

# Additions to and revisions of the amphipod (Crustacea: Amphipoda) fauna of South Africa, with a list of currently known species from the region

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(with 13 figures)

Received 25 June 2013. Accepted 23 August 2013

Three species of marine Amphipoda, *Peramphithoe africana*, *Varohios serratus* and *Ceradocus isimangaliso*, are described as new to science and an additional 13 species are recorded from South Africa for the first time. Twelve of these new records originate from collecting expeditions to Sodwana Bay in northern KwaZulu-Natal, while one is an introduced species newly recorded from Simon's Town Harbour. In addition, we collate all additions and revisions to the regional amphipod fauna that have taken place since the last major monographs of each group and produce a comprehensive, updated faunal list for the region. A total of 483 amphipod species are currently recognized from continental South Africa and its Exclusive Economic Zone. Of these, 35 are restricted to freshwater habitats, seven are terrestrial forms, and the remainder either marine or estuarine. The fauna includes 117 members of the suborder Corophiidea, 260 of the suborder Gammaridea, 105 of the suborder Hyperiidea and a single described representative of the suborder Ingolfiellidea.

**Key words:** Amphipoda, South Africa, taxonomy, biodiversity, species list, new species.

## CONTENTS

Abstract ······	61	Suborder Gammaridea ······	67	References ······	78
Introduction ······	61	Suborder Hyperiidea ······	77	Appendix. [List of known species.] ······	82
Taxonomic section ······	62	Suborder Ingolfiellidea ······	77		
Suborder Corophiidae ······	62	Acknowledgements ······	78		

## INTRODUCTION

The principal aims of this paper are to add three new species and several new records to the South African amphipod fauna, and to provide a single, unified and taxonomically-updated listing of all amphipod species currently known from continental South Africa, including marine, freshwater and terrestrial components of the fauna. This is accomplished through the collation of all existing published records from the region and the incorporation of taxonomic revisions derived from the global literature.

No listing of all known South African representatives of the order Amphipoda has been published since that of K.H. Barnard (1940). Subsequent literature has in fact been almost completely divided into separate components dealing with marine, freshwater or terrestrial species respectively and, indeed, within the marine fauna, into separate planktonic and benthic publications. The last major review of the planktonic marine suborder Hyperiidea was published by Dick (1970) and very little additional research has been done on this group in South African waters since that time, although there have been some revisions of the taxonomy of

the group as a whole, and these have resulted in some additional records and changes in the nomenclature of South African species, as detailed here. The benthic marine Amphipoda of Southern Africa were last listed by Griffiths (1976a), but many additional species and records have been documented since that time, principally by Griffiths (1976b,c, 1977, 1979). Many existing taxa have also been subject to taxonomic revision by authors working outside the region, and these changes are documented in the text that follows. The familial classification of marine amphipods has also undergone considerable revision since 1976 and the present list follows the familial structure suggested in the comprehensive review of the families and genera of marine gammaridean Amphipoda by Barnard & Karaman (1991), except where well-accepted subsequent changes in familial taxonomy have taken place. Thus, changes in familial structure subsequent to Griffiths (1976a), but appearing in Barnard & Karaman (1991) are not discussed individually in the taxonomic account that follows, but the sources of those changes post-1991 are detailed and referenced.

A considerable number of additional freshwater amphipod

pod species have been described from southern Africa in recent decades, and these fall into two distinct groups – members of the suborder Gammaridea falling within the families Paramelitidae and Sternophysingidae, and those within of the suborder Ingolffiellidae. A revision of the South African Paramelitidae was published by Stewart & Griffiths (1995), while new species within the Sternophysingidae have been described by Holsinger & Straskraba (1973), Griffiths (1981, 1991), Holsinger (1992) and Griffiths & Stewart (1996). A key to all known freshwater species in both groups in the region is also provided in Griffiths & Stewart (2001).

The Ingolffiellidae of the wider southern African region have been described by Griffiths (1989, 1991), but of these only one marine, interstitial species, *Ingolffiella berrisfordi*, has been recorded from within South Africa itself and this is thus the only representative included here. The larger, cave-dwelling, freshwater species are presently formally known only from Namibia, Zaire and Zambia, although South African records can be expected. Indeed, samples of at least one freshwater ingolffiellid from the Northern Cape Province of South Africa have been informally reported to the authors, although to date these remain unidentified.

Only seven species of terrestrial amphipods (two of which are introduced) are known from South Africa and these are all illustrated and described in Griffiths (1999). No additional species have been reported since that time.

The Appendix to this paper provides a listing of all valid marine, freshwater and terrestrial amphipod species known from within the political boundaries of continental South Africa, out to the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Some of the marine species listed by Griffiths (1976a) and freshwater species included by Griffiths (1981, 1989, 1991) and Griffiths & Stewart (2001) are thus excluded, since those papers covered a wider southern African region. Species occurring in the sub-Antarctic Marion and Prince Edward Islands are also excluded, since, although these islands politically form part of South Africa, they fall within a quite different biogeographical province. The crustacean fauna of the islands has also been separately described by Branch *et al.* (1991) and readers are referred to that paper for a list of, and key to, all known amphipods from the islands.

In the taxonomic text that follows, additional references and notes are provided only for those species that have been added to the fauna, or which have experienced a name change, subsequent to the most recent monograph for that group. The monographs chosen as departure points are Dick (1970) for the Hyperiidea, Griffiths (1976a) for benthic marine taxa, Stewart & Griffiths (1995) for the freshwater family Paramelitidae and Griffiths (1999) for the terrestrial Amphipoda. Species whose status have remained unchanged since they were treated in those monographs thus simply appear in the tabulated faunal list (Appendix 1), with no additional text entry. There is no single monograph on the freshwater family Sternophysingidae, although an illustrated key to known species in the wider region is given in Griffiths & Stewart (2001). All South African representatives of that family are thus detailed in text entries below. Within the suborder Ingolffiellidea only one described species occurs in South Africa; thus a text entry is provided for this. Where new species are added to the fauna, these are illustrated. For illustrations of previously recorded

species, readers are referred to the publications listed.

To date, the total number of amphipod species known from South Africa is 482, comprising 336 benthic and 105 planktonic (Hyperiidea) marine species, 35 freshwater species and seven terrestrial species. This is a great increase from the 256 full species (excluding subspecies, some of which have subsequently been elevated to species rank) listed by K.H. Barnard (1940). The rapid recent growth rate of the known fauna is further indicative that even the greatly enhanced list given here remains far from complete. The deep sea remains particularly poorly sampled, with less than one quantitative benthic invertebrate sample taken per 1000 km<sup>2</sup> in the 75% of the South African EEZ that lies deeper than 1000 m (Griffiths *et al.* 2010). This is further illustrated by the findings of one of the few papers on abyssal amphipods from the region (Griffiths 1977), which described a small collection of only seven species, two of which were new to science, with four of the remaining five being new records for the region! Even the coastal fauna of some parts of the region is poorly explored, as exemplified in this account, where we add ten new records and two new species to the fauna from a series of samples with a total area of only 2.8 m<sup>2</sup> and collected from intertidal and shallow reef habitats in Sodwana Bay, one of the most intensively dived and sampled sites in the county.

## TAXONOMIC SECTION

### Suborder COROPHIIDEA

#### Family Ampithoidae

#### *Ampithoe kava* Myers, 1985, new record

##### Fig. 1

*Ampithoe ramondi* J.L. Barnard 1970: 50, figs 18–19 (non Audouin, 1826).

*Ampithoe kava* Hughes & Lowry 2009: 161–164, figs 5–6.

#### Material

Collected from intertidal beds of the seagrass *Thalassodendron ciliatum* on Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, March 2010. Deposited in Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48146.

#### Remarks

This represents the first record of this species from South Africa. *A. kava* is widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific, previous records including the Red Sea, Mauritius, Australia, Tonga, Fiji and Hawaii. *A. kava* is similar to *A. ramondi*, but differs in the male gnathopod 2; in *A. ramondi* the thumb-like process is separated from the palm by a round-bottomed excavation, whereas in *A. kava* it is separated by an acute cleft. *A. kava* also has a ventral rounded spur on the distal end of uropod 1, which is absent in *A. ramondi*.

#### *Cymadusa cavimana* (Sivaprakasam, 1970), new record

##### Fig. 2

*Ampithoe cavimana* Sivaprakasam 1970: 65–68, fig. 1; Ledoyer 1982: 116–117, fig. 37.

*Cymadusa cavimana* Appadoo & Myers 2004: 343; Hughes & Lowry 2009: 174–178, figs 13–14.

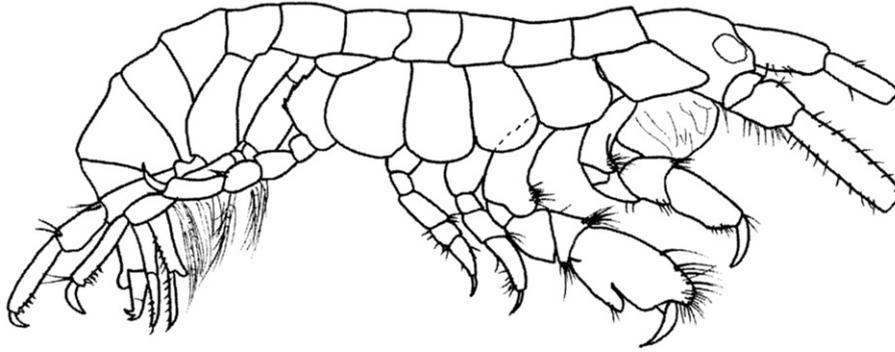


Fig. 1. *Ampithoe kava* Myers, 1985, male, Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal.

#### Material

Recorded from algal turfs in 1–7.5 m of water off Jesser Point in Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, in March 2010. Deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48147.

#### Remarks

This is a new record for South Africa, and the African mainland. This species has previously been found in India, Australia, Indonesia, Madagascar and Mauritius. *C. cavimana* is notable for the shape of the palmar process on gnathopod, which forms a flattened platform for the swollen tip of the dactyl. It differs from *C. filosa*, the only other *Cyamadusa* species known from South Africa, based on the form of gnathopod 2, but also on the number of setae on the margins of coxae 1–4, *C. filosa* having setae all along this margin, and *C. cavimana* having only a patch of slender setae on the later coxae.

#### *Macropisthopus stebbingi* K.H. Barnard, 1916

*Macropisthopus stebbingi* K.H. Barnard 1916: 260–262, pl. 27, fig. 15–17.

*Ampithoe stebbingi* Griffiths 1979: 137, fig. 3D–E.

Although we maintain the original name for this species, some clarification of the reasons for doing so is required. The species was first described as the type of a new genus by

K.H. Barnard (1916), but Griffiths (1979) proposed that the genetic distinction between *Ampithoe* and *Macropisthopus*, which is based largely on the expanded, oar-like pereopod 5 in the former, was inadequate to distinguish between genera, and suggested that they should be amalgamated under the name *Ampithoe*. This recommendation appears to have gone unnoticed in the subsequent literature, which has included revision of *Ampithoe* itself by Conlan & Bousefield (1982). Since *M. stebbingi* also continues to be recognized as the type of the monotypic genus *Macropisthopus* in the subsequent monograph by J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1991) we consider it best to retract the proposal to amalgamate the genera and to retain the original generic name.

#### *Peramphithoe africana*, sp. nov.

*Amphithoe humeralis* Griffiths 1979: 132–133, figs 1–3 (non Stimpson, 1864).

non *Peramphithoe humeralis* Conlan & Bousfield 1982: 61–63, fig. 11.

Conlan & Bousfield (1982) place *A. humeralis* in their new genus *Peramphithoe*, but suggested that the South African specimens described by Griffiths (1979) represent a separate species, based on various differences in the shape and structure of the limbs and mouthparts. Since an illustrated description of the South African material has already been published by Griffiths (1979), the species described there is

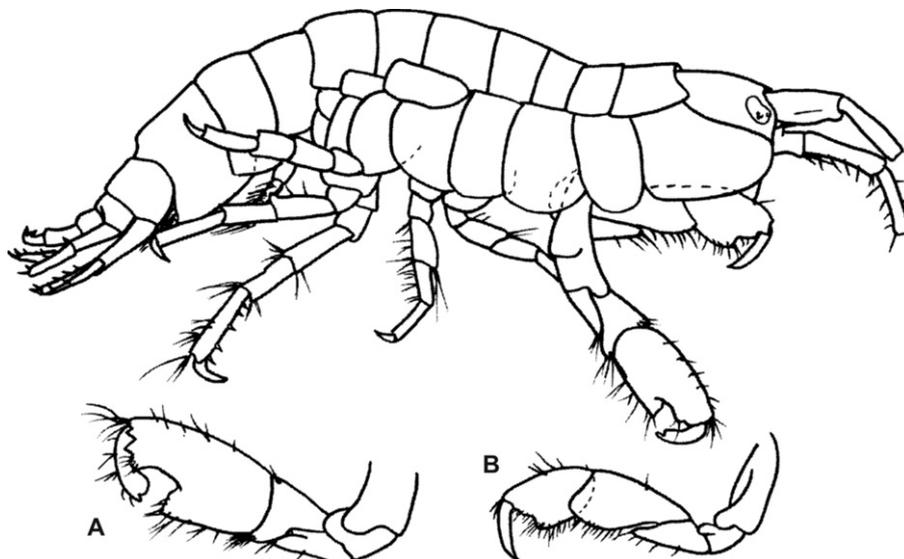


Fig. 2. *Cyamadusa cavimana* (Sivaprakasam, 1970), male, Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal. A, Gnathopod 2. B, Gnathopod 1.

now simply elevated to species rank. The type material was previously deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A13660.

***Perampithoe falsa*** (K.H. Barnard, 1932)

*Ampithoe falsa* K.H. Barnard 1932: 34; 1937 170–171; Ruffo 1969: 57–62, figs 18–20.

*Paramphithoe falsa* Conlan & Bousfield 1982: 60.

The best available description of this species is the detailed one given by Ruffo (1969) and the species is listed here since it has been reallocated to the new genus *Perampithoe* by Conlan & Bousfield (1982).

**Family Aoridae**

***Aora inflata*** Griffiths, 1976

*Aora inflata* Griffiths 1976b: 19–21, fig. 5.

Described from False Bay, in coarse sand.

***Autonoe hirsutipes*** (Stebbing, 1895)

*Lembos hirsutipes* Myers 1976: 460–466, figs 101–104.

*Autonoe hirsutipes* Myers 1988: 188.

This species has been redescribed in detail by Myers (1976) and subsequently moved to the genus *Autonoe* by Myers (1988).

***Bemlos teleporus*** (K.H. Barnard, 1955)

*Lembos teleporus* Ledoyer 1982: 291–294, fig. 108.

*Bemlos teleporus* Myers 1988: 188.

Transferred to the genus *Bembos* in the course of a revision of the subfamily by Myers (1988).

***Grandidierella nyala*** (Griffiths, 1974)

*Neomicrodeutopus nyala* Griffiths 1974c: 283–285, fig. 7.

*Grandidierella nyala* Myers 1981: 214.

*Neomicrodeutopus* was incorporated into *Grandidierella* by Myers (1981).

***Xenocheira leptocheira*** (Walker, 1909)

*Lembos leptocheirus* Griffiths 1975: 114.

*Bembos leptocheirus* Myers 1988: 188.

Moved to *Bembos* by Myers (1981) and then again to *Xenocheira* in J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1991).

**Family Caprellidae**

The following account follows the familial classification proposed by Myers & Lowry (2003), who proposed a suborder Corophiidea Leach, 1814 to incorporate the former suborder Caprelliidea, plus the Caprogammaridae, Dulichiidae and Podoceridae. In this system those Caprellids divided amongst the families Caprellidae, Pthiscidae and Aeginellidae by Griffiths (1976a) have been merged into a single family Caprellidae. The parasitic ‘whale lice’ remain unchanged in the family Cyamidae. Note that this system supersedes that of Laubitz (1993), who proposed a new taxonomy for the Caprelliidea that involved erection of several new families, in addition to those previously used.

***Metaproto novaehollandiae*** (Haswell, 1880)

*Metaproto novaehollandiae* Guerra-García & Lowry 2009: 313–315, fig. 12.

Added to the fauna based on a first record in South Africa by McCain & Steinberg (1970).

**Family Corophiidae**

***Apocorophium acutum*** (Chevreux, 1908)

*Corophium ascherusicum* Costa (partim) K.H. Barnard 1916: 272–274.

*Apocorophium acutum* Mead *et al.* 2011: 2485.

