

ISOPOD SYSTEMATICS AND EVOLUTION

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Biogeography of the marine Isopoda of the Indian Ocean, with a check-list of species and records

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ABSTRACT

The marine isopod fauna of the Indian Ocean is reviewed in terms of its species diversity and biogeography. For the purposes of the review, the northeastern boundary of the Indian Ocean is defined at Cape Talpot in northern Western Australia and at Rottneest Island/Perth in southern Western Australia. The history of isopod systematics in the Indian Ocean is reviewed by region, and the great lack of knowledge for Madagascar, parts of Western Australia, the east coast of Africa, and the continental shelf/slope overall, is noted. Previous research on the biogeographical provinces or regions of the Indian Ocean is briefly reviewed. For some groups of organisms, an impression of overall homogeneity for the tropical-subtropical area may prevail. However, close examination dispels the idea of homogeneity, and a number of sub-provinces or regions can be characterized. For a biogeographic review of the Indian Ocean marine isopods, a species list was compiled, which includes as many records for each species as could be found. This list contains approximately 1000 species in 303 genera. About 84% of the species are endemic to the Indian Ocean overall, but only 18% of the genera, a pattern consistent with the geological history especially of the Tethys Sea and the evolution of the Indian Ocean. This pattern is also consistent for a benthic-dwelling group which lacks a pelagic stage and whose juveniles emerge from the brood-pouch as small versions of the adults. More than half the species are known from only a single record. Seven sub-provinces or regions are characterized in terms of their isopod fauna: 1. Sub-Antarctic Region, 79% of 135 species are endemic; 2. South African Region, 68% of 226 species are endemic; 3. Western Australia Region, 58% of 115 species are endemic; 4. East African Region, 46% of 144 species are endemic; 5. Red Sea Region, 63% of 105 species are endemic; 6. Indian Region, 62% of 268 species are endemic; and 7. Madagascar Region, 63% of 168 species are endemic. These levels of endemism are higher than those seen for most organisms for which data exist.

1 INTRODUCTION

The identification of large collections of isopod material from the granitic Seychelles, Aldabra Atoll, scattered collections from several sites in the Indian Ocean in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, as well as material from Zanzibar Island

and Phuket, Thailand, prompted the compilation of a list of marine isopod species recorded from the Indian Ocean with an accompanying bibliography. Once the list was compiled, it became obvious that at least a preliminary biogeographic analysis of the marine Isopoda for the entire region was possible and perhaps desirable, given the very few published biogeographical reviews for invertebrate groups from the Indian Ocean. In the interest of brevity, new records, represented by material in the NMNH and ZMUC collections, are marked by an asterisk, but are not further elaborated upon, as no section on Systematics is included here.

2 GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

The geographic limits of the Indian Ocean on its northern, western and southwestern margins are not in dispute, being the Indian subcontinent, the eastern coast of Africa, and the eastern coast of South Africa to Cape Agulhas respectively. With the southern margin being open to the Antarctic, the Indian Ocean embraces the southern ocean from south of Africa eastwards to south of Australia, and includes the sub-Antarctic islands of Marion and Prince Edward, Crozet, Kerguelen, MacDonald, Shag and Heard, and St. Paul and Amsterdam. The eastern boundaries, however, are less well defined. Where on the Australian continent the line of demarcation should be drawn, is debatable. Similarly, where the northeastern boundary should be placed in the maze of Indonesian Islands and the northern Australian continent, is uncertain.

The Oceanographic Atlas of the International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE) (Wyrki 1971) sets the eastern boundary at 147°E, the longitude of the South Cape of Tasmania in the south of Australia, and Cape York in the north. This northeastern boundary would encompass the Timor and Arafura seas, all of the coast of the Northern Territory, and the Gulf of Carpentaria. While for oceanographic purposes, these boundaries may be logical, for biologists a more restricted eastern boundary has been used, given the geographic and zoogeographic complexity of the Indonesian region.

Cohen (1973), in a comprehensive discussion of the zoogeography of the fishes of the Indian Ocean, stated in the caption to his Figure 1: 'Cape Talpot about 127°E on the coast of Western Australia is taken as the demarcation between the eastern Indian ocean and the western Pacific.' Klausewitz (1978:25), also discussing fish biogeography (families Chaetodontidae and Pomacanthidae) in the Indian Ocean, stated: 'The border runs west of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra and even west of the Andamans, Nicobars and the series of islands - Simueloe-Nias-Mentawai-Nassau.' In this study, Cape Talpot is taken as the limit of the Indian Ocean in northwestern Australia.

The eastern boundary in southern Australia is also problematic. The IIOE limits would include much of South Australia, Victoria, and southern Western Australia, all of which form part of a temperate biogeographic region characterized by high endemism, and having affinities with the rest of Australia, rather than with the subtropical-tropical Indian Ocean. This high endemism is well illustrated in several papers on the isopods of southern Australia (Cohen & Poore 1994, Poore 1987, 1994, Poore & Bardsley 1992, Poore & Lew Ton 1988a, 1988b). Wells (1993), basing his conclusions on a broad floral and faunal survey, noted that the area of Rottnest Island and Perth, Western Australia, lies in the overlap region between the southern temperate and northern tropical regions, and that the maritime fauna is dominated by warm temperate southern Australian species. The Leeuwin

Current, flowing south off Western Australia, carries the larvae of tropical species, some of which eventually settle on the outer continental shelf, but not in-shore where the warm-temperate South Australian species dominate. For this study, the limit of the Indian Ocean is regarded as broadly in the region of Rottneest Island and Perth, Western Australia.

3 HISTORY OF ISOPOD COLLECTION AND RESEARCH IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Information on the marine isopod fauna of the Indian Ocean is scattered through a host of publications, but there exists no single work that brings together all that is known for the region. There are several isopod works dating from the 19th Century, e.g., Krauss (1843), on southern African isopods, and Beddard (1886), dealing with Challenger Expedition material. The first really substantive works were those of Stebbing (1904a), who contributed a paper on the isopods of the Maldive and Laccadive archipelagoes, in 1905 reported on the isopods of the Gulf of Manaar (India-Sri Lanka), and in 1910a described the isopods collected by the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Indian Ocean, carried out in 1905.

Since Stebbing's work, isopods from various parts of the Indian Ocean have received attention. Although Krauss (1843) was the first to report on the isopods of the southern African region, T.R.R. Stebbing and K.H. Barnard described the bulk of the shallow-water fauna, while Kensley (1975a, 1978a, 1984b) documented portions of the deeper shelf fauna on the southeastern coast, an area dominated by the southward-flowing Agulhas Current. Barnard also contributed to the knowledge of the fauna of Madagascar (1960), Mozambique (1926, 1958), and India (1935, 1936).

The East African coast from Mozambique to Somalia has been relatively poorly sampled. Holdich & Jones (1973), N.L. Bruce (1981), Jones & Icely (1981), and H.-G. Müller (1989a) have described isopods from this region, while N.L. Bruce & Jones (1978) and Wägele (1981a, 1981b) contributed short papers on the Red Sea fauna. Madagascar with its extensive coastline is still poorly documented; Roman (1970, 1974, 1979) produced three reports, but much of the coastline remains to be sampled. Bruce (1997b) lists and illustrates 27 species from East Africa and the western Indian Ocean islands.

The northern areas of the Indian Ocean have received some attention: Javed and Ahmed (1987, 1988a, 1988b) have reported on material from Pakistan, Pillai (1954-1967) on India, Müller (1991a, 1991d, 1991e, 1991f, 1991g, 1991h) on Sri Lanka. Müller (1990a, 1990b, 1991b, 1991e) also documented isopods from Réunion Island, but for neighboring Mauritius there are still only records of 19 species.

Western Australia too, is still poorly collected. Baker (1908, 1910), Thomson (1946, 1951), Poore (1975, 1980, 1987), Kensley & Poore (1982), and N.L. Bruce (1997) have all added to the knowledge of the area, but the northwestern region especially, is largely unexplored below the intertidal. Jones & Morgan (1993) in a checklist of the fauna and flora of Rottneest Island list 18 species of marine isopods.

The sub-Antarctic islands of the Indian Ocean, often explored as an extension to research carried out in the Antarctic, have consequently received some attention: St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands (Brocchi 1875, Kensley 1976, 1989); Crozet Islands (Kensley 1980b); Kerguelen Island (Vanhöffen 1914, Carvacho 1977, Cleret 1973, Kussakin &

Vasina 1980, 1982a, 1982b); Marion and Prince Edward Islands (Cleret 1971, Branch et al. 1991).

Outside of the Antarctic/sub-Antarctic region, the continental shelf has been sampled in very few areas: on the Indian Ocean coast of South Africa, a series of cruises revealed a largely endemic fauna with occasional links to the sub-Antarctic (Kensley 1975a, 1978a, 1978b, 1978f, 1984). Aside from South Africa and a few early stations of the Challenger Expedition only five reports of deep-sea isopods could be found: Robinson & Menzies (1961), Gulf of Aden; Müller (1989), Gulf of Aden; Mezhev (1988, 1989), Arabian Sea; Hobbins & Jones (1993), Red Sea. Thus continental shelf records of isopods have very little bearing on our understanding of the biogeography. Neyman et al. (1973) suggest in some general remarks on the biogeography of benthic invertebrates of the Indian Ocean that up to 50% of the deep sea invertebrates of the northern Indian Ocean are common to the Pacific Ocean, while in the southern Indian Ocean, almost 80% of the benthos are Antarctic forms. Unfortunately, data on specific groups of organisms are not offered to support these views. The present analysis is based almost entirely on shallow-water records.

4 BIOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

Ekman (1967) dealt with the Indian Ocean in the broadest terms, speaking of the major oceanographic expeditions such as the John Murray Expedition of 1933-1934, the Danish expeditions of 1937 and 1938 to the Persian Gulf, and referred fleetingly to the endemic crinoid and decapod crustacean fauna. Briggs (1974:14) addressed the diversity of the tropical Indo-West Pacific, which he considered to be the most important and diverse marine center worldwide, and noted that while there is a basic homogeneity caused by many wide-ranging species, there are great differences in diversity among the various parts of the region. This basic homogeneity, however, is only apparent in some organisms, such as decapod crustaceans. For groups such as the isopods, a pattern of localized endemism, with very few wide-ranging species, is the norm.

Several individual groups of animals have received some attention from a zoogeographic point of view. Klauswitz (1972, 1976) recognized eastern and western sub-provinces of the Indo-West Pacific region, with the border between them being a line through the Maldives-Laccadives-Chagos islands, and running south almost to Mauritius. In 1978, he noted several important points regarding the zoogeography of littoral fishes in the Indian Ocean, including a decrease in the number of species from east to west, and that the turbidity of the water from rivers along the coasts of India acted as a barrier and led to an absence of reefs. He also noted an increase in the number of endemic species in isolated or peripheral areas. He concluded that: 1. The Indian Ocean was not a homogeneous area, 2. The border between the Malaysian and Indian Provinces was along the middle of the main islands of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, and 3. The Madagascar/Mascarene complex formed a separate sub-province, as did the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Persian Gulf.

5 MARINE ISOPOD DISTRIBUTION IN RELATION TO THE BIOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES OF THE INDIAN OCEAN: DIVERSITY, ENDEMISM, AFFINITIES

A breakdown of the approximately 1000 species of marine isopods in the attached list is given in Table 1, while a breakdown by biogeographic region is summarized in the Table 2.

From a global point of view, the Indian Ocean may be a single basin, but its different parts have different histories, and this is reflected in the differences in their faunal composition.

The present distribution of groups such as the isopods (and probably all of the Peracarida) is probably the result of the formation and breakup of the Tethys Sea. The dismembering of Pangea in the Mesozoic into Laurasia and Gondwana formed the broad band of the Tethys Sea, which included the current Indo-West Pacific oceanic region. The Tethys was circum-global from the Jurassic. In the Triassic (200-180 m.y.a.) the breakup of Gondwana began, with Africa, India and Antarctica separating; with the Jurassic, the Indian Ocean opened up even further. By the end of the Cretaceous, Madagascar had separated, and the Indian plate was moving still further north (see Hocutt 1987). With major cooling and reduction of the area of shallow seas during the Cretaceous and Cenozoic, the wide distribution of reefs was reduced by subduction along plate edges. The earlier spread of species over wide areas was fractured by these geological events, leaving isolated allopatric populations to speciate yet further. During the early Cenozoic, the marine invertebrate fauna was probably fairly uniform throughout the Tethys Sea (Hocutt 1987), but the northward drift of the Indian plate and its collision with Asia closed the Indo-Mediterranea-Atlantic seaway by the early Miocene. This evolution of the Indian Ocean and the drift of the Indian plate would explain the patterns of isopod endemism of the region today, as well as the wide distribution of many isopod families and genera.

It is no surprise that the southern cold-water province is very different from the rest of the Indian Ocean, nor that both the South African and Australian regions, with their tem-

Table 1. Composition of the Indian Ocean marine Isopoda.

Number of isopod families in the Indian Ocean (none endemic)	44	
Number of genera	303	
Number of endemic genera	53	17.5%
Number of species	998	
Anthuridea	135	
Asellota	163	
Epicaridea	138	
Flabellifera	442	
Gnathiidea	29	
Microcerberidea	7	
Valvifera	84	
Number of endemic species (i.e., confined to Indian Ocean)	835	83.6%
Number of species from > 200 m	93	
Number of single records > 200 m	59	63.4%
Number of species < 200 m	905	
Number of single records < 200 m	508	56.1%

perate components, should also display major differences. It is in the subtropical-tropical region, which is the major part of the Indian Ocean, with its coral reefs distributed roughly within the 20°C surface water isotherm, that we might expect greater uniformity, or at least some overarching similarities. In fact, we find that the tropical-subtropical Indian Ocean can be divided into several more or less distinct areas or sub-provinces (as was shown by Klausewitz 1972), as reflected in Table 2, and especially in the high numbers of endemic species in the various regions.

5.1 *Patterns of endemism*

Some scattered information is available on endemism for several groups of animals in the Indian Ocean, which can be used for comparison with the Isopoda.

Coelenterates: Most of the Indian Ocean corals are of Mesozoic Tethys origin (Hocutt 1987), with most families and genera being widespread by the mid-Tertiary, but the western Indian Ocean may constitute a more recent and separate sub-province (Rosen 1971). Briggs (1974) suggested that 15% of the Red Sea corals are endemic.

Molluscs: Hocutt (1987) suggested that molluscs were distributed pan-tropically throughout the Tethys Sea by the early Tertiary, and that later temperature fluctuations re-

Table 2. Distribution of Indian isopods by zoogeographic area. Sub-Antarctic/Antarctic region: includes Marion and Prince Edward, Crozet, Kerguelen, St. Paul, Amsterdam, Heard, MacDonald, and Shag islands. South African region: from Cape Agulhas to northern Natal. Western Australia: includes coast of Western Australia north of Perth/Rottnest Island, and northwestern shelf to Cape Talpot. East African region: includes coastline from southern Mozambique to Gulf of Aden, and Zanzibar. Red Sea region: includes Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Persian Gulf, and Gulf of Oman. Indian Region: includes Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Sri Lanka, Maldiv Islands, Lakshadweep Islands (Laccadives), Gulf of Manaar, and Andaman Sea. Madagascan Region: includes Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, Comoros, Seychelles, Aldabra, and Cargados Carajos.

Region	Number of species	Number of endemic species	% endemic species	Number of species > 200 m.	Species in common
sub-Antarctic	135	106	79%	32	18 spp. with S. Africa 10 spp. with Australia
South Africa	226	153	68%	32	25 spp. with East Africa 8 spp. with Australia
Western Australia.	115	67	58%	3	39 spp. with rest of Australia
East Africa	144	66	46%	6	21 spp. with Madagascar 26 sp. with Indian region 12 spp. with Red Sea
Red Sea	105	67	63%	14	9 spp. with Madagascar 16 spp. with Indian region
Indian Region	268	166	62%	4	27 spp. with Madagascar 11 spp. with Red Sea 37 spp. with eastern Indo-Pacific
Madagascan Region	168	106	63%	0	

sulted in a decline in diversity. Briggs (1974) referred to a high degree of endemism for some mollusc groups along the east African coast, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Red Sea.

Crustaceans: Abele (1982) recognized a 21% endemism among the Indo-West Pacific decapods, and 96% for the Hoplocarida, but this very broad geographic area represents an overlap of several of the biogeographic regions of the Indian Ocean. Kurian (1973) provided no biogeographic information on the relatively few samples of Cumacea available from the Indian Ocean.

Bryozoans: Hayward (1983) found a high degree of endemism (65%) off South Africa in the genus *Adeonella*, with 25% restricted to the Indo-West Pacific.

Echinoderms: Briggs (1974) estimated a 24% endemism for the western Indian Ocean, 15% for the Red Sea, and 49% for northwestern Australia.

Chaetognaths: Nair & Rao (1973) suggested that 47% of the epiplanktonic species occurring in the Arabian Sea were endemic.

Fish: Briggs (1974) estimated a 10-15% endemism for marine fishes in the Red Sea, 36-42% for the Western Indian Ocean, while Hocutt (1987) recognized a 14.3% endemism for fishes on the southern African coast.

