On the Zoogeography of Southern African Decapod Crustacea, with a Distributional Checklist of the Species

BRIAN KENSLEY

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ABSTRACT

Kensley, Brian. On the Zoogeography of Southern African Decapod Crustacea, with a Distributional Checklist of the Species. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology*, number 338, 64 pages, 4 figures, 4 tables, 1981.—Decapod crustacean research in southern Africa is reviewed. The terrestrial and freshwater, pelagic, and benthic decapods are discussed separately. The Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, and endemic components of the benthic fauna are discussed, related to neighboring islands, seamounts, and shoals, and compared with other southern hemisphere faunas. A checklist for about 700 species, with vertical and geographical distribution information, is provided.

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On the Zoogeography of Southern African Decapod Crustacea, with a Distributional Checklist of the Species

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Introduction

Since Barnard's (1950) invaluable monographic treatment, no single comprehensive work on southern African Decapoda has appeared. The decapod fauna has, however, received considerable attention, and many new records have been noted. While much taxonomic work remains to be done, and while many southern African areas have been poorly collected, it was nevertheless thought useful to review the group as a whole, drawing such zoogeographic conclusions as are possible from the available data. To this end, a species list has been compiled to give some idea, albeit incomplete, of the total fauna known to date and to enable comparisons with other areas.

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Brief Historical Review of Decapod Collecting and Research in Southern Africa

Probably the earliest serious collector of southern African decapods was Sir Andrew Smith, founder of the South African Museum, who, on his return to England in 1837, gave his collection of crabs to W. S. MacLeay. This resulted in the earliest report on southern African decapods, "The Annulosa of South Africa" in Smith's *Zoology of South Africa* of 1838. Several of MacLeay's types are now in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Dr. Ferdinand Krauss spent the years 1838–1840 collecting around the South African coast and published *Die Südafrikanischen Crustaceen* in 1843. Several expedition vessels subsequently collected in southern African waters, including the *Challenger*, *Gazelle*, *Valdivia*, and *Gauss*, as well as the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition. Ortmann (1896) based his zoogeographic discussions on decapods and included this accumulated knowledge in his pioneering work.

The next important addition to knowledge came from the work of the Cape Colony research vessel *Pieter Faure* from 1897–1907. These collections were first reported on by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, and later by K. H. Barnard, both in the *Marine Investigations of South Africa*, and in the *Annals of the South African Museum*. The first checklist of South African Crustacea was produced by Stebbing (1910) in the *Annals of the South African Museum*. The Union government vessel *Pickle* made several collections during the 1920s, the material being examined by Stebbing, Calman, and Barnard. The culmination of all this work was K. H. Barnard's *Descriptive Catalogue of South African Decapod Crustacea* published in 1950, in which about 500 species were reviewed.

The present list contains about 700 species. The extra species and records have been added by several workers. Barnard (1954, 1955, 1958) included several new records as a result of the collecting done by the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. Several contributions have since been made to the southern African decapod literature, including Forest (1954) on hermit crabs, Hayashi and Miyake (1968) on stylodactylids, Griffin (1968) on majid crabs, Grindley (1961) on Natal crabs, Berry (1969a,b 1971, 1979) on palinurans and nephropids, Hayashi (1975) on processids, de Freitas (1979) on penaeids, and Kensley (1968–1980) on a variety of groups.

Certain areas around the coast, for one reason or another, have received more attention than others, resulting in gaps in distributional knowledge. Decapods from Lüderitz, South West Africa, have been collected by the German South Pole Expedition, the University of Cape Town, and the South African Museum. Saldanha Bay, and more particularly Langebaan Lagoon, has been extremely well sampled because of the annual student camps and surveys of the Zoology Department of the University of Cape Town. Most estuaries have been sampled by the same institution, while False Bay, Cape Province, because of its easy accessibility and position, has been well sampled both intertidally and from greater depths by the U.S. Exploring Expedition, the *Pieter Faure*, the *John D. Gilchrist*, and the *Thomas B. Davie*, the latter two being research vessels of the University of Cape Town. A comprehensive checklist of the fauna of False Bay resulted from this work (Day, Field, and Penrith 1970). Delagoa Bay and Inhaca Island, Mozambique, received considerable attention following K. H. Barnard's visit in 1914. Up to the early 1970s the University of the Witwatersrand conducted annual visits to the island's research station and documented the fauna and flora of the region (MacNae and Kalk, 1958). The South African Museum collected from Inhaca Island to Vilanculos and Magaruque Island (22°01′S, 35°19′E) in the north during 1971 and 1973.

Until recently the continental shelf beyond the 200 m line had been poorly sampled, and only in scattered areas such as Lambert's Bay, Saldanha Bay, Table Bay, False Bay, and the Agulhas Bank in the Still Bay area. Up to 1975, the most comprehensive but still very inadequate report on shelf/slope decapods dealt with a very limited area off the Cape Peninsula, which was the result of the South African Museum–Division of Sea Fisheries deep trawling of the R.V. *Africana II* (Kensley, 1968). In 1975, the South African Museum initiated a five-year program of sampling the deep benthic and pelagic fauna off the east coast from the Mozambique border to Transkei, with the help of the C.S.I.R. R.V. *Meiring Naude*. The resulting 256 stations form the most comprehensive if still inadequate collection of decapods from deep water in southern Africa (Kensley, 1977a,b, 1980a).

There are areas which have enjoyed little or no sampling, and which accordingly weaken any zoogeographic conclusions. These include much of the continental shelf, especially the Agulhas Bank, and the entire West Coast; also the Transkei-Pondoland-Zululand shallow waters (with the exception of the Durban area). This latter omission is unfortunate, as the area includes the transitional zone from the Semitropical East Coast Province to the Warm Temperate South Coast Province.

Geographical Limits of the Present Study

The area covered by the present work has not been too rigidly defined so as to allow inclusion of as many records as possible. The northern limit on the west coast is taken as the mouth of the Kunene River, the brachyurans of the West African region from southern Angola northwards having been dealt with by Monod (1956) and Manning and Holthuis (1981). A list of intertidal decapods is included in a checklist of shore animals from Moçâmedes, southern Angola (Kensley and Penrith, 1973). On the east coast, Vilanculos in Mozambique is taken as the northern limit. (See Figure 1.) Barnard (1950) adopted the 15° latitude as his northern limit on both the east and west coasts in his monographic work on the decapods, as well as in his earlier work on fish (1925). This corresponds with Moçâmedes on the west and Mozambique Island on the east. With the exception of Kalk (1959), there are almost no published records of decapods north of Vilanculos. In his work on the Mollusca, Barnard (1974) stated that the 15° latitude seemed too wide an area, and accordingly placed his limits at the Tropic of Capricorn, i.e., Walvis Bay on the west and Inhambane on the east.

As to distance out to sea, almost no limit has been placed in this work. Apart from the 256 *Meiring Naude* stations mentioned earlier, little work has been done beyond the 200 m line. A very few Division of Sea Fisheries stations extend from about 5° to 45° east and to 45° south. These have been included in this survey, as well as the isolated stations on the seamounts Tripp and Vema, and Walter's Shoal. For comparative purposes, the decapod faunas of St. Helena Island, Ascension, and the Tristan da Cunha group, Marion and Prince Edward and Gough islands, have also been considered.

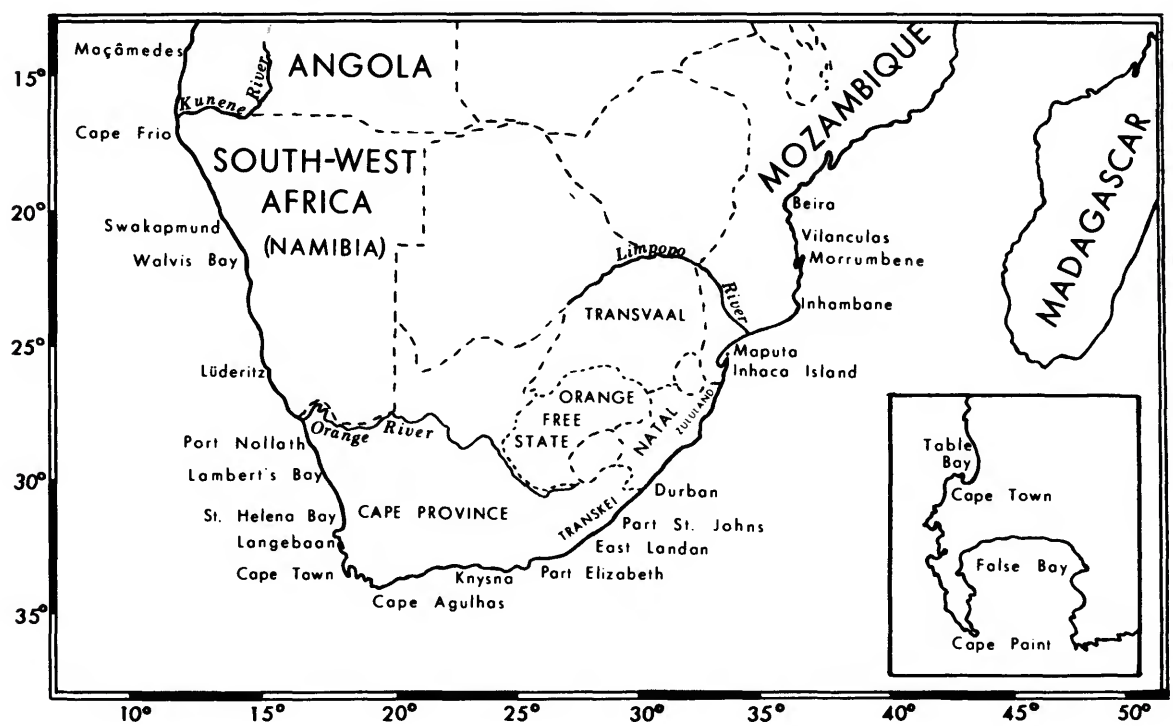

FIGURE 1.—Map of southern Africa showing major collecting localities.

Composition and Zoogeography of the Southern African Decapod Fauna

In an analysis of any large and heterogeneous group of organisms, a knowledge of the modes of life, life histories, and habitats is essential if nonsensical interpretations are to be avoided. Thus in the following discussion, the decapods are dealt with in several sections. The terrestrial and freshwater forms are only briefly mentioned. The marine forms are dealt with in three separate sections, viz., shallow benthic (intertidal to 200 m), deep benthic (beyond the 200 m line), and pelagic forms.

TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER DECAPODA.— Two macruran, one anomuran, and three brachyuran families have representatives either on land or in freshwater in southern Africa. Freshwater shrimps are found amongst the Atyidae and Palaemonidae; the Coenobitidae contain the only terrestrial hermit crabs, while the Gecarcinidae and Grapsidae include the terrestrial crabs. The freshwater crabs all belong to the Potamonautidae.

Potamonautidae: With the exception of *Gecarcinautes brincki* Bott (1960), all the freshwater crabs of southern Africa belong to the genus *Potamonautes*, which is exclusively African. Eight species occur south of the Zambesi River. It is postulated (Bott, 1955) that the Potamonautidae originated from marine ancestors of the Tethys Sea in the Northern Hemisphere. Palaeontological evidence seems to indicate this origin somewhere near the end of the Cretaceous or the beginning of the Tertiary. One section of the ancestors left the sea and migrated onto land, while the ancestors of the *Potamonautes* group entered fresh water and migrated southward down the African continent via the major river systems and lakes of the Rift Valley complex. This southward migration, along with adaptive radiation, led to the formation of species or species-groups, each characteristic of a particular river or river-system. Where a river-system is relatively isolated, well-defined species such as *P. bayonianus* (Brito-Capello) of the Kunene River have arisen. Where several river-systems interlink or where a large area is drained by several small closely situated rivers, the definition of species becomes blurred. Thus the Cape Province is characterized by *P. perlatus* (H. Milne-Edwards), and Natal by *P. sidneyi* (Rathbun), but a wide range of overlap occurs from which transitional forms showing features of both species have been recorded. Similarly, where *P. perlatus* (H. Milne-Edwards) overlaps with *P. warreni* Calman in the Orange Free State and Transvaal, transitional forms are found. These forms lead one to suspect the subgeneric divisions proposed by Bott (1955).

Gecarcinautes brincki Bott, recorded from the mountain streams of the southwestern Cape Province, has its closest relatives in the rivers of Madagascar.

Gecarcinidae: There are not many records of land crabs from southern Africa, the gecarcinids being tropical in distribution and essentially nocturnal. *Cardisoma carnifex* (Herbst) has been recorded northwards from Durban, while *C. armatum* Herklots occurs on the west African coast from Moçâmedes northwards.

Grapsidae: Geograpsus stormi de Man, being a tropical Indo-Pacific species, has also been recorded northwards from Durban on the east coast.

Coenobitidae: Of the land hermit crabs, *Coenobita rugosus* H. Milne-Edwards is known from the east African coast north of Natal and the Indo-Pacific region, while *C. cavipes* Stimpson appears to be restricted to the Indian Ocean.

Atyidae: Of the more than 20 genera of the Atyidae, only *Caridina* occurs in southern Africa, where it is represented by four species, some of which are of doubtful validity. The uncertainty of the taxonomic position of the species is due to the variability of the forms and the paucity of collecting. Material, usually only a few specimens from isolated localities, is all that is available at present. Intensive collecting over a wide area is needed before reliable specific definitions may be derived.

Caridina typus H. Milne-Edwards, a species supposedly found on several Indian Ocean islands, the western Pacific, and Queensland, Australia, has been recorded from several rivers in Natal,

including the Umhloti, Umgeni, Illovo, Umbilo, and Uvongo. *Caridina nilotica* (Roux) varies with regard to egg size, and this has given rise to the description of varieties such as *C. nilotica* var. *paucipara* Weber (1897) and *C. nilotica* var. *natalensis* de Man (1908a). Habitat also plays a role in the degree of variation, as lacustrine and fluviatile forms of this species have been distinguished. The species is widespread, occurring throughout East Africa, Egypt, the Indian Ocean area, as well as China and Australia. *Caridina africana* Kingsley, recorded from the Amamzimtoti River in Natal, and Zululand, may prove to be a form of *C. nilotica. Caridina indistincta* Calman was originally described from Australia, but specimens from the Congo and Zambesi rivers have been assigned to it.

It would seem that the southern African *Caridina* species, like the freshwater crabs, are either migrants or derived from migrants from the north.

Palaemonidae: The family Palaemonidae has freshwater, estuarine, and marine representatives in southern Africa. Again, due to lack of collecting, several of the freshwater forms are in uncertain taxonomic position.

Palaemon (Palaemon) capensis de Man, the Cape River prawn, is a true freshwater form, having been recorded from several rivers, including the Gamtoos, Duivenhoks, Buffeljachts, Palmiet, Zonderend, Baakens, and Breë. Its range would thus seem to be between the Palmiet River near Hermanus and the Baakens River near Port Elizabeth. The species has not been recorded from any of the west coast rivers.

The genus *Macrobrachium* contains the rest of the freshwater prawns in southern Africa and is represented by about seven species. *Macrobrachium vollenhoveni* (Herklots), recorded from the Kunene River, may be regarded as a true West African form, being known from northern Angola, Liberia, and the Cape Verde Islands. The Kunene form may well be on the way to developing a separate identity, showing more slender pereopods than the northern representatives.

Macrobrachium lepidactylus (Hilgendorf) was originally described from northern Mozambique, and has since been found in Tanzania and Madagascar. In southern Africa it has spread down the river systems of the east coast, and is known from southern Mozambique, Zululand, Natal, East London, and the eastern Transvaal. *Macrobrachium equidens* (Dana) inhabits the lower reaches and estuaries of rivers in Natal and southern Mozambique.

