

FIELD GUIDE TO THE

OFFSHORE MARINE INVERTEBRATES

OF SOUTH AFRICA



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OF SOUTH AFRICA

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FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



South Africa is a maritime nation benefiting from its three surrounding ocean ecosystems and has an internationally recognised, proud legacy of excellence in marine science. Its geographical position at the southern tip of Africa not only serves as a gateway to the Southern Ocean, but is also a major factor driving the high levels of marine biodiversity and endemism found here. Internationally, South Africa is ranked as having the third highest number of marine species per unit area within its exclusive economic zone, creating an appealing research arena.

South Africa's Blue Economy vision for a stronger and sustainable ocean economy depends on the strength of its scientific foundation. Correct identification of marine taxa is a fundamental requirement for long-term monitoring. Such monitoring enables scientists to detect changes in marine biota. In turn, understanding these changes in marine biota contributes to effective science-based management of our marine ecosystems.

The Department of Science and Technology has a Global Change Grand Challenge (GCGC) and a Marine and Antarctic Research Strategy (MARS). Fundamental to both of these is an understanding of the role of biodiversity in maintaining ecosystem functionality and the impact of global change on marine ecosystems. Taxonomic knowledge is limited for deep-water species. This restricts our capacity to understand deep-water ecosystems and hence assess potential impacts and plan for effective protection of these systems. The lack of knowledge of deep-water species and ecosystems is a global phenomenon (Costello *et al.*, 2010) and reflects the technological and capacity challenges of sampling deep ocean biota. In South Africa, Griffiths *et al.* (2010) reported that 83% of all benthic invertebrate marine samples were collected from water shallower than 100 m and only 2% from water deeper than 1 000 m, despite the large extent of habitats in deeper water. Offshore marine invertebrates have been identified as one of the most neglected groups of organisms in terms of taxonomic knowledge in South Africa (Gibbons *et al.*, 1999).

The South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON) is an emerging national facility within the National Research Foundation, funded by the Department of Science and Technology. In 2011, the Egagasini Node of SAEON pioneered the implementation of a long-term, offshore invertebrate monitoring programme. This has been in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Invertebrate monitoring is carried out during the annual demersal fish abundance surveys conducted by DAFF. The surveys span South Africa's continental shelf between 30 m and 1 000 m from the mouth of the Orange River to Port Alfred.

Over the past seven years, this dedicated team of researchers has been able to collate the invertebrate information collected during these surveys to produce the first 'Field Guide to the Offshore Marine Invertebrates of South Africa'.

This is a photograph-based field identification guide. It enables researchers, fishery observers and fishers to readily recognise and identify up to 409 offshore invertebrate species or classify unknown species into one of 12 phyla. The information gathered informs research towards quantifying and assessing ecosystem

‘This field guide, complemented by the extensive training of students, interns and emerging researchers, is an important contributor in addressing the gap in offshore invertebrate knowledge in South Africa.’

impacts, leading to the implementation of sustainable management practices in the demersal trawl sector. The research supports international and local interests, which include fisheries eco-certification through the Marine Stewardship Council hake trawl certification, participation in a global trawl impact assessment, and national ecosystem classification.

The rich photographic display of deep-sea species is also being used for education outreach and aims to generate broader public engagement and awareness of our ocean environment. This field guide, complemented by the extensive training of students, interns and emerging researchers, is an important contributor in addressing the gap in offshore invertebrate knowledge in South Africa. The information gathered supports the long-term monitoring and data availability of marine invertebrates and advances taxonomy and biogeographic research. Moreover, the information contributes to the description, mapping, assessment and thus, the improved management, of marine ecosystems.

The field guide is a significant milestone in the description and mapping of South Africa's deep-water invertebrate biodiversity. In the process of developing this guide, 21 new species have been discovered. The data collected will establish marine system indicators for improved ecosystem modelling and change prediction efforts, as prioritised in the Marine and Antarctic Research Strategy (MARS); Ecosystem, biodiversity and bio-discovery. The expertise of many South African marine scientists and their collaboration with international partners is contributing to an improved and empowered South African marine science.

Many new distribution records are being detected and these are making marine taxonomy and bio-discovery research in South Africa very appealing to the international sector. Although these discoveries are a testament to the limited state of knowledge prior to implementation of this monitoring programme, they indicate the potential for further discoveries in South Africa's rich ocean environment.

Naledi Pandor

Naledi Pandor

Minister of Science and Technology from May 2015 until February 2018.