When these numbers are compared with those for the marine isopods (see Tables 1 and 2), we note for the latter relatively higher levels of endemism, ranging from 46-79%, for the various biogeographic regions of the Indian Ocean. For example, the Red Sea region shows a 15% endemism for corals, fishes, and echinoderms, while isopod endemism is a much higher 63%. These high levels of species endemism for the Indian Ocean isopods are in line with a pattern seen elsewhere, especially with regard to coral reef fauna (Kensley 1998), namely, widespread families and genera (only 17.5% endemic genera in the Indian Ocean), but high local endemism at the species level (83.6% for the overall Indian Ocean, 46-79% for individual biogeographic regions).

5.2 Widespread species

From the Species List, it can be seen that there are a number of widespread species, whose distribution may, to some degree, be explained by reference to their lifestyle or habitat preference. Thus some species of Limnoriidae and *Sphaeroma* are wood borers. Their distribution could be complicated by, or in part explained, by their presence in drifting and floating wood. Some species are either fish parasites (all of the Cymothoidae; see Brusca 1981) or micro-predators of fish (several of the Aegidae; see Brusca 1983). Their distribution is closely linked to the distribution of their fish hosts. In some cases, these fish may have very wide distributions throughout the Indo-West Pacific region. Some isopod species (Epicaridea) are parasites of other crustaceans, especially of the Decapoda. Their distribution may reflect the distribution of their crustacean hosts, especially if these latter have some capability of dispersal as adults, i.e., by transporting ovigerous females of the parasite. Some species may have been introduced, e.g., *Paradella dianae* (see Javed & Ahmed 1987) and *Paracerceis sculpta* (see Bruce 1986c) by being transported in the fouling organisms of ships, or, as with *Carpis algicola* (Morris & Mogelberg 1973, Kensley, in press), transported by rafting in floating algae.

6 SPECIES LIST OF MARINE ISOPODS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

As a basis for a biogeographical discussion, and as a resource for future research on Indian Ocean isopods, it was felt that a list of all isopod records for the region would be a useful tool, and has thus been attempted.

The list has been constructed in the following way: suborders, families within suborders, genera within families, and species within genera are listed alphabetically. For each species, author, date, and type locality are provided. The first geographic record following the author and date, is the type locality. In a few cases, the type locality is unknown. Additional records, including non-Indian Ocean records, with depths where available, are listed after the initial entry, along with author and date. New records are indicated with an asterisk (*). Where known, the host for epicaridean parasites is provided. In several cases, Indian Ocean records have been given specific names of European or Mediterranean species. These cases are indicated by the use of 'non' followed by the original author, to indicate a probable misidentification. While the list is primarily of marine species, a few freshwater records of species with obvious marine affinities (e.g., species of *Annina*) have been included.

ORDER ISOPODA

SUBORDER ANTHURIDEA

Family Antheluridae

Ananthura elegans (Kussakin, 1967). Kerguelen Is.; McDonald Is.

Anthomuda cracens (Kensley, 1980a). Mozambique; Somalia, 42-61 m.

Anthomuda hapla (Kensley, 1980a). Mauritius; Mozambique, 110 m. * Mahé Is., Seychelles, 1 m.

Anthomuda hovea Poore & Lew Ton, 1988a. Western Australia; Great Barrier Reef, intertidal. 18 m. Réunion Is., 0.5-1 m (Müller 1990a).

Anthomuda poorei Müller, 1990a. Réunion Is., 0.5-1 m.

* *Anthomuda* sp. nov. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal 25 m.

Family Anthuridae

Alloanthura sculpta Kensley, 1980a. Mozambique, 135 m.

Amakusanthura africana (Barnard, 1914b). Saldanha Bay, South Africa, 146 m. Namibia to Jeffreys Bay, South Africa, 11-200 m (Kensley, 1982).

Amakusanthura agonis Poore & Lew Ton, 1988c. Northwestern shelf; Queensland, 5-42 m.

Amakusanthura copperingi (Barnard, 1925a). Northern Territory, Australia, 31 m. NW Shelf, Australia, 40 m (Poore & Lew Ton, 1988c).

* *Amakusanthura cosmoledo* sp. nov. Cosmoledo Is., Aldabra Atoll, 1-22 m.

Amakusanthura dubia Barnard, 1914b. False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Saldanha Bay to Transkei, South Africa, intertidal-200 m (Kensley 1982).

Amakusanthura hibbertia Poore & Lew Ton, 1988c. Great Barrier Reef, 4 m; NW Shelf, Australia, 52 m.

Amakusanthura moragallae Müller, 1991a. Sri Lanka, intertidal.

Amakusanthura pori (Wägele, 1981b). Red Sea.

Amakusanthura stocki Müller, 1991a. Sri Lanka.

Apanthura addui Wägele, 1981b. Maldive Is.

- Apanthura insignifica* Kensley, 1978c. East London to Natal, South Africa, 90-850 m.
- Apanthura microps* Kensley, 1980a. E Arabian Sea; off Somalia & Mozambique, 42-95 m.
- Apanthura motasi* Negoescu, 1980. Gulf of Aden.
- Apanthura pultenaea* Poore & Lew Ton, 1988c. NW Shelf, Australia, 39-82 m; Queensland, 11-34 m.
- Apanthura sandalensis* Stebbing, 1900. Loyalty Is. Travancore, India (Barnard 1935). Chilka Lake, India (Chilton 1924). Off Somalia; Mozambique; Mauritius; Sumatra, intertidal 62 m (Kensley 1980a). Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- Apanthura stanjeki* Wägele, 1981b. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez.
- Apanthura wudu* Müller, 1990a. Réunion Is., 0.5-1.5 m.
- Apanthura xenocheir* Stebbing, 1910a. Egmont Reef, Chagos Archipelago.
- Apanthura zeewycae* Kensley & Poore, 1982. Houtman Abrolhos Is., Western Australia, 1.3 m.
- * *Apanthuroides* sp. nov. A. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal 10 m.
- * *Apanthuroides* sp. nov. B. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal 6 m; Mahé Is., Seychelles, 8 m.
- Apanthuroides foveolata* (Kensley 1978c). Off Natal, South Africa, 550-850 m.
- Arabanthura enigmatica* Kensley & Reid, 1984. Persian Gulf, 1.3-3 m.
- Caenanthura indica* Negoescu, 1980. Gulf of Oman; Djibouti.
- Centranthura caeca* (Kensley 1975c). Lambert's Bay to Mossel Bay, South Africa, 5-68 m.
- Chelanthura ajuga* Poore & Bardsley, 1990. Western Australia; Queensland, Australia, 1.3 m.
- Cyathura bentotae* Müller, 1991f. Sri Lanka, intertidal 0.5 m.
- Cyathura estuaria* Barnard, 1914b. Algoa Bay, East London, South Africa, estuarine-intertidal. Langebaan to Natal, South Africa (Kensley 1982).
- Cyathura francispori* Negoescu, 1981. Suez Canal.
- Cyathura indica* Barnard, 1925a. Sri Lanka; Singapore; Thailand, 1-26 m. Quilon, Travancore, India (Barnard 1935).
- Cyathura milloti* Chappuis, Delamare Deboutteville & Paulian, 1956. Réunion Is., interstitial.
- Cyathura pusilla* Stebbing, 1904b. Sri Lanka; Tanzania. Travancore, India (Pillai 1954).
- Cyathura rudloei* Kensley, 1980a. Mozambique; Madagascar, intertidal-73 m.
- Cyathura terryae* Müller, 1990a. Réunion Is., 0.5-1 m.
- Exallanthura sexpes* Kensley, 1980a. Off Somalia, 49 m; off Singapore, intertidal.
- Expanathura ardea* (Poore & Kensley, 1981). Great Barrier Reef, intertidal. Houtman Abrolhos Is., Western Australia, 3-5 m (Kensley & Poore 1982).
- Expanathura haddae* (Kensley & Poore, 1982). Houtman Abrolhos Is., Western Australia, 1-3 m.
- Expanathura macronesia* (Kensley, 1980a). Madagascar; off Mauritius, intertidal-1.5 m.
- * Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-16 m. * Mahé Is., Seychelles, intertidal-8 m. * Comoro Is., 3-5 m.
- Haliophasma adinae* (Negoescu, 1980). Gulf of Oman; Gulf of Aden, 24-110 m.
- Haliophasma austroafricana* Kensley, 1982. Saldanha Bay to Natal, South Africa, 19-620 m.
- Haliophasma beaufortia* Poore & Lew Ton, 1988d. Western Australia, NW Shelf, 31-134 m.

- Haliophasma blandfordia* Poore & Lew Ton, 1988d. Western Australia, NW Shelf, 31-122 m; Queensland, 6-45 m; Bass Strait, 51-329 m.
- Haliophasma darwinia* Poore & Lew Ton, 1988d. Queensland; NW Shelf, Australia, 24-37 m.
- Haliophasma dillwynia* Poore & Lew Ton, 1988d. Western Australia; NW Shelf 122-134 m.
- Haliophasma palmatum* Wägele, 1981b. Red Sea, 1 m.
- Haliophasma poorei* Kensley, 1980a. Off Bombay, India, 55 m; off Somalia, 95 m. Sri Lanka, intertidal-0.5 m (Müller 1991a).
- Haliophasma tricarinata* Barnard, 1925a. Agulhas Bank, South Africa, 80 m. Saldanha Bay to East London, South Africa, 48-183 m (Kensley 1982).
- * *Heptanthura* sp. nov. Phuket Is., Thailand, intertidal.
- Indanthura carinata* Pillai & Eapen, 1966. West coast of India, 36 m.
- * *Malacanthura* sp. nov. Persian Gulf, 1.5-7 m.
- Malacanthura coronicauda* (Barnard, 1925a). Saldanha Bay, South Africa, 174 m. Saldanha Bay to Agulhas Bank, South Africa, 26-174 m (Kensley 1982).
- Malacanthura foveolata* (Barnard, 1940). Algoa Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Saldanha Bay to Algoa Bay, South Africa, intertidal to 148 m (Kensley 1982).
- Malacanthura linguicauda* (Barnard, 1920). Off Natal, South Africa, 190 m.
- Malacanthura mombasa* Kensley, 1980a. Mombasa, Kenya 3.5 m.
- Malacanthura pseudocarinata* (Barnard, 1940). Algoa Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Saldanha Bay to Port Elizabeth, intertidal to 4 m (Kensley 1982).
- Malacanthura schotteae* Kensley, 1982. Still Bay to Transkei, South Africa, 80-775 m.
- Malacanthura serenasinus* (Kensley, 1975a). Saldanha Bay to Still Bay, 5-125 m.
- Malacanthura transkei* Kensley, 1982. Transkei, South Africa, 710-775 m.
- Mesanthura albinotata* Thomson, 1951. Western Australia, sublittoral.
- Mesanthura bipunctata* Thomson, 1951. Western Australia, shallow.
- Mesanthura catenula* (Stimpson, 1855). False Bay, South Africa. Table Bay to East London, South Africa, intertidal to 4 m (Kensley 1982).
- Mesanthura dimorpha* Kensley, 1982. Natal to Algoa Bay, South Africa, 84-90 m.
- Mesanthura gérachi* Wägele, 1981b. Maldives Is., 0-4 m.
- Mesanthura maculata* (non Haswell, 1881). Travancore, India (Pillai 1954). Sri Lanka; New Zealand (Pillai 1966). Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- Mesanthura nigra* Müller, 1993. Kenya, 0.5 m.
- Mesanthura protei* Kensley, 1980a. Madagascar; Mozambique, intertidal-73 m. Houtman Abrolhos Is., Western Australia, 1.3 m (Kensley & Poore 1982). Malaysia; Kenya, intertidal-1 m (Müller 1993). * Phuket, Thailand, 1 m.
- Mesanthura pulchra* non Barnard, 1925a. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- * *Mesanthura* sp. nov. Mahé Is., Seychelles, intertidal-1 m.
- Minyanthura firingae* Müller, 1990a. Réunion Is., 0.5-1 m.
- Panathura amstelodami* Kensley, 1976. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., upper infralittoral to 80 m. Madagascar; Mozambique, 38-62 m (Kensley 1980a). Natal, South Africa to Mozambique, 710-775 m (Kensley 1982).
- Panathura serricauda* (Barnard, 1920). Table Bay, False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Vatta Kayal, Alleppey, India (Barnard 1935). St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., upper infralittoral (Kensley 1976). Lüderitz, Namibia to East London, South Africa, intertidal - 90 m (Kensley 1982).

- * *Pendanthura* sp. nov. A. Aldabra Atoll, 0.5-18 m.
- * *Pendanthura* sp. nov. B. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-5 m.
- * *Pendanthura* sp. nov. C. Thailand, 13-18 m.
- * *Quantanthura* sp. nov. Phuket Is., Thailand.
- Quantanthura remipes* (Barnard, 1914b). Off Cape Peninsula, South Africa, 312 m. Lambert's Bay to Agulhas Bank, South Africa, 78-312 m (Kensley 1982).

Family Hyssuridae

- * *Eisothistos* sp. nov. A. Thailand.
- * *Eisothistos* sp. nov. B. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal.
- Eisothistos anomala* (Kensley, 1980a). Madagascar, 1-1.5 m.
- Eisothistos antarcticus* Vanhöffen, 1914. Antarctic.
- Eisothistos bataviae* Kensley & Poore, 1982. Houtman Abrolhos Is., Western Australia, 1.3 m.
- Eisothistos crateris* Kensley, 1976. St. Paul Is., upper infratidal.
- Eisothistos maledivensis* Wägele, 1979. Maldive Is., 35 m.
- Eisothistos neoanomalus* Shyamasundari, Kumari, Rao & Mary, 1991. Visakhapatnam, India, intertidal.
- Eisothistos vermiformis* non Haswell, 1884. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- * *Kupellonura* sp. nov. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-26 m.
- * *Neohyssura* sp. nov. Aldabra Atoll, Madagascar, 1-25 m.
- Neohyssura skolops* Kensley, 1978c. East London to Natal, South Africa, 90-850 m.
- Xenanthura linearis* Pillai, 1954. Kerala, India.
- Xenanthura orientalis* Barnard, 1935. Southwest coast of India.
- Xenanthura sinaica* Wägele, 1981a. Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea.
- Xenanthura ulawa* Poore & Lew Ton, 1988b. Northern and western Australia; Queensland, 1.5-134 m.

Family Paranthuridae

- * *Accalathura* sp. nov. A. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal.
- * *Accalathura* sp. nov. B. Phuket Is., Thailand, 2-7 m.
- * *Accalathura* sp. nov. C. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-1 m.
- Accalathura borradailei* (Stebbing, 1910a). Maldive Is., 42 m. Chilka Lake, India (Chilton 1924). Travancore, India (Pillai 1954). Thailand (Pillai 1966). Zanzibar (Monod 1968).
- Accalathura indica* (Nierstrasz, 1941). Java Sea, 73 m. Natal, South Africa to Mozambique, 17-100 m (Kensley 1982).
- Accalathura laevitelson* (Kensley, 1975a). Still Bay, South Africa, 30 m.
- Accalathura sladeni* (Stebbing, 1910a). Cargados Carajos & Saya de Malha, 48-51 m. Andaman Is.; Cargados Carajos; Mozambique; Somalia; Madagascar; Thailand; Sumatra, intertidal-90 m (Kensley 1980a).
- Aenigmathura lactanea* Thomson, 1951. Western Australia and Victoria, intertidal-24 m.
- Bourbonanthura littoralis* Müller, 1990a. Réunion Is. 0.5 m.
- Califanthura pingouin* (Kensley, 1980a). Crozet Is., 155-187 m. Marion & Prince Edward Is. (Branch et al. 1991).
- Colanthura anophthalma* Kussakin & Vasina, 1982a. Kerguelen Is., 3-15 m.
- Colanthura latimana* Kussakin & Vasina, 1982a. Kerguelen Is., 268 m.

- Colanthura pigmentata* Kensley, 1980a. Madagascar, intertidal-1.5 m. * Aldabra Atoll, 6-22 m.
- Colanthura uncinata* Kensley, 1978c. Natal to Transkei, South Africa, 150-775 m.
- Cruranthura simplicia* (Thomson, 1946). Western Australia.
- * *Leptanthura* sp. nov. A. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-15 m.
- * *Leptanthura* sp. nov. B. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 0.5-12 m.
- Leptanthura agulhasensis* Kensley, 1975a. Saldanha Bay to East London, South Africa, 26-320 m.
- Leptanthura laevigata* (Stimpson, 1855). False Bay, South Africa. Orange River mouth, South Africa to Mozambique Channel, 42-1360 m (Kensley 1982).
- Leptanthura minuta* Kensley, 1978c. Off Natal, South Africa, 550-850 m.
- Leptanthura natalensis* Kensley, 1978c. Off Natal, South Africa, 90-850 m.
- Leptanthura thalassae* Negoescu, 1980. Gulf of Aden, 24-110 m.
- Leptanthura urospinosa* Kensley, 1975a. False Bay to Still Bay, South Africa, 5-200 m.
- * *Paranthura* sp. nov. A. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-8 m.
- * *Paranthura* sp. nov. B. Mahé Is., Seychelles, intertidal-6 m.
- * *Paranthura* sp. nov. C. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 0.5-5 m.
- Paranthura antarctica* Kussakin, 1967. Crozet Is., Kerguelen Is., Antarctica.
- Paranthura deodata* Müller, 1990a. Réunion Is., 0.5-1 m.
- Paranthura elegans* non Menzies, 1951b. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- Paranthura latipes* Barnard, 1955. Mozambique, intertidal. Pakistan (Javed & Yasmeen 1992).
- Paranthura neglecta* Beddard, 1886. Kerguelen Is., 232 m.
- Paranthura plumosa* Pillai, 1966. Quilon, India.
- Paranthura possessia* Kensley, 1980b. Crozet Is., 142-490 m. Marion & Prince Edward Is. (Branch et al. 1991).
- Paranthura punctata* (Stimpson, 1855). False Bay, South Africa. Orange River mouth to Natal, South Africa, 7-200 m (Kensley 1982). New Zealand; New South Wales; Western Australia; Tasmania; South Australia (Jones & Morgan 1993).
- Pseudanthura tenuis* Kensley, 1978e. Natal to Transkei, South Africa, 560-850 m.

