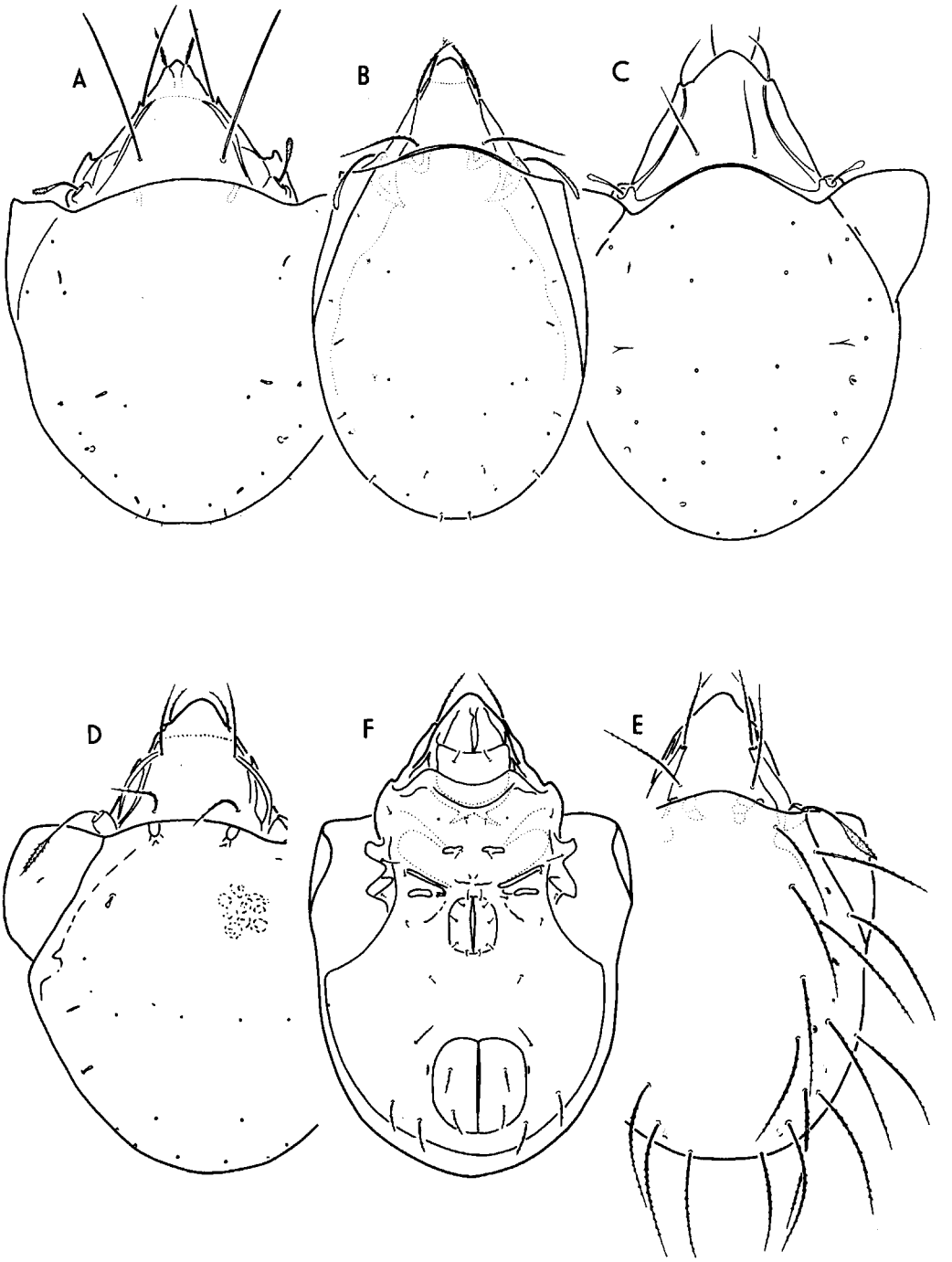

Plate 78. A: *Mancoribates rostropilosus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *Paraxylobates imitans* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, C: *Peloribates anomalus* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, D: *P. nudus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, E–F: *P. perreti* MAHUNKA, 1984, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect, (after HAMMER, A, D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO C, MAHUNKA E–F)

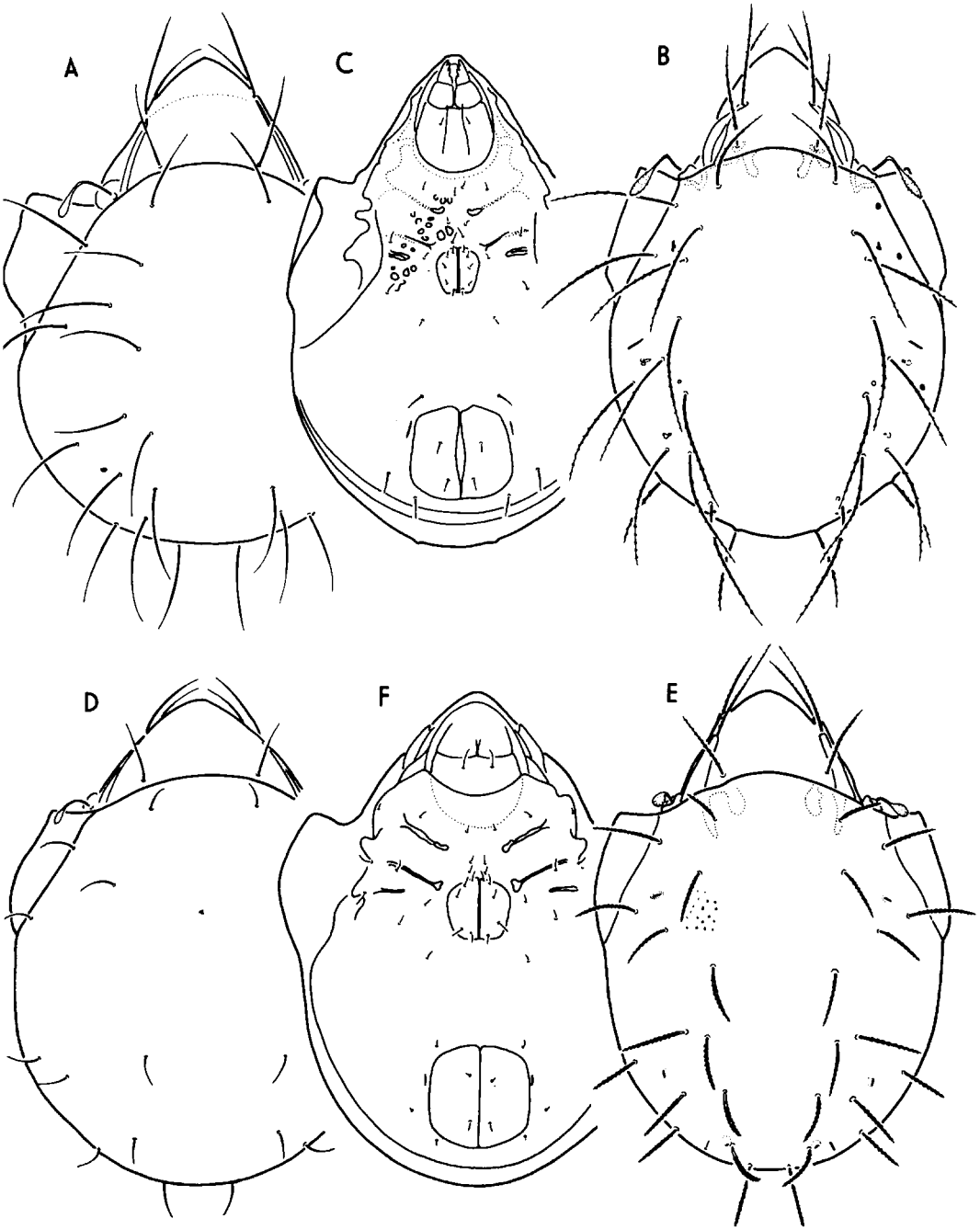

Plate 79. A: *Peloribates longisetosus* (WILLMANN, 1930), dorsal aspect, B–C. *P. longicoma* HAMMER, 1958, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *P. grandis* (WILLMANN, 1930), dorsal aspect, E–F: *P. pinguisetus* MAHUNKA, 1985, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after WILLMANN A, D, HAMMER B–C, MAHUNKA E–F)

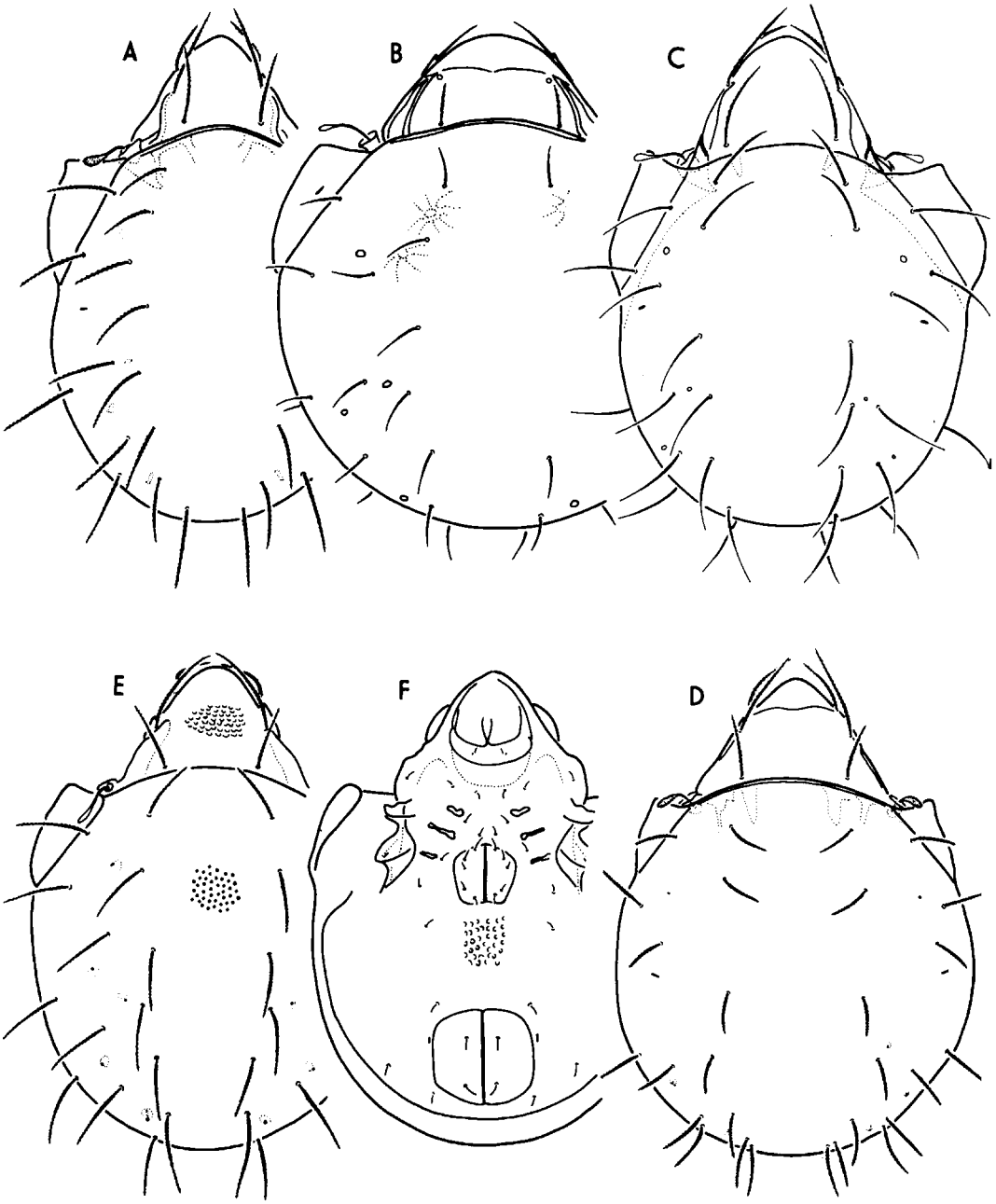

Plate 80. A: *Peloribates dispersus* BECK, 1964, dorsal aspect, B: *P. rigidicoma* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, C: *P. muscicola* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *P. porosus* BECK, 1964, dorsal aspect, E–F: *P. paraguayensis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BECK A, D, HAMMER B–C, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

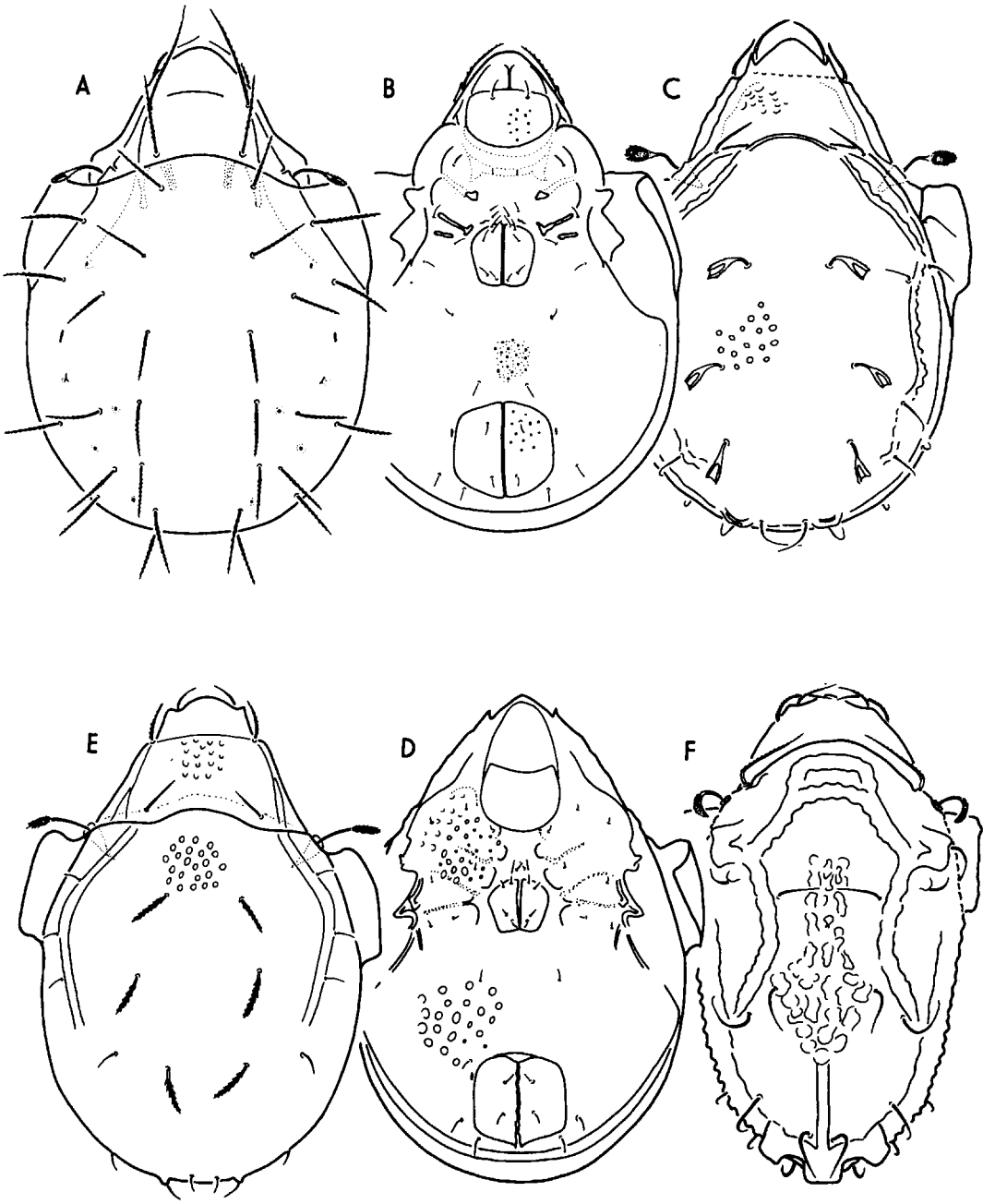

Plate 81. A–B: *Peloribates genavensium* MAHUNKA, 1983, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Rostrozetes pseudofurcatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *R. dimorphochaites* HIGGINS, 1966, dorsal aspect, F: *R. monstruosus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–B, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C–D, F, HIGGINS, E)

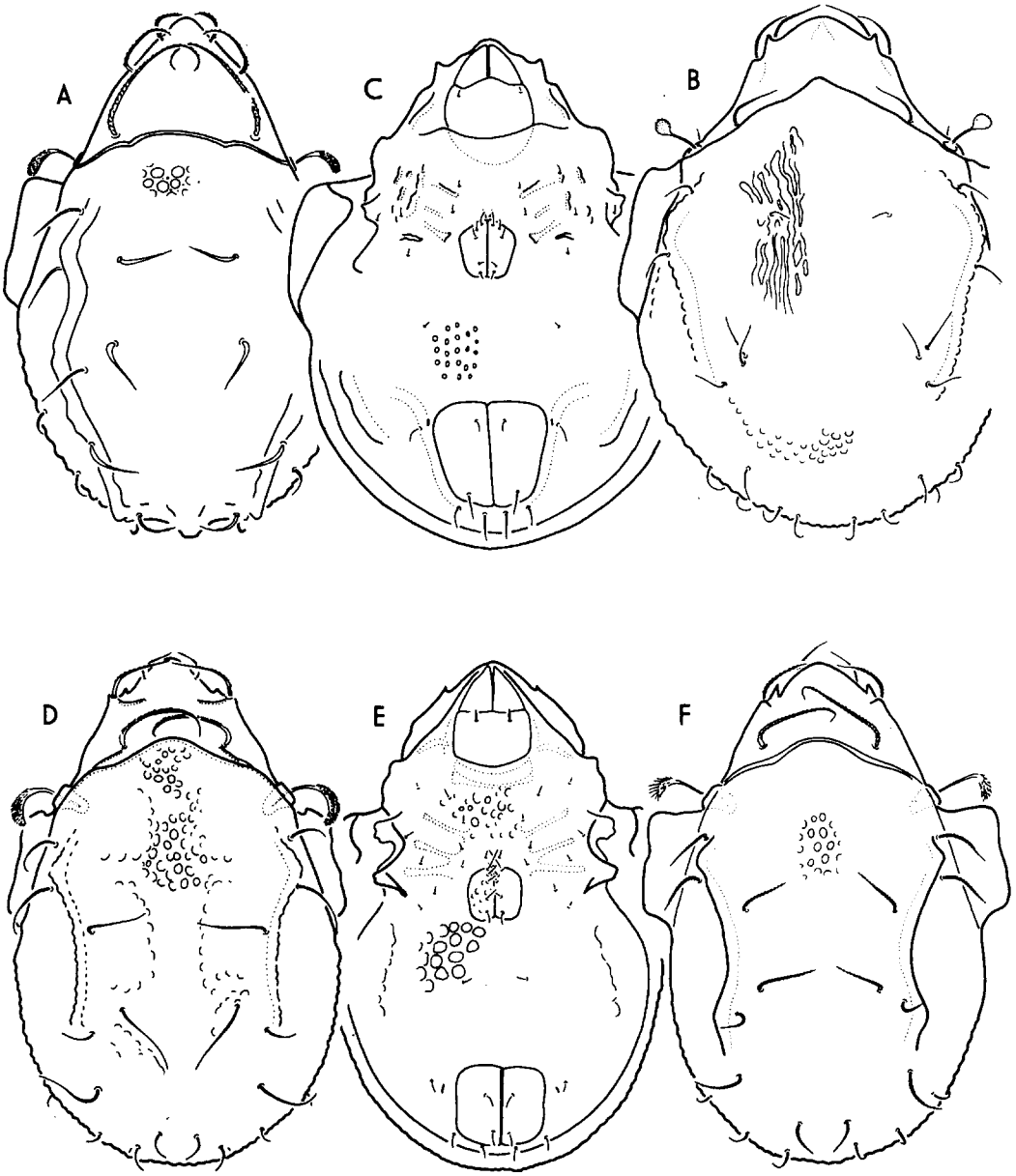

Plate 82. A: *Rostrozetes cristatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969,dorsal aspect, B–C: *R. geminisetosus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978 B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *R. bothulifer* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect F: *R. carinatus* BECK, 1965, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–E, BECK F)

Plate 83. A: *Rostrozetes schalleri* BECK, 1965, dorsal aspect, B–C: *R. pinguis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *R. rimachensis* BECK, 1965, dorsal aspect, E: *R. nebulosus* BECK, 1965, dorsal aspect, F: *R. polygonatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969 (after BECK A, D, E, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B–C, F)

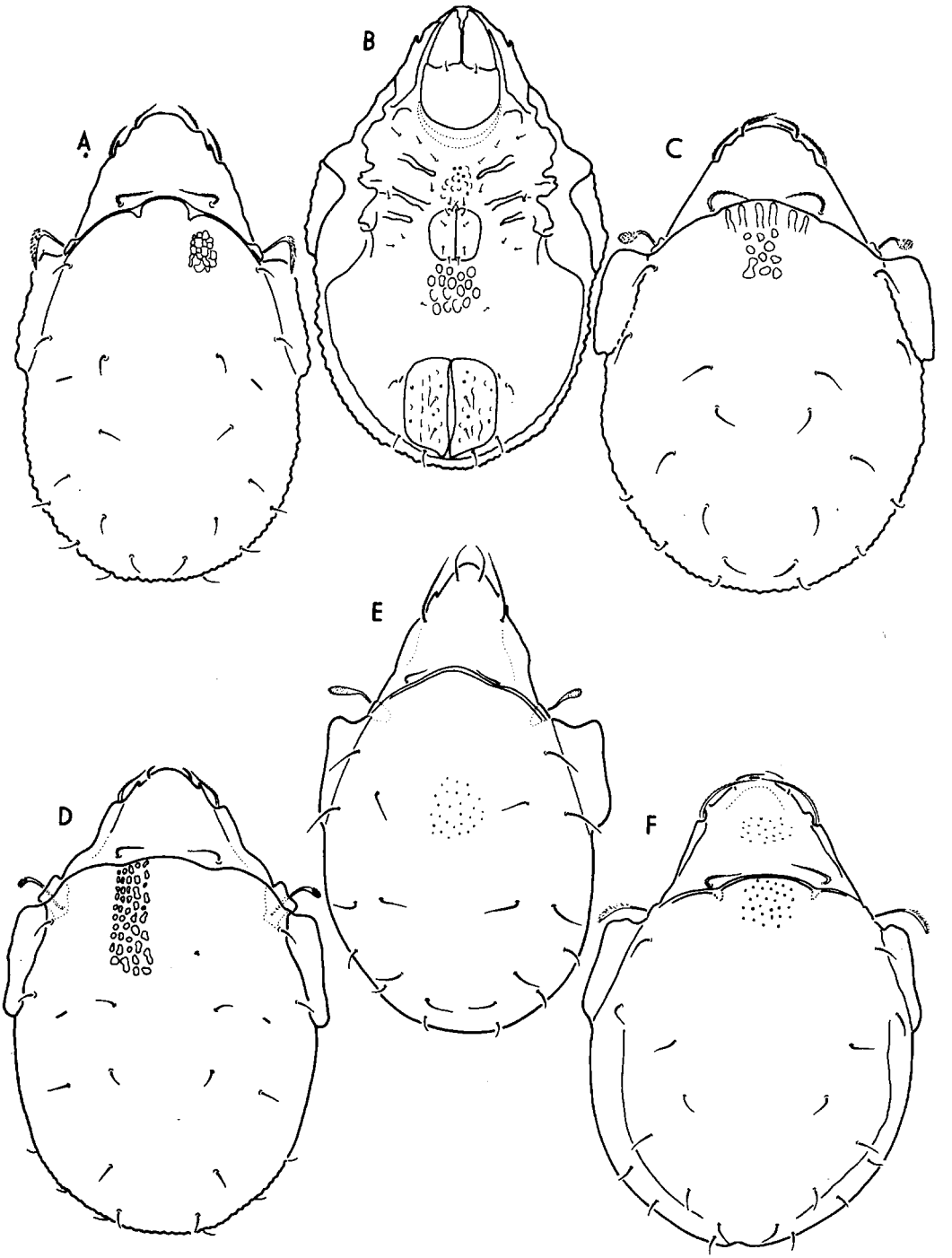

Plate 84. A–B: *Rostrozetes angulifer* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *R. irregularis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, D: *R. cubanus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, dorsal aspect, E: *R. glaber* BECK, 1965, dorsal aspect, F: *R. foveolatus* SELLNICK, 1925 (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–D, F, BECK E–F)

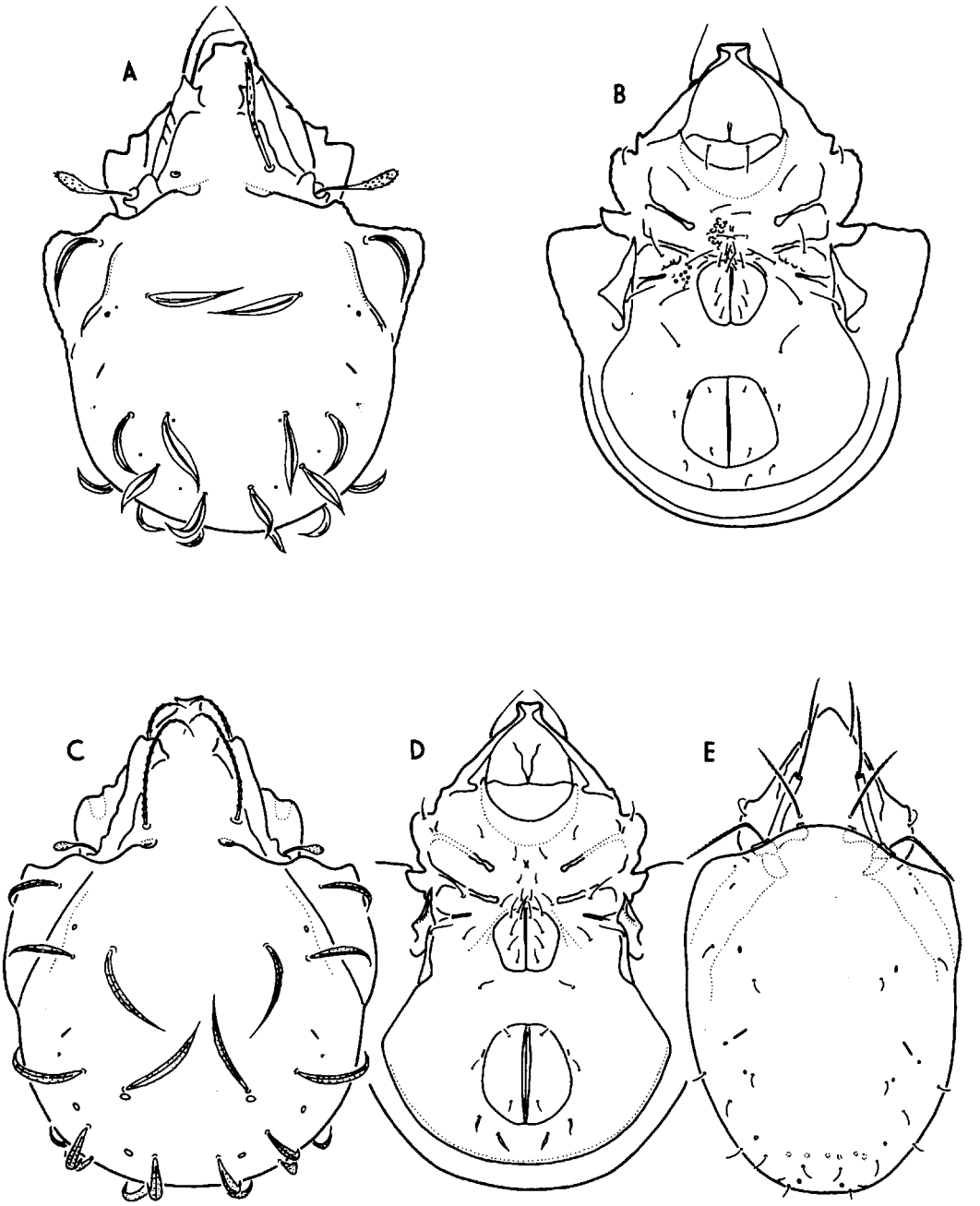

Plate 85. A–B: *Nasobates mirabilis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: N. *spinosus* WOOLLEY, 1966, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *Andeszetes diversidactylus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–D, HAMMER E)