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PURPOSE AND APPLICATION OF THIS GUIDE

Long-term environmental monitoring is important to enable an improved understanding of how changing conditions affect marine environments. Without rigorous data from the past, we are unable to detect, quantify or adapt to changes in the environment now, or into the future. Offshore benthic ecosystems of South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone have, in the past, been poorly studied and local taxonomic knowledge of offshore invertebrates has been considered sparse. Marine invertebrates are one of the most poorly studied groups of taxa across all known environments. However, since 2007, marine invertebrates have been increasingly retained and identified in research demersal trawl surveys, culminating in a formal monitoring initiative led by the South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON) and established in 2011. This has enabled a rapid increase in local knowledge and understanding of offshore invertebrate taxonomy and laid a foundation for the classification, description and mapping of benthic ecosystems.

This Field Guide to the Offshore Marine Invertebrates of South Africa aims to assist identification of commonly occurring invertebrate epifauna retained in research and commercial trawl nets.

The majority of trawled invertebrates in South Africa belong to one of twelve phyla. Their accurate identification often requires specialist taxonomic expertise. This field identification guide has been developed to improve accuracy of South African invertebrate identifications while at sea, minimising the volume of specimens retained and brought back

to land for further identification. It was developed with expert input from local and international taxonomists as reflected in the authorship of chapters.

The guide was originally developed to be used in collaboration with offshore researchers from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) during their routine annual demersal research trawl surveys, however, the information is also relevant to many other experts. Biodiversity scientists, students, fisheries observers, environmental impact practitioners, spatial planners, those conducting ecosystem assessments, climate change analysts and marine researchers are likely to use this guide.

Over 400 benthic invertebrate epifauna occurring in South Africa's offshore region (> 20 m to 1000 m) are included in the guide. Due to the nature of research trawl sampling, species depicted in this guide are currently spatially limited to the DAFF demersal survey area, which extends from the South African-Namibian border to $\pm 27^{\circ}$ East (just beyond Port Alfred – see Figure 1).

Although descriptions provided have been compiled or checked by expert taxonomists, errors may inevitably occur. We welcome corrections, where possible, and any new information to be shared with the authors to improve the guide content over time. Please email such information to Lara Atkinson (Lara@saeon.ac.za) and Kerry Sink (K.Sink@sanbi.org.za). This guide does not replace formal taxonomic descriptions, monographs or manuscripts, which remain the best sources of detailed information about taxa.