The samples collected from Durban Bay by K.H. Barnard in 1915 (Barnard 1916) and which he identified as *C. ascherusicum* were re-examined by Crawford (1937) who noted that they comprise a mixture of both what is now *Monocorophium ascherusicum* and the now widely distributed introduced form *Apocorophium acutum*.

This appears to have been overlooked by subsequent authors, who failed to list *A. acutum* as part of the regional fauna.

***Cheiriphotis durbanensis*** K.H. Barnard, 1916

*Cheiriphotis durbanensis* Ledoyer 1982: 191–194, fig. 65.

Formerly incorrectly synonymized with *Cheiriphotis megacheles*, but differs from that species on the basis of its oblique palm and biramus uropod 3.

***Monocorophium acherusicum*** (Costa, 1857)

*Corophium acherusicum* Bousfield 1973: 201, pl. LXII.2.

Moved to *Monocorophium* from *Corophium* by Bousfield & Hoover (1997).

***Siphonoecetes erythraeus*** Ruffo, 1959, **new record**

*Siphonoecetes erythraeus* Ledoyer 1982: 317–318, fig. 118.

Griffiths (1976a) listed two South African representatives of the genus *Siphonoecetes*, but the genus had subsequently been divided into three subgenera by Just (1983). Two of these subgenera are found in South Africa. The subgenus *Centraloecetes*, which is characterized by a row of long pectinate setae along the distal margin of the peduncle of uropod 3 and by having spines only on articles 2 and 3 of the flagellum of antenna 2, is represented by *S. delavallei*, first reported by K.H. Barnard (1925). The subgenus *Orientocetes*, which lacks pectinate setae on the distal margin of the peduncle of uropod 3 and has several strong spines along each margin of article 1, as well as on articles 2 and 3 of antenna 2, is represented by *S. (Orientocetes) orientalis*, first reported by K.H. Barnard (1916).

Here we provide the first confirmed record of a third species *S. (Orientocetes) erythraeus* from South Africa, although divers have in fact been aware of the existence of this species for some time, referring to it by the common name ‘jumping sand’ (Jones 2008).

*Siphonoecetes (Orientocetes) erythraeus* samples were collected by hand from sandy substrata at 18 m depth in False Bay (collector Georgina Jones). The specimens agree closely with those described and figured by Ledoyer (1982) and are hence not figured again here. They are best distinguished from *S. (Orientocetes) orientalis* by having a single spine on the palms of both gnathopods 1 and 2 (as opposed to five on gnathopod 1 and four on gnathopod 2 in *S. orientalis*). The most distinctive characteristic in the field is, however, the distinctive Y-shaped abode and unusual mode

of locomotion. The tubular stem of the abode is formed of a variety of cemented gastropod shells, calcareous polychaete tubes, barnacle shells, sand grains, etc, while the two branches each consist of a single flat piece of shell or stone (see image on p. 95 of Jones 2008). The animal moves either by crawling slowly forward or by flicking the enlarged second antennae against the substratum, resulting in the unusual mode of backward jumping locomotion that gives it the common name 'jumping sand'. Similar modes of locomotion in other Siphonoecetinae are described by Just (1988), who gives a detailed account of various abodes and modes of locomotion within this group.

#### Family Cyamidae

##### ***Syncyamus aequus* Lincoln & Hurley, 1981**

*Syncyamus aequus* Lincoln & Hurley, 1981: 188–194, figs 1–3.

Described as a new species ectoparasitic on common, blue-white and Indo-Pacific bottlenosed dolphins collected on the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal coasts of South Africa. Notable for its small adult size of less than 3 mm.

#### Family Ischyroceridae

##### ***Africoecetes armatus* (Griffiths, 1974)**

*Concholestes armatus* Griffiths 1974c: 278–281, fig. 5.

*Africoecetes armatus* Just 1983: 133; Just 1984: 229–234, figs 4–6.

Just (1983) provided a revision of the subfamily Siphonoecetinae in which he erected and diagnosed the new genus *Africoecetes* to accommodate the species described by Griffiths (1974c). In a subsequent paper (Just 1984) he also provided a full redescription of the species.

##### ***Erichthonius difformis* Milne-Edwards, 1830, new record**

*Erichthonius difformis* Chevreux & Fage 1925, 354–355, fig. 362; Myers & McGrath 1984: 387–388, figs 5–6.

#### Material

This species was recorded from the South African naval harbour (previously a British Royal Navy facility) at Simonstown, near Cape Town, in May 2013, where it co-occurs with *E. brasiliensis*. The material is deposited in Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48240.

#### Remarks

*Erichthonius difformis* can be distinguished from *E. brasiliensis* by the form of the enlarged male gnathopod 2. In *E. brasiliensis* this bears a large postero-distal projection that terminates in two teeth, separated by a V-shaped incision. In *E. difformis* the projection is undivided and ends as a single tooth. This species appears to be introduced from its native range in Britain and the North Sea, probably on a naval vessel.

##### ***Erichthonius ledoyeri* Barnard & Karaman, 1991, new record**

Fig. 3

*Erichthonius latimanus* Ledoyer 1986: 625–628, fig. 238a.

*Erichthonius ledoyeri* J.L. Barnard & Karaman 1991: 189.

#### Material

This species is recorded here for the first time in South Africa. It was found in October 2009 in Sodwana Bay, northern KwaZulu-Natal, in algal turfs on Two-Mile Reef, at 22 m depth and is deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48148.

#### Remarks

This species was known previously from Madagascar and Mauritius. *E. ledoyeri* differs from *E. brasiliensis* and *E. pugnax* mainly in the form of gnathopod 2: *E. ledoyeri* having a distinct palm on article 6, and a series of spines on the lower margin of the expanded tooth of article 5. Pereiopod 3 also differs between the species of this genus, having an ovoid article 2 in *E. ledoyeri*, as opposed to *E. brasiliensis*, where it is quadrate and *E. pugnax*, where it has a distinct lobe.

##### ***Erichthonius pugnax* Dana, 1852, new record**

*Erichthonius pugnax* Ledoyer 1986: 628, fig. 239.

#### Material

Collected in 1995 from 1–5 m depth amongst fouling on mussel rafts adjacent to Port Elizabeth harbour.

#### Remarks

This species is here recorded from South Africa for the first time, although it has a wide Indo-Pacific distribution, including Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Korea, India, Madagascar and Mauritius. The specimens agree closely with those described and figured by Ledoyer (1982) and are hence not figured again here. *E. pugnax* can be distinguished from *E. brasiliensis*, which has long been known from the region, by the form of pereiopod 3 (= p5 in the numbering system used by Ledoyer). In *E. brasiliensis* article 2 is quadrate, but in *E. pugnax* it is postero-distally extended to form a hooked lobe. The form of gnathopod 2, with its expanded toothed article 5, is distinctive in species of this genus, but is very variable within species, depending on state of maturity (see fig. 239 of Ledoyer (1986)).

##### ***Jassa marmorata* Holmes, 1903**

*Jassa marmorata* Conlan 1990: 2053–2055, figs 2–6, 17.

Conlan (1990) revised the genus *Jassa*, and provided a key to worldwide species. She placed South African specimens of *Jassa falcata* in one of three species: *J. marmorata*, *J. morinoi* and *J. slatteryi*.

##### ***Jassa morinoi* Conlan, 1990**

*Jassa morinoi* Conlan 1990: 2057–2058, figs 2–6, 8, 10, 19.

Conlan (1990) revised the genus *Jassa*, and provided a key to worldwide species. She placed South African specimens of *Jassa falcata* in one of three species: *J. marmorata*, *J. morinoi* and *J. slatteryi*.

##### ***Jassa slatteryi* Conlan, 1990**

*Jassa slatteryi* Conlan 1990: 2058–2059, figs 2–10, 20.

Conlan (1990) revised the genus *Jassa*, and provided a key to worldwide species. She placed South African specimens of *Jassa falcata* in one of three species: *J. marmorata*, *J. morinoi* and *J. slatteryi*.

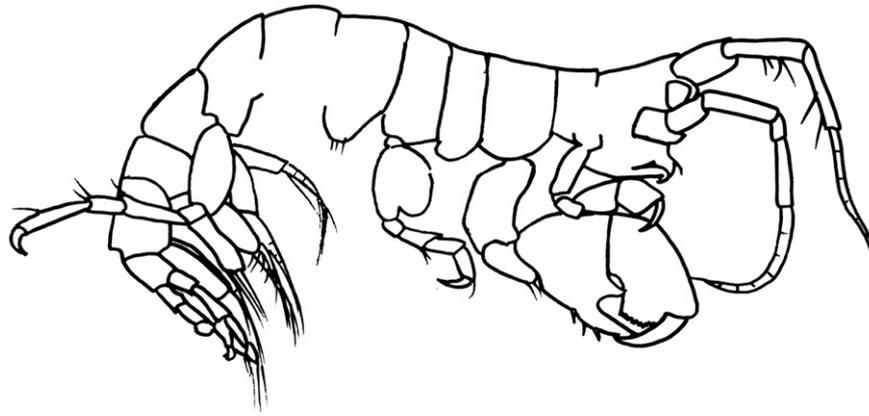


Fig. 3. *Erichthonius ledoyeri* Barnard & Karaman, 1991, male, 2 mm, Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal.

***Notopoma africana*** Lowry & Berents, 1996

*Notopoma africana* Lowry & Berents 1996: 91–95, figs 9–12.  
Described from deep waters off St Lucia, KwaZulu-Natal.

Family **Kamakidae**

***Aorchoides crenatipalma*** (K.H. Barnard, 1916)

*Lemboides crenatipalma* K.H. Barnard 1916: 240–242, pls 28.  
*Aorchoides crenatipalma* Myers & Lyons 1987: 268–272,  
figs 1–3.

Myers & Lyons (1987) transferred this species from  
*Lemboides* to *Aorchoides* Ledoyer, 1972.

Family **Neomegamphopidae**

***Varohios serratus* sp. nov.**

Figs 4, 5

Holotype

Male 2.5 mm, from algal turf at 12 m on Two-Mile Reef,  
Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 1 October  
2010. SAM A48143.

Allotype

Female 2.6 mm, from algal turf at 12 m on Two-Mile Reef,  
Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 1 October  
2010. SAM A48144.

Paratypes

Five additional specimens deposited as SAM A48145.

Material

Five specimens from 12 m at Four Buoy on Two-Mile Reef,  
Sodwana Bay, South Africa 1. October 2009. Two specimens  
from 22 m Bikini Reef off Two-Mile Reef, Sodwana Bay,  
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 2 October 2009.

Description of male holotype

Eyes ovoid, semi-transparent with a black core. Antenna 2  
inset, well behind antenna 1 insertion. Accessory flagellum  
small, 2-articulate, with second article much smaller than  
first. Mandibular palp 3-articulate, with clavate distal article.  
Maxilla 1 with 2-articulate palp. Maxilliped with 4-articulate  
palp.

Gnathopod 1 greatly enlarged and chelate, with only six

articles. Article 5 is produced distally into a long curved  
chela; the other is formed by the dactyl. Gnathopod 1 dactyl  
with a hooked protuberance. Palm with a secondary tooth  
near the hinge. Interior surface of fifth article covered in  
long setae. Gnathopod 2 is subchelate and smaller than  
gnathopod 1. Cutting edge of dactyl with several proxi-  
mally-pointing teeth, and palm with flange with undulating  
margin on the interior side. Pereiopods 3 and 4 similar;  
7 segmented with article 4 overhanging 5 anteriorly. Basis of  
pereiopods 5–7 enlarged, being almost circular on  
pereiopod 5, pear-shaped on 6 and oval on 7. Epimeral plates  
rounded.

Uropods biramous. Uropod 1 with long ventral spine on  
peduncle. Uropod 2 rami unequal. Outer rami slightly  
shorter than inner. Uropod 3 with small second segment on  
outer ramus. Telson with a dorso-distal depression flanked  
by a lateral boss on each side. Each side is tipped with a large  
spine, three setae and two setules. Distal to each boss is a  
small proximally pointing spine, and a setule.

In alcohol, specimens have patches of dark pigment  
behind the eye, dorsally and on coxal plate 1 and 4, the bases  
of the pleopods and the peduncle of uropod 1.

Remarks

The genus *Varohios* was established by J.L. Barnard  
(1979) for members of the Neomegamphopidae that exhibit  
a highly chelate, 6-articulate gnathopod 1 in the male.  
Barnard hypothesized that in the adult male articles 6 and 7  
fuse, as the related genus *Neomegamphopus* is carpoche-  
late, with a projection on the propodus, which could be analogous  
to the boss on the distal segment of *Varohios*.

This new species is allocated in *Varohios* primarily because  
of the form of gnathopod 1, which displays the chelate  
propodus and fused dactyl characteristic of the genus. There  
are currently three species recognized in the genus  
*Varohios*. *V. topianus* possess a similar gnathopod 1 to speci-  
mens from this study, but lacks any serration on the second-  
ary palmar tooth. Article 5 of gnathopod 1 is also longer in  
*V. topianus* than in *V. serratus*., with a length to width ratio of  
about 3:1 as opposed to 2:1. The telsons of *V. pseudoche-  
latus* and *V. chelatus* bear fewer long setae than *V. serratus*, with  
*V. pseudoche-  
latus* bearing none, and *V. chelatus* with one on  
each side. *V. serratus* also differs from *V. pseudoche-  
latus* and *V. chelatus* by gnathopod 1, which is only moderately chelate  
in those species. In *V. chelatus*, as illustrated by Walker

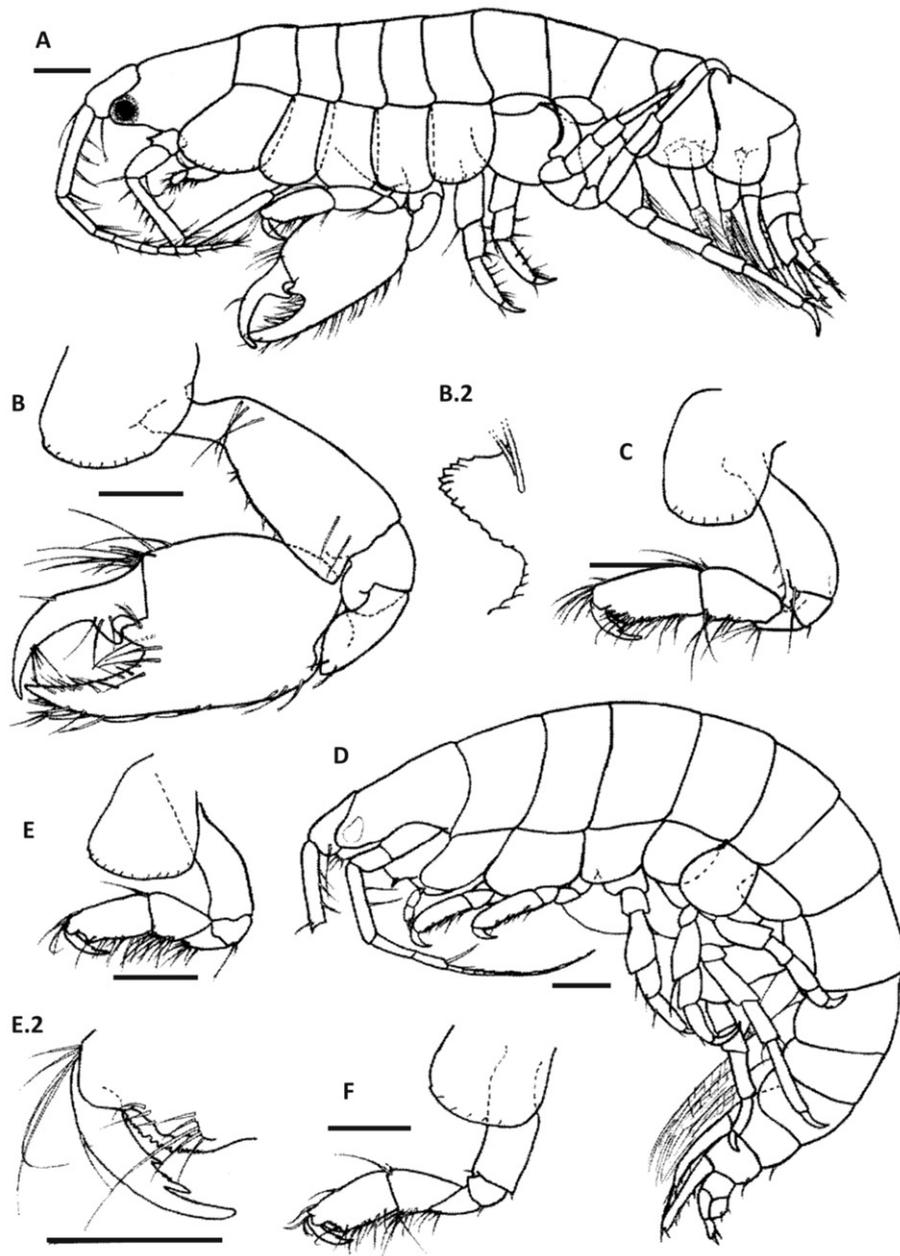


Fig. 4. *Varohios serratus* holotype male (A–C). Allotype type female (D–F). Two-Mile Reef, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal. A, Male lateral aspect B, Male gnathopod 1. B.2, Palmar boss on male gnathopod. 1C, Male gnathopod 2. D, Female lateral aspect. E, Female gnathopod 1. E.2, Palm of female gnathopod 1, internal aspect. F, Female gnathopod 2. Scales B, C, E, F = 0.2 mm. B.2, E.2 scale = 0.1 mm. A, D scale = 0.2 mm.

