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Amphipoda from the South Pacific: Western Samoa

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ABSTRACT. Forty species in twelve families of gammaridean Amphipoda are recorded from Upolu Island, Western Samoa. Three species are new to science, *Rostrogitanopsis cuculla* n.sp., *Maeracoota tridentata* n.sp. and *Ischyrocerus apiensis* n.sp. and are described and figured. Twenty-seven of the thirty-five species known from outside Samoa, are widespread. Eight species have limited extrinsic distributions, two being shared with Papua New Guinea, two with Fiji and Tonga, two with Kosrae (Micronesia) one with the Gambier archipelago and one with Moorea, Tonga and Fiji.

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Collections of gammaridean Amphipoda were made by the writer in 1979, at Upolu Island, Western Samoa, in 0–1.5 m and are reported on here. Forty species were collected of which three, *Rostrogitanopsis cuculla*, *Maeracoota tridentata* and *Ischyrocerus apiensis* are new to science. In addition, two new species have already been described from this material, *Cerapus oceanicus* Lowry (1985) and *Globosolembos tiafaui* Myers (1985a), neither of which has yet been recorded from outside Samoa.

The amphipod fauna of Western Samoa does not exhibit a close biogeographic affinity with that of any other particular Pacific island or archipelago. On the contrary, those species which are not widespread Pacific taxa are shared variously with islands to the east, west and north. Two species, *Bemlos tui* and *Gammaropsis planodentata* are known otherwise only from Papua New

Guinea (Myers, 1995a), two species, *Elasmopus lapu* and *Lelehua malevua* are otherwise known only from Fiji (Myers, 1985b) and Tonga (Myers, 1986), two species, *Paradexamine tafunsaka* and *Elasmopus aduncus* are known otherwise only from Kosrae in Micronesia (Myers, 1995b) whilst one species, *Hyale dentifera* is currently known only from the Gambier Archipelago (Chevreux, 1907, 1908), and one species, *Parambasia nui* is known only from Moorea, Tonga and Fiji (Myers, 1985b, 1986, 1989). Thus Samoa has biogeographic links across much of the Pacific.

Figures and descriptions are here given of the three new species.

Type and voucher material is deposited in the collections of the Australian Museum, Sydney (AM). Station (stn) data and an annotated list of species records, are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Station (stn) data.

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------------|--|
| stn 1 | Apia | Upolu Island | <i>Sargassum</i> in lagoon, 1 m, 15 September, 1979. |
| stn 2 | Apia | Upolu Island | <i>Halimeda</i> from reef crest, 15 September, 1979. |
| stn 3 | Apia | Upolu Island | <i>Turbinaria</i> from reef crest, 15 September, 1979. |
| stn 4 | Apia | Upolu Island | <i>Halimeda</i> from reef front, <1 m, 15 September, 1979. |
| stn 5 | Apia | Upolu Island | coral rubble in lagoon, 1 m, 15 September, 1979. |
| stn 6 | Apia | Upolu Island | <i>Halimeda</i> in lagoon, 1 m, 15 September, 1979. |
| stn 7 | Apia | Upolu Island | <i>Halodule</i> in lagoon. <1 m, 15 September, 1979. |
| stn 8 | Matautu | Upolu Island | matted red algal turf in lagoon, 1 m, 16 September, 1979. |
| stn 9 | Matautu | Upolu Island | foliose red alga in lagoon, 1 m, 16 September, 1979. |
| stn 10 | Matautu | Upolu Island | coral rubble in lagoon, 1 m, 16 September, 1979. |
| stn 11 | Matautu | Upolu Island | <i>Halimeda</i> in lagoon, 1 m, 16 September, 1979. |
| stn 12 | Luatuanuu | Upolu Island | turf-like green alga on reef crest, 17 September, 1979. |
| stn 13 | Luatuanuu | Upolu Island | <i>Halimeda</i> from reef crest, 17 September, 1979. |
| stn 14 | Luatuanuu | Upolu Island | <i>Halodule</i> in lagoon, 1 m, 17 September, 1979. |
| stn 15 | Luatuanuu | Upolu Island | coral rubble in lagoon, 1 m, 17 September, 1979. |
| stn 16 | Luatuanuu | Upolu Island | <i>Amphiroa</i> in lagoon, 1 m, 17 September, 1979. |
| stn 17 | Luatuanuu | Upolu Island | foliose red alga in lagoon, 1 m, 17 September, 1979. |
| stn 18 | Luatuanuu | Upolu Island | <i>Sargassum</i> and <i>Turbinaria</i> in lagoon, 1 m, 17 September, 1979. |
| stn 19 | Luatuanuu | Upolu Island | <i>Sargassum</i> and <i>Padina</i> in lagoon, 1 m, 17 September, 1979. |

Abbreviations used in figures. **A1**, antenna 1; **d**, dorsal; **Ep1–3**, epimera 1–3; **G1–G2**, gnathopod 1–2; **ip**, inner plate; **Md**, mandible; **Mx1**, maxilla 1; **Mxp**, maxilliped; **p**, palp; **P3d–P7d**, dactylus of pereopods 3–7; **P3–7**, pereopods 3–7; **T**, telson; **U1–3**, uropods 1–3; **Us 1**, urosome segment 1.

Amphilochidae

Rostrogitanopsis Karaman

Rostrogitanopsis cuculla n.sp.

Figs 1, 2

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ?male, 1.6 mm, AM P49550; PARATYPE male (dissected), AM P49551; Matautu, Upolu Island, matted red algal turf in lagoon, 1 m, A.A. Myers, 16.ix.79, stn 8.