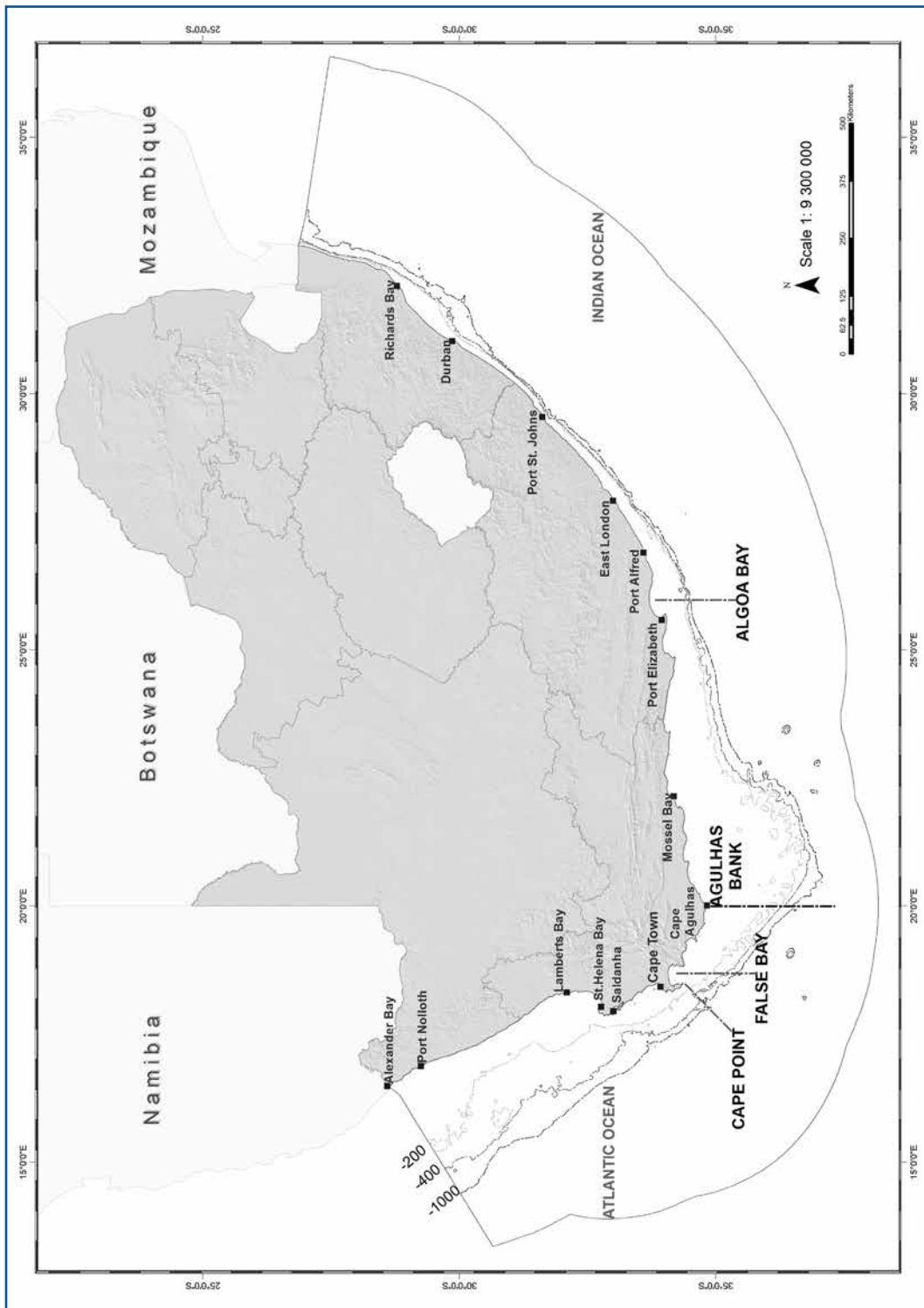


Figure 1. Map of South Africa showing key locations and features relevant to this invertebrate identification guide.

STRUCTURE OF THE GUIDE

The first section of the guide provides an overview of the phyla and general group codes to be used if specimens cannot be identified to a more specific classification level (Phyla Overview). The Phyla Overview provides key distinguishing features for each phylum, with representative images of typical species (pages 11-22).

The Table of Taxa (pages 24-36) lists all taxa included in this guide with authority and page numbers. Species in the Table and the individual identification pages are arranged from less advanced (sponges) to more advanced (echinoderms and chordates) taxa. The phyla pages are colour-coded for ease of navigation. The order of species pages presented may not necessarily follow strict phylogenetic relationships, but are presented based on superficial similarity to enable better comparisons during field identification. Information provided in individual species pages highlights key features to distinguish new specimens from others that may appear similar. Although some prior biological knowledge is beneficial, specialist terminology is avoided where possible. Where specialist terminology is necessary, attempts are made to explain the term – either in brackets or by labelling features on an image. Each individual identification page contains the following information:

- Standard taxonomic hierarchy of the organism (following the World Register of Marine Species www.marinespecies.org)

- Scientific and common name(s)
- Six-letter FishBoard code (FB code) unique within the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries database system
- Image(s) (photographs and sometimes a line diagram with scale bar)
- Occurrence record map (showing occurrence of species recorded during research surveys or from museum records)
- Distinguishing features (as reported in taxonomic work with emphasis on local experience and look-alike taxa)
- Colour (as observed in freshly collected specimens)
- Size (based on measurements on deck with reference to literature)
- Distribution (reported from literature and occurrence records)
- Depth (reported from literature and occurrence records)
- Similar species (similar local taxa as determined from experience)
- References (main references used in compiling species page)

Species that may be indicators of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VME) are labelled on relevant species pages with the term “Potential VME”, as defined by FAO (2009).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION AT SEA

Only species that can be readily identified using macro-features (i.e. visible to the naked eye) can be identified using this guide. Species that require detailed microscopic examination are grouped and presented at a higher taxonomic level, and possibly flagged for specimens to be retained for more accurate identification in laboratories. If a specimen cannot confidently be identified to family, genus or species level using the individual identification pages, the most appropriate general group code (pages 11-22) should be used to record the specimen abundance and biomass, and the specimen should be photographed and preserved appropriately for further identification.

Specimens or subsamples should be retained under the following circumstances:

- The specimen does not resemble any species portrayed in the guide.
- Identification beyond phylum level is uncertain.
- The specimen has been caught beyond the given distribution and/or depth range.
- Specimens have been specifically requested in survey sailing orders.
- The species is identified as an indicator species for potential Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems and was caught in appreciable quantities.