Macrobrachium rude (Heller), *M. petersi* (Hilgendorf), *M. scabriculum* (Heller), and *M. idella* (Hilgendorf) have all been recorded from Natal and southern Mozambique. All are typically tropical east African and Indian forms. As the southern African material is often immature, and as few specimens are collected from any single locality, some of these identifications are still open to doubt.

PELAGIC NATANTIA.—Before any discussion of the southern African Natantia can be attempted, some reservations regarding the data on meso- and bathypelagic species must be made.

The single overriding factor that prevents any firm conclusions from being drawn regarding vertical distribution is that opening/closing nets have not been used for macroplanktonic sampling. The earlier collections, including those of the *Pieter Faure* and the *Pickle*, were made with an assortment of dredges, trawls, and nets, while the more recent collections, such as those made by the *Africana II* off Cape Point, the midwater survey of Grindley and Penrith (1965) on the SS *Natal*, and the South African Museum's *Meiring Naude* survey, did not use closing nets (although the latter did use temperature/depth recording devices). The non-selective sampling is well illustrated by the deep-sea collection of the *Africana II* off Cape Point. Although a beam trawl was used to sample the benthic fauna, the samples included such genera as *Sergestes*, *Gennadas*, and pelagic *Acanthephyra*, as well as the mysid *Gnathophausia*, the jellyfish *Periphylla*, and a large number of pelagic fish. In such a case, it may be said that these organisms occur in the waters under discussion, but correlation with more precisely defined water-masses is not possible.

The effect of vertical migration in water-mass correlation will further weaken the available data.

Some species may rise from one water-mass to another, and, depending on time of capture, may be associated with either water-mass. Foxton (1972) has shown that in the North Atlantic, mesopelagic species of the genus *Acanthephyra* tend to execute considerable vertical migrations, while the deeper-living bathypelagic species apparently do not migrate.

The term "pelagic," when used in relation to a species, is here understood to imply the inhabiting of the main water body of the sea, living neither in the upper 200 meters (epipelagic) nor on the sea bed (benthic). "Mesopelagic" indicates living in the depth range 200–500 meters; "bathypelagic" indicates living in the depths beyond 500 meters (Briggs, 1974). In this study, some members of the caridean families Oplophoridae and Pasiphaeidae and the penaeidean families Aristeidae, Sergestidae, and Penaeidae are regarded as pelagic.

Kensley (1974c) attempted to demonstrate statistically the presence of species-groups significantly associated with specific water-masses, using data available up to 1974. An inherent weakness of this analysis was the diverse and nonselective collecting methods used, which necessitated a subjective decision to be made for each sample as to water-mass of origin. It was nevertheless thought useful to carry out the analysis for any information it might yield. The McConnaughey coefficient (McConnaughey, 1965), which reveals homogeneous groups within heterogeneous systems and employs as variables the occurrences of species A, occurrences of species B, and co-occurrences of species A and B, along with a generalised sorting strategy (Lance and Williams, 1966), was used to generate a dendrogram. Interpretation of the dendrogram could not be given any great significance; rather it was used as the starting point for discussion. The most interesting facts to emerge from this analysis were that the *Aristaeomorpha foliacea* was linked to South Indian Central Water and that a much larger group of 20 species, containing several species of *Sergestes*, *Sergia*, and *Gennadas*, and the common *Acanthephyra quadrispinosa* Kemp and *Systellaspis debilis* (A. Milne-Edwards), was loosely connected to South Atlantic Central Water. Beyond this very broad statement, the analysis gave some (admittedly dubious) weight to subjective conclusions arrived at mainly by direct observation. For example, the Aristeidae, described by Burkenroad (1936) as containing mainly oceanic forms, contains the genus *Gennadas*, which the analysis showed to be truly oceanic, being found only in the South Atlantic Central Water, as is the related *Bentheogennema intermedia* (Bate).

Chace (1940) noted that several of the Oplophoridae are truly bathypelagic (sensu latu) oceanic forms. The analysis bore this out, the genera *Oplophorus*, *Acanthephyra*, *Systellaspis*, and *Hymenodora* being found only in South Atlantic Central Water or in Antarctic Intermediate Water. Foxton (1972) showed that *Acanthephyra pelagica* (Risso) and *A. purpurea* A. Milne-Edwards were always associated with North Atlantic Central Water, whereas *A. sexspinosa* Kemp and *A. acanthitelsonis* Bate were always associated with South Atlantic Central Water. Also, *A. prionota* Foxton, *A. curtirostris* Wood-Mason, and *A. stylorostrata* (Bate) were species living in deeper water than the four aforementioned species. Foxton was able to state these facts with some certainty, as his specimens were caught with opening and closing nets. It is possible that a similar system prevails in the south Atlantic and the southwest Indian Ocean.

The following remarks may be made regarding the southern African oplophorids. Three species appear to be rare and are found in water deeper than 2000 m; these are *A. corallina* (A. Milne Edwards), *A. brevirostris* Smith, and *A. gracilipes* Chace taken off Cape Point in 2480–3000 meters. *Acanthephyra armata* A. Milne-Edwards (described from the Lesser Antilles) and *A. indica* Balss are known from the Indian Ocean, and have been recorded off the east coast to 850 meters. Six species appear to have a wide depth range, being found from 250–2000 meters, viz., *A. curtirostris* Wood-Mason, *A. eximia* Smith, *A. pelagica* (Risso), *A. prionota* Foxton, *A. quadrispinosa* Kemp, and *A. stylorostrata* (Bate). *Acanthephyra quadrispinosa* Kemp

and *A. pelagica* (Risso), members of the *purpurea* species complex, are the two common species off South Africa. The former has been recorded from the surface to 3800 meters, while the latter has been recorded from 250–3800 meters, but both appear to be abundant in the 500–600 meter zone.

Amongst the Natantia from deeper waters, many genera are almost cosmopolitan in distribution, with the same species occurring in several water-masses having similar properties. The region off the Cape is sometimes regarded as a corridor for the Natantia. Burkenroad (1936) showed that many so-called Indo-Pacific species found off the Cape also occurred in the Atlantic off the Bahamas and the northeast coast of the United States. This connection via the Cape was used to explain the dissimilarity of the oceanic Natantia off the east and west coasts of the U.S.A.

Turning to the zoogeographic relationships of the Natantia under discussion, these may be summarized as follows: of the approximately 67 species regarded as truly pelagic, 27 (40%) have been recorded from both the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific; 17 (25%) are Atlantic forms; and 18 (27%) are Indo-Pacific forms. More interestingly, and in line with the idea of the southern African oceans being a corridor area, of the 17 purely Mediterranean/Atlantic species, 13 (76%) have been recorded east of Cape Agulhas, while of the 18 Indo-Pacific forms, 10 (55%) have been recorded west of Cape Point. The presence of these latter 10 species may be explained partially by the eddying of warm pockets of Agulhas water on the west coast (Welsh and Visser, 1970). Whether the foregoing figures indicate genuine penetration into neighbouring areas or merely a lack of knowledge concerning the distribution of pelagic species is difficult to assess.

BENTHIC DECAPODA.—Consideration of species having a depth distribution below 200 m, many of which are single records, has been omitted from the following discussion of zoogeographic relationships.

The overall composition of the southern African decapods is given in Table 1. The zoogeographic affinities of the benthic decapods from less than 200 m are given in Table 2, while the distribution of the major components of this group around the southern African coastline is illustrated in Figure 3.

The Indo-Pacific component constitutes the major section of this part of the decapod fauna. Predictably, this component shows a marked increase from west to east along the coastline, with 73% occurring at Durban and 93% at Maputo/Inhaca Island. There is a dramatic cutoff between Durban and East London, which would indicate the transition from a Subtropical East Coast Province to a Warm Temperate South Coast Province. This is obviously a reflection of the change in the temperature regime of the seas of the area. The Indo-Pacific, and more especially the Indo-West Pacific, is a predominantly tropical/subtropical marine region, with circulation in the northern part of the Indian Ocean by the North Equatorial Current and the Counter Current and the South-West and North-East Monsoon Drift, and in the southern part by the South Equatorial Current, communicating with the

TABLE 1.—Composition of the southern African decapod crustacean fauna

Fauna	*Families*	*Genera*	*Species*
Marine pelagic	4	19	67
Marine benthic	63	308	632
> 200 m		73	107
< 200 m		235	525
Terrestrial/freshwater	6	8	23
Total	67	334	700

TABLE 2.—Zoogeographic components of the southern African benthic decapod crustacean fauna from less than 200 m

Component	*Species*	*% of total*
Indo-Pacific	345	65.7
Atlantic/Mediterranean	30	5.7
Endemic	103	19.6
Other (Austral, widespread, uncertain)	47	8.9
Total	525	

western Pacific through the various straits of the East Indies and northern Australia. (See Figure 2.) The westward-flowing North and South Equatorial currents could bring the larval planktonic or pelagic forms towards the East African coast, both north and south of Madagascar. The part of the North Equatorial Current that is diverted southward along the African coast passes down the Mozambique Channel as the Mozambique Current, to be joined by the westerly component of the South Equatorial Current, thereby forming the Agulhas Current. Depending on the width and direction of the continental shelf, the Agulhas Current may be either close inshore, as between Delagoa Bay and St. Lucia and between Durban and East London, or further offshore, as between St. Lucia and Durban and south of East London. Where this warm southerly flowing body of water is close inshore, the intertidal and shallow areas have a good chance of receiving larval forms of tropical and subtropical species and of allowing them to become established. This would account in part for the high numbers of species recorded from Durban and the Delagoa Bay areas. Where the Agulhas Current, by virtue of the width of the continental shelf, is forced offshore, a countercurrent of cold water flowing in a northeasterly direction develops, which may even reach the Limpopo River mouth. This countercurrent could to some extent explain the relative paucity of species in the area between Delagoa Bay and Inhambane (although poor collecting in the area cannot be discounted), and is almost certainly a limiting factor to the southward range extension

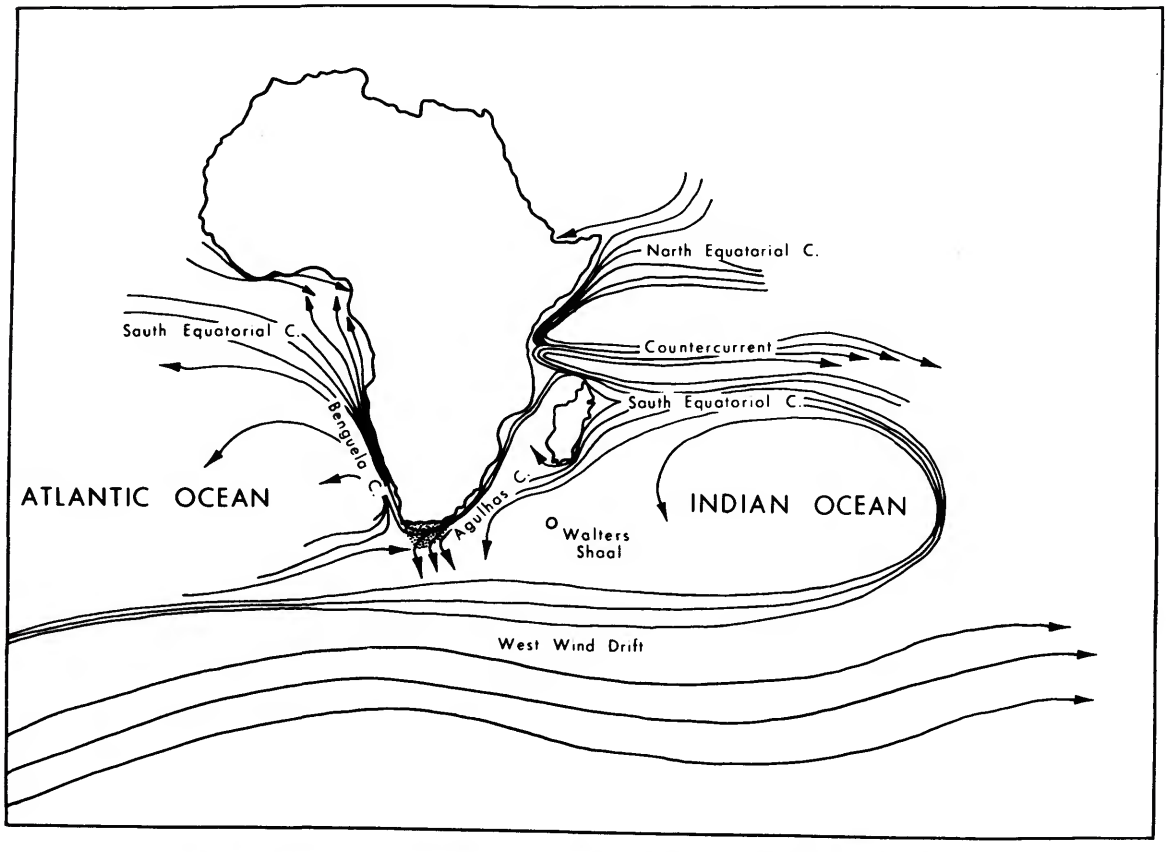

FIGURE 2.—Major ocean currents around southern Africa. (Stippled area = Agulhas Bank.)

of subtropical species. Some subtropical species have managed to colonize southern Natal and the Eastern Cape coastal areas in spite of the cold countercurrent (prawns of the genus *Penaeus* reach the Knysna estuary). This may be explained by the presence of a southward-flowing inshore current (Harris, 1961) along the Natal coast, which is especially noticeable in summer and thought to be caused by strong northeasterly sea breezes. On the other hand, the cold inshore countercurrent, especially noticeable between the Agulhas Bank and East London, may assist a few cold-water (i.e., west coast) species to become established east of False Bay.

Yet another factor controlling the presence or absence of several decapod species is the presence or absence of specialized habitats. The three most notable of these are coral reefs, mangroves, and shallow-water seagrass beds. The former two are fully, and the latter to some extent, dependent on warm water for their existence. Thus, coral reefs are not found south of southern Mozambique, and those decapods always associated with corals, including several xanthid crabs and alpheid shrimps, do not occur south of northern Natal. Similarly, mangroves that occur in estuaries, embayments, or sheltered areas are noted for their associated crab fauna, especially species of *Uca* and *Sesarma.* As one moves down the coast from Mozambique to Natal and the Eastern Cape, under the combined lack of warm water and the influence of the cold countercurrent, the trees which form the basis of the mangal decrease both in number and diversity. MacNae (1968) showed that many of the specialized crabs that inhabit mangroves are dependent on a variety of substrates found chiefly in the mangal.

Most shallow-water seagrass beds, along with their associated fauna, are controlled by the presence of warm water. Mud flats are colonized by plants such as *Cymodocea*, *Halodule*, *Halophila*, *Thalassia*, and *Zostera*, in the shelter of which decapod genera such as *Diogenes*, *Hippolyte*, *Tozeuma*, *Gnathophyllum*, *Periclimenes*, and *Periclimenaeus* flourish. Only *Zostera* and *Halophila* reach southern Natal and the Cape Province, and the associated fauna thus decreases.

The Atlantic/Mediterranean component, forming only about 6% of the fauna, shows a peak around False Bay and Port Elizabeth, tapering off to the east, but with still an almost 10% presence at Maputo. The low point on the west coast at Lüderitz may be explained by sea temperatures. The area of maximum upwelling of cold Antarctic Intermediate water (9°–12° C) is at Lüderitz (Stander, 1964), while northwards in the area of the Kunene River mouth, and southwards around the Agulhas Bank area, water closer in temperature to that off Angola is found. The effect of the cold Benguela water may be adjudged by the fact that the only corals occurring off West Africa are north of the equator in the Gulf of Guinea, which is swept by the warm Guinea Current. Upwelling of cold nutrient-rich water on the west coast also contributes to the characteristic faunal and floral pattern, viz., few species but large numbers of individuals.