(1904), gnathopod 1 bears seven articles, instead of the six typical of adult males of the genus. However, Walker noted that his specimen may be a juvenile, which are known to bear seven articles.

Suborder **GAMMARIDEA**  
Family **Amaryllididae**

***Amaryllis macrophthalma*** Haswell, 1880?

*Amaryllis macrophthalma* Ledoyer 1986: 718–720, fig. 275  
(? non Haswell 1880).

Lowry & Stoddart (2002) suggested that published African specimens actually belong in *Erikus*, and differ from the type specimen of *A. macrophthalma*. This requires

further investigation. Both *Amaryllis* and *Erikus* were moved from Lysianassidae to Amaryllididae by Lowry & Stoddart (2002).

***Devo conocephala*** (K.H. Barnard, 1925)

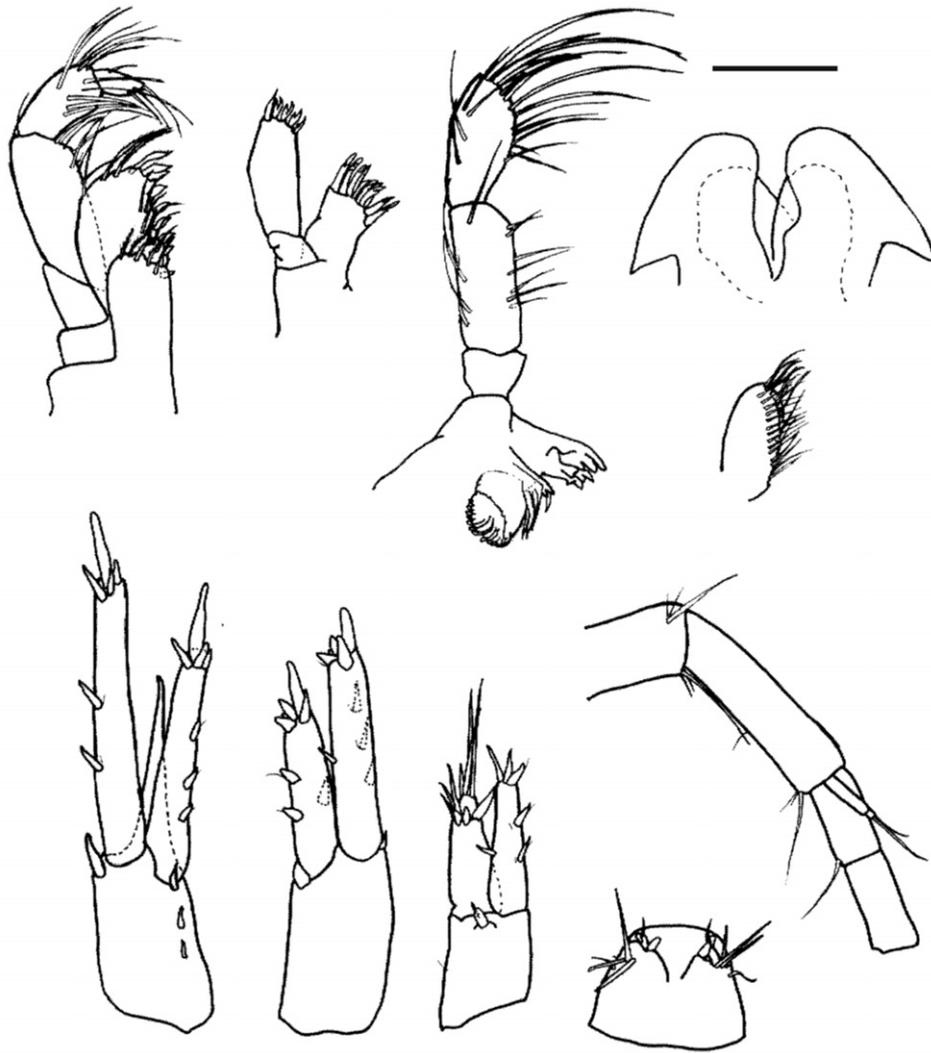
*Bathyamaryllis conocephala* Griffiths 1977: 112–115, fig. 5.

Lowry & Stoddart (2002) placed *B. conocephala* in their new genus, *Devo*, which they placed in the family Amaryllididae.

Family **Amathillopsidae**

***Cleonardopsis carinata*** K.H. Barnard, 1916

*Cleonardopsis carinata* K.H. Barnard 1916: 176–178, pl. 27.



**Fig. 5.** *Varohios serratus* holotype male, Two-Mile Reef, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal. **A**, Maxilliped. **B**, Maxilla 1. **C**, Mandible with palp. **D**, Lower lip. **E**, Maxilla 2. **F**, Uropod 1. **G**, Uropod 2. **H**, Uropod 3. **I**, Telson. **J**, Antenna 1, end of showing accessory flagellum. Scale = 0.1mm.

This species was incorrectly placed in Eusiridae, based on mouthpart morphology, body carination and gnathopod shape and was moved to Amathillopsidae by Lowry (2006).

#### Family Ampeliscidae

##### *Ampelisca insignis* (K.H. Barnard, 1916)

*Triodos insignis* K.H. Barnard 1916: 140–142, pl. 24.

*Triodos* has been synonymized with *Ampelisca* by Karaman & Barnard (1981).

#### Family Amphilochidae

##### *Rostrogitanopsis mariae* (Griffiths, 1973)

*Gitanopsis mariae* Griffiths 1973: 275, fig. 4.

Karaman (1980) created a new genus, *Rostrogitanopsis*, for *G. mariae*.

#### Family Aristiidae

##### *Aristias symbioticus* K.H. Barnard, 1916

*Aristias symbioticus* Ledoyer 1986: 728–731, fig. 280.

Moved from Lysianassidae to the new family Aristiidae by Lowry & Stoddart (1997).

#### Family Atylidae

##### *Lepechinella occlo* J.L. Barnard, 1973

*Lepichinella occlo* Griffiths 1977: 109, fig. 2.

Recorded for the first time in South Africa by Griffiths (1977) from 550–860 m depth off Natal (now KwaZulu-Natal). Formerly listed under family Dexaminidae, this group has now been reallocated to subfamily Lepechinellinae within the family Atylidae, following Bousfield & Kendall (1994).

##### *Nototropis granulosis* (Walker, 1904)

*Atylus granulosis* Ledoyer 1982: 332–334, fig. 123.

*Nototropis granulosis* K.H. Barnard 1955: 90, fig. 40.

Formerly in Dexaminidae, this group has now been placed in its own subfamily Nototropiinae within the family Atylidae following Bousfield & Kendall (1994).

##### *Nototropis guttatus* (Costa, 1851)

*Atylus guttatus* Griffiths 1976a: 38.

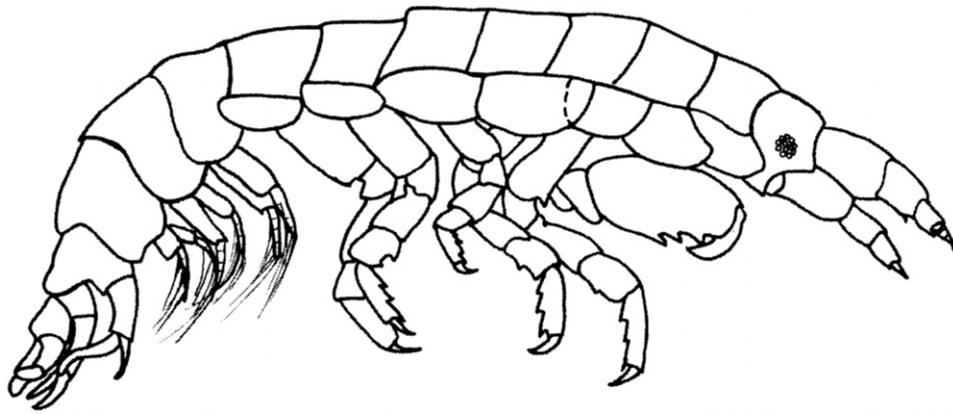


Fig. 6. *Colomastix armata* Ledoyer, 1979, male, Quarter-Mile Reef, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal.

*Nototropis guttatus* Bousfield & Kendall 1994: 28–29, fig. 13.

As above, formerly placed in family Dexaminidae, but now in the new subfamily Nototropiinae within the family Atylidae, following Bousfield & Kendall (1994).

***Nototropis homochir*** (Haswell, 1885)

*Atylus homochir* Griffiths 1976a: 38.

*Nototropis homochir* Stebbing 1910: 455; Bousfield & Kendall 1994: 28.

As above, formerly in Dexaminidae, but now in the new subfamily Nototropiinae, within Atylidae, following the revision by Bousfield & Kendall (1994).

***Nototropis swammerdamei*** (Milne-Edwards, 1830)

*Atylus swammerdamei* Griffiths 1976a: 38.

*Nototropis swammerdamei* Bousfield & Kendall 1994: 28.

As above, formerly in Dexaminidae, but now in the new subfamily Nototropiinae, within Atylidae, following the revision by Bousfield & Kendall (1994).

**Family Bolidiellidae**

***Bollegidia capensis*** Ruffo, 1974

*Bollegidia capensis* Ruffo 1974: 405, figs 3–5.

A minute (0.8 mm) species described from interstitial sands in Table Bay and currently only known from the type locality, although probably much more widespread and overlooked by other workers, due to its small size.

**Family Calliopiidae**

J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1991) combined Calliopiidae with Eusiridae. However, subsequent publications retain the family (Bousfield & Hendrycks 1997). South African genera include *Calliopiella* Schellenberg 1925 and *Metaleptamphopus* Chevreux 1911.

**Family Cheirocratidae**

***Incratella inermis*** (Ledoyer, 1968)

*Cheirocratus inermis* Griffiths 1975: 121, fig. 5; Ledoyer 1982: 451–452, fig. 170.

J.L. Barnard & Drummond (1982) erected a new genus, *Incratella*, for *C. inermis*. Ren (2006) created the new family, Cheirocratidae, and placed *Incratella* in it. This article is in Chinese, but a synopsis of the family is provided in English by Coleman & Lowry (2009).

**Family Colomastigidae**

***Colomastix armata*** Ledoyer, 1979, new record

Fig. 6

*Colomastix armata* Ledoyer 1982: 149–152, fig. 51.

**Material**

Specimens were collected from Quarter-Mile reef in Sodwana Bay, northern KwaZulu-Natal at 7.5 m depth on 4 October 2009 and deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48149.

**Remarks**

This species was described from Madagascar and is here recorded from South Africa for the first time. *Colomastix armata* is distinguishable from other *Colomastix* species of the region by article 6 of pereopods 1 to 5, which have a strongly denticulate hind margin. The inner ramus of uropod 1 on males is also notable, being longer than the outer ramus, and inwardly curved.

***Colomastix plumosa*** Ledoyer, 1979, new record

Fig. 7

*Colomastix plumosa* Ledoyer 1982: 158, fig. 55; Lyons & Myers 1990: 1220–1221, fig. 19; LeCroy 2009: 360–363, figs 7–8.

**Material**

Specimens were collected from seagrass beds in rock pools along Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay in northern KwaZulu-Natal in March 2010 and are deposited in Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48150.

**Remarks**

This species is known from Madagascar, Australia, Japan and the Red Sea, and is here recorded from South Africa for the first time. *C. plumosa* is distinct from the other *Colomastix* species of the region, having densely setose rami on uropods 2 and 3.

***Yulumara improvisa*** Griffiths, 1976

*Yulumara improvisa* Griffiths 1976b: 17–19, fig. 4.

Described from Oudekraal on the Cape Peninsula, in the holdfasts of kelps, *Laminaria pallida*.

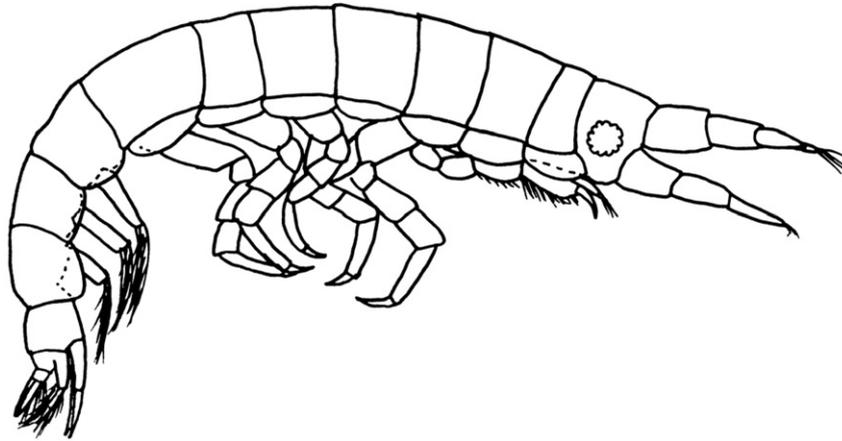


Fig. 7. *Colomastix plumosa* Ledoyer, 1979, female, Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal.

#### Family Cyphocariidae

The four South African *Cyphocaris* species are moved from Lysianassidae to their own family, Cyphocariidae, as established by Lowry & Stoddart (1997).

#### Family Cyproideidae

##### *Unguja yaya* Griffiths, 1976

*Unguja yaya* Griffiths 1976b: 15–17, fig. 3.

Described from Oudekraal, on the Cape Peninsula, in the holdfasts of the kelp *Laminaria pallida*.

#### Family Dexaminidae

##### *Guernea tumulosa* Griffiths, 1976

*Guernea tumulosa* Griffiths 1976b: 21–23, fig. 6.

Described from Oudekraal on the west coast of the Cape Peninsula, on the holdfasts of kelps, *Laminaria pallida*.

#### Family Dikwidae

##### *Dikwa acrania* Griffiths, 1974

*Dikwa acrania* Griffiths 1974c: 266, fig. 2; Griffiths 1977: 108–109, fig. 1.

*Dikwa* was moved to new family Dikwidae, from Acanthozomatidae, by Coleman & Barnard (1991).

#### Family Epimeriidae

Coleman & Barnard (1991) created the new family Epimeriidae. South African members of this family include *Epimeria cornigera*, *Epimeria longispinosa* and *Epimeria semiarmata*.

#### Family Eurytheneidae

##### *Eurythenes obesus* (Chevreux, 1905)

*Eurythenes obesus* Stoddart & Lowry 2004: 445–451, figs 12–15.

Stoddart & Lowry (2004) created the family Eurytheneidae for *Eurythenes* and redescribed *E. obesus*.

##### *Eurythenes gryllus* (Lichtenstein in Mandt, 1822)

*Eurythenes gryllus* Stoddart & Lowry 2004: 429–445, figs 1–11.

*Eurythenes gryllus* is removed from synonymy with *E. obesus*. Stoddart & Lowry (2004) redescribed the species and placed it in Eurytheneidae.

#### Family Hyalidae

##### *Parhyale hawaiiensis* (K.H. Barnard, 1916)

*Parhyale hawaiiensis* Ledoyer 1986: 1013–1014, fig. 400; Stock 1987: 180–182, figs 1–9.

Stock (1987) synonymized *P. inyacka* with *P. hawaiiensis*.

#### Family Iphimediidae

##### *Iphimedia excisa* (K.H. Barnard, 1932)

*Panoploea excisa* K.H. Barnard 1932: 129, fig. 73.

*Iphimedia excisa* Watling & Holman 1980: 619; J.L. Barnard & Karaman 1991: 395.