SUBORDER ASELOTIA

Family Acanthaspidiidae

- Acanthaspidia acanthonotus* (Beddard, 1886). Kerguelen Is., 3063-3398 m.
- Acanthaspidia natalensis* (Kensley, 1977). Southern Mozambique, 1360 m.
- Ianthopsis beddardi* Kussakin & Vasina, 1982b. Kerguelen Is., 200 m.
- Ianthopsis certus* Kussakin & Vasina, 1982b. Kerguelen Is., 130-305 m.
- Ianthopsis studeri* Kussakin & Vasina, 1982b. Kerguelen Is., 460 m.

Family Dendroitiidae

- Acanthomunna spinipes* (Vanhöffen, 1914). Antarctic, 385 m. Natal, South Africa (Kensley 1978a). Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).

Family Desmosomatidae

- Desmosoma auritum* Carvacho, 1977. Kerguelen Is., 20-102 m.

Disparella longimana (Vanhöffen, 1914). Antarctic, 2735 m. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 2200 m (Kensley 1989).

Family Eurycopidae

Eurycope glabra Kensley, 1978a. Natal, South Africa, 680-810 m.

Eurycope sarsii Beddard, 1886. Marion Is., 2514-2926 m.

Munneurycope murrayi (Walker, 1903). North Atlantic, 530-780 m. Bay of Bengal (Barnard 1936). Marion Is. (Nierstrasz 1941).

Storhyngura fragilis (Beddard, 1886). Marion Is., 2880 m, southern Indian Ocean; off Japan, 3431 m.

Storhyngura spinosa (Beddard, 1886). Antarctic, 4932 m.

Family Gnathostenetroididae

* *Maresiella* sp. nov. Aldabra Atoll, 15-25 m.

Maresiella indica Müller, 1992. Réunion Is., intertidal.

Family Haploniscidae

Antennuloniscus quadratus Menzies & Schultz, 1968. SW Madagascar, 2270 m.

Haploniscus gernekei Kensley, 1978a. Natal, South Africa, 550-680 m.

Family Ilyarachnidae

Echinozone bispinosa Kussakin & Vasina, 1982b. Kerguelen Is., 460 m.

Echinozone quadrispinosa (Beddard, 1886). Kerguelen Is., 229 m. Antarctica; South Georgia, 200-1500 m (Nierstrasz 1941).

Echinozone cf. *spicata* (Hodgson, 1910). Antarctic. Crozet Is., 36-560 m (Kensley 1980b).

Ilyarachna antarctica Vanhöffen, 1914. Antarctic, 3397-3423 m. Crozet Is., 196-217 m; Kerguelen Is., 305 m (Kussakin & Vasina 1982b).

Ilyarachna crozetensis Kensley, 1980b. Crozet Is., 195-930 m.

Ilyarachna wolffi Kensley, 1977. Off Natal, South Africa, 550 m.

Family Ischnomesidae

Haplomesus zuluensis Kensley, 1984b. Zululand, South Africa, 800-810 m.

Ischnomesus glabra Kensley, 1984b. Transkei, South Africa, 1800-1950 m.

Stylomesus natalensis Kensley, 1984b. Natal, South Africa, 690-850 m.

Family Janiridae

Austrofilius arnaudi Kussakin & Vasina, 1980a. Kerguelen Is., 24 m.

Austrofilius furcatus Hodgson, 1910. Antarctic, < 40 m. Kerguelen Is., 10 m; South Georgia; Falkland Is., Tierra del Fuego (Nierstrasz 1941).

Caecianiropsis ectiformis (Vanhöffen, 1914). Kerguelen Is. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., sublittoral (Kensley 1976).

* *Caecijaera horvathi* Menzies, 1951a. California. Hawaii (Cooke 1977). Cuba, 0.5 m (Kensley et al. 1997). * Phuket Is., Thailand, 10 m.

* *Carpas* sp. nov. Mozambique, 32 m.

* *Carpas* cf. *algicola* (Miller, 1941). Hawaii. Caribbean; Gulf of Mexico; India (Pires 1982). * Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-22 m. * Comoro Is., 3-5 m. * Red Sea, 0-8 m. * Mauritius.

- Carpas brucei* (Monod, 1974). Seychelles, 3.2 m.
- Carpas crosslandi* (Stebbing, 1910b). Red Sea. Egmont Is., Chagos Archipelago (Stebbing 1910a).
- Carpas longimanus* (Pillai, 1954). Travancore, India. Quilon, India (Pillai 1963a).
- Carpas nanus* (Stebbing, 1905). Sri Lanka.
- Carpas stylodactylus* (Nobili, 1906a). Tuamotu Is. Gulf of Suez, Red Sea (Monod 1933). South Pacific (Nordenstam 1946). Caribbean (Menzies & Glynn 1968).
- * *Carpas* cf. *triton* (Pires, 1982). Belize, intertidal. * Zanzibar, intertidal.
- Ectias angusta* (Barnard, 1920). False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Amsterdam Is., 25 m (Kensley 1976).
- Iais pubescens* (Dana, 1853). Tierra del Fuego. Sri Lanka (Stebbing 1904b). Travancore, India (Pillai 1954). Kerguelen Is.; Marion Is.; Gough Is.; Tasmania; New Zealand; Tristan da Cunha; Falkland Is.; Antarctic; Namibia to Natal, South Africa (Barnard 1914b, Kensley 1978c).
- Ianiropsis palpalis* Barnard, 1914a. Table Bay, False Bay, South Africa, Intertidal. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is. (Kensley 1976). Swakopmund, Namibia to East London, South Africa, intertidal-40 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Ianisera trepidus* Kensley, 1976. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 30-100 m.
- Iathrippa capensis* (Barnard, 1914a). Table Bay, False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., upper infralittoral to sublittoral (Kensley 1976). Lüderitz, Namibia to Algoa Bay, South Africa, 13-84 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Iathrippa chilensis* (Menzies, 1962a). Southern Chile. Kerguelen Is. (Kussakin & Vasina 1980a).
- Iathrippa longicauda* (Chilton, 1884). New Zealand. Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Is.; South Georgia Is.; Kerguelen Is.; South Africa (Kussakin & Vasina 1980a).
- Iathrippa sarsi* (Pfeffer, 1887). South Georgia, 0-700 m. Subantarctic islands; Antarctica (Nordenstam 1933). Kerguelen Is.; South Georgia Is. (Nierstrasz 1941). Crozet Is., 120-600 m (Kensley 1980b).
- Neojaera antarctica* (Pfeffer, 1887). South Georgia. Kerguelen Is.; Argentina; Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Is. (Nierstrasz 1941).
- Neojaera expansa* (Kensley, 1984b). Off Natal, South Africa, 90-850 m.
- Neojaera serrata* (Barnard, 1914b). Table Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Orange River mouth to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, intertidal-320 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Protocharon arenicola* Chappuis, Deboutteville & Paulian, 1956. Réunion, interstitial.
- Tole extans* (Barnard, 1914b). Table Bay, False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Mõwe Bay, Namibia to East London, South Africa, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).

Family Joeropsididae

- * *Joeropsis* sp. nov. A. Mahé Is., Seychelles, intertidal-3 m.
- * *Joeropsis* sp. nov. B. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 0.5 m.
- * *Joeropsis* sp. nov. C. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 1-3 m.
- * *Joeropsis* sp. nov. D. Madagascar, intertidal.
- * *Joeropsis* sp. nov. E. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 1-5 m.
- * *Joeropsis* sp. nov. F. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 1 m.
- * *Joeropsis* sp. nov. G. Aldabra Atoll, 1-6 m.
- Joeropsis beuroisi* Kensley, 1975b. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 0.3-80 m.
- Joeropsis bourboni* Müller, 1991b. Réunion Is., 0.5-1 m.

- Joeropsis ceylonensis* Müller, 1991d. Sri Lanka.
- Joeropsis curvicornis* (Nicolet, 1849). Patagonia. Sri Lanka (Stebbing 1905). Marion Is.; Falkland Is.; Macquarie Island; Chile; Magellan Straits, Tierra del Fuego (Kensley 1975b). Kerguelen Is. (Kussakin & Vasina 1982b).
- Joeropsis faurei* Müller, 1991b. Réunion Is., 0.5-1 m.
- * *Joeropsis indicus* Müller, 1991d. Sri Lanka, intertidal. * Mahé Is., Seychelles, intertidal-3 m. * Zanzibar, intertidal.
- Joeropsis integer* Kensley, 1984b. East London, South Africa, 90 m.
- Joeropsis intermedius* Nordenstam, 1933. Argentina & Tierra del Fuego, 100 m; Falkland Is., 22-150 m. Kerguelen Is. (Kussakin & Vasina 1980a).
- Joeropsis letourneuri* Müller, 1991b. Réunion Is., 0.5-1 m.
- Joeropsis marionis* Beddard, 1886. Marion Is., 252 m. Kerguelen Is. (Carvacho 1977). Off Crozet Is., 180 m (Kensley 1980b).
- Joeropsis meteor* Müller, 1991c. Off Aden, 76 m.
- Joeropsis paulensis* Vanhöffen, 1914. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., sublittoral. Gough Is. (Kensley 1975b).
- Joeropsis sanctipauli* Kensley, 1989. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 160-165 m.
- Joeropsis serrulus* Kensley, 1984b. East London, South Africa, 90 m.
- Joeropsis waltervadi* Kensley, 1975b. Walter's Shoal, SW Indian Ocean, 38-46 m.
- Joeropsis wolffi* Müller, 1991c. Gulf of Aden, 214-237 m.

Family Katianiridae

- Natalianira spinosa* Kensley, 1984b. Natal, South Africa, 550-850 m.

Family Macrostylidae

- Macrostylis amplinexa* Mezhov, 1989. Arabian Sea, 2385-4221 m.
- Macrostylis capito* Mezhov, 1989. Central Indian Ocean, 2218-4737 m.
- Macrostylis carinifera carinifera* Mezhov, 1988. Arabian Sea, 3074-4458 m.
- Macrostylis carinifera dilatata* Mezhov, 1988. Arabian Sea, 2540 m.
- Macrostylis porrecta* Mezhov, 1988. Off Sumatra, 6433 m.
- Macrostylis rectangulata* Mezhov, 1989. South-central Indian Ocean, 5220 m.
- Macrostylis urceolata* Mezhov, 1989. Bay of Bengal, 2596 m.
- Macrostylis wolffi* Mezhov, 1988. Arabian Sea, 2385-3717 m.

Family Microparasellidae

- Angliera cosettae* Coineau & Rao, 1972. Andaman Is., interstitial.
- Angliera gracilis* Ganamuthu, 1954. India, interstitial.
- Angliera phreaticola phreaticola* Chappuis & Delamare Deboutteville, 1952. Mediterranean, interstitial. Madagascar; India, interstitial littoral (Coineau 1971).
- Angliera xarifae* Siewing, 1959. Gulf of Aden, interstitial.

Family Munnidae

- Astrurus crucicauda* Beddard, 1886. Kerguelen Is., 240 m.
- Echinomunna uroventralis* Kensley, 1976. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., sublittoral.
- Munna antarctica* (Pfeffer, 1887). Antarctic, 2-310 m. Kerguelen Is.; South Georgia (Nierstrasz 1941).

- Munna concavifrons* (Barnard, 1920). Table Bay, Durban, South Africa. Saldanha Bay to Durban, South Africa, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Munna crozetensis* Kussakin & Vasina, 1982b. Crozet Is., 215 m.
- Munna dentata* Vanhöffen, 1914. Kerguelen Is.
- Munna instructa* Cleret, 1971. Marion Is.
- Munna kerguelensis* Kussakin & Vasina, 1982b. Kerguelen Is., 148 m.
- Munna maculata* Beddard, 1886. Kerguelen Is., 51 m. Falkland Is. (Nierstrasz 1941).
- Munna neglecta* Monod, 1931a. South Orkney Is. Falkland Is., 22-40 m (Nordenstam 1933). Crozet Is., 142-600 m (Kensley 1980b). Kerguelen Is. (Kussakin & Vasina 1980a).
- Munna pallida* Beddard, 1886. Kerguelen Is., 55 m. Falkland Is. (Nierstrasz 1941).
- Munna spinifera* Robinson & Menzies, 1961. Gulf of Aden, 1201 m.
- Munna studeri* Hilgendorf, 1893. Kerguelen Is., 0-210 m. South Georgia (Nierstrasz 1941).
- Uromunna brevicornis* (Thomson, 1946). Western Australia, 1 m. South Australia (Poore 1984).
- Uromunna nana* (Nordenstam, 1933). Falkland Is., 1-16 m. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 0.6-120 m (Kensley 1976).
- Uromunna schauinslandi* (Sars, 1905). New Zealand. Kerguelen Is.; Chatham Is. (Nierstrasz 1941).

Family Munnopsidae

- Acanthocope spinicauda* Beddard, 1886. SW Indian Ocean, 3240 m.
- Acanthocope pentacornis* Müller, 1989a. Gulf of Aden, 1830 m.
- Munnopsis mandibularis* Wolff, 1962. Off Kenya, 1510 m.
- Munnopsoides australis* (Beddard, 1885). Marion Is., 2880 m. Antarctica, 400-500 m (Monod 1926b).

Family Paramunnidae

- Munnogonium adenensis* Müller, 1991c. Gulf of Aden, 228-235 m.
- Munnogonium subtilis* Kensley, 1976. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 50-60 m.
- Paramunna dilatata* Vanhöffen, 1914. Kerguelen Is.
- Paramunna foresti* Carvacho, 1977. Kerguelen Is. Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).
- Paramunna kerguelensis* Vanhöffen, 1914. Kerguelen Is. Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).
- Paramunna laevifrons* Stebbing, 1910c. Off East London, South Africa, 75 m.
- Paramunna rostrata* (Hodgson, 1910). Antarctic. Kerguelen Is.; South Georgia, 0-549 m (Nierstrasz 1941).

Family Pleurocopidae

- Pleurocope dasyura* Walker, 1901. Mediterranean, 20 m. Sri Lanka (Stebbing 1905).
- * *Pleurocope* sp. nov. Phuket Is., Thailand, 77 m; Aldabra Atoll, 6-16 m.

Family Pleurogoniidae

- Coulmannia unicornis* Kensley, 1976. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 80-100 m.
- Neasellus kerguelensis* Beddard, 1885. Kerguelen Is., 240 m.
- Notoxenoides acalama* Kensley, 1984b. Off Natal, South Africa, 820 m.
- Pleurogonium albidum* Beddard, 1886. Kerguelen Is., 240 m.

Pleurogonium serratum Beddard, 1886. Kerguelen Is., 240 m.

Family Pseudojaniridae

* *Pseudojanira* sp. nov. Madagascar, shallow; Mozambique, 42-88 m.; Natal, South Africa, 69 m.

Pseudojanira investigatoris Poore & Just, 1990. South Australia; Victoria; Western Australia, 1-60 m.

Pseudojanira stenetrioides Barnard, 1925b. Natal, South Africa. Natal, South Africa to Mozambique, 55-62 m (Kensley 1978d). Madagascar (Roman 1970).

* *Tangaroa* sp. nov. Rodrigues Is., 91 m.

Family Santiidae

Halacarsantia justii Wolff, 1989. Andaman Sea, 8 m.

* *Santia* sp. nov. A. Somalia, 47-49 m; Aldabra Atoll, 25 m.

* *Santia* sp. nov. B. Aldabra Atoll, 1-26 m; Mahé Is., Seychelles, 1-6 m; Zanzibar, intertidal.

Santia bicornis (Cleret, 1971). Marion Is.

Santia concavata (Carvacho, 1977). Kerguelen Is.

Santia dimorpha (Menzies, 1962a). Chile. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., upper infralittoral to 80 m (Kensley 1976).

Santia hispida (Vanhöffen, 1914). St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., upper infratidal to 60 m. Auckland Is.; Falkland Is.; Antarctica (Nierstrasz 1941).

Santia hofsteni (Nordenstam, 1933). South Georgia, intertidal. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 45-100 m (Kensley 1976).

Santia marmorata (Vanhöffen, 1914). St. Paul Is. Kerguelen Is.; South Georgia Is. (Nierstrasz 1941).

Family Stenetriidae

* *Hansenium* sp. nov. A. Aldabra Atoll, 21 m.

* *Hansenium* sp. nov. B. Madagascar, 1-1.5 m; Zanzibar, 9 m.

* *Hansenium remocarpus* sp. nov. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 2-5 m.

Hansenium chiltoni (Stebbing, 1905). Sri Lanka. Amirante Is., Seychelles, 61 m; Gulf of Suez (Monod 1933).

Hansenium dodo (Müller, 1991g). Réunion Is., intertidal.

* *Hansenium monodi* (Nordenstam, 1946). Gulf of Suez. * Mahé Is., Seychelles, 0.5-6 m.

Liocoryphe gertrudae (Müller, 1991g). Réunion Is., intertidal.

