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**NEW SPECIES OF THE FAMILY BOGIDIELLIDAE (GAMMARIDEA)
FROM YUGOSLAVIA, BOGIDIELLA SERBICA, N. SP.**

Contribution to the Knowledge of the Amphipoda 183

**NOVE VRSTE IZ FAMILIJE BOGIDIELLIDAE (GAMMARIDEA) IZ
JUGOSLAVIJE, BOGIDIELLA SERBICA, N. SP.**

183. Prilog poznavanju Amphypoda

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Contribution to the Knowledge of the Amphipoda 183

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Karaman, S. G. (1987): *New species of the family Bogidiellidae (Gammaridea) from Yugoslavia, Bogidiella serbica, n. sp.* — *Contribution to the Knowledge of the Amphipoda* 183. — *Bulletin of Natural History Museum, Belgrade, B* 42, 37—50.

The new species of the family *Bogidiellidae* (*Amphipoda*, *Gammaridea*), *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp. is described and figured from the subterranean fresh waters of Beli Drim near village Radavac (Peć Region) in Serbia, Yugoslavia.

Taxonomic position of *B. serbica*, within the genus *Bogidiella* Hert. in Yugoslavia is discussed, and key to the species of genus *Bogidiella* Hert. 1933 in Yugoslavia is presented.

INTRODUCTION

First member of the family *Bogidiellidae* in Yugoslavia was described by S. Karaman (1933) under the name *Jugocrangonyx skopljensis*, n. gen. n. sp., from the subterranean waters of Skoplje (Macedonia).

Later, genus *Jugocrangonyx* was removed to the genus *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933 as synonym, but the species *skopljensis* remains a valid species (Hertzog, 1935).

S. Karaman (1943) mentioned some additional data regarding this species. S. Karaman (1953) described a second species from Yugoslavia, *Bogidiella albertimagni dalmatina*, n. ssp. from the subterranean waters of the sea coast (mesopsammon) of the Adriatic Sea near Dubrovnik (Lapad). G. Karaman later (1973) removed it to the distinct species.

S. Karaman (1959) described two new species from Macedonia: *Bogidiella albertimagni glacialis*, n. ssp. from Jakupica Mt., removed later (1973) by G. Karaman as a distinct species, and *Bogidiella longiflagellum*, n. sp. from Negorci by Gevgelija.

Meštrović described (1961) two new species from Croatia (Hrvatska) and Slovenia, *Bogidiella denticulata*, n. sp., removed later by G. Karaman (1973) to *B. albertimagni* as synonym, and *Bogidiella semidenticulata*, n. sp., one valid species, mentioned later also for some localities in Serbia (G. Karaman, 1982).

G. Karaman (1973) redescribed all known species of genus *Bogidiella* from Yugoslavia, mentioning some new localities for some of them.

G. Karaman (1979) presented a new diagnosis of genus *Bogidiella* and later (1981) proposed a revision of *Bogidiella* group of genera, describing some new species and genera from Europe and America (*Bogidiella chitalensis*, n. sp., *B. mexicana*, n. sp., new genus *Marinobogidiella*, etc.).

In 1982, G. Karaman proposed critical remarks to the recent revisions of this group given by he and Stock (1981), establishing some new species and genera (new genus *Eobogidiella*, *B. arganoides* n. sp., etc.).

In his paper of 1981, G. Karaman mentioned and partially figured the specimens of genus *Bogidiella* from Radovac near Peć sub name of *Bogidiella skopljensis* (S. Kar. 1933).

Our reexamination of this material, and detailed analysis of taxonomic characters of *B. skopljensis* from numerous localities from Macedonia, showed that the specimens from Radovac belong to the new species, *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp. By this way, *Bogidiella skopljensis* remains limited to the subterranean waters of Macedonia only.

Acknowledgements: I am thankful to Živorad Borovičanin from Titograd, who helped me to collect the material used in this study.

TAXONOMIC PART

BOGIDIELLA SERBICA, N. SP.

Figs.: I—V

Syn.: *Bogidiella (Bogidiella) skopljensis* (nec S. Kar.) G. Karaman 1981: 33, fig. I, 1—2.

Material examined: Serbia, Beli Drim River near Radovac village near Peć, pump in the bed of the river, Nov. 18, 1978, 3 spec. accompanied by *Niphargus* sp. (leg. G. Karaman & Ž. Borovičanin).

Description: **Female** 2.4 mm with setose oostegites: Body slender, head with short rostrum and with subrounded lateral cephalic lobes (Fig. III, 4), ventroanterior sinus developed, eyes absent.