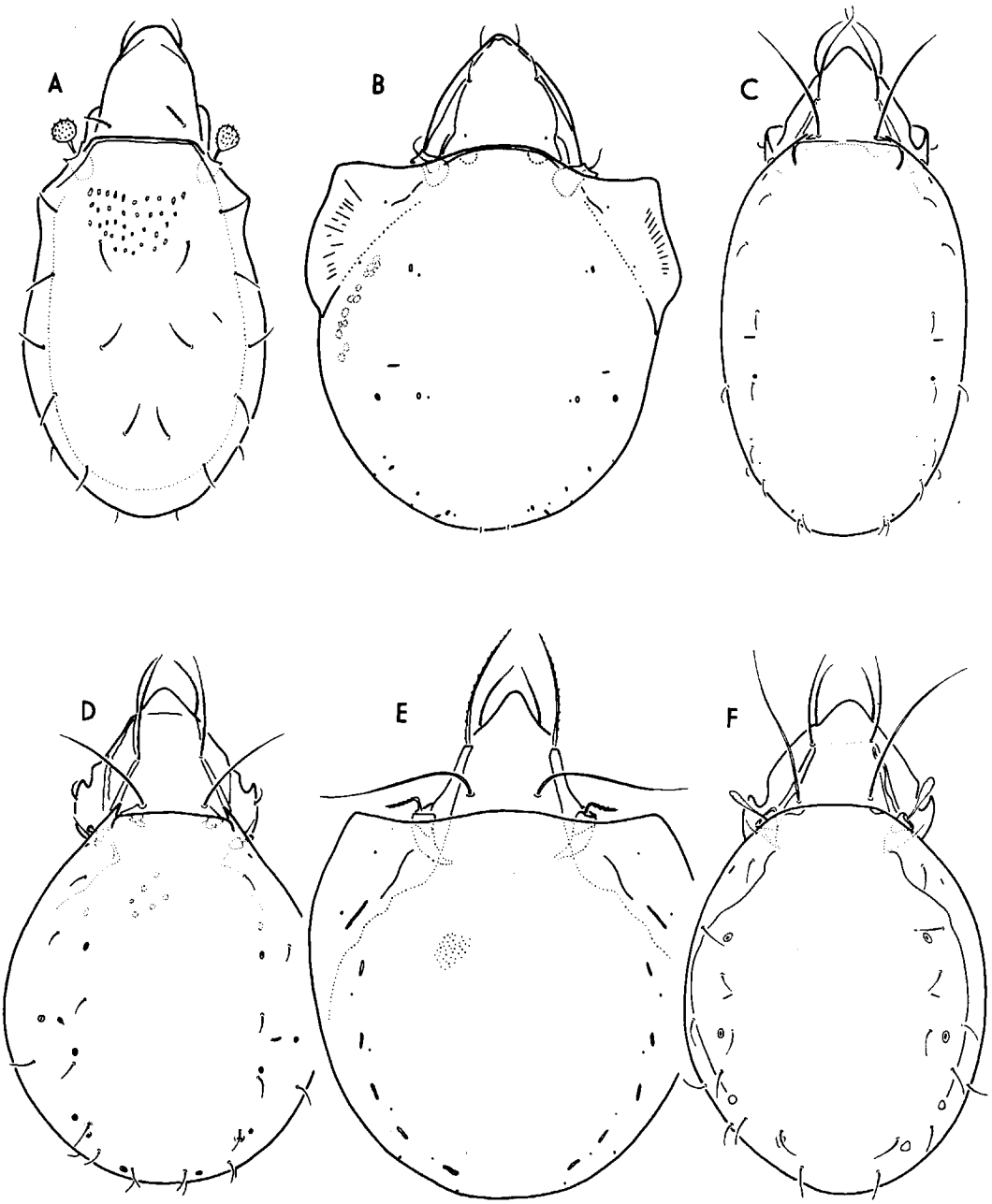

Plate 86. A: *Calobates antichthon* HIGGINS, 1966, dorsal aspect, B: *Cantharozetes lucens* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *Cryptozetes elongata* (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963), dorsal aspect, D: *C. chilensis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, E: *Fissurobates spectabilis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, F: *Hemileius trichosus* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect (after HIGGINS A, HAMMER B, D, F, BALOGH et CSISZÁR C, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E)

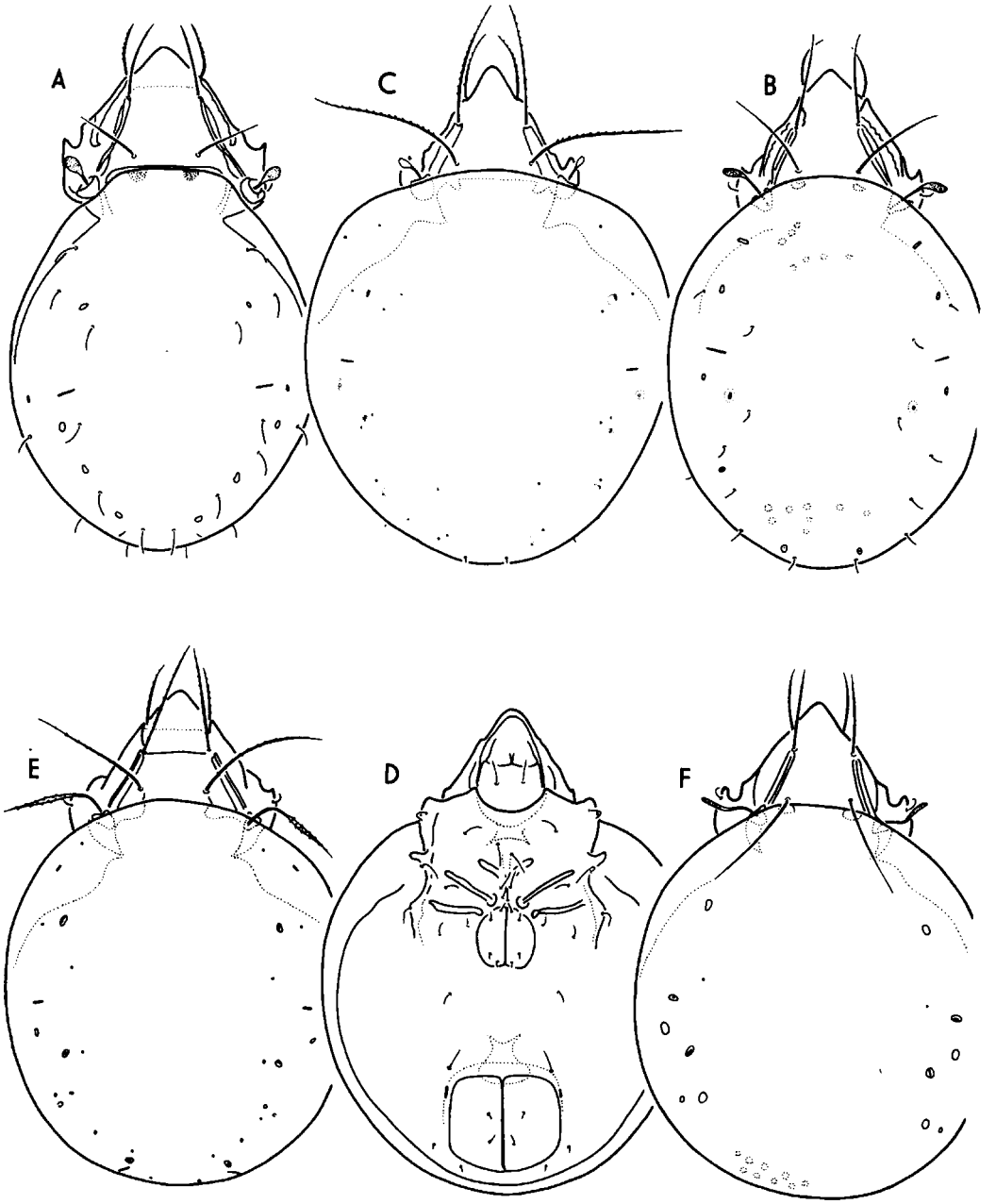

Plate 87. A: *Hemileius suramericanus* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, B: *H. confundatus* (SELLNICK, 1928), dorsal aspect, C–D: *H. major* (MAHUNKA, 1985), C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *H. muscicola* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, F: *H. microclava* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–B, E–F, MAHUNKA C–D)

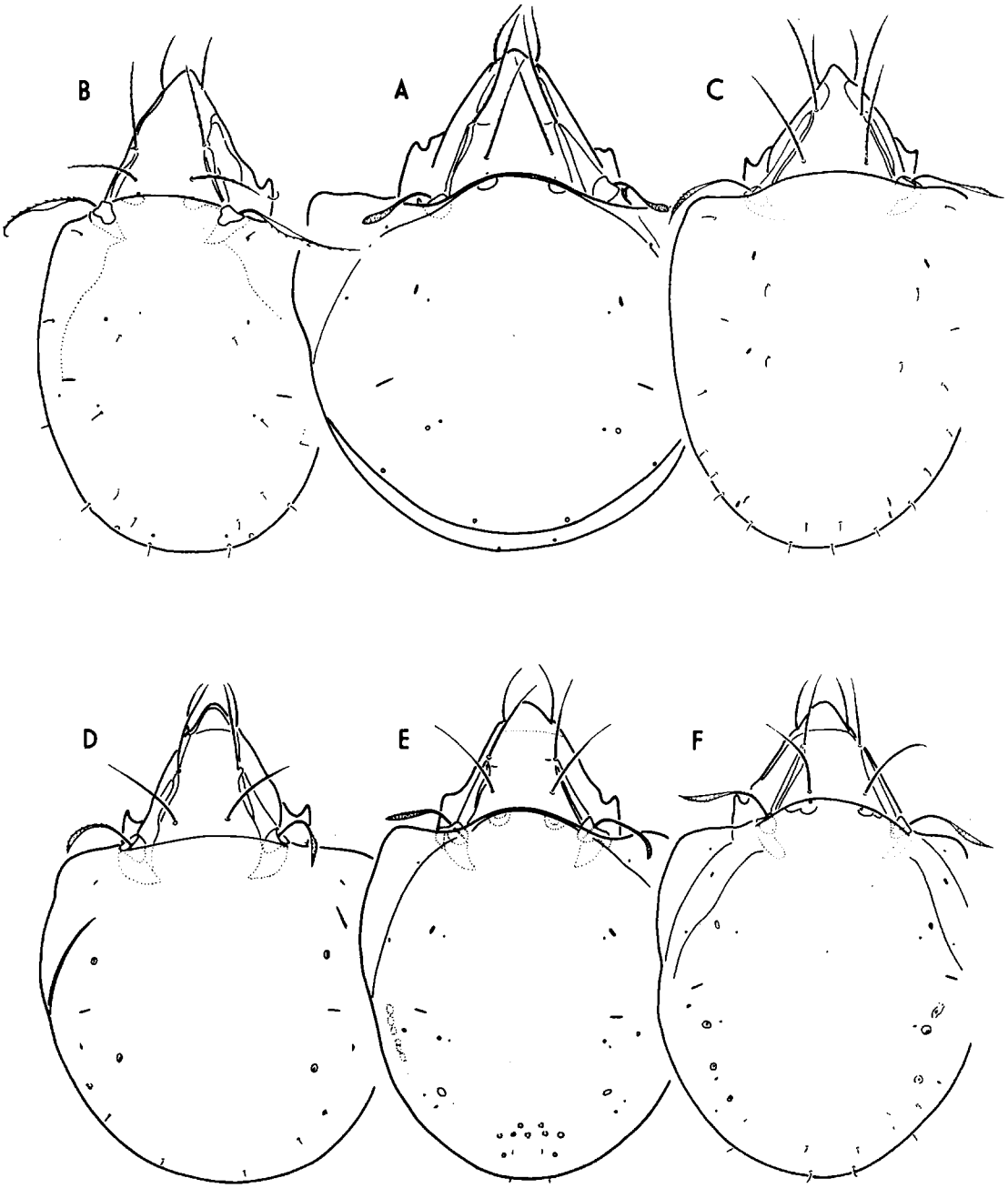

Plate 88. A: *Ischeloribates fissuratus* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, B: *I. minusculus* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, C: *I. rostratus* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, D: *I. latus* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, E: *I. luminosus* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, F: *I. subtropicus* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER)

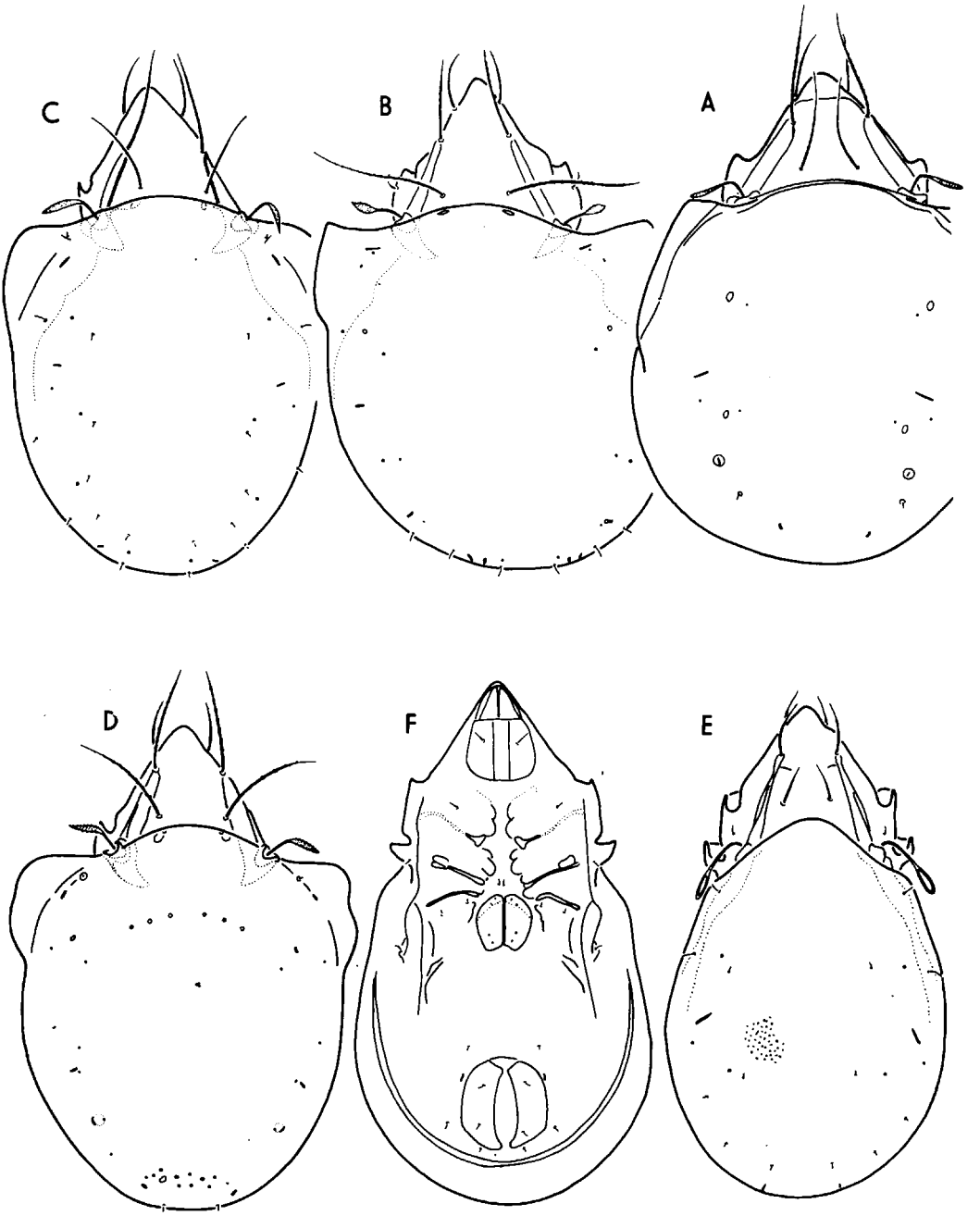

Plate 89. A: *Ischeloribates brevialatus* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, B: *I. brevipterus* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, C: *I. luteus* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, D: *I. monttensis* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, E–F: *Monoschelobates parvus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A–D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

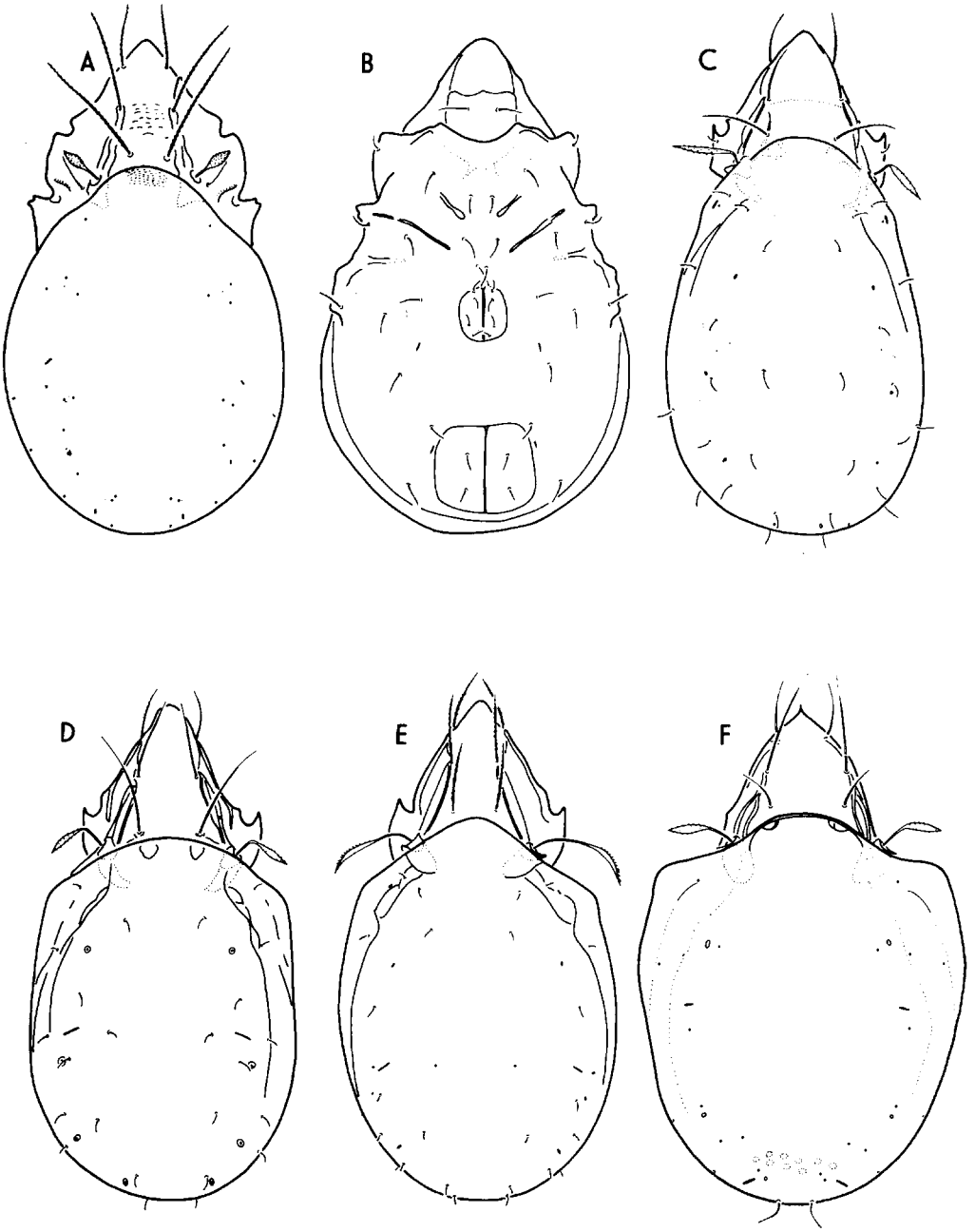

Plate 90. A–B: *Mucrobates fissuratus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *Multoribates chavinensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *M. longior* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, E: *M. parvialatus* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, F: *Oxyscheloribates aculeatus* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, HAMMER C–F)

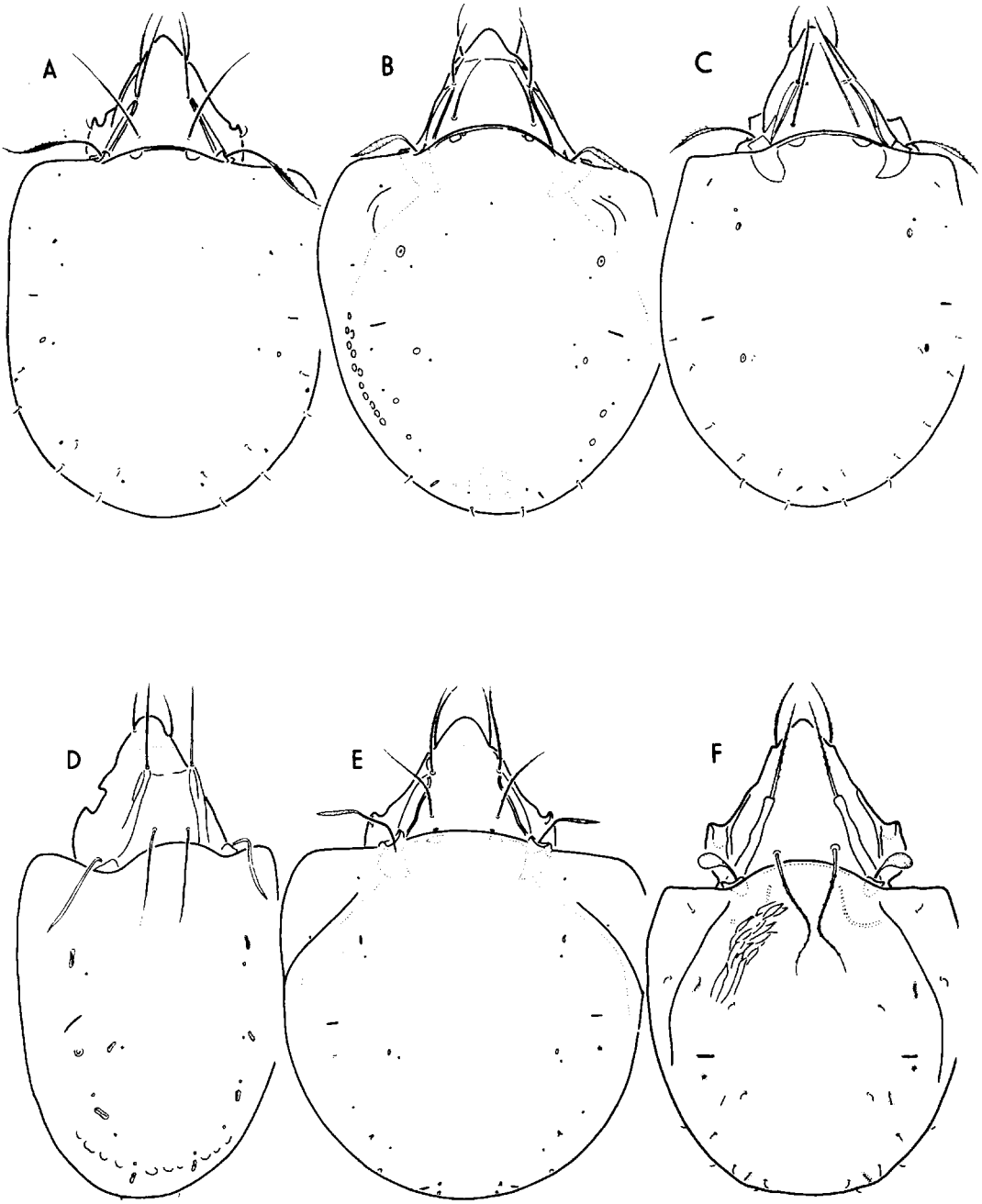

Plate 91. A: *Scheloribates elegantulus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *S. bidactylus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *S. elegans* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, D: *S. pauliensis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, E: *S. huancayensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, F: *S. polygonatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–C, E, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA F)

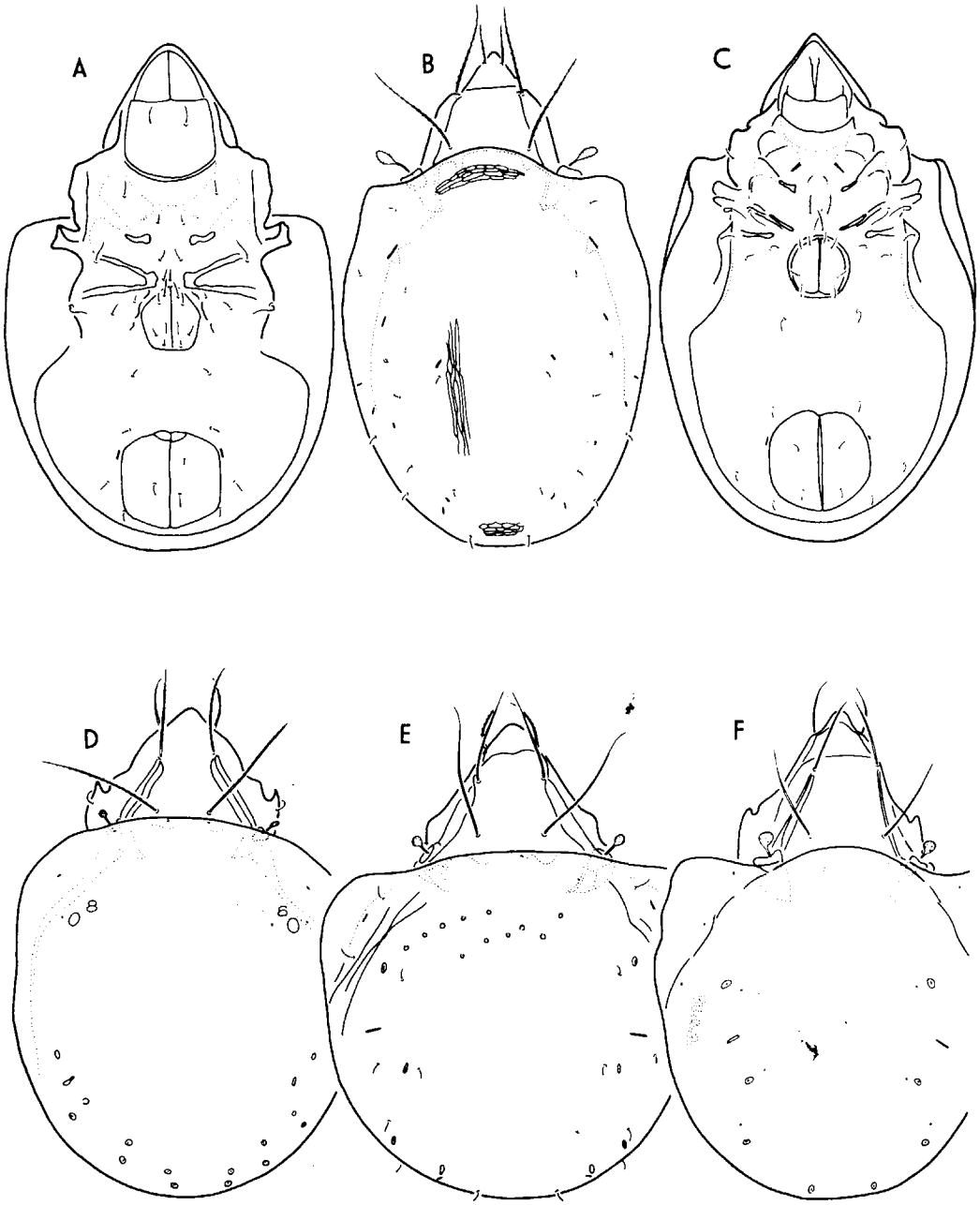

Plate 92. A: *Scheloribates polygonatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, ventral aspect, B–C: *S. dlouhyi* MAHUNKA, 1984, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *S. giganteus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, E: *S. striatus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, F: *S. albialatus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, MAHUNKA B–C, HAMMER D–F)

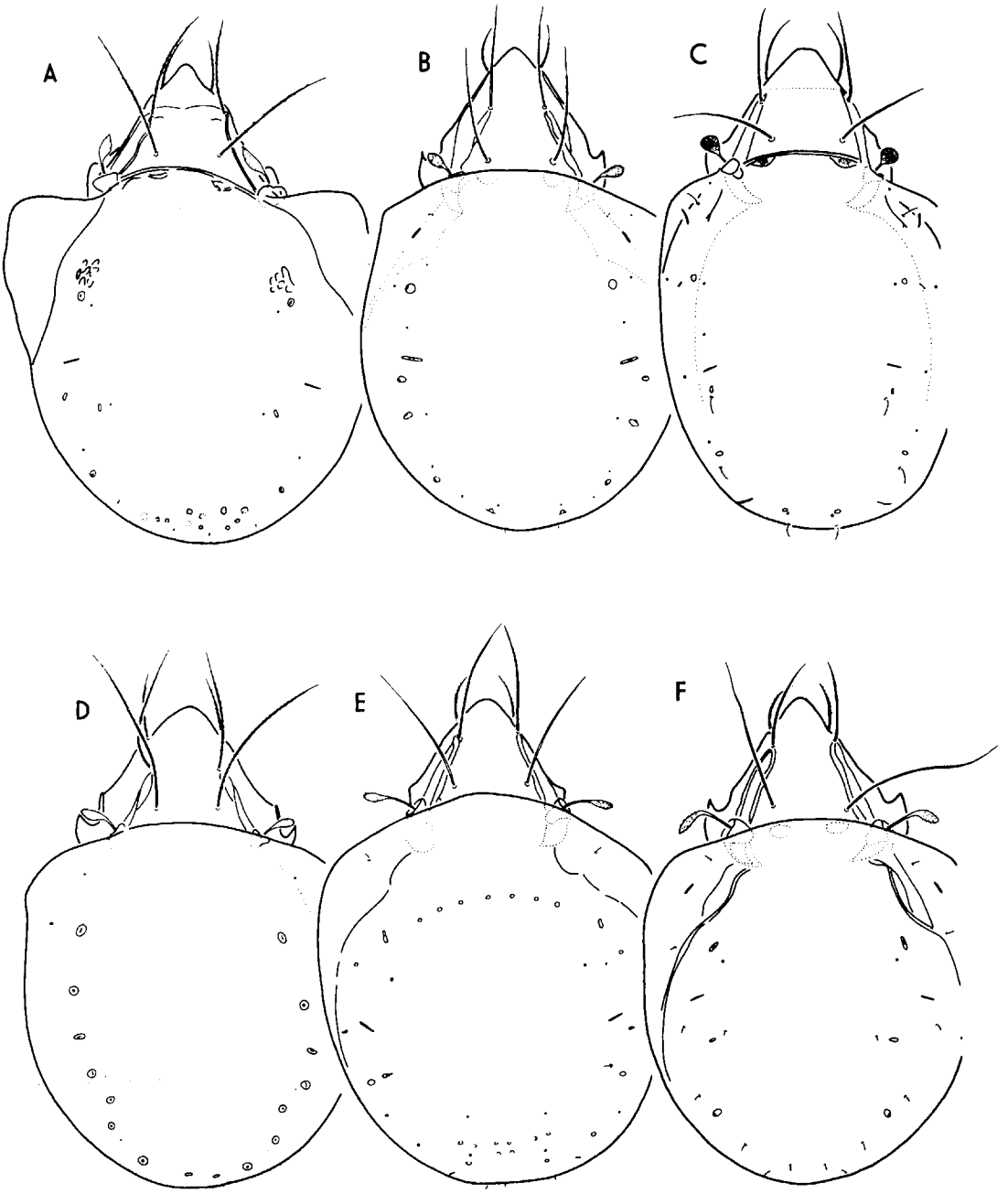

Plate 93. A: *Scheloribates sacsahuamanensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *S. willmanni* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *S. laticlava* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *S. obesus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, E: *S. luteomarginatus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, F: *S. rugosus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER)