Diagnosis. Male length 1.6 mm. Head produced into massive visor-like rostrum longer than combined length of first four pereon segments, lateral cephalic margin angular and sinuous, eye large, round, composed of numerous small ommatidea. Antenna 1 short, peduncular article 1 the longest, peduncular articles 2 and 3 subequal, flagellum with 4 articles bearing aesthetascs, accessory flagellum absent. Antenna 2 longer than antenna 1, more slender and with peduncular articles 4 and 5 subequal, flagellum with 5 articles. Mandible molar large, triturtative, palp three articulate, articles in the basi-distal ratios 1:2:3, article 3 falcate. Maxilla 1 inner plate with a single terminal seta. Maxilliped palp article 3 subchelate. Gnathopod 1 coxa small, almost completely hidden beneath coxa 2, carpus and propodus small, slender, carpus two-thirds length of propodus,

produced at posterodistal margin and bearing stiff setae. Gnathopod 2 coxa very large, subovoid, carpus and propodus small, slender, carpus and propodus subequal in length, carpus produced at posterodistal margin and bearing stiff, spine-like setae, dactylus with long terminal spine-like seta. Pereopods 3–4 slender, dactylus about one half length of propodus. Coxa 4 very large, excavate on posteroproximal margin. Pereopods 5–7 basis with large convex flange on posterior margin. Epimera 1–2 subtriangular, epimeron 3 subquadrate. Uropod 1 inner ramus a little longer than peduncle, outer ramus a little shorter than inner, both rami with a few marginal setae. Uropod 2 inner ramus markedly longer than peduncle, outer ramus a little over half length of inner, both rami with several marginal setae. Uropod 3 inner ramus two-thirds length of peduncle, outer ramus a little shorter than inner ramus, rami margins weakly setiferous and with a short distal spine-seta and fine seta. Telson elongate-triangular, apically tridentate.

Etymology. From the Latin *cucullus* meaning a hood, referring to the hood-shaped rostrum.

Remarks. Present material is undoubtedly very close to *Rostrogitanopsis mariae* (Griffiths) a species known only from the holotype collected in southern Moçambique (Griffiths, 1973) and a possible second specimen from Madagascar (Ledoyer, 1982). Ledoyer (1982) questioned whether his specimen was conspecific with the Moçambique specimen due to differences in size (Moçambique—7 mm, Madagascar—1.5 mm) the gnathopod setation, the shape of epimeron 3, and of the pereopod 5–7 bases. The present material is comparable in size with the Malagasy material but has a more strongly developed rostrum (longer than combined length of first four pereon segments, and nearly one quarter of body length) than either that species (one fifth body

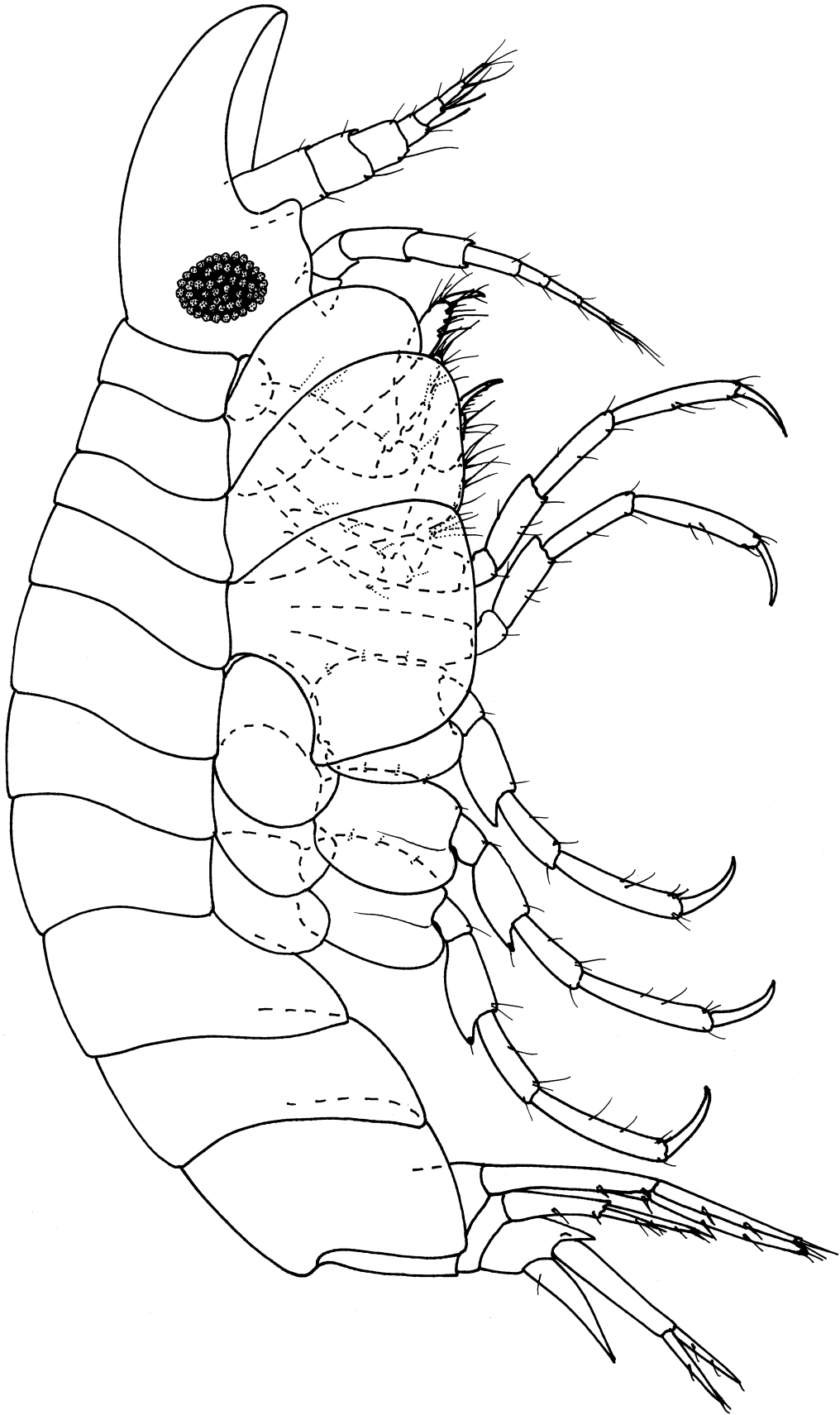


Fig. 1. *Rostrogitanopsis cuculla* n.sp. Paratype male, 1.6 mm, Matautu, Upolu Island, Western Samoa.