Antenna 1: peduncular segment 1 with one ventral spine (Fig. II, 4), peduncular segment 2 slightly shorter than ped. segment 1

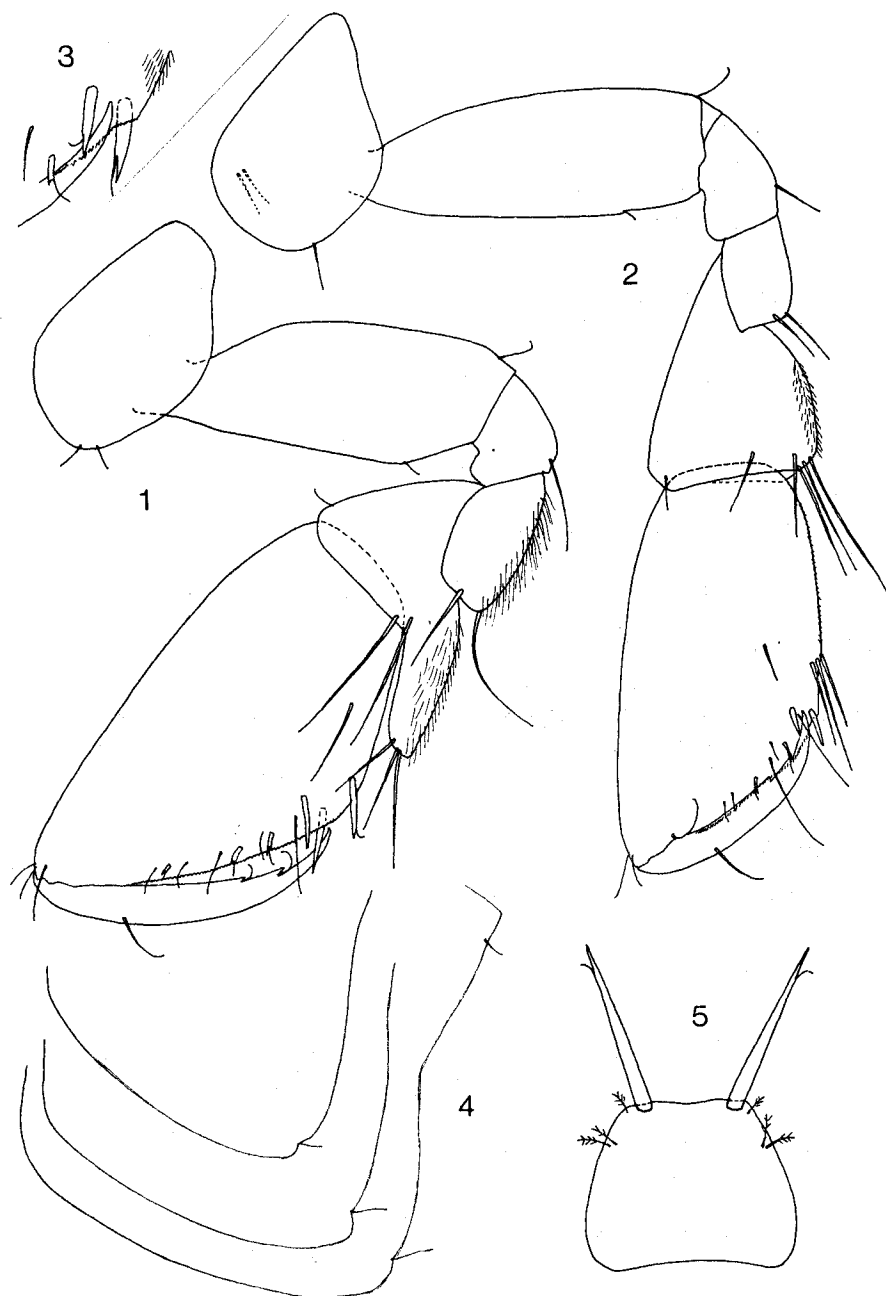


Fig. 1. — *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp., Beli Drim near Radavac, female 2,4 mm: 1) gnathopod 1; 2–3) gnathopod 2; 4) epimeral plates 1–3; 5) telson.

and bearing one ventral spine (Fig. II, 4); peduncular segment 3 exceeding half of ped. segment 2, bearing setae only; main flagellum nearly as long as peduncle, consisting of 7 articles (most of them with one long aesthetasc) (Fig. II, 4); accessory flagellum elongated, 3-segmented, not reaching half of main flagellum (Fig. II, 4), but much longer than last peduncular segment.

Antenna 2: peduncular segment 3 short, peduncular segment 4 slightly longer than 5, both with single setae only (Fig. II, 5), flagellum consisting of 5 articles, nearly as long as last peduncular segment; antennal gland cone short (Fig. II, 5).

Labrum broader than long, with shallow distal excavation (Fig. III, 8); labium and maxilla 2 like these in *B. skopljensis*.

Left mandible: incisor with 5 irregular teeth, lacinia mobilis with 5 teeth (Fig. III, 5), 3 rakers, molar triturative, long, with short distolateral seta; mandibular palp 3-segmented, segment 2 with 1 seta, palp segment 3 with 4 setae (Fig. III, 5).

Right mandible: incisor with 5 irregular teeth, lacinia mobilis consisting of 2 μ turitoothed plates and 3 rakers (Fig. III, 6, 7).