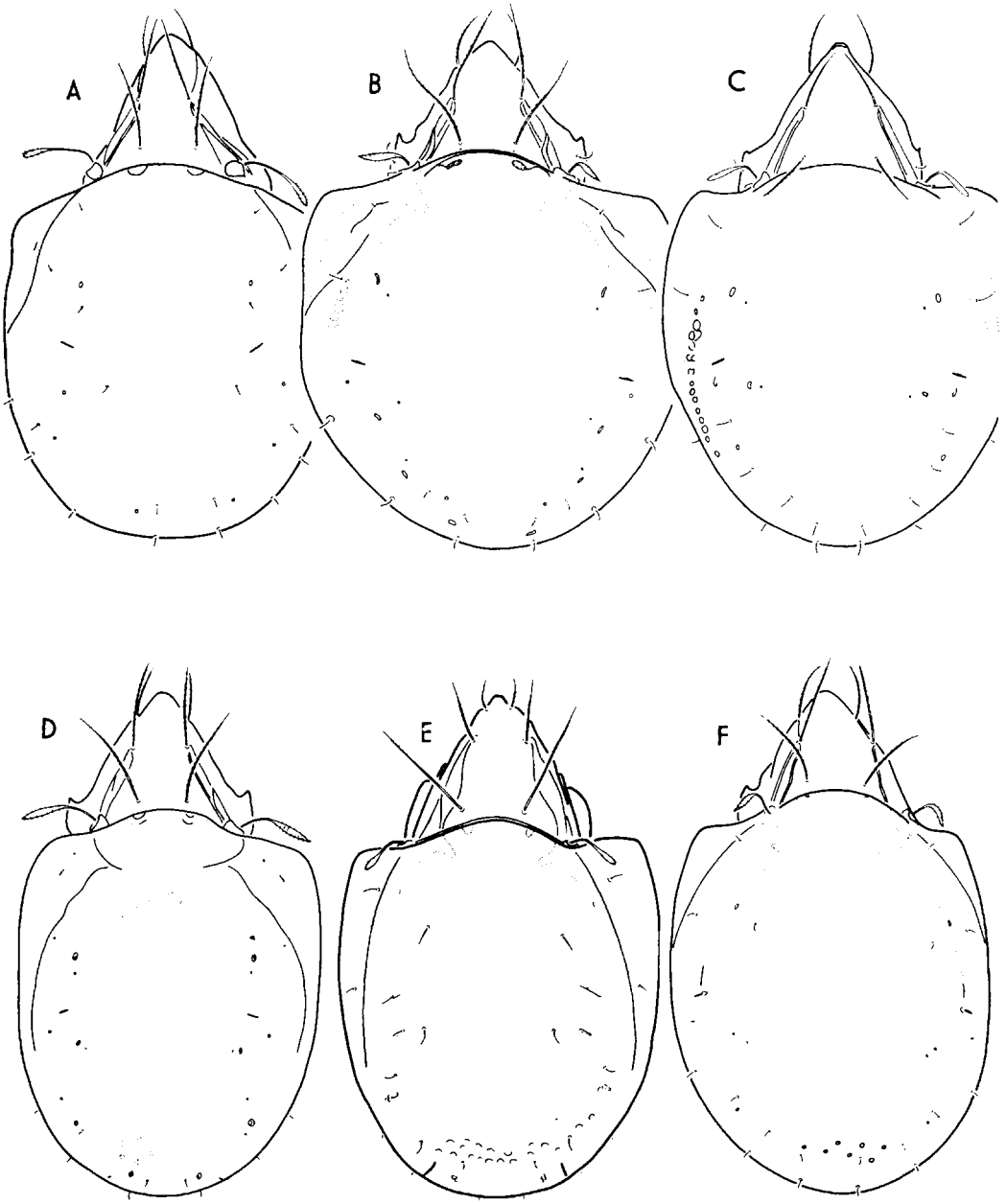

Plate 94. A: *Scheloribates vulgaris* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *S. atahualpensis* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *S. thermophilus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *S. ?pallidulus* (C. L. KOCH, 1841), dorsal aspect, E: *S. femoroserratus* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, F: *S. volcanensis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–D, F, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO E)

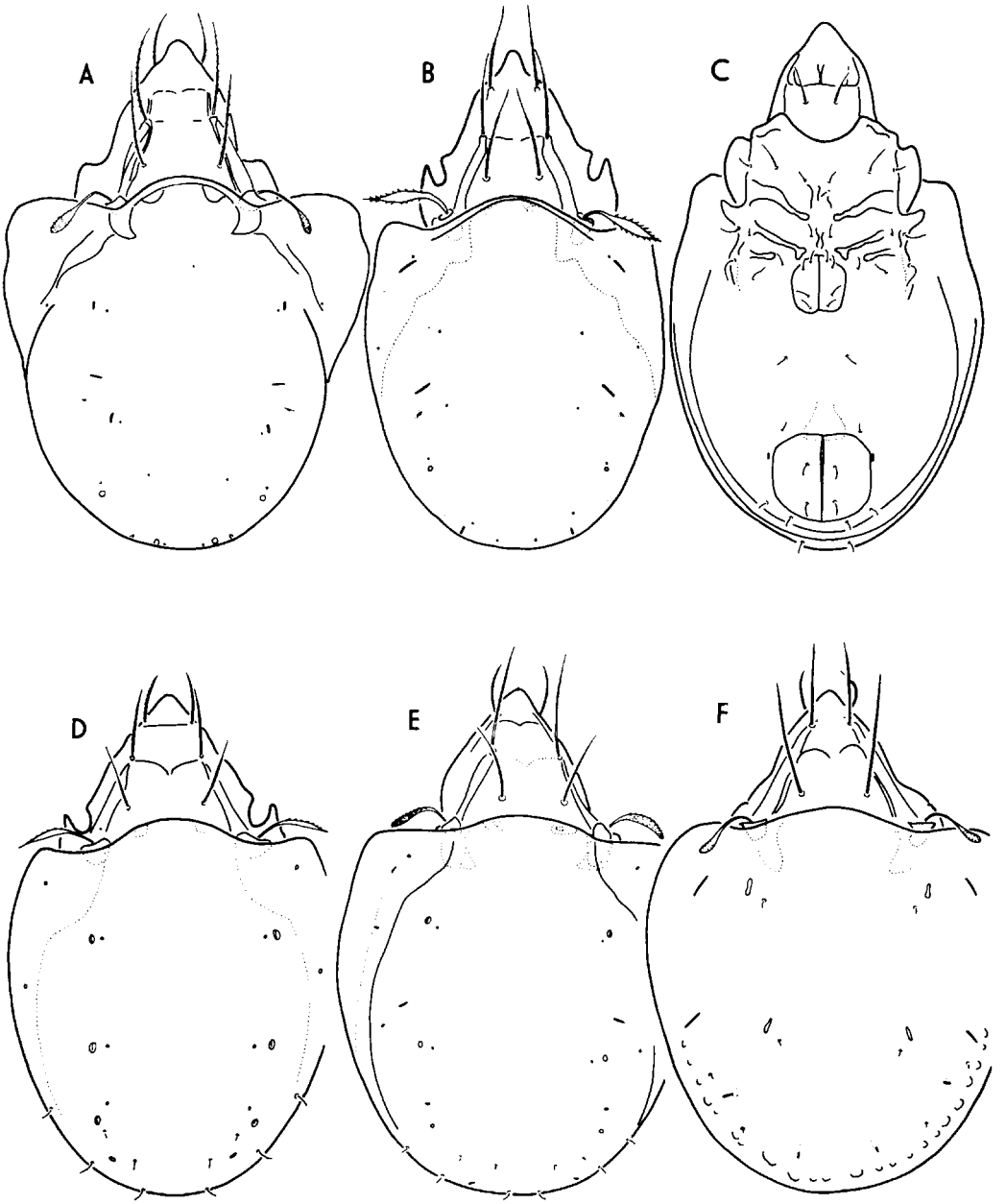

Plate 95. A: *Scheloribates curvialatus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B–C: *S. luciensis* MAHUNKA, 1985, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *S. praeincisus acuticlava* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986, dorsal aspect, E: *S. rectus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, F: *S. artigasi* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, E, MAHUNKA B–C, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO D, F)

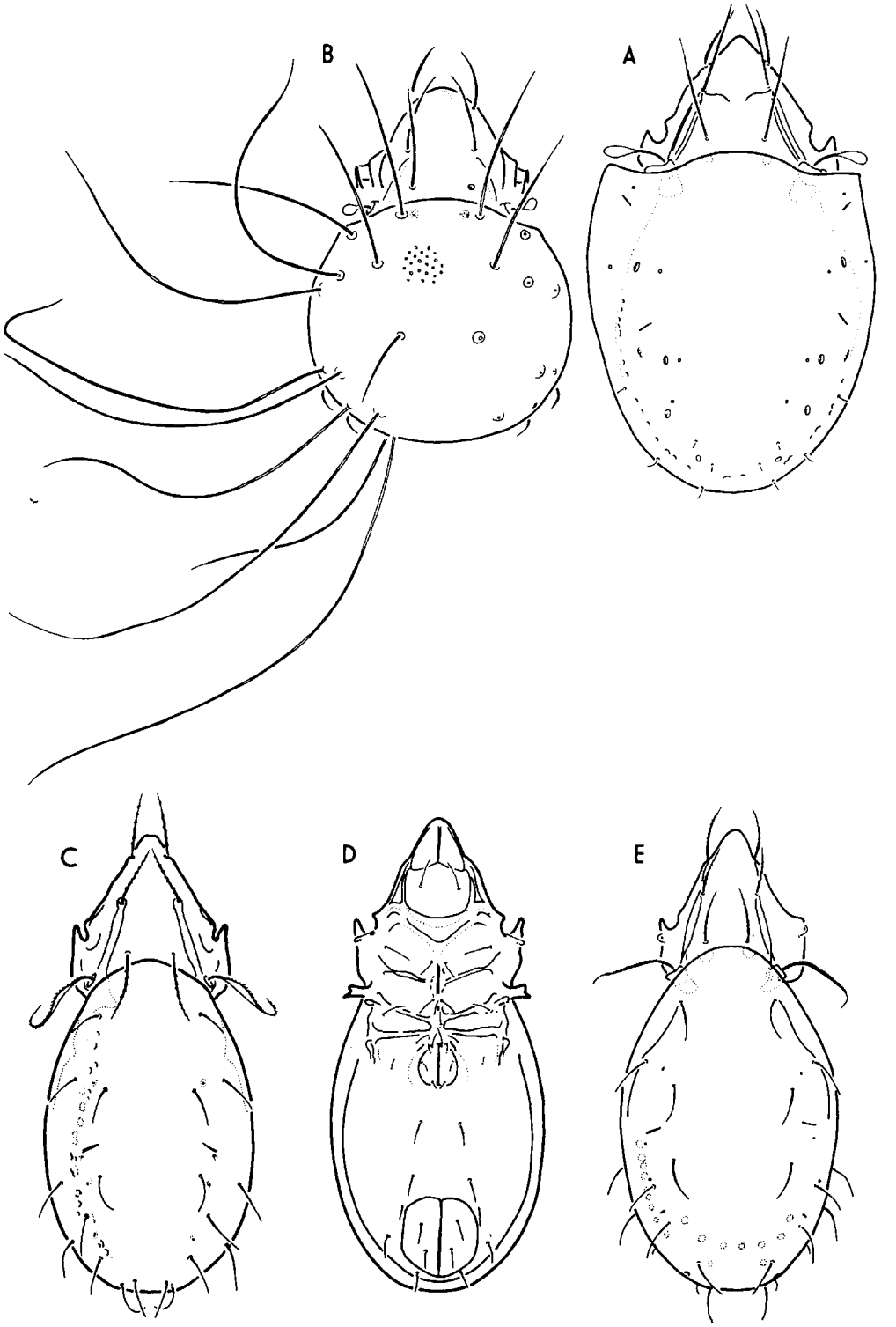

Plate 96. A: *Scheloribates praeincisus rotundiclava* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986, dorsal aspect, B: *Stelechobates megalotrichus* GRANDJEAN, 1965, C–D: *Urubambates paraguayensis* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E: *U. punctatus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect (after PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO A, GRANDJEAN B, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C–D, HAMMER E)

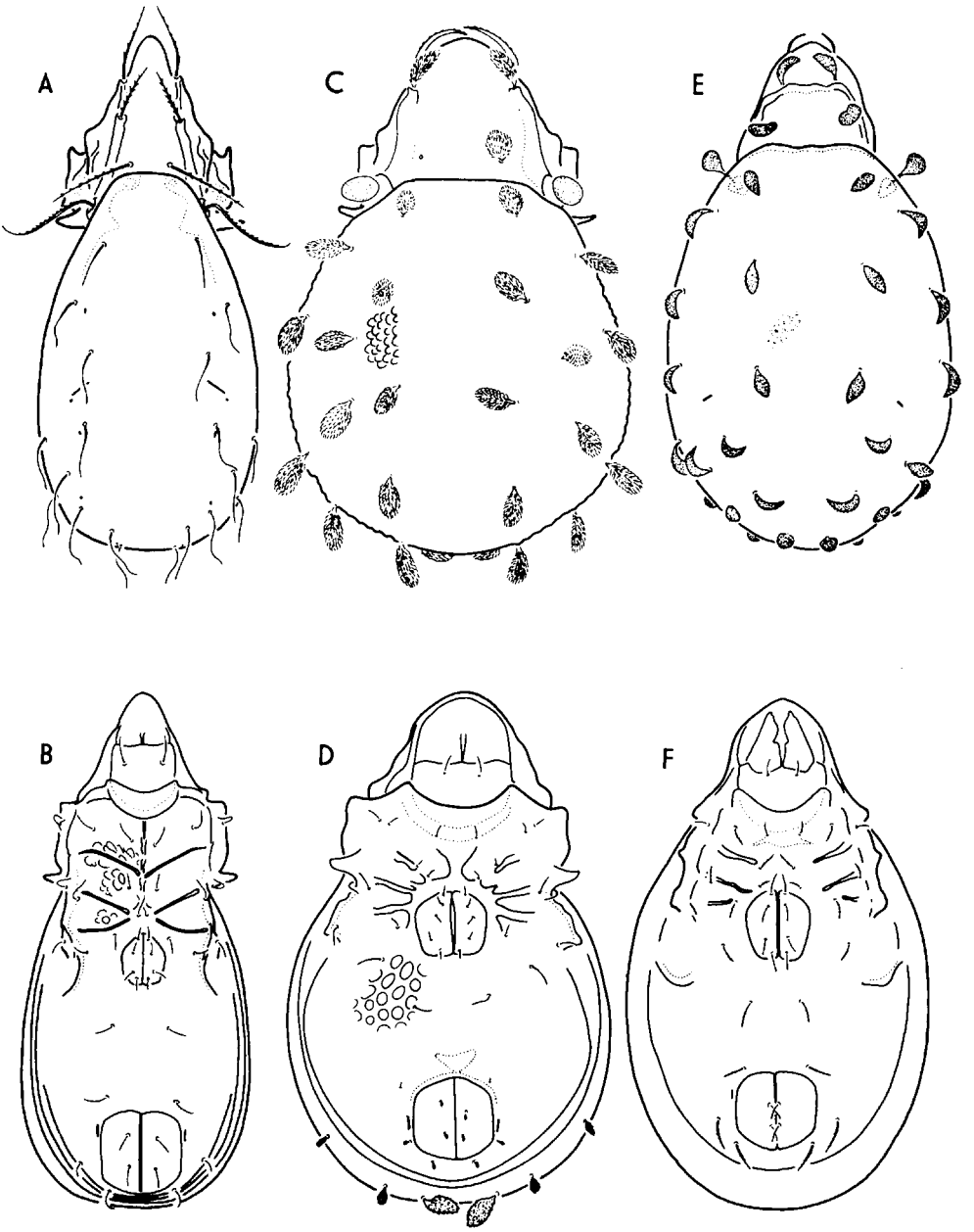

Plate 97. A–B: *Urubambates flagellatus* MAHUNKA, 1985, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *Balazsella pilososetosa* MAHUNKA, 1983, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *Phylloribatula pulchella* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after MAHUNKA A–D, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

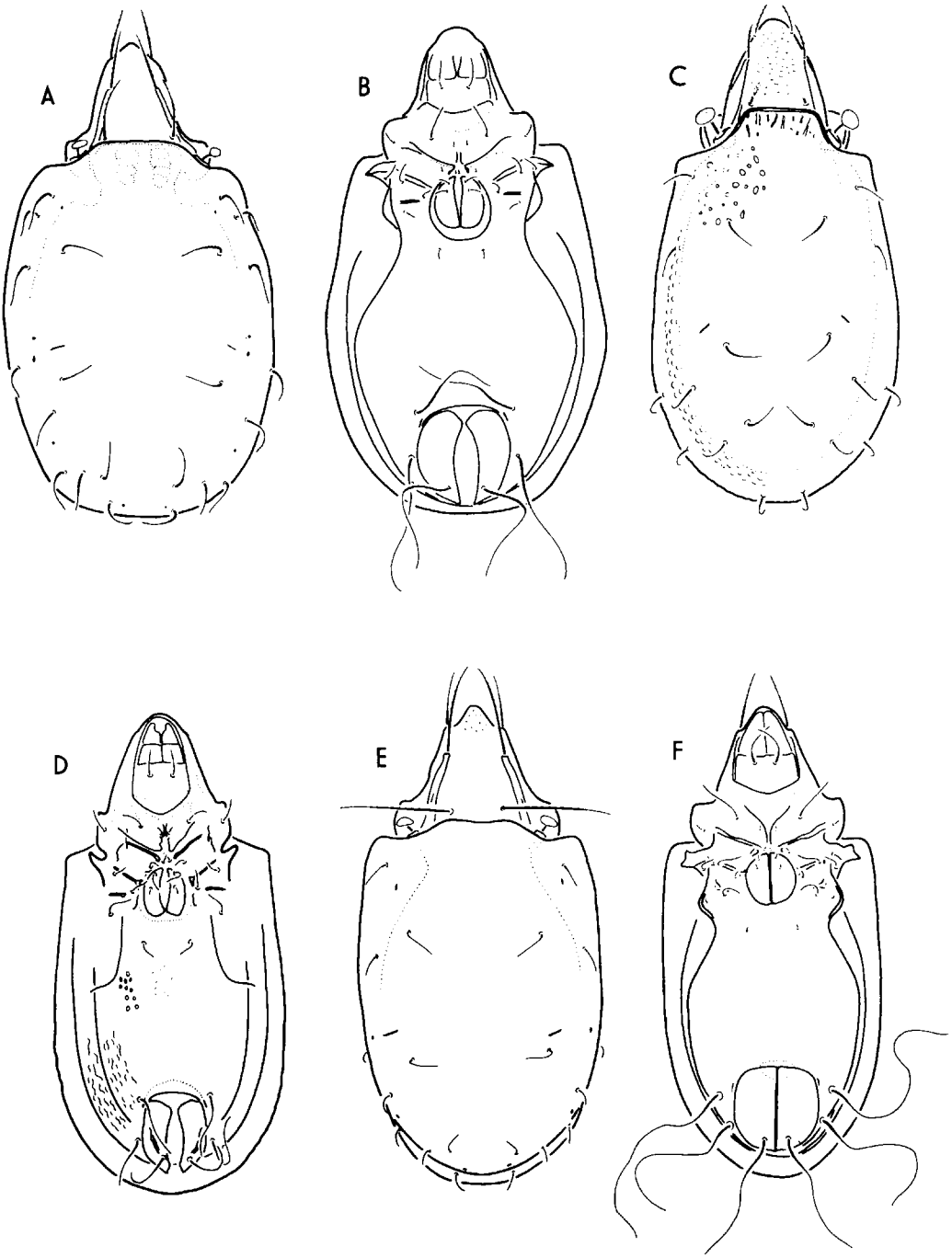

Plate 98. A–B: *Benoibates plurisetus* MAHUNKA, 1983, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *B. amazonicus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *B. borhidii* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after MAHUNKA A–B, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C–F)

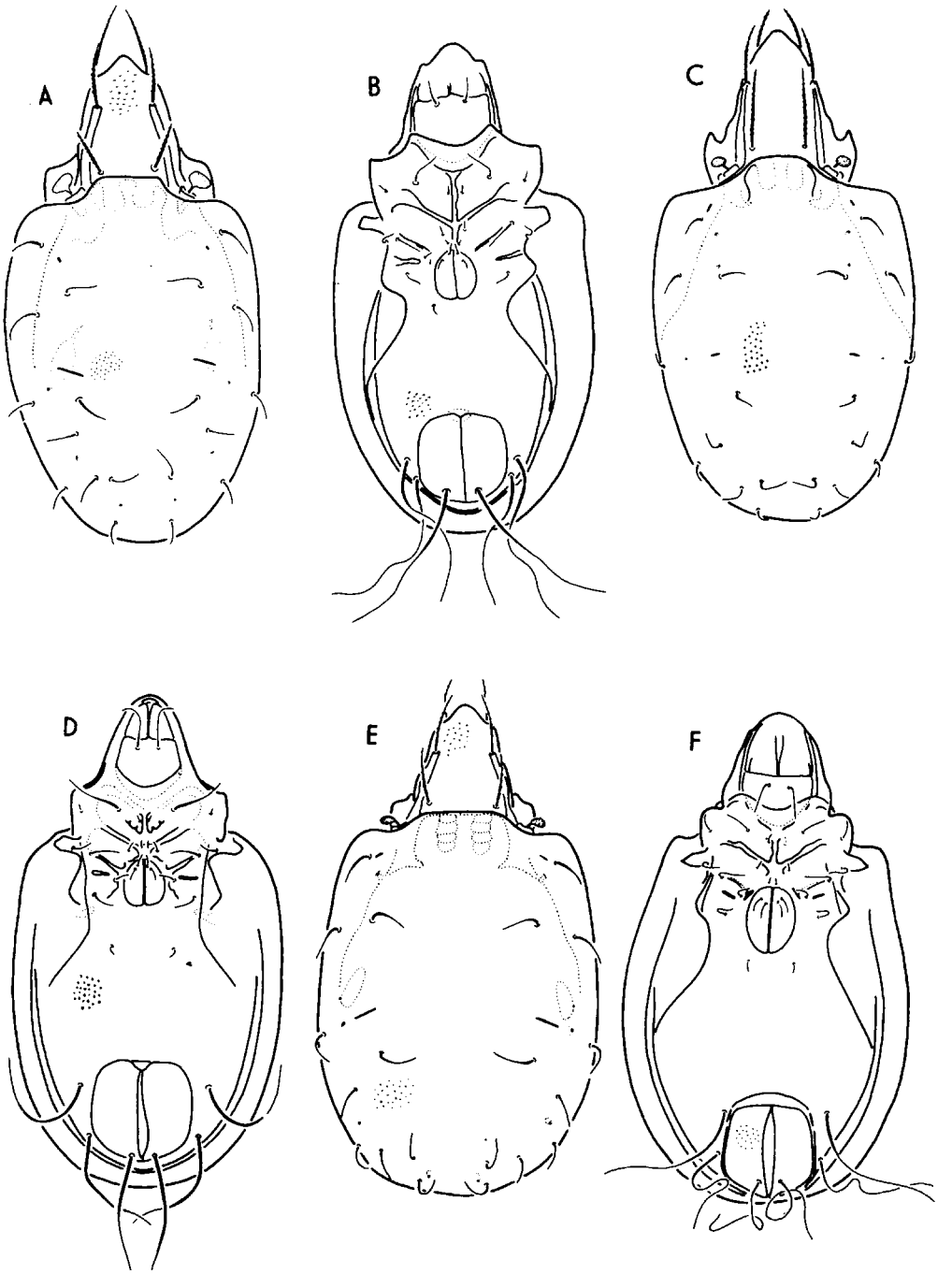

Plate 99. A–B: *Benoibates minimus* MAHUNKA, 1985, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *B: bolivianus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect, E–F: *B. chacoensis* MAHUNKA, 1984, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after MAHUNKA A–B, E–F, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C–D)

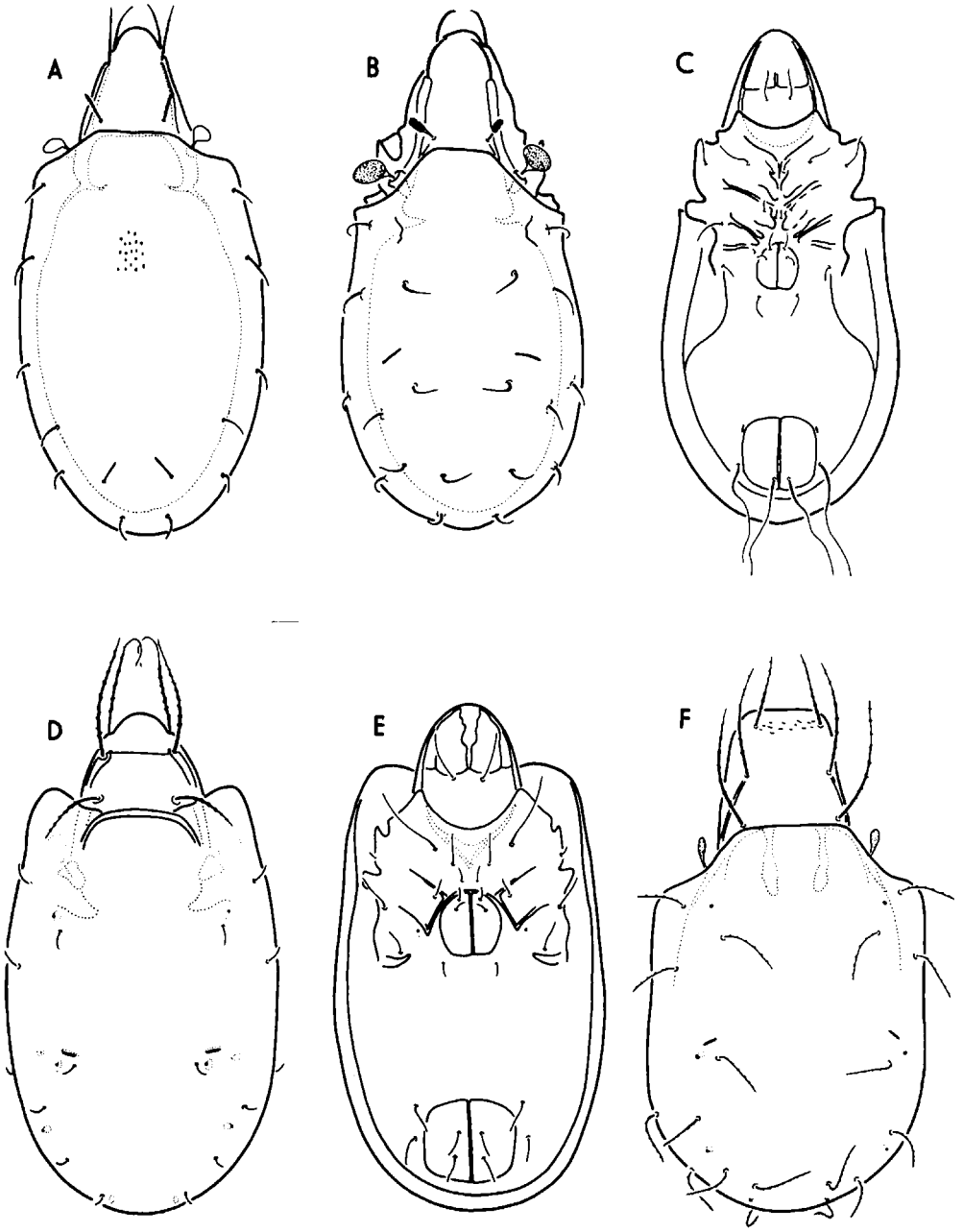

Plate 100. A: *Exoripoda excavata* WOOLLEY, 1961, dorsal aspect, B–C: *E. suramericana* MAHUNKA, 1983, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Gymnobates alatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Oripoda magna* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), dorsal aspect (after WOOLLEY A, MAHUNKA B–C, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