* *Liocoryphe siamense* (Hansen, 1905). Thailand. * Zanzibar, 10 m; Phuket Is., Thailand, 3-6 m.

* *Mizothernar* sp. nov. Aldabra Atoll, 12-21 m; Zanzibar, 9-10 m.

Protallocaloxa abyssale (Wolff, 1962). Tasman Sea, 4510 m; Kermadec Trench, 4540 m. Natal, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).

* *Stenetrium* sp. nov. A. Zanzibar, intertidal-7 m.

* *Stenetrium* sp. nov. B. Comoro Is., 3-5 m; Aldabra Atoll, 0-10 m; Zanzibar, 16-25 m.

* *Stenetrium* sp. nov. C. Zanzibar, 8-25 m.

Stenetrium bartholomei Barnard, 1940. Still Bay, Algoa Bay, South Africa, intertidal. False Bay to Natal, South Africa, intertidal-22 m (Kensley 1978d).

Stenetrium crassimanus Barnard, 1914a. False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. St. Paul &

- Amsterdam Is., sublittoral (Kensley, 1976). False Bay to Natal, South Africa, intertidal-120 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Stenetrium dagama* Barnard, 1920. Off Cape Point, South Africa, 348-420 m. Natal, South Africa, 680 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Stenetrium diazi* Barnard, 1920. False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. False Bay to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, 27-80 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Stenetrium esquartum* Schultz, 1982. False Bay to East London, South Africa, 6 m.
- Stenetrium glauerti* Nicholls, 1929. Western Australia, intertidal.
- Stenetrium macrochirium* Nicholls, 1929. Western Australia.
- Stenetrium magnimanum* Schultz, 1982. False Bay, South Africa, 52 m.
- Stenetrium perestrelloi* Kensley, 1984b. East London, South Africa, 90 m.
- Stenetrium saldanha* Barnard, 1920. Saldanha Bay to Cape Point, South Africa, 229-247 m. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 50-90 m (Kensley 1976). Saldanha Bay to Still Bay, South Africa, 50-250 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Stenetrium spinostrum* Nicholls, 1929. Western Australia, intertidal.
- Stenetrium truncatum* Nicholls, 1929. Western Australia, sublittoral.
- * *Stenobermuda* sp. nov. Zanzibar, 25 m.
- Tristenium acutirostrum* (Müller, 1991c). Gulf of Aden, 228-235 m.
- Tristenium bourboni* (Müller, 1991g). Réunion Is., 1 m.

SUBORDER EPICARIDEA

Family Bopyridae

- Allokepon hendersoni* (Giard & Bonnier, 1888). Madras, India, on *Thalamita callianassa*.
- Allokepon sinensis* (Danforth, 1972). Hong Kong, on *Lissocarcinus orbicularis*. Phuket, Thailand, on *Portunus pelagicus* (Markham 1985).
- Anathelges mossambica* Barnard, 1958. Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, on hermit crab.
- Aporobopyrina lamellata* Shiino, 1934. Japan, on *Petrolisthes coccineus*. Madagascar and Pakistan, on *Petrolisthes* spp. (Bourdon 1983). Karachi, Pakistan, on *Petrolisthes rufescens* (Markham, 1980). Phuket, Thailand, on *Petrolisthes lamarckii* (Markham 1985).
- Aporobopyroides upogebiae* Nobili, 1906c. Red Sea, on *Upogebia (Calliadne) savignyi*.
- Aporobopyrus aduliticus* Nobili, 1906c. Red Sea, on *Petrolisthes rufescens*. Gulf of Suez, on *Polyonyx* sp. (Monod 1933).
- Aporobopyrus dollfusi* Bourdon, 1980a. Red Sea, on *Aliaporcellana suluensis* and *A. quadrilobata*.
- Aporobopyrus ryukyuensis* Shiino, 1939. Okinawa, Japan, on *Petrolisthes hastatus* and *P. asiaticus*. Karachi, Pakistan, on *P. boscii* (Markham 1980).
- Argeia lowisi* Chopra, 1923. Andaman Is., on *Alpheus* sp.
- Argeiopsis inhacae* Kensley, 1974. Mozambique, on *Stenopus hispidus*.
- Asymmetrione asymmetrica* Shiino, 1933. Japan, on *Clibanarius bimaculatus*. Phuket, Thailand, on *C. merguiensis* (Markham 1985).
- Asymmetrione nossibensis* Bourdon, 1976b. Madagascar. Host unknown.
- Athelges aegypticus* Codreanu, Codreanu & Pike, 1965. Red Sea, on *Diogenes senex*.
- Athelges caudalis* Barnard, 1955. Mozambique, intertidal, on *Diogenes senex*.
- Bopyrella deformans* (Hay), var. *indica* Chopra, 1923. Pakistan, on *Synalpheus huluensis*. India; Gulf of Suez; Malaysia; South China Sea (Monod 1933).
- Bopyrella malensis* Bourdon, 1980b. Maldives Is., on *Synalpheus biunguiculatus*.

- Bopyrella tanytelson* Markham, 1985. Krabi, Thailand, on *Alpheus* sp.
- Bopyrina giardi* Bonnier, 1900. Andaman Is., on *Hippolyte ventricosus* (Chopra 1923).
- Bopyrina sewelli* Chopra, 1930. Nicobar Is., on *Chlorotocella gracilis*.
- Bopyrinella albida* Shiino, 1958. Japan, on *Athanas kaminatoensis*. Phuket, Thailand, on *Athanas dimorphus* (Markham 1985).
- Bopyrinella* (?) *stricticauda* Monod, 1933. Gulf of Suez, on *Spongia*.
- Bopyrione woodmasoni* (Chopra, 1923). Andaman Is., on *Synalpheus* sp.
- Bopyrissa liberorum* Markham, 1985. Phuket, Thailand, on *Clibanarius merguensis*.
- Bopyrus squillarum* Latreille var. *bimaculatus* Chopra, 1923. Ganges Delta, India, on *Leander styliferus*. Near Bombay, India (Chopra 1930).
- Dactylokepon catoptri* Stebbing, 1910a. Seychelles, 54 m, on *Catoptrus nitidus*.
- Dactylokepon holthuisi* Bourdon, 1967. Gulf of Aqaba, on *Scyllarus lewinsohni*.
- Dactylokepon richardsonae* Stebbing, 1910a. Seychelles, on *Trapezia cymodoce*. Bangkok, Thailand, on *Portunus tuberculatus* (Markham 1991).
- Dactylocepon seychellensis* (Danforth, 1972). Seychelles Is., on *Tetralia glaberrima*.
- Dicropleon bifidus* (Bourdon, 1967). Maldives Is., on *Periclimenes inornatus*.
- Dicropleon processae* Markham, 1980. Gulf of Manaar, on *Processa aequimana*.
- Diplophryxus alpei* Shiino, 1934. Japan, on *Alpheus* sp. Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, on *Alpheus edwardsii* (Barnard 1958).
- Diplophryxus jordani* Richardson, 1904. Japan, on *Palaemon serrifer*. Una Is., Mergui Archipelago, on *Leander serrifer* (Chopra 1923). Gulf of Manaar, on *Leander tenuicornis* (Chopra 1930).
- Diplophryxus kempii* Chopra, 1930. Andaman Is., on *Gnathophyllum fasciolatum*.
- Diplophryxus richardsoni* Chopra, 1930. Andaman Is., on *Pontophilus lowsii*.
- Entophilus omnitectus* Richardson, 1903. Hawaii, on *Munida normanni*. Madagascar, on *Munida incerta* (Bourdon 1976b).
- Eophrinx brevicauda* (Chopra, 1923). Andaman Is., on *Synalpheus* sp.
- Eophrinx filiformis* (Chopra, 1923). Andaman Is., on *Alpheus* sp.
- Eophrinx nigrocinctus* (Chopra, 1923). Andaman Is., on *Periclimenes elegans*. Nicobar Is., on *Periclimenes amyone* & *Leander tenuicornis* (Chopra 1930).
- Eophrinx shojii* Shiino, 1941. Japan, on *Alpheus japonicus*. Phuket, Thailand, on *Alpheus* sp. (Markham 1991).
- Epipenaeon elegans* Chopra, 1923. Ganges Delta, India, on *Penaeus carinatus*.
- Epipenaeon fissurae* Kensley, 1974. Natal, South Africa, on *Parapenaeus fissurae*, 70 m.
- Epipenaeon georgei* Devi, 1982. India, on *Parapenaeopsis sculptilis*, *P. stylifera*, *Metapenaeopsis barbata*. Bay of Bengal, on *Parapenaeus longipes* (Bourdon 1979). Madagascar, on *Parapenaeus longipes* (Bourdon 1979). Indonesia, on *Parapenaeus longipes* (Markham 1994).
- Epipenaeon ingens* Nobili, 1906c. Red Sea, on *Penaeus* sp. Northern Territory, Australia (Monod 1933).
- Epipenaeon ovalis* Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India, on *Parapenaeopsis stylifera*.
- Epipenaeon qadrii* Qasi, 1959. Pakistan, on *Parapenaeopsis stylifera*.
- Gigantione moebii* Kossmann, 1881. Mauritius, on *Rupellia impressa*.
- Gigantione rathbunae* Stebbing, 1910a. Chagos Archipelago, on *Actaea* sp.
- Gigantione sagamiensis* Shiino, 1958. Japan, on *Carpilodes lophopus boninensis*. Mozambique, 42 m, on *Paratergatis longimanus* (Kensley 1974).

- Grapsicepon messoris* (Kossmann, 1880). Red Sea. Red Sea, on *Metopograpsus messor* (Monod 1933).
- Hemiphryxus malindiae* (A.J. Bruce, 1974). Kenya, on *Coralliocaris superba*.
- Hypoperphryxus latilamellaris* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1932. Red Sea, on *Synalpheus triunguliculatus*.
- Hypophryxus filiformis* Chopra, 1923. Andaman Is., on *Alpheus paracyclone*.
- Hypophryxus leptochelae* Pillai, 1966. Kerala, India on *Leptochela aculeocaudata*.
- Hypophryxus pikei* A.J. Bruce, 1968. Zanzibar Is., on *Ischnopontonia lophos*.
- Ione tubulata* Bourdon, 1976b. Madagascar.
- Kepon halimi* Stebbing, 1910a. Cargados Carajos, 54 m, on *Halimus* sp.
- Kepon orientalis* Markham, 1985. Phuket, Thailand, on *Metaplex distinctus* & *M. elegans*.
- Kepon typus* Duvernoy, 1841. Mauritius, on *Grapsus strigosus*.
- Megacepon choprai* George, 1946. India, on *Sesarma tetragonum*.
- Mesophryxus ventralis* (A.J. Bruce, 1973a). Zanzibar, on *Harpiliopsis beaupresi*.
- Metabopyrus irregularis* Markham, 1985. Phuket, Thailand, on *Wolffogebia phuketensis*.
- Metaphrixus intutus* A.J. Bruce, 1965. Zanzibar Is., on *Palaemonella vestigialis*.
- Minicopenaeon apertum* (Bourdon, 1979). Madagascar, on *Metapenaeopsis andamanensis*.
- Minicopenaeon crosnieri* (Bourdon, 1979). Madagascar, on *Metapenaeopsis andamanensis*.
- Miophryxus latreutidis* Barnard, 1955. Mozambique, intertidal, on *Latreutes pygmaeus*.
- Nikione natalensis* Kensley, 1974. Natal, South Africa, 43 m, on *Nikoides danae*.
- Orbione digitata* Bourdon, 1982a. India, on *Solenocera choprai*.
- Orbione halipori* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1923. Indonesia, on *Haliporus sibogae*. Japan, on *Haliporus sibogae* (Shiino 1949). Madagascar, on *H. sibogae madagascariensis* and *Hymenopenaeus halli* (Bourdon 1979). Philippines, on *Haliporoides sibogae* (Markham 1994).
- Orbione kempii* Chopra, 1923. Andaman Is., on *Sicyonia bispinosa*. India, on *Metapenaeus brevicornis* and *M. lysianassa* (Devi 1982). New Caledonia, on *Sicyonia truncata* (Markham 1994).
- Orbione thielemanni* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1931. Gulf of Thailand, on *Metapenaeopsis stridulans*. Madagascar, on *Metapenaeopsis* sp. (Bourdon 1979).
- Orophryxus shiinoi* A.J. Bruce, 1972. Zanzibar Is., on *Periclimenes grandis*.
- Parabopyrella angulosa* (Bourdon, 1980b). Djibouti, on *Alpheus* sp.
- Parabopyrella delagoae* (Bourdon, 1982b). Mozambique, on *Alpheus* (?) *edwardsi*.
- Parabopyrella hodgarti* (Chopra, 1923). Bay of Bengal, on *Alpheus crassimanus*. Mozambique, on *Alpheus crassimanus* (Barnard 1955). Natal, South Africa, 200 m, on alpheid shrimp (Kensley 1978d).
- Parabopyrella incisa* (Bourdon, 1982b). South Africa, on *Alpheus* sp.
- Parabopyrella indica* (Chopra, 1923). Pakistan, India, on *Synalpheus huluensis*.
- Parabopyrella nierstraszi* (Chopra, 1930). Andaman Is., on *Hippolysmata vittata*.
- Parabopyrella saronae* (Bourdon & A.J. Bruce, 1979). Kenya, on *Saron marmoratus*.
- Parabopyrella tanyensis* (Bourdon, 1979). Madagascar, on *Synalpheus neomeris*.
- Parabopyrella thomsoni* (Bonnier, 1900). Andaman Is., on *Alpheus* sp.
- Paracepon nierstrazi* Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India.
- Paragigantione papillosa* Barnard, 1920. Off East London, South Africa, 540 m, on *Munida sanctipauli*.

- Parapagurion calcinicola* Shiino, 1933. Japan, on *Calcinus elegans*. Phuket, Thailand, on *Paguristes* sp. (Markham 1985).
- Parapenaeon coarctatum coarctatum* Bourdon, 1981. Madagascar, on *Metapenaeopsis* sp.
- Parapenaeon expansus* Bourdon, 1979. Madagascar, on *Penaeus teraoi*. New Caledonia, on *Metapenaeopsis gaillardi*; Indonesia, on *M. sinica*; Seychelles, on *M. faouzii*; Madagascar, on *M. mogiensis consobrina* (Markham 1994).
- Parapenaeon japonicum* (Thielemann, 1910). Japan, on *Penaeus* sp. Burma, on *Parapenaeopsis sculptilis*; Madagascar, on *Metapenaeus monoceros* (Bourdon 1979). Indonesia, on *Metapenaeopsis sinica*; Philippines, on *Metapenaeopsis velutinus*; Madagascar, on *Metapenaeopsis hilarula* (Markham 1994).
- Parapenaeonella lamellata* Bourdon, 1979. Andaman Is., on *Metapenaeus monoceros* & *M. ensis*.
- Parapleurocrypta alpei* Chopra, 1923. Andaman Is., on *Synalpheus* sp.
- Parapleurocrypta digitata* Bourdon, 1976b. Madagascar.
- Parathelges weberi* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1923. Andaman Is.
- Parionina pacifica* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1929. Madagascar, on *Allogalathea elegans*.
- Pleurocrypta yatsui* (Pearse, 1930). Japan. Persian Gulf & Red Sea, on *Pachycheles natalensis* & *Petrolisthes boscii* (Bourdon 1976a).
- Pleurocryptella crassandra* Bourdon, 1976b. Madagascar, on *Munidopsis cylindrophthalmus*.
- Pleurocryptella infecta tuberculata* Bourdon, 1976b. Madagascar, on *Munida tricarinata*.
- Portunicepon savignyi* (Stebbing, 1910a). Cargados Carajos, on *Actaea granulatus*.
- Probopyrus abhoyai* (Chopra, 1923). Ganges Delta, India, on *Palaemon* sp.
- Probopyrus alcocki* (Chopra, 1923). India, on *Palaemon* sp.
- Probopyrus bengalensis* (Chopra, 1923). Ganges Delta, India, on *Palaemon malcomsoni*; Bangkok, on *Palaemon concinnus* (Chopra 1930).
- Probopyrus brachysoma* (Chopra, 1923). Ganges Delta, India, on *Palaemon mirabilis*.
- Probopyrus buitendijki* (Horst, 1910). Ganges Delta, India, on *Palaemon carcinus*. Java, on *P. carcinus* (Chopra 1930). Bangladesh & India, on *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*; Bangkok, Thailand, on *M. rosenbergii*; Papua New Guinea, on *M. rosenbergii* (Markham 1985).
- Probopyrus demani* (Weber, 1892). India. Godaveri Delta, India, on *Palaemon* sp. (Chopra 1923).
- Probopyrus gangeticus* Chopra, 1923. Ganges Delta, India, on *Palaemon* sp.
- Probopyrus godaveriensis* (Chopra, 1923). Godaveri Delta, India, on *Palaemon* sp.
- Probopyrus pica* (Chopra, 1923). India, on *Palaemon* sp. and *Leander potamiscus*.
- Probopyrus prashadi* (Chopra, 1923). Ganges Delta, India, on *Palaemon* spp.
- Procepon horridulum* Markham, 1985. Phuket, Thailand, on *Wolffogebia phuketensis*.
- Procepon insolitum* Shiino, 1937. Japan, on *Upogebia major*. Phuket, Thailand, on *Upogebia lincolni* (Markham 1985).
- Pseudione andamanicae* Bourdon, 1976b. Madagascar, on *Munida andamanica*.
- Pseudione crenulata* Sars, 1898. Norway. East London to Natal, South Africa, on *Galathea dispersa* and *Munida sanctipauli* (Kensley 1978d).
- Pseudione indica* Chopra, 1930. Andaman Is., on *Pontophilus plebs*. Strait of Makassar, on *Plesionika narval* (Markham 1980).
- Pseudione itsindrae* Bourdon, 1976b. Madagascar, on *Munidopsis trifida*.