Whether the Atlantic species found east of False Bay are in genetic contact with the rest of the Atlantic populations, or whether these represent relict populations from warmer Pleistocene times needs to be investigated for the individual species. The slightly higher percentage (22.6%) of Atlantic forms in northern South West Africa reflects the presence of a few West African species. Bearing in mind the north-flowing direction of the Benguela Current System, it is surprising that so few Atlantic species manage to migrate and populate the southern west coast and the southeast coast. The actual method of migration from north to south is probably a step-by-step and relatively slow occupation of the continental shelf area. It is possible that invasion, especially of pelagic larval forms, is assisted by movement of Atlantic water around and into the southwest Indian Ocean. This has been demonstrated to occur in relatively deep water (le Pichon, 1960; Visser and van Niekerk, 1965; Shannon, 1966), and would account for the presence of true Atlantic pelagic forms in the southwest Indian Ocean. A similar movement of water, but in the opposite direction, would account for the presence of Indian Ocean species in the Saldanha Bay area. Shannon (1966) demonstrated that movement of

Agulhas water around Cape Point does occur. Only species tolerant of the low temperatures of the west coast could survive such migration. Eddying of Agulhas water into the South Atlantic (Welsh and Visser, 1970) may also account for east coast species on the west coast.

A few species of the southern African decapod fauna appear to have a southern oceanic or austral distribution, viz., *Plagusia chabrus* (Linnaeus), *Ovalipes punctatus* (de Haan), *Pilumnoides perlatus* (Pöppig), and *Lithodes murrayi* Henderson.

Pilumnoides perlatus (Pöppig), first recorded from Chile, is also known from Panama, Queensland, Australia, Ireland, and Plymouth, England, and is known in southern Africa from northern South West Africa to False Bay. These localities would seem to suggest that the species has a cold-water preference. The unusual records from Britain and Panama may be due to transportation on ships' keels, the species having been recorded from such sites on several occasions. The southern distribution of this crab together with the other three species can be explained by the influence of the West Wind Drift. This current, flowing from west to east, communicates with the west coasts of South America, South Africa, and Australia by means of the Peru, Benguela, and Western Australian Currents, respectively, and also bathes the islands of Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Marion and Prince Edward, St. Paul and Amsterdam, and New Zealand. *Pilumnoides perlatus* has a larval life span of 43 to 56 days (Fagetti and Campodonica, 1973), sufficient for considerable transport by ocean currents.

Ovalipes punctatus (de Haan) is a swimming crab, while *Plagusia*, the rock crab, has been found floating on objects far out to sea. There is thus no reason for not invoking the West Wind Drift to explain the southern distribution of these species.

Lithodes murrayi Henderson, known from Macquarie Island, New Zealand, the Crozet Islands, and Prince Edward Islan, has been recorded from deep water of Natal and Lüderitz, which distribution is more difficult to explain.

ENDEMIC DECAPODA.—Any discussion on endemism obviously depends on the state of knowledge of the geographic and depth distribution of the species in question. Because of its accessibility, the intertidal fauna of any area almost always will be relatively well known, and a species can be designated "endemic" with some degree of confidence. When the infratidal region is considered, however, it soon becomes apparent that gaps of knowledge exist, as few infratidal areas of any extent have been thoroughly sampled. Species from the infratidal thus seldom can be designated "endemic" with any confidence. For the purposes of the present discussion, an endemic species is considered to be confined to the geographic area previously defined and limited to the depth range 0– ± 200 m, in agreement with Smith (1970). The species of the lower part of this range are called endemic with reservation, and only after consideration of all depth records.

Only seven genera are endemic, and of these, *Projasus* is known from off the east coast from depths of about 600 m. *Macropetasma*, *Eudromidia*, and *Exodromidia* have been recorded from the west coast, but are not confined to this area. The four crab genera all have been recorded on the east coast. Of the fifty-three endemic brachyuran species, twenty-two have been taken in the intertidal zone.

The family Dromiidae is worthy of note, fourteen of the twenty-eight species being endemic; another four species, although from depths of more than 200 m, have not been recorded elsewhere, but may not be endemic. Eleven species are found in the Saldanha Bay to Agulhas Bank area. It would seem that, although basically of Indo-Pacific affinity, these species tend to be stenothermic and prefer the relatively cooler water of the south coast, i.e., the area of mixing of cold west coast and warmer Agulhas water.

Of the 105 species of anomurans, twenty-seven are endemic, while another thirteen from more than 200 m are not recorded elsewhere. Fourteen species are intertidal dwellers. Seven species have been recorded west of Cape Point. A further four species recorded from deep water (+500 m) off the west coast are known only from the area between Saldanha Bay and Cape Point.

Of the thirty-two species of palinurans, one is endemic, and six are recorded from more than 200 m, but not elsewhere. Although *Homarus capensis* (Herbst) has been recorded four times between the Cape of Good Hope and Port Elizabeth, no depth information is available (see Wolff, 1978). *Polycheles demani* Stebbing and *Willemoesia bonaspei* Kensley, both from very deep water, have been recorded only from off the Cape Peninsula, the latter species only once.

Twenty-five (12%) of the 208 species of Natantia are endemics. Of these, four are intertidal dwellers, viz., *Periclimenes delagoae* Barnard, *Periclimenaeus uropodialis* Barnard, *Alpheus edwardsii* (Audouin), and *Hippolyte kraussiana* (Stimpson). Ten species have been recorded from the west coast, and of these, *Leontocaris paulsoni* Stebbing, *Lebbeus saldanhae* (Barnard), and *Plesiopenaeus nitidus* Barnard have not been recorded east of Cape Point. The remaining species from the west coast, *Haliporoides triarthrus* Stebbing, *Metacrangon jacqueti bellmarleyi* (Stebbing), *Solenocera africana* Stebbing, *Macropetasma africana* (Blass), and *Ogyrides saldanhae* Barnard have all been recorded eastward to Natal.

Further analysis of the endemic component casts additional light on the faunal affinities of the area. Of the 103 endemic species, thirty-three are known from the west coast; twenty of these are distributed eastward beyond Cape Agulhas for varying distances, some even as far as Mozambique. Most of these species are regarded as being part of the endemic group of the area between the Transkei and Cape Point that has penetrated to the west coast, especially to the sheltered Saldanha Bay area. *Ogyrides saldanhae* Barnard, *Paguristes engyops* Barnard, *Dromidia hirsutissima* Lamarck, and *Eudromidia hendersoni* (Stebbing) occur on the west coast and also between Cape Point and Cape Agulhas, i.e., in the overlap zone. These species, together with *Nautilocorystes ocellata* (Gray), known from Walvis Bay to Port Elizabeth, and *Callianassa australis* Kensley, may be said to be true west coast endemics.

From a perusal of the distribution, the endemic species (Figure 3) would seem to reach a maximum from False Bay to Port Elizabeth (i.e., the Agulhas Bank region), with another peak in the Durban area. The Agulhas Bank maximum may to some extent be explained by the overlap of a few species from the cold west coast, with a larger number from the warm-temperate area south of the Transkei. The endemic peak found at Durban may be due to concentrated collecting, but probably reflects a true peak if compared with other well-sampled areas such as Inhaca Island and East London. This peak may be emphasized by the presence of a few warm-temperate species from the south added to the subtropical endemics of Natal and Southern Mozambique.

The 24% endemism found at Inhaca Island and Maputo may be more apparent than real, as collecting north of Delagoa Bay and on the East African coast generally has been scant. These peaks of endemism are worthy of further comment. Day (1973), in a discussion of the affinities of the fauna of Morrumbene estuary in Mozambique, analyzed the views of various authors on the East African shallow marine fauna. He defined tropical species as those occurring north of 20°S, subtropical from 20°S to Transkei, and warm-temperate south of the Transkei to False Bay. These definitions are adopted here, and it follows from the geographical limits of this paper that all the east coast endemic species north of the Transkei and south of Vilanculos should be regarded as subtropical. Ekman (1967) regarded all Natal and Mozambique species as tropical, as did Kalk (1959) in her analysis of the fauna of Inhaca Island. This is perhaps an oversimplification for the decapods, but it is thought that the peak of endemics found at Durban does indicate a distinct faunal component. The situation in southern Mozambique is uncertain due to lack of information, but it is probable that members of the subtropical component are well represented, and that a distinct tropical component is also present as indicated by Day (1973).

The question of faunal provinces around southern Africa has given rise to a considerable literature (see Brown and Jarman, 1978), starting in the mid-19th century and continuing to the pres-

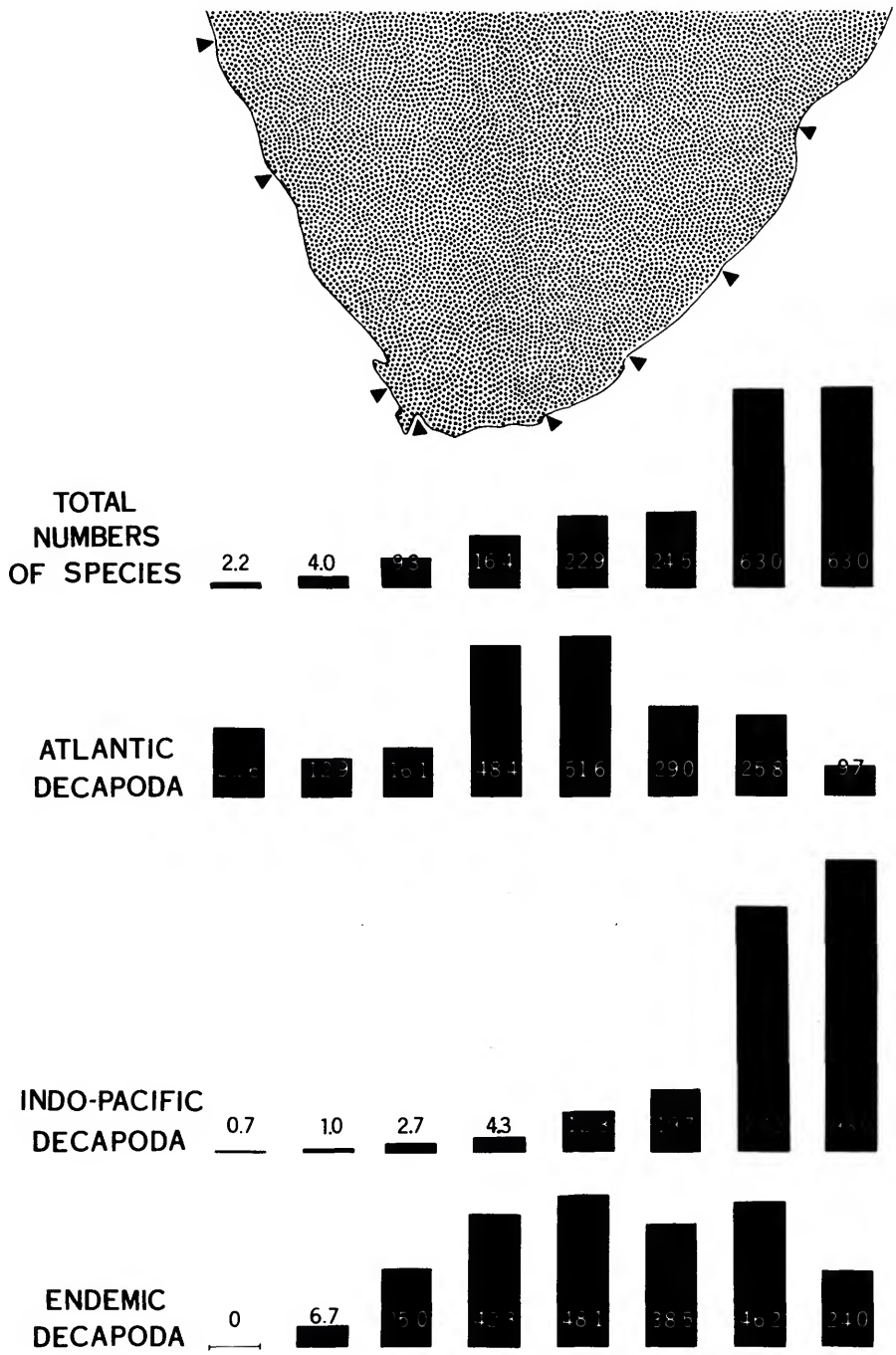

FIGURE 3.—Distribution of decapod Crustacea from less than 200 m, indicated by percentages at 8 localities (from west to east): Kunene River mouth, Lüderitz, Saldanha Bay, False Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Maputo.

ent. With each separate group of organisms examined, a slightly different picture emerges, which is to be expected when factors such as habits, reproductive modes, life histories, and physico-biological requirements are considered. The situation may be briefly described for the shallow benthic decapods.

The Tropical West African Province (Figure 4) barely makes its presence felt in northern South West Africa, such forms as *Ocypode cursor* (Linnaeus), *Hippolyte palliola* Kensley, and *Maja squinado* (Herbst) being limited in the south by the cold Benguela System and its concomitant upwelling.

The Namaqua or Cold-Temperate West Coast Province probably extends to Cape Agulhas and is characterized by few Indo-Pacific forms and some typically Atlantic species. Most of the endemics of this area are to be found on both sides of Cape Point, with no marked division at the Cape Peninsula, the temperature regime below about 30 m being relatively uniform.

The Warm-Temperate South Coast Province stretching from the overlap area of False Bay/Agulhas to Transkei is characterized by high numbers of endemics centered around the Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth) region, by relatively high numbers of Atlantic forms, and by far fewer Indo-Pacifics than are found from Durban northwards.

The Subtropical East Coast Province extends from Transkei to about Inhambane in Mozambique, with a major Indo-Pacific component, but with a strong endemic element centered around the Durban area.

Origin of the Southern African Decapod Fauna

Good fossil decapod material is nowhere abundant in southern Africa; in fact, only five site records exist in the literature.

From the Cretaceous of Uitenhage, Cape Province, Kitchin (1913) recorded the palinuran mecochirid *Meyeria*. The genus is known from the Lower to Upper Cretaceous of Europe, North

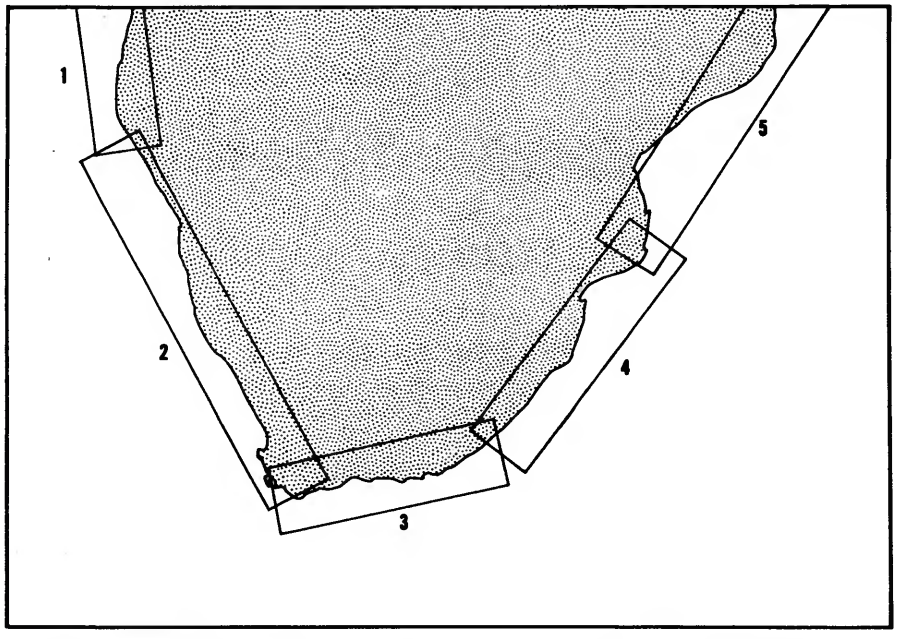

FIGURE 4.—Faunal provinces around southern Africa: (1) Tropical West African, (2) Namaqua or Cold Temperate West Coast, (3) Warm Temperate South Coast, (4) Subtropical East Coast, (5) Tropical East Coast. (Areas of overlap are only approximate.)