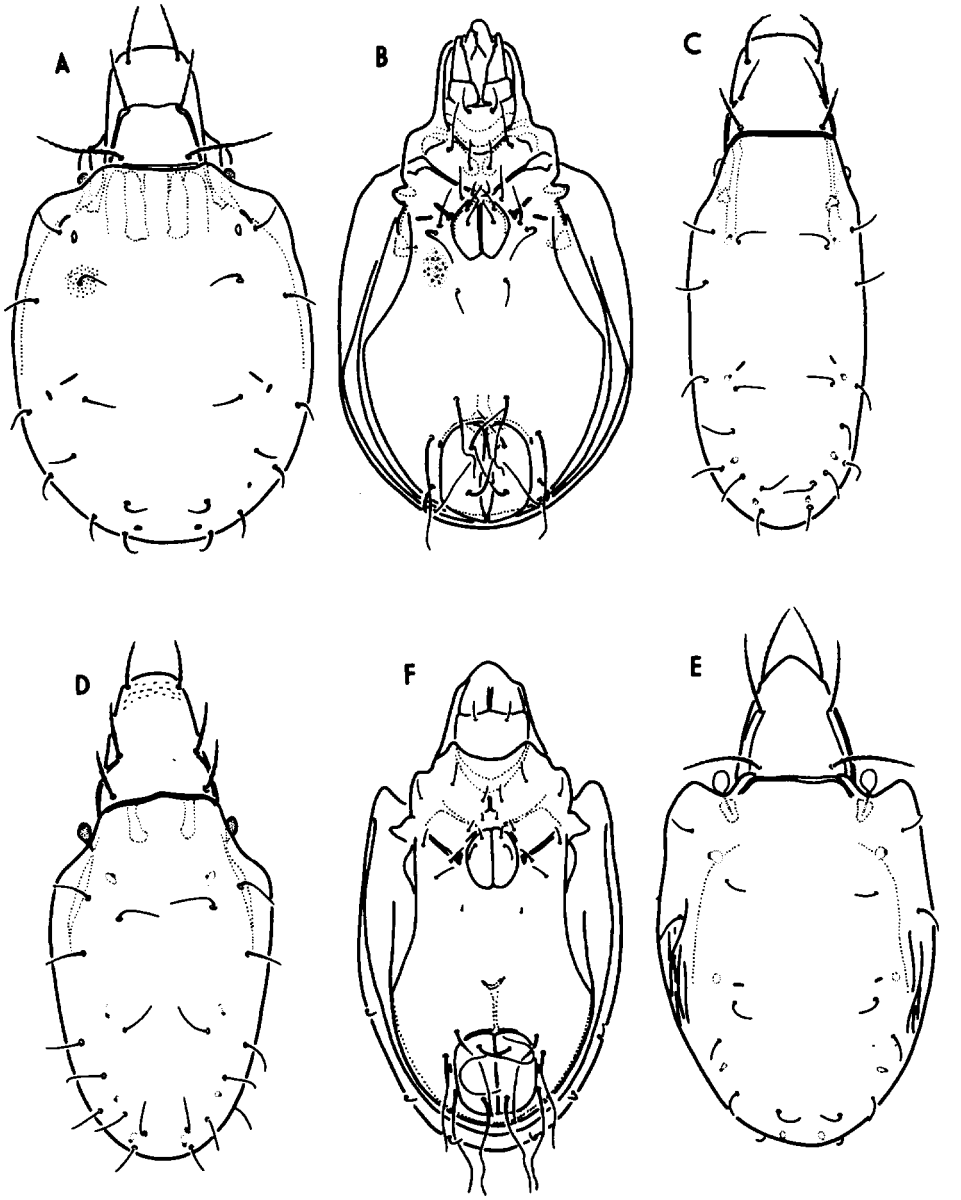

Plate 101. A–B: *Oripoda cordobensis* nom. nov., A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *O. anguina* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), dorsal aspect, D: *O. divergens* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), dorsal aspect, E–F: *O. lobata* MAHUNKA, 1985, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–D, MAHUNKA E–F)

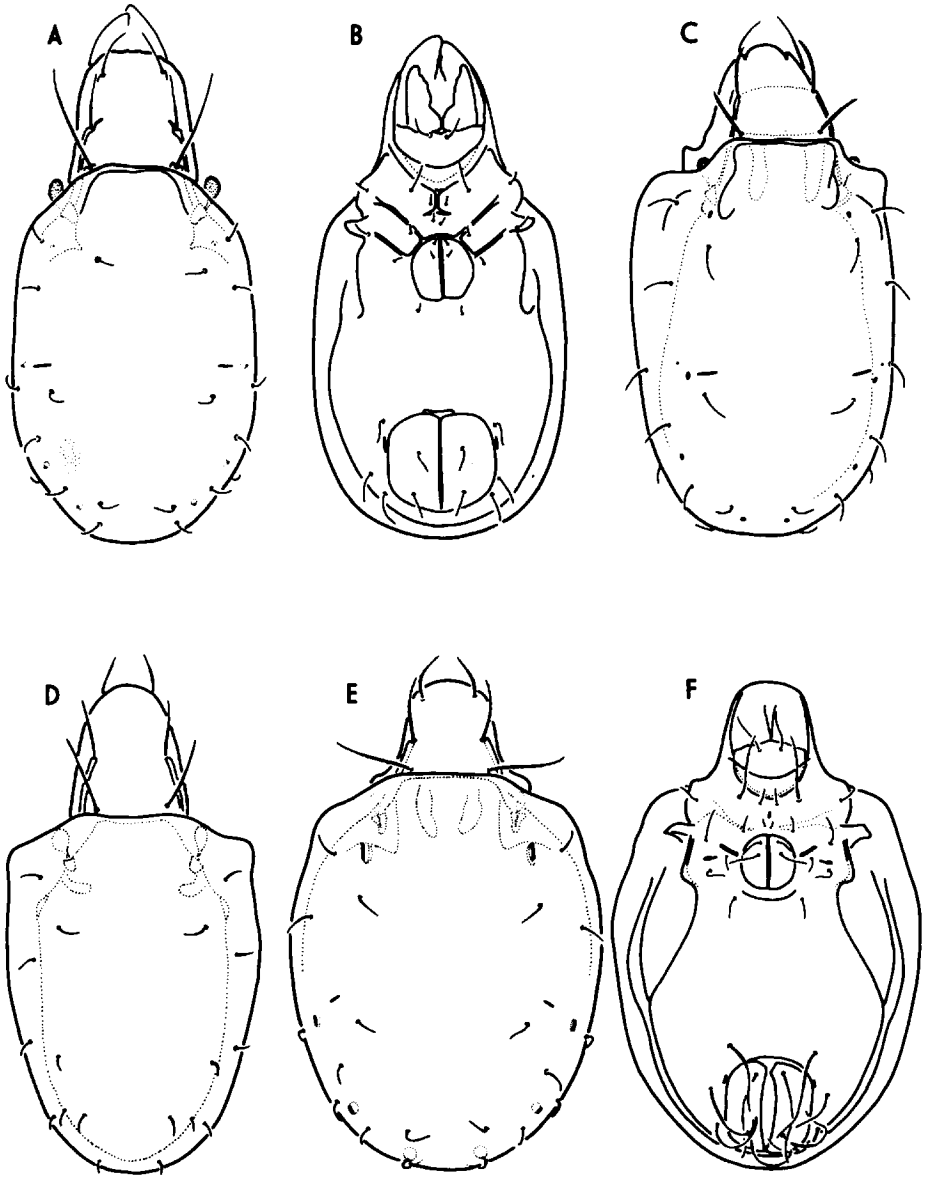

Plate 102. A–B: *Oripoda cubana* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *O. trilabiata* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *Oripoda longiseta* WOOLLEY, 1961, dorsal aspect, E–F: *O. maxensis* MAHUNKA, 1984, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, HAMMER C, WOOLLEY D, MAHUNKA E–F)

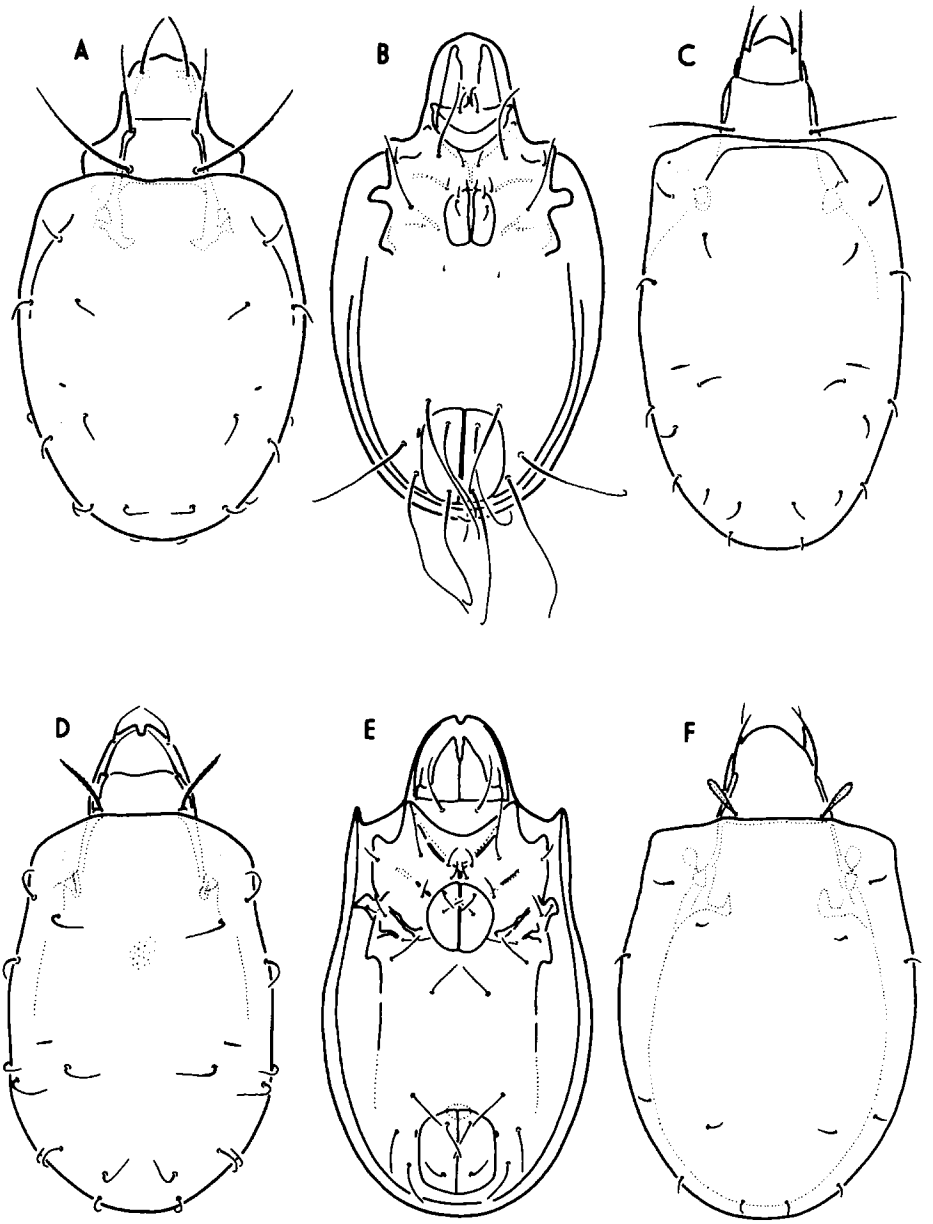

Plate 103. A–B: *Oripoda lenkoi* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *O. brasiliensis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, D–E: *O. scissurata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1980, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *O. clavata* WOOLLEY, 1961, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA, A–B, D–E, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO C, WOOLLEY F)

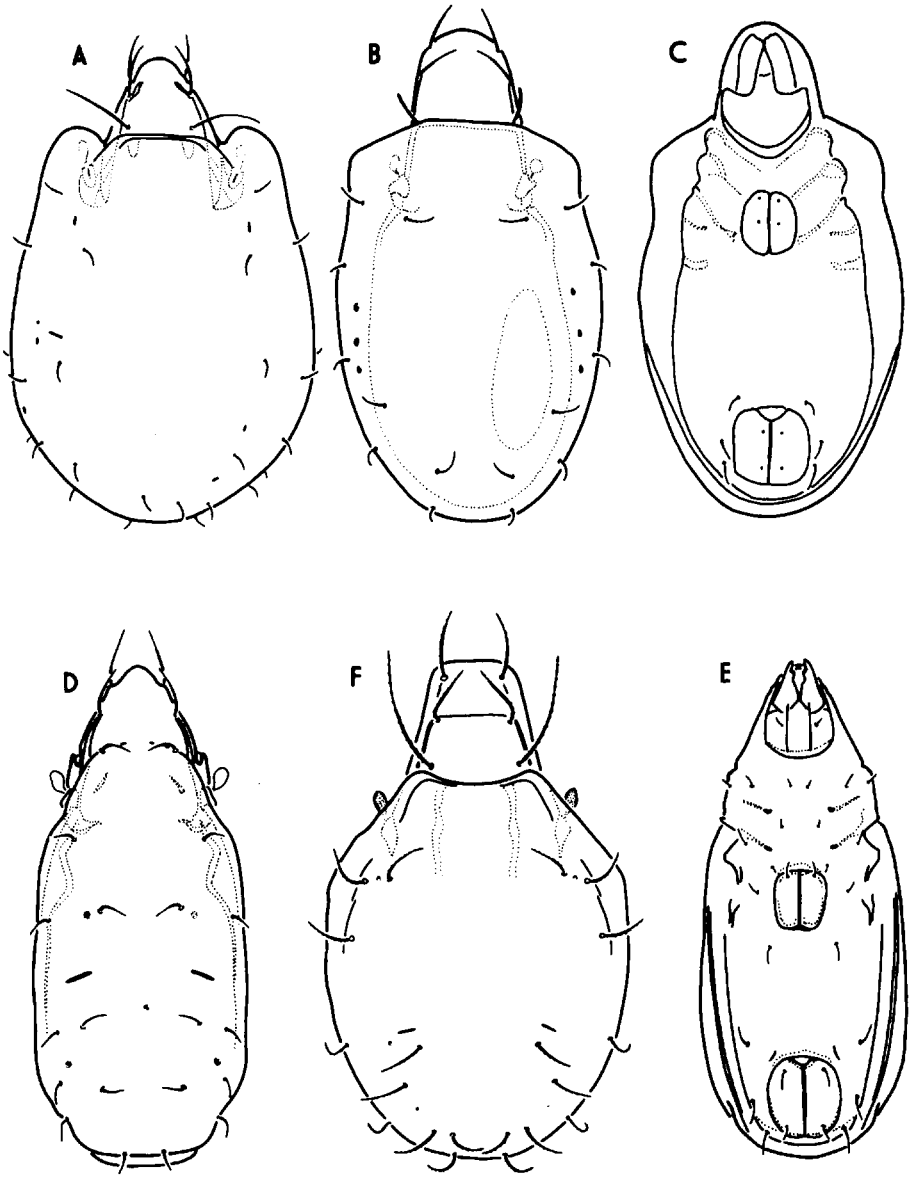

Plate 104. A: *Oripoda montana* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, B–C: *O. elongata* BANKS et PERGANDE, 1904 B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Parapirnodus longus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Pirnodus imitans* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, WOOLLEY B–C, BALOGH et MAHUNKA D–F)

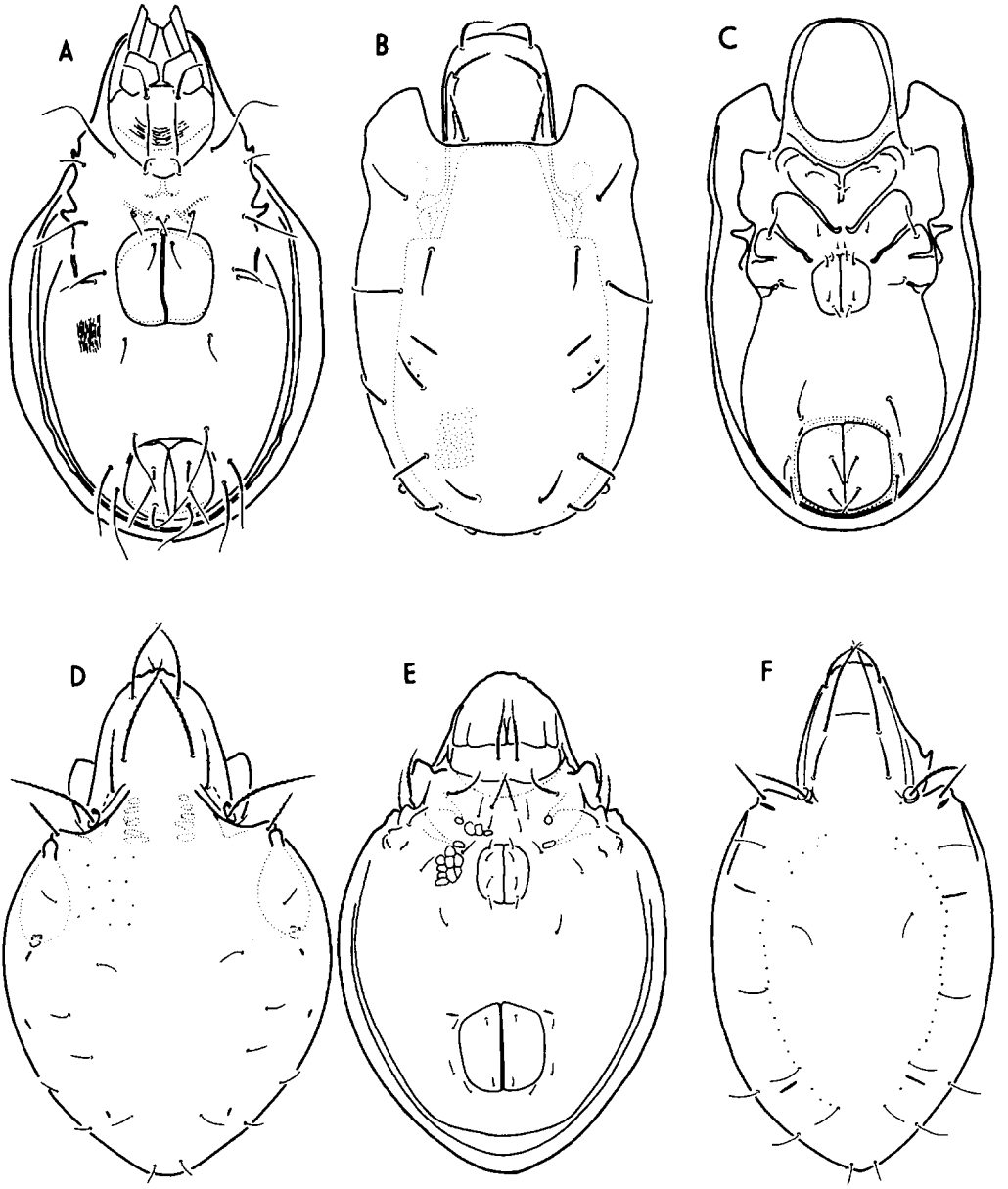

Plate 105. A: *Pirnodus imitans* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1968, ventral aspect, B–C: *Pteroripoda minutissima* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *Ghilarovus elegans* MAHUNKA, 1983, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Mikizetes diamantensis* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–C, MAHUNKA D–E, HAMMER F)

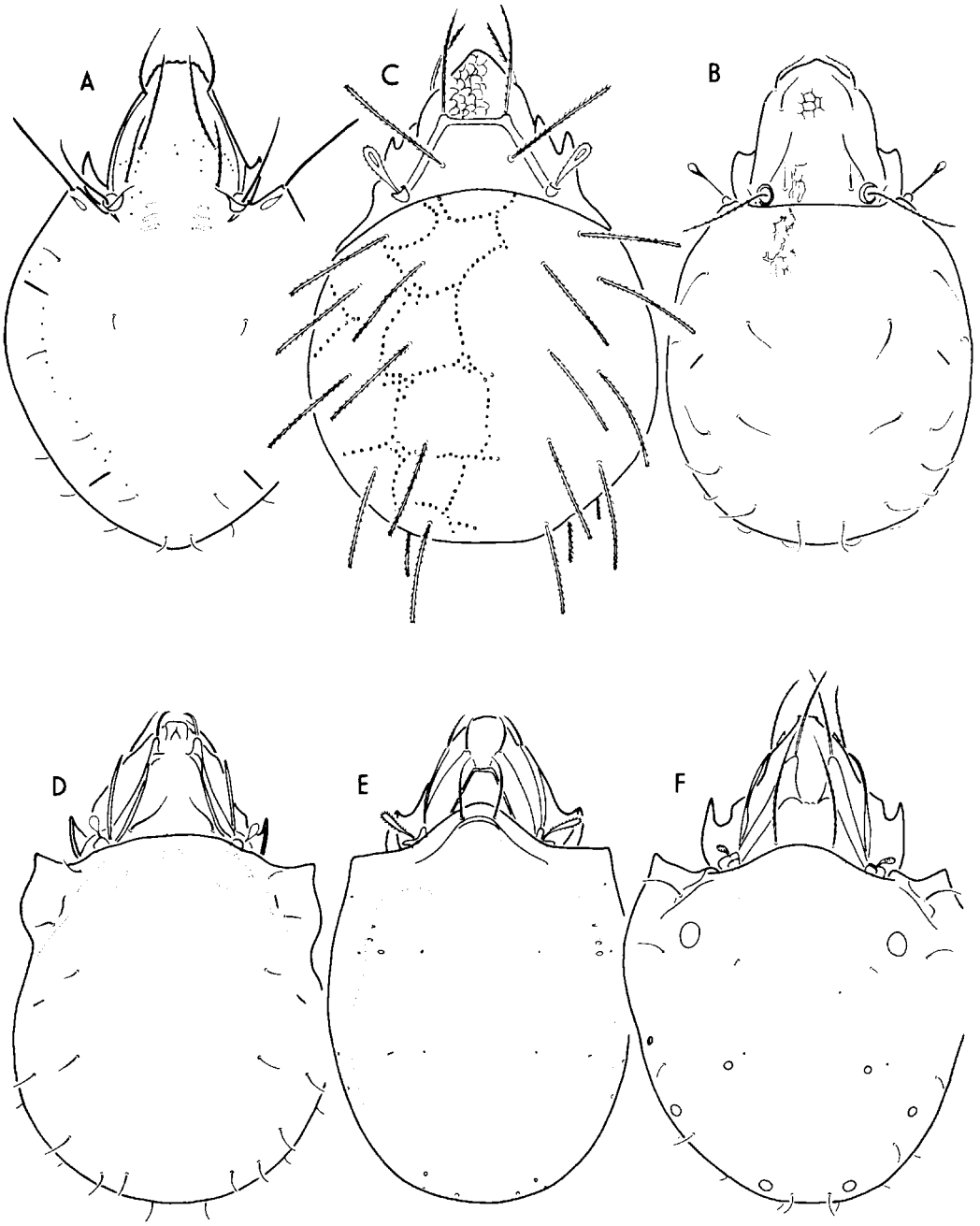

Plate 106. A: *Mikizetes flagellifer* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *Rohria pulchella* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977, dorsal aspect, C: *Chaunoproctus deleoni* HIGGINS, 1966, dorsal aspect, D: *Limnozetes silvicola* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, E: *Ceratozetes monticola* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, F: *C. platyrhinus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, D–F, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B, HIGGINS C)

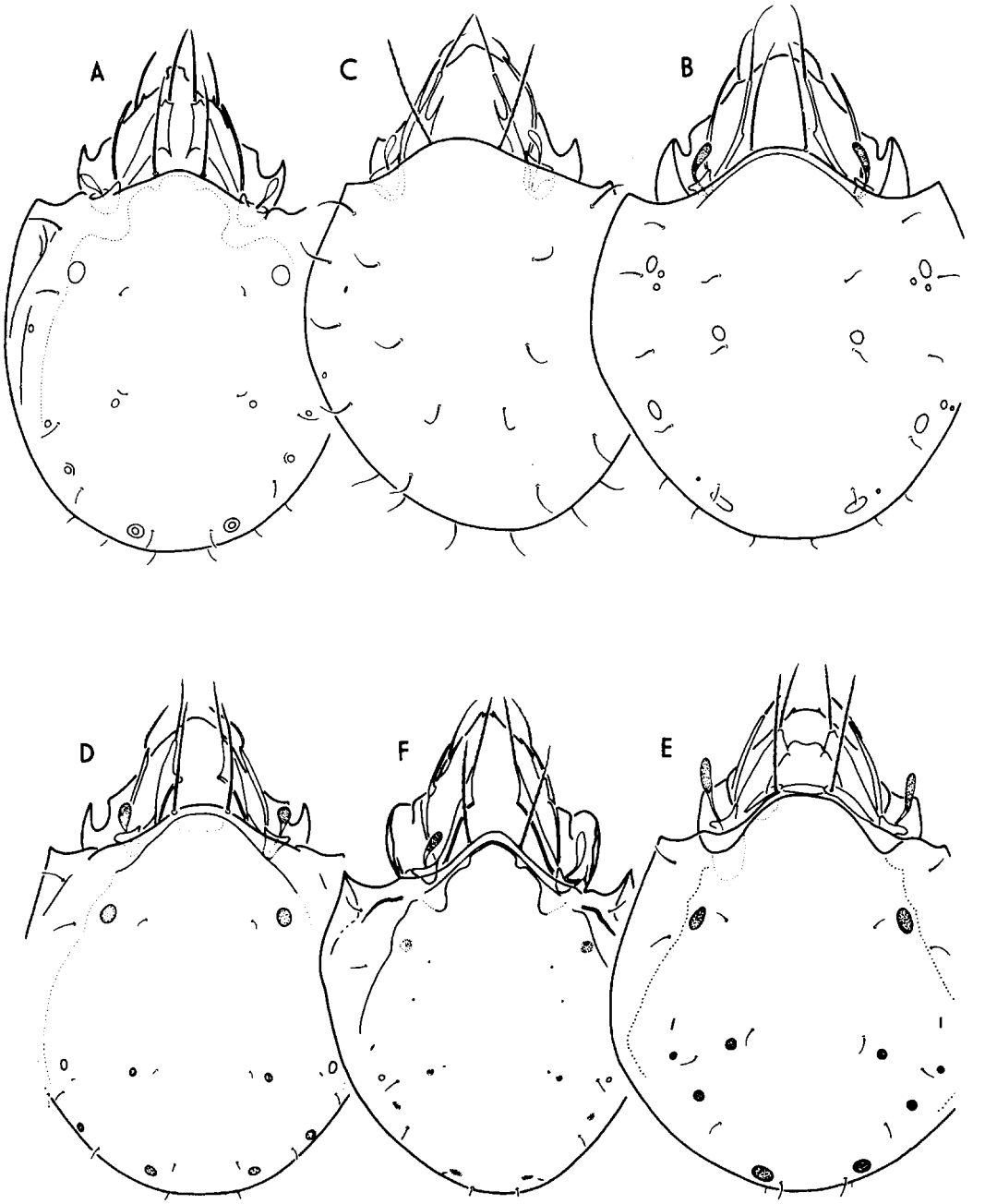

Plate 107. A: *Ceratozetes platyrhinoides* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *C. argentinensis* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, C: *C. nigrisetosus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, D: *C. striatus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, E: *C. undulatus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, F: *C. polpaicoensis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER)