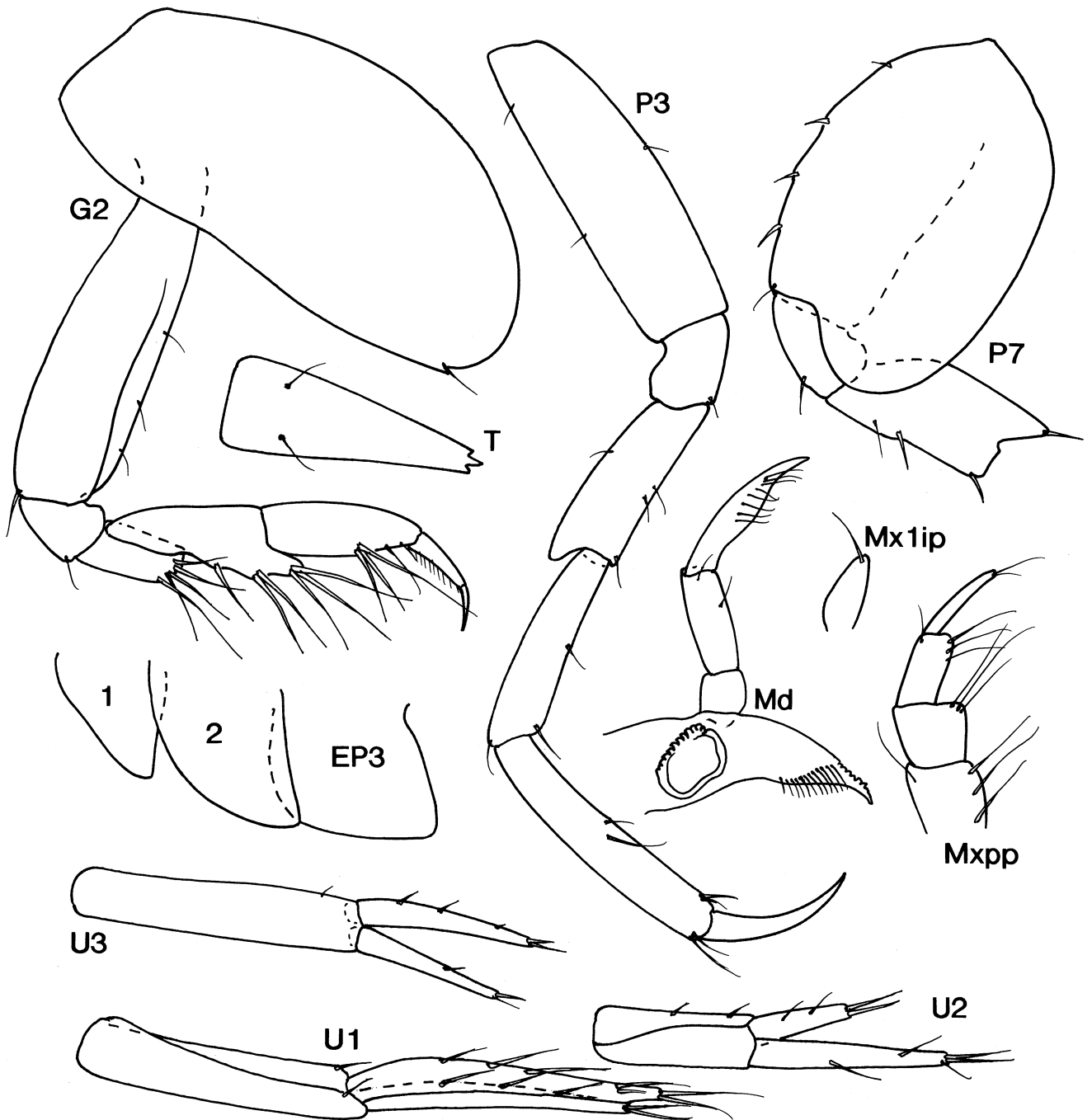


Fig. 2. *Rostrogitanopsis cuculla* n.sp. Paratype male, 1.6 mm, Matautu, Upolu Island, Western Samoa.

length) or the Moçambique specimen (shorter than combined length of first three pereon segments). Antenna 1 and 2 are subequal in both Moçambique and Malagasy material, but antenna 2 is distinctly longer than antenna 1 in present material. Like the Malagasy material, present material has strong setae on the gnathopod 1–2 carpus and subovoid pereopod 5–7 basis. On the other hand, epimeron 3 is similar to that described by Griffiths (1973) from Moçambique. According to Griffiths (1973), Moçambique material has the outer ramus of uropods 1–3 marginally shorter than the inner. According to the

figures of Ledoyer (1982) of Malagasy material, the uropod 1 outer ramus is less than half the length of the inner ramus and the uropod 2 outer ramus is about two-thirds the length of the inner ramus. In present material, the outer ramus of uropod 1 is only a little shorter than the inner ramus and the outer ramus of uropod 2 is a little over half the length of the inner ramus. In present material the mandibular palp is similar to that of Moçambique material, article 2 being relatively short, and article 3 falciform. The mandibular palp of the Malagasy material on the other hand, has an

elongate and slender article 2 and a slender, straight article 3. A feature not figured or described by either Griffiths or Ledoyer, is the presence of an elongate "nail" on the end of the dactylus of the gnathopod 2.