- Pseudione munidae* Barnard, 1920. East London, South Africa, on *Munida sanctipauli*.
Pseudione minimocrenulata Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1931. Madagascar, on *Munida incerta*.
Pseudostegias dulcilacuum Markham, 1982. Hong Kong, on *Diogenes edwardsi*. Phuket, Thailand, on *Clibanarius merguiensis* (Markham 1985).
Pseudostegias setoensis Shiino, 1933. Japan, on *Clibanarius bimaculatus*. Phuket, Thailand, on *Clibanarius padavensis* (Markham 1985).
Rhopalione incerta (Bonnier, 1900). Madagascar. Host unknown.
Rhopalione uromyzon Perez, 1920. Persian Gulf, on *Ostracotheres spondyli*.
Schizobopyrina andamanica (Chopra, 1923). Andaman Is., on *Periclimenes elegans*.
Schizobopyrina cochinchensis (Chopra, 1923). Cochin, India, on *Periclimenes grandis*.
Schizobopyrina gracilis (Chopra, 1923). Andaman Is., on *Urocaridella gracilis*.
Schizobopyrina kossmanni (Chopra, 1923). Andaman Is., on *Periclimenes elegans*.
Shiinoella gracilipes Bourdon, 1972. Mauritius, on *Synalpheus* sp.
Stegoalpheon choprai Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India, on *Alpheus paludicola*.
Stegoalpheon kempii Chopra, 1923. Andaman Is., on *Alpheus* sp.
Trapezicepon amicorum Bonnier, 1900. Seychelles, 61 m, on *Actumnus* sp.
Trapezicepon domeciae Danforth, 1972. Maldive Is., on *Domecia glabra*.
Trapezicepon thalamitae Markham, 1985. Phuket, Thailand, on *Thalamita crenata*.
Tylokepon bonnieri Stebbing, 1904a. Maldive Is., on *Tylocarcinus styx*.
Upogebione phuketensis Markham, 1985. Phuket, Thailand, on *Wolffogebia phuketensis*.
Upogebiophilus rhadames Nobili, 1906c. Djibouti, on *Upogebia rhadames*.

Family Cryptoniscidae

- Cirolanoniscus willeyi* Pillai, 1963b. Kerala, India, on *Cirolana willeyi*.
Danalia longicollis (Kossmann, 1880). Red Sea, on *Chlorodius (Leptodius) exaratus*.

Family Dajidae

- Dajus afromysidis* Pillai, 1963c. Trivandrum, India, on *Afromysis macropsis*.
Notophryxus lobatus Pillai, 1963c. Trivandrum, India, on *Rhopalophthalmus tattersallae*.
Prodajus gastrosacci Pillai, 1963c. Trivandrum, India, on *Gastrosaccus simulans*.
Prodajus ovatus Pillai, 1963c. Trivandrum, India, on *Gastrosaccus muticus*.
Prophryxus globicaudatus A.J. Bruce, 1973b. Kenya, on *Coralliocaris graminea*.

Family Entoniscidae

- Diogenion vermifactus* Codreanu, Codreanu & Pike, 1960. Red Sea, on *Diogenes senex*.

SUBORDER FLABELLIFERA

Family Aegidae

- Aega antillensis* Schioedte & Meinert, 1879. Cuba. West Indies, 298-422 m (Richardson 1905). Natal, South Africa, 200 m (Barnard 1925b). South Australia (Hale 1929). St. Paul & Amsterdam Is. (Kensley 1976).
Aega chelipous Barnard, 1960. Madagascar, 160 m.
Aega crozetensis Kussakin & Vasina, 1982a. Crozet Is., 280 m.
Aega deshaysiana (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). Mediterranean. Seychelles; Japan; Hawaii;

- Australia; Northwest Africa; Cape Verde Is.; Azores; Antilles, 40-6462 m (Nierstrasz 1931).
- Aega dollfusi* Monod, 1933. Gulf of Suez. * Off Somalia, 59-61 m. * Off Madagascar, 30 m.
- Aega edwardsi* Dollfus, 1891. Tierra del Fuego. Kerguelen Is. (Kussakin & Vasina 1980a).
- Aega falklandica* Kussakin, 1967. Falkland Is. Marion & Crozet Is., 185-270 m (Kensley 1980b). Kerguelen Is., 280 m (Kussakin & Vasina 1982a).
- Aega koltuni* Kussakin, 1967. Crozet Is., 370-400 m.
- Aega monilis* Barnard, 1914b. South Africa, 90-300 m. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 60-70 m (Kensley 1976).
- Aega monophthalmus* Johnston, 1834. England. Off East London, South Africa, 800 m.; North Atlantic (Kensley 1978d).
- Aega pushkini* Kussakin & Vasina, 1982a. SW Indian Ocean, 410 m.
- Aega semicarinata* Miers, 1875a. Kerguelen Is., 45-400 m. Marion & Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b). Cape Point, South Africa; Cape Horn; Falkland Is. (Nierstrasz 1931).
- Aega serripes* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). Japan (Schioedte & Meinert 1879). Western Australia (Bruce 1983).
- Aega urotoma* Barnard, 1914b. South Africa.
- Aega ventrosa* Sars, 1859. Norway. Arabian Sea; Maldives Is., 697-1734 m (Barnard 1936).
- Aega vigilans* (Haswell, 1881). Queensland, Australia. Sri Lanka (Stebbing 1905). Mauritius, 180 m (Stebbing 1910a). Philippines, Richardson 1910. Western Australia (Hale 1925). Andaman Sea, 66 m (Barnard 1936). Western Australia, 127-146 m; Queensland, 6 m (Bruce 1983).
- Aega webbi* (Guérin Méneville, 1836). Portugal. Cape to Natal, South Africa, 100-300 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Alitropus dimorphus* Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India, shallow.
- Alitropus typus* H. Milne Edwards, 1840. Bay of Bengal. India; Sri Lanka; Sumatra; Thailand; Borneo (Pillai 1967).
- Barybrotus agilis* (Schioedte & Meinert, 1879). Indian Seas. Travancore, India (Pillai 1954).
- Rocinela granulosa* Barnard, 1914b. Natal, South Africa, 80-200 m.
- Rocinela latis* Southwell, 1915. Calcutta, India, estuarine.
- Rocinela major* Brocchi, 1875. St. Paul Is.
- Rocinela mundana* Lanchester, 1902. Thailand, 108 m.
- Rocinela orientalis* Schioedte & Meinert, 1879. Philippines, 22-500 m. Natal, South Africa, 100 m (Barnard 1914b). Zanzibar; India; Sri Lanka; Suez Canal; northern & eastern Australia (Pillai 1967).
- Syscenus infelix* Harger, 1883. Massachusetts, USA, 41-1152 m. Natal, South Africa; North Atlantic; Japan; Philippines (Barnard 1940).

Family Bathynataliidae

- Bathynatalia gilchristi* Barnard, 1957a. Off Natal, South Africa, 880 m.
- Naudea louwae* Kensley, 1979. Off Natal, South Africa, 850 m.

Family Cirolanidae

- Aatolana schioedtei* (Miers, 1884). Arafura Sea, 16-173 m. Northern Territory, 2-20 m;

- Western Australia; Queensland (Bruce 1986a). Torres Strait (Keable 1997).
Annina fustis Bowman & Iliffe, 1991. Thailand, freshwater streams & pools.
Annina lacustris Budde Lund, 1908. Zanzibar, freshwater. Kenya (Alluaud & Jeannel 1914). Zanzibar (Fage 1924). Kenya (Chappuis 1927). Kenya (Delamare Deboutteville 1960). Zanzibar (Monod 1968). Kenya (Jones & Icely 1981). Kenya (Jones 1983). Grand Comoro Is. (Messana 1984).
Annina mannai Schotte, 1994. West Bengal, India, freshwater.
Annina mesopotamica (Ahmed, 1971). Persian Gulf, intertidal.
Anopsilana luciae (Barnard, 1940). Zululand, South Africa.
Anopsilana poissoni Paulian & Delamare Deboutteville, 1956. Madagascar.
Anopsilana pustulosa (Hale, 1925). Queensland to Torres Strait, Australia. East Africa; Mozambique; Madagascar; India; Papua New Guinea (Bruce 1986a). * Aldabra Atoll, 0.5 m.
Anopsilana willeyi (Stebbing, 1904b). Sri Lanka. Queensland, Australia; East Africa; Thailand (Bruce 1986a).
Atarbolana exoconta Bruce & Javed, 1987. Off Karachi, Pakistan. * Gulf of Kutch, India.
Atarbolana setosa Javed & Yasmeen, 1989. Off Karachi, Pakistan, intertidal.
Bathylana apalpalis Kensley, 1989. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 1000-1430 m
Bathynomus pelor Bruce, 1986a. Western Australia, 297-700 m
Booralana wundurra Bruce, 1986a. Western Australia, 22-130 m.
Cartetolana integra (Miers, 1884). Queensland, Australia. Western Australia, 10-20 m (Bruce 1986a). Northern Territory, Australia; Arafura Sea; Queensland; Papua New Guinea (Keable 1997).
 * *Cirolana* sp. nov. A. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-10 m.
 * *Cirolana* sp. nov. B. Off Mozambique, 42 m.
 * *Cirolana* sp. nov. C. Off Somalia, 47-95 m.
 * *Cirolana* sp. nov. D. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 0.5-1.5 m.
 * *Cirolana* sp. nov. E. Mozambique, 5-8 m.
 * *Cirolana* sp. nov. F. Off Somalia, 59-61 m.
 * *Cirolana* sp. nov. G. Off Somalia, 90 m; off Mozambique, 150-300 m.
Cirolana australiense Hale, 1925. South Australia. Western Australia; Victoria; Tasmania; New South Wales, Australia, sublittoral (Bruce 1986a).
Cirolana bisulcata Hobbins & Jones, 1993. Red Sea, 600-2148 m.
Cirolana bougaardti Kensley, 1984b. E coast of South Africa, 710-775 m.
Cirolana bovina Barnard, 1940. East London, South Africa, intertidal. Kerala & Madras, India (Pillai 1954). Kenya (Jones 1976).
Cirolana brucei Javed & Yasmeen, 1995. Pakistan, intertidal.
Cirolana carina Jones, 1976. Watamu, Kenya.
Cirolana cingulata Barnard, 1920. Still Bay to East London, South Africa, 30 to 170 m.
Cirolana corrugis Jones, 1976. Watamu, Kenya. Red Sea, shallow sublittoral (Bruce & Jones 1978).
Cirolana cranchii Leach, 1818. England. S Angola to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, intertidal to 46 m; N Atlantic, Mediterranean (Kensley 1978d).
Cirolana fluviatilis Stebbing, 1902. South Africa. Chilka Lake & Travancore, India (Barnard 1935). Thailand (Barnard 1940). Knysna to Zululand, estuarine (Kensley 1978d).
Cirolana garuwa Bruce, 1986a. Western Australia, 18 m.
Cirolana harfordi (Lockington, 1877). California. Victoria; Western Australia; New

- South Wales, Australia; Japan; USSR (Bruce 1986a).
- Cirolana hesperia* Bruce, 1986a. Western Australia, 2-60 m.
- Cirolana imposita* Barnard, 1955. South Africa, 15-360 m.
- Cirolana inciscauda* Barnard, 1940. East coast of South Africa, intertidal. Hermanus to Port Alfred, South Africa, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Cirolana latistylis* Dana, 1853. N Borneo. Maldive Is., 64-80 m (Stebbing 1904a).
- Cirolana littoralis* Barnard, 1920. Saldanha Bay. Saldanha Bay to East London, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Cirolana manorae* Bruce & Javed, 1987. Off Karachi, Pakistan.
- Cirolana mascarensis* Müller, 1991e. Réunion Is. * Off Mauritius
- Cirolana meinerti* Barnard, 1920. Off East London, South Africa, 140 m. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- Cirolana mekista* Bruce, 1986a. Northern Territory & Western Australia.
- Cirolana meseda* Hobbins & Jones, 1993. Red Sea, 731-1544 m.
- Cirolana palifrons* Barnard, 1920. East London, South Africa, 170 m.
- Cirolana perlata* Barnard, 1936. Townet, Burma, estuarine.
- Cirolana porcellana* Barnard, 1936. Andaman Sea off Burma, 14 m.
- Cirolana rugicauda* Heller, 1861. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., upper infralittoral. Port Nolloth & St. Helena Bay, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Cirolana schioedtei* Miers, 1884. Arafura Sea. Northern Territory; Western Australia; Queensland (Bruce 1986a).
- Cirolana sulcata* Hansen, 1890. South Africa, 5-84 m. * Off Mozambique, 19-22 m.
- Cirolana sulcicauda* Stebbing, 1904a. Maldive Is. Gulf of Kutch, India (Monod 1971). Sri Lanka; Kenya; Aldabra Atoll (Jones 1976). * Mahé Is., Seychelles, intertidal-6 m.
- Cirolana theleceps* Barnard, 1940. Natal, South Africa, intertidal. Gulf of Suez (Bruce & Jones 1978).
- Cirolana venusticauda* Stebbing, 1902. False Bay, South Africa. Lambert's Bay to East London, South Africa, 11-50 m (Kensley 1978d). Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- Conilorpheus blandus* Barnard, 1955. Algoa Bay, South Africa.
- Conilorpheus herdmani* Stebbing, 1905. Gulf of Manaar, Sri Lanka, 16-20 m.
- Conilorpheus scutifrons* Stebbing, 1908. Algoa Bay, South Africa, 18-29 m. False Bay to Natal, South Africa, 11-80 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Dolicholana elongata* H. Milne Edwards, 1840. Mouth of the Ganges River.
- Eurydice agilis* Jones, 1971. Watamu, Kenya.
- Eurydice arabica* Jones, 1974. Red Sea; Saudi Arabia.
- Eurydice cavicaudata* Jones, 1971. Watamu, Kenya, sublittoral.
- Eurydice chelifera* Jones, 1971. Watamu, Kenya.
- Eurydice humilis* Stebbing, 1910a. Chagos Archipelago.
- Eurydice indicis* Eleftheriou & Jones, 1976. India, intertidal.
- Eurydice inermis* non Hansen, 1890. Kerala, India (Pillai 1967). Atlantic; Mediterranean; Red Sea (Bruce & Jones 1978).
- Eurydice inornata* Jones, 1971. Watamu & Kilife, Kenya.
- Eurydice longicornis* (Studer, 1883). Lüderitz, Namibia to Algoa Bay, South Africa, intertidal to 11 m.
- Eurydice longipes* Jones, 1971. Watamu, Kenya.
- Eurydice orientalis* Hansen, 1890. Java Sea. Andaman Sea off Burma, 22 m; Philippines;

- Queensland, Australia (Barnard 1936).
- * *Eurydice* sp. nov. Persian Gulf, intertidal.
- Eurydice peraticis* Jones, 1974. Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia. Goa, India (Jones 1976).
- Eurydice pulchra* Leach, 1815. England. Coast of India (Pillai 1967).
- Exciorolana affinis* (Jones, 1971). Turtle Bay, Watamu, Kenya.
- Exciorolana geniculata* Jones, 1971. Turtle Bay, Watamu, Kenya.
- Exciorolana latipes* (Barnard, 1914b). False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lüderitz, Namibia to Mozambique, intertidal-13 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Exciorolana natalensis* (Vanhöffen, 1914). Natal, South Africa. Madagascar (Roman 1970). Plettenberg Bay to Natal, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Exciorolana orientalis* (Dana, 1853). Sulu Sea. Nicobar Is.; Watamu, Kenya; Madagascar; Persian Gulf; Red Sea; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; NE Australia (Jones 1974, 1979).
- Gnatholana mandibularis* Barnard, 1920. Off East London, South Africa, 155 m. Sal-danha Bay to East London, South Africa, 155-170 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Limicolana dinjerra* Bruce, 1986a. Northern Territory & Western Australia, intertidal.
- * *Metacirolana* sp. nov. Off Somalia, 59-70 m.
- Metacirolana anocula* (Kensley, 1984b). Off Transkei & Natal, South Africa, 690-850 m.
- Metacirolana arnaudi* Kensley, 1989. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 75-1680 m.
- Metacirolana bicornis* (Kensley, 1977). Off Natal, South Africa, 550 m.
- Metacirolana convexissima* (Kensley, 1984b). Transkei, southern Africa, 150-200 m.
- Metacirolana fishelsoni* (Bruce & Jones, 1978). Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea, shallow infratidal.
- Metacirolana japonica* non Hansen, 1890. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- Metacirolana mbudya* Bruce, 1981. Tanzania, shallow infratidal.
- Metacirolana monodi* (Jones, 1976). Aldabra Atoll.
- Metacirolana rotunda* (Bruce & Jones, 1978). Red Sea. E Africa to N Red Sea (Bruce 1981).
- Metacirolana sphaeromiformis* non Hansen, 1890. Sri Lanka (Stebbing 1905). * Mahé Is., Seychelles, 1 m.
- Natanolana albicaudata* Stebbing, 1900. Papua New Guinea. Bombay, India (Barnard 1936).
- Natanolana anopthalma* (Kussakin & Vasina, 1982a). Kerguelen Is. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 1430-1600 m (Kensley 1989).
- Natanolana hirtipes* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). South Africa. India, Burma, SE Africa (Barnard 1936).
- Natanolana insignis* Hobbins & Jones, 1993. Red Sea, 731-1825 m.
- Natanolana lurur* Bruce, 1986a. Western Australia, 150 m.
- Natanolana natalensis* (Barnard, 1940). Natal, South Africa; shallow infratidal. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- Natanolana nitida* (Hale, 1952). Kerguelen Is., 75-290 m. Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).
- Natanolana pallidocula* (Kussakin & Vasina, 1982a). Kerguelen Is., 310 m.
- Natanolana pilula* (Barnard, 1955). South Africa, 18-66 m.
- Natanolana vieta* (Hale, 1925). South Australia. Victoria; Western Australia; New South Wales, Australia, 16-156 m (Bruce 1986a).
- Natanolana virilis* (Barnard, 1940). Algoa Bay, South Africa, 66-80 m.
- Neocirolana arabica* Javed & Yasmeeen, 1990. Karachi, Pakistan, intertidal.