America, Mexico, West Africa, Angola, and Antarctica. The family as a whole has not been recorded later than the Cretaceous and thus has little bearing on the history of the present-day forms.

From the lower Miocene of Pemba Island, Stubblefield (1927) recorded the cancrid crab *Palaeocarpilius intermedius*, and a portunid, *Neptunus*, while from the lower Miocene of Inhambane, Mozambique, Stubblefield (1939) recorded another *Neptunus* as well as the extinct leucosiid crab *Typilobus* cf. *granulosus*.

King (1953) mentioned the presence of a "neptunid" (= portunid) crab from the lower Miocene deposits of Uloa, Zululand.

Böhm (1926) recorded *Callianassa erecta*, *Callianassa* cf. *fraasi*, and *Brachyuridarus* sp. (possibly a xanthid) from the lower Miocene of Bogenfels, South West Africa.

From such slender records, no useful conclusions can be drawn. Any speculations regarding the present-day distribution and origin of the decapod fauna must come from a consideration of the geological history of the area.

The southern African subcontinent, together with South America, India, Madagascar, Australia, and Antarctica formed the southern landmass of Gondwanaland (Crowson, 1970). During the Jurassic ($\pm 160 \times 10^6$ years b.p.) this landmass began to split up, with India, Madagascar, and Australia breaking away from Africa and exposing the eastern and southeastern continental edge of southern Africa. It was only during the upper Valanginian of the Cretaceous that South America and Africa began to separate, the break being completed during the Lower Turonian of the Cretaceous, 70 million years ago. The southeastern edge of Africa was thus exposed to oceanic conditions as well as to the faunal pioneers of the early Indian Ocean long before the North and South Atlantic joined and washed the southwestern continental margin. From this time on, changes in sea level, whether due to polar ice activity of the mid-oceanic ridges, accompanied by marine transgressions and regressions, took place especially during the Tertiary and Quarternary eras. These sea-level changes were undoubtedly reflected in changes in the faunal composition. There is a good evidence that the overall water-mass and current picture was considerably different from that of today. Micropalaeontological evidence from the east coast suggests that the Agulhas Current was not the well-marked year-round phenomenon it now is, during the last Pleistocene interglacial (Hutson, 1980). Further, if, as claimed by Prell and Hutson (1979), the Indian Ocean surface waters 18,000 years ago were much cooler than at present, and the Agulhas Current much weaker, the tropical Indo-Pacific fauna of the east coast must represent a relatively recent incursion, which is probably still taking place. As for the west coast fauna, studies of the Plio-Pleistocene molluscan fauna of raised beaches (Carrington and Kensley, 1969; Kensley, 1972, 1974b, 1977d; Tankard, 1975) indicate that a far more tropical and typically warm-water fauna prevailed up to the last interglacial in an area which is at present cold-temperate. Relicts of this warm-water fauna may have survived in sheltered and therefore warmer pockets such as Langebaan Lagoon, Saldanha Bay, and False Bay.

Decapoda from Neighboring Islands, Seamounts, and Shoals

Ascension Island, situated at 7°55′S, 14°30′W on the mid-Atlantic ridge, has little affinity with the southern African decapod fauna. The single species in common is *Grapsus grapsus* (Linnaeus) which is widespread through the Atlantic, and which occurs in northern South West Africa.

St. Helena Island, further south and closer to the African continent than Ascension, has a well-developed decapod fauna showing some affinity with southern Africa. Of the 23 species recorded (Chace, 1966) six are known from southern Africa. Of these, *Grapsus grapsus* (Linnaeus) and *Calappa gallus* (Herbst) are widespread through the tropical Atlantic; *Planes cyaneus* Dana is well known from the Indo-Pacific; *Plagusia depressa* Lamarck is known from both sides of the Atlantic; *Dardanus arrosor* (Herbst) from the eastern Atlantic

and the Indo-Pacific; and *Metalpheus paragracilis* (Coutière) from the Indo-Pacific.

Whereas the fish, molluscs, and echinoderms of St. Helena show affinities first with the West Indies, and then with the Mediterranean and eastern North Atlantic, the decapods seem more closely related to the West African and southern African fauna, seven species being common to both areas. Chace (1966) expressed the view that only *Planes cyaneus* Dana, an oceanic species often found clinging to floating objects, came from southern Africa, having been carried by the trade wind drift.

Seamount Vema, situated 720 km off the coast of South Africa at 31°38′S, 8°20′E lies in the central region of the Cape Basin. It has a plateau-like summit some 7 km in width, at a depth of 45–80 m. Of the decapods from Vema, *Pseudodromia cacuminis* Kensley and *Macropodia cirripilus* Kensley are regarded as endemic (Kensley, 1980b), the former being closely related to *Pseudodromia spinosissima* Kensley from the east coast of South Africa. The single palinuran, *Jasus tristani* Holthuis, is also known from Tristan da Cunha, while *Pseudactea corallina* (Alcock) has Indo-Pacific affinity. Three species are true mesopelagics, *Notostomus auriculatus* Barnard, *Gennadas gilchristi* Calman, and *Funchalia villosa* (Bouvier). Of these, the *Notostomus* and *Funchalia* are true Atlantic forms, while *G. gilchristi* has only been recorded from the Agulhas Basin and the south-west Indian Ocean. *Pagurus cuanensis* (Bell), *Eualus ctenifera* (Barnard), and *Pontophilus sculpta* (Bell) have been recorded from southern Africa, while *Pagurus chevreuxi* Bouvier, *Alpheus macrocheles* (Hailstone), and *Synalpheus huluensis africanus* Crosnier and Forest are known from the Mediterranean and/or West Africa. The isopod fauna of Seamount Vema shows a much stronger affinity with southern Africa (Kensley, 1980b).

Seamount Tripp is situated at 29°36′S, 14°18′E off the coast of Namaqualand, in about 3000 m of water, and rises to about 160–170 m from the surface. One sample from the Sea Fisheries Branch has yielded two decapods, *Paromola cuvieri* (Risso) and *Eumunida picta* Smith. For both species, this is the most southerly record. The former has been recorded from the Mediterranean, Senegal, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Ireland, Scotland, the Orkneys, Norway, the Shetlands, Congo, and Angola, and is a true Atlantic form. *Eumunida picta* Smith is known from the Canary Islands, Massachusetts, Australia, and New Zealand. These records suggest a widespread distribution.

Tristan da Cunha at 37°00′S, 12°50′E is an outlier of the mid-Atlantic ridge and well within the influence of the West Wind Drift. It is thus not surprising that *Plagusia chabrus* (Linnaeus) and *Ovalipes punctatus* (de Haan), both characteristically austral species, have been recorded here. *Jasus tristani* Holthuis is confined to this island group and to Seamount Vema. The only other records are a species of *Pachygrapsus* and a *Notostomus* sp. taken from an albatross' gut.

Walter's Shoal situated on the South Madagascar Ridge at 33°13′S, 43°51′E lies in about 38–46 m of water, and has been sampled by the R.V. *Anton Bruun*. The following five species have been recorded: *Homola barbata* (Fabricius) and *Macropodia formosa* Rathbun, both of which are known from the Atlantic and the east coast of South Africa; *Platypodia granulosa* (Rüppell), a typically Indo-Pacific species; *Eualus ctenifera* (Barnard), recorded from Maputo to Cape Point and from Seamount Vema; and *Alpheus waltervadi* Kensley, known only from this area.

Comparison of Decapoda with Other Benthic Crustacea from Southern Africa

When other crustacean groups from southern Africa are considered, a picture not too different from the decapods emerges. Griffiths (1977) noted a 46% endemism for amphipod species, concentrated in the south-western Cape Province. Griffiths further suggested that in spite of the fairly high endemism, the region derived its basic stock from tropical and southern temperate areas. J. A. Day (1979), working with the Cumacea, came to a similar conclusion, and in particular noted the cutoff in numbers somewhere between

Durban and East London, which she took to indicate the presence of a boundary between faunistic provinces. A similar cutoff has been noted above for the decapods. From unpublished records I have been able to determine that the isopods follow a pattern similar to that of the Cumacea and amphipods, but with even higher endemism centered in the southwestern Cape–Agulhas Bank area. The endemic peak noted for the decapods in the Durban area was not apparent for the abovementioned peracaridan groups.

Comparison of the Decapod Faunas of Australia, New Zealand, South America, and Southern Africa

Little useful information emerges from comparison of the decapod faunas of the Southern Hemisphere regions.

The decapod fauna of Australia (Griffin and Yaldwyn, 1968) is almost double the size of the southern African fauna, and may be broadly divided into a tropical component and southern temperate component. In general terms, the fauna of Australia is almost entirely derived from the Indo-Pacific. Although there are several genera in common with southern Africa, relatively few species are shared. Interestingly, of the 10 largest decapod families in southern Africa, seven of these occur in the 10 largest Australian families, with Xanthidae, Majidae, and Portunidae, in this order, being the three largest in both areas. The Majidae of southern Africa have both Atlantic and Pacific components, whereas the Australian majids (Griffin, 1966a) are almost entirely Indo-Pacific. Nine species are common to South Africa and Australia, with only *Achaeopsis thomsoni* (Norman) not having a tropical distribution. (See Table 3.)

The Australian Thalassinidea are richer and have more endemic species than in southern Africa, with no species in common. (See Table 4.)

TABLE 3.—Comparison of the majid crab fauna of southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand (Australian figures from Griffin, 1966a; New Zealand figures from Griffin, 1966b)

Region	*Genera*	*Species*	*Endemic species*
Southern Africa	28	42	11 (26%)
Australia	45	95	37 (39%)
New Zealand	11	18	12 (66%)

TABLE 4.—Comparison of the thalassinidean fauna of Australia and southern Africa (Australian figures from Poore and Griffin, 1979)

Region	*Families*	*Genera*	*Species*	*Endemic species*
Southern Africa	3	7	18	10 (55%)
Australia	6	10	40	28 (70%)

The New Zealand brachyuran (Dell, 1968) as well as the anomuran and natantian (Yaldwyn, 1967) forms are oceanic in character with 53%–55% endemism, showing close affinity to the Australian fauna, and then to the Indo-Pacific in general, and with very little in common with southern Africa. *Plagusia chabrus* (Linnaeus), *Lithodes murrayi* Henderson, and *Eumunida picta* Smith seem to be the only benthic species shared. The New Zealand and southern African records for *Palaemon* (*N.*) *tenuipes* (Henderson) need to be reexamined.

Very little information is available from South America (see Coelho, Ramos-Porto, and Koening, 1978). *Ovalipes punctatus* (de Haan), *Pilumnoides perlatus* (Pöppig), and *Plagusia chabrus* (Linnaeus) from southern Africa and South America have been discussed above in relation to austral distribution. The South American records of *Ogyrides occidentalis* (Ortmann) from Brasil, and *Ibacus incisus* (Peron) from Chile are suspect, while the taxonomic position of the South American *Cyclograpsus punctata* H. Milne-Edwards needs reappraisal.

Checklist of Southern African Decapoda

SOURCES OF DATA.—Apart from the many published records on southern African decapods, for compilation of the present list I have drawn on the entire holdings and records of the South

African Museum, many of which are unpublished, as well as those of the Department of Zoology of the University of Cape Town. Collections from the Sea Fisheries Branch of the Department of Industry donated to the South African Museum in 1979 have also been processed, and the records included.

NOTES ON THE CHECKLIST.—The author and date of publication for each species is provided. A recent (often the only) reference to the species' occurrence in southern African waters is provided. As Barnard (1950) mentions many of the species, and is often the most useful reference, for brevity this reference is indicated by the letter "B."

The depth distribution information (in meters) pertains only to the southern African records.

The geographic range within the defined southern African region is given from west to east.

Where no reference to a southern African record is given, the record comes from the South African Museum's collections but has not previously been published.

No attempt has been made to separate the Indian Ocean or Indo-West Pacific regions. These are included under the broad heading of Indo-Pacific.

Although every attempt has been made to ensure that the most recently accepted nomenclature is used, inaccuracies may still be present, while taxonomic changes will certainly take place to alter the list.