The poorly known morphology of *R. mariae* from Moçambique and of the ?*R. mariae* from Madagascar makes it difficult to determine whether the present material is synonymous with either. Since it does not agree fully with either species and demonstrates a unique character (gnathopod 2 dactylus) it seems sensible to allocate present material to a new species. Examination of more abundant material from southern Africa will be necessary to shed further light on relationships.

Melitidae

Maeracoota n.gen.

Diagnosis. Head lacking an anterocephalic notch. Mandible palp 3-articulate, article 2 longer than article 1, article 3 almost as long as article 2. Maxilla 1 inner plate well-developed with two terminal setae. Gnathopod 1 coxa with acute anterodistal margin, carpus subdistal anterior margin with indentation, inner face with extensive spine rows. Gnathopod 2 massively developed, carpus short, cup-shaped, propodus broadest distally. Pereopods 3–4 dactylus distally bifid, pereopods 5–7 basis with posterior margin toothed, dactylus distally trifid. Epimera 1–2 with single acute posterodistal tooth. Epimeron 3 posterior margin scalloped, Urosomite 1 with 3 dorsal teeth. Telson fully divided, each side deeply notched.

Type species. *Maeracoota tridentata* n.sp. monotypic.

Remarks. This genus agrees with *Maera sensu stricto* in lacking a head notch (note that *Maera sensu lato* includes species with a head notch, e.g., *M. octodens*) and in having a notched gnathopod 1 carpus (also missing in some *Maera sensu lato*, e.g., *M. hamigera*), but that genus never has teeth on either the pleonites or urosomites. It is similar to *Ceradocus* but that genus has teeth on pleonites 1–3 as well as on urosomites 1–2, a very short mandible palp article 3 and cephalic notch. In bearing teeth on urosomite 4, it resembles *Mallacoota*, but that genus has two teeth only i.e. lacks a medial tooth and also has a notched cephalic lobe.

In general this genus appears to be closest to *Maera* with which it may ultimately be synonymised. However, the genera *Maera*, *Mallacoota*, *Hoho*, *Parelasomopus*, *Ifalukia*, *Ceradocus* and perhaps *Elasmopus* are probably polyphyletic as currently constituted. *Mallacoota* represents the development of a toothed urosomite from maerids with a head notch while *Maeracoota* represents the development of a toothed urosomite from maerids lacking a head notch. It would seem, therefore, appropriate to recognise this genus as distinct until a thorough revision of the above complex can be carried out.

Etymology. Constructed from the names of the genera *Maera* and *Mallacoota*.

Maeracoota tridentata n.sp.

Figs 3, 4

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE male, 5.0 mm (unique), AM P49552; Luatuannuu, Upolu Island, *Halodule* in lagoon, 1 m, A.A. Myers, 17.ix.79, stn 14.

Diagnosis. Male length 5.0 mm. Head with ocular lobes rounded-quadrate, and lacking a subocular cephalic notch. Antenna 1 peduncular article 1 with well-developed posterodistal acute tooth, peduncular articles in the length ratios 7:8:2, accessory flagellum well-developed with 8 long articles and one rudimentary terminal article, primary flagellum broken with 16+ articles. Antenna 2 slender, peduncular article 3 with well-developed posterodistal acute tooth, peduncular articles 4 and 5 in the ratio 4:3, flagellum shorter than peduncular article 5 with 6 articles, the terminal article rudimentary. Mandible palp with three articles, in the basi-distal ratios 3:9:8, article 3 slender, almost parallel-sided, with 3 long distal setae and with three evenly spaced long setae on the posterior margin. Maxilla 1 inner plate elongate with two unequal distal setae and one subdistal seta. Gnathopod 1 coxa anterodistal corner acute, carpus anterodistal margin with indentation, inner face with rows of short, stout spine-setae, propodus shorter than carpus, palm oblique, evenly continuous with posterior margin but defined by a cluster of three spine-setae. Gnathopod 2 massive, merus posterodistal margin acutely produced, carpus short, cup-shaped, propodus nearly four times length of carpus, broadest distally, palm oblique, irregularly scalloped, defined by strong, short, triangular tooth, dactylus large, falcate, fitting palm. Pereopods 3–4 small, slender, dactylus less than half length of propodus, distally bifid. Pereopods 5–7 basis posterior margin saw-toothed, dactylus distally trifid. Epimera 1–2 with posterodistal margin swept out into an acute tooth. Epimeron 3 posterior margin scalloped with 8 acute teeth. Urosomite 1 with a medial tooth and two dorsolateral teeth. Uropod 1 inner ramus a little longer than outer and three-quarters length of peduncle. Uropod 2 inner ramus longer than outer and subequal with peduncle. Uropod 3 missing. Telson divided to the base, each half with two strong acute teeth and two pairs of unequal distal setae.

Female unknown.

Etymology. From the latin *tri* = three and *dens* = tooth, referring to the three teeth on the urosomite.

Remarks. The complex dactyls of pereopods 3–7 are very similar in structure to those of *Maera serrata* Schellenberg, *M. inaequipis* (Costa) and *M. kaiulani* Barnard and are also found in a more rudimentary form in *M. quadrimana* and *M. pacifica*.