Maxilla 1: inner plate with 2 distal setae (Fig. II, 3), outer plate with 7 spines bearing 0—1 lateral tooth each; palp 2-segmented, bearing 3 distal setae (Fig. II, 3).

Maxilliped: inner plate short, with 2 distal spines and setae (Fig. IV, 5), outer plate short, with 3 distal spines and setae, palp strong, 4-segmented; segment 4 with short nail and with one ventral seta (Fig. IV, 5).

Coxae 1—7 shallow, much broader than long. (Fig. I, 1, 2; II, 1, 2; IV, 6—9).

Gnathopod 1 slightly stronger than gnathopod 2.

Gnathopod 1: segment 2 dilated, at posterior margin with one short palmar bifurcate spines and single setae and defined on outer seta; segments 3—4 short; segment 5 short, with strong ventroposterior lobe (Fig. I, 1) bearing 3 distal setae; segment 6 ovoid, dilated in the middle; palm strongly inclined, finely serrate, bearing 2—3 short palmar bifurcate spines and single setae and defined on outer face by 1 corner spine, on inner face by 2 spines (1 + 1); dactyl along inner margin with 2 incisions and with 1 medial seta at outer margin (Fig. I, 1).

Gnathopod 2: segment 2 like that of gnathopod 1 but slightly narrower, at posterior margin with 1 distal short seta only (Fig. I, 2); segment 5 short but unlobed; segment 6 long, with parallel lateral margins, palm finely crenellated, oblique to the 1/3 of posterior margin of segment 6, bearing short bifurcate spines and simple setae (Fig. I, 2), defined on outer face by one corner spine, on inner face by one subcorner spine (Fig. I, 3), dactyl like that of gnathopod 1.

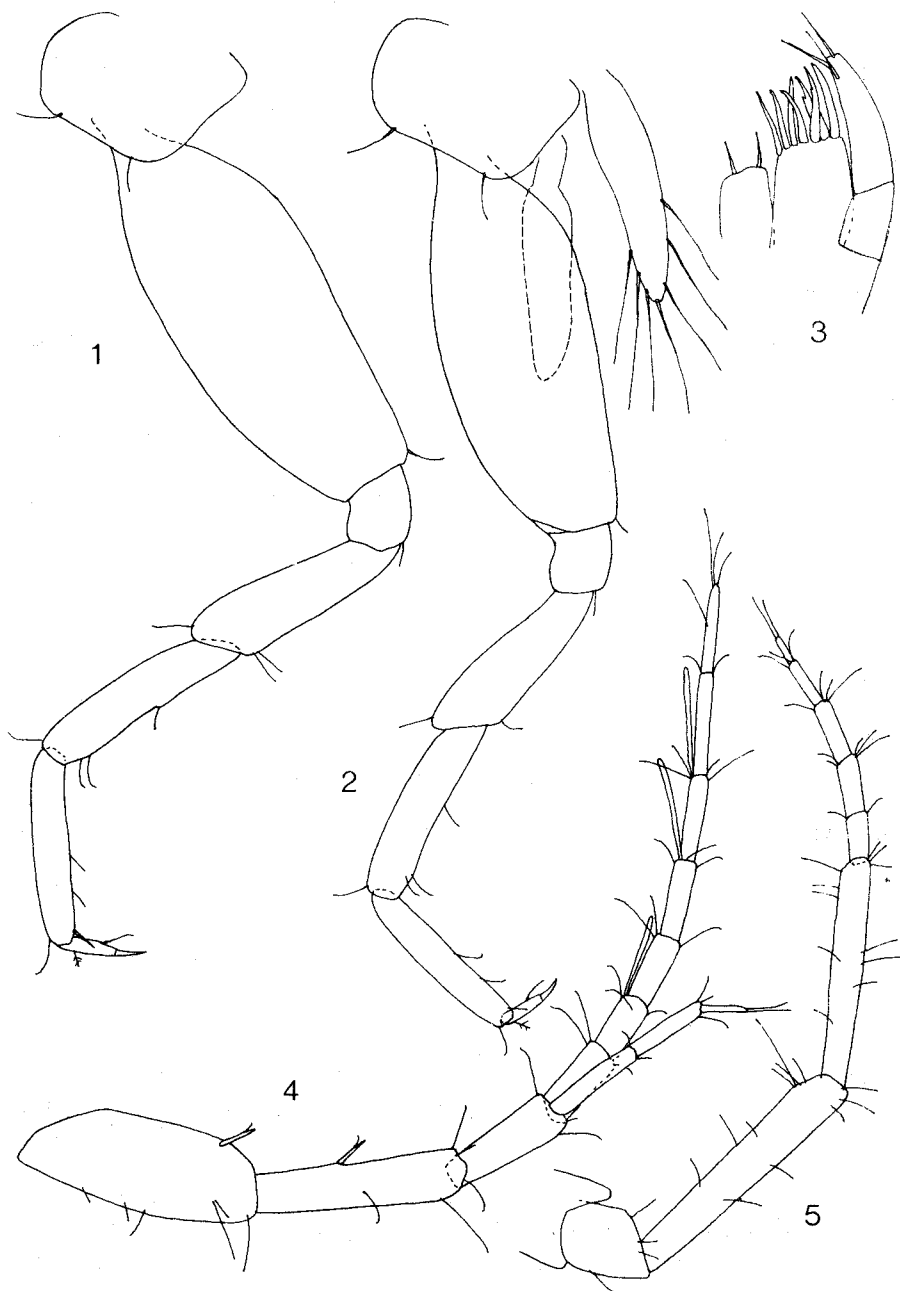


Fig. II. — *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp., Beli Drim near Radavac, female 2,4 mm:
1) pereopod 3; 2) pereopod 4; 3) maxilla 1; 4) antenna 1; 5) antenna 2.