If specimens or samples are retained for further identification, they should be photographed and preserved following the protocols provided.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs in this guide

Photographs in the guide are not consistently scaled and a scale bar with approximate measurements indicates relative size for photos. During final desktop processing of each photograph, a scale bar of constant length was embedded in most photos throughout the guide. For each photo the size represented by the scale bar (shown in mm) was calculated by using a ruler included in the original photo or by using information on the average known size of the species concerned. For Cephalopoda, 100, 50 or 10 mm scale bars were included.




Photographing specimens at sea

Photographs of fresh specimens at sea are invaluable and a requirement for barcoded specimens to contribute to international databases.

These photographing guidelines are derived from the BOLD Systems Photography Guide (www.boldsystems.org):

- Good natural light is preferable, but if necessary use a flash to ensure specimen is in focus.
- Background should be a plain, non-reflective colour of contrast: black, white or grey non-reflective surface is ideal.
- Include a measurement scale to provide a size reference. A ruler placed in the bottom of the frame is ideal.
- Ensure camera is on high resolution/high quality setting.
- Jpeg images are preferred, but RAW images can be converted to .jpeg if RAW images are required for taxonomic work.
- The specimen should be centred in the image frame.
- Photos should be taken as close-up to the specimen as possible (but still in focus), leaving a small gap/border around the edges.
- Take at least three replicate photos from each angle of the specimen (dorsal/top, ventral/bottom and lateral/side).

Specimen orientation should be standardised from different angles as follows, where applicable:

Dorsal	Ventral	Lateral
<p>The anterior (front) of the specimen should be facing the top of the image frame (except for brachiopods).</p> <p>The specimen should be face-down, with the dorsal aspect of the head visible.</p>	<p>The anterior (front) of the specimen should be facing the top of the image frame (except for brachiopods).</p> <p>The specimen should be face-up, with the ventral aspect of the head visible.</p>	<p>The anterior of the specimen should be facing the left side of the image frame.</p> <p>The specimen should be oriented with the feet/ventral surface towards the bottom of the image.</p>
		

RESEARCHERS – COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

Specimens should be photographed and notes captured on their colouration prior to preservation (see page 7). If chemicals (formalin or ethanol) are available, follow instructions for the relevant animal groups as described below or in detail on the individual phylum introduction pages. If no chemicals are available, freeze specimens in a plastic bag with sufficient seawater to cover the animal.

Ensure a waterproof label is included in each bag with the following information captured in pencil (preferably 2H lead): Cruise number, Station number, Longitude, Latitude, Date, Depth, Researcher's name, FishBoard code.

Specimens should have a 5:1 volume of liquid to prevent overcrowding. Liquid (preservative) volume must be at least 5 to 10 times that of the animal because water released from the animal will dilute the preservative.

Specimens required for barcoding or DNA analysis must either be frozen or preserved in 96% ethanol, which must be changed after the initial 24 hours. Where preservation by means of formalin is required, use 5-10% buffered formalin (10% formalin = 4% formaldehyde solution).

For large specimens, a syringe or knife should be used to help the fixative or preservative to penetrate the body tissue.

OBSERVERS – COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

Specimens for freezing (e.g. sponges, bryozoans, crustaceans):

Place specimens in a sufficiently large plastic bag (5:1 liquid volume:specimen), separating the groups or species as far as possible. Place in freezer as soon as possible.

Ensure a waterproof label is included in each bag with the following information captured in pencil (preferably 2H lead): Cruise number, Station number, Longitude, Latitude, Date, Depth, Observer's name, FishBoard code. If a subsample is being retained, please state "Subsample" and provide the total estimated weight caught.

Dead shells are not to be retained or recorded unless specifically requested by taxonomists.

Specimens for drying (e.g. corals, hydrocorals):

Place specimens in a secure container, preferably without a lid to enable good air circulation to dry the specimen as rapidly as possible.

Ensure a waterproof label is **firmly tied** to each specimen with the following information captured in pencil (preferably 2H lead): Cruise number, Station number, Longitude, Latitude, Date, Depth, Observer's name, FishBoard code. If a subsample is being retained, please state "Subsample" and provide the total estimated weight caught.

Store specimens in a well-ventilated but secure location on the vessel, turning the specimen over every few days. Seawater spray or rainwater should be avoided.

Liaise with the Observer Programme manager for the final delivery location of all retained invertebrate specimens.

PRESERVATION PER PHYLA

This section provides simplified information on how best to preserve specimens retained for each phylum. More details are provided in individual phyla sections and should be further consulted.

Porifera and Bryozoa

pages 39 and 228

Freeze unknown specimens with labels. Phyla can be grouped per trawl.

