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A detailed reexamination of the genus *Thieliella* Schriever, 1982 showed that this genus must be considered synonymous with *Cletodes* Brady, 1872.

The type material was checked with the aid of a new Leitz Dialux 22 microscope with differential interference contrast (Normarski) and showed a small 1-segmented Exp A2 in *Th. nordatlantica* Schriever, 1982, *Th. reducta* Schriever, 1982 and *Th. endopodita* Schriever, 1984. Because of this character the genus *Thieliella* and its three species cannot be incorporated into the family Ancorabolidae Sars sensu Lang, 1948. The family diagnosis says that the Exp A2 is totally absent in all genera of the Ancorabolidae.

Because of the 1-segmented Exp A2 *Th. nordatlantica* and *Th. endopodita* must be assigned to the family Cletodidae. *Th. nordatlantica* shows the same characters as *Monocletodes varians*, originally described by T. Scott (1903) from Norway (see Lang, 1948) and keys out as *Monocletodes varians* in Wells’ keys.
Th. endopodita Schriever, 1984, has to be incorporated into the genus Cletodes Brady, 1872 and renamed Cletodes endopodita (Schriever, 1984). From the material of the Iceland-Faroe-Ridge the description of the male is now presented (fig. 1):

Material: 2 ♂♂, allotypes, each dissected on one slide, ZMK Cop.No. 1379, 1380.


Only the differences with the female (Schriever, 1984) are reported. Body shape as in female, length 410 μm.


Remarks. — Cl. endopodita is related to Cl. pusillus Sars, 1920 and Cl. tenuipes T. Scott, 1896. It differs from Cl. pusillus in the setation of segment 2 Exp P2,