Pereopods 3—4 similar to each other, with dilated ovoid segment 2 (Fig. II, 1, 2); segments 3—6 linear, poorly setose; dactyl slender, almost reaching half of segment 6, bearing one longer seta at inner margin and 1 short plumose seta at outer margin, nail shorter than pedestal (Fig. II, 1, 2).

Pereopods 5—7 progressively longer, but pereopod 7 is only moderately longer than pereopod 5 (Fig. IV, 1, 2, 3).

Pereopod 5: segment 2 ovoid, convex posteriorly but with unlobed ventroposterior corner, and without posterior marginal setae (Fig. IV, 1); segments 4—6 linear, spinose, dactyl slender, reaching nearly half of segment 6, bearing one seta at inner margin (Fig. IV, 1).

Pereopod 6 is slightly longer than pereopod 5 but of the similar shape (Fig. IV, 2); dactyl slender, exceeding half of segment 6, nail is much shorter than pedestal (Fig. IV, 2).

Pereopod 7: segment 2 broader but shorter than that of pereopods 5 and 6, with 2 short setae at posterior margin only (Fig. IV, 3) and 1 seta at anterior margin; segments 4—6 bearing long spines along anterior and posterior margin (Fig. IV, 4); segment 6 with row of long anterior marginal setae (Fig. IV, 4); dactyl long and slender, nearly reaching half of segment 6, bearing 2 setae near tip of pedestal, nail short (Fig. IV, 4).

Hertzog's organ was not observed in any of the extremities.

Epimeral plates 1—3 with subrounded ventroposterior corner (Fig. I, 4) and without any subventral spines.

Pleopods 1—3 well developed, peduncle longer than outer ramus and provided with 2 retinacula each (Fig. III, 1—3); outer ramus consisting of 3 articles bearing 2 long normal plumose setae each.

Inner ramus of pleopods 1—3 is short but narrow, nearly reaching or slightly exceeding half of first segment of outer ramus, and bearing one strong distal plumose seta (Fig. III, 1—3).

Urosomite 1 near basis of peduncle of uropod 1 without any spine or seta (Fig. V, 1). Uropod 1: peduncle almost twice longer than rami, bearing one strong basifacial spine (Fig. V, 2) and 2 distal spines; outer ramus shorter than inner one, bearing 4 unequal distal spines (the longest spine as long as or longer than ramus itself) (Fig. V, 1, 2); inner ramus bearing 5 distal unequal spines (the longest spine nearly as long as ramus itself) (Fig. V, 1, 2).

Uropod 2: peduncle short, with 2 distal spines (Fig. V, 1, 3); outer ramus only slightly shorter than inner one, bearing 4 distal unequal spines (the longest spine as long as ramus itself), inner ramus with 5 distal unequal spines up to as long as ramus itself (Fig. V, 1, 3).

Uropod 3 much exceeding tip of uropods 1—2; peduncle short, reaching nearly half of rami-length (Fig. V, 4) and bearing 2 distal