Cnidaria – anemones, sea pens, soft corals

pages 66-67

Preserve a piece in 96% ethanol (for genetic study), then relax the animal in menthol crystals, thereafter preserve in ethanol. Change ethanol after 24 hours. Fix remaining part of specimen in 5-10% formalin, ensuring fixative penetrates tissue. See individual groups for details.

Cnidaria – scleractinians, sea fans, hard corals, hydrocorals

pages 66-67

Preserve a piece in 96% ethanol (for genetic study). Dry or preserve remaining colony pieces in ethanol. Change ethanol after 24 hours.

Annelida and Sipunculida

pages 122 and 118

Relax in menthol crystals, then fix in either 10% formalin (annelids) or 5% formalin (sipunculids). Specimens for genetic studies should be preserved in 96% ethanol immediately (no menthol crystals), changing ethanol after 24 hours.

Mollusca – sea snails, sea slugs, chitons

page 251

Shelled specimens for morphological studies can be frozen whole as rapidly as possible. Specimens for genetic studies should be placed in 96% ethanol with the shell cracked to enable preservation of soft body tissue. If specimen is large, a small (\pm 25x25 mm) piece of the foot can be excised and placed into 96% ethanol, ensuring the appropriate label is included to link the tissue back to the whole preserved animal.

Sea slugs (shell-less) should be relaxed in menthol crystals prior to preservation in 96% ethanol or fixing in 4% formalin.

Mollusca – octopus and squid

pages 321-391

Fix whole animal in 10% formalin. Essential to inject formalin into body cavity. Can be stored in 96% ethanol later.

Arthropoda

page 134

Freeze unknown specimens as rapidly as possible in individual bags with sufficient seawater to cover the specimen. Ensure a label is included in the bag.

Echinodermata

page 395

Preserve in 96% ethanol. Large specimens can be dried, with a portion of the specimen being preserved in 96% ethanol before drying for genetic studies.

Chordata

page 478

Relax in menthol crystals, and then slowly add 5-10% formalin to solution without disturbing the animal. Specimens (or pieces) for genetic studies should not be relaxed, but preserved in 96% ethanol immediately.

Hemichordata

page 492

Specimens should be frozen with a label.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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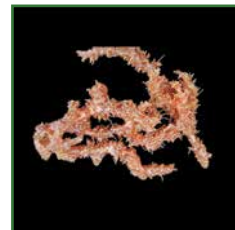
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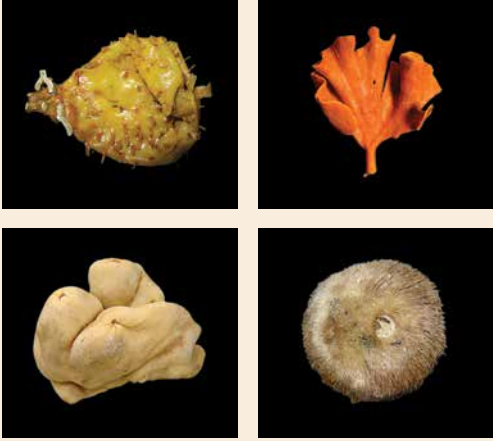
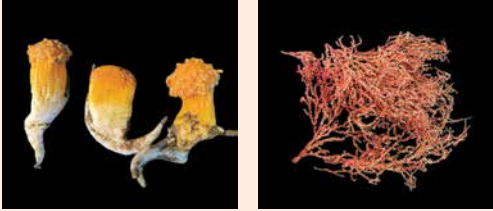


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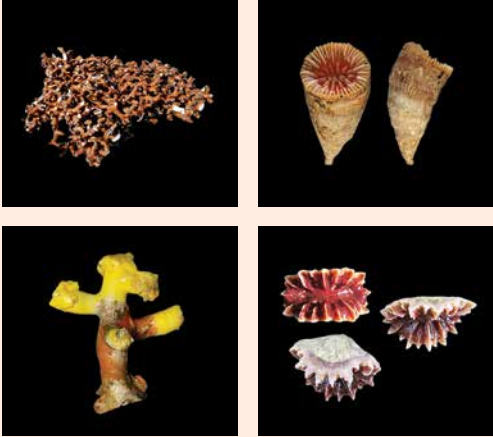


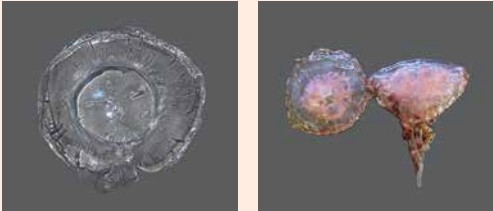






PHYLA OVERVIEW


















PHYLA OVERVIEW


Phylum Porifera (Sponges)	See page