Now included in the genus *Iphimedia* by Watling & Holman (1980) and subsequent authors.

##### *Iphimedia gibba* (K.H. Barnard, 1955)

*Cypsiphimedia gibba* K.H. Barnard 1955: 87–89, fig. 43.

*Iphimedia gibba* Watling & Holman 1980: 619, fig. 4; Barnard & J.L. Karaman 1991: 195.

Watling & Holman (1980) redescribed this species and transferred it to *Iphimedia*.

##### *Iphimedia stegosaura* (Griffiths, 1975)

*Panoploea stegosaura* Griffiths 1975: 100–102, fig. 2.

*Cypsiphimedia stegosaura* Karaman & Barnard 1979: 108.

*Iphimedia stegosaura* J.L. Barnard & Karaman 1991: 395.

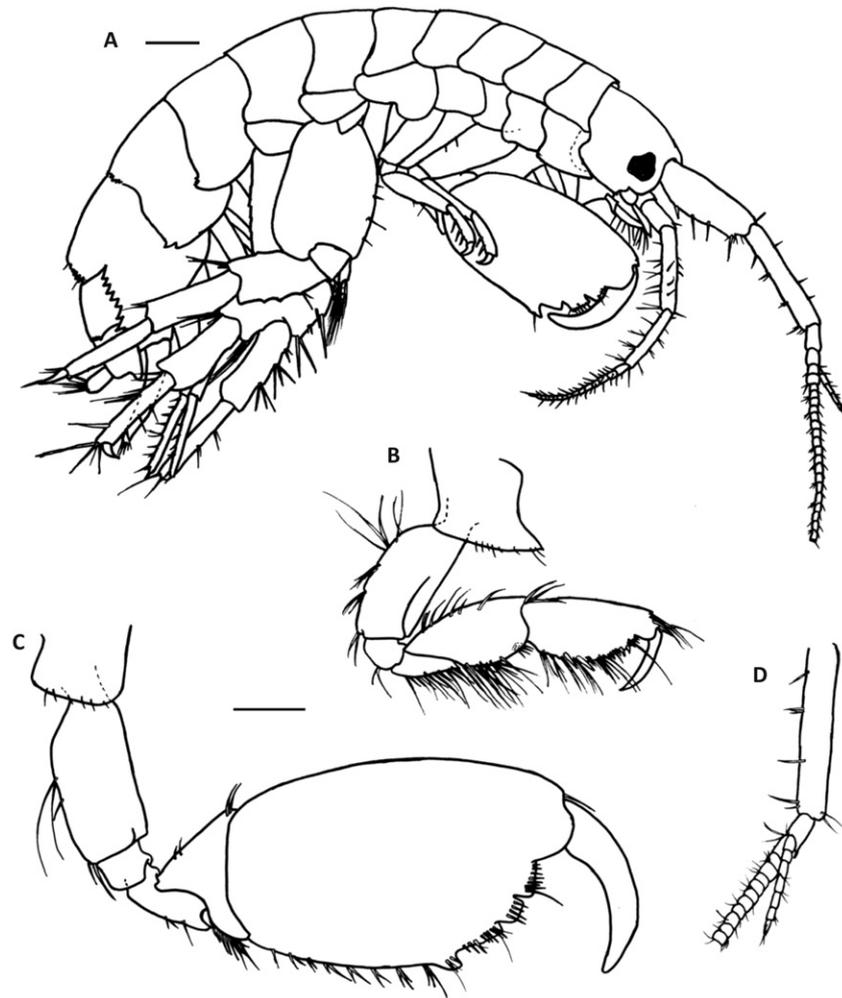
Karaman & Barnard (1979) transferred this species from *Panoploea* to *Cypsiphimedia*, but Barnard & Karaman (1991) subsequently amalgamated this genus with *Iphimedia*.

#### Family Izinkalidae

##### *Izinkala fihla* Griffiths, 1977

*Izinkala fihla* Griffiths 1977: 116, fig. 6–7; Ledoyer 1986: 768–770, fig. 298.

Described from KwaZulu-Natal by Griffiths (1977) this genus has recently been moved to its own family by Lowry & Stoddart (2010).



**Fig. 8.** *Ceradocus isimangaliso* holotype male. Two-Mile Reef, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal. **A**, Lateral aspect. **B**, Gnathopod 1. **C**, Gnathopod 2. **D**, Antenna 1, end of peduncle showing accessory flagellum. A scale 0.5 mm. B–D scale 0.5 mm.

#### Family Leucothoidae

##### *Leucothoe euryonyx* Walker, 1901

*Leucothoe dentitelson* Griffiths 1975: 140.

*Leucothoe euryonyx* Krapp-Schickel 1975: 98, pl. 4; Ledoyer 1986: 658–661, figs 246, 251.

Krapp-Schickel (1975) placed *L. dentitelson* in synonymy with *L. euryonyx*.

#### Family Liljeborgiidae

##### *Isipingus epistomata* (K.H. Barnard, 1932)

*Liljeborgia epistomata* K.H. Barnard 1955: 89–90, fig. 44.

*Isipingus epistomatus* J.L. Barnard & Karaman 1987: 864.

J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1987) created a new genus, *Isipingus*, for *L. epistomata*.

#### Family Lysianassidae

##### *Socarnopsis septimus* (Griffiths, 1975)

*Socarnes septimus* Griffiths 1975: 150–152, fig. 15.

J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1991) created the genus *Septcarnes* for *S. septimus*. Lowry & Stoddart (1997) subsequently synonymized *Septcarnes* with *Socarnopsis*.

#### Family Maeridae

Krapp-Schickel (2008) created a new family, Maeridae, from 40 Melitid genera. South African genera included in Maeridae are *Ceradocus*, *Elasmopoides*, *Elasmopus*, *Jerbarnia*, *Maera*, *Mallacocta*, *Othomaera*, *Parelasmopus*, *Quadrimaera*, *Quadrivisio* and *Zygomaera*.

##### *Ceradocus (Denticeradocus) isimangaliso* sp. nov.

Figs 8, 9

##### Holotype

Male 6 mm, from *Thalassodendron ciliatum* bed in a rockpool on Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 3 March 2010, SAM A48141.

##### Paratype

Male 7.5 mm, from *Thalassodendron ciliatum* bed 1.5 m subtidally, off Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 2 March 2010. SAM A48142.

##### Description of holotype male

Body length 6 mm. Antenna 1 of unequal length, with the left antennae being half body length and shorter than the right, which measures approximately two-thirds body



**Fig. 9.** *Ceradocus isimangaliso* holotype male. **A.** Maxilla 1. **B.** Maxilla 2. **C.** Mandible with palp. **D.** Telson. **E.** Dactyl of pereiopod 3. **F.** Dorsal view of metasome, with serration of urosome 1–2, and metasome 1–3. **G.** Uropod 3. **H.** Lateral view of metasome, with urosome 1–2 and metasome 1–3. A–E scale 0.2 mm. F–H scale 0.5 mm.

length. Accessory flagellum 4-articulate on the left, and 7-articulate on the right.

Head with subocular notch. Eyes dark and compact. Mandible with 3-articulate palp. First article with distal projection, molar with serrated setae. Maxilla 1 inner plate triangular, outer plate with distally serrated setae and forked setae. Palp with two articles. Maxilla 2 inner plate with two fringing rows of setae and an oblique row of long setae. Inner plate with several rows of distal setae. Maxillipedal palp 4-articulate. Article 2 longest at 2.5 times length of article 1. Gnathopods subchelate. Gnathopod 1 smaller than 2, ventral edge of article 4 produced distally into a tooth. Ventral margins of articles 4–6 densely setose. Article 5 and 6 subequal. Palm not well defined, but with several short spines. Two spines on hind margin. Gnathopod 2 asymmetrical, that of right side larger. Palm oblique, with

two palmar notches. Palmar corner defined by a large tooth.

Metasome segments 1–3 serrated dorsally. All have fine teeth of approximately equal size. Segment 1 with 24 teeth, Segment 2 with 27 teeth and Segment 3 with 27 teeth. Epimeral plates 1 and 2 with fine tooth at end of crease and defined corner tooth. Epimeral plate 3 with two teeth below corner tooth and eight along posterior margin.

Urosome segments 1 and 2 serrated dorsally: urosome Segment 1 with 10 teeth of approximately equal size, and urosome Segment 2 with nine irregular teeth. Uropod 3 rami semi-quadrate, less than twice length of peduncle. Telson deeply cleft, with a combination of long and short terminal spines, 6–8 in number. One inner subterminal spine on each side in the cleft between the two halves of the telson. Fine lateral setae.

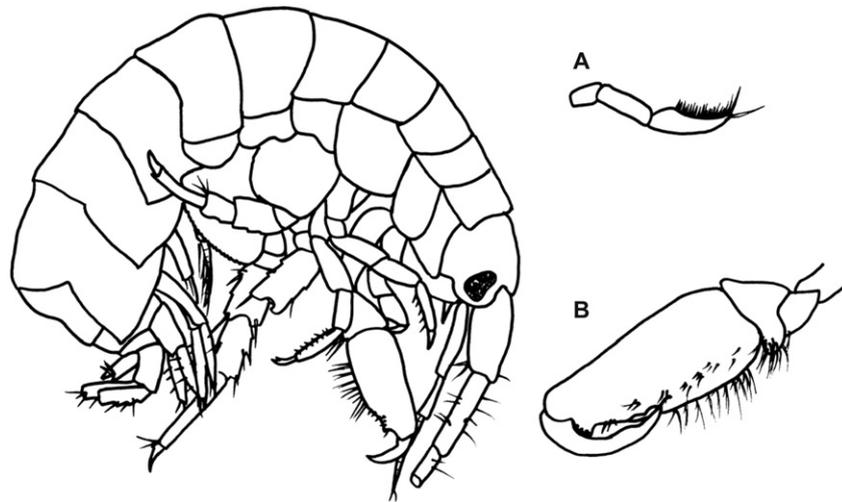


Fig. 10. *Elasmopus alalo* (Myers, 1986), male, Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal. A, Mandibular palp. B, Gnathopod 2.

#### Remarks

This species is typical of *Ceradocus* with enlarged, subchelate gnathopod 2, pleon denticulate dorsally and extended uropod 3. It is allocated to the subgenus *Denticeradocus* because of its dorsally multidentate metasome segments 1–3. There are 35 species in the genus *Ceradocus*, 18 of which are assigned to *Denticeradocus*.

Gnathopod 2 of *C. isimangaliso* is quite similar to *C. rubromaculatus*, but the epimeral plates 1 and 2 are smooth, not deeply serrated as in *C. rubromaculatus*. *C. mahalafiensis* is also close to *C. isimangaliso* with a similar gnathopod 2 and unserrated epimeral plates 1 and 2. However, the dorsal teeth on urosome segments 1 and 2 are too few, being 5 and 4 in *C. mahalafiensis* and 11 and 9 in *C. isimangaliso*. *C. tattersalli* has similar epimeral plates to *C. isimangaliso*, but the male gnathopod 2 is very oblique, and lacks a defining tooth at the corner of the palm. The telsons of *C. rubromaculatus*, *C. mahalafiensis* and *C. tattersalli* also differ from *C. isimangaliso*, with fewer terminal spines, and lacking the inner spine along the cleft.

#### *Ceradocus rubromaculatus* (Stimpson, 1855)

*Ceradocus capensis* K.H. Barnard 1957: 8.

*Ceradocus rubromaculatus* Sheard 1939: 299, 277; J.L. Barnard 1972: 220–221, fig. 129.

Although recent literature treats *C. capensis* as valid, K.H. Barnard re-examined *C. rubromaculatus* from the region and suggested that, based on the characters Sheard used, *C. capensis* falls within the natural variation of *C. rubromaculatus*.

#### *Elasmopus alalo* Myers, 1986, new record

Fig. 10

*Elasmopus pseudaffinis* Ledoyer 1982: 480–482, figs 181–182.

*Elasmopus alalo* Lowry & Hughes 2009: 646–649, figs 1–2.

#### Material

Current specimens were collected from seagrass beds on Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay in northern KwaZulu-Natal in March 2010 and are deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48151.

#### Remarks

This species is a new record for South Africa. It is widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific, including Australia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Micronesia, the South China Sea and Tonga. The male gnathopod 2 of *E. alalo* is sparsely setose, with numerous spines. The dactyl folds into a sinus on the palm, and is approximately half the length of the propodus. *E. alalo* may be differentiated from *E. affinis*, which shows a similar gnathopod 2, by the distal article of the mandibular palp, which is elongate (three times longer than broad), while that in *E. affinis* is short. The telson also differs between *E. alalo* and *E. affinis*, with *E. alalo* having pointed inner lobes, and *E. affinis* having rounded ones.

#### *Othomaera bruzelii* (Stebbing, 1888)

*Maera bruzeli* Griffiths 1975: 123–125, fig. 7.

Krapp-Schickel (2001) divided *Maera* into seven genera, and placed *M. lobata* in *Orthomaera*.

#### *Orthomaera lobata* (Griffiths, 1976)

*Maera lobata* Griffiths 1976b: 23–25, fig. 7.

Described from Stillbaai, in shelly sand. Krapp-Schickel (2001) divided *Maera* into seven genera, and placed *M. lobata* in *Orthomaera*.

#### *Orthomaera simplex* (Reid, 1951)

*Maera komma* Griffiths 1975: 128, fig. 9.

Krapp-Schickel (2001) divided *Maera* into seven genera, and places *M. komma* in synonymy with *Orthomaera simplex*.

#### *Othomaera thrixa* (Griffiths, 1975)

*Maera thrixa* Griffiths 1975: 130, fig. 10.

Krapp-Schickel (2001) divided *Maera* into seven genera, and placed *M. lobata* in *Orthomaera*.

#### *Quadrmaera pacifica* (Schellenberg, 1938), new record

*Maera pacifica* Griffiths 1976b: 25–26, fig. 8.

*Maera pacifica* Ledoyer 1982: 534–538, figs 201–203.

*Quadrmaera pacifica* Krapp-Schickel 2009: 627–629, fig. 20.

#### Material

Recorded from shallow seagrass beds off Jesser Point in

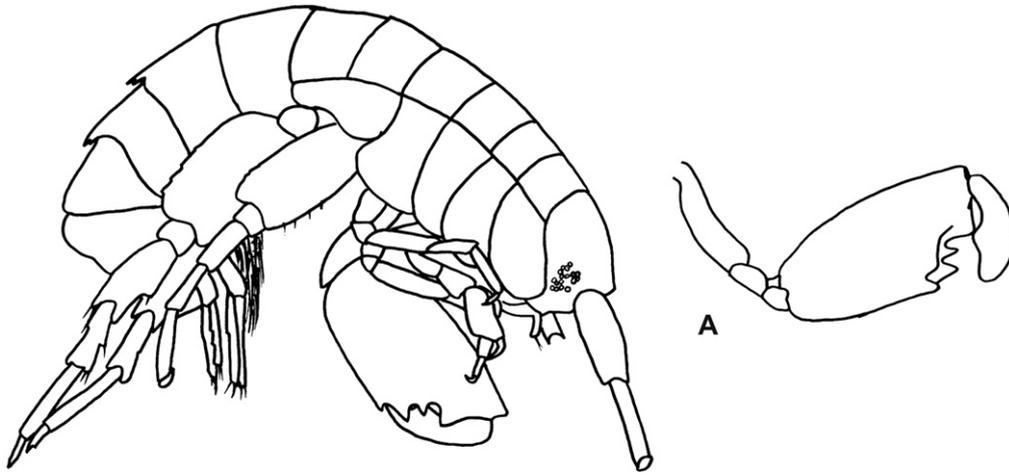


Fig. 11. *Melita excavata* Ledoyer, 1979, male, 2.5 mm, Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal. A, Gnathopod 2, internal view.

Sodwana Bay, northern KwaZulu-Natal and deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48125.

#### Remarks

Previously recorded by Griffiths (1973) from southern Mozambique and hence listed by Griffiths (1976b), as that guide covers the wider southern African region. This study extends the range for the first time into South Africa itself. Krapp-Schickel (2001) divided *Maera* into seven genera, and placed *M. pacifica* in *Quadrimaera*.

#### *Zygomaera emarginata* (Griffiths, 1975)

*Maera emarginata* Griffiths 1975: 125–127, fig. 8.

Krapp-Schickel (2001) divided *Maera* into seven genera and placed *M. emarginata* in her new genus *Zygomaera*.