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
		Family PENAEIDAE			
Funchalia	*villosa* (Bouvier, 1905b)	Kensley, 1977a	200–600	Agulhas Bank to Natal	NE Atlantic, NW Atlantic, Mediterranean, Caribbean, S Atlantic
	woodwardi Johnson, 1867	Kensley, 1977a	250–500	off Cape Peninsula	Mediterranean, NE Atlantic, S Atlantic
Macropetasma	*africana* (Balss, 1913)	B	shallow infratidal to 30	Swakopmund to Natal	–
Metapenaeopsis	*andamanensis* (Wood-Mason and Alcock, 1891)	Champion, 1973	300	off Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	hilarulus (de Man, 1911a)	B	shallow infratidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	mogiensis (Rathbun, 1902)	B	shallow infratidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	quinquedentata (de Man, 1907)	B	100–120	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	philippi (Bate, 1881)	B; Champion, 1973	380	Natal	Indian Ocean
Metapenaeus	*monoceros* (Fabricius, 1798)	B	24–76	East London to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	stebbingi Nobili, 1904	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Parapenaeopsis	*acclivirostris* Alcock, 1905a	B	25–50	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Parapenaeus	*fissurus* (Bate, 1881)	B; Kensley, 1977a	70–90	Natal	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	investigatoris Alcock and Anderson, 1899	B	360	Natal	Indian Ocean
Penaeopsis	*balssi* Ivanov and Hassan, 1976	Ivanov and Hassan, 1976	280–450	off Zululand	Mozambique Channel
	jerryi Pérez Farfante, 1979	Pérez Farfante, 1979	183–766	off Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Penaeus	*canaliculatus* Olivier, 1811	B	shallow infratidal, estuarine	Knysna to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	indicus H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	B	shallow infratidal, estuarine	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	japonicus Bate, 1888	B	shallow infratidal to 65, estuarine	Knysna to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	latisulcatus Kishinouye, 1900	Joubert, 1965	shallow infratidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	marginatus Randall, 1840	Champion, 1973	70–320	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	monodon Fabricius, 1798	B	shallow infratidal to 80, estuarine	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	semisulcatus de Haan, 1849	B	shallow infratidal to 80	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Trachypenaeus	*curvirostris* (Stimpson, 1860)	Champion, 1973	shallow infratidal, estuarine	Natal	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean
		Family Aristeidae			
		Subfamily Aristeinae			
Aristaeomorpha	*foliacea* (Risso, 1826)	B; Crosnier, 1978	460–920	East London to Mozambique	Mediterranean, NE Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
Aristeus	*virilis* (Bate, 1888)	Kensley, 1977a; Crosnier, 1978	770–1200	off Natal	Indo-Pacific
Plesiopenaeus	*edwardsianus* (Johnson, 1867)	Kensley, 1977a; Crosnier, 1978	560–1200	Cape Point to Natal	NW Atlantic, E Atlantic Indo-Pacific
	nitidus Barnard, 1947	B; Kensley, 1977a	490–1260	Cape Point to Natal	–
		Subfamily Benthesicyminae			
Bentheogennema	*intermedia* (Bate, 1888)	B; Crosnier, 1978	1000–2020	Cape Point to Natal	NW Atlantic, E Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	pasithea (de Man, 1907)	Crosnier, 1978; Kensley, 1980a	600–660	off Natal	Indo-Pacific
Benthesicymus	*expansus* Kensley, 1977a	Kensley, 1977a	1000–1200	off Natal	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	investigatoris Alcock and Anderson, 1899	Kensley, 1977a; Crosnier, 1978	720–1200	Transkei to Natal	Indo-Pacific
Gennadas	*bouvieri* Kemp, 1909	Kensley 1971b; Crosnier, 1978	250–3400	Cape Point to Natal	Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
	brevirostris Bouvier, 1905a	Kensley, 1971b	0–200	off Cape peninsula	E Atlantic
	capensis Calman, 1925	Kensley, 1971b; Crosnier, 1978	250–1000	Cape Point to Natal	Caribbean, E Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Pacific
	gilchristi Calman, 1925	Kensley, 1971b	200–3400	Cape Point to Natal	Southern Indian Ocean
	incertus (Balss, 1927)	Kensley 1971b; Crosnier, 1978	120–700	Cape Point to Natal	Indo-Pacific
	kempi Stebbing, 1914b	Kensley, 1971b	250–3400	Cape Point to Natal	–
	parvus Bate, 1881	Kensley, 1971b; Crosnier, 1978	250–1000	Cape Point to Natal	Indo-Pacific
	propinquus Rathbun, 1906	Crosnier, 1978	200–3400	off Cape Peninsula	Indo-Pacific
	scutatus Bouvier, 1906a	Kensley, 1971b; Crosnier, 1978	200–3400	Cape Point to Natal	NE Atlantic, Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
	tinayrei Bouvier, 1906b	Kensley, 1971b; Crosnier, 1978	600–1400	Cape Point to Natal	NE Atlantic, NW Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	valens (Smith, 1884)	Kensley, 1971b	100	Cape Peninsula to Agulhas Bank	Mediterranean, E Atlantic, Caribbean
		Family SOLENOCERIDAE			
Cryptopenaeus	*catherinae* de Freitas, 1979	de Freitas, 1979	310–500	Mozambique	–
Haliporoides	*triarthrus* Stebbing, 1914a	B; Crosnier, 1978	320–720	Table Bay to Natal	–
Haliporus	*taprobanensis* Alcock and Anderson, 1899	Crosnier, 1978	770–820	off Natal	Indian Ocean
	villosus Alcock and Anderson, 1894	Kensley, 1968	2790	off Cape Peninsula	Indian Ocean
Hymenopenaeus	*halli* Bruce, 1966	Crosnier, 1978; Kensley, 1980a	625–900	off Natal	Indian Ocean
Solenocera	*africana* Stebbing, 1917b	B; Crosnier and Forest, 1973	40–170	Table Bay to Port Elizabeth	W Africa
	algoense Barnard, 1947	B; Crosnier, 1978	100	Port Elizabeth	Indian Ocean
	comata Stebbing,	B; Crosnier,	60–100	East London to	Indian Ocean,

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	1915	1978		Natal	China, Japan
	membranacea (Risso, 1816)	B	240–360	Table Bay to Agulhas Bank	Mediterranean, NE Atlantic
			Family Sicyoniidae		
Sicyonia	*lancifer* (Olivier, 1811)	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	longicauda Rathbun, 1906	B	80–600	East London to Natal	Indo-Pacific
	truncata Kubo, 1949			Natal	Japan
			Family Sergestidae		
Acetes	*erythraeus* Nobili, 1905a	Kensley, 1971a	shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	natalensis Barnard, 1955	Kensley, 1971a	shallow infratidal	Durban	–
Lucifer	*chacei* Bowman, 1967	Kensley, 1971a	pelagic	off Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	orientalis Hansen, 1919	Kensley, 1971a	pelagic	Port Elizabeth to Natal	Indo-Pacific
	penicillifer Hansen, 1919	Kensley, 1971a	pelagic	Agulhas Bank to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	typus H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	Kensley, 1971a	pelagic	Table Bay to Mozambique	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
Petalidium	*foliaceum* Bate, 1881	Kensley, 1971a	250–1260	off Cape Peninsula to Natal	Austral Seas to Antarctica
	obesum (Krøyer, 1859)	Kensley, 1980a	250–1750	Transkei to Natal	NE Atlantic
Sergestes	*arcticus* Krøyer, 1859 [= *S. sinuolata* (Risso, 1816)]	Kensley, 1971a; Holthuis, 1977	surface to 820	Saldanha Bay to Agulhas Bank	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	armatus Krøyer, 1855	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 1000	off Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic
	atlanticus H. Milne-Edwards, 1830	Kensley, 1971a	500–600	off Saldanha Bay to Agulhas Basin	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic
	curvatus Crosnier and Forest, 1973	Crosnier and Forest, 1973	surface to 1000	off Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	N & S Atlantic
	disjunctus Burkenroad, 1940	Kensley, 1971a	100–1130	Cape Point to Natal	off New Zealand
	pectinatus Sund, 1920	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 1170	off Saldanha Bay to Natal	N Atlantic, Caribbean
	sargassi Ortmann, 1893	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 600	off Saldanha Bay to Agulhas Basin	Mediterranean, N Atlantic, Caribbean
Sergia	*creber* (Burkenroad, 1940)	Kensley, 1971a	250–500	Cape Point to Mozambique	off New Guinea
	gardineri (Kemp, 1913)	Kensley, 1980a	surface to 1120	off Natal	Indian Ocean

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	grandis (Sund, 1920)	Kensley, 1971a	90–750	Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	N Atlantic
	inequalis (Burkenroad, 1940)	Kensley, 1980a	1150–2166	off Natal	Java Sea
	laminatus (Burkenroad, 1940)	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 1416	off Saldanha Bay to Natal	Indian Ocean
	potens (Burkenroad, 1940)	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 900	off Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	New Zealand
	prehensilis (Bate, 1881)	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 1500	Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	regalis (Gordon, 1939)	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 1120	Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	S Atlantic
	scintillans (Burkenroad, 1940)	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 1120	Agulhas Basin to Natal	off Sumatra
	splendens (Sund, 1920)	Kensley, 1971a	surface to 600	off Saldanha Bay	Mediterranean, N Atlantic
	talismani (Barnard, 1947)	Kensley, 1977a	surface to 500	off Natal	NE Atlantic
		Family Stenopodidae			
Odontozona	*spinosissima* Kensley, 1980a	Kensley, 1980a	150–200	off Transkei	–
Spongiocaris	*semiteres* Bruce and Baba, 1973	Bruce and Baba, 1973	460	off Durban	–
Stenopus	*hispidus* (Olivier, 1811)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Agulhas Bank to Mozambique	Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
		Family Oplophoridae			
Acanthephyra	*armata* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	Kensley, 1977a	770–850	off Natal	W Indies, Indian Ocean
	brevirostris Smith, 1885	Kensley, 1968	2708	off Cape Point	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	corallina (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	Kensley, 1968	2520–2780	off Cape Point	Indian Ocean, N Atlantic
	curtirostris Wood-Mason and Alcock, 1891	Kensley, 1980a	250–1320	off Natal	NE Atlantic, Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
	eximia Smith, 1884	Kensley, 1977a	700–1200	off Natal	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	gracilipes Chace, 1940	Kensley, 1968	2269	off Cape Point	off Bermuda
	indica Balss, 1925	Kensley, 1977a	290–700	off Natal	Indian Ocean
	pelagica (Risso, 1816)	Kensley, 1980a	800–2166	off Cape Point to Natal	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	prionota Foxton, 1971	Kensley, 1980a	750–1750	off Natal	NE Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	quadrispinosa Kemp, 1939	Kensley, 1968; 1980a	250–1700	off Cape Point to Natal	Indo-Pacific, S Atlantic

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	stylorostrata (Bate, 1888)	Kensley, 1980a	870–1700	off Natal	N Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
Hymenodora	*gracilis* Smith, 1887	Kensley, 1968	2200–3000	off Cape Point	N Atlantic, Indian Ocean
Meningodora	*miccyla* (Chace, 1940)	Kensley, 1980a	250–750	off Natal	N Atlantic, Caribbean
	mollis Smith, 1882	Kensley, 1980a	840–2160	off Natal	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	vesca (Smith, 1887)	Kensley, 1980a	1120	off Natal	NE Atlantic, Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
Notostomus	*auriculatus* Barnard, 1950	Kensley, 1980a	670–2780	off Cape Point to Natal	N & S Atlantic
	elegans A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	Kensley, 1980a	750–1170	off Natal	N & S Atlantic
	gibbosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	Kensley, 1980a	1050–1260	off Natal	N Atlantic, Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
Oplophorus	*gracilirostris* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	Kensley, 1980a	750	off Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	spinicauda A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	Kensley, 1969	460–1120	off Natal to Mozambique	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	spinosus (Brullé, 1839)	Kensley, 1977a		off Mozambique	N & S Atlantic, Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
	typus H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	Kensley, 1980a	600–640	off Natal	Indo-Pacific
Systellaspis	*cristata* (Faxon, 1893)	Kensley, 1980a	250–900	off Natal	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	debilis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	Kensley, 1968, 1977a	150–1500	Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
		Family Atyidae			
Caridina	*africana* Kingsley, 1882	B	freshwater	Natal, Zululand	–
	nilotica (Roux, 1833)	B	freshwater	Orange Free State, Natal, Transvaal, Mozambique	N & E Africa, Madagascar, India, China, East Indies, Australia
	typus H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	B	freshwater	Natal, Zululand	Indian Ocean Islands, Australia
		Family Nematocarcinidae			
Nematocarcinus	*longirostris* Bate, 1888	B; Kensley, 1968	1098–3148	off Cape Point	Indo-Pacific
	parvidentatus Bate, 1888	B; Kensley, 1968	2270–3257	Cape Point to Natal	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
		Family Stylodactylidae			
Parastylodactylus	*bimaxillaris* Bate, 1888	Hayashi and Miyake, 1968; Figueira, 1971	300–600	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Stylodactylus	*stebbingi* Hayashi and Miyake, 1968	Hayashi and Miyake, 1968	380–600	Cape Point to East London	–
		Family Pasiphaeidae			
Eupasiphae	*gilesii* Wood-Mason and Alcock, 1893	Kensley, 1977a	340–770	off Natal	NE Atlantic, Indian Ocean
Leptochela	*pugnax* de Man, 1916	Kensley, 1969	35	off Durban	Mediterranean, Indo-Pacific
	robusta Stimpson, 1860	Kensley, 1969	shallow infratidal to 132	off Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Parapasiphae	*sulcatifrons* Smith, 1884	B	1300	off Cape Point	N & S Atlantic, Indian Ocean, E Pacific
Pasiphaea	*meiringnaudei* Kensley, 1977a	Kensley, 1977a	560–1200	off Natal	–
	sivado (Risso, 1816)	Kensley, 1977a	140–550	off Natal	Mediterranean, NE Atlantic, Indian Ocean
		Family Bresiliidae			
Discias	*mvitae* Bruce, 1976	Bruce, 1976	15	Zululand	Kenya, East Africa
		Family Rhynchocinetidae			
Rhynchocinetes	*durbanensis* Gordon, 1936	B	intertidal	Durban	–
	rigens Gordon, 1936		16	Natal	N Atlantic, Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
		Family Palaemonidae			
		Subfamily Palaemoninae			
Leander	*tenuicornis* (Say, 1818)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal, shallow infratidal	Mozambique	NE, NW & SW Atlantic, Mediterranean, Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
Macrobrachium	*equidens* (Dana, 1852a)	Holthuis, 1950	freshwater	Natal, Mozambique	E Africa, Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	idella (Hilgendorf, 1878)	B	freshwater	Natal, Mozambique	E Africa, Madagascar, India
	lepidactylus (Hilgendorf, 1878)	B	freshwater	East London to Mozambique	E Africa, Madagascar
	petersii (Hilgendorf, 1878)	B	freshwater	Natal, Mozambique	–
	rude (Heller, 1862)	B	freshwater	Natal, Mozambique	E Africa, Madagascar, India
	vollenhoveni (Herklots, 1857)	Kensley, 1970b	freshwater	Kunene River	W Africa, Cape Verde Islands
Palaemon (*Nematopalaemon*)	*tenuipes* (Henderson, 1893)		estuarine, shallow infratidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific, New Zealand
(*Palaeander*)	*elegans* Rathke, 1837	Holthuis, 1950	shallow infratidal	Lüderitz, Swakopmund	Mediterranean, NE Atlantic, W Africa
(*Palaemon*)	*capensis* de Man, 1897a	B; Barnard, 1955	freshwater	Hermanus to Port Elizabeth	–
	concinnus Dana, 1852a	Bernard, 1955	intertidal, estuarine	Natal, Zululand	Indo-Pacific
	debilis Dana, 1852a	Barnard, 1955	intertidal, estuarine	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	pacificus (Stimpson, 1860)	B; Barnard, 1955	intertidal to shallow infratidal, estuarine	northern S.W.A. to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Subfamily Pontoniinae			
Anchistus	*custos* (Forskål, 1775)	B; Barnard, 1958	intertidal, shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Conchodytes	*tridacnae* Peters, 1852	B; Barnard, 1958	intertidal, shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Coralliocaris	*graminea* (Dana, 1852a)	B; Barnard, 1958	intertidal, shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Harpiliopsis	*beaupresi* (Audouin, 1826)	B; Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	depressus (Stimpson, 1860)	B; Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Ischnopontonia	*lophos* (Barnard, 1962)	Barnard, 1962	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Jocaste	*lucina* (Nobili, 1901)	B; Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Palaemonella	*rotumanus* (Borradaile, 1898)	Barnard, 1958; Bruce, 1970	intertidal	Mozambique	Mediterranean, Indo-Pacific
Periclimenaeus	*natalensis* (Stebbing, 1915)	Barnard, 1958	800	Natal	–
	tridentatus (Miers, 1884)	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	uropodialis Barnard, 1958	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Periclimenes					
(*Harpilius*)	*brevicarpalis* (Schenkel, 1902)	Barnard, 1958	intertidal, shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	demani Kemp, 1915	Barnard, 1955, 1958	intertidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	grandis (Stimpson, 1860)	Barnard, 1955, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	seychellensis Borradaile, 1915	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
(*Periclimenes*)	*commensalis* Borradaile, 1915	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	delagoae Barnard, 1958	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	–
	imperator Bruce, 1967	Bruce, 1967	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	lanipes Kemp, 1922	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Gnathophyllidae			
Gnathophyllum	*americanum* Guérin-Méneville, 1855	B	intertidal, shallow infratidal	Transkei to Mozambique	NE & NW Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
Hymenocera	*picta* Dana, 1852c	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Alpheidae			
Alpheus	*albatrossae* (Banner, 1953)	Kensley, 1978	30	off Durban	Indo-Pacific
	architectus (de Man, 1897b)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	bisincisus de Haan, 1849	B	50	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	collumianus Stimpson, 1860	Barnard, 1958	shallow infratidal	Transkei to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	crassimanus Heller, 1865	B	intertidal, estuarine	Breë River to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	dissodontonotus Stebbing, 1915	B	shallow infratidal to 40	Still Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
	edwardsii (Audouin, 1826)	B	intertidal to 26	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	frontalis H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	B; Kensley, 1969	200	off Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	longecarinatus Hilgendorf, 1878	B	86	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	lottini Guérin-Méneville, 1831	B	shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	malabaricus Fabricius, 1798	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	nonalter Kensley, 1969	Kensley, 1969; Banner and Banner, 1978	175–200	Natal to Mozambique	Japan, Philippines
	notabilis Stebbing, 1915	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Mozambique	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	parvirostris Dana, 1852a	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	rapacida de Man, 1908b	B	shallow infratidal to 50	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	rapax Fabricius, 1798	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	strenuus Dana, 1852a	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	sulcatus Kingsley, 1878	B, as *A. luciae*	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Eastern Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	waltervadi Kensley, 1969	Kensley, 1969	38–46	Walter's Shoal	–
Arete	*indica* Coutière, 1905	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Athanas	*djiboutensis* Coutère, 1897	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	minikoensis Coutière, 1905	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	nitescens Leach, 1814	B	shallow infratidal to 40	False Bay to Natal	Mediterranean, NE Atlantic
Betaeus	*jucundus* Barnard, 1947	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal, estuarine	Plettenberg Bay to Natal	–
Metalpheus	*paragracilis* (Coutière, 1897)	Kensley, 1970a; Chace, 1972	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Racilius	*compressus* Paulson, 1875	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Synalpheus	*anisocheir* Stebbing, 1915	B	intertidal to 80	Saldanha Bay to Natal	–
	charon (Heller, 1861)	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	jedanensis de Man, 1911b	B	shallow infratidal to 8	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	Family Ogyrididae				
Ogyrides	*occidentalis* (Ortmann, 1893)	B	?	Lüderitz	Brasil, W Africa
	saldanhae Barnard, 1947	B	9–20	Lamberts Bay to False Bay	–
	striaticauda Kemp, 1915	Barnard, 1958	?	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	Family Hippolytidae				
Alope	*orientalis* (de Man, 1890)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Eualus	*ctenifera* (Barnard, 1950)	B	30–80	Port Elizabeth to Natal	Seamount Vema; Walter's Shoal
	makrognathus (Stebbing, 1921b)	B	shallow infratidal	Durban	–
	pax (Stebbing, 1915)	B	60	False Bay to Still Bay	–
Exhippolysmata	*tugelae* Stebbing, 1915	B	2–52	East London to Natal	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Gelastocaris	*paronae* (Nobili, 1905b)	B	4	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Hippolyte	*kraussiana* (Stimpson, 1860)	B	intertidal	Saldanha Bay to East London	–
	palliola Kensley, 1970b	Kensley, 1970b; Crosnier, 1971	intertidal	northern S.W.A.	Guinea, Congo
	ventricosa H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Latreutes	*mucronatus* (Stimpson, 1860)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	pygmaeus Nobili, 1904	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Lebbeus	*saldanhae* (Barnard, 1947)	B	290	off Saldanha Bay	–
Leontocaris	*paulsoni* Stebbing, 1905	B	260–290	Saldanha Bay to Cape Point	–
Lysmata	*kuekenthali* (de Man, 1902)	B	shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	vittata (Stimpson, 1860)	B	intertidal to 18	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Merhippolyte	*agulhasensis* Bate, 1888	B	40–500	Saldanha Bay to East London	S Angola
	calmani Kemp and Sewell, 1912	B	500–640	off East London	Indian Ocean
Saron	*marmoratus* (Olivier, 1811)	B	intertidal to 18	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Thor	*amboinensis* (de Man, 1888b)	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal to 10	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Tozeuma	*lanceolatum* Stimpson, 1860	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Processidae			
Nikoides	*danae* Paulson, 1875	Barnard, 1955	43	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Processa	*aequimana* (Paulson, 1875)	Hayashi, 1975	intertidal, estuarine to 10	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	austroafricana Barnard, 1947	Hayashi, 1975	50–150	False Bay to Natal	–
	barnardi Hayashi, 1975	Hayashi, 1975	40	Port Elizabeth	Indian Ocean, S Australia
	japonica (de Haan, 1844)	Hayashi, 1975	30–60	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	sulcata Hayashi, 1975	Hayashi, 1975	55	Natal	Indo-Pacific
		Family Pandalidae			
Chlorotocus	*crassicornis* (Costa, 1871)	Kensley, 1969	112–440	Cape Point to Natal	N & S Atlantic, Mediterranean, Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Heterocarpus	*dorsalis* Bate, 1888	Kensley, 1977a	550–920	off Natal	Indo-Pacific
	laevigatus Bate, 1888	Kensley, 1977a	770–920	East London to Natal	N Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	tricarinatus Alcock and Anderson, 1894	Kensley, 1977a	490–700	East London to Natal	Indian Ocean
	woodmasoni Alcock, 1901	Kensley, 1969	347	off Natal	Indian Ocean
Pandalina	*brevirostris* (Rathke, 1843)	B	300–400	Cape Point to East London	Mediterranean, N Atlantic
Parapandalus	*richardi* (Coutière, 1905)	Kensley, 1980a	460–980	Saldanha Bay to Natal	NE & NW Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
Plesionika	*acanthonotus* (Smith, 1882)	Kensley, 1969	118	off Natal	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic
	longirostris (Borradaile, 1900)	B	80–880	East London to Natal	Indo-Pacific
	martia (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	B	560–900	Saldanha Bay to Natal	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	Family Crangonidae				
Metacrangon	*jacqueti bellmarleyi* (Stebbing, 1914a)	Crosnier and Forest, 1973	780–1098	Cape Point to Natal	SE Atlantic
Pontocaris	*cataphracta* (Olivi, 1792)	Kensley, 1969	48–118	Cape Point to Natal	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic, Indian Ocean
	lacazei (Gourret, 1888)	Kensley, 1969	150–440	Table Bay to Natal	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
Pontophilus	*gracilis* Smith, 1882	B	360–600	off Cape Peninsula	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	hendersoni, Kemp, 1915	B	shallow infratidal to 70	False Bay to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	megalocheir (Stebbing, 1915)	B	shallow infratidal to 50	False Bay to Mozambique	–
	occidentalis Faxon, 1893	Kensley, 1968	2760–3560	off Cape Point	Indo-Pacific
	pilosus Kemp, 1916	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	sculptus (Bell, 1847)	B; Kensley, 1980a	60–550	False Bay to Natal	Mediterranean, E Atlantic, Seamount Vema
	Family Glyphocrangonidae				
Glyphocrangon	*dentatus* Barnard, 1926	Kensley, 1977a	490–800	Natal to Mozambique	Zanzibar