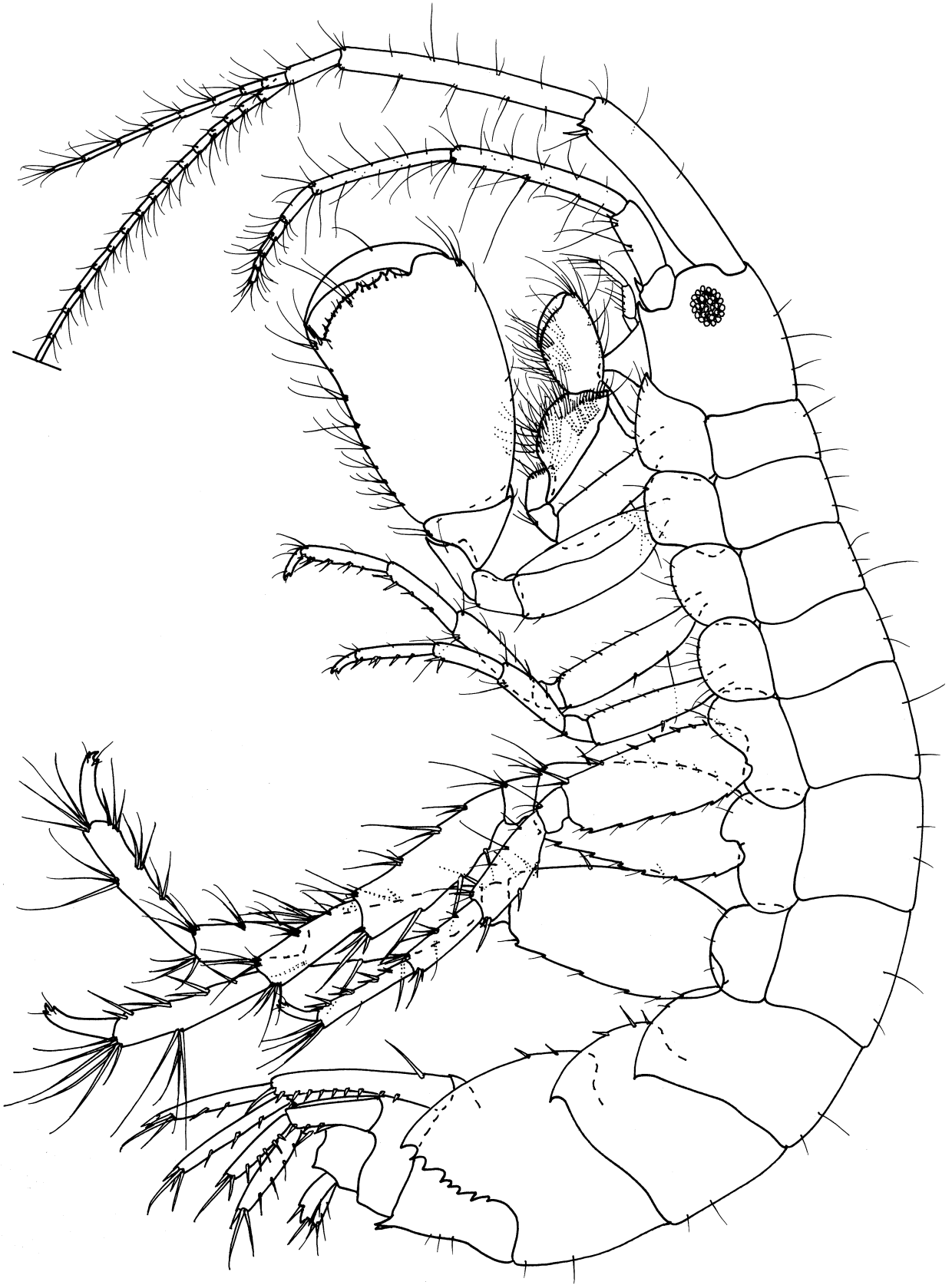


Fig. 3. *Maeracoota tridentata* n.gen. et sp. Holotype male, 5.0 mm, Luatuanuu, Upolu Island, Western Samoa.