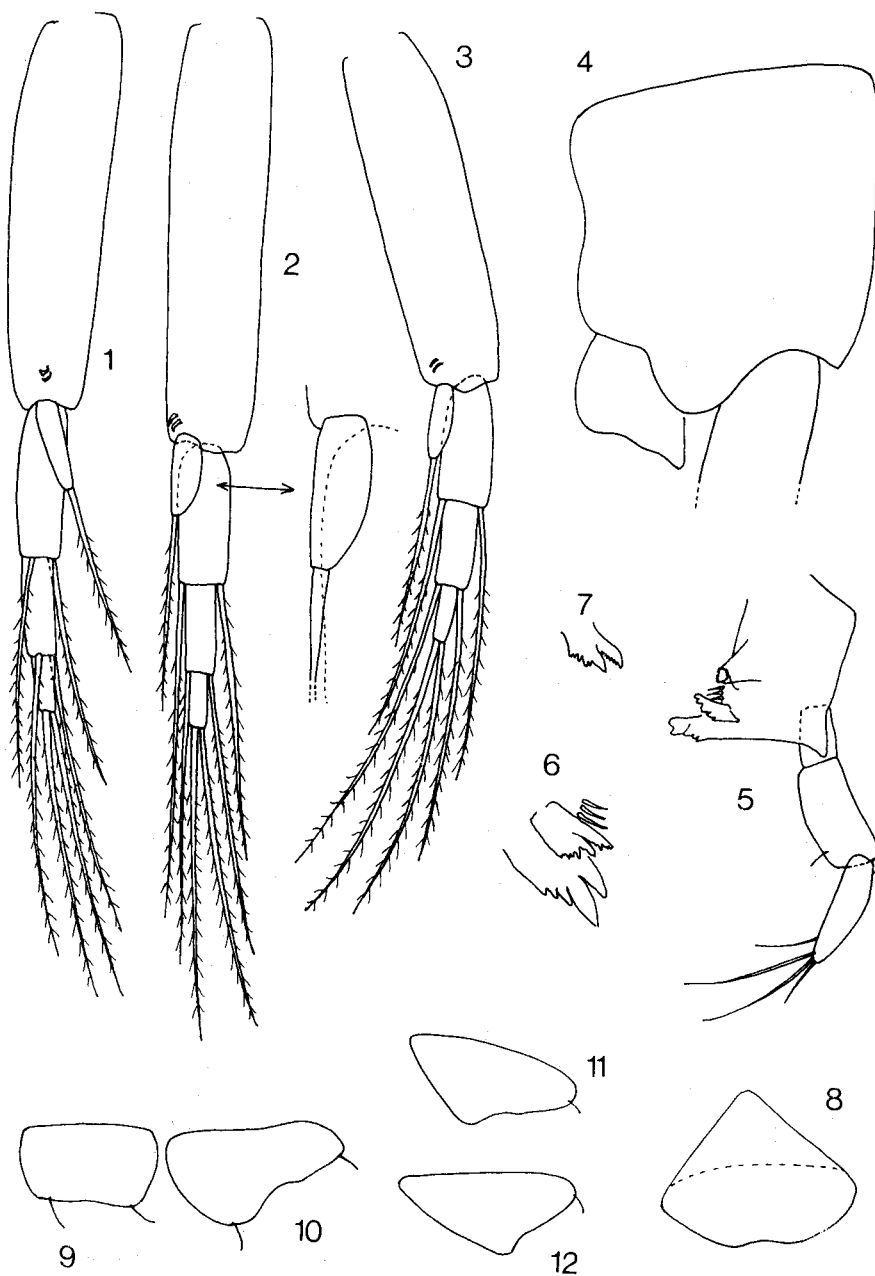


Fig. III. — *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp., Beli Drim near Radavac, female 2,4 mm: 1) pleopod 1; 2) pleopod 2; 3) pleopod 3; 4) head; 5) left mandible; 6—7) tip of right mandible; 8) labrum; 9—12) coxae 4—7, female 1,6 mm.

spines; rami nearly subequal long, 1-segmented, with 2 medial and 1 distal group of very long spines (the longest spines on tip of rami reaching $\frac{3}{5}$ of rami-length) (Fig. V, 4).

Telson slightly broader than long, poorly concave distally (Fig. I, 5), bearing 2 distal spines slightly longer than telson itself; near spines on each side of telson, appears one short distal short plumose seta and one pair of short subdistal plumose setae (Fig. I, 5).

Coxal gills narrow, ovoid, with peduncle, occur on pereonites 4—6. Oostegites narrow, bearing long marginal setae, occur on pereonites 2—5 (Fig. II, 2; IV, 1).

Males unknown. For this reason the subgeneric position of this new species is still unclear.

Variability: unknown.

Holotype: female 2, 4 mm. Holotype and paratypes are deposited in Karaman's Collection in Titograd (Yugoslavia).

Loc. typ.: Beli Drim River near Radavac by Peć, Serbia.

Remarks and Affinities. *B. serbica*, n. sp. is very similar to the species *Bogidiella skopljensis* (S. Karaman 1933), so that we considered it for a long time as identical with it (G. Karaman 1981).

But, meanwhile the taxonomy of genus *Bogidiella* Hert. 1933 was much more progressing, and many new taxonomic characters, overlooked before, become very important in the taxonomy of this group. For this reason, we reexamined the specimens from Radavac in hands, establishing that these specimens are not identical with *B. skopljensis*, but that they belong to the other new species, named here sub name of *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp.

Bogidiella skopljensis (S. Kar. 1933) agree with *B. serbica* by presence of 2 distal setae on inner plate of maxilla 1, by general shape of gnathopods 1—2, by presence of short unisegmented inner ramus of pleopods 1—3, by shape of lateral cephalic lobes and by presence of 2 spines on telson and 1 basifacial spine on peduncle of uropod 1.

But, *B. skopljensis* differs from *B. serbica* by presence of one long seta at posterior margin of segment 2 in gnathopods 1—2, by short 2-segmented accessory flagellum, by acute ventroposterior corner of epimeral plates 1—3, by presence of short spines on rami of uropods 1—3, by remarkably more incised telson distally.