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	longirostris (Smith, 1882)	B	1300–1800	off Cape Point	N Atlantic
	regalis Bate, 1888	Kensley, 1977a	580–920	off Natal	Indo-Pacific
	sculpta (Smith, 1882)	Kensley, 1968	1600–2000	off Cape Point	N Atlantic
		Family Nephropidae			
Homarus	*capensis* (Herbst, 1792)	B; Wolff, 1978	?	Table Bay to East London	–
Nephropsis	*atlantica* (Norman, 1882	B	300–900	Natal	N Atlantic
	stewarti Wood-Mason, 1873	B	470	Natal	Indian Ocean
Nephrops	*andamanica* Wood-Mason, 1892	B; Berry, 1969b	200–460	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
		Family Polychelidae			
Polycheles	*demani* Stebbing, 1917b	B	500–3000	off Cape Point and West Coast	–
	granulatus Faxon, 1893	B	900–1200	off Cape Point	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	typhlops Heller, 1862	B	540	off Natal	Mediterranean, N Atlantic, Indian Ocean
Stereomastis	*nana* (Smith, 1884)	B	400–1800	off Cape Point	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	sculpta (Smith, 1882)	B	600–2400	Cape Point to Natal	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
	suhmi (Bate, 1878)	B	1600	off Cape Point	S Atlantic
Willemoesia	*bonaespei* Kensley, 1968	Kensley, 1968	2800–3520	off Cape Point	–
		Family Palinuridae			
Jasus	*lalandii* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1837)	B; Paterson, 1968	intertidal to 90	northern S.W.A. to Port Elizabeth	–
Linuparus	*somniosus* Berry and George, 1972	B; Berry and George, 1972	230–324	Mozambique	–
Palinurus	*delagoae* Barnard, 1926	Berry and Plante, 1973	250–400	Natal to Mozambique	SE Madagascar
	gilchristi Stebbing, 1900	Berry and Plante, 1973	55–102	False Bay to Natal	–
Palinustus	*mossambicus* Barnard, 1926	B	406	Mozambique	–
	unicornutus Berry, 1979	Berry, 1979	390	off Natal	–
Panulirus	*homarus* (Linnaeus, 1758)	Berry, 1971	1–36	Port Elizabeth to Natal	Indian Ocean

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	longipes (H. Milne-Edwards, 1868b)	Berry, 1971	1–18	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	ornatus (Fabricius, 1798)	Berry, 1971	1–25	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	penicillatus (Olivier, 1791)	Berry, 1971	1–10	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	versicolor (Latreille, 1804)	Berry, 1971	1–16	Transkei to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Projasus	*parkeri* (Stebbing, 1902)	George and Grindley, 1964	500–800	East London to Natal	–
Puerulus	*angulatus* (Bate, 1888)	Berry, 1969a	280–320	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	carinatus Borradaile, 1910	Berry, 1969a	320	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
		Family Scyllaridae			
Ibacus	*incisus* (Peron, 1818)	B	90–400	East London to Mozambique	Australia, Chile
Parribacus	*ursus major* (Herbst, 1793)	B	?	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Scyllarides	*elizabethae* (Ortmann, 1894)	B	60–100	Agulhas to Mozambique	St. Helena Is.
Scyllarus	*cultrifer* (Ortmann, 1897)	B	290	off Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	martensii Pfeffer, 1881)	B	25	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	tuberculatus (Bate, 1888)	B	415	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Thenus	*orientalis* (Lund, 1793)	B	52	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Axiidae			
Calocaris	*alcocki* McArdle, 1900	B	880–1000	off Natal	Indian Ocean
	barnardi Stebbing, 1914a	B	84–180	off Saldanha Bay	–
	longispinis McArdle, 1901	B	1400	off Cape Point	Indian Ocean
Enoplometopus	*occidentalis* (Randall, 1839)	B	0–7	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Meticonaxius	*longispina* (Stebbing, 1920)	B	100–104	off East London	–
Scytoleptus	*serripes* Gerstaecker, 1856	B	shallow	Natal, Mozambique	Indian Ocean
		Family Callianassidae			
Callianassa	*gilchristi* Barnard, 1947	B	30–40	False Bay to Natal	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	kraussi Stebbing, 1900	B	estuarine, intertidal	Olifants River mouth to Natal	–
	natalensis Barnard, 1947	B	?	Natal	–
	pixii Kensley, 1975	Kensley, 1975	estuarine	Kowie River estuary	–
	rotundicaudata Stebbing, 1902	B	intertidal to 75	Saldanha Bay to Natal	Ceylon
	australis Kensley, 1974a	Kensley, 1974a; de Saint Laurent and le Loeuff, 1979	10–180	Lüderitz to Saldanha Bay	–
Callichirus	*adamas* (Kensley, 1974a)	Kensley, 1974a; de Saint Laurent and le Loeuff, 1979	intertidal to 35	Orange River mouth to Olifants River mouth	West Africa, Cape Verde Is.
		Family Upogebiidae			
Upogebia	*africana* (Ortmann, 1894)	B	estuarine, intertidal to 18	Olifants River to Natal	–
	assisi Barnard, 1947	B	intertidal	False Bay to Natal	–
	capensis (Krauss, 1843)	B	estuarine, intertidal to 80	Lüderitz to Mossel Bay	–
	cargadensis Borradaile, 1910		?	Natal	Indian Ocean
	savignyi Strahl, 1862	B	40–80	Plettenberg Bay to Mozambique	Indian Ocean, Red Sea
		Family Pylochelidae			
Pomatocheles	*balssi* Stebbing, 1914a	B	160–260	off East London	–
		Family Diogenidae			
Aniculus	*aniculus* (Fabricius, 1793)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	strigatus (Herbst, 1804)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Calcinus	*elegans* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1836)	B	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	gaimardii (H. Milne-Edwards, 1848)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	laevimanus (Randall, 1839).	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	latens (Randall, 1839)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Cancellus	*makrothrix* Stebbing, 1924	B	34–80	False Bay to East London	–
Clibanarius	*clibanarius* (Herbst, 1791)	B	intertidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	eurysternus Hilgendorf, 1878	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	longitarsus (de Haan, 1849)	B	intertidal, estuarine	False Bay to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	padavensis de Man, 1888a	B	intertidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	striolatus Dana, 1852a	B	intertidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	virescens (Krauss, 1843)	B	intertidal, estuarine	False Bay to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Dardanus	*arrosor* (Herbst, 1796)	B	intertidal to 180	Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic, Caribbean, Indo-Pacific
	asper (de Haan, 1849)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	deformis (H. Milne-Edwards, 1836)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	euopsis (Dana, 1852a)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	guttatus (Olivier, 1811)	B		Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	megistos (Herbst, 1804)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	pedunculatus (Herbst, 1804)	B		Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	setifer (H. Milne-Edwards, 1836)	B	intertidal to 48	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Diogenes	*avarus* Heller, 1865	MacNae and Kalk, 1958; Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	brevirostris Stimpson, 1859c	B	intertidal	Saldanha Bay to Natal	–
	costatus Henderson, 1888	B	intertidal to 90	Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	custos (Fabricius, 1798)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	extricatus Stebbing, 1910	B	intertidal	False Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
	senex Heller, 1865	B	intertidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Paguristes	*agulhasensis* Forest, 1954	Forest, 1954	55	Agulhas Bank	–
	barnardi Forest, 1954	Forest, 1954	intertidal	False Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
	engyops Barnard, 1947	Forest, 1954	intertidal	Lüderitz to False Bay	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	gamianus (H. Milne-Edwards, 1836)	Forest, 1954	intertidal to 24	Lüderitz to Plettenberg Bay	–
	macrotrichus Forest, 1954	Forest, 1954	90–155	False Bay to Natal	–
Paguropsis	*typica* Henderson, 1888		110–230	Natal	Indo-Pacific
		Family Coenobitidae			
Coenobita	*cavipes* Stimpson, 1859c	B	terrestrial	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	rugosus H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	B	terrestrial	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Paguridae			
Anapagurus	*hendersoni* Barnard, 1947	B	20–800	Lamberts Bay to Natal	–
Nematopagurus	*gardineri* Alcock, 1905b	Kensley, 1969	138	off Natal	Indian Ocean
	squamichelis Alcock, 1905b	Kensley, 1969	347	off Natal	Indian Ocean
Pagurus	*cuanensis* (Thompson, 1844)	B	intertidal to 45	False Bay to Port Elizabeth	Mediterranean, N Atlantic, W Africa, Seamount Vema
	deprofundus (Stebbing, 1924)	B	500–600	off East London	–
	placens Stebbing, 1924	B	40–110	False Bay to Knysna	–
	spinulentus Henderson, 1888	B	50–200	Mossel Bay to Natal	–
	zebra Henderson, 1893	B	60–102	Agulhas Bank to East London	Indo-Pacific
Pylopagurus	*liochele* Barnard, 1947	B	20–75	Orange River mouth to Port Elizabeth	–
	ungulatus (Studer, 1882)	B	100	Table Bay	W Africa, ? Caribbean
Spiropagurus	*spiriger* (de Haan, 1849)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Troglopagurus	*jousseaumi* Bouvier, 1897	MacNae and Kalk, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
		Family Parapaguridae			
Parapagurus	*dimorphus* (Studer, 1882)	B; de Saint Laurent, 1972	160–440	Saldanha Bay to Agulhas	S Atlantic
	kilburni Kensley, 1973	Kensley, 1973	270	Off Natal	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
	pilosimanus bouvieri Stebbing, 1910	de Saint Laurent, 1972	260–800	Table Bay to East London	–
		Family Lithodidae			
Lithodes	*murrayi* Henderson, 1888	Kensley, 1977b	600–800	Lüderitz, off Natal	subantarctic islands
Neolithodes	*asperrimus* Barnard, 1947	B	900–1200	Saldanha to Cape Point	–
	capensis Stebbing, 1905	B	1000–3000	off Cape Point	–
Paralomis	*roeleveldae* Kensley, 1980a	Kensley, 1980a	625–900	off Natal	–
		Family Galatheidae			
Galathea	*dispersa* Bate, 1858	B	26–100	False Bay to Mozambique	Mediterranean, N Atlantic, W Africa
	elegans Adams and White, 1848	B	intertidal to 8	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	intermedia Liljeborg, 1851	B	intertidal to 84	False Bay to Mozambique	Mediterranean, N Atlantic, W Africa
Munida	*incerta* Henderson, 1888	B	17–500	Natal to Mozambique	Philippines
	sanctipauli Henderson, 1885	B	500–1050	Cape Point to Mozambique	N Atlantic
	semoni Ortmann, 1894	B	180	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Munidopsis	*barnardi* Kensley, 1968	Kensley, 1968	2960–3320	off Cape Point	–
	chacei Kensley, 1968	Kensley, 1968	3000	off Cape Point	–
	dasypus Alcock, 1894	Kensley, 1977b	900	off Natal	Indian Ocean
	rostrata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	B	1800–3000	off Cape Point	N Atlantic, W Indies
	simplex (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	B	500–2000	off Cape Point	N Atlantic, W Indies
		Family Chirostylidae			
Uroptychus	*edwardi* Kensley, 1980a	Kensley, 1980a	900	off Natal	–
	foulisi Kensley, 1977b	Kensley, 1977b	1000–1200	off Natal	–
	nitidus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	Kensley, 1977b	160–920	East London to Natal	N Atlantic, W Indies
	simiae Kensley, 1977b	Kensley, 1977b	400–450	off Natal	–
	undecimspinosa Kensley, 1977b	Kensley, 1977b	360–430	off Natal	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Eumunida	*picta* Smith, 1883	Kensley, 1980b	800	off Lüderitz, Seamount Tripp	NW Atlantic, Cuba, Florida, Australia, New Zealand
		Family Incertae Sedis			
Hapaloptyx	*difficilis* Stebbing, 1920	B	180	off Natal	–
		Family Porcellanidae			
Pachycheles	*natalensis* (Krauss, 1843)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean and Red Sea
Petrolisthes	*alobatus* Laurie, 1926	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	coccineus (Owen, 1839)	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	lamarcki (Leach, 1820)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	militaris (Heller, 1862)	Kensley, 1969	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	ornatus Paulson, 1875	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	virgatus Paulson, 1875	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Polyonyx	*biunguiculatus* (Dana, 1852c)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Porcellana	*dehaanii* Krauss, 1843	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	–
	delagoae Barnard, 1955	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	–
	serratifrons Stimpson, 1859c	Barnard, 1958	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	streptocheles Stimpson, 1859c	B	intertidal to 63	False Bay to Natal	–
Porcellanella	*quadrilobata* Miers, 1879a	B	?	Mozambique	Australia
	triloba White, 1852	B	27	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Raninidae			
Cosmonotus	*grayi* Adams and White, 1848	B	112	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Ranina	*ranina* (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	shallow infratidal to 48	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Raninoides	*barnardi* Sakai, 1974	Sakai, 1974	68	Natal	Japan
		Family Albuneidae			
Albunea	*symnista* (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
		Family Hippidae			
Emerita	*austroafricana* Schmitt, 1937	B	intertidal	East London to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Hippa	*adactyla* Fabricius, 1787	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Homolodromiidae			
Homolodromia	*bouvieri* Doflein, 1904	Kensley, 1977b	500–700	off Natal	Indian Ocean
		Family Dromiidae			
Conchoecetes	*artificiosus* (Fabricius, 1798)	B	24–100	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Cryptodromia	*bullifera* Alcock, 1900b	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	canaliculata Stimpson, 1859c	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	monodous Stebbing, 1918	B	shallow infratidal	Durban	–
	oktahedrous Stebbing, 1923	B	intertidal	Durban	–
	tomentosa (Heller, 1861)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Cryptodromiopsis	*bituberculata* (Stebbing, 1920)	B	32–44	False Bay to East London	–
	lepidota Barnard, 1947	B	100	East London	–
	mortenseni Kensley, 1978	Kensley, 1978	100	Durban	–
	spongiosa (Stimpson, 1859c)	B	intertidal to 160	Lüderitz to East London	Indian Ocean
Dromia	*dormia* (Linnaeus, 1763)	B	shallow infratidal to 50	Table Bay to Natal	Indo-Pacific
Dromidia	*aegibotus* Barnard, 1947	B	shallow infratidal to 76	Saldanha Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
	dissothrix Barnard , 1947	B	30–36	Saldanha Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
	hirsutissima (Lamarck, 1818)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Lüderitz to False Bay	–
	unidentata (Rüppell, 1830)	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Dromidiopsis	*cornuta* Barnard, 1947	B	shallow infratidal to 80	False Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
Eudromidia	*frontalis* (Henderson, 1888)	B	300	Agulhas Bank	–
	hendersoni (Stebbing, 1921a)	Kensley, 1978	40–50	Saldanha Bay to Agulhas Bank	–
Exodromidia	*bicornis* (Studer, 1882)	B	240–400	Saldanha Bay to Agulhas Bank	–
	spinosa (Studer, 1882)	B	160–300	Lüderitz to False Bay	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Petalomera	*laevis* Kensley, 1970a	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal	Mozambique	–
	wilsoni (Fulton and Grant, 1902)	B	70–170	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Pseudodromia	*integrifrons* Henderson, 1893	B; Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	latens Stimpson, 1859c	B	20–110	Saldanha Bay to East London	–
	rotunda (MacLeay, 1838)	B	12–350	Saldanha Bay to East London	Indian Ocean
	spinosissima Kensley, 1977b	Kensley, 1977b	380–550	off Natal	–
	trepidus Kensley, 1978	Kensley, 1978	80	off East London	–
Speodromia	*platyarthrodes* (Stebbing, 1905)	B	40–60	False Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
		Family Dynomenidae			
Dynomene	*pilumnoides* Alcock, 1900b	B	100	Natal	Indo-Pacific
		Family Tymolidae			
Corycodus	*disjunctipes* (Stebbing, 1910)	B	120–200	Natal	Indian Ocean
Cymonomus	*trifurcus* Stebbing, 1920	B	80–600	Mossel Bay to Natal	–
Xeinostoma	*eucheir* Stebbing, 1920	B	160–200	Natal	Japan
		Family Homolidae			
Homola	*barbata* (Fabricius, 1793)	B	92	False Bay to Agulhas Bank	Mediterranean, N Atlantic, Caribbean
	orientalis Henderson, 1888	B	150–200	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Homolochunia	*valdiviae* Doflein, 1904	Kensley, 1980a	600–650	off Natal	Indo-Pacific
Paromola	*alcocki* (Stebbing, 1920)	Kensley, 1980a	80–800	Lüderitz to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	cuvieri (Risso, 1816)	Kensley, 1980a	800	off Lüderitz	Mediterranean, NE Atlantic, W Africa
		Family Latreillidae			
Latreillia	*pennifera* Alcock, 1900a	B	70	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Latreillopsis	*bispinosa* Henderson, 1888	B	160	East London to Natal	Indo-Pacific
	multispinosa Ihle, 1912	B	260	Natal	Indian Ocean