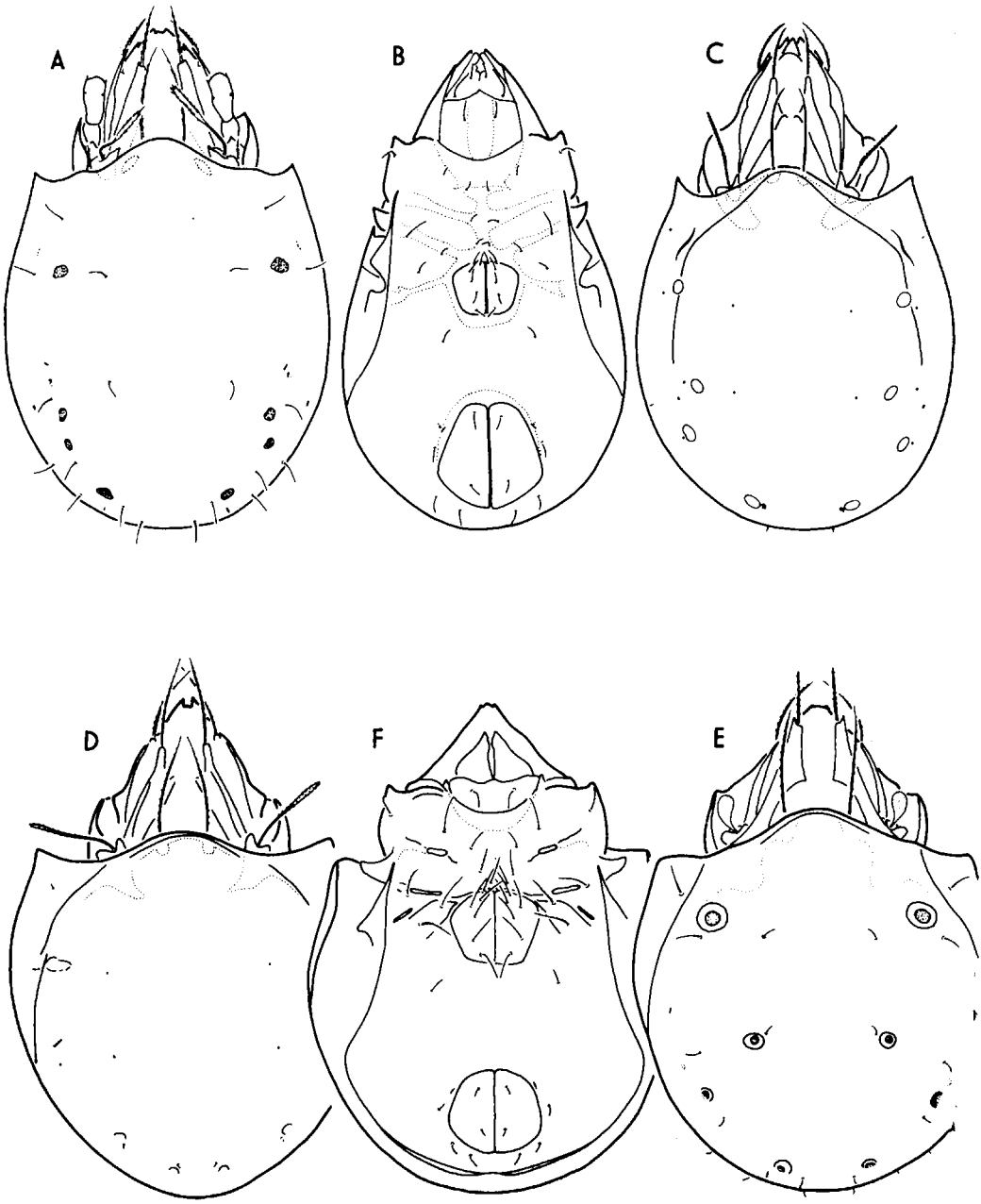

Plate 108. A–B: *Ceratozetes thienemanni* (WILLMANN, 1943), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *C. gracilis* (MICHAEL, 1884), dorsal aspect, D: *C. aelleni* MAHUNKA, 1983, dorsal aspect, E–F: *C. mahnerti* (MAHUNKA, 1984) E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A–C, MAHUNKA D–F)

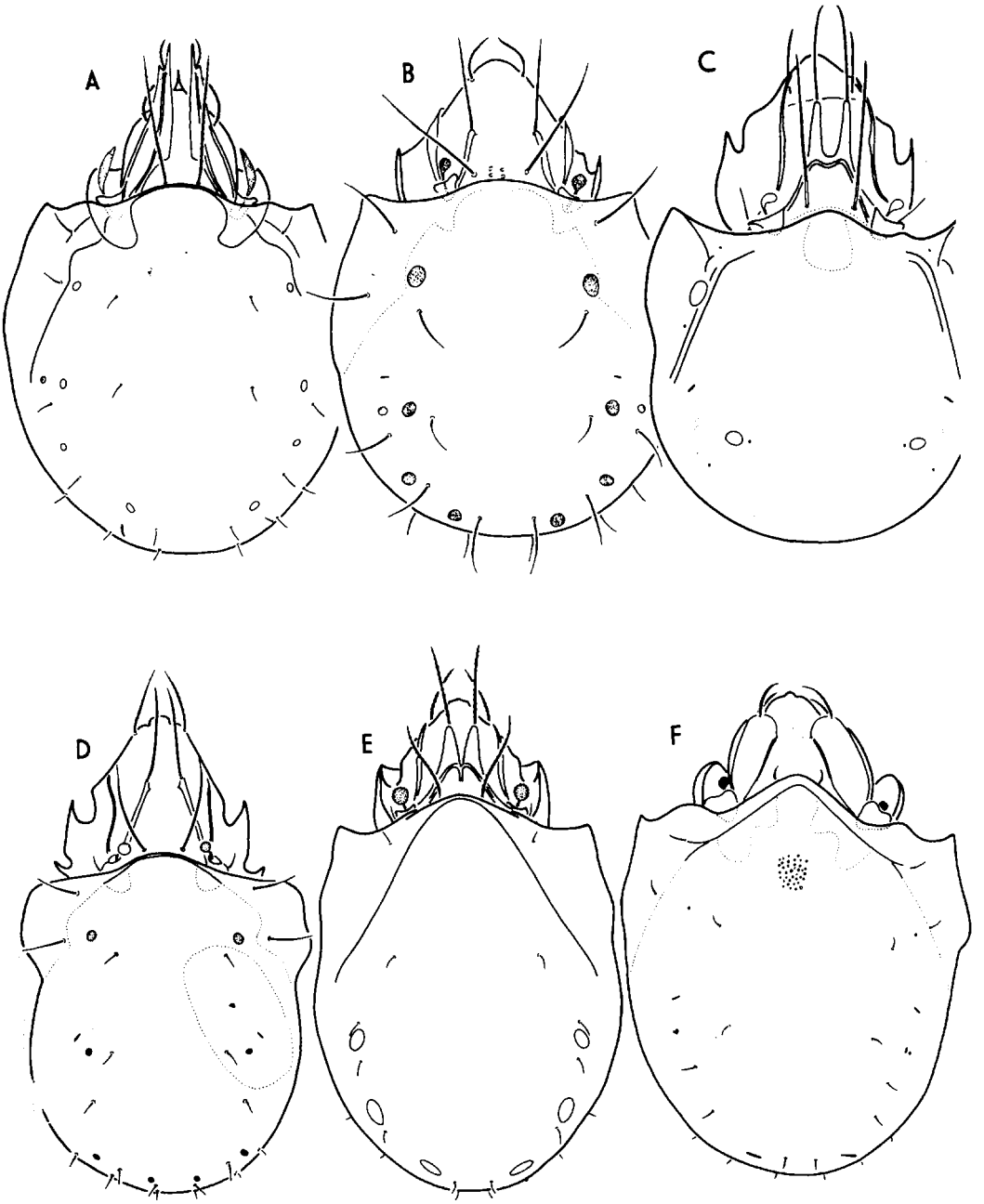

Plate 109. A: *Cuspidozetes armatus* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, B: *Edwardzetes andicola* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, C: *Furcobates hastata* (KRAMER, 1898), dorsal aspect, D: *Gamerozetes brevitutorium* (COVARRUBIAS, 1967), dorsal aspect, E: *Geminozetes lineatus* BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963, dorsal aspect, F: *Granizetes curvatus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–C, F, COVARRUBIAS D, BALOGH et CSISZÁR E)

Plate 110. A–B: *Guatemalozetes aelleni* MAHUNKA, 1979, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *Hamobates cristatus* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, D: *H. spinosus* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, E: *Jugatala armata* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, F: *J. montana* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–B, HAMMER C–F)

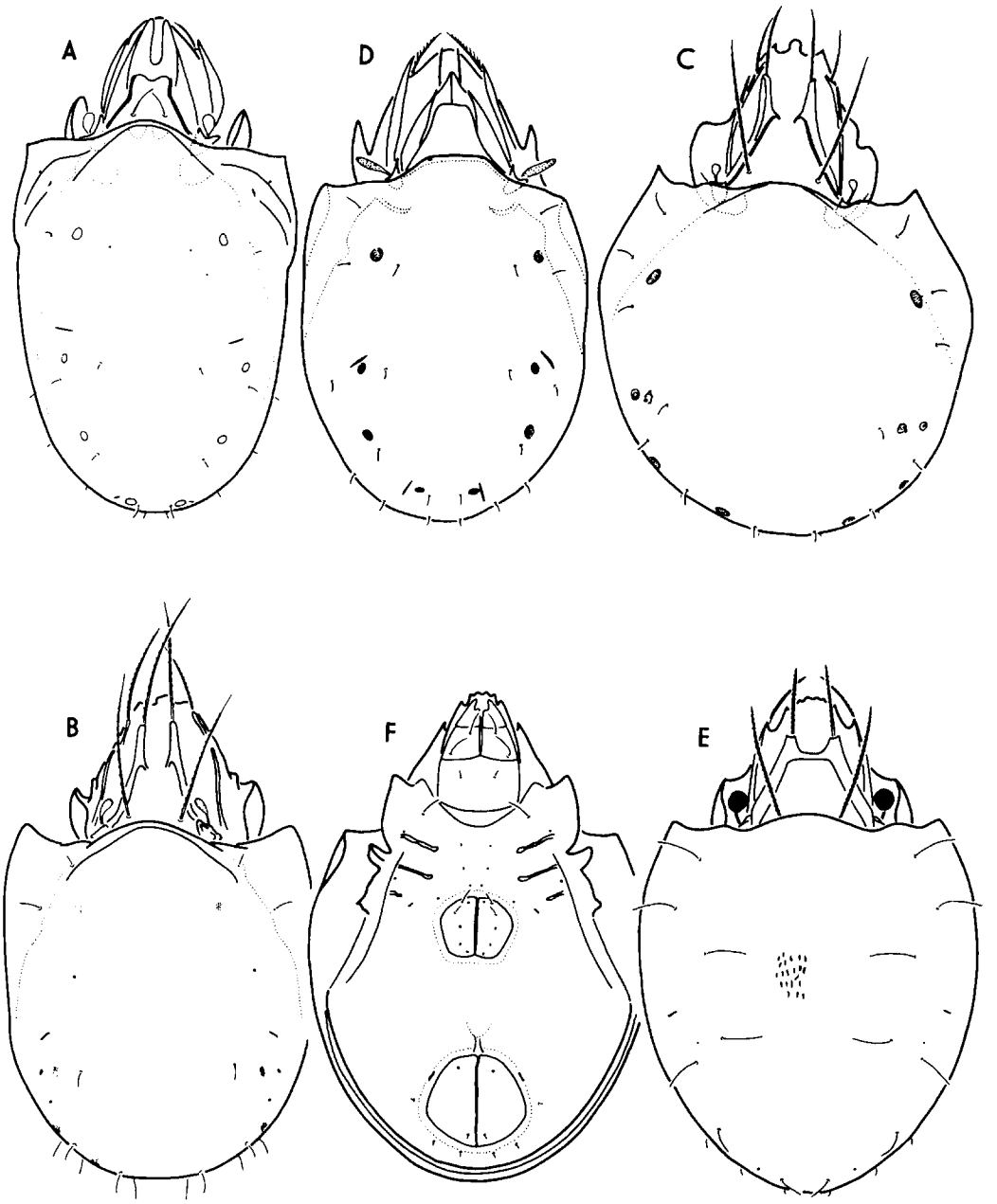

Plate 111. A: *Lobozetes bilobatus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, B: *Magellozetes antarcticus* (MICHAEL, 1895), dorsal aspect, C: *M. processus* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, D: *Mixozetes intermedius* (COVARRUBIAS, 1967), dorsal aspect, E–F: *Patagonozetes exornatus* (BALOGH et CSISZÁR, 1963), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after HAMMER A–C, COVARRUBIAS D, BALOGH et CSISZÁR E, F)

Plate 112. A: *Pedunculozetes andinus* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, B–C: *Porozetes cuspidatus* COVARRUBIAS, 1967, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D–E: *P. rostratus* COVARRUBIAS, 1967, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *P. polygonalis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, F COVARRUBIAS B–E)

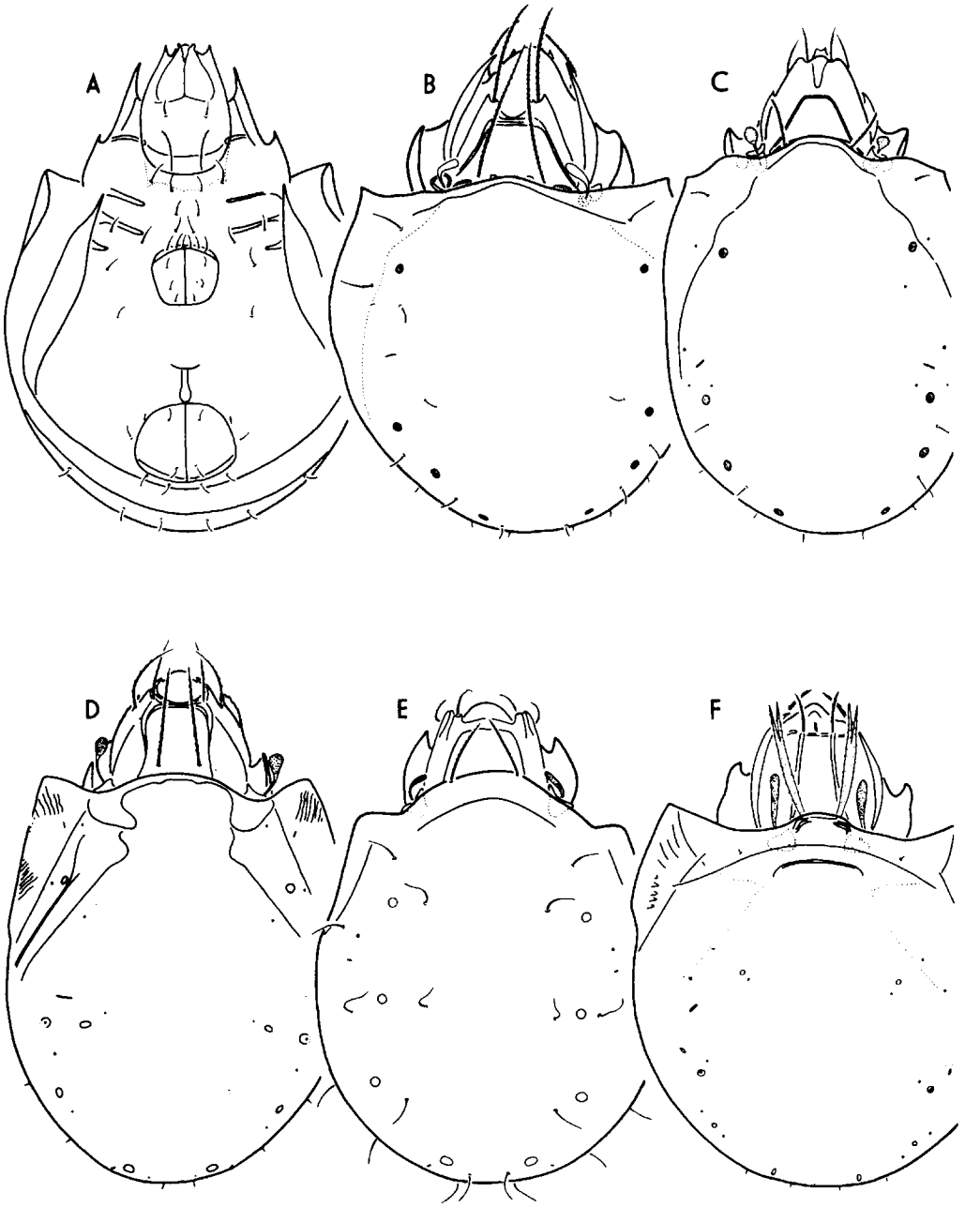

Plate 113. A: *Porozetes polygonalis* HAMMER, 1962, ventral aspect, B: *P. chavinensis* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, C: *Viracochiella tuberculata* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *Antarctozetes muscicola* (HAMMER, 1962), dorsal aspect, E: *Mycobates austroamericanus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, F: *Pelopsis bidentatus* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER)

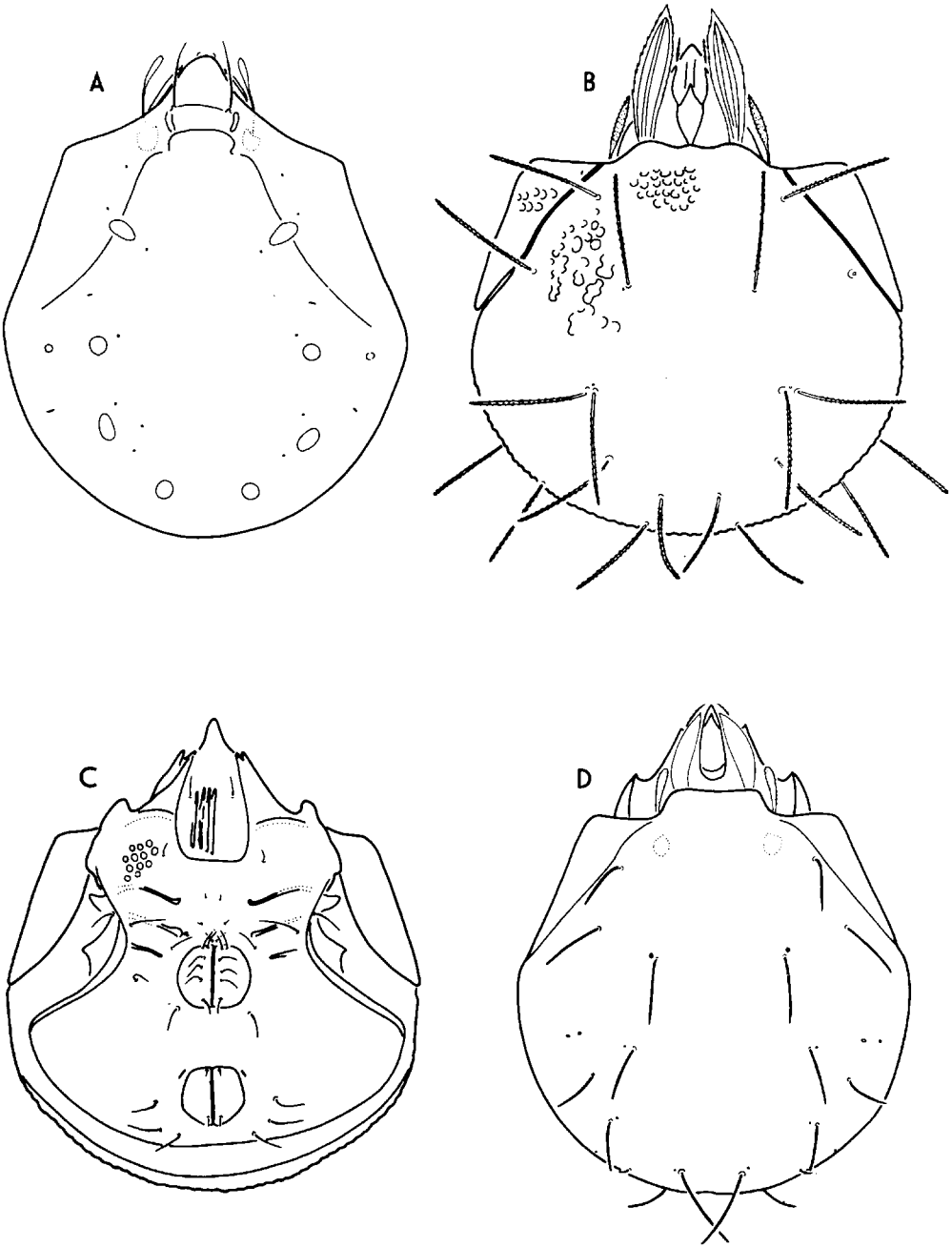

Plate 114. A: *Punctoribates manzanoensis* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, B–C: *Eupelops erinaceus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *E. ecuadorensis* P. BALOGH, 1988, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B–C, P. BALOGH D)

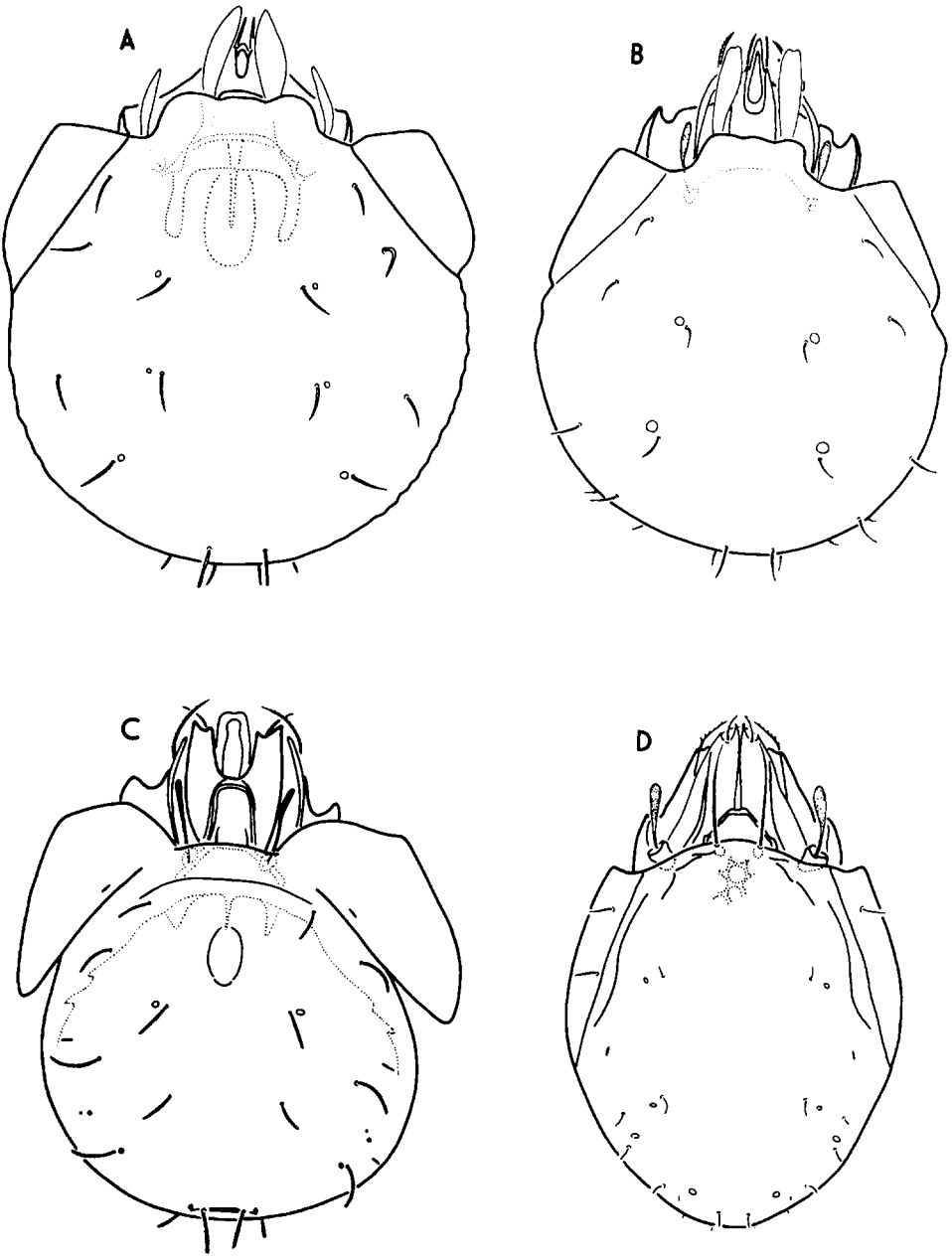

Plate 115. A: *Eupelops suramericanus* (HAMMER, 1961), dorsal aspect, B: *E. apicalis* (HAMMER, 1962), dosal aspect, C: *Peloptulus foveolatus* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *Tectoribates ornatus* (SCHUSTER, 1958), dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–C, SCHUSTER D)

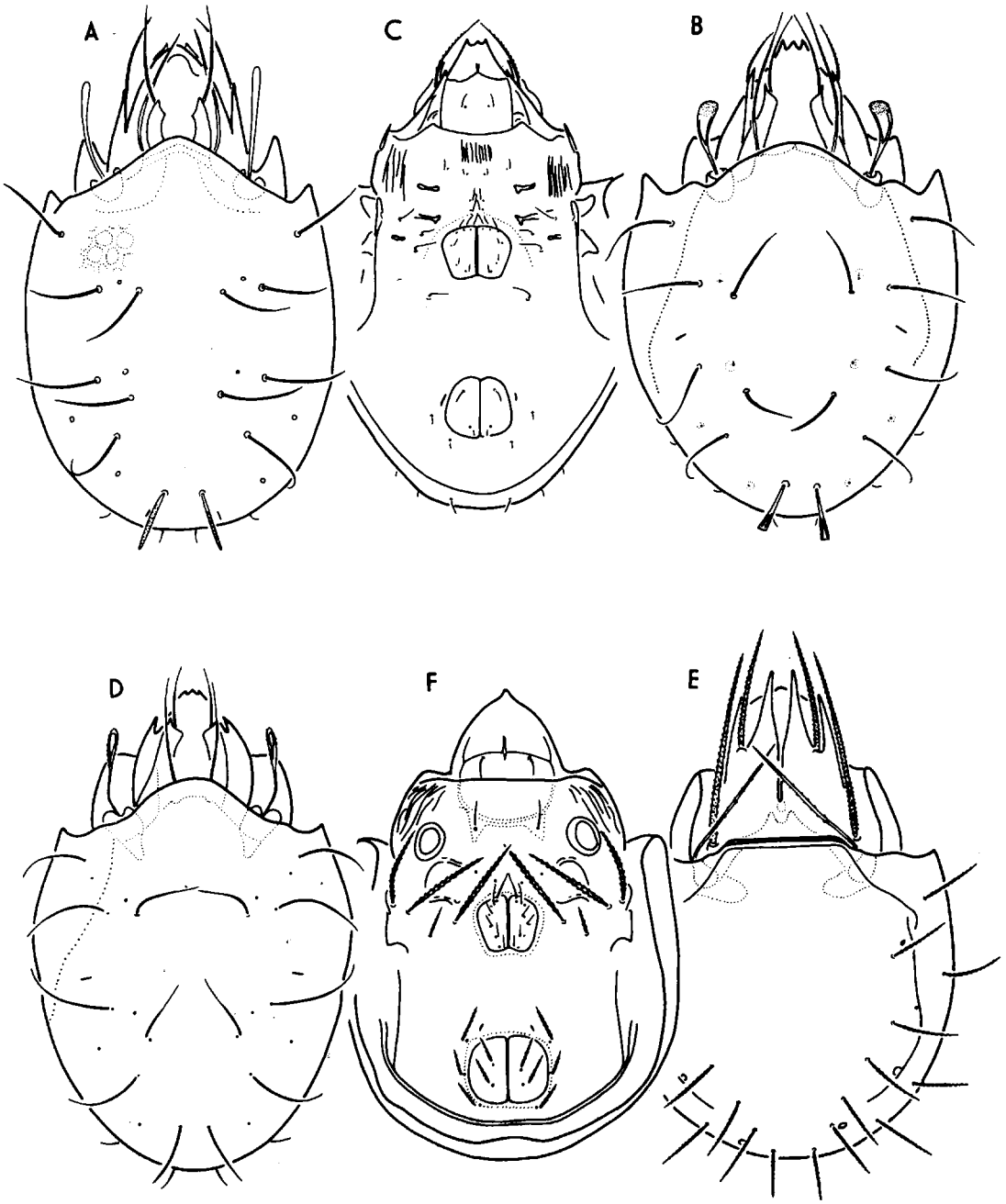

Plate 116. A: *Ceratobates fornerisae* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985, dorsal aspect, B–C: *C. spathulatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *C. pontiger* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, E–F: *Fenestrobates capucinus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO A, BALOGH et MAHUNKA B–E)

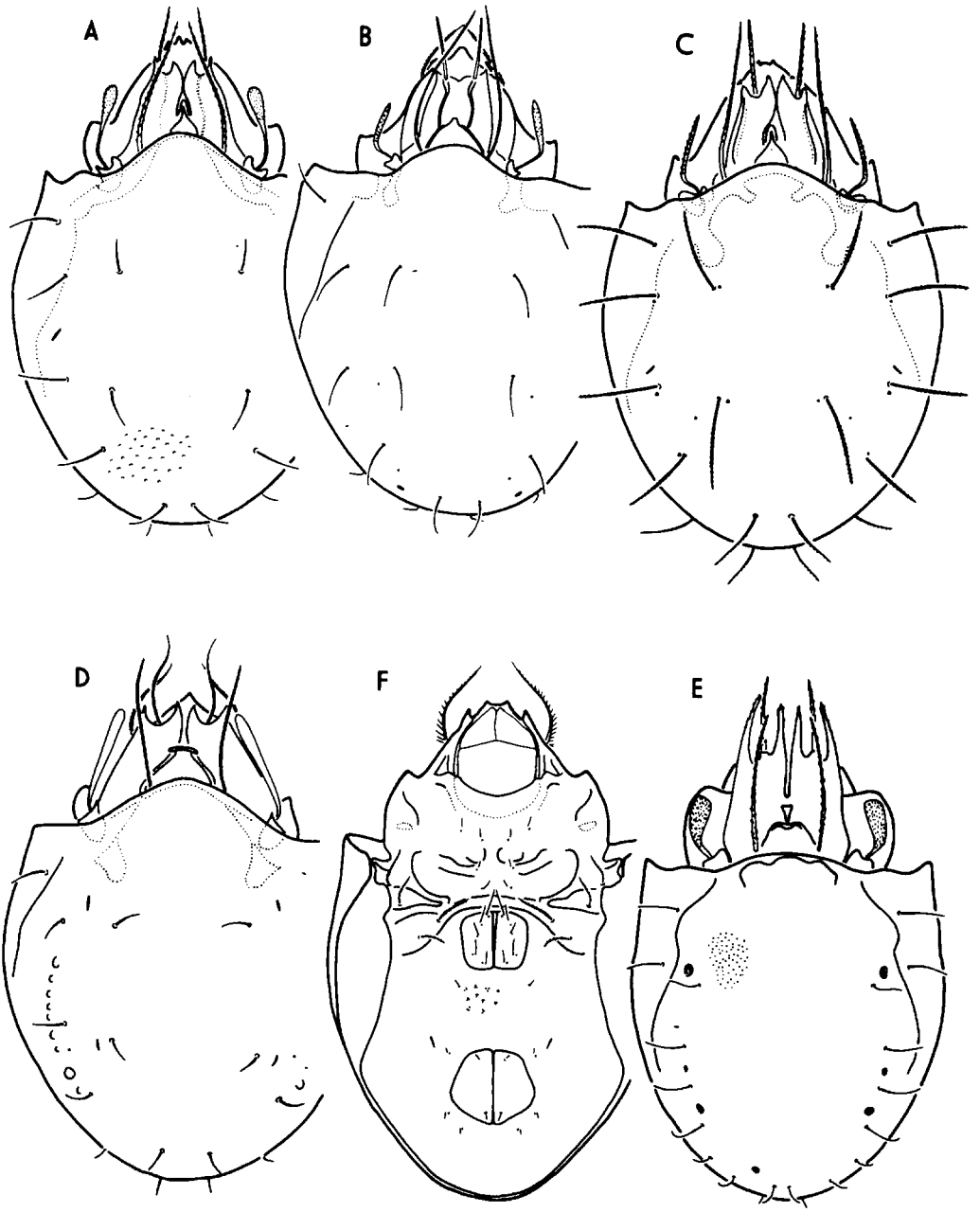

Plate 117. A: *Lamellobates botari* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977, dorsal aspect, B: *L. palustris* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, C: *L. gyoergyi* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977, dorsal aspect, D: *L. quadricornis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985, dorsal aspect, E–F: *Oribatella strinatii* MAHUNKA, 1979, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, C, HAMMER B, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO D, MAHUNKA E–F)