#### Family Melitidae

#### *Dulichella appendiculata* (Say, 1818)

*Melita appendiculata* Barnard & Barnard 1983: 667, fig. 45.

*Dulichella appendiculata* Jarrett & Bousfield 1996: 13, figs 5–6; Lowry & Springthorpe 2007: 12–19, figs 7–10.

Jarrett & Bousfield (1996) moved *M. appendiculata* to the genus *Dulichella*. However, in their detailed revision of the genus Lowry & Springthorpe (2007) considered it unlikely that the South African material in fact represents the true *D. appendiculata*, which has a North American distribution. The South African material should thus be re-examined to ascertain its correct identity.

#### *Nuuanu castellana* (Griffiths, 1977)

*Valettella castellana* Griffiths 1977: 119–122, figs 8–9.

Described from 550 m depth off northern KwaZulu-Natal, but subsequently transferred to *Nuannu* by Lowry & Watson (2002).

#### *Melita excavata* Ledoyer, 1979, new record

Fig. 11

*Melita excavata* Ledoyer 1982: 572–574, fig. 217.

#### Material

Specimens were collected from Two-Mile Reef in Sodwana

Bay, northern KwaZulu-Natal, at 22 m depth in October 2009 and are deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48152.

#### Remarks

*Melita excavata* is a new record for South Africa. Formerly, this species has been known only from a single specimen from Madagascar. *M. excavata* may be distinguished from the other South African *Melita* species by the pattern of dorsal teeth on pleon segments 1 to 5, being 3-3-0-3-5. Male specimens also have a characteristic gnathopod 2, with an enlarged dactyl tip which fits into a sinus on the palm. In his description of the species, Ledoyer suggested that the male gnathopods were equal, but could not confirm it, because his specimen was damaged. The Sodwana Bay material is intact, and confirms that both gnathopods are of equal size.

#### *Roropisa epistomata* (Griffiths, 1974)

*Eriopisa epistomata* Griffiths 1974a: 186–187, fig. 4.

*Victoriopisa epistomata* Karaman & J.L. Barnard 1979: 150.

*Roropisa epistomata* Karaman 1984: 55–56.

Karaman & Barnard (1979) erected the new genus *Victoriopisa* to accommodate this and two other species, but Karaman (1984) subsequently moved this species once again to another new genus *Roropisa*.

#### *Verdeia subchelata* (Schellenberg, 1925)

*Melita subchelata* K.H. Barnard 1932: 211, fig. 130.

*Verdeia subchelata* Lowry & Springthorpe 2007: 55–57, fig. 41–44.

Lowry & Springthorpe (2007) created the new genus *Verdeia* and placed *M. subchelata* in it.

#### *Victoriopisa chilensis* (Chilton, 1921)

*Victoriopisa chilensis* Karaman & J.L. Barnard 1979: 149–150.

*Eriopisa chilensis* Ledoyer 1982: 495–497, fig. 186.

*Victoriopisa chilensis* ssp. *griffithsi* Karaman 1984: 65–66.

Karaman & J.L. Barnard (1979) erected the new genus *Victoriopisa* to accommodate this species, as well as the Australian *australiensis* (Chilton 1923) and South African *epistomata* (Griffiths 1974a), but the latter has subse-

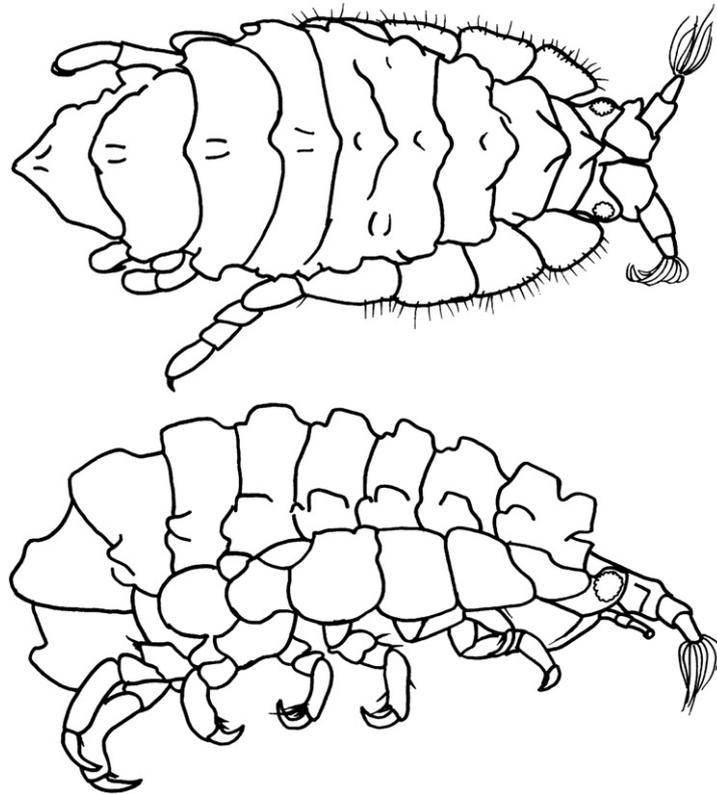


Fig. 12. *Pereionotus alaniphlias* (J.L. Barnard, 1970), 3 mm, Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal. Dorsal and lateral views.

quently been moved once again to *Roropisa* (see above). Karaman (1984) recognized the South African form as a separate subspecies.

#### Family Phliantidae

##### *Pereionotus alaniphlias* (J.L. Barnard, 1970), new record

Fig. 12

*Pereionotus alaniphlias* Ledoyer 1986: 869–872, fig. 342;  
Lyons & Myers 1993: 590–593.

#### Material

Specimens were collected from 12.5 m on Two-Mile Reef in Sodwana Bay, northern KwaZulu-Natal in October 2009 and are deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48153.

#### Remarks

This species is recorded here from South Africa for the first time. It is previously known from Fiji, Society Islands, Madagascar, Mauritius, India and the Red Sea. *P. alaniphlias* is distinguished from *P. natalensis* by the dorsal margin of the metasome: *P. alaniphlias* having a strong row of dorsal carinae. Article 2 of pereopod 5 in *P. alaniphlias* is also ovoid, rather than extending into a broad lobe, as it is in *P. natalensis*.

##### *Pereionotus natalensis* (K.H. Barnard, 1940)

*Palinnotus natalensis* K.H. Barnard 1940: 445–446, fig. 22.

*Pereionotus natalensis* Ledoyer 1986: 872, fig. 343.

*Palinnotus* has been treated as a synonym of *Pereionotus* by Ledoyer (1986) and subsequent authorities.

#### Family Phoxocephalidae

##### *Basuto stimpsoni* (Stebbing 1908)

*Mandibulophoxus stimpsoni* J.L. Barnard 1957: 436.

non? *Mandibulophoxus stimpsoni* Griffiths 1976a: 66.

*Basuto stimpsoni* J.L. Barnard & Drummond 1978: 531.

The genus *Basuto* was created by Barnard & Drummond (1978) to accommodate the former *M. stimpsoni*. Jarrett & Bousfield (1994) suggested that the *M. stimpsoni* depicted by Griffiths (1976a) differed from the *M. stimpsoni* of J.L. Barnard (1957), and may represent an undescribed *Basuto* sp. However, these field guide illustrations may not have been drawn with sufficient taxonomic accuracy for such a distinction to be made. Nevertheless, the current identification should be checked.

##### *Griffithsius latipes* (Griffiths, 1976)

*Mandibulophoxus latipes* Griffiths 1976b: 27–30, figs 9–10.

*Griffithsius latipes* Jarrett & Bousfield 1994: 76, fig. 2;

Hoffmann 2003: 1–3, figs 1–13.

Described from intertidal sandy beaches in Namibia and the Cape Peninsula. Placed into its own genus by Jarrett & Bousfield (1994).

#### Family Platyschnopidae

##### *Indischnopus capensis* (K.H. Barnard, 1925)

*Platychnopus capensis* K.H. Barnard 1925: 338–340, pl. 34, figs 13–14.

*Platyschnopus herdmani* Griffiths 1976a: 65, fig. 39b (non Walker 1904).

*Indischnopus capensis* J.L. Barnard & Drummond 1979: 33–37, figs 19–20.

J.L. Barnard & Drummond (1979) created the new genus *Indischnopus* and revived the name *I. capensis* for South African material, which was previously allocated to *I. herdmani*. *I. herdmani* remains a valid species, but is confined to India and Sri Lanka and differs from South African material.

#### Family Pontogeneiidae

J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1991) combined Pontogeneiidae with Eusiridae. However, subsequent publications retain the family (Bousfield & Hendrycks 1995). South African genera include *Dautzenbergia*, *Eusiroides*, *Paramoera* and *Paramoerella*.

#### *Dautzenbergia grandimana* Chevreux, 1900

*Dautzenbergia grandimana* Griffiths 1977: 109–112, fig. 3.

Recorded for the first time in South Africa by Griffiths (1977) from benthic samples collected off KwaZulu-Natal.

#### *Paramoerella interstitialis* Ruffo, 1974

*Paramoerella interstitialis* Ruffo 1974: 412–418, figs 6–8.

A minute (2.2 mm) interstitial species described from intertidal sand in Table Bay. Probably far more widespread, but overlooked by other workers, who conventionally work with a sieve size too coarse to collect this tiny species.

#### Family Pontoporeiidae

#### *Bathyporeia cunctator* d'Udekem d'Acoz & Vader, 2005

*Bathyporeia* sp. Griffiths 1974a: 192; 1974b: 293; 1975: 135.

*Bathyporeia cunctator* d'Udekem d'Acoz & Vader 2005: 2767–2772, figs 5–8.

South African representatives of this genus were listed by earlier authors either (incorrectly) as *B. gracilis*, or as *Bathyporeia* sp. D'Udekem d'Acoz & Vader erected three new species from the region, but one of these, *B. griffithsi*, is so far recorded only from Namibia, so is excluded from the present listing.

The genus *Bathyporeia* was formerly included in family Haustoriidae by Griffiths (1976a).

#### *Bathyporeia gladiura* d'Udekem d'Acoz & Vader, 2005

*Bathyporeia gladiura* d'Udekem d'Acoz & Vader 2005: 2772–2779, figs 11–15.

South African representatives of this genus were listed by earlier authors either (incorrectly) as *B. gracilis*, or as *Bathyporeia* sp. D'Udekem d'Acoz & Vader erected three new species from the region, but one of these, *B. griffithsi*, is so far recorded only from Namibia, so is excluded from the present listing.

The genus *Bathyporeia* was formerly included in family Haustoriidae by Griffiths (1976a).

#### Family Stegocephalidae

#### *Austrocephaloides australis* (K.H. Barnard, 1916)

*Stegocephaloides australis* Ledoyer 1986: 962–964, fig. 379.

Berge & Vader (2001) divided *Stegocephaloides* into two genera and placed *S. australis* in their new genus *Austrocephaloides*.

#### Family Stenothoidae

#### *Knysmetopa grandimana* (Griffiths, 1974)

*Parametopa grandimana* Griffiths 1974c: 324, fig. 18; Griffiths 1977: 122–123, fig. 10.

J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1987) created the genus *Knysmetopa* for *P. grandimana*.

#### *Probolisca ovata* (Stebbing, 1888)

*Probolisca ovata* Griffiths 1976b: 30, fig. 11.

Described from Oudekraal, on the west coast of the Cape Peninsula, from the holdfasts of kelp, *Laminaria pallida* Greville.

#### Family Sternophysingidae

#### *Sternophysinx alca* Griffiths, 1981

*Sternophysinx alca* Griffiths 1981: 92–93, fig. 8.

Freshwater species found in small freshwater pools in caves in Makapansgat, Limpopo Province, where they can occur in the same pools as *S. robertsi*. For an illustrated key to this and other species in the genus, see Griffiths & Stewart (2001).

#### *Sternophysinx basilobata* Griffiths, 1991

*Sternophysinx basilobata* Griffiths 1991: 81–85, figs 1–2.

Freshwater form found in Boesmans Gat Cave in the Kuruman District, Northern Cape Province, where they occur together with the larger and less abundant *S. megacheles*.

#### *Sternophysinx calceola* Holsinger, 1992

*Sternophysinx calceola* Holsinger 1992: 116–119, figs 1A–D, 3–5.

A freshwater species easily distinguished from all other species in the genus by the distinctive calceoli on the second antennae of both sexes. Found in pools in caves in Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces as well as in Chaos Cave near Potchefstroom (North West Province) where it co-occurs with *S. filaris*.

#### *Sternophysinx filaris* Holsinger & Straskraba, 1973

*Sternophysinx filaris* Holsinger & Straskraba 1973: 75–76. Griffiths 1981: 95, fig. 7A.

Distinguished by thread-like setae on posterior margins of pereopods 5–7. Found in freshwater pools in caves and in springs in Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces and co-occurs with *S. calceola* in Chaos Cave near Potchefstroom (North West Province).

#### *Sternophysinx megacheles* Griffiths & Stewart, 1995

*Sternophysinx megacheles* Griffiths & Stewart 1995: 81–86, figs 3–4.

Known only from freshwater pools in Boesmans Gat Cave in the Kuruman district, Northern Cape Province, where found together with the smaller and more common *S. basilobata*.

#### *Sternophysinx robertsi* (Methuen, 1911)

*Eucrangonyx robertsi* Methuen 1911: 948–957, pls 49–51; K.H. Barnard 1927: 141–209.

*Sternophysinx robertsi* Holsinger & Straskraba 1973: 72–74, fig. 1; Griffiths 1981: 95, fig. 7B.

In freshwater pools caves and springs in the Makapan Caves and vicinity.

***Sternophysinx transvaalensis*** Holsinger & Straskraba, 1973

*Sternophysinx transvaalensis* Holsinger & Straskraba 1973: 76–79, figs 4–5; Griffiths 1981: 95, fig. 7C.

A freshwater species reported in surface streams in the Northern Drakensberg region of KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga provinces. An additional sample has subsequently been collected from caves in the De Hoop Nature Reserve near Swellendam in the Western Cape Province (over 1000 km from the previous unpublished record). Given the enormous distribution gap between these records genetic analysis of these samples would be interesting, as the current distribution, which based on morphological identification, seems unlikely. The specimens identified by K.H. Barnard (1949) as *Crangonyx* (= *Sternophysinx*) *robertsi* were transferred to *S. transvaalensis* by Griffiths (1981).

Family **Talitridae**

***Afriorchestia quadrispinosa*** (K.H. Barnard, 1916)

*Talorchestia quadrispinosa* K.H. Barnard 1916: 217, pl. 27: figs 29–32.

*Afriorchestia quadrispinosa* Lowry & Coleman 2011: 58–60: fig. 2.

Lowry & Coleman (2011) erected the new genus *Afriorchestia* to accommodate a group of West African landhoppers with sculptures pleosomes and placed *T. quadrispinosa* in this genus. Further details on the distribution patterns of this species are given by Baldanzi *et al.* (2013) and an additional new species found on beaches along the south coast of South Africa during that study still awaits formal description.

***Eorchestia rectipalma*** (K.H. Barnard, 1940)

*Orchestia rectipalma* K.H. Barnard 1940: 473, fig. 32.

Bousfield (1984) established the genus *Eorchestia*, and placed *O. rectipalma* in it.

***Floresorchestia ancheidos*** (K.H. Barnard, 1916)

*Talorchestia ancheidos* K.H. Barnard 1916: 221–222, pl. 27, figs 35, 36

*Orchestia ancheidos* Griffiths 1976: 79

Bousfield (1984) established the genus *Floresorchestia*, and placed *O. ancheidos* in it.

***Platorchestia platensis*** (Kröyer, 1845)

*Orchestia platensis* Bousfield 1973: 160, pl. 46.

Bousfield (1982) created the new genus *Platorchestia* with the type species being *P. platensis*.

Family **Temnophliantidae**

Formerly Temnophiidae; spelling revised by J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1987) to conform with correct Latin derivation.

***Hystriphlias hystrix*** (K.H. Barnard, 1954)

*Temnophlias hystrix* K.H. Barnard 1954: 130, fig. 8.

J.L. Barnard & Karaman (1987) created the genus *Hystriphlias* for *T. hystrix*.

Family **Uristidae**

Lowry & Stoddart (1992) elevated Uristinae from a subfamily of Lysianassidae to family status. South African genera include *Euonyx*, *Ichnopus*, *Stephonyx* and *Uristes*.

***Ichnopus macrobetomma*** Stebbing, 1917

*Ichnopus macrobetomma* Stebbing 1917: 38, pl. 96.