- Neocirolana hermitensis* (Boone, 1918). Monte Bello Is., Western Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria; Lizard Is., 12-41 m (Bruce 1986a).
Parabathynomus natalensis Barnard, 1924. Off Natal, South Africa, 766 m. Off Mozambique, 230-295 m (Kensley 1978d).
Politolana obtusispina (Kensley, 1975a). Still Bay, South Africa, 120 m.
Pontogelos aselgokeros Stebbing, 1910a. Mauritius.
Pseudolana concinna (Hale, 1925). Western Australia, intertidal. Queensland & Tasmania, Australia (Bruce 1986a).
Seychellana expansa Kensley & Schotte, 1994. Seychelles, 30 m.

Family Corallanidae

- Alcirona maldivensis* Stebbing, 1904a. Maldives. Cargados Carajos Shoals, 54 m (Stebbing 1910a).
Alcirona multidigitata (Dana, 1853). Borneo. * Off Somalia, 60-70 m.
Alcirona pearsoni Monod, 1924. Sri Lanka.
Argathona hirsuta Hobbins & Jones, 1993. Red Sea, 731-760 m.
Argathona macronema (Bleeker, 1857). Java Sea. Kenya; Madagascar; Chagos Archipelago; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba; Gulf of Suez; Indonesia; Australia; New Guinea; Fiji; Gilbert Is. (Delaney 1989).
Argathona muraeneae Bal & Joshi, 1959. Bombay, India.
Argathona normani Stebbing, 1905. Sri Lanka. Coast of India, 51-57 m (Barnard 1936).
Argathona rhinoceros (Bleeker, 1857). Zanzibar; Aldabra Atoll; Persian Gulf; India; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Java; Vietnam; Enewetak Atoll (Delaney 1989).
Corallana africana Barnard, 1914b. Algoa Bay. Keurbooms River to Zululand, South Africa (Kensley 1978d). Madagascar (Roman 1970).
Corallana basalis (Heller, 1861). Nicobar Is.
Corallana furcilla Barnard, 1955. Mozambique, estuarine.
Corallana hirsuta Schioedte & Meinert, 1879. Philippines. Maldives Is. (Stebbing 1904a). * Aldabra Atoll; Mahé Is, Seychelles, 0.5-1 m.
Corallana kulai Bruce, 1982. Western Australia, 150 m.
Corallana nodosa Schioedte & Meinert, 1879. Philippines. Sri Lanka (Stebbing 1904b). Travancore, India (Pillai 1954).
Corallana sculpta H. Milne Edwards, 1840. Malabar coast of India.
Corilana erythraea Kossman, 1880. Red Sea.
Lanocira anasicula Jones, 1982. Watamu, Kenya. * Madagascar, 1 m.
Lanocira gardineri Stebbing, 1904a. Maldives Is. Philippines, Richardson 1910. Sri Lanka (Nierstrasz 1931). Travancore, India (Pillai 1954). South Africa, 4-110 m (Kensley 1978d). Kenya (Jones 1982). * Mozambique; Madagascar, 1 m; Mahé Is., Seychelles, 3-5 m, Kenya, 0-0.5 m (Müller 1991i).
Lanocira glabra Jones, 1982. Watamu, Kenya. Kenya, 0-0.5 m (Müller 1991i).
Lanocira latifrons Stebbing, 1910b. Red Sea. Mozambique (Barnard 1955).
Lanocira rotundicauda Stebbing, 1904a. Maldives Is., 37 m. Sri Lanka (Nierstrasz 1931). Travancore, India (Pillai 1954).
Lanocira zeylanica Stebbing, 1905. Sri Lanka. Travancore, India (Pillai 1954). Kenya.
Tachaea spongillicola Stebbing, 1907. India..

Family Cymothoidae

- Agarna malayi* Tiwari, 1952. India.
- Agarna pustulosa* (Pillai, 1954). India.
- Amblycephalon indicus* Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India.
- Anilocra acuminata* Haller, 1880. Réunion Is.
- Anilocra ankistra* Bruce, 1987a. Western Australia. * Kenya, 240-450 m.
- Anilocra capensis* Leach, 1818. South Africa. Walvis Bay to East London, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Anilocra coxalis* Schioedte & Meinert, 1881. Zanzibar.
- Anilocra dimidiata* Bleeker, 1857. Java. Travancore, India (Pillai 1954). Sri Lanka; Java Sea; Papua New Guinea; Philippines (Nierstrasz 1931). * Mozambique Channel, 58 m.
- Anilocra leptosoma* Bleeker, 1857. Java. Indonesia; Philippines (Schioedte & Meinert 1881). Gulf of Suez (Monod 1933). Travancore, India (Pillai 1954). Natal, South Africa & Delagoa Bay, Mozambique (Kensley 1978d).
- Anilocra monoma* Bowman & Tareen, 1983. Persian Gulf.
- Anilocra nemipteri* Bruce, 1987a. Western Australia.
- Anilocra pomacentri* Bruce, 1987a. Western Australia.
- Anilocra soelae* Bruce, 1987a. Western Australia.
- Catoessa gruneri* Bowman & Tareen, 1983. Persian Gulf.
- Ceratothoa carinata* (Bianconi, 1869). Mozambique.
- Ceratothoa guttata* (Richardson, 1910). Philippines. Red Sea; Madagascar; Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia; Taiwan (Bruce & Bowman 1989).
- Ceratothoa hemiramphi* (Pillai, 1954). Travancore, India.
- Ceratothoa imbricata* (Fabricius, 1787). New Zealand. Table Bay, South Africa to Mozambique (Kensley 1978d). Red Sea; Indonesia; Java; China; Australia (Nierstrasz 1931).
- Ceratothoa retusa* (Schioedte & Meinert, 1883). Mozambique. South Africa (Barnard 1925b). N Australia; W Irian Jaya (Bruce & Bowman 1989). * Persian Gulf.
- Ceratothoa trigonocephala* Leach, 1818. Locality unknown. Natal, South Africa; South Australia; Java; China; Japan; New Hebrides (Schioedte & Meinert 1883).
- Cinusa tetodontis* Schioedte & Meinert, 1884. Indian Ocean; Pacific Ocean.
- Creniola laticauda* (Schioedte & Meinert, 1881). SE Australia. Western Australia, 33 300 m (Bruce 1987b).
- Creniola saurida* (Avdeev, 1977). NW Australia. Western Australia; Northern Territory; Queensland, 220 m (Bruce 1987b).
- Cymothoa asymmetrica* Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India.
- Cymothoa borbonica* Schioedte & Meinert, 1884. Réunion Is. Maldives Is. (Stebbing 1904a). Madagascar (Barnard, 1960). Durban, South Africa to Mozambique (Kensley 1978d).
- Cymothoa bychowskyi* Avdeev, 1979. NW & Western Australia.
- Cymothoa carangii* Avdeev, 1979. NW Australia.
- Cymothoa cinerea* Bal & Joshi, 1959. Bombay, India.
- Cymothoa eremita* (Brunnich, 1783). India. Zanzibar (Stebbing 1910a). Sri Lanka (Monod 1924). Red Sea (Monod 1933).
- Cymothoa gadorum* Brocchi, 1875. St. Paul Is.
- Cymothoa indica* Schioedte & Meinert, 1884. Thailand. Australia; India (Hale 1926).
- Cymothoa leaschenaultii* Leach, 1818. Pondicherry, India (Miers 1880).
- Cymothoa paradoxa* Haller, 1880. Indian Ocean.

- Cymothoa parupenei* Avdeev, 1979. NW Australia.
- Cymothoa pulchrum* Lanchester, 1902. Indonesia. Sri Lanka (Monod 1924).
- Cymothoa rotunda* Avdeev, 1979. Western Australia.
- Cymothoa rotundifrons* Haller, 1880. Mauritius.
- Cymothoa selari* Avdeev, 1978a. Red Sea.
- Elthusa foveolata* (Hansen, 1897). Sri Lanka.
- Elthusa nanooides* (Stebbing, 1905). Sri Lanka. Gulf of Suez (Monod 1933).
- Elthusa propinqua* (Richardson, 1904). Japan. Philippines (Richardson 1910). Arabian Sea; Maldives (Barnard 1936).
- Elthusa raynaudii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). South Africa. Chile (Menzies 1962a). St. Paul & Amsterdam Is. (Kensley 1976). Japan; Tristan da Cunha (Sivertsen & Holthuis 1980). Australia (Bruce 1990).
- Elthusa turgidula* (Hale, 1926). Western Australia.
- Glossobius anctus* Bruce & Bowman, 1989. Northwest Shelf, Western Australia. Queensland, Australia; Japan; Hawaii (Bruce & Bowman 1989).
- Ichthyoxenus asymmetrica* Ahmed, 1970a. Persian Gulf.
- Ichthyoxenus micronyx* (Miers, 1880). Mauritius.
- Ichthyoxenus tanganyikae* (Fryer, 1965). Tanzania.
- Joryma brachysoma* (Pillai, 1954). India.
- Joryma engraulidis* (Barnard, 1936). Off mouth of Devi River, India.
- Joryma sawayah* Bowman & Tareen, 1983. Persian Gulf.
- Joryma tartoor* (Pillai, 1954). Travancore, India.
- Lobothorax laevis* Richardson, 1910. Philippines. Bay of Bengal, Burma (Barnard 1936).
- Mothocya arroser* Bruce, 1986b. Kenya.
- Mothocya colletti* Bruce, 1986b. Singapore, Straits of Malacca. Thailand; Philippines; Caroline Is.; Queensland; Tahiti (Bruce 1986).
- Mothocya karobran* Bruce, 1986b. Queensland. Pakistan; New South Wales (Bruce 1986).
- Mothocya melanosticta* (Schioedte & Meinert, 1884). Japan. Chinde, Mozambique, Barnard 1914b. South Australia (Hale, 1929). Hawaii; S Africa (Nierstrasz 1931). Red Sea (Avdeev 1978a).
- Mothocya plagulaphora* (Haller, 1880). Mauritius. Sri Lanka; Kenya; Zanzibar; Madagascar; Comoro Is.; Somalia; India; Indonesia; Queensland (Bruce 1986).
- Mothocya renardi* (Bleeker, 1857). Indonesia. Australia; India; Philippines (Hale 1926). Mozambique; New South Wales; Western Australia; Gulf of Thailand; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Japan, Philippines (Bruce 1986).
- Nerocila aculeata* H. Milne Edwards, 1840. Locality unknown. Brazil (Dana 1853). Indian Ocean (Schioedte & Meinert 1883). East Indies (Nierstrasz 1931).
- Nerocila armata* Dana, 1853. Brazil. South Africa; Mauritius; Senegal; Gabon; Congo (Nierstrasz 1931).
- Nerocila blainvillei* Leach, 1818. Locality unknown. Mozambique (Hilgendorf 1878). South Australia (Schioedte & Meinert 1881).
- Nerocila cephalotes* Schioedte & Meinert, 1881. Cape Agulhas, South Africa; Senegal; Gabon.
- Nerocila exocoeti* Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India.
- Nerocila heterozota* Ahmed, 1970b. Persian Gulf.
- Nerocila kisra* Bowman & Tareen, 1983. Persian Gulf.
- Nerocila livida* Budde Lund, 1908. Zanzibar.

- Nerocila longispina* Miers, 1880. Malabar, India.
- Nerocila madrasensis* Ramakrishna & Ramaniah, 1978. India.
- Nerocila monodi* Hale, 1940. Queensland, Australia. Northern Territory, North West Shelf, Australia (Bruce 1987b).
- Nerocila orbignyi* (Guérin Méneville, 1832). Greece. South Africa; Western Australia; South Australia; New Zealand (Bruce 1987b). * Off Somalia, 27-31 m. * India, 27-55 m.
- Nerocila phaiopleura* Bleeker, 1857. Java. Bay of Bengal, Barnard 1936. Natal, South Africa (Kensley 1978d). Western Australia (Bruce 1987b).
- Nerocila pigmentata* Bal & Joshi, 1959. Bombay, India.
- Nerocila pulicatensis* Jayadev Babu & Sanjeeva Raj, 1980. India.
- Nerocila recurvispina* Schioedte & Meinert, 1881. Calcutta, India.
- Nerocila serra* Schioedte & Meinert, 1881. Indonesia. India (Barnard 1936). St. Lucia, South Africa; Delagoa Bay, Mozambique (Kensley 1978d). Australia (Bruce 1987b).
- Nerocila sigani* Bowman & Tareen, 1983. Persian Gulf. * Gujarat, India, 34-37 m. * Andaman Sea.
- Nerocila sundaica* Bleeker, 1857. Java. Indian seas to East Indies (Barnard 1936).
- Nerocila trichiura* (Miers, 1877). Mauritius. Chagos Archipelago; Durban, South Africa (Kensley 1978d). * Comoro Is., 3500 m.
- Ourozeuktes owenii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). Locality unknown. Australia; Kerguelen Is. (Hale 1929).
- Pleopodias elongatus* Richardson, 1910. Philippines. Andaman Is. (Barnard 1936).
- Renocila curtippinnata* Bruce, 1991b. NW Australia.
- Renocila heterozota* Bowman & Mariscal, 1968. Seychelles.
- Renocila ovata* Miers, 1880. Malaysia. Andaman Is. (Barnard 1936). Western Australia (Bruce 1987c).
- Renocila rogans* (Stebbing, 1923). South Africa, 72 m.
- Rhiothra callipia* Schioedte & Meinert, 1884. Sri Lanka.
- Ryukyua circularis* (Pillai, 1954). India.

Family Limnoriidae

- Limnoria agrostisa* Cookson, 1991. Western Australia.
- Limnoria andamanensis* Rao & Ganapati, 1969. Andaman Is.
- Limnoria antarctica* (Pfeffer, 1887). Antarctic. Kerguelen Is.; South Georgia Is. (Menzies 1957).
- Limnoria bituberculata* (Pillai, 1957). Quilon, India.
- Limnoria bombayensis* Pillai, 1961. Bombay, India.
- Limnoria clarkae* (Kensley & Schotte, 1987). Belize. * Aldabra Atoll.
- Limnoria gibbera* Cookson, 1991. South Australia; Western Australia.
- Limnoria indica* Becker & Kampf, 1958. Mandapam & Madras, India. Mexico; Belize; Hong Kong; Philippines; Australia (Kensley & Schotte 1989). * Aldabra Atoll.
- Limnoria insulae* Menzies, 1957. Fiji. Andaman Is., Ganapati & Rao 1960. Belize; Guam; Palmyra Is.; Caroline Is. (Kensley & Schotte 1989). * Aldabra Atoll.
- Limnoria pfefferi* Stebbing, 1904a. Minikoi Atoll. India, Andaman Is. (Ganapati & Rao 1960). Gulf of Mexico; Caribbean; New Guinea; Philippines; Aldabra Atoll (Kensley & Schotte 1989).
- Limnoria platycauda* Menzies, 1957. Curaçao. Andaman Is. (Ganapati & Rao 1960).

Caribbean; Aldabra Atoll (Kensley & Schotte 1989).

Limnoria quadripunctata Holthuis, 1949. Netherlands. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 30 m (Kensley 1976). Australia (Cookson 1991).

Limnoria segnoides Menzies, 1957. Japan. Madagascar (Roman 1970).

Limnoria septima Barnard, 1936. Andaman Is., 93-125 m.

Limnoria stephensi Menzies, 1957. New Zealand. Marion Is. (Wolff 1990).

Limnoria tripunctata Menzies, 1951b. California. India; Australia (Cookson 1991).

Limnoria uncapedis Cookson, 1991. Northern Territory; South Australia; Western Australia. Andaman Is. (Ganapati & Rao 1960).

Limnoria unicornis Menzies, 1957. Caroline Is. Andaman Is. (Ganapati & Rao 1960). Western Australia (Cookson 1991). * Aldabra Atoll, 0.5 m.

Lynseia annae Cookson & Poore, 1994. Western Australia.

Lynseia diana Cookson & Poore, 1994. Western Australia.

Paralimnoria andrewsi (Calman, 1910). Christmas Is., 0-4 m. Andaman Is. (Ganapati & Rao 1960). Caribbean; Hawaii; Samoa; Japan (Kensley & Schotte 1989). * Aldabra Atoll.

Family Serolidae

Acutiserolis bromleyana (Suhm, 1876). New Zealand. Kerguelen Is., 450 m (Kussakin & Vasina 1982a).