Plate 118. A: *Oribatella serrata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, B–C: *O. szaboi* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D. *O. serrula* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1985, dorsal aspect, E–F: *O. dechambrieri* MAHUNKA, 1983, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–C, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO D, MAHUNKA E–F)

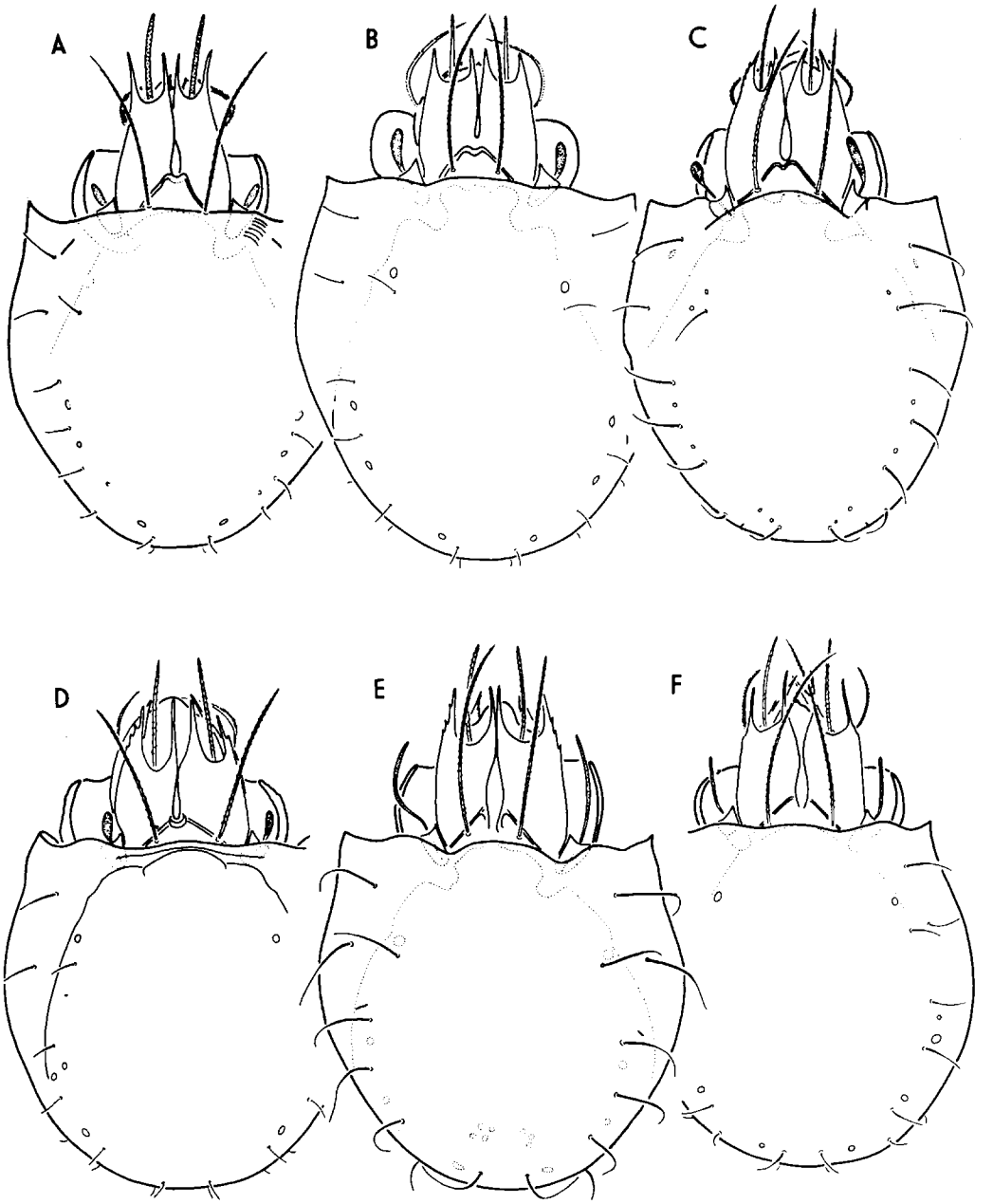

Plate 119. A: *Oribatella palustris* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, B: *O. unispinata* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, C: *O. illuminata* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *O. punctata* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, E: *O. prolongata* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, F: *O. puertomonttensis* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER)

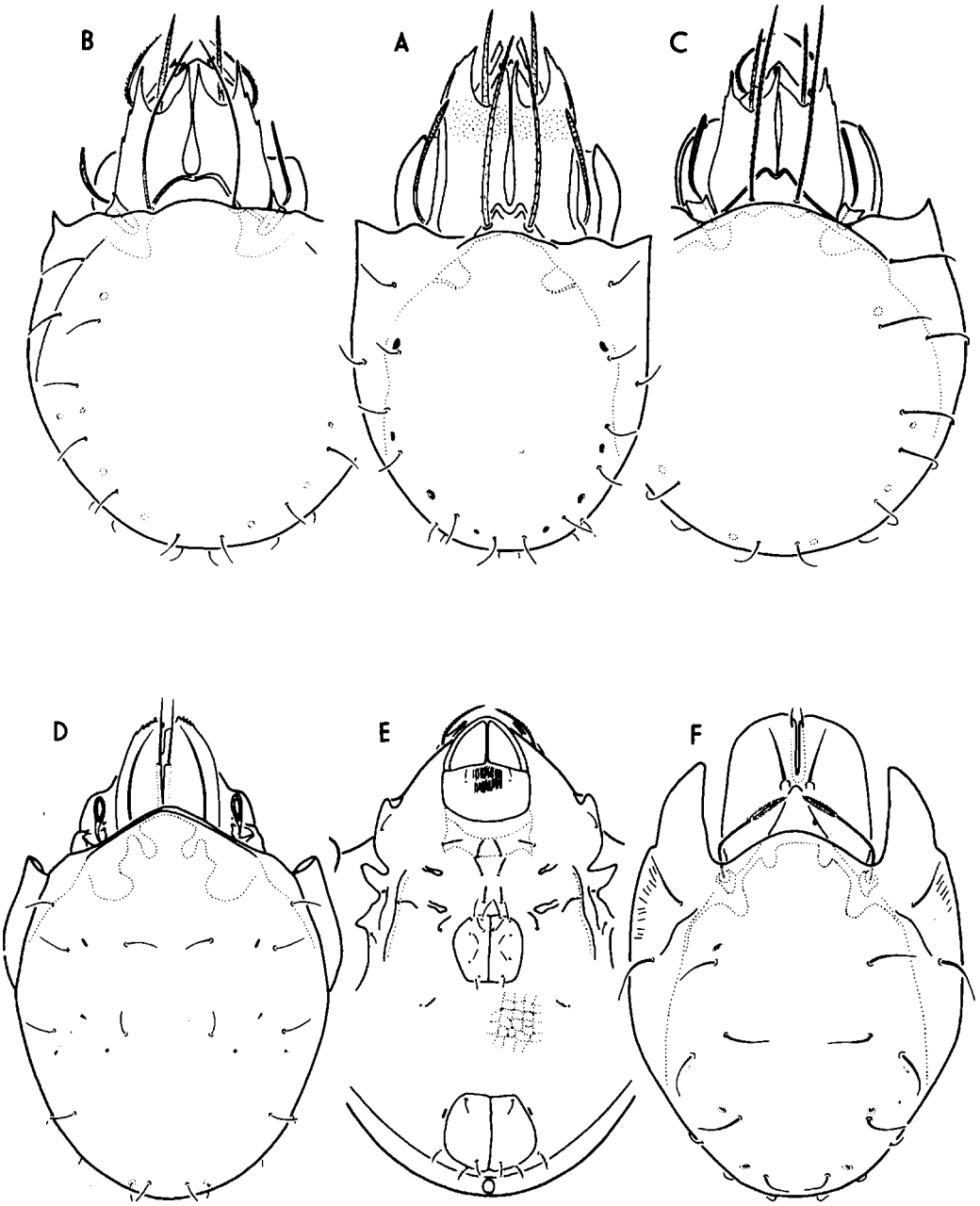

Plate 120. A: *Oribatella incurvata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, B: *O. quadrispinata* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, C: *O. brevicuspidata* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D–E: *Plakoribates neotropicus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Achipteria (Cubachipteria) remota* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA, A, D–F, HAMMER B–C)

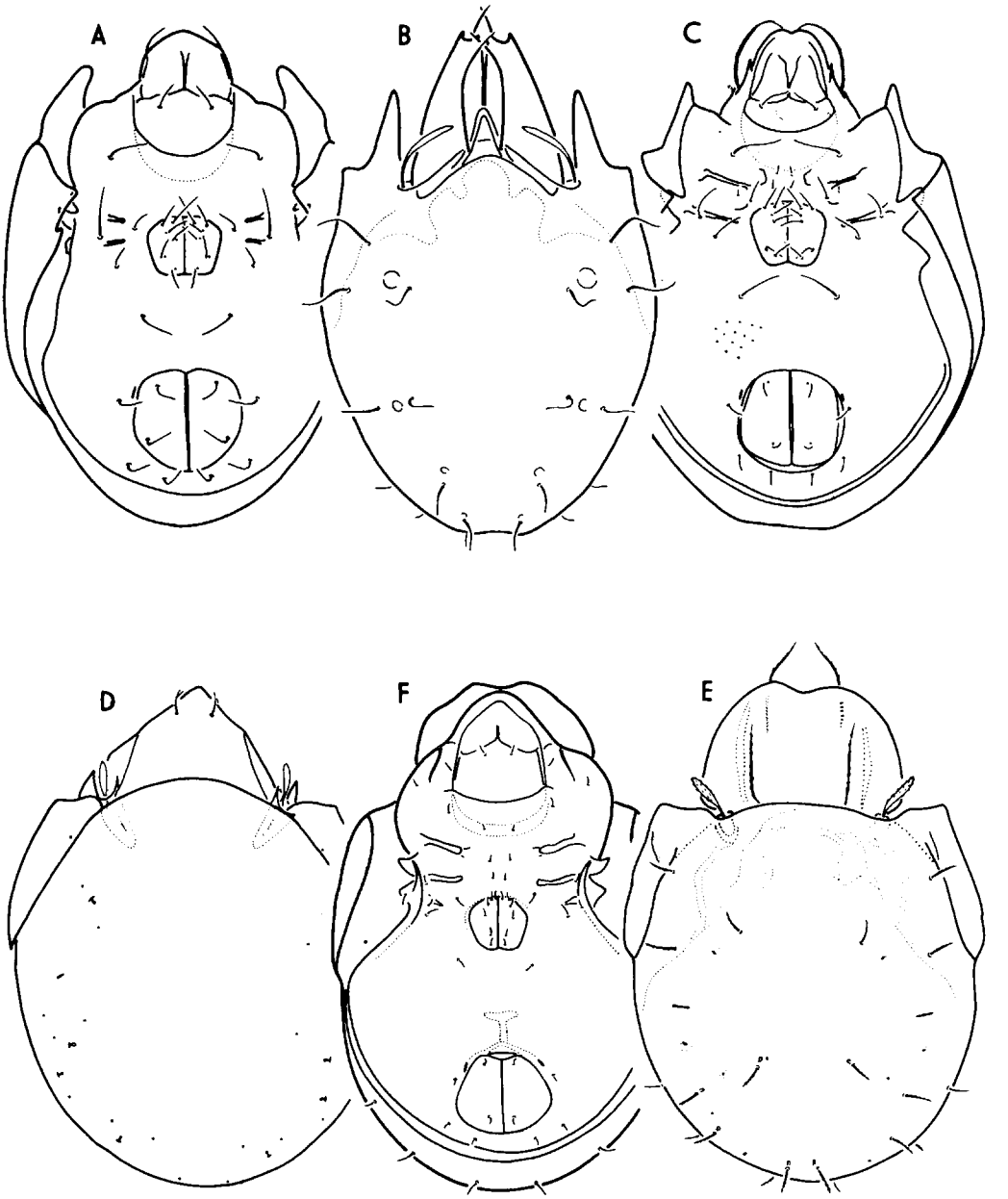

Plate 121. A: *Achiptetria (Cubachipteria) remota* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, ventral aspect, B–C: *Parachipteria neotropicalis* MAHUNKA, 1983, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *Physobates spinipes* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, E–F: *Scutozetes lanceolatus* HAMMER, 1952, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, MAHUNKA B–C, HAMMER D–F)

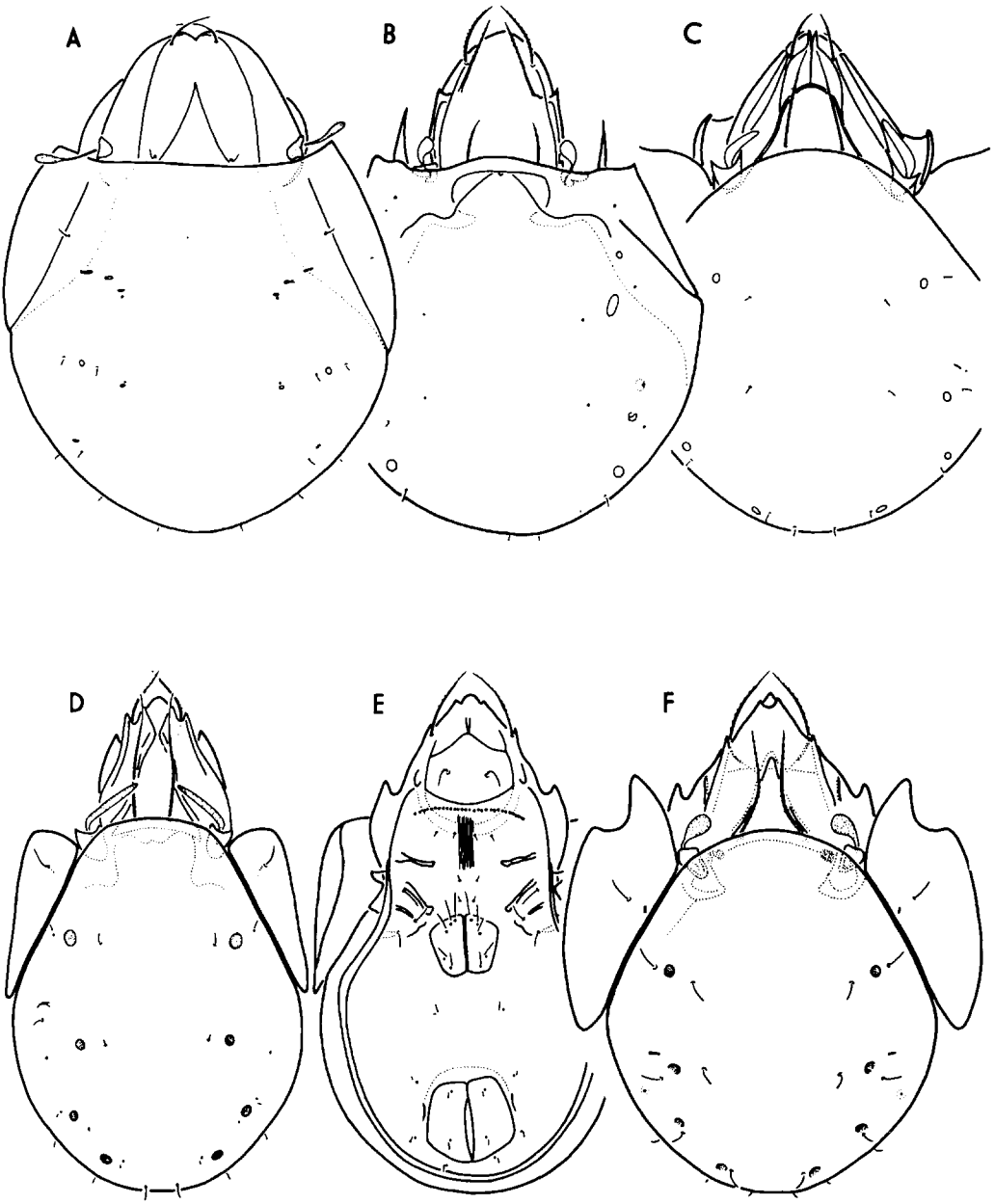

Plate 122. A: *Tegoribates americanus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, B: *Williamszetes elsosneadensis* (HAMMER, 1958), dorsal aspect, C: *Arcozetes bicuspidatus* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, D–E: *Cultrobates heterodactylus* WILLMANN, 1930, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect, F: *Genavensia hungarorum* MAHUNKA, 1983, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–C, MAHUNKA D–F)

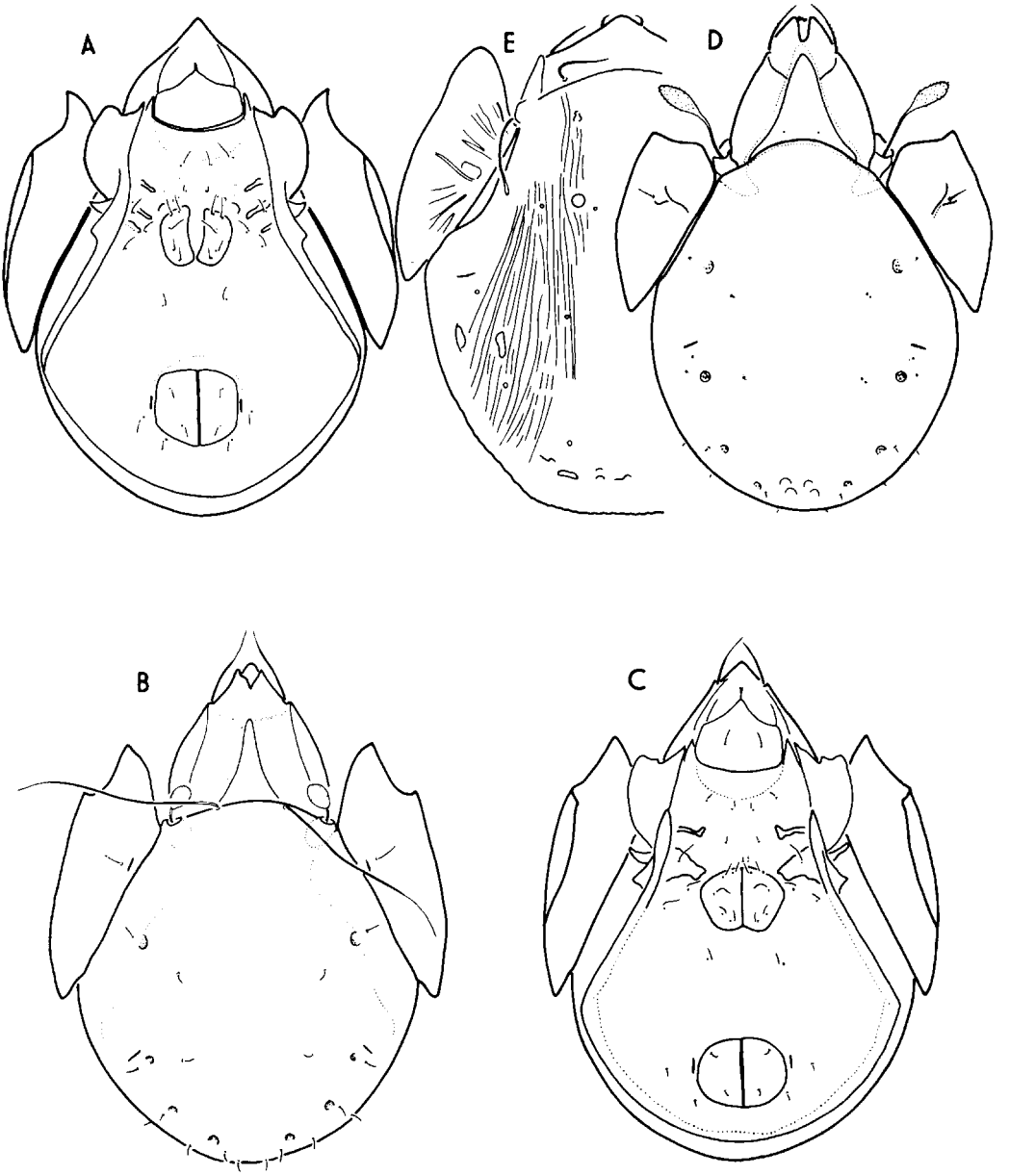

Plate 123. A: *Genavensia hungarorum* MAHUNKA, 1983, ventral aspect, B–C: *G. longiseta* MAHUNKA, 1985, B: dorsal aspect, C: ventral aspect, D: *Guaranozetes nudus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1981, dorsal aspect, E: *Acrogalumna striata* (PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980), dorsal aspect (after MAHUNKA A–C, BALOGH et MAHUNKA D, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO E)

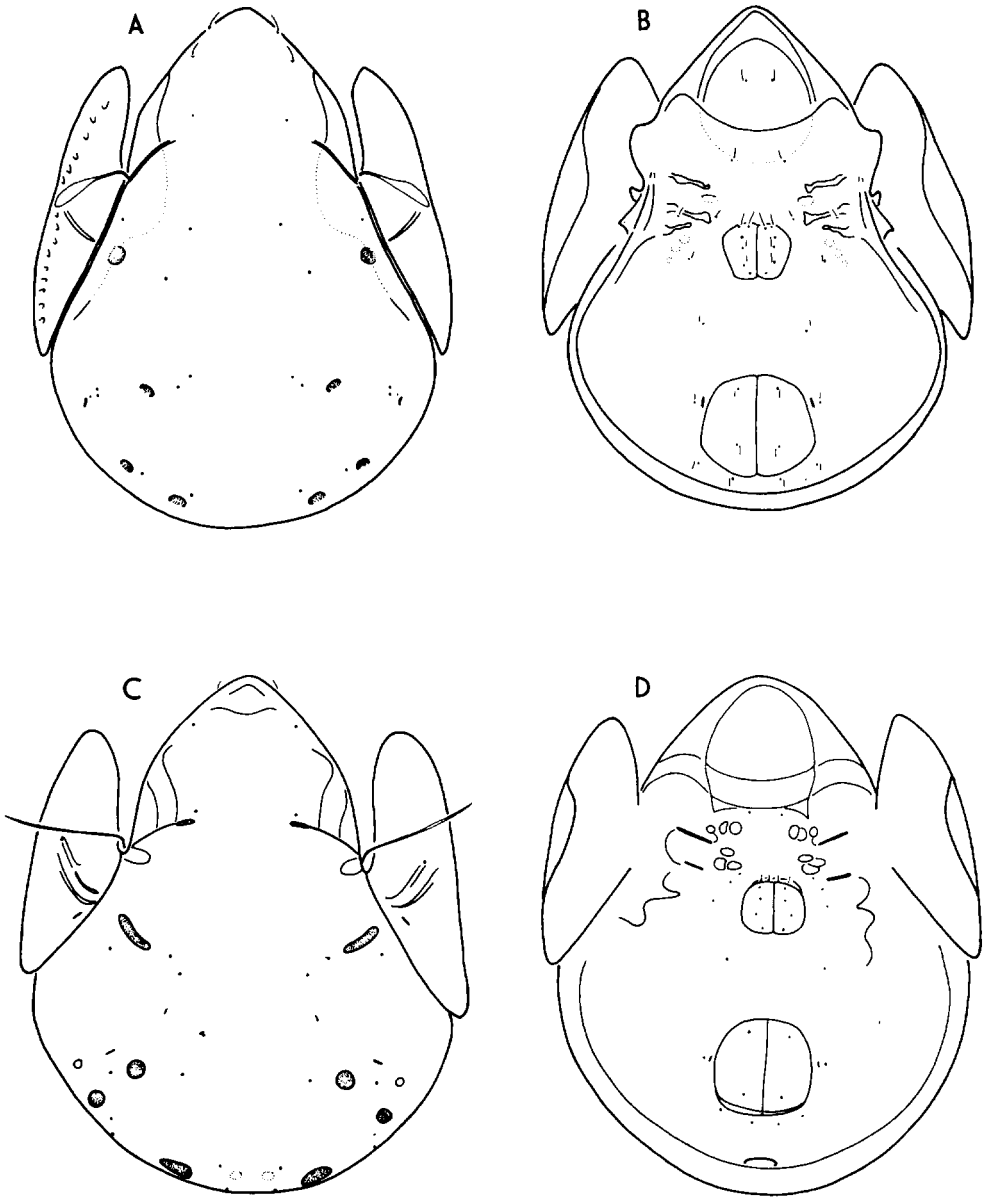

Plate 124. A–B: *Acrogalumna cubana* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *A. monttensis* HAMMER, 1962, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, HAMMER C–D)

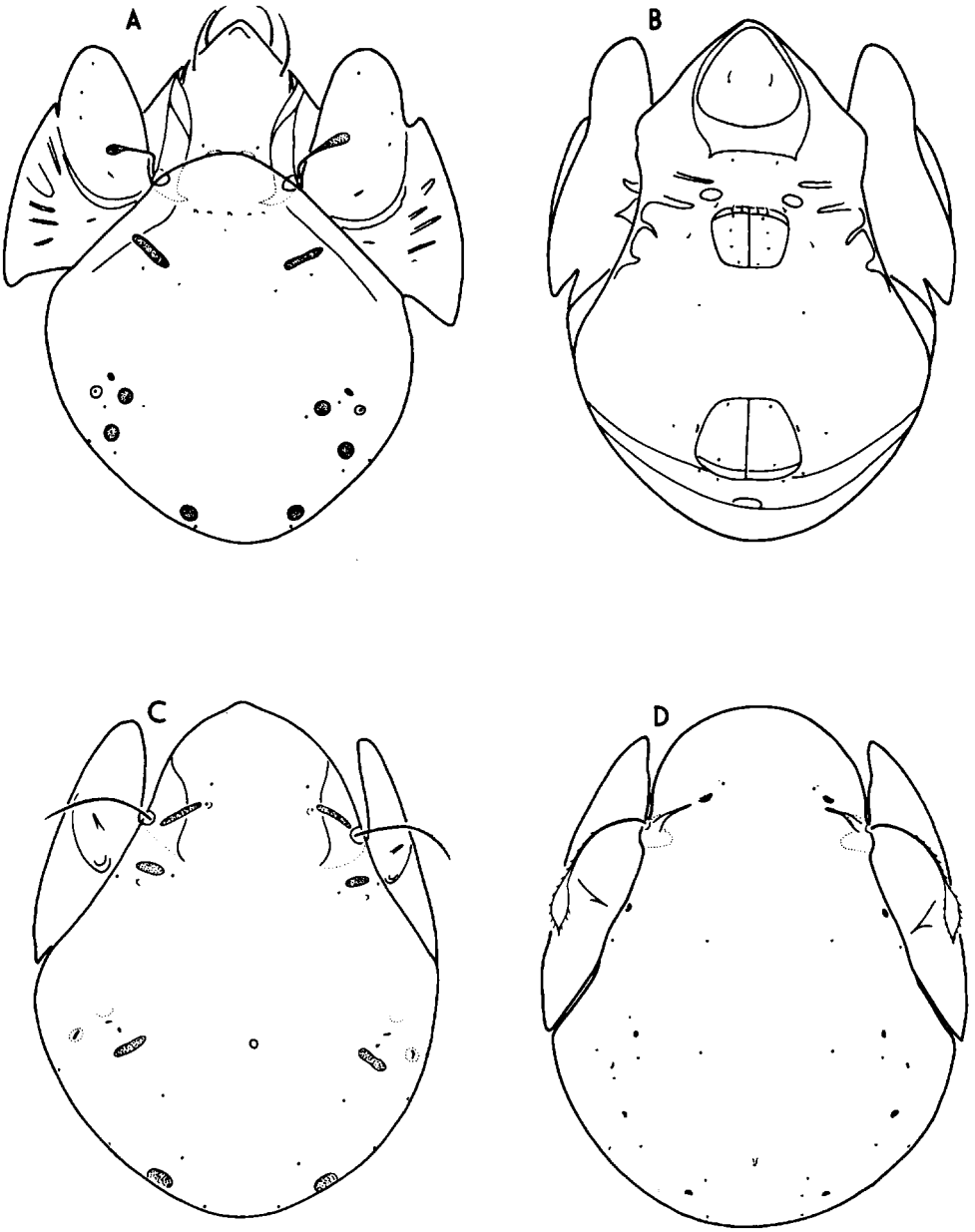

Plate 125. A–B: *Allogalumna hydrophila* HAMMER, 1962, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *A. filiger* HAMMER, 1962, dorsal aspect, D: *A. microporosa* MAHUNKA, 1979, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A–C, MAHUNKA D)