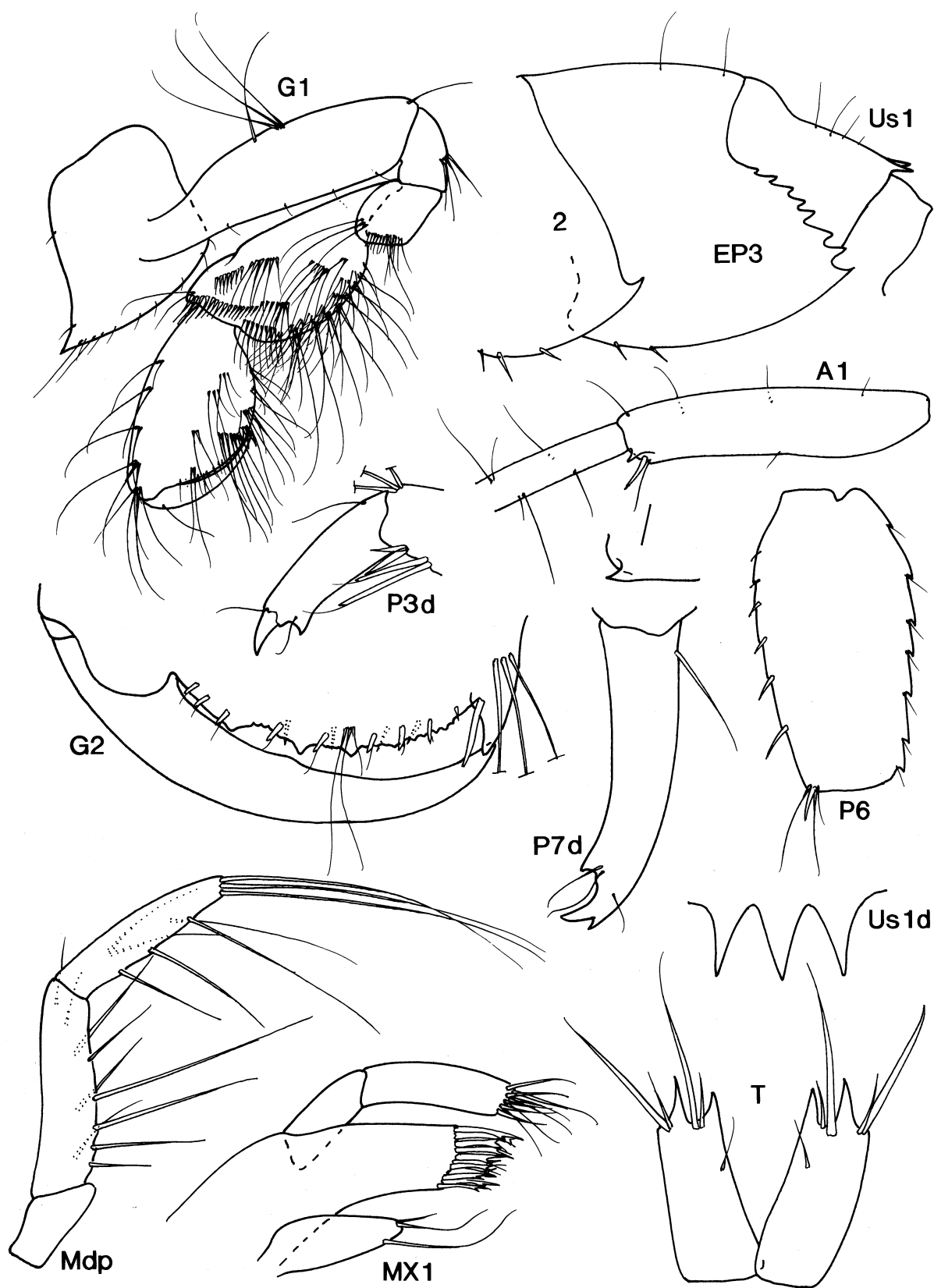


Fig. 4. *Maeracoota tridentata* n.gen. et sp. Holotype male, 5.0 mm, Luatuanuu, Upolu Island, Western Samoa.

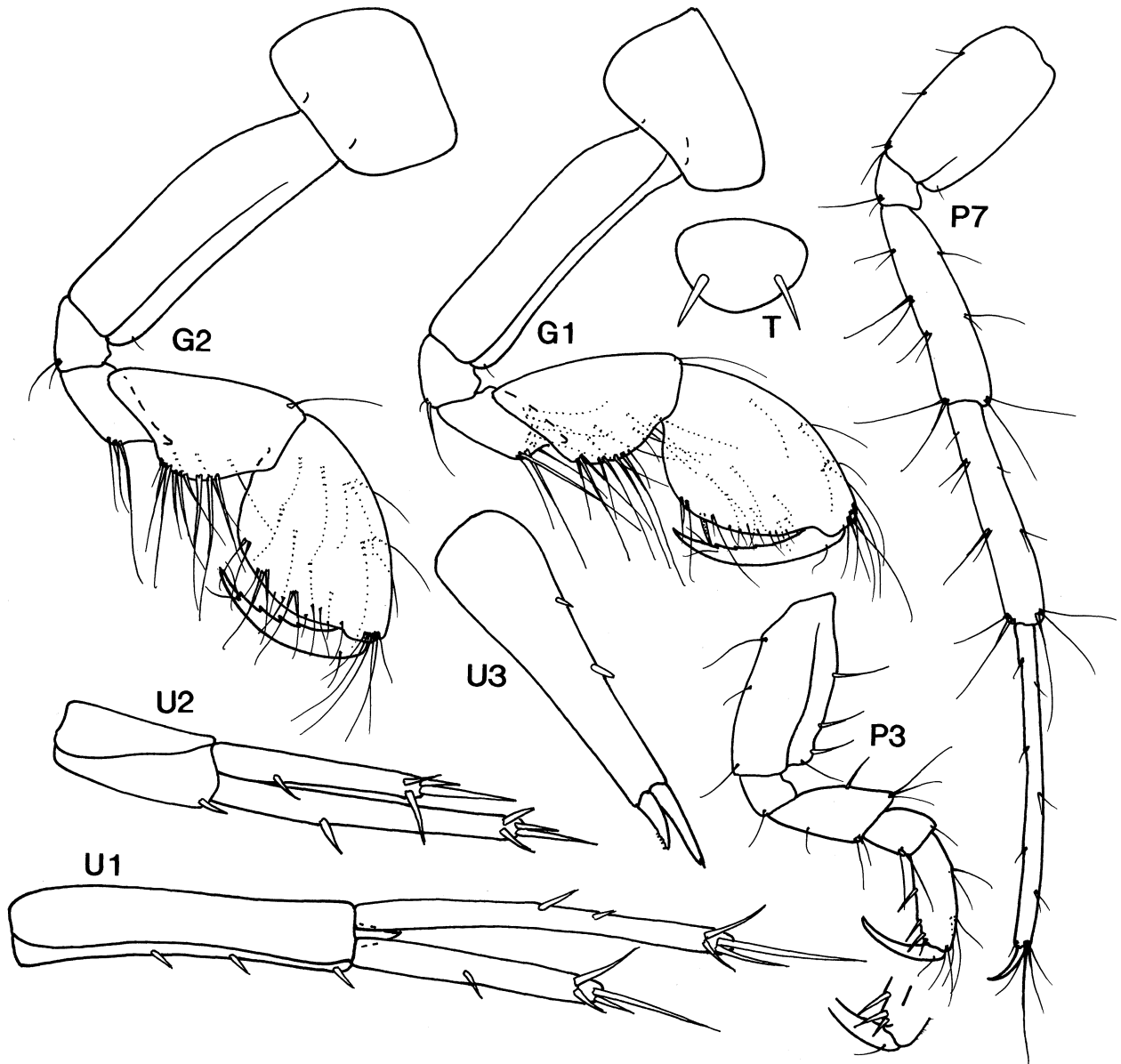


Fig. 5. *Ischyrocerus apiensis* n.sp. Paratype female, 1.2 mm, Apia, Upolu Island, Western Samoa.

Ischyroceridae

Ischyrocerus Kroyër

Ischyrocerus apiensis n.sp.

Fig. 5

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE female, 1.2 mm, AM P49553; PARATYPE female, 1.2 mm, AM P49554; Apia, Upolu Island, Western Samoa, coral rubble in lagoon, 1 m, A.A. Myers, 15.ix.79, stn 5.