Caecoserolis apheles (Schotte, 1992). Madagascar Plateau, 950 m.

Caecoserolis brinki (Kensley, 1978a). Natal, South Africa, 680 m.

Caecoserolis monodi (Cals, 1979). Kerguelen Is., 250 m.

Ceratoserolis trilobitoides (Eights, 1833). South Shetland Is. Kerguelen Is.; Patagonia; Cape Horn; Graham Region, off Victoria Land, Antarctic (Nordenstam 1933).

Septemserolis septemcarinata (Miers, 1875a). Crozet Is., 1-700 m. Marion & Prince Edward's Is.; Kerguelen Is. (Beddard 1884b). South Shetland Is.; South Georgia Is.; Antarctic Peninsula (Brandt 1988).

Serolis antarctica Beddard, 1884a. Crozet Is., 2516-2928 m. Brazil, 732 m (Beddard 1884b). Mozambique, 1611-1629 m (Schotte 1992).

Serolis aspera Sheppard, 1933. South Georgia Is. Kerguelen Is., 50 m (Kussakin & Vasina 1980a).

Serolis zoiphila Stechow, 1921. Kerguelen Is., 2516-2928 m.

Spinoserolis latifrons (White, 1847). Kerguelen Is., 1-378 m. Crozet Is. (Miers 1875b). New Zealand (Bastida & Torti 1969).

Family Sphaeromatidae

Afrocerceis kenyensis Müller, 1995. Kenya, intertidal.

Agostodina munta Bruce, 1994a. Western Australia, 52-82 m.

Agostodina shara Bruce, 1994a. Western Australia, 36-44 m.

Artopoles natalis Barnard, 1920. Natal, South Africa, 12 m.

Bathycopea typhlops Tattersall, 1905. Ireland. Natal, South Africa, 680 m (Kensley 1978a). New South Wales; Tasmania; Victoria, 135-1277 m (Bruce 1991a).

Cassidias africana Barnard, 1920. Natal, South Africa, 80 m. * Mozambique, 110-112 m. * Somalia, 59-90 m.

Cassidina extenda Joshi & Bal, 1992. India, shallow.

Cassidina pulchra Chilton, 1924. Chilka Lake, India.

- * *Cassidinidea* sp. nov. Mahé Is., Seychelles, intertidal.
Cassidinidea quadricarinata Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
Cassidinopsis emarginata (Guérin Méneville, 1843). Falkland Is. Kerguelen Is. (Studer 1884). Crozet Is. (Stephenson 1947). * Heard Is.
Cassidinopsis maculata (Studer, 1884). Kerguelen Is.
Cerceis bicarinata Barnard, 1936. Andaman Is.
Cerceis biforamina Javed & Yousuf, 1996. Pakistan, intertidal.
Cerceis granulata Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India.
Cerceis tuberculata Müller, 1991h. Sri Lanka, intertidal.
Cercosphaera dilkera Bruce, 1994b. Western Australia, 0.5-52 m.
Cercosphaera wirritin Bruce, 1994b. Western Australia, 1-23 m.
Cilicaea antennalis Miers, 1884. Western Australia, shallow.
Cilicaea beddardi Stebbing, 1905. Sri Lanka.
Cilicaea canaliculata (Thomson, 1879). New Zealand, 531 m. Bay of Bengal (Barnard 1936).
Cilicaea latreillei Leach, 1818. Type locality unknown. Red Sea; Indonesia (Studer 1884). Sri Lanka (Stebbing 1905). Kenya (Stebbing 1910a). East London to Natal, South Africa, 26-104 m; Australia; Philippines (Kensley 1978d). * Mozambique, 140 m. * Somalia.
Cilicaeopsis sculpta Baker, 1928. Western Australia.
Cilicaeopsis whiteleggei (Stebbing, 1905). Sri Lanka.
Clianella amblysinus (Pillai, 1954). Travancore, India.
* *Cymodoce* sp. nov. A. Persian Gulf, 1-4 m.
* *Cymodoce* sp. nov. B. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 0.5-1 m.
Cymodoce acanthiger Barnard, 1914b. East London, South Africa, 600 m.
Cymodoce africana Barnard, 1914b. Cape Peninsula & East London, South Africa, 262-580 m.
Cymodoce alis Barnard, 1955. False Bay to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, 15-36 m.
Cymodoce amplifrons (Stebbing, 1902). Natal, South Africa, 48 m. Port Elizabeth to Natal, South Africa, 27-48 m (Kensley 1978d).
Cymodoce bicarinata Stebbing, 1904a. Maldives Is. Sri Lanka, Stebbing 1905. Zanzibar (Stebbing 1910a).
Cymodoce comans Barnard, 1914b. False Bay to Agulhas, South Africa, 10-40 m. Natal, South Africa, 5 to 19 m (Kensley 1978d).
Cymodoce cryptodoma Barnard, 1920. Natal, South Africa, 80 m.
Cymodoce davieae Kensley & Buxton, 1984. Port Elizabeth, South Africa, 33 m.
Cymodoce erythraea Nobili, 1906b. Red Sea.
Cymodoce excavans Barnard, 1920. False Bay, South Africa, 25-40 m.
Cymodoce inornata Whitelegge, 1902. SE Australia, 99-101 m. Sri Lanka (Stebbing 1905). Philippines, 110 m (Richardson 1910).
Cymodoce lis Barnard, 1955. Algoa Bay, South Africa.
Cymodoce longistylis Miers, 1884. Torres Strait. Nicobar Is. (Barnard 1936). Kerala & Madras, India (Pillai 1961). * Phuket Is., Thailand.
Cymodoce madrasensis (Srinivasan, 1959). India.
Cymodoce mammifera Haswell, 1881. Queensland, Australia. Western Australia (Tattersall 1922). Travancore, India (Pillai 1954). Madagascar (Roman 1970).
Cymodoce natalensis Barnard, 1920. Natal, South Africa, 80 m. Algoa Bay to Natal,

- South Africa, 80 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Cymodoce pelsarti* Tattersall, 1922. Western Australia.
- Cymodoce picta* Brocchi, 1875. St. Paul Is.
- Cymodoce pilosa* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). Mediterranean. Gulf of Suez (Stebbing 1910b).
- Cymodoce radiata* Barnard, 1957a. East London, South Africa, 150 m.
- Cymodoce richardsoniae* Nobili, 1906b. Red Sea.
- Cymodoce setulosa* (Stebbing, 1902). Algoa Bay, South Africa, 20-30 m. Saldanha Bay to Natal, South Africa, 7-42 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Cymodoce tetrathele* Barnard, 1920. East London, South Africa, 85 m.
- Cymodoce truncata* Leach, 1818. England. Gulf of Suez (Stebbing 1910b). E Atlantic, Mediterranean (Monod 1933).
- Cymodoce umbonata* Barnard, 1914b. False Bay, South Africa, 100 m.
- Cymodoce uncinata* Stebbing, 1902. Algoa Bay, South Africa, 49 m.
- Cymodoce unguiculata* Barnard, 1914b. Saldanha Bay, Table Bay, South Africa, intertidal. South Australia (Hale 1929).
- Cymodoce valida* (Stebbing, 1902). Algoa Bay, South Africa, 18-29 m. Saldanha Bay to Natal, South Africa, 8-160 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Cymodoce velutina* Kensley, 1975a. Still Bay, South Africa, 120 m.
- Cymodoce zanzibarensis* Stebbing, 1910a. Zanzibar. Mozambique (Barnard 1955).
- Cymodocella algoense* (Stebbing, 1875). Algoa Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Nahoon River, South Africa, 2 m (Kensley & Bursey 1996).
- Cymodocella cancellata* Barnard, 1920. East London, South Africa, 44 m.
- Cymodocella pustulata* Barnard, 1914b. Table Bay & False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lüderitz, Namibia to East London, South Africa, intertidal-10 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Cymodocella sublevis* Barnard, 1914b. Table Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lüderitz, Namibia to East London, South Africa, intertidal-18 m (Kensley 1978d). * Madagascar.
- Diclidocella bullata* Bruce, 1995. South Australia, Western Australia, 3-17 m.
- * *Dynamenella* sp. nov. A. Off Sumatra.
- * *Dynamenella* sp. nov. B. Nosy Be, Madagascar, intertidal.
- Dynamenella bullejiensis* Javed & Ahmed, 1988a. Pakistan, intertidal.
- Dynamenella dioxus* Barnard, 1914b. Table Bay & False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lüderitz, Namibia to False Bay, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Dynamenella granulata* Javed & Ahmed, 1988a. Pakistan, intertidal.
- Dynamenella kraussi* Barnard, 1914b. Table Bay to Natal, South Africa, intertidal.
- Dynamenella mossambica* Ortiz, Berze Freire & Wasikete, 1990. Mozambique.
- Dynamenella navicula* Barnard, 1940. Algoa Bay & East London, South Africa.
- Dynamenella quilonensis* Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India, estuarine.
- Dynamenella savignii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). Egypt. Natal, South Africa (Krauss 1843).
- Dynamenella scaptocephala* Messana, 1990. Somalia.
- Dynamenella taurus* Barnard, 1940. Port Nolloth & East London, South Africa.
- Dynoides indicus* Müller, 1991h. Sri Lanka, intertidal.
- Dynoides serratisinus* Barnard, 1914b. Natal, South Africa, intertidal. Natal, South Africa to Mozambique, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Eterocerceis somala* Messana, 1990. Somalia, 3 m.
- Exosphaeroma antikraussi* Barnard, 1940. Table Bay, Algoa Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Saldanha Bay to Algoa Bay, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).

- Exosphaeroma estuarium* Barnard, 1951. Natal, South Africa, estuarine.
- Exosphaeroma gigas* (Leach, 1818). Unknown. Kerguelen Is. (Vanhöffen 1914). Tasmania; New Zealand; South Africa (Nierstrasz 1931).
- Exosphaeroma hylecoetes* Barnard, 1940. Table Bay, Plettenberg Bay, East London, South Africa, estuarine.
- Exosphaeroma kraussi* Tattersall, 1913. St. Sebastian Bay, South Africa. Lüderitz, Namibia to East London, South Africa, intertidal, estuarine (Kensley 1978d).
- Exosphaeroma laeviusculum* (Heller, 1868). Java. N Namibia to Keurbooms River, South Africa, intertidal, shallow infratidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Exosphaeroma parva* Chilton, 1924. Chilka Lake, India.
- Exosphaeroma planum* Barnard, 1914b. Table Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lüderitz, Namibia to Port Alfred, South Africa, 4-100 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Exosphaeroma porrectum* Barnard, 1914b. Table Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lüderitz, Namibia to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, intertidal-5 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Exosphaeroma serventii* Baker, 1928. Western Australia.
- Exosphaeroma varicolor* Barnard, 1914b. Saldanha Bay, Table Bay, South Africa, intertidal. N Namibia to Hermanus, South Africa, intertidal to 17 m (Kensley 1978d). South Australia (Hale 1929).
- * *Heterodina* sp. nov. Persian Gulf, 3-3.5 m.
- Ischyromene australis* (Richardson, 1906). Table Bay, South Africa. Lüderitz, Namibia to Hermanus, South Africa, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Ischyromene brunnea* (Vanhöffen, 1914). St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., intertidal to 4 m.
- Ischyromene eatoni* (Miers, 1875b). Kerguelen Is. Marion Is., Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).
- Ischyromene glauerti* (Baker, 1928). Western Australia.
- Ischyromene huttoni* (Thomson, 1879). New Zealand. Lüderitz, Namibia to Natal, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Ischyromene intermedia* (Baker, 1926). Western Australia.
- Ischyromene macrocephala* (Krauss, 1843). Table Bay, South Africa. Table Bay to East London, South Africa, intertidal to shallow infratidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Ischyromene ovalis* (Barnard, 1914b). False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lüderitz, Namibia to East London, South Africa, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Ischyromene sapmeri* (Kensley, 1976). St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., intertidal to 60 m.
- Ischyromene scabricula* (Heller, 1868). 'Cape', South Africa. Lüderitz, Namibia to Keurbooms River, South Africa, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Isocladus excavatus* (Baker, 1910). Western Australia.
- Juletta mirandae* Bruce, 1993. Western Australia, 25-27 m.
- Kranosphaera haptomela* Bruce, 1992. NW Shelf, Australia, 39-52 m.
- Moruloidea darwini* (Cunningham, 1871). Tierra del Fuego. Kerguelen Is. (Vanhöffen 1914). Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).
- Moruloidea fraudatrix* (Kussakin & Vasina, 1982a). Kerguelen Is., 152 m.
- Moruloidea ornata* (Kussakin & Vasina, 1982a). Kerguelen Is., 138 m.
- Moruloidea tumida* Harrison, 1984. Western Australia.
- Oxinasphaera australis* (Baker, 1928). Western Australia.
- * *Oxinasphaera* sp. nov. A. Mozambique, 73-88 m.
- * *Oxinasphaera* sp. nov. B. Somalia, 9-175 m.
- * *Oxinasphaera* sp. nov. C. Zanzibar, intertidal-7 m.
- * *Oxinasphaera* sp. nov. D. Zanzibar, intertidal-7 m.

- Oxinasphaera frailea* Bruce, 1997a. Western Australia; Northern Territory, 3-30 m.
- Oxinasphaera islaya* Bruce, 1997a. Western Australia, 6 m; South Australia, 12 m.
- Oxinasphaera kensleyi* Bruce, 1997a. South Africa, 90 m.
- Oxinasphaera tuberculosa* (Stebbing, 1873). Western Australia; South Australia; Victoria; Tasmania, 5-33 m (Bruce 1997a).
- Paracassidina bakeri* Bruce, 1994a. Western Australia, 6-83 m.
- Paracassidina fuscina* Bruce, 1994a. Western Australia, 36-54 m.
- Paracassidina incompta* Bruce, 1994a. Western Australia, 36-81 m.
- Paracassidina kutyo* Bruce, 1994a. Western Australia, 42 m.
- Paracassidina pectinata* Baker, 1911. Western Australia.
- Paracassidinopsis perlata* (Roman, 1974). Madagascar. * Mahé Is., Seychelles, 0.5-3 m.
- Paracerceis caudata* (non Say, 1818). Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- * *Paracilicæa* sp. nov. Mahé Is., Seychelles, 2.5-5 m.
- Paracilicæa clavus* Barnard, 1955. Mozambique, intertidal.
- Paracilicæa cordylina* Kensley, 1984b. Natal, South Africa, 280-454 m.
- Paracilicæa dakini* (Tattersall, 1922). Western Australia.
- Paracilicæa eupyga* (Nobili, 1906b). Red Sea.
- Paracilicæa flexilis* Baker, 1928. Western Australia.
- Paracilicæa hanseni* Stebbing, 1910a. Zanzibar. Gulf of Kutch, India (Monod 1971).
- Paracilicæa keijii* Javed, 1990. Pakistan.
- Paracilicæa mossambica* Barnard, 1914b. Mozambique, intertidal. Madagascar (Roman 1970). * Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-10 m. * Mahé Is., Seychelles, 0.5-1 m. * Mauritius. * Red Sea.
- Paracilicæa pubescens* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). South Australia. Zanzibar, 18 m, Stebbing 1910a. Indonesia (Nierstrasz 1931).
- Paracilicæa setosa* Müller, 1995. Kenya, intertidal.
- Paracilicæa teretron* Barnard, 1955. Mozambique, intertidal. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
- Paracilicæa watamuae* Müller, 1995. Kenya, intertidal.
- Paradella diana* (Menzies, 1962b). Baja California. Western Australia; Queensland; Puerto Rico (Harrison & Holdich 1982). Hong Kong (Bruce 1986c). Arabian Sea (Javed & Ahmed 1987). Florida, USA (Kensley & Schotte 1989).
- Paradella harrisoni* Müller, 1995. Kenya, intertidal.
- Paraimene tuberculata* Javed & Ahmed, 1988b. Karachi coast, Pakistan, intertidal.
- Paraleptosphaeroma indica* Müller, 1990b. Réunion Is. * Madagascar, intertidal.
- Parisocladus perforatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). St. Paul Is. N Namibia to East London, South Africa (Kensley 1978d) St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., intertidal to 3 m (Kensley 1976).
- Parisocladus stimpsoni* (Heller, 1868). 'Cape', South Africa. Lüderitz, Namibia to East London, South Africa, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Pistorius sasyamai* Nunomura, 1990. Phuket Is., Thailand.
- Pseudocerceis seleneides* Messana, 1988. Somalia.
- Pseudosphaeroma barnardi* Monod, 1931b. Hout Bay, South Africa. Hout Bay to Knysna, South Africa, estuarine (Kensley 1978d).
- Sphaeramene polytylotos* Barnard, 1914b. Plettenberg Bay, False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lüderitz, Namibia to Plettenberg Bay, intertidal-22 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Sphaeroma annandalei annandalei* Stebbing, 1911. W Bengal. Natal, South Africa, intertidal (Kensley 1978d).