Among other Yugoslav species of genus *Bogidiella*, *B. serbica* is rather similar to *Bogidiella longiflagellum* S. Karaman 1959, known from Macedonia and Greece only (S. Karaman, 1959; Bou & Ruffo, 1979), by presence of long 3-segmented accessory flagellum, by presence of short 1-segmented inner ramus on pleopods 1—3, by telson with 2 long distal spines and distal margin of telson without distinct incision.

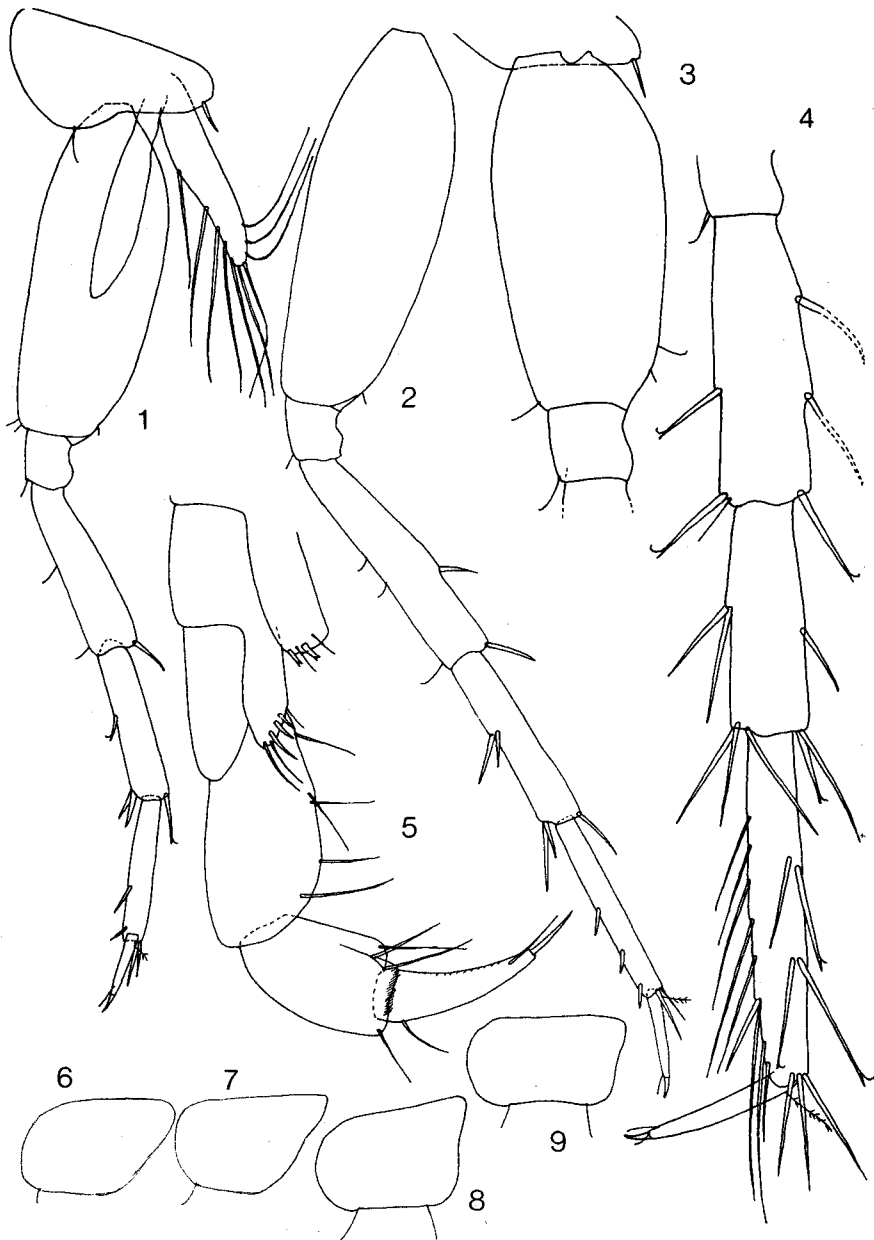


Fig. IV. — *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp., Beli Drim near Radavac, female 2,4 mm: 1) pereopod 5; 2) pereopod 6; 3—4) pereopod 7; 5) maxilliped; 6—9) coxae 1—4.