Diagnosis. Length 1.2 mm. Lateral cephalic lobes moderately produced, rounded, eyes large. Antennae unknown. Mouthparts like those of *Jassa lilipuna*

Barnard (1970). Gnathopod 1 coxa narrow, basis elongate, carpus subtriangular, propodus a little longer than carpus, posterior margin and palm continuous, evenly rounded, dactylus elongate and slender. Gnathopod 2 coxa broader but otherwise not different from gnathopod 1. pereopods 3–4 stout, basis expanded with anterior irregular flange bearing 4 long recurved setae, propodus with a strong locking spine and two further strong marginal spines, dactylus about three quarters length of propodus. Pereopods 5–6 unknown. Pereopod 7 basis expanded, flange on posterior margin smooth, propodus very elongate, one and one half times length of carpus. Epimera 1–3 rounded. Uropod 1 peduncle with short inter-ramal tooth, inner ramus longer than outer and longer than peduncle. Uropod 2 peduncle lacking an inter-ramal tooth, inner ramus longer than outer and

almost twice length of peduncle. Uropod 3 peduncle elongate-pyriform, inner ramus less than one third length of peduncle and with a single, short, terminal spine, outer ramus two thirds length of inner ramus, with about four reverted terminal cusps. Telson distally rounded, with a pair of very stout dorsal spines.

Ovigerous female with 4 eggs.

Male unknown.

Etymology. From the collection locality.

Remarks. This species belongs to an Indo-Pacific tropical complex of diminutive taxa currently placed in *Ischyrocerus* or *Jassa* but actually requiring a new genus (see Myers, 1995a). The species described to date which belong to this unnamed genus are: *Jassa lilipuna*, from Hawaii, *J. socia* Myers (1989), from the Society Islands, *Ischyrocerus kapu* (Barnard, 1970) and *I. oahu* Barnard (1970), from Hawaii and *I. parma* Myers (1995a) and *I. mediodens* Myers (1995a) from Papua New Guinea. I have refrained from erecting a new genus because this is being done elsewhere (see Conlan, 1990).

In having strong spines on the posterior margin of the propodus of pereopods 3–4, the present species resembles *I. mediodens* Myers and *I. oahu* Barnard. It differs, however, from both these two species and indeed from all described species of this complex, by the extremely elongate pereopod 7 propodus.

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Table 2. Annotated list of species recorded from Western Samoa. Number of male (M), female (F) and immatures (imm) recorded; see Table 2 for station data.

| family | species | M | F | imm. | station | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|----|------|---------|---|
| AMPHILOCHIDAE | <i>Amphilocheus menehune</i> Barnard | — | 3 | — | 3 | |
| | <i>A. menehune</i> | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | |
| | <i>A. menehune</i> | 2 | 5 | — | 8 | |
| | <i>A. menehune</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | |
| | <i>A. menehune</i> | — | 1 | — | 16 | |
| | <i>A. menehune</i> | 1 | — | — | 19 | |
| | <i>Gitanopsis tai</i> Myers | 1 | 1 | — | 10 | |
| AMPITHOIDAE | <i>Rostrogitanopsis cuculla</i> n.sp. | 2 | — | — | 8 | |
| | <i>Ampithoe kava</i> Myers | 10 | 14 | — | 1 | |
| | <i>A. kava</i> | 2 | — | — | 7 | |
| | <i>A. ramondi</i> Audouin | 37 | 43 | 9 | 2 | |
| | <i>A. ramondi</i> | 14 | 23 | — | 3 | |
| | <i>A. ramondi</i> | 6 | 11 | 2 | 4 | |
| | <i>A. ramondi</i> | — | 1 | — | 6 | |
| | <i>A. ramondi</i> | 6 | 10 | 2 | 8 | |
| | <i>A. ramondi</i> | 5 | 10 | — | 9 | |
| | <i>Cymadusa brevidactyla</i> (Chevreux) | 7 | 16 | 3 | 8 | |
| | <i>C. brevidactyla</i> | — | 2 | 2 | 10 | |
| | <i>C. imbroglio</i> Rabindranath | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | |
| | <i>C. imbroglio</i> | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | |
| | <i>C. pilipes</i> (Ledoyer) | 8 | 7 | 3 | 3 | |
| | <i>Paragrubia vorax</i> Chevreux | 1 | — | — | 8 | |
| | <i>P. vorax</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | |
| | <i>Pleonexes kulafi</i> Barnard | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | |
| | <i>P. kulafi</i> | 2 | 5 | — | 3 | |
| | <i>P. kulafi</i> | 1 | — | — | 7 | |
| | <i>P. kulafi</i> | — | 1 | — | 14 | |
| | <i>P. kulafi</i> | 1 | — | — | 17 | |
| | <i>P. kulafi</i> | 3 | 20 | — | 18 | |
| | <i>P. kulafi</i> | 8 | 10 | — | 19 | |
| | <i>P. kulafi</i> | 1 | 1 | — | 15 | |
| | AORIDAE | <i>Bemlos aequimanus</i> (Schellenberg) | 12 | 9 | — | 6 |
| | | <i>B. aequimanus</i> | 2 | 3 | — | 7 |
| | | <i>B. aequimanus</i> | 1 | 3 | — | 9 |
| <i>B. aequimanus</i> | | 1 | 3 | — | 11 | |
| <i>B. aequimanus</i> | | — | 2 | — | 8 | |
| <i>B. aequimanus</i> | | 1 | 1 | — | 17 | |
| <i>B. aequimanus</i> | | 1 | 1 | — | 19 | |
| <i>B. aequimanus</i> | | 1 | — | — | 14 | |
| <i>B. dentischium taparum</i> (Myers) | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | |
| <i>B. dentischium taparum</i> | | 3 | 7 | — | 11 | |
| <i>B. tui</i> Myers | | 1 | 1 | — | 10 | |
| <i>B. tui</i> | | — | 1 | — | 4 | |
| <i>Globosolembos ovatus</i> Myers | | 2 | 2 | — | 5 | |
| <i>G. ovatus</i> | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 15 | |
| <i>G. ovatus</i> | | 7 | 3 | — | 10 | |
| <i>G. tiafaui</i> Myers | | 9 | 8 | 3 | 5 | |
| EUSIRIDAE | | <i>Tethygeneia pacifica</i> (Schellenberg) | — | 1 | — | 8 |
| DEXAMINIDAE | <i>Paradexamine tafunsaka</i> Myers | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| | <i>P. tafunsaka</i> | — | 3 | — | 5 | |
| | <i>P. tafunsaka</i> | — | 2 | — | 15 | |
| | <i>P. tafunsaka</i> | — | 2 | — | 11 | |
| | <i>P. tafunsaka</i> | — | 2 | — | 8 | |
| | <i>P. tafunsaka</i> | 1 | 3 | — | 10 | |
| | <i>P. tafunsaka</i> | — | 1 | — | 9 | |
| HYALIDAE | <i>Hyale dentifera</i> Chevreux | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | |
| | <i>H. dentifera</i> | 1 | — | — | 14 | |
| | <i>H. dentifera</i> | 1 | 2 | — | 15 | |
| | <i>Lelehua malevua</i> Myers | 6 | 3 | — | 14 | |
| | <i>L. malevua</i> | 44 | 30 | 3 | 12 | |