- Sphaeroma annandalei travancorensis* Pillai, 1955. India.
Sphaeroma bigranulatum Budde Lund, 1908. Zanzibar.
Sphaeroma conglobator (Pallas, 1766). Gulf of Suez.
Sphaeroma globicauda Dana, 1853. India. Laccadive Is. (Stebbing 1904a).
Sphaeroma granti Walker & Scott, 1903. Gulf of Aden.
Sphaeroma hookeri Leach, 1814. East Africa.
Sphaeroma serratum (Fabricius, 1787). Locality unknown. Gulf of Suez (Monod 1933).
 Natal, South Africa; Mozambique, intertidal; North Atlantic; Mediterranean Sea; Black
 Sea (Kensley 1978d). * Madagascar, intertidal. * Phuket Is., Thailand.
Sphaeroma sieboldii Dollfus, 1889. Japan. Madagascar (Roman 1970).
Sphaeroma terebrans Bate, 1866. India. Queensland, Australia (Baker 1926). Brazil; Flo-
 rida, USA; Travancore, India; Sri Lanka; Zanzibar (Pillai 1955). Madagascar (Roman
 1970). Knysna, South Africa to Mozambique, intertidal (Kensley 1978d). * Aldabra
 Atoll.
Sphaeroma triste Heller, 1861. Nicobar Is. Malay Peninsula (Pillai 1961).
Sphaeroma tuberculata Brocchi, 1875. St. Paul Is.
Sphaeroma tuberculata Purosotham & Rao, 1971. Tuticorin, India.
Sphaeroma walkeri Stebbing, 1905. Sri Lanka. India; Suez, Egypt; New South Wales,
 Australia (Pillai 1961). South Africa; Mozambique, estuarine-5 m (Kensley 1978d).
 * *Sphaeromopsis* sp. nov. Mahé Is., Seychelles.
Sphaeromopsis amathitis Holdich & Jones, 1973. Kenya, intertidal. Somalia (Messana
 1990). * Persian Gulf.
Sphaeromopsis minutus Javed & Yousuf, 1995. Pakistan, intertidal.
Sphaeromopsis reticulata (Stebbing, 1910b). Red Sea.
Syncassidina aestuaria Baker, 1928. Western Australia.
Tholozodium ocellatum Eleftheriou, Holdich & Harrison, 1980. India, intertidal.
Waiteolana gibbera Harrison, 1984. Western Australia.
Xynosphaera colemani Bruce, 1994b. Nosy Be, Madagascar, 1 m.
Zuzara furcifer Barnard, 1920. Algoa Bay. False Bay to Algoa Bay, South Africa (Ken-
 sley 1978d).

SUBORDER GNATHIIDAE

Family Gnathiidae

- Bathygnathia porca* (Kensley, 1980b). Crozet Is., 245-250 m.
 * *Caecognathia* sp. nov. Mauritius, 43 m.
Caecognathia antarctica (Studer, 1884). Patagonia. Kerguelen Is.; coast of Antarctica
 (Monod 1926a). Prince Edward Is. & Crozet Is., 150-285 m (Kensley 1980b).
Caecognathia wagneri (Monod, 1925). Antarctic. Kerguelen Is. (Kussakin & Vasina
 1980b).
 * *Elaphognathia* sp. nov. A. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-6 m.
 * *Elaphognathia* sp. nov. B. Somalia, 27-90 m.
Elaphognathia insolita (Stebbing, 1905). Sri Lanka.
Elaphognathia wolffi (Müller, 1989b). Kenya.
Euneognathia gigas (Beddard, 1886). Kerguelen Is., 229 m. Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).
 * *Gnathia* sp. nov. A. Inhambane, Mozambique 190 m.
 * *Gnathia* sp. nov. B. Phuket Is., Thailand, 15 m.
 * *Gnathia* sp. nov. C. Red Sea, 0.5-3 m.

- * *Gnathia* sp. nov. D. Somalia, 31-39 m.
- * *Gnathia* sp. nov. E. Aldabra Atoll, 1 m.
- * *Gnathia* sp. nov. F. Persian Gulf, 1-2.5 m.
- * *Gnathia* sp. nov. G. Nosy Be, Madagascar, 1.5 m.
- * *Gnathia* sp. nov. H. Phuket Is., Thailand, intertidal-10 m.
- * *Gnathia* sp. nov. I. Somalia, 27-31 m; Zanzibar, intertidal.
- * *Gnathia* sp. nov. J. Aldabra Atoll, intertidal-20 m.
- * *Gnathia* sp. nov. K. Zanzibar, 7-25 m.
- Gnathia africana* Barnard, 1914a. Table Bay, False Bay, South Africa, intertidal. Lambert's Bay to Algoa Bay, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Gnathia aldabrensis* Schoenichen, 1908. Aldabra Atoll [praniza only].
- Gnathia arabica* Schotte, 1995. Arabian Sea, 47-79 m.
- Gnathia disjuncta* Barnard, 1920. Off Knysna, South Africa, 80 m.
- Gnathia firingae* Müller, 1991e. Réunion Is., intertidal.
- Gnathia piscivora* Paperna & Por, 1977. Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea.
- Gnathia rhinobatis* (Kossmann, 1880). Red Sea. Gulf of Suez (Monod 1933).
- Gnathia taprobanensis* Monod, 1926a. Sri Lanka.
- Gnathia tuberculosa* (Beddard, 1886). Kerguelen Is. 55-228 m.

SUBORDER MICRO CERBERIDEA

Family Microcerberidae

- Coxicerberus andamanensis* (Coineau & Rao, 1972). Andaman Is., interstitial.
- Coxicerberus anfindicus* (Messana, Argano & Baldari, 1978). Maldives Is., interstitial.
- Coxicerberus enckelli* (Messana, Argano & Baldari, 1978). Andaman Is., interstitial.
- Coxicerberus interstitialis* (Chappuis, Delaware Debutteville & Paulian, 1956). Réunion Is., interstitial.
- Coxicerberus pauliani* (Chappuis & Delamare Debutteville, 1956). Madagascar, interstitial.
- Coxicerberus singhalensis* Enckell, 1970. Sri Lanka, interstitial.
- Coxicerberus tabai* Wägele, 1982. Red Sea.

SUBORDER VALVIFERA

Family Amesopodidae

- Amesopous richardsonae* Stebbing, 1905. Sri Lanka. * Somalia, 150 m. * Bay of Bengal, 66 m. * Mozambique, 88 m. * Northern Territory, Australia, 14 m.

Family Arcturidae

- Acantharcturus* sp. nov. Southern Mozambique, 1610 m.
- Agularcturus granulatus* Kensley, 1984b. East London, South Africa, 90 m.
- Antarcturus bicornis* Kensley, 1984b. Off Natal, South Africa, 560-620 m.
- Antarcturus furcatus furcatus* (Studer, 1882). Kerguelen Is., 110 m. Heard Is., 135 m. S Indian Ocean, 3015 m (Beddard 1886). Crozet Is., 152-395 m (Kussakin & Vasina 1982b).
- Antarcturus glacialis* (Beddard, 1886). S Indian Ocean, 3015 m.
- Antarcturus kladophoros* Stebbing, 1908. Mossel Bay, South Africa.. Saldanha Bay to Natal, South Africa, 12-150 m (Kensley 1978d).
- * *Arcturella* sp. nov. S of East London, South Africa, 80 m.
- Arcturella brevipes* Barnard, 1920. Agulhas Bank, False Bay, South Africa, 40 m. False

- Bay to Algoa Bay, South Africa, 22-40 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Arcturella lineata* (Stebbing, 1873). Algoa Bay. Lüderitz, Namibia to East London, South Africa, 20-200 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Arcturella lobulata* Barnard, 1925b. Natal, South Africa, 80 m. False Bay to Natal, South Africa, 80-120 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Arcturella longipes* Barnard, 1920. Table Bay, 40 m, Cape St. Francis, 150 m, South Africa.
- Arcturella pustulata* Barnard, 1920. Natal, South Africa, 26-80 m.
- Arcturina cylindralis* Pillai, 1963a. Quilon, India, intertidal.
- Arcturina hexagonalis* Barnard, 1925b. Mossel Bay, South Africa, 80 m. False Bay to Mossel Bay, South Africa, 5 to 87 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Arcturina triangularis* Barnard, 1957b. Mossel Bay & Still Bay, South Africa, 9-54 m.
- * *Arcturinoidea* sp. nov. Persian Gulf, 1.3-2.3 m.
- Arcturinoidea gibbosus* Müller, 1989c. Gulf of Aden. * Zanzibar, 16 m.
- Arcturinoidea sexpes* Kensley, 1977. Natal, South Africa, 26-60 m. * Mozambique, 73-92 m.
- Astacilla amblyura* Stebbing, 1905. Gulf of Manaar, intertidal. India, intertidal (Pillai 1963a).
- Astacilla corniger* (Stebbing, 1873). Algoa Bay. Saldanha Bay to East London, South Africa, 13-160 m (Kensley 1984b).
- Astacilla eminentia* Kensley, 1984b. Zululand to Transkei, South Africa, 560-775 m.
- Astacilla gibbosa* Pillai, 1954. Travancore, India. Quilon, India (Pillai 1963a).
- Astacilla longispina* (Kensley, 1978a). East London, South Africa, 150-200 m. * Mozambique, 347 m.
- Astacilla tranquilla* (Kensley, 1975a). East London, South Africa, 80-90 m.
- Austroarcturus foveolatus* Kensley, 1975a. South Africa, 71-200 m.
- Chaetarturus aculeatus* (Kussakin, 1967). Patagonia, 500 m. Crozet Is., 90-340 m (Kensley 1980b). Marion & Prince Edward Is. (Branch et al. 1991).
- Chaetarturus brunneus brunneus* (Beddard, 1886). Crozet Is., 2928 m.
- Chaetarturus franklini* (Hodgson, 1902). Antarctic. Falkland Is. (Nordenstam 1933). Crozet Is., 150-280 m (Kussakin & Vasina 1982b).
- Dolichiscus studeri* (Beddard, 1886). Kerguelen Is., 40-229 m.
- Dolichiscus subantarcticus* Kussakin & Vasina, 1980b. Kerguelen Is., 460 m.
- Fissarcturus hirticornis* (Monod, 1926b). Antarctic, 120-500 m. Marion & Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).
- Holidotea unicornis* Barnard, 1920. Knysna, Agulhas Bank, 90-100 m. Agulhas Bank, South Africa, 60-240 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Neastacilla* sp. nov. Kuwait, Persian Gulf, 1-3 m.
- Neastacilla bacillus* (Barnard, 1920). Knysna, Natal, South Africa, 80-110 m. False Bay to Natal, South Africa, 5-400 m (Kensley 1984b). * Mozambique, 110 m.
- Neastacilla kerguelensis* (Vanhöffen, 1914). Kerguelen Is., 183 m. Crozet Is., 173 m (Kussakin & Vasina 1982b).
- Neastacilla marionensis* (Beddard, 1886). Marion Is., 200 m. Kerguelen Is.; Marion, Prince Edward & Crozet Is. (Kensley 1980b).
- * *Neoarcturus* sp. nov. S Mozambique, 1610 m.
- Neoarcturus barnardi* (Kensley, 1984b). East London, South Africa, 90 m.
- Neoarcturus biserialis* (Kensley, 1978a). Natal, South Africa, 1300 m. * Mozambique, 2750 m.

- Neoarcturus dayi* (Kensley, 1977). Saldanha Bay to East London, South Africa, 75-240 m.
Neoarcturus halei (Kensley, 1984b). Zululand to Transkei, South Africa, 150-775 m.
Neoarcturus longispinus (Kensley, 1984b). East London, South Africa, 150-775 m.
Neoarcturus mawsoni (Hale, 1946). Kerguelen Is., 45-47 m. Weddell Sea (Brandt 1990).
Neoarcturus nordenstami (Kensley, 1984b). East London, South Africa, 90 m.
Neoarcturus oudops Barnard, 1914a. Off Cape Point, South Africa, 1380 m. Zululand to Transkei, South Africa, 400-850 m (Kensley 1984b).
Neoarcturus quadriconus (Kensley, 1975a). False Bay to East London, South Africa, 22-80 m.
Neoarcturus stebbingi (Beddard, 1886). Kerguelen Is., 60 m. South Georgia Is., 75-310 m (Nordenstam 1933). South Africa, 54 m (Nierstrasz 1941).
Neoarcturus youngi (Kensley, 1978a). Natal, South Africa, 550-680 m.
Oxyarcturus beliaevei (Kussakin, 1967). Kerguelen Is., 1580-1601 m. Off Cape Point, South Africa, 3000 m (Kensley, 1978d). Heard Is., Davis Sea (Brandt 1990).
Oxyarcturus spinosus (Beddard, 1886). Marion Is., 2475 m. Kerguelen Is.; South Georgia Is.; S Atlantic; Antarctic (Nordenstam 1933).
Pleuroprion chuni (zur Strassen, 1902). Agulhas Bank, South Africa, 200 m.
Rectarcturus laevis (Kensley, 1975a). False Bay to Agulhas Bank, South Africa, 48-81 m.
Rectarcturus ornatus (Kensley, 1975a). Agulhas Bank & Transkei, South Africa, 150-670 m.
Rectarcturus similis (Barnard, 1925b). Saldanha Bay to Cape Point, South Africa, 73-220 m. Lüderitz, Namibia, to East London, South Africa, 15-24 m (Kensley 1978d).
Spinarcturus natalensis Kensley, 1978a. Natal, South Africa, 550-680 m.

Family Austrarcturellidae

- Austrarcturella aphelura* Poore & Bardsley, 1992. Western Australia, 39-120 m.
Austrarcturella corona Poore & Bardsley, 1992. Western Australia, 134 m.
Austrarcturella pictila Poore & Bardsley, 1992. Western Australia, 43-142 m.

Family Chaetiliidae

- Stegidotea latipoda* Poore, 1990. Northwest Shelf, Western Australia, 78 m.
Stegidotea pinnata Poore, 1985. Bass Strait, Tasmania; NW Shelf, Western Australia, 42-140 m.

Family Holognathidae

- Cleantioides albaniensis* Poore & Lew Ton, 1990. South Australia; Western Australia, 0-25 m.
Cleantioides natalensis (Barnard, 1925b). Natal, South Africa. Bay of Bengal, India; Myanmar (Barnard 1936). Madagascar (Roman 1970).
Cleantis granulosa Heller, 1861. St. Paul Is., intertidal. Tierra del Fuego (Ohlin 1901). Argentina (Nordenstam 1933). St. Paul & Amsterdam Is, littoral (Kensley 1976).

Family Idoteidae

- Crabyzos longicaudatus* Bate, 1863. South Australia, 8 m. Falkland Is. (Miers 1881). Victoria (Hale 1929). Western Australia; Tasmania (Poore & Lew Ton 1993).
Engidotea cristata Poore & Lew Ton, 1993. South Australia, 15 m, Western Australia, subtidal.

- Engidotea lobata* (Miers, 1881). South Africa, intertidal.
- Euidotea bakeri* (Collinge, 1917). South Australia, intertidal. Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, 0-17 m (Poore & Lew Ton 1993).
- Euidotea halei* Poore & Lew Ton, 1993. Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, intertidal-20 m.
- Euidotea peronii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). Australia. South Australia, 4-5 m (Hale 1924c). New Zealand; Cape, South Africa (Nierstrasz 1941).
- Glyptidotea lichensteini* (Krauss, 1843). Table Bay, South Africa. Lüderitz, Namibia to Transkei, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Idotea balthica* (Pallas, 1772). NE Atlantic. Red Sea (Miers 1881).
- Idotea brevicornis* H. Milne Edwards, 1840. Western Australia. Irian Jaya (Poore & Lew Ton 1993).
- Idotea indica* H. Milne Edwards, 1840. Malabar, India. N Namibia to Table Bay, South Africa, intertidal to shallow infratidal (Kensley 1978d).
- Idotea metallica* Bosc, 1801. Unknown. Seychelles Mauritius Plateau (Stebbing 1910a). Table Bay, South Africa; Chinde, Mozambique (Barnard 1914a). St. Paul & Amsterdam Is. (Kensley 1976).
- Idotea rugosa* H. Milne Edwards, 1840. India.
- Paridotea aquarii* Poore & Lew Ton, 1993. Western Australia, shallow.
- Paridotea reticulata* Barnard, 1914b. Table Bay, South Africa. St. Paul & Amsterdam Is., 0-5 m (Kensley 1976). Lüderitz, Namibia to False Bay, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Paridotea unguolata* (Pallas, 1772). Antarctic region (Miers 1881). Falkland Is.; Chile; New Zealand; Brazil (Nierstrasz 1941). Walvis Bay, Namibia to East London, South Africa (Kensley 1978d).
- Synidotea fluviatilis* Pillai, 1954. Quilon & Cochin, India, estuarine.
- Synidotea hirtipes* (H. Milne Edwards, 1840). South Africa. Red Sea (Monod 1933). Lüderitz, Namibia to Algoa Bay (Kensley 1978d).
- Synidotea setifer* Barnard, 1914a. Algoa Bay, 60 m. Agulhas Bank to Algoa Bay, South Africa, 7-80 m (Kensley 1978d).
- Synidotea variegata* Collinge, 1917. India. Suez Canal; Indochina (Pillai 1963a). Madagascar (Roman 1970). Algoa Bay, South Africa to Mozambique, shallow infratidal; India; Sri Lanka (Kensley 1978d).
- Synidotea watsonae* Poore & Lew Ton, 1993. Western Australia, 7-35 m.
- Synidotea worleiensis* Joshi & Bal, 1959. India, intertidal.

Family Pseudidotheidae

- Arcturides cornutus* (Studer, 1882). Kerguelen Is., 210 m. Prince Edward Is. (Sheppard 1957). Kerguelen Is., 138-203 m (Kussakin & Vasina 1982b). Crozet Is., 143-178 m; Prince Edward & Marion Is., 97-650 m (Kensley 1980b).

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