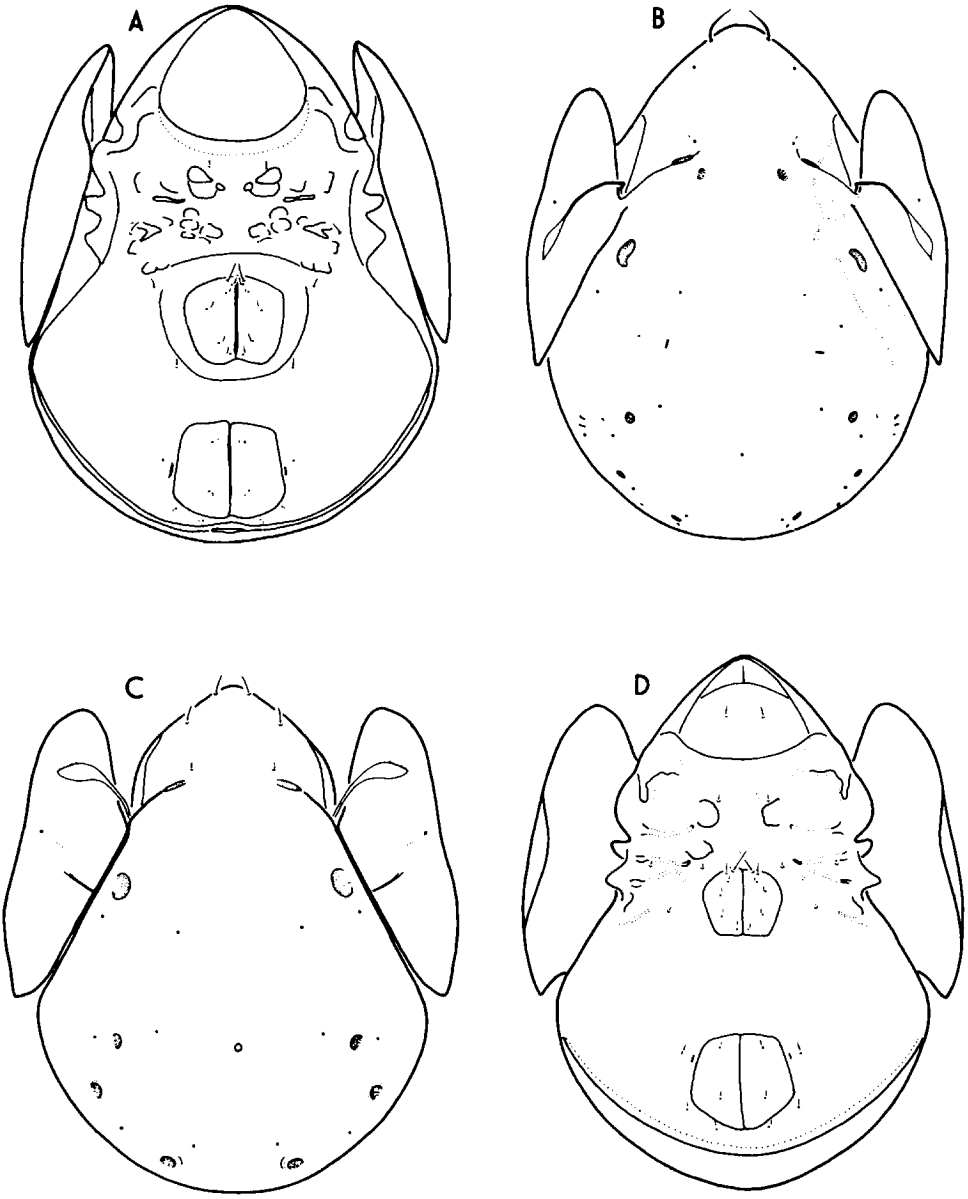

Plate 126. A: *Allogalumna microporosa* MAHUNKA, 1979, ventral aspect, B: *A. multesima* GRANDJEAN, 1957, dorsal aspect, C–D: *A. borhidii* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1979, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect (after MAHUNKA A, GRANDJEAN B, BALOGH et MAHUNKA C–D)

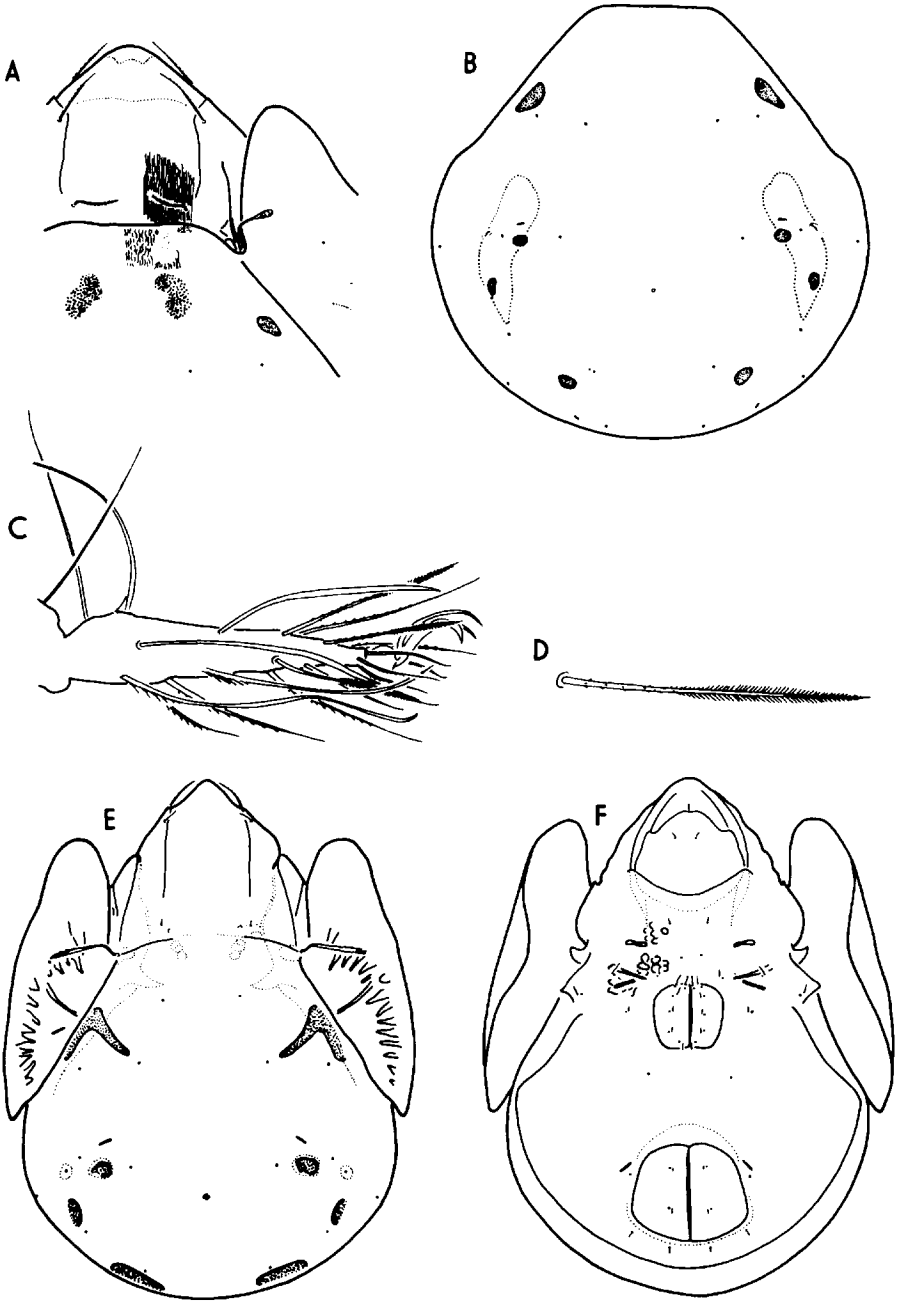

Plate 127. A–D. *Erogalomna zeucta* GRANDJEAN, 1966, A: prodorsum and anterior part of notogaster, B: notogaster, C: tarsus I of male, D: seta a' on the tarsus I of male, E–F: *Galumna hamifer* MAHUNKA, 1985, E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after GRANDJEAN A–D, MAHUNKA E–F)

Plate 128. A: *Galumna circularis* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, B–C: *G. clericata* (BERLESE, 1915), B: dorsal aspect, C: sensillus, D: *Acrogalumna ventralis* (WILLMANN, 1931), dorsal aspect, E–F: *G. brasiliensis* SELLNICK, 1923, E: notogaster, F: sensillus (after HAMMER A, D, SELLNICK B–C, E–F)

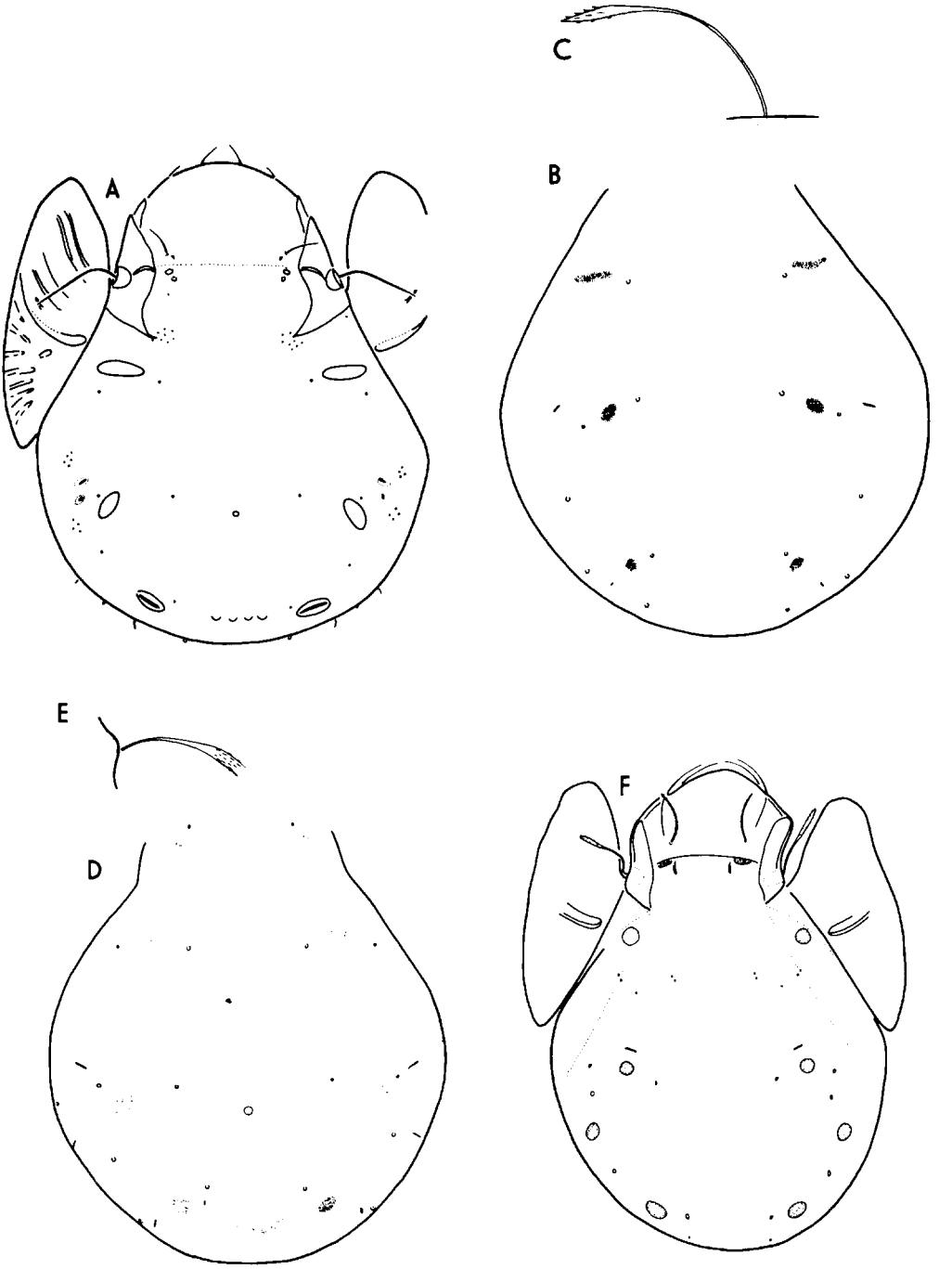

Plate 129. A: *Galumna magnipora* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B–C: *G. numerosa* SELLNICK, 1923, B: notogaster, C: sensillus, D–E: *G. unica* SELLNICK, 1923, D: notogaster, E: sensillus, F: *G. pallida* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, F, SELLNICK, B–E)

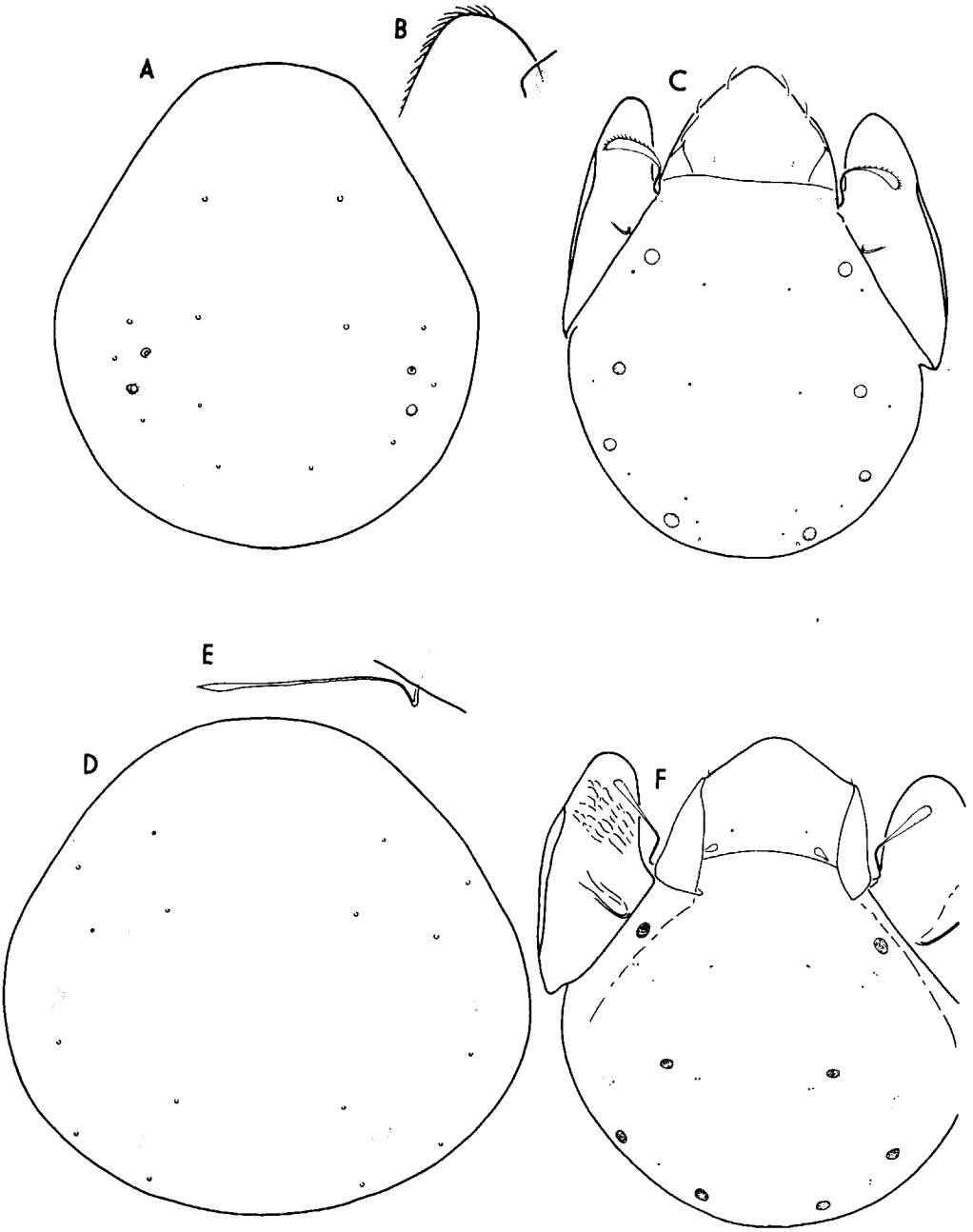

Plate 130. A–B: *Galumna pusilla* SELLNICK, 1923, A: notogaster, B: sensillus, C: *G. flabellifera* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect, D–E: *G. egregia* SELLNICK, 1923, D: notogaster, E: sensillus, F: *G. reticulata* HAMMER, 1958, dorsal aspect (after SELLNICK A–B, D–E, HAMMER C, F)

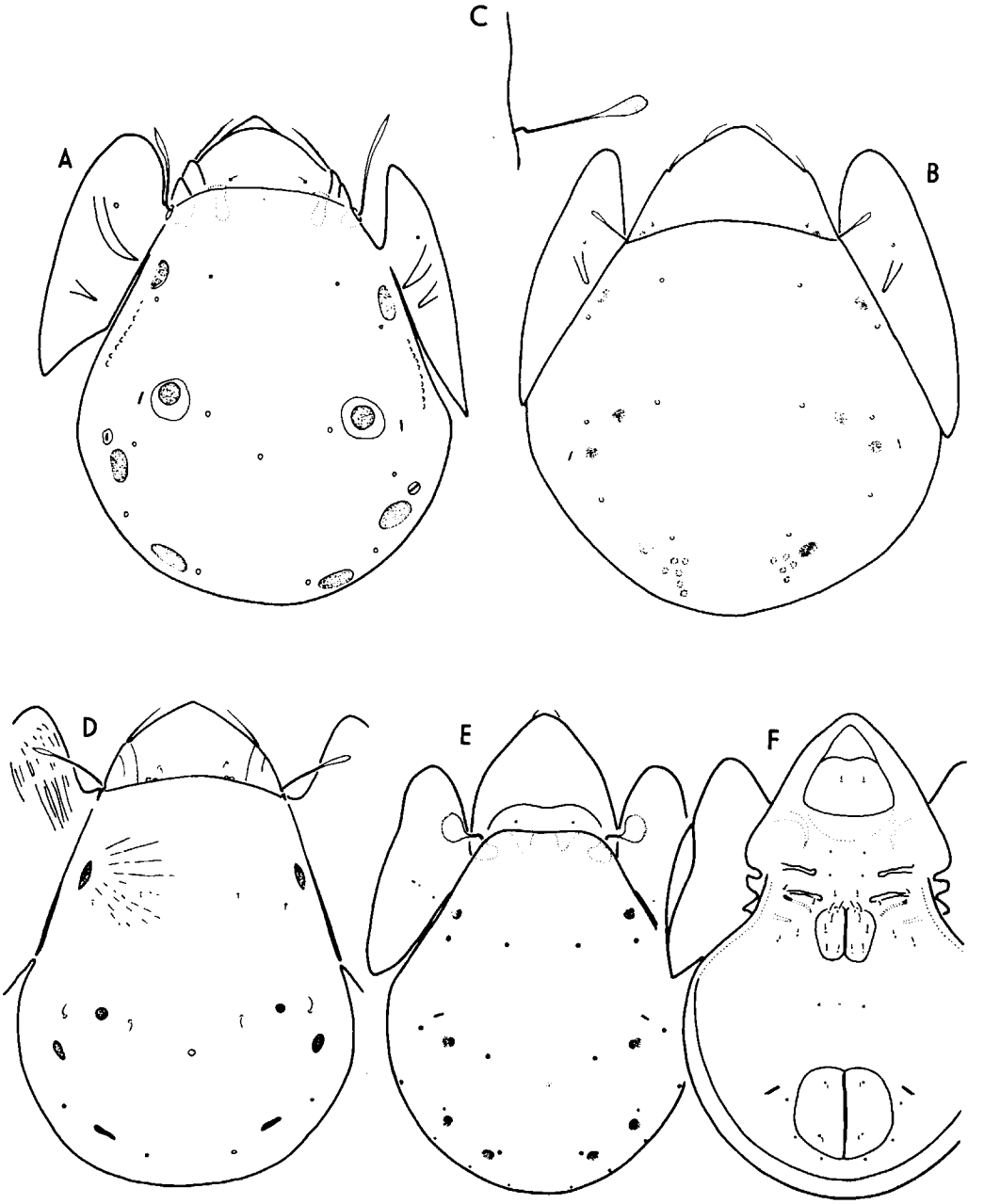

Plate 131. A: *Galumna innexa* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986, dorsal aspect, B–C: *G. australis* (BERLESE, 1914), B: dorsal aspect, C: sensillus, D: *G. similis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, E–F: *Globogalumna globulifera* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978), E: dorsal aspect, F: ventral aspect (after PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO A, D, SELLNICK B–C, BALOGH et MAHUNKA E–F)

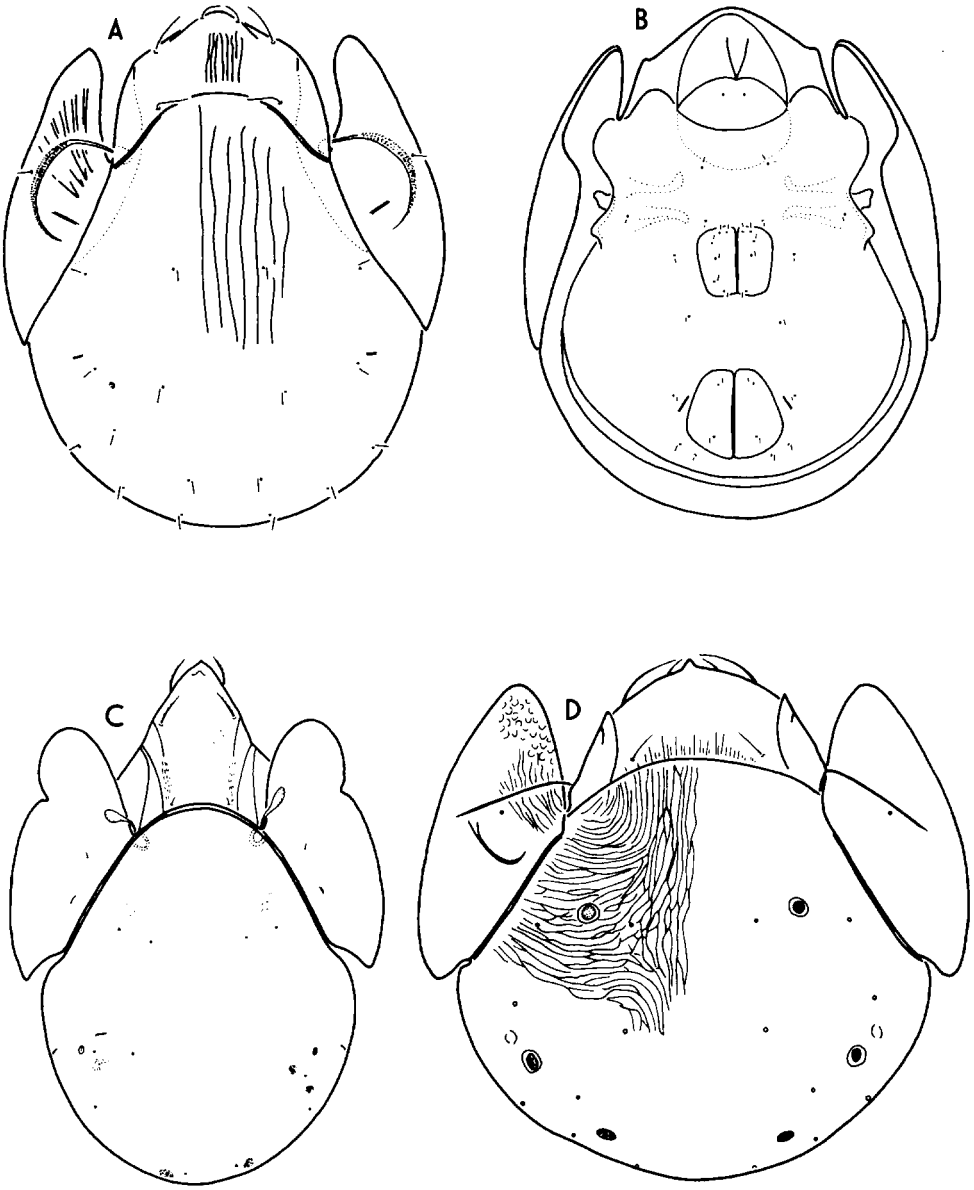

Plate 132. A–B: *Neopilizetes neotropicus* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978), A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C: *Orthogalumna terebrantis* WALLWORK, 1965, dorsal aspect, D: *Pergalumna decoratissima* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986, dorsal aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A–B, WALLWORK C, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO D)

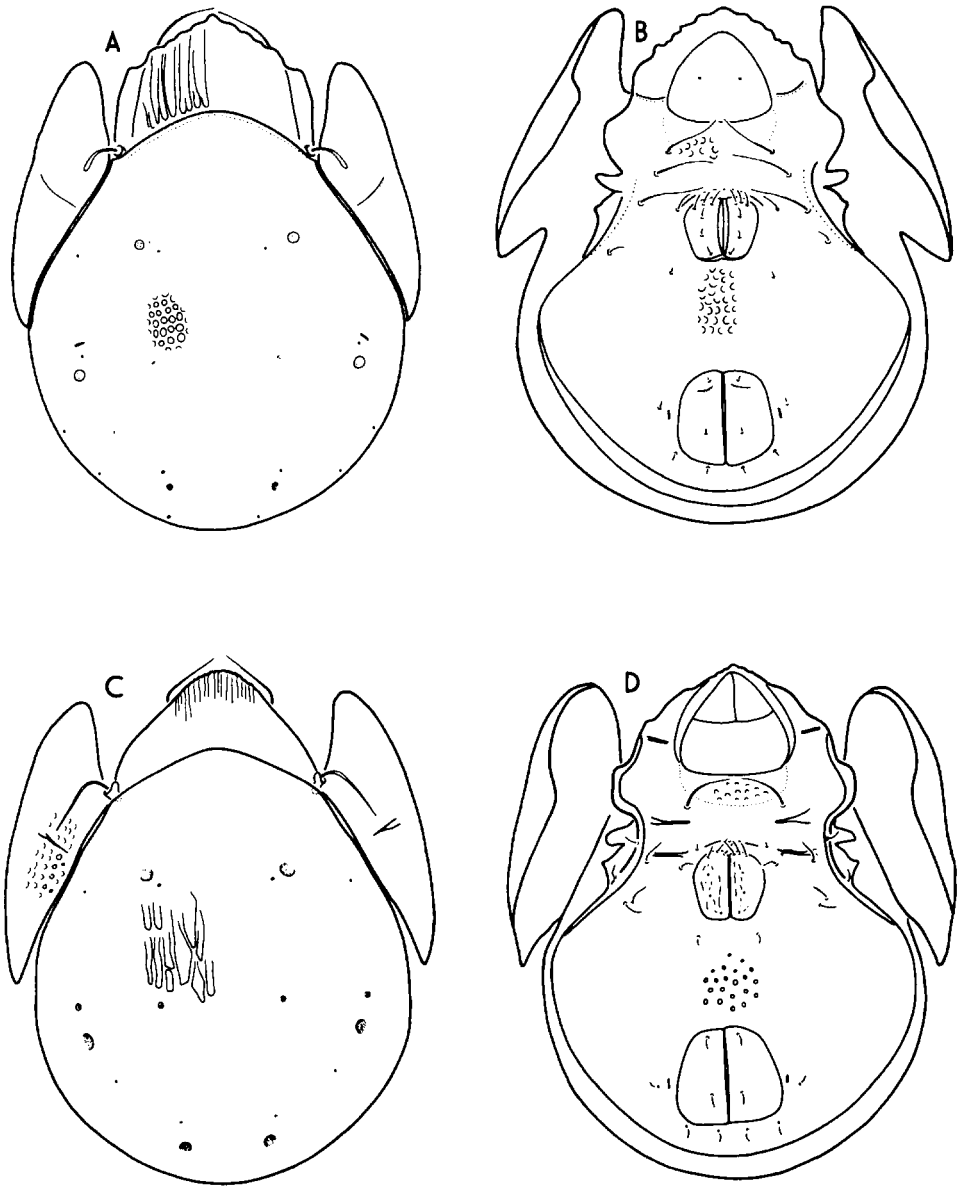

Plate 133. A–B: *Pergalumna complicata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1978, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–D: *P. decorata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1977, C: dorsal aspect, D: ventral aspect (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA)