Table 2. Continued.

| family | species | M | F | imm. | station |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----|------|---------|
| ISAEIDAE | <i>L. malevua</i> | 3 | 5 | — | 2 |
| | <i>L. malevua</i> | 1 | — | — | 10 |
| | <i>Gammaropsis atlantica</i> Stebbing | 1 | — | — | 5 |
| | <i>G. atlantica</i> | — | 1 | — | 9 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> (Schellenberg) | 21 | 25 | 10 | 2 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 11 | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 4 | 8 | — | 4 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 2 | 3 | — | 5 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | — | 1 | — | 7 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 18 | 19 | 3 | 8 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 10 | 12 | — | 9 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 6 | 6 | — | 11 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 8 | 1 | — | 12 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 11 | 7 | — | 14 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 1 | 1 | — | 15 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | 5 | 5 | — | 16 |
| | <i>G. digitata</i> | — | 2 | 1 | 18 |
| <i>G. planodentata</i> Myers | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | |
| <i>G. planodentata</i> | — | 2 | — | 9 | |
| <i>G. planodentata</i> | 1 | 1 | — | 10 | |
| ISCHYROCERIDAE | <i>Cerapus oceanicus</i> Lowry | 14 | 12 | 3 | 5 |
| | <i>C. oceanicus</i> | — | — | 1 | 14 |
| LEUCOTHOIDAE | <i>Ischyrocerus apiensis</i> n.sp. | — | 2 | — | 5 |
| | <i>Leucothoe hyhelia</i> Barnard | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| LYSIANASSIDAE | <i>Leucothoella banwarthi</i> Schellenberg | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| | <i>Parambasia nui</i> Myers | — | 1 | — | 10 |
| MELITIDAE | <i>Parawaldeckia lowryi</i> Myers | — | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| | <i>P. lowryi</i> | — | 1 | — | 11 |
| | <i>P. lowryi</i> | — | 1 | — | 15 |
| MELITIDAE | <i>Elasmopus aduncus</i> Myers | 15 | 10 | — | 14 |
| | <i>E. aduncus</i> | 9 | 7 | — | 15 |
| | <i>E. aduncus</i> | 2 | 4 | — | 17 |
| | <i>E. aduncus</i> | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| | <i>E. aduncus</i> | 33 | 60 | 4 | 2 |
| | <i>E. gracilis</i> Schellenberg | 1 | 4 | 1 | 14 |
| | <i>E. gracilis</i> | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| | <i>E. gracilis</i> | 1 | 1 | — | 9 |
| | <i>E. gracilis</i> | 2 | 7 | — | 11 |
| | <i>E. hooheho</i> Barnard | 2 | 2 | — | 5 |
| | <i>E. lapu</i> Myers | 22 | 30 | 3 | 8 |
| | <i>E. lapu</i> | 12 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| | <i>E. lapu</i> | 1 | — | 1 | 10 |
| | <i>E. pseudaffinis</i> Schellenberg | 19 | 34 | — | 6 |
| | <i>Maera hamigera</i> Haswell | 1 | — | — | 8 |
| | <i>M. hamigera</i> | 1 | — | — | 10 |
| | <i>M. pacifica</i> Schellenberg | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| | <i>M. pacifica</i> | — | 1 | — | 8 |
| | <i>M. pacifica</i> | 3 | 4 | — | 2 |
| | <i>M. serrata</i> Schellenberg | 5 | 9 | — | 6 |
| | <i>M. serrata</i> | 1 | — | — | 11 |
| | <i>Maeracoota tridentata</i> n.sp. | — | 1 | — | 14 |
| | <i>Mallacoota insignis</i> (Chevreux) | 13 | 11 | — | 4 |
| | <i>M. insignis</i> | 11 | 13 | — | 14 |
| | <i>M. insignis</i> | 2 | — | — | 15 |
| | <i>M. insignis</i> | 11 | 12 | — | 8 |
| | <i>M. insignis</i> | 5 | 11 | — | 2 |
| | <i>M. insignis</i> | — | 1 | — | 9 |
| | <i>M. insignis</i> | 1 | 3 | — | 16 |
| | <i>M. insignis</i> | 11 | 10 | — | 12 |
| | <i>Parelaasmopus suensis</i> (Haswell) | 1 | — | — | 9 |
| | STENOTHOIDAE | <i>Stenothoe</i> sp. | — | — | 2 |