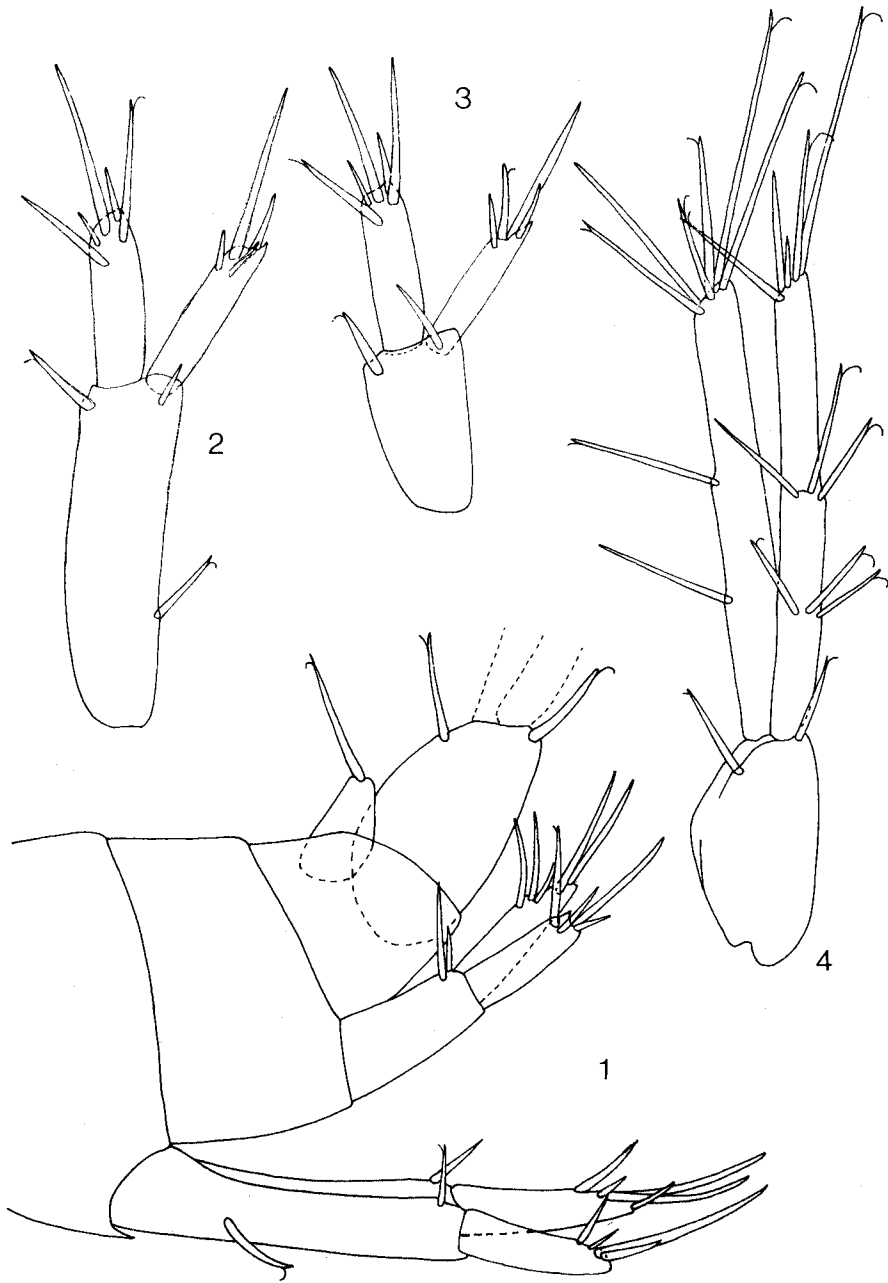


Fig. V. — *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp., Beli Drim near Radavac, female 2,4 mm:
1) urosome with uropods 1—2; 2) uropod 1; 3) uropod 2; 4) uropod 3.

But, *Bogidiella longiflagellum* differs from *B. serbica* by presence of one long seta at posterior margin of segment 2 on gnathopods 1—2, by presence of 3 distal setae on inner plate of maxilla 1, by shorter spines on uropods 1—3.

Among other *Bogidiella* species known from Europe, the species *Bogidiella nicolae* G. Karaman 1988, (G. Karaman, 1988) known from southern France (subterranean waters of Tech river) is very allied to *B. serbica*, especially by absence of long seta at posterior margin of segment 2 on gnathopods 1—2, by presence of short unsegmented inner ramus on pleopods 1—3, by presence of 2 distal setae on inner plate of maxilla, 1, telson with 2 distal spines only, etc.

But, *B. nicolae* differs from *B. serbica* by absence of ventrofacial spine on peduncle of uropod 1, by shorter spines on uropods 1—3.

Recently we described from the subterranean waters of Dead Sea region in Near East, one species with telson provided with 2 long spines only and without Hertzog's organ, *Bogidiella copia*, n. sp. (G. Karaman, 1988a), but this species differs from *B. serbica* by presence of one long seta at posterior margin of segment 2 in gnathopods 1—2, by presence of 3 setae on inner plate of maxilla 1 and by broader gnathopods 1—2 (segment 6) and segment 2 of pereopod 7 with spines along posterior margin.