Formerly placed in synonymy with *I. taurus* by Griffiths (1974c). However, upon examination of the holotype, Lowry & Stoddart (1992) concluded that it should remain a separate species until more complete material can be collected.

***Stephonyx biscayensis*** (Chevreux, 1908)

*Euonyx biscayensis* Ledoyer 1986: 748–751, fig. 289.

Lowry & Stoddart (1989) established the genus *Stephonyx*, and placed *E. biscayensis* in it, but suggested that southern African specimens likely belong to another, as yet undescribed, species of *Stephonyx*.

Family **Urothoidae**

***Urothoides inops*** J.L. Barnard, 1967

*Urothoides inops* Griffiths 1977: 112, fig. 4.

Recorded for the first time in South Africa by Griffiths (1977) from samples dredged at 550 m off KwaZulu-Natal.

Family **Wandinidae**

***Pseudocyphocaris coxalis*** Ledoyer, 1986, **new record**

Fig. 13

*Pseudocyphocaris coxalis* Ledoyer 1986: 804, fig. 313.

Material

Found in Sodwana Bay, northern KwaZulu-Natal on Two-Mile Reef at 12.5 and 22 m in October 2009. Deposited in the Iziko South African Museum under catalogue number SAM A48154.

Remarks

*Pseudocyphocaris coxalis* is previously known only from Madagascar. This species is recognized by its highly expanded coxa 4, which completely covers coxae 1 to 3, and its simple gnathopod 1. It is differentiated from *Cyphocaris*, which similarly displays an enlarged coxa 4, by its entire, rather than cleft telson.

Suborder **HYPERIIDEA**

No local publications adding to the regional South African fauna within this group have been published subsequent to the previous review by Dick (1970), so no species entries are listed below. However, a listing of all known South African Hyperiidea is included in the Appendix

Suborder **INGOLFIELLIDEA**

Family **Ingolfiellidae**

***Ingolfiella berrisfordi*** Ruffo, 1974

*Ingolfiella berrisfordi* Ruffo 1974: 400–405.

*Trianguliella berrisfordi* Stock 1976: 64; Griffiths 1989: 60–61.

This tiny, interstitial species is the only member of the suborder currently reported from South Africa and has been

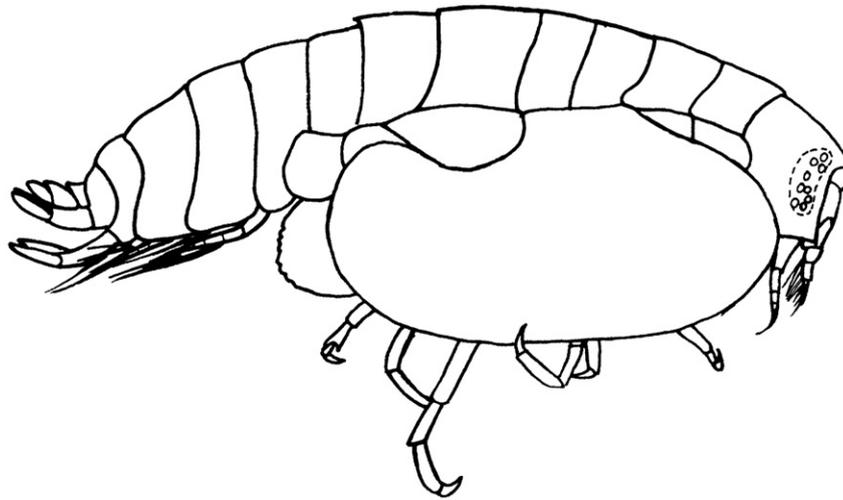


Fig. 13. *Pseudocyphocaris coxalis* Ledoyer, 1986, 3 mm, Jesser Point, Sodwana Bay, KwaZulu-Natal.

recorded only from coarse intertidal sand at Bloubergstrand, near Cape Town. This habitat is very poorly explored, however, and the distribution is probably much more extensive. At least one larger freshwater ingolfiellid has also been informally reported to the authors as having been observed in caves in the Northern Cape Province, but remains uncollected and undescribed. Given that several freshwater species occur in Namibia, more similar records from South Africa can be expected.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding support for this project was provided by the African Coelacanth Ecosystem Project, a grant to C.L.G. through the NRF SEACChange programme, the Marine Research Institute of the University of the Cape Town, and the O'Brien Foundation. Special thanks goes to the October 2009 and March 2010 ACEP field teams for assisting with two successful field trips to Sodwana Bay. We are particularly grateful to Rob Anderson, John Bolton, Chris Boothroyd and Catherine Browne for their assistance with planning and execution of the field work.

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**Appendix.** List of Amphipoda recorded from within continental South Africa and its EEZ as of 2013.

	Synonym	Family in Griffiths 1976	Habitat
<b>Suborder Corophiidea</b>			
<b>Family Ampithoidae</b>			
<i>Ampithoe africana</i> K.H. Barnard, 1925		Ampithoidae	Benthic
<i>Ampithoe kava</i> Myers, 1985			Benthic
<i>Ampithoe ramondi</i> (Audouin, 1826)	<i>Ampithoe vaillanti</i>	Ampithoidae	Benthic
<i>Cymadusa cavimana</i> (Sivaprakasam, 1971)	<i>Ampithoe cavimana</i> ; <i>Ampithoe kergueleni</i> ; <i>Cymadusa jiguuru</i>		Benthic
<i>Cymadusa filosa</i> Savigny, 1818	<i>Cymadusa australis</i> , <i>Grubia australis</i>	Ampithoidae	Benthic
<i>Exampithoe natalensis</i> K.H. Barnard, 1925		Ampithoidae	Benthic
<i>Macropisthopus stebbingi</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Ampithoidae	Benthic
<i>Perampithoe falsa</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1932)	<i>Ampithoe falsa</i> ; <i>Ampithoe brevipes</i>	Ampithoidae	Benthic
<i>Perampithoe africana</i> n sp Milne & Griffiths	Non <i>Ampithoe humeralis</i>		Benthic
<b>Family Aoridae</b>			
<i>Aora anomala</i> Schellenberg, 1926	<i>Aora typica</i> forma <i>anomala</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Aora gibbula</i> K.H. Barnard, 1932	<i>Aora typica</i> forma <i>gibbula</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Aora inflata</i> Griffiths, 1976		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Aora kergueleni</i> Stebbing, 1888	<i>Aora typica</i> of K.H.B. & Griff.	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Autonoe hirsutipes</i> (Stebbing, 1895)	<i>Lembos hirsutipes</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Bemlos teleporus</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1955)	<i>Lembos teleporus</i> ; <i>Lembos podoceroideis</i> of Griff. 1973	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Camacho bathyplois</i> Stebbing, 1888		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Grandidierella bonnieroides</i> Stephenson, 1948	<i>Grandidierella bonnieri</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Grandidierella chelata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1951		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Grandidierella lignorum</i> Barnard, 1935		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Grandidierella lutosa</i> K.H. Barnard, 1952		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Grandidierella nyala</i> (Griffiths, 1974)	<i>Neomicrodeutopus nyala</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Lemboides acanthiger</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Lemboides afer</i> Stebbing, 1895		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Lembos hypacanthus</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Microdeutopus thumbellinus</i> Griffiths, 1974		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Xenocheira leptocheira</i> (Walker, 1909)	<i>Lembos leptocheirus</i> ; <i>Bembos leptocheirus</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<b>Family Caprellidae</b>			
<i>Caprella cicur</i> Mayer, 1903		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Caprella danilevski</i> Czerniavski, 1868		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Caprella equilibra</i> Say, 1818		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Caprella laevipes</i> Mayer, 1903		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Caprella natalensis</i> Mayer, 1903	<i>Caprella acutifrons</i> var. <i>natalensis</i>	Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Caprella penantis</i> Leach, 1814	<i>Caprella falsa</i>	Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Caprella scaura</i> Templeton, 1836		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Caprella triodous</i> Stebbing, 1910		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Caprellina longicollis</i> (Nicolet, 1849)		Phtisicidae	Benthic
<i>Caprellina spiniger</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Phtisicidae	Benthic
<i>Chaka leoni</i> Griffiths, 1974		Phtisicidae	Benthic
<i>Eupariambus fallax</i> K.H. Barnard, 1957		Aeginellidae	Benthic
<i>Hemiaegina minuta</i> Mayer, 1890		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Metaprotella haswelliana</i> (Mayer, 1882)		Aeginellidae	Benthic
<i>Metaprotella macrodactylos</i> Stebbing, 1910		Aeginellidae	Benthic
<i>Metaproto novaehollandiae</i> (Haswell, 1880)	<i>Proto novaehollandiae</i>		Benthic
<i>Monoliropus falcimanus</i> Mayer, 1904		Aeginellidae	Benthic
<i>Orthoprotella mayeri</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Aeginellidae	Benthic
<i>Paracaprella pusilla</i> Mayer, 1890		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Paracaprella tenuis</i> Mayer, 1903		Caprellidae	Benthic
<i>Paradeutella serrata</i> Mayer, 1890		Aeginellidae	Benthic
<i>Phtisica marina</i> Slabber, 1769		Phtisicidae	Benthic
<i>Pseudaeginella tristanensis</i> (Stebbing, 1888)		Aeginellidae	Benthic
<i>Pseudoprotella phasma</i> (Montagu, 1804)		Aeginellidae	Benthic
<b>Family Cheluridae</b>			
<i>Chelura terebrans</i> Philippi, 1839		Cheluridae	Benthic
<b>Family Chevaliidae</b>			
<i>Chevalia aviculae</i> Walker, 1904		Corophiidae	Benthic
<b>Family Corophiidae</b>			
<i>Apocorophium acutum</i> (Chevreux, 1908)	<i>Corophium acutum</i>		Benthic
<i>Corophium ascherusicum</i> of KH Barnard 1916 (partim)			Benthic
<i>Cheiriphotis durbanensis</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916			Benthic
<i>Cheiriphotis magacheles</i> (Giles, 1885)	<i>Cheiriphotis walkeri</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Corophium triaenonyx</i> Stebbing, 1904		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> (Costa, 1857)	<i>Corophium acherusicum</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Siphonocetes erythraeus</i> Ruffo, 1959			Benthic

**Family Cyamidae**

<i>Cyamus balaenopterae</i> K.H. Barnard, 1931		Cyamidae	Benthic
<i>Cyamus boopis</i> Lutken, 1873		Cyamidae	Benthic
<i>Cyamus erraticus</i> R. de Vauzeme, 1834	<i>Paracyamus boopis</i>	Cyamidae	Benthic
<i>Cyamus gracilis</i> R. de Vauzeme, 1834	<i>Paracyamus erraticus</i>	Cyamidae	Benthic
<i>Cyamus ovalis</i> R. de Vauzeme, 1834	<i>Paracyamus gracilis</i>	Cyamidae	Benthic
<i>Isocyamus delphini</i> (Guerin-Meneville, 1836)		Cyamidae	Benthic
<i>Neocyamus physeteris</i> (Pouchet, 1888)	<i>Paracyamus physeteris</i>	Cyamidae	Benthic
<i>Syncyamus aequus</i> Lincoln & Hurley, 1981		Cyamidae	Benthic

**Family Ischyroceridae**

<i>Africoecetes armatus</i> (Griffiths, 1974)	<i>Concholestes armatus</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Cerapus tubularis</i> Say, 1817		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Erichthonius brasiliensis</i> (Dana, 1853)		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Erichthonius difformis</i> Milne-Edwards, 1830		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Erichthonius latimanus</i> Ledoyer, 1979			Benthic
<i>Erichthonius ledoyeri</i> Barnard & Kararaman, 1991			Benthic
<i>Erichthonius pugnax</i> Dana, 1852			Benthic
<i>Isaeopsis tenax</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Ischyrocerus anguipes</i> Kröyer, 1836		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Ischyrocerus carinatus</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Ischyrocerus ctenophorus</i> Schellenberg, 1953		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Ischyrocerus gorgoniae</i> K.H. Barnard, 1940		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Jassa falcata</i> (Montagu, 1808)		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Jassa marmorata</i> Holmes, 1903		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Jassa morinoi</i> Conlan, 1990		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Jassa slatteryi</i> Conlan, 1990		Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Notopoma africana</i> Lowry & Berents, 1996			Benthic
<i>Parajassa chilkoa</i> Griffiths, 1974	<i>Parajassa chilkoa</i>	Ischyroceridae	Benthic
<i>Siphonoecetes dellavallei</i> Stebbing, 1893		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Siphonoecetes erythraeus</i> Ruffo, 1959			Benthic
<i>Siphonoecetes orientalis</i> Walker, 1904		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Ventojassa frequens</i> (Chilton, 1883)	<i>Jassa frequens</i>	Ischyroceridae	Benthic

**Family Kamakidae**

<i>Aorcho delgadus</i> J. L. Barnard, 1961		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Aorchoides crenatipalma</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Lemboides crenatipalma</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic

**Family Neomegamphopidae**

<i>Pseudomegamphopus jassopsis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1951)		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Varohios settatus</i> Milne & Griffiths			Benthic

**Family Photidae**

<i>Gammaropsis afra</i> Stebbing, 1888	<i>Eurystheus afer</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Gammaropsis atlantica</i> Stebbing, 1888	<i>Eurystheus atlantica</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Gammaropsis chelifera</i> (Chevreux, 1901)	<i>Eurystheus semichelatus</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Gammaropsis holmesi</i> (Stebbing, 1908)	<i>Eurystheus semidentatus</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Gammaropsis longicarpus</i> (Reid, 1951)	<i>Eurystheus longicarpus</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Gammaropsis palmoides</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1932)	<i>Eurystheus palmoides</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Gammaropsis pseudodenticulata</i> Ledoyer, 1979			Benthic
<i>Gammaropsis scissimanus</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1925)	<i>Eurystheus scissimanus</i>	Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Photis dolichommata</i> Stebbing, 1910		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Photis kapapa</i> J.L. Barnard, 1970		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Photis longidactylus</i> Griffiths, 1974		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Photis longimanus</i> Walker, 1904		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Photis uncinata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1932		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Podocerosopsis sophiae</i> Boeck, 1861		Corophiidae	Benthic

**Family Podoceridae**

<i>Laetmatophilus durbanensis</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Podoceridae	Benthic
<i>Laetmatophilus purus</i> Stebbing, 1888		Podoceridae	Benthic
<i>Laetmatophilus tridens</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Podoceridae	Benthic
<i>Podocerus africanus</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Podoceridae	Benthic
<i>Podocerus brasiliensis</i> (Dana, 1853)		Podoceridae	Benthic
<i>Podocerus hystrix</i> Stebbing, 1910		Podoceridae	Benthic
<i>Podocerus inconspicuus</i> (Stebbing, 1888)	<i>Podocerus palinuri</i> ; <i>Podocerus cristatus</i> of KHB & Griff.	Podoceridae	Benthic
<i>Podocerus multispinis</i> K.H. Barnard, 1925		Podoceridae	Benthic
<i>Podocerus pyurae</i> Griffiths, 1975		Podoceridae	Benthic

**Family Unciolidae**

<i>Unciolella foveolata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1955		Corophiidae	Benthic
<i>Unciolella spinosa</i> Griffiths, 1974		Corophiidae	Benthic

**Suborder Gammaridea****Family Amaryllididae**

<i>Amaryllis macrophthalma</i> Haswell, 1880		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Devo conocephala</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1925)	<i>Bathymaryllis conocephala</i> ; <i>Amaryllis conocephala</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic

<b>Family Amathillopsidae</b>			
<i>Cleonardopsis carinata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916	Formerly in Eusiridae	Eusiridae	Benthic
<b>Family Ampeliscidae</b>			
<i>Ampelisca acris</i> Griffiths, 1974	<i>Ampelisca excavata</i> of KHB 1955	Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca anisuroopa</i> Stebbing, 1908	<i>Byblis anisuropus</i>	Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca anomala</i> Sars, 1882		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca brachyceras</i> Walker, 1904		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca brevicornis</i> (Costa, 1853)		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca chiltoni</i> Stebbing, 1888		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca diadema</i> (Costa, 1853)		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca excavata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1925		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca fusca</i> Stebbing, 1888		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca insignis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Triodos insignis</i>	Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca miops</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca natalensis</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca palmata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Ampelisca spinimana</i> Chevreux, 1887		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<i>Byblis gaimardi</i> (Kröyer, 1846)		Ampeliscidae	Benthic
<b>Family Amphiloichidae</b>			
<i>Amphiloichus neapolitanus</i> Della Valle, 1893		Amphiloichidae	Benthic
<i>Gitanopsis pusilla</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Amphiloichidae	Benthic
<i>Rostrogitanopsis mariae</i> (Griffiths, 1973)	<i>Gitanopsis mariae</i>	Amphiloichidae	Benthic
<b>Family Argissidae</b>			
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i> (Norman, 1869)	<i>Argissa stebbingi</i>	Argissidae	Benthic
<b>Family Aristiidae</b>			
<i>Aristias symbioticus</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916	<i>Aristias symbiotica</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<b>Family Atylidae</b>			
<i>Lepechinella occlo</i> J.L. Barnard, 1973			Benthic
<i>Nototropis granulosus</i> (Walker, 1904)	<i>Atylus granulosus</i>	Dexaminidae	Benthic
<i>Nototropis guttatus</i> (Costa, 1851)	<i>Atylus guttatus</i>	Dexaminidae	Benthic
<i>Nototropis homochir</i> (Haswell, 1885)	<i>Atylus homochir</i>	Dexaminidae	Benthic
<i>Nototropis swammerdamei</i> Milne-Edwards, 1830	<i>Atylus swammerdamei</i>	Dexaminidae	Benthic
<b>Family Bogidiellidae</b>			
<i>Bollegidia capensis</i> Ruffo, 1974			Benthic
<b>Family Bolttsiidae</b>			
<i>Bolttsia minuta</i> Griffiths, 1976			Freshwater
<b>Family Calliopiidae</b>			
<i>Calliopiella michaelsoni</i> Schellenberg, 1925		Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Metaleptamphopus membrisetata</i> J. L. Barnard, 1961		Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Incratella inermis</i> (Ledoyer, 1968)	<i>Cheirocratus inermis</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<b>Family Chiltoniidae</b>			
<i>Afrochiltonia capensis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Chiltonia capensis</i> ; <i>Austrochiltonia subtenuis</i> (of Griffiths 1976 only)	Ceinidae	Benthic
<b>Family Colomastigidae</b>			
<i>Colomastix armata</i> Ledoyer, 1979			Benthic
<i>Colomastix keiskama</i> Griffiths, 1974		Colomastigidae	Benthic
<i>Colomastix plumosa</i> Ledoyer, 1979			Benthic
<i>Colomastix pusilla</i> Grube, 1864		Colomastigidae	Benthic
<i>Yulumara improvisa</i> Griffiths, 1976			Benthic
<b>Family Cyphocarididae</b>			
<i>Cyphocaris anonyx</i> Boeck, 1871		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Cyphocaris challengerii</i> Stebbing, 1888		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Cyphocaris faurei</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Cyphocaris richardi</i> Chevreux, 1905		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<b>Family Cyproideidae</b>			
<i>Cyproidea ornata</i> (Haswell, 1880)		Amphiloichidae	Benthic
<i>Hoplopleon australis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Peltocoxa australis</i>	Amphiloichidae	Benthic
<i>Hoplopleon medusarum</i> K.H. Barnard, 1932		Amphiloichidae	Benthic
<i>Hoplopleon similis</i> Schellenberg, 1953		Amphiloichidae	Benthic
<i>Unguja yaya</i> Griffiths, 1976			Benthic
<b>Family Dexaminidae</b>			
<i>Dexamine spiniventris</i> (Costa, 1853)		Dexaminidae	Benthic
<i>Guernea rhumba</i> Griffiths, 1974	<i>Guernea laevis</i> of KHB 1916	Dexaminidae	Benthic
<i>Guernea tumulosa</i> Griffiths, 1976			Benthic
<i>Paradexamine pacifica</i> (Thomson, 1879)		Dexaminidae	Benthic
<i>Polycheria atolli</i> Walker, 1905	<i>Polycheria antarctica</i>	Dexaminidae	Benthic

<b>Family Dikwidae</b>			
<i>Dikwa acrania</i> Griffiths, 1974		Acanthonotozomatidae	Benthic
<b>Family Dogielinotidae</b>			
<i>Parhyalella natalensis</i> (Stebbing, 1917)	<i>Echyaella natalensis</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<b>Family Epimeriidae</b>			
<i>Epimeria cornigera</i> (Fabricius, 1779)		Paramphthoidae	Benthic
<i>Epimeria longispinosa</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Paramphthoidae	Benthic
<i>Epimeria semiarmata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Paramphthoidae	Benthic
<b>Family Eurytheneidae</b>			
<i>Eurythenes gryllus</i> (Lichtenstein in Mandt, 1822)		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Eurythenes obesus</i> (Chevreux, 1905)	<i>Katius obesus</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<b>Family Eusiridae</b>			
<i>Eusirus minutus</i> Sars, 1893		Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Rhachotropis grimaldi</i> (Chevreux, 1887)		Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Rhachotropis kergueleni</i> Stebbing, 1888		Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Rhachotropis paeneglaber</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Rhachotropis palporum</i> Stebbing, 1908		Eusiridae	Benthic
<b>Family Hyalidae</b>			
<i>Hyale diastoma</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Hyale grandicornis</i> (Kröyer, 1845)	<i>Allorchestes inquirendus</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Hyale hirtipalma</i> (Dana, 1852)		Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Hyale macrodactyla</i> Stebbing, 1899		Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Hyale maroubrae</i> Stebbing, 1899		Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Hyale plumulosa</i> (Stimpson, 1853)		Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Hyale saldanha</i> Chilton, 1912		Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Parhyale hawaiiensis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Parhyale inyacka</i> , <i>Hyale inyacka</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<b>Family Iphimediidae</b>			
<i>Iphimedia capicola</i> K.H. Barnard, 1932		Acanthonotozomatidae	Benthic
<i>Iphimedia excisa</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1932)	<i>Panoploea excisa</i>	Acanthonotozomatidae	Benthic
<i>Iphimedia gibba</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1955)	<i>Cypsiphimedia gibba</i>	Acanthonotozomatidae	Benthic
<i>Iphimedia stegosaura</i> (Griffiths, 1975)	<i>Cypsiphimedia stegosaura</i> ; <i>Panoploea stegosaura</i>	Acanthonotozomatidae	Benthic
<b>Family Izinkalidae</b>			
<i>Izinkala fihla</i> Griffiths, 1977			Benthic
<b>Family Leucothoidae</b>			
<i>Leucothoe ctenochir</i> K.H. Barnard, 1925		Leucothoidae	Benthic
<i>Leucothoe dolichoceras</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Leucothoidae	Benthic
<i>Leucothoe euryonyx</i> Walker, 1901	<i>Leucothoe dentitelson</i>	Leucothoidae	Benthic
<i>Leucothoe richiardi</i> Lesson, 1865		Leucothoidae	Benthic
<i>Leucothoe spinicarpa</i> (Abildgaard, 1789)		Leucothoidae	Benthic
<b>Family Liljeborgiidae</b>			
<i>Isipingus epistomata</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1932)	<i>Liljeborgia epistomata</i>	Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<i>Liljeborgia consanguinea</i> Stebbing, 1888		Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<i>Liljeborgia dubia</i> (Haswell, 1880)		Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<i>Liljeborgia kinahani</i> (Bate, 1862)		Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<i>Liljeborgia palmata</i> Griffiths, 1974		Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<i>Liljeborgia proxima</i> Chevreux, 1908		Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<i>Listriella lindae</i> Griffiths, 1974		Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<i>Listriella saldanha</i> Griffiths, 1975		Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<i>Listriella sinuosa</i> Griffiths, 1974		Liljeborgiidae	Benthic
<b>Family Lysianassidae</b>			
<i>Acidostoma obesus</i> (Bate, 1862)		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Acontiosoma capense</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Stomacontion capense</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Acontiosoma prionoplax</i> (Monod, 1937)	<i>Stomacontion prionoplax</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Hippomedon longimanus</i> (Stebbing, 1888)	<i>Tryphosa longimanus</i> ; <i>Tryphosella africana</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Hippomedon normalis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1955)	<i>Tryphosa normalis</i> ; <i>Tryphosella normalis</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Hippomedon onconotus</i> (Stebbing, 1908)	<i>Tryphosa onconotus</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Lepidepecreum clypeatum</i> Chevreux, 1900		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Lepidepecreum clypodentatum</i> J. L. Barnard, 1962		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Lepidepecreum twalae</i> Griffiths, 1974		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Lysianassa ceratina</i> (Walker, 1889)	<i>Lysianassa cubensis</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Lysianassa minimus</i> (Schellenberg, 1953)	<i>Proannonyx minimus</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Lysianassa variegata</i> (Stimpson, 1855)		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Microlysis xenoceras</i> Stebbing, 1918	<i>Microlysis indica</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Orchomene plicata</i> (Schellenberg, 1926)	<i>Orchomenopsis chilensis</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Phoxostoma algoense</i> K.H. Barnard, 1925		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Schisturella adversicola</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1925)	<i>Lakota adversicola</i> ; <i>Chironesimus adversicola</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Socarnopsis crenulata</i> Chevreux, 1910		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Socarnopsis septimus</i> (Griffiths, 1975)	<i>Socarnes septimus</i> ; <i>Septarnes septimus</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic

<i>Trischizostoma paucispinosum</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Trischizostoma remipes</i> Stebbing, 1908		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Trischizostoma serratum</i> K.H. Barnard, 1925		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<b>Family Maeridae</b>			
<i>Ceradocus natalensis</i> Griffiths, 1974		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Ceradocus rubromaculatus</i> (Stimpson, 1855)		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Ceradocus isimangaliso</i> Milne & Griffiths			Benthic
<i>Elasmopoides chevreuxi</i> Stebbing, 1908		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Elasmopus affinis</i> Della Valle, 1893		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Elasmopus alalo</i> Myers, 1986	<i>Elasmopus pseudaffinis</i>		Benthic
<i>Elasmopus japonicus</i> Stephenson, 1932		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Elasmopus pecteniscrus</i> (Bate, 1862)		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Jerbarnia mecochira</i> Croker, 1971	<i>Jerbarnia mecochira</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Maera boeckii</i> (Haswell, 1879)	<i>Elasmopus boeckii</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Maera grossimana</i> (Montagu, 1808)		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Maera hamigera</i> (Haswell, 1880)		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Maera hirondelei</i> Chevreux, 1900		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Maera inaequipes</i> (Costa, 1851)		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Maera vagans</i> K.H. Barnard, 1940	<i>Elasmopus levis</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Mallacoota subcarinata</i> (Haswell, 1880)	<i>Maera subcarinata</i> ; <i>Elasmopus subcarinata</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Othomaera bruzelii</i> (Stebbing, 1888)	<i>Maera mastersi</i> of Griff. 1974c, <i>Maera bruzelii</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Othomaera lobata</i> (Griffiths, 1976)	<i>Maera lobata</i>		Benthic
<i>Othomaera simplex</i> (Reid, 1951)	<i>Maera komma</i> ; <i>Maera simplex</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Othomaera thrixa</i> (Griffiths, 1975)	<i>Maera thrixa</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Pareasmopus suluensis</i> (Dana, 1852)		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Quadrimaera pacifica</i> Schellenberg, 1938	<i>Maera pacifica</i>		Benthic
<i>Quadrivisio aviceps</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1940)	<i>Ceradocus aviceps</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Zygomaera emarginata</i> (Griffiths, 1975)	<i>Maera emarginata</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<b>Family Megalurotidae</b>			
<i>Megaluropus agilis</i> Hoek, 1889	<i>Phylloropus capensis</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Megaluropus namaquaeensis</i> Schellenberg, 1953		Gammaridae	Benthic
<b>Family Melitidae</b>			
<i>Dulichella appendiculata</i> (Say, 1818)	<i>Melita appendiculata</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Eriopisella capensis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Eriopisella epimera</i> Griffiths, 1974		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Melita excavata</i> Ledoyer, 1979			Benthic
<i>Melita machaera</i> K.H. Barnard, 1955		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Melita mucronata</i> Griffiths, 1975		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Melita orgasmos</i> K.H. Barnard, 1940		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Melita zeylanica</i> Stebbing, 1904		Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Nuuanu castellana</i> (Griffiths, 1977)	<i>Gammarella castellana</i> ; <i>Valettiella castellana</i>		Benthic
<i>Roropisa epistomata</i> (Griffiths, 1974)	<i>Eriopisa epistomata</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Verdeia subchelata</i> (Schellenberg, 1925)	<i>Melita subchelata</i> ; <i>Melita fresnelii</i> var. <i>subchelata</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<i>Victoriopisa chilensis</i> (Chilton, 1921)	<i>Eriopisa chilensis</i> ; <i>Niphargus chilensis</i>	Gammaridae	Benthic
<b>Family Ochlesidae</b>			
<i>Ochlesis lenticulosus</i> K.H. Barnard, 1940		Ochlesidae	Benthic
<i>Ochlesis levetzowi</i> Schellenberg, 1953		Ochlesidae	Benthic
<b>Family Oedicerotidae</b>			
<i>Halicreion ovalitelson</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Oedicerotidae	Benthic
<i>Monocolodopsis longimana</i> Ledoyer, 1973		Oedicerotidae	Benthic
<i>Oediceroides cinderella</i> Stebbing, 1888		Oedicerotidae	Benthic
<i>Pericolodes longimanus</i> (Bate & Westwood, 1868)		Oedicerotidae	Benthic
<i>Pericolodes pallidus</i> Griffiths, 1975		Oedicerotidae	Benthic
<i>Synchelidium tenuimanum</i> Norman, 1871	<i>Synchelidium tenuimanum</i>	Oedicerotidae	Benthic
<i>Westwoodilla manta</i> Griffiths, 1974		Oedicerotidae	Benthic
<b>Family Paramelitidae</b>			
<i>Aquadulcaris andronyx</i> (Stewart & Griffiths, 1992)			Freshwater
<i>Aquadulcaris auricularia</i> (Barnard, 1916)			Freshwater
<i>Aquadulcaris crassicornis</i> (Barnard, 1916)			Freshwater
<i>Aquadulcaris dentata</i> (Stewart & Griffiths, 1992)			Freshwater
<i>Aquadulcaris marunguis</i> (Stewart & Griffiths, 1992)			Freshwater
<i>Aquadulcaris pheronyx</i> (Stewart & Griffiths, 1992)			Freshwater
<i>Mathamelita aequicaudata</i> Stewart & Griffiths, 1995			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita aurantia</i> (Barnard, 1927)			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita barnardi</i> Thurston, 1973			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita capensis</i> (Barnard, 1916)			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita flexa</i> Griffiths, 1981			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita granulicornis</i> (Barnard, 1927)			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita kogelensis</i> (Barnard, 1927)			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita magna</i> Stewart & Griffiths, 1992			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita magnicornis</i> Stewart & Griffiths, 1992			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita nigroculus</i> (Barnard, 1916)			Freshwater