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
		Family Dorippidae			
Dorippe	*frascone* (Herbst, 1785)	Sakai, 1976	415	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	lanata (Linnaeus, 1767)	B	48–90	Natal to Mozambique	Mediterranean, W Africa
Ethusa	*sinespina* Kensley, 1969	Kensley, 1969	138–350	off Natal	–
		Family Calappidae			
Calappa	*gallus* (Herst, 1803)	B	48–72	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific, Caribbean, W Africa
	hepatica (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Durban to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	japonica Ortmann, 1892	B	58	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	lophos (Herbst, 1785)	B	40–72	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Matuta	*banksii* Leach, 1817	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	lunaris (Forskål, 1775)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Mursia	*armata* de Haan, 1837	B; Grindley, 1961	290	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	cristimanus de Haan, 1837	B	18–360	Saldanha Bay to Natal	–
		Family Leucosiidae			
Arcania	*septemspinosa* (Fabricius, 1787)	B	24–50	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	undecimspinosa de Haan, 1841	Kensley, 1978	120–160	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Cryptocnemus	*holdsworthi* Miers, 1877a	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Ebalia	*agglomus* Barnard, 1955	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	–
	glomus Stebbing, 1921a	B	50–60	Natal	Indian Ocean
	pondoensis Barnard, 1955	Kensley, 1978	60–300	East London to Natal	–
	tuberculata Miers, 1881	Barnard, 1955	48–100	Port Elizabeth to Natal	W Africa, Azores, Canary Is
	tuberculosa (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873a)	B	160–370	East London to Natal	Indo-Pacific
Heteronucia	*angulata* Barnard, 1947	B	intertidal	Mozambique	–
Ixoides	*cornutus* MacGilchrist, 1905		35	Natal	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Leucisca	*squalina* MacLeay, 1838	B	intertidal	False Bay to Mozambique	–
Leucosia	*marmorea* Bell, 1855	B	415	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	whitei Bell, 1855	B	54	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Myra	*fugax* (Fabricius, 1798)	B	intertidal, estuarine	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean
Nursilia	*dentata* Bell, 1855	Kensley, 1969	110	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Philyra	*globosa* (Fabricius, 1798)	B	24	Natal	Indian Ocean
	globulosa H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	B	24–108	East London to Natal	Indian Ocean
	platychira de Haan, 1841	B	26	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	punctata Bell, 1855	B	intertidal to 50	Saldanha Bay to Natal	–
	scabriuscula (Fabricius, 1798)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
		Family Majidae			
Acanthophrys	*longispina* (de Haan, 1839)	B	40–50	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Acanthonyx	*lunulatus* (Risso, 1816)	Kensley, 1970b	intertidal	northern S.W.A.	Mediterranean, W Africa
Achaeopsis	*spinulosus* Stimpson, 1858a	B	40–200	Cape Point to Natal	–
Achaeus	*barnardi* Griffin, 1968	Griffin, 1968	72	East London	–
	lacertosus Stimpson, 1858a	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	spinosissimus Griffin, 1968	Griffin, 1968	100	East London	–
Antilibinia	*smithii* MacLeay, 1838	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Plettenberg Bay to Natal	–
Camposcia	*retusa* Latreille, 1829	B	shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Cyphocarcinus	*capreolus* (Paulson, 1875)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Cyrtomaia	*murrayi* Miers, 1886	B	280	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Dehaanius	*dentatus* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	B	intertidal to 290	Saldanha Bay to Natal	Indian Ocean
	quadridentatus (Krauss, 1843)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	East London to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	scutellatus (MacLeay, 1838)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	undulatus Barnard, 1947	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	–
Doclea	*muricata* (Herbst, 1788)	B	48	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Dorhynchus	*thomsoni* Thomson, 1873	B	200–240	off Cape Point	N & S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Eurynome	*aspera* (Pennant, 1777)	B	50–290	Cape Point to Natal	N & S Atlantic
	elegans Stebbing, 1921a	B	160	Natal	–
Huenia	*proteus* de Haan, 1839	B	intertidal to 160	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Hyastenus	*spinosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1872	B	intertidal to 54	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Inachus	*dorsettensis* (Pennant, 1777)	B	100–250	False Bay to Natal	Mediterranean, N & S Atlantic
	guentheri (Miers, 1879b)	B	16–200	Cape Point to Mozambique	–
Lambrachaeus	*ramifer* Alcock, 1895	Kensley, 1977c	16	Natal	Indian Ocean
Macropodia	*falcifera* (Stimpson, 1858a)	B	6–90	Saldanha Bay to East London	–
	formosa Rathbun, 1911	B	intertidal to 80	East London to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	rostrata (Linnaeus, 1761)	B	intertidal, estuarine	False Bay to Port Elizabeth	Mediterranean, N Atlantic, W Africa
Maja	*capensis* (Ortmann, 1894)	B	7–110	False Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
	squinado (Herbst, 1788)	Kensley, 1970b	shallow infratidal	northern S.W.A.	Mediterranean, W Africa
Menaethiops	*delagoae* Barnard, 1955	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	–
	fasciculatis (Krauss, 1843)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	natalensis Barnard, 1955	Barnard, 1955	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	–
Menaethius	*monoceros* (Latreille, 1825)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Micippa	*philyra* (Herbst, 1803)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	thalia (Herbst, 1803)	B	intertidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Naxioides	*hirta* A. Milne-Edwards, 1865	B	intertidal, estuarine	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Paratymolus	*pubescens* Miers, 1879b	Barnard, 1955	intertidal, estuarine	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Platymaia	*turbynei* Stebbing, 1902	Kensley, 1977b	200–880	East London to Mozambique	–
Pleistacantha	*moseleyi* (Miers, 1886)	B	260	Natal	Indian Ocean
Rochinia	*natalensis* Kensley, 1977b	Kensley, 1977b	360–420	Natal	–
Schizophrys	*aspera* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Scyramathia	*hertwigi* Doflein, 1900	B	280–460	Cape Point to Agulhas Bank	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Xenocarcinus	*tuberculatus* White, 1847b	B	60	Transkei to Natal	Indo-Pacific
		Family Hymenosomatidae			
Elamena	*mathaei* (Desmarest, 1825)	B	intertidal, estuarine	East London to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Hymenosoma	*orbiculare* Desmarest, 1825	B; Barnard, 1955	intertidal to shallow infratidal, estuarine	S Angola to Mozambique	? Zanzibar
Rhynchoplax	*bovis* Barnard, 1947	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal, estuarine	Breë River to Natal	–
Trigonoplax	*unguiformis* (de Haan, 1839)	B	100	Natal	Indo-Pacific
		Family Parthenopidae			
Actaeomorpha	*erosa* Miers, 1877b	B	48	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Daldorfia	*horrida* (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Eumedonus	*granulosus* MacGilchrist, 1905	Barnard, 1955; Kensley, 1969	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Parthenope (Platylambrus)	*quemvis* Stebbing, 1917a	B	shallow infratidal to 72	Natal to Mozambique	–
		Family Corystidae			
Gomeza	*bicornis* Gray, 1831	B	20	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Nautilocorystes	*ocellata* (Gray, 1831)	B	shallow infratidal to 75	Walvis Bay to Port Elizabeth	–
		Family Atelecyclidae			
Atelecyclus	*rotundatus* (Olivi, 1792)	B	shallow infratidal to 100	Saldanha Bay to Port Elizabeth	Mediterranean, N Atlantic
Kraussia	*rugulosa* (Krauss, 1843)	B	intertidal to 10	Transkei to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific Indian Ocean
Trachycarcinus	*glaucus* Alcock and Anderson, 1899	Kensley, 1980a	625–900	off Natal	
		Family Geryonidae			
Geryon	species	B	230–1520	Cape Point to East London	N & S Atlantic
		Family Portunidae			
Caphyra	*alata* Richters, 1880	Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Durban	Indian Ocean
	unidentata Lenz, 1910	Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Carupella	*natalensis* Lenz and Strunck, 1914	B; Crosnier, 1962	55	Natal	Indian Ocean
Coelocarcinus	*foliatus* Edmondson, 1930		15	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Charybdis	*annulata* (Fabricius, 1798)	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Natal	Indian Ocean
	cruciata (Herbst, 1794)	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal, estuarine	Port Alfred to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	helleri (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)	Crosnier, 1962	intertidal to 40	Natal to Mozambique	Mediterranean, Indo-Pacific
	natator (Herbst, 1794)	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	orientalis Dana, 1852b	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal to 50	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	smithi MacLeay, 1838	B; Kensley, 1977a	pelagic	Natal	Indian Ocean
	variegata (Fabricius, 1798)	B; Crosnier, 1962	shallow infratidal to 90	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Gonioneptunus	*africanus* Shen, 1935	B	48–126	Natal to Mozambique	–
Lissocarcinus	*laevis* Miers, 1886	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	orbicularis Dana, 1852b	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Lupocyclus	*tugelae* Barnard, 1950	B; Crosnier, 1962	72	Natal	Indian Ocean, Australia
Macropipus	*australis* Guinot, 1961	Guinot, 1961	shallow infratidal to 240	S Angola to Lüderitz	–
Ovalipes	*iridescens* (Miers, 1886)	Grindley, 1961	pelagic	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	punctatus (de Haan, 1833)	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal to 90	Walvis Bay to Natal	Peru, Chile, Argentina,
Parathranites	*orientalis* Miers, 1886	B; Crosnier, 1962	200	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Podophthalmus	*vigil* (Fabricius, 1798)	Grindley, 1961; Crosnier, 1962	shallow infratidal to 15	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Portunus	*argentatus* (White, 1847a)	Crosnier, 1962	54	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	gladiator Fabricius, 1798	Crosnier, 1962	10–100	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	granulatus (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Natal	Indian Ocean
	hastatoides Fabricius, 1798	Crosnier, 1962	shallow infratidal to 52	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	orbicularis (Richters, 1880)	Crosnier, 1962	26	Natal	Indian Ocean
	pelagicus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Crosnier, 1962	shallow infratidal to 15	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean
	sanguinolentus (Herbst, 1783)	Crosnier, 1962	shallow infratidal to 30	Mossel Bay to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	tuberculatus Roux, 1830		shallow infratidal	S Angola to Lüderitz	Mediterranean, N Atlantic, W Africa