Discovery of *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp. elevated the number of known species of genus *Bogidiella* in Yugoslavia on 7.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF BOGIDIELLA IN YUGOSLAVIA

1. Telson provided with 4 spines 2
 Telson provided with 2 spines 3
2. Hertzog's organ on article 2 of pereopods 3—7 ovoid, very broad, reaching up to 2/3 of article 2-length. Epimeral plates with obtuse ventroposterior corner
 B. semidenticulata, Meštrov 1961
 Hertzog's organ on article 2 of pereopods 3—7 rounded and very small, reaching less than 1/3 of article 2-length. Epimeral plates 1—3 with pointed ventroposterior corner
 B. dalmatina, S. Karaman, 1953
3. Inner ramus of pleopods 1—3 present 4
 Inner ramus of pleopods 1—3 absent 6
4. Inner plate of maxilla 1 with 3 setae
 B. longiflagellum, S. Karaman 1959
 Inner plate of maxilla 1 with 2 setae 5
5. Segment 2 of gnathopods 1—2 at posterior margin with 1 long seta; accessory flagellum of antenna 1 short, 2-segmented, epimeral plates pointed
 B. skopljensis, (S. Karaman 1933)

Segment 2 of gnathopods 1—2 at posterior margin without long seta; accessory flagellum long, 3 segmented; epimeral plates sub-rounded

B. serbica, n. sp.

6. Inner plate of maxilla 1 with 2 setae; segment 2 of pereopods 3—7 slender, without marginal medial incisions

B. albertimagni, Hertzog 1933

Inner plate of maxilla 1 with 3 setae; segment 2 of pereopods 3—7 with very inflated margins bearing 1—2 medial incisions

B. glacialis, S. Karaman 1959

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NOVE VRSTE IZ FAMILIJE BOGIDIPELLIDAE (GAMMARIDEA) IZ JUGOSLAVIJE, BOGIDIELLA SERBICA, N. SP.

183. Prilog poznavanju Amphypoda

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I z v o d

Na teritoriji Jugoslavije je do sada bilo poznato 6 vrsta iz roda *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933 (*Amphipoda Gammaridea*, fam. *Bogidiellidae*).

Prvu vrstu je bio opisao S. Karaman (1933) iz podzemnih voda rijeke Vardar kod Skoplja, *Bogidiella skopljensis* (S. Kar. 1933).

Kasnije je S. Karaman (1953) i drugu vrstu ovog roda, iz podzemnih voda morske obale kod Dubrovnika, *B. dalmatina* S. Kar. 1953, da bi zatim (1959) opisao još dvije vrste iz podzemnih voda Makedonije: *Bogidiella glacialis* S. Kar. 1959 sa planine Jakupice, i *Bogidiella longiflagellum* S. Kar. 1959. iz Negorci kod Đevđelije.

Meštrov (1961) je opisao novu vrstu *Bogidiella semidenticulata* Meštrov 1961. iz podzemnih voda Slovenije i Hrvatske.

G. Karaman je (1973) u Jugoslaviji našao srednjoevropsku vrstu *Bogidiella albertimagni* Hertzog 1933. u podzemnim vodama Crne Gore (Tara rijeka), a kasnije (1982) i vrstu *B. semidenticulata* Meš. 1961. u istočnoj Srbiji.

G. Karaman (1981) je naveo vrstu *Bogidiella skopljensis* za podzemne vode Belog Drima kod sela Radavac kod Peći (Srbija).

Nedavno, prilikom detaljne analize taksonomskih karaktera vrste *B. skopljensis* iz nekih lokaliteta u Makedoniji, ponovo smo pregledali i taj materijal iz Belog Drima, i utvrdili da se primjerci iz Belog Drima jasno razlikuju od svih ostalih populacija vrste *B. skopljensis* i izdvojili ih i opisali kao zasebnu vrstu pod imenom *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp.

Bogidiella serbica, n. sp. je dosta slična vrsti *B. skopljensis* (S. Kar. 1933), ali se od njih razlikuje odsustvom duge dlake na straž-

njem rubu drugog segmenta kod gnatopoda 1 i 2, zaobljenim epimeralnim pločama 1—3, znatno dužim trnovima na uropodima 1—3 kao i znatno dužim bočnim bičem prve antene koji je sastavljen od 3 segmenta.

Druga, donekle slična vrsta, je *Bogidiella longiflagellum* S. Kar. 1959. iz Makedonije koja ima također dugačak tročlani bočni bič prve antene i 2 trna na telzonu. Međutim, *B. longiflagellum* se jasno razlikuje od *B. serbica* prisustvom 3 dlake na unutrašnjoj grani prve maksile, prisustvom jedne duge dlake na stražnjem rubu drugog segmenta gnatopoda 1—2, šiljastim epimeralnim pločama 1—3, itd.

Od ostalih evropskih vrsta, *B. serbica* je dosta slična vrsti *Bogidiella nicolae* G. Karaman 1988. iz podzemnih voda rijeke Tech u južnoj Francuskoj, ali se *B. nicolae* razlikuje od *B. serbica* odsustvom basificijalnog trna na drški prvog uropoda.

Otkrivanjem vrste *Bogidiella serbica*, n. sp. broj poznatih vrsta iz roda *Bogidiella* Hert. na teritoriji Jugoslavije se popeo na sedam: *B. skopljensis* (S. Kar. 1933), *B. dalmatina* S. Kar. 1953, *B. glacialis* S. Kar. 1959, *B. semidenticulata* Meštrov 1961, *B. albertimagni* Hertzog 1933, *B. longiflagellum* S. Kar. 1959. i *B. serbica*, n. sp.