<i>Paramelita odontophora</i> Stewart, Snaddon & Griffiths, 1994			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita parva</i> Stewart & Griffiths, 1992			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita pillicornis</i> Stewart & Griffiths, 1992			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita pinnicornis</i> Stewart & Griffiths, 1992			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita platypus</i> Stewart & Griffiths, 1992			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita seticornis</i> (Barnard, 1927)			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita spinicornis</i> (Barnard, 1927)			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita triangula</i> (Griffiths & Stewart, 1996)			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita tulbaghensis</i> (Barnard, 1927)			Freshwater
<i>Paramelita validicornis</i> Stewart & Griffiths, 1992			Freshwater
<b>Family Pardaliscidae</b>			
<i>Nicippe tumida</i> Bruzelius, 1859		Pardaliscidae	Benthic
<i>Pardisynopia anacantha</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1925)	<i>Halite anacantha</i>	Pardaliscidae	Benthic
<b>Family Phliantidae</b>			
<i>Pereionotus alaniphlias</i> (J. L. Barnard, 1970)	<i>Palinnotus alaniphlias</i> ; <i>Pereionotus testudo</i>		Benthic
<i>Pereionotus natalensis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1940)	<i>Palinnotus natalensis</i>	Phliantidae	Benthic
<b>Family Phoxocephalidae</b>			
<i>Basuto stimpsoni</i> (Stebbing, 1908)	<i>Mandibulophoxus stimpsoni</i> ; <i>Pontharpinia stimpsoni</i>	Phoxocephalidae	Benthic
<i>Griffithsius latipes</i> (Griffiths, 1976)	<i>Mandibulophoxus latipes</i>		Benthic
<i>Heterophoxus cephalodens</i> Griffiths, 1975		Phoxocephalidae	Benthic
<i>Heterophoxus opus</i> Griffiths, 1975		Phoxocephalidae	Benthic
<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i> Sars, 1891		Phoxocephalidae	Benthic
<i>Pseudharpinia excavata</i> (Chevreux, 1887)	<i>Harpinia excavata</i>	Phoxocephalidae	Benthic
<b>Family Platyschnopidae</b>			
<i>Indischnopus capensis</i> (K. H. Barnard, 1925)	<i>Platyschnopus capensis</i> ; <i>Platyschnopus herdmani</i>	Phoxocephalidae	Benthic
<b>Family Plioplateidae</b>			
<i>Plioplateia triquetra</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Phliantidae	Benthic
<b>Family Pontogeneiidae</b>			
<i>Dautzenbergia grandimana</i> Chevreux, 1900			Benthic
<i>Eusiroides monoculoides</i> (Haswell, 1880)		Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Paramoera bidentata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1932		Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Paramoera capensis</i> (Dana, 1853)	<i>Paramoera schizurus</i>	Eusiridae	Benthic
<i>Paramoerella interstitialis</i> Ruffo, 1974			Benthic
<b>Family Pontoporeiidae</b>			
<i>Bathyporeia cunctator</i> d'Udekem d'Acoz & Vader, 2005	<i>Bathyporeia gracilis</i> of KHB 1949	Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Bathyporeia gladiura</i> d'Udekem d'Acoz & Vader, 2005	<i>Bathyporeia gracilis</i> of KHB 1949	Haustoriidae	Benthic
<b>Family Sebidae</b>			
<i>Seba saundersi</i> Stebbing, 1875	<i>Paravalettia chelata</i>	Sebidae	Benthic
<b>Family Stegocephalidae</b>			
<i>Austrocephaloides australis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Stegocephaloides australis</i>	Stegocephalidae	Benthic
<i>Parandania boeckii</i> (Stebbing, 1888)		Stegocephalidae	Benthic
<i>Stegocephaloides attingens</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Stegocephalidae	Benthic
<b>Family Stenothoidae</b>			
<i>Knysmetopa grandimana</i> (Griffiths, 1974)	<i>Parametopa grandimana</i> ; <i>Wallametopa grandimana</i>	Stenothoidae	Benthic
<i>Probolisca ovata</i> (Stebbing, 1888)	<i>Metopa ovata</i>	Stenothoidae	Benthic
<i>Proboloides rotunda</i> (Stebbing, 1917)	<i>Metopa rotunda</i>	Stenothoidae	Benthic
<i>Stenothoe adhaerens</i> Stebbing, 1888		Stenothoidae	Benthic
<i>Stenothoe dolichopous</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Stenothoidae	Benthic
<i>Stenothoe gallensis</i> Walker, 1904		Stenothoidae	Benthic
<i>Stenothoe valida</i> Dana, 1853		Stenothoidae	Benthic
<b>Family Sternophysingidae</b>			
<i>Sternophysinx alca</i> Griffiths, 1981			Freshwater
<i>Sternophysinx basilobata</i> Griffiths, 1991			Freshwater
<i>Sternophysinx calceola</i> Holsinger, 1992			Freshwater
<i>Sternophysinx filaris</i> Holsinger & Straskraba, 1973			Freshwater
<i>Sternophysinx hibernica</i> Griffiths, 1991			Freshwater
<i>Sternophysinx megacheles</i> Griffiths & Stewart, 1996			Freshwater
<i>Sternophysinx robertsi</i> (Methuen, 1911)			Freshwater
<i>Sternophysinx transvaalensis</i> Holsinger & Straskraba, 1973			Freshwater
<b>Family Synopiidae</b>			
<i>Tiron australis</i> Stebbing, 1908		Synopiidae	Benthic
<b>Family Talitridae</b>			
<i>Africorchestia quadrispinosa</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Orchestoidea fisherii</i> of Stebb.; <i>Talorchestia quadrispinosa</i>	Talitridae	Benthic

<i>Eorchestia rectipalma</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1940)	<i>Orchestia rectipalma</i> ; <i>Parorchestia rectipalma</i> ; <i>Parorchestia tennis</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Floresorchestia ancheidos</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Talorchesia ancheidos</i> ; <i>Orchestia ancheidos</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Orchestia dassenensis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1916)	<i>Parorchestia dassenensis</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Orchestia gammarella</i> (Pallas, 1766)	<i>Talorchestia inaequalipes</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Orchestia notabilis</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1935)	<i>Parorchestia notabilis</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Platorchestia platensis</i> (Kröyer, 1845)	<i>Orchestia platensis</i>	Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Talitriator africana</i> (Bate, 1862)	<i>Talorchestia africana</i> ; <i>Talitriator africanus</i> ; <i>Talitroides eastwoodae</i> forma <i>typica</i>		Terrestrial
<i>Talitriator calva</i> (Barnard, 1940)	<i>Talitroides eastwoodae</i> forma <i>calva</i> ; <i>Talitriator calva</i>		Terrestrial
<i>Talitriator cylindripes</i> (Barnard, 1940)	<i>Talitroides eastwoodae</i> forma <i>cylindripes</i> ; <i>Talitriator cylindripes</i> ; <i>Talitriator insularis</i>		Terrestrial
<i>Talitriator eastwoodae</i> Methuen, 1913	<i>Talitroides eastwoodae</i> forma <i>typica</i>		Terrestrial
<i>Talitriator setosa</i> (Barnard, 1940)	<i>Talitroides eastwoodae</i> forma <i>setosa</i> ; <i>Talitroides eastwoodae</i> forma <i>macronyx</i> ; <i>Talitriator setosa</i> ; <i>Talitriator macronyx</i>		Terrestrial
<i>Talitroides alluaudi</i> (Chevreux, 1896)	<i>Talitrus alluaudi</i>		Terrestrial
<i>Talitroides topitotum</i> (Burt, 1934)	<i>Talitrus topitotum</i> ; <i>Talitrus sylvaticus</i> of Shoemaker 1936		Terrestrial
<i>Talorchestia australis</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Talitridae	Benthic
<i>Talorchestia capensis</i> (Dana, 1853)		Talitridae	Benthic
<b>Family Temnophliantidae</b>			
<i>Hystriphlias hystrix</i> (K.H. Barnard, 1954)	<i>Temnophlias hystrix</i>	Temnophliidae	Benthic
<i>Temnophlias capensis</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Temnophliidae	Benthic
<b>Family Uristidae</b>			
<i>Euonyx conicurus</i> K.H. Barnard, 1955		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Ichnopus macrobetomma</i> Stebbing, 1917		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Ichnopus taurus</i> Costa, 1851	<i>Ichnopus macrobetomma</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Stephonyx biscayensis</i> (Chevreux, 1908)	<i>Euonyx biscayensis</i>	Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Uristes natalensis</i> K.H. Barnard, 1916		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<i>Uristes sulcus</i> Griffiths, 1974		Lysianassidae	Benthic
<b>Family Urothoidae</b>			
<i>Cunicus profundus</i> Griffiths, 1974		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoe coxalis</i> Griffiths, 1974		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoe elegans</i> Bate, 1857		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoe grimaldi</i> Chevreux, 1895		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoe pinnata</i> K.H. Barnard, 1955		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoe platypoda</i> Griffiths, 1974		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoe pulchella</i> (Costa, 1853)		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoe serrulidactylus</i> K.H. Barnard, 1955		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoe tumorosa</i> Griffiths, 1974		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<i>Urothoides inops</i> J. L. Barnard, 1967		Haustoriidae	Benthic
<b>Family Wandinidae</b>			
<i>Pseudocyphocaris coxalis</i> Ledoyer, 1986			Benthic
<b>Suborder Hyperiidae</b>			
<b>Family Brachyscelidae</b>			
<i>Brachyscelus cruscolum</i> Spence Bate, 1861			Planktonic
<i>Brachyscelus rapacoides</i> Stephensen, 1925			Planktonic
<i>Brachyscelus rapax</i> (Claus, 1879)			Planktonic
<i>Thamneus rostratus</i> Bovallius, 1887	<i>Thamneus platyrhynchus</i>		Planktonic
<b>Family Cyllopodidae</b>			
<i>Cylopus magellanicus</i> Dana, 1853	Formerly in Vibiliidae		Planktonic
<b>Family Cystisomatidae</b>			
<i>Cystisoma fabricii</i> Stebbing, 1888	Family formerly Cystisomidae; <i>Cystisoma coalitum</i>		Planktonic
<i>Cystisoma longipes</i> (Bovallius, 1886)	Family formerly Cystisomidae; <i>Cystisoma africanum</i>		Planktonic
<b>Family Dairellidae</b>			
<i>Dairella californica</i> (Bovallius, 1885)	<i>Dairella latissima</i>		Planktonic
<b>Family Hyperiidae</b>			
<i>Hyperia atlantica</i> (Woltereck, 1903)			Planktonic
<i>Hyperia crucipes</i> Bovallius, 1889			Planktonic
<i>Hyperia fabrei</i> (Milne-Edwards, 1830)			Planktonic
<i>Hyperia gaudichaudii</i> Milne-Edwards, 1840			Planktonic
<i>Hyperia macrophthalma</i> Vosseler, 1901			Planktonic
<i>Hyperoche cryptodactylus</i> Stebbing, 1888			Planktonic
<i>Hyperoche martinezi</i> (Fr. Müller, 1864)			Planktonic
<i>Hyperoche mediterranea</i> Senna, 1908			Planktonic
<i>Hyperoche medusarum</i> (Kröyer, 1838)			Planktonic
<i>Themisto gaudichaudi</i> Guérin Méneville, 1825	<i>Parathemisto gaudichaudi</i>		Planktonic

**Family Lanceolidae**

<i>Lanceola pacifica</i> Stebbing, 1888		Planktonic
<i>Lanceola serrata</i> Bovallius, 1885		Planktonic
<i>Scypholanceola aestiva</i> (Stebbing, 1888)	<i>Scypholanceola vanhoeffeni</i>	Planktonic

**Family Lestrigonidae**

<i>Hyperioides longipes</i> Chevreux, 1900	Formerly in Hyperiididae	Planktonic
<i>Hyperionyx macrodactylus</i> (Stephensen, 1924)	<i>Hyperia macrodactyla</i> ; formerly in Hyperiididae	Planktonic
<i>Lestrigonus schizogeneios</i> (Stebbing, 1888)	<i>Hyperia schizogeneios</i> ; formerly in Hyperiididae	Planktonic
<i>Phronimopsis spinifera</i> Claus, 1879	Formerly in Hyperiididae	Planktonic

**Family Lycaeidae**

<i>Lycaea nasuta</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Lycaea pulex</i> Marion, 1874		Planktonic
<i>Lycaea serrata</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Pseudolycaea pachypoda</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Simorhynchotus antennarius</i> (Claus, 1871)	Formerly in Oxycephalidae	Planktonic

**Family Lycaeopsidae**

<i>Lycaeopsis themistoides</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Lycaeopsis zamboangae</i> (Stebbing, 1888)		Planktonic

**Family Oxycephalidae**

<i>Calamorphynchus pellucidus</i> Streets, 1878		Planktonic
<i>Cranocephalus scleroticus</i> (Streets, 1878)		Planktonic
<i>Glossoccephalis milne-edwardsi</i> Bovallius, 1887		Planktonic
<i>Leptocotis tenuirostris</i> (Claus, 1871)		Planktonic
<i>Oxycephalus clausi</i> Bovallius, 1887		Planktonic
<i>Oxycephalus latirostris</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Oxycephalus piscator</i> Milne-Edwards, 1830		Planktonic
<i>Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum</i> Stebbing, 1888		Planktonic
<i>Rhabdosoma minor</i> Fage, 1954		Planktonic
<i>Rhabdosoma whitei</i> Spence Bate, 1862		Planktonic
<i>Streetsia challengerii</i> Stebbing, 1888		Planktonic
<i>Streetsia mindanaonis</i> (Stebbing, 1888)		Planktonic
<i>Streetsia porcella</i> (Claus, 1879)		Planktonic
<i>Streetsia steenstrupi</i> (Bovallius, 1887)		Planktonic

**Family Paraphronimidae**

<i>Paraphronima crassipes</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Paraphronima gracilis</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic

**Family Parascelidae**

<i>Parascelus edwardsi</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Parascelus typhoides</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Schizoscelus ornatus</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Thyropus sphaeroma</i> (Claus, 1879)		Planktonic

**Family Phronimidae**

<i>Anchylomera blossevillei</i> Milne-Edwards, 1830		Planktonic
<i>Phronima colletti</i> Bovallius, 1887		Planktonic
<i>Phronima pacifica</i> Streets, 1887		Planktonic
<i>Phronima sedentaria</i> (Forskål, 1775)	<i>Phronima atlantica</i>	Planktonic
<i>Phronima sedentaria</i> (Forskål, 1775)		Planktonic
<i>Phronima solitaria</i> Guérin Méneville, 1836		Planktonic
<i>Phronimella elongata</i> (Claus, 1862)		Planktonic
<i>Phrosina semilunata</i> Risso, 1882		Planktonic
<i>Primno macropa</i> Guérin Méneville, 1836		Planktonic

**Family Platyscelidae**

<i>Amphithyrus bispinosus</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Amphithyrus glaber</i> Spandl, 1924		Planktonic
<i>Amphithyrus sculpturatus</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Amphithyrus similis</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Hemityphis rapax</i> (Milne-Edwards, 1830)		Planktonic
<i>Paratyphis maculatus</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Paratyphis promontori</i> Stebbing, 1888		Planktonic
<i>Paratyphis spinosus</i> Spandl, 1924	<i>Paratyphis clausii</i>	Planktonic
<i>Platyscelus ovooides</i> (Risso, 1816)		Planktonic
<i>Platyscelus serratulus</i> Stebbing, 1888		Planktonic
<i>Tetrathyrus forcipatus</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic

**Family Pronoidae**

<i>Eupronoe armata</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Eupronoe intermedia</i> Stebbing, 1888		Planktonic
<i>Eupronoe laticarpa</i> Stephensen, 1925		Planktonic
<i>Eupronoe maculata</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Eupronoe minuta</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic

<i>Paralycaea gracilis</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Parapronoe crustulum</i> Claus, 1879		Planktonic
<i>Parapronoe parva</i> Claus, 1879	<i>Sympronoe parva</i>	Planktonic
<i>Pronoe capito</i> Guérin Méneville, 1836		Planktonic
<b>Family Scinidae</b>		
<i>Ctenoscina brevicaudata</i> Wagler, 1926		Planktonic
<i>Scina borealis</i> (G. O. Sars, 1882)		Planktonic
<i>Scina crassicornis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)		Planktonic
<i>Scina curvidactyla</i> Chevreux, 1914		Planktonic
<i>Scina excisa</i> Wagler, 1926		Planktonic
<i>Scina incerta</i> Chevreux, 1900		Planktonic
<i>Scina langhansi</i> Wagler, 1926		Planktonic
<i>Scina marginata</i> (Bovallius, 1885)		Planktonic
<i>Scina nana</i> Wagler, 1926		Planktonic
<i>Scina oedicarpus</i> Stebbing, 1895		Planktonic
<i>Scina rattrayi</i> Stebbing, 1895		Planktonic
<i>Scina similis</i> Stebbing, 1895		Planktonic
<i>Scina spinosa</i> Vosseler, 1901	<i>Scina uncipes spinosa</i> var. <i>affinis</i>	Planktonic
<i>Scina stenopus</i> Stebbing, 1895		Planktonic
<i>Scina tullbergi</i> (Bovallius, 1885)		Planktonic
<i>Scina wolterecki</i> Wagler, 1926		Planktonic
<b>Family Tryphanidae</b>		
<i>Tryphana malmii</i> Boeck, 1871	Formerly in Lycaeidae	Planktonic
<b>Family Vibiliidae</b>		
<i>Vibilia antarctica</i> Stebbing, 1888		Planktonic
<i>Vibilia armata</i> Bovallius, 1887		Planktonic
<i>Vibilia chuni</i> Behning & Woltereck, 1912		Planktonic
<i>Vibilia cultripipes</i> Vosseler, 1901		Planktonic
<i>Vibilia propinqua</i> Stebbing, 1888		Planktonic
<i>Vibilia stebbingi</i> Behning & Woltereck, 1912		Planktonic
<i>Vibilia viatrix</i> Bovallius, 1887		Planktonic
<b>Suborder Ingolfiellidea</b>		
<b>Family Ingolfiellidae</b>		
<i>Ingolfiella berrisfordi</i> Ruffo, 1974		Benthic