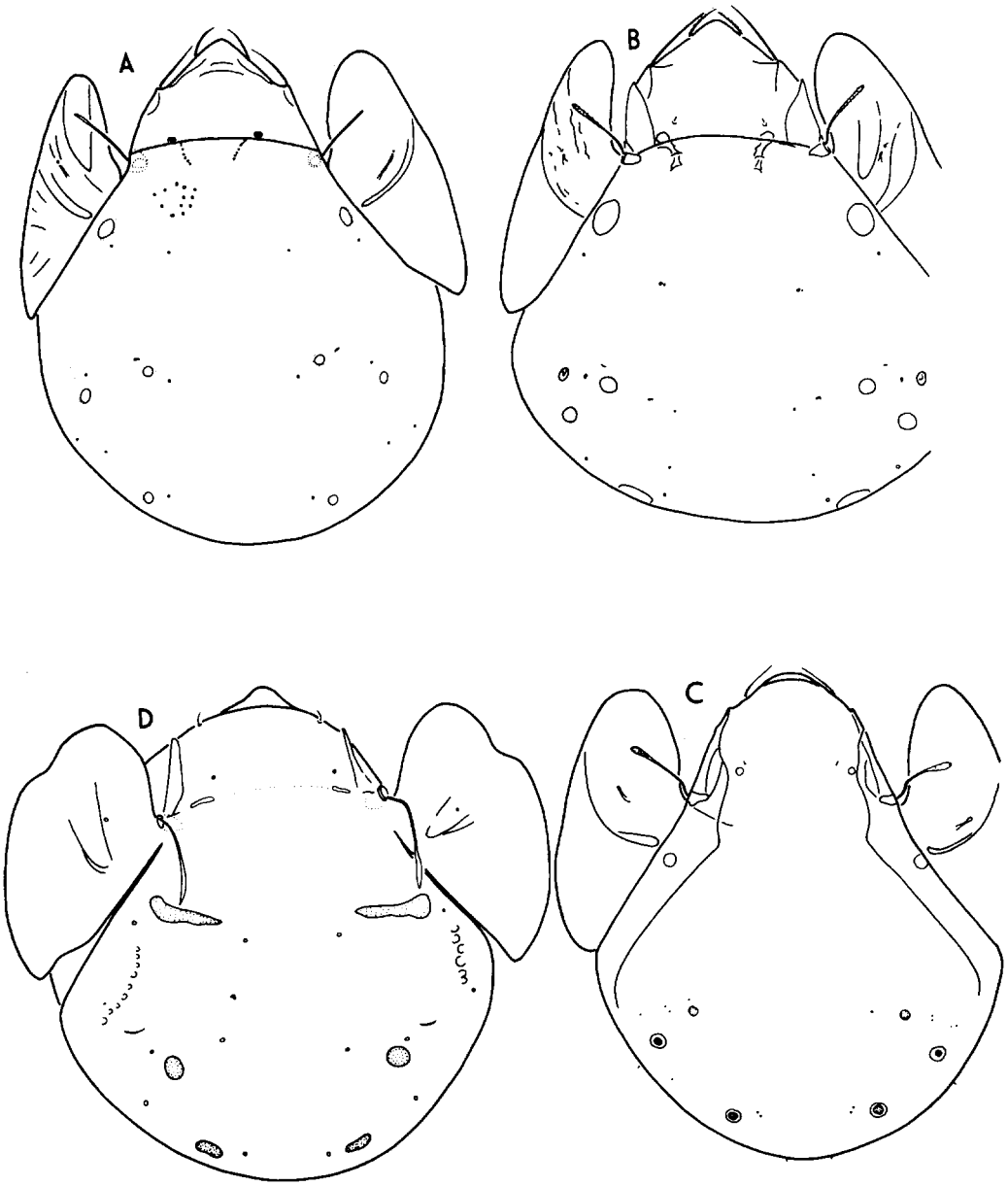

Plate 134. A: *Pergalumna anellata* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *P. andicola* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, C: *P. montana* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, D: *P. cardosensis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986 (after HAMMER A–C, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO D)

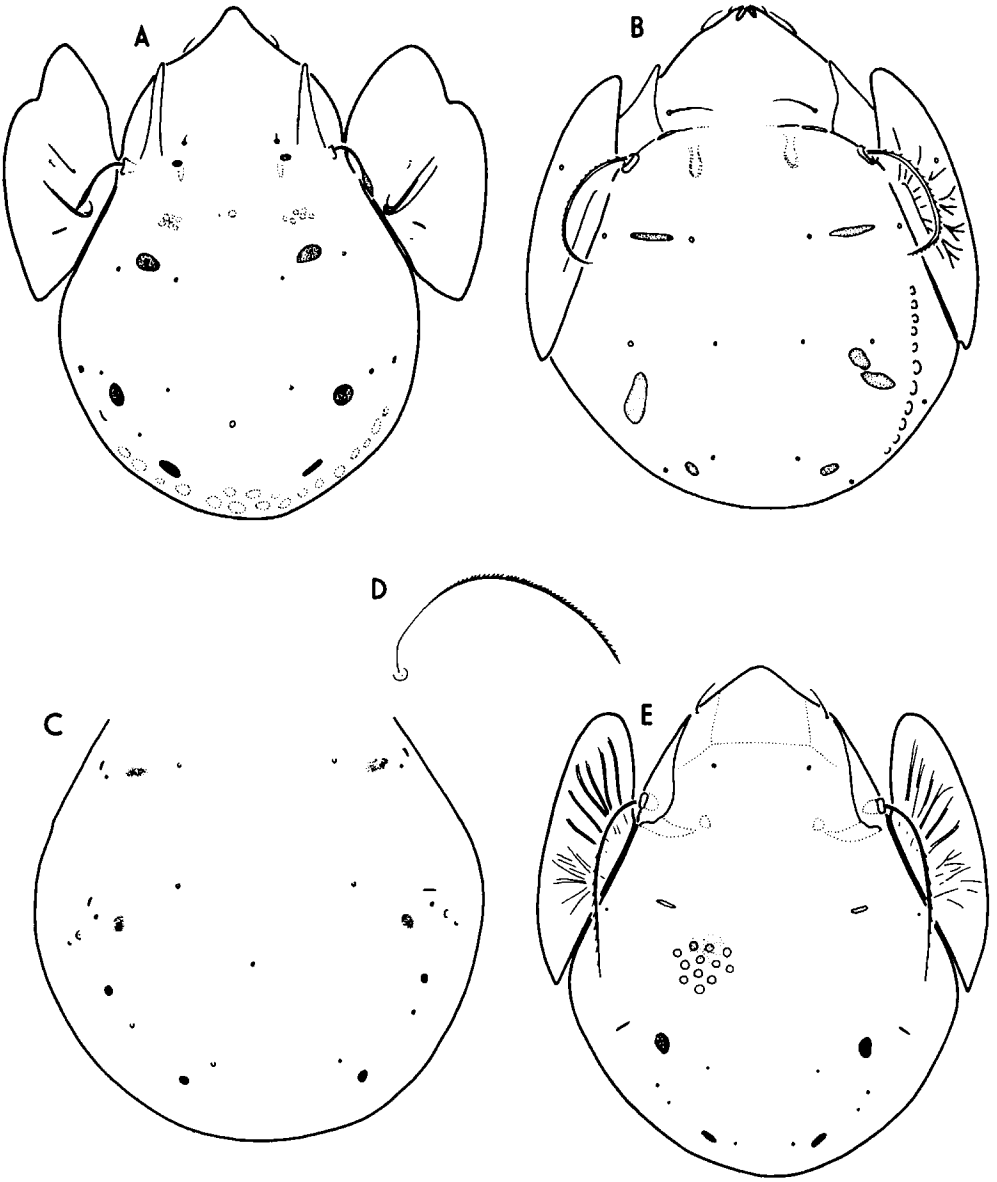

Plate 135. A: *Pergalumna(?) nasica* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, B: *P. plumata* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986, dorsal aspect, C–D: *P. aequalis* (SELLNICK, 1923), C: notogaster, D: sensillus, E: *P. passimpunctata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969 (after PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO A–B, SELLNICK D–E)

Plate 136. A: *Pergalumna(?) silvatica* HAMMER, 1961, dorsal aspect, B: *P. parva* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986, dorsal aspect, C: *P. australis* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1980, dorsal aspect, D: *P. aegra* PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO, 1986, dorsal aspect (after HAMMER A, PÉREZ-IÑIGO et BAGGIO B–D)

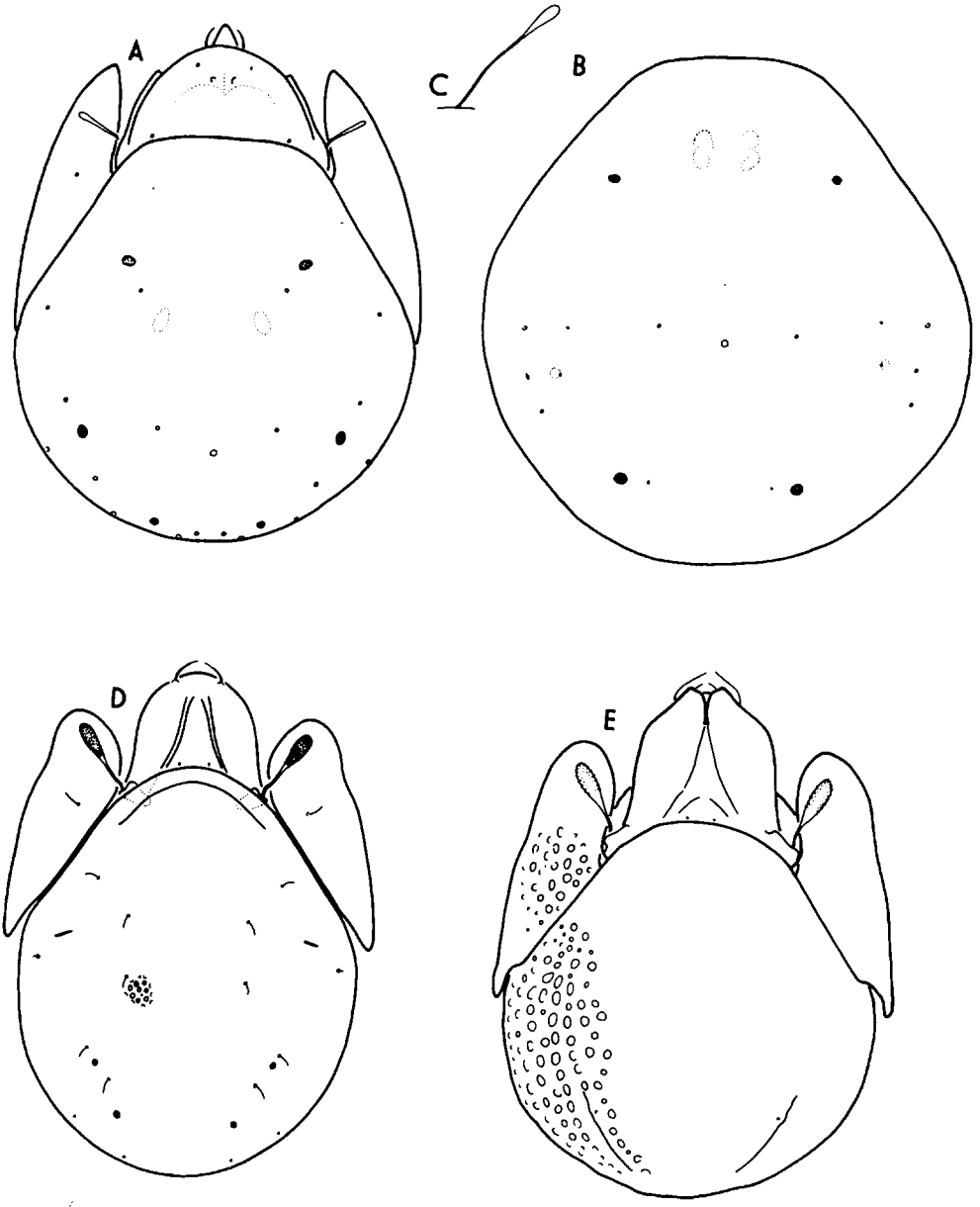

Plate 137. A: *Galumnopsis holoscripta* GRANDJEAN, 1931, dorsal aspect, B–C: *G. secunda* (SELLNICK, 1923), B: notogaster, C: sensillus, D: *Epactozetes setosus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, E: *E. imitator* GRANDJEAN, 1930, dorsal aspect (after GRANDJEAN A, E, SELLNICK B–C, BALOGH et MAHUNKA D)

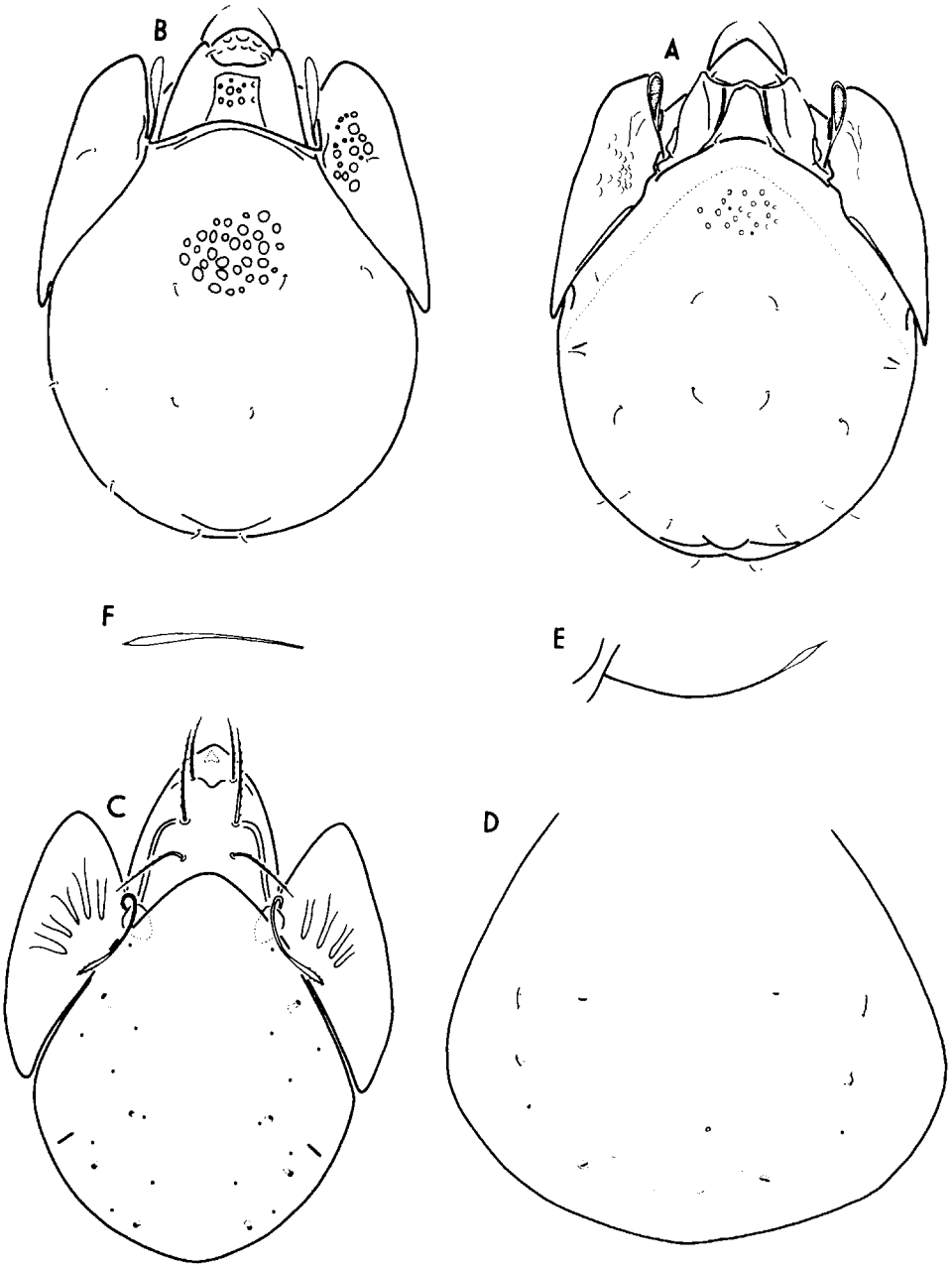

Plate 138. A: *Truncozetes mucronatus* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, dorsal aspect, B: *T. sturmi* P. BALOGH, 1984, C: *Neoribates erectus* (BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), D–E: *N. foraminiferus* SELLNICK, 1923, D: notogaster, E: sensillus, F: *N. fulvus* (SELLNICK, 1923), sensillus (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA A, C, P. BALOGH, B, SELLNICK D–F)

Plate 139. A–B: *Parakalumma munizi* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1974, A: dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, C–F: *P. foveolata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969, C: female, dorsal aspect, D: female, ventral, E: male dorsal, F: male ventral (after BALOGH et MAHUNKA)

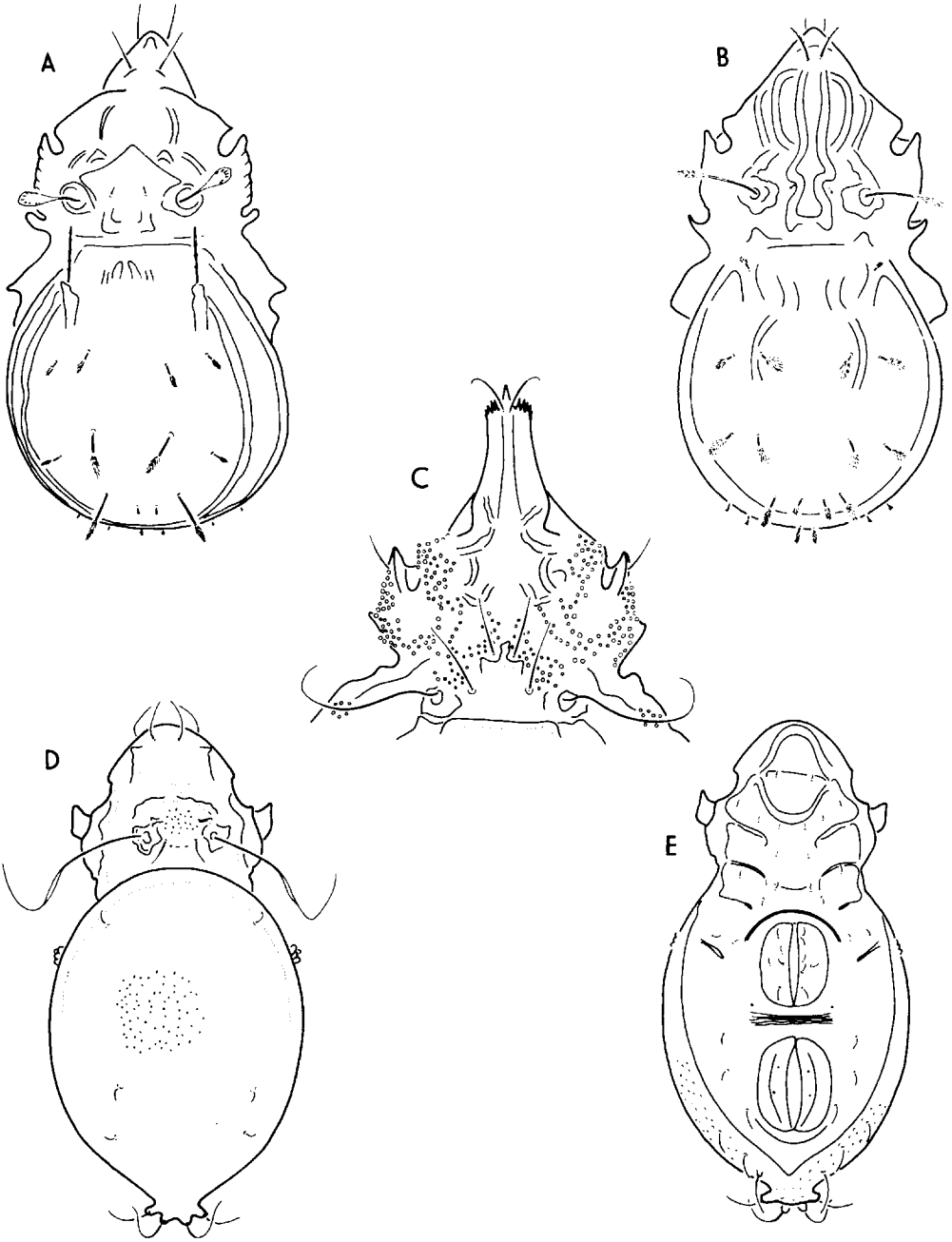

Plate 140. A: *Carabodoides longiseta* P. BALOGH, 1988, dorsal aspect B: *C. granulatus andicola* P. BALOGH, 1988, dorsal aspect, C: *Rhynchoribates ecuadoriensis* P. BALOGH, 1988, prodorsum, D–E: *Caudamaeolus petalus* P. BALOGH, 1988, D: dorsal aspect, E: ventral aspect (after P. BALOGH)

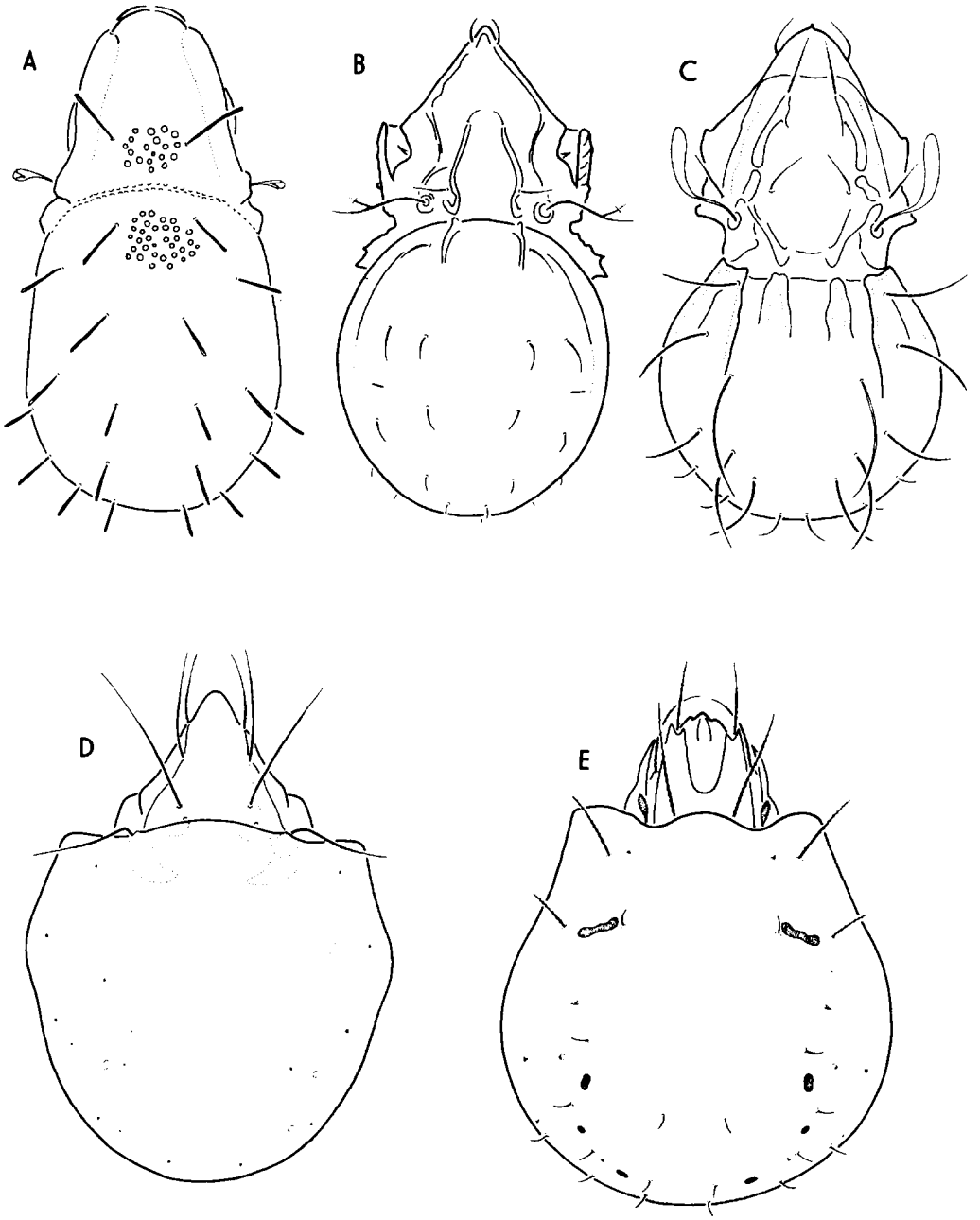

Plate 141. A: *Carabodes ecuadoriensis* P. BALOGH, 1988, dorsal aspect, B: *Machadobelba neotropica* P. BALOGH, 1988, dorsal aspect, C: *Borhidia andina* P. BALOGH, 1988, dorsal aspect, D: *Ischeloribates setiger* P. BALOGH, 1988, dorsal aspect, E: *Trichoribates tepetlensis* PALACIOS-VARGAS et NORTON, 1984, dorsal aspect (after P. BALOGH A–D, PALACIOS-VARGAS et NORTON E)

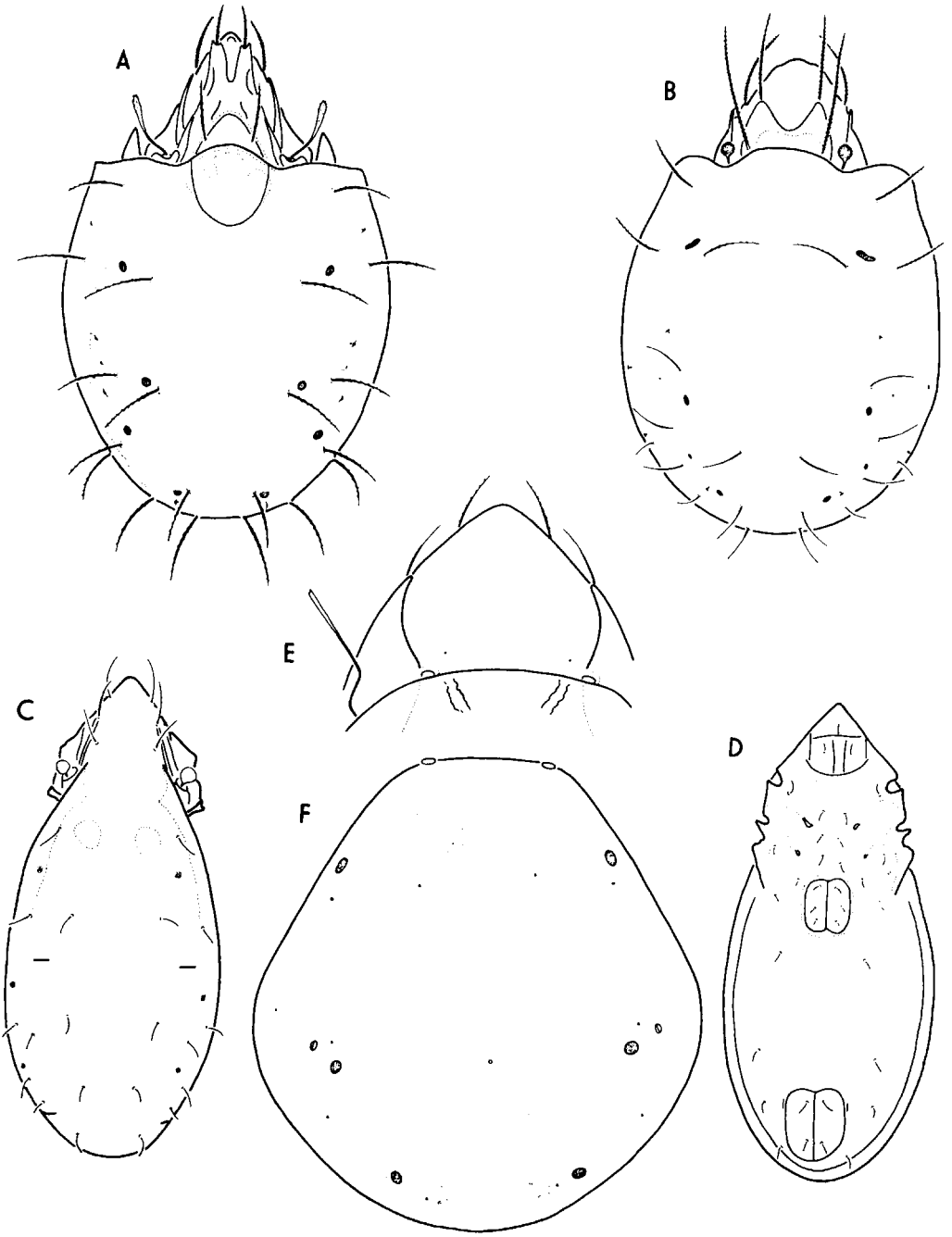

Plate 142. A: *Fuscozetes cuauhtemoctzini* PALACIOS-VARGAS et MARTINEZ-CRESPO, 1987, dorsal aspect, B: *Trichoribates ocotlicus* PALACIOS-VARGAS et NORTON, 1984, dorsal aspect, C–D: *Paraphauloppia (Monophauloppia) planissima* P. BALOGH, 1988, A; dorsal aspect, B: ventral aspect, E–F: *Galumna nonoensis* P. BALOGH, 1988 (after P. BALOGH C–F, PALACIOS-VARGAS et NORTON B, PALACIOS-VARGAS et MARTINEZ-CRESPO A)

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