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Scylla	*serrata* (Forskål, 1775)	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal to shallow infratidal, estuarine	Plettenberg Bay to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Thalamita	*admete* (Herbst, 1803)	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	bouvieri Nobili, 1906	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal to 55	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	crenata (Latreille, 1829)	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	delagoae Barnard, 1950	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	–
	foresti Crosnier, 1962	Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	integra Dana, 1852b	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	picta Stimpson, 1858b	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	prymna (Herbst, 1803)	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	sima H. Milne-Edwards, 1834	B; Crosnier, 1962	intertidal to shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Xaiva	*biguttata* (Risso, 1816)	B; Kensley, 1970b	intertidal to shallow infratidal	northern S.W.A. to Port Alfred	Mediterranean, Atlantic
	mcleayi (Barnard, 1947)	B; Crosnier, 1962	48–54	Port Elizabeth to Natal	W Africa, Indian Ocean
		Family Xanthidae			
Actaea	*cavipes* (Dana, 1852b)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	depressa (White, 1847a)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	polyacantha (Heller, 1861)	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	savignyi (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	B	50-130	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	variolosa Borradaile, 1902	B	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Actaeodes	*hirsutissima* (Rüppell, 1830)	B; Sakai, 1976	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	tomentosus (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	B; Sakai, 1976	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Actumnus	*setifer* (de Haan, 1835)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Atergatis	*floridus*(Linnaeus, 1767)	B	intertidal	Transkei to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	roseus (Rüppell, 1830)	B	intertidal	Transkei to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean
Atergatopsis	*signata* (Adams and White, 1848)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Carpilius	*convexus* (Forskål, 1775)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	maculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Chlorodiella	*laevissima* (Dana, 1852b)	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	nigra (Forskål, 1775)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Cymo	*andreossyi* (Audouin, 1826)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Dairoides	*margaritatus* Stebbing, 1920	Guinot, 1967	180	Natal to Mozambique	–
Epixanthus	*frontalis* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Eriphia	*scabricula* Dana, 1852b	B; Sakai, 1976	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	sebana (Shaw in Shaw and Nodder, 1803)	B; Sakai, 1976	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	smithii MacLeay, 1838	B	intertidal	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Etisus	*electra* (Herbst, 1801)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	laevimanus Randall, 1839)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Eurycarcinus	*natalensis* (Krauss, 1843)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Halimede	*delagoae* Barnard, 1954	Barnard, 1954	intertidal	Mozambique	–
Hypocolpus	*diverticulatus* (Strahl, 1861)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Lachnopodus	*subacutus* (Stimpson, 1858b)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Leptodius	*exaratus* H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	Guinot, 1964	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	voeltzkowii (Lenz, 1905)	Guinot, 1964	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Liomera	*bella* (Dana, 1852b)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	cinctimana (White, 1847a)		intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	monticulosa (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873b)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Lophozozymus	*dodone* (Herbst, 1801)	B	intertidal	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Lybia	*leptochelis* (Zehntner, 1894)	B	50–90	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	plumosa Barnard, 1947	B	intertidal	Natal	–
	tessellata (Latreille, 1812)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Medaeops	*granulosus* Haswell, 1882)	B	intertidal	Port Elizabeth to Natal	Indo-Pacific
Menippe	*rumphii* (Fabricius, 1798)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Micropanope	*tuberculidens* (Rathbun, 1911)	Guinot, 1964	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Neoxanthias	*impressus* (Lamarck, 1818)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Ozius	*rugulosus* Stimpson, 1858b	B	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Panopeus	*africanus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1867	Barnard, 1954	intertidal	Natal	S Angola, W Africa
Paractaea	*rueppellii* (Krauss, 1843)	B	intertidal	Transkei to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Parapilumnus	*pisifer* (MacLeay, 1838)	B	intertidal to 40	Table Bay to Mozambique	W Africa
Paratergatis	*longimanus* Sakai, 1965	Kensley, 1969	86–118	Natal	Japan
Phymodius	*ungulatus* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Pilodius	*areolata* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	B	intertidal	Transkei to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Pilumnoides	*perlatus* (Pöppig, 1836)	B	intertidal to shallow infratidal	northern S.W.A. to False Bay	Panama, Chile, NE Atlantic
Pilumnopeus	*indica* (de Man, 1887a)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Pilumnus	*longicornis* Hilgendorf, 1878	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	minutus de Haan, 1835	B; Forest and Guinot, 1961	intertidal to 170	Saldanha Bay to Natal	Indo-Pacific
	trichophoroides de Man, 1895	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	vespertilio (Fabricius, 1793)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Platypodia	*granulosa* (Rüppell, 1830)	Kensley, 1969	38–46	Walter's Shoal	Indo-Pacific
Pseudoliomera	*speciosa* (Dana, 1852b)	B; Sakai, 1976	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Pseudozius	*caystrus* (Adams and White, 1848)	B	intertidal	Transkei to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Quadrella	*boopsis* Alcock, 1898	Sakai, 1976	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	coronata Dana, 1852b	B	intertidal to 170	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Sphaerozius	*fornasinii* (Bianconi, 1851)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	nitidus Stimpson, 1858b	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Tetralia	*glaberrima* (Herbst, 1790)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Trapezia	*cymodoce* (Herbst, 1801)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	digitalis Latreille, 1825	B	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
	guttata Rüppell, 1830	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	rufopunctata (Herbst, 1799)	B	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Xanthias	*lamarckii* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834)	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Xantho	*quinquedentatus* Krauss, 1843	B	intertidal	Transkei to Natal	Indian Ocean
Zosimus	*aeneus* (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	intertidal	Transkei to Natal	Indo-Pacific
Zozymodes	*xanthoides* (Krauss, 1843)	B	intertidal	East London to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	cavipes (Dana, 1852b)	Kensley, 1970a	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Goneplacidae			
Carcinoplax	*longimanus* (de Haan, 1833)	B	80–130	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Eucrate	*sulcatifrons* (Stimpson, 1859b)	B	48	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Goneplax	*angulata* (Pennant, 1777)	B	11–116	Saldanha Bay to East London	Mediterranean, N Atlantic
Litocheira	*kingsleyi* (Miers, 1885)	B	100–600	Saldanha Bay to Natal	–
Ommatocarcinus	*pulcher* Barnard, 1950	B	56	Natal	–
Pilumnoplax	*heterochir* (Studer, 1882)	B	200–620	Cape Point to East London	S Atlantic, Indo-Pacific
Typhlocarcinodes	*piroculatus* (Rathbun, 1911)	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Xenophthalmodes	*brachyphallus* Barnard, 1955	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	–
	moebii Richters, 1880	B	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
		Family Hexapodidae			
Hexapus	*stebbingi* Barnard, 1947	B	30–70	Agulhas Bank to Port Elizabeth	–
Thaumastoplax	*spiralis* Barnard, 1950	B	intertidal	St. Helena Bay to Natal	–
		Family Grapsidae			
Cyclograpsus	*punctatus* H. Milne-Edwards, 1837	B	intertidal, estuarine	Lüderitz to Natal	Chile, Juan Fernandez
Geograpsus	*stormi* de Man, 1895	B; Crosnier, 1965	terrestrial	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Grapsus	*fourmanoiri* Crosnier, 1965	Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	East London to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	tenuicrustatus (Herbst, 1783)	Crosnier, 1965; Kensley, 1970c	intertidal	Plettenberg Bay to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	grapsus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Kensley, 1970b	intertidal	northern S.W.A.	tropical Atlantic
Ilyograpsus	*paludicola* (Rathbun, 1909)	Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
Metopograpsus	*messor* (Forskål, 1775)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	East London to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	thukuhar (Owen, 1839)	Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Pachygrapsus	*minutus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1873b	Kensley, 1970a; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	plicatus (H. Milne-Edwards, 1837)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	polyodous Stebbing, 1921a	B	100	Natal	–
	transversus (Gibbes, 1850)	Kensley and Penrith, 1973	intertidal	northern S.W.A.	Mediterranean, W Africa, Indo-Pacific
Percnon	*planissimum* (Herbst, 1804)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Plagusia	*chabrus* (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	intertidal	northern S.W.A. to Natal	Chile, Australia, New Zealand, Seamount Vema
	depressa tuberculata Lamarck, 1818	Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Planes	*cyaneus* Dana, 1851	Crosnier, 1965	pelagic	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific, SE Atlantic
	minutus (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	pelagic	west coast	Atlantic
Pseudograpsus	*elongatus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873b)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Ptychognathus	*onyx* Alcock, 1900a	B	intertidal	Natal	Indian Ocean
Sarmatium	*crassum* Dana, 1851	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Sesarma					
(Parasesarma)	*catenata* Ortmann, 1897	B	intertidal, estuarine	Breë River to Natal	–
(Chiromantes)	*elongatum* A. Milne-Edwards, 1869	Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
(Chiromantes)	*eulimene* de Man, 1897a	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
(Perisesarma)	*guttatum* A. Milne-Edwards, 1869	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Mozambique	Indian Ocean
(Sesarma)	*longipes* Krauss, 1843	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
(Sesarma)	*meinerti* de Man, 1887b	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
(Parasesarma)	*plicatum* (Latreille, 1806)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
(Sesarma)	*smithii* H. Milne-Edwards, 1854	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal	Indo-Pacific
Varuna	*litterata* (Fabricius, 1798)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal, estuarine	Breë River to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	tomentosa Pfeffer, 1889	Barnard, 1955	estuarine	Natal	Indian Ocean

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
		Family Gecarcinidae			
Cardisoma	*carnifex* (Herbst, 1796)	B	terrestrial	Durban to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Pinnotheridae			
Ostracotheres	*tridacnae* (Rüppell, 1830)	B	shallow infratidal	False Bay to Natal	Indian Ocean
Pinnixa	*penultipedalis* Stimpson, 1859b	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Pinnotheres	*dofleini* Lenz and Strunck, 1914	B	40	False Bay to Mozambique	–
	globosus Jacquinot and Lucas, 1853	B	shallow infratidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Xanthasia	*murigera* White, 1846	B	intertidal	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Potamonautidae			
Gecarcinautes	*brincki* Bott, 1960	Bott, 1960	riverine	Cape Peninsula to Agulhas	–
Potamonautes					
(Obesopotamonautes)	*obesus calcaratus* (Gordon, 1929)	Bott, 1955	riverine	Zimbabwe, Mozambique, NE Transvaal	–
	obesus obesus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1868a)	Bott, 1955	riverine	Zimbabwe, Mozambique	–
(Orthopotamonautes)	*depressus depressus* (Krauss, 1843)	Bott, 1955	riverine	Natal	–
	sidneyi (Rathbun, 1904)	Bott, 1955	riverine	E & N Cape, Natal, Zululand, Zimbabwe, Malawi	–
(Potamonautes)	*bayonianus bayonianus* (Brito-Capello, 1864)	Bott, 1955	riverine	Okavango River, S.W.A.	–
	bayonianus dubius (Brito-Capello, 1873)	Bott, 1955	riverine	Kunene River, S.W.A.	–
	perlatus (H. Milne-Edwards, 1837)	Bott, 1955	riverine	Cape Province to S.W.A., Botswana, Orange Free State, Transvaal	–
	warreni Calman, 1918	Bott, 1955	riverine	N Cape, Orange Free State, Transvaal	–
		Family Ocypodidae			
Cleistostoma	*algoense* Barnard, 1954	Barnard, 1954; Guinot and	intertidal	Saldanha Bay to East London	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
		Crosnier, 1963			
	edwardsii MacLeay, 1838	B; Guinot and Crosnier, 1963	intertidal	Saldanha Bay to Mozambique	–
Dotilla	*fenestrata* Hilgendorf, 1869	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal, estuarine	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
Macrophthalmus	*boscii* Audouin, 1826	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal, estuarine	East London to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	convexus Stimpson, 1859b	Barnard, 1954	intertidal	Durban	Indian Ocean
	depressus Rüppell, 1830	Barnard, 1954; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	grandidieri A. Milne-Edwards, 1867	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indian Ocean
	latreillei (Desmarest, 1822)	Barnard, 1955; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
Ocypode	*ceratophthalmus*	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal, estuarine	Mossel Bay to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	cordimanus Desmarest, 1825	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	cursor (Linnaeus, 1758)	Kensley, 1970b	intertidal	northern S.W.A.	Mediterranean, W Africa
	madagascariensis Crosnier, 1965	Crosnier, 1965; McLachlan, 1980	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Madagascar
	ryderi Kingsley, 1880	Sakai and Türkay, 1976	intertidal	Port Elizabeth to Mozambique	East Africa, Zanzibar
Paracleistostoma	*fossula* Barnard, 1955	Barnard, 1955; Guinot and Crosnier, 1963	intertidal	Mozambique	–
Tylodiplax	*blephariskios* (Stebbing, 1924)	B; Guinot and Crosnier, 1963	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	–
Uca	*annulipes* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1852)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	gaimardi (H. Milne-Edwards, 1852)	Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	inversa (Hoffman, 1874)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	marionis (Desmarest, 1825)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
	urvillei (H. Milne-Edwards, 1852)	B; Crosnier, 1965	intertidal	Natal to Mozambique	Indo-Pacific
		Family Retroplumidae			
Retropluma	*planiforma* Kensley, 1969	Kensley, 1969	175–200	Natal	–

Genus	*Species*	*Recent reference*	*Depth distribution*	*Southern African distribution*	*Worldwide distribution*
		Family PALICIDAE			
Palicus	*sexlobatus* Kensley, 1969	Kensley, 1969	110	Mozambique	–
		Family HAPALOCARCINIDAE			
Cryptochirus	*coralliodytes* Heller, 1861	Sakai, 1976	intertidal	Durban	Indo-Pacific
Hapalocarcinus	*marsupialis* Stimpson, 1859a	Barnard, 1955	intertidal	Mozambique	Indo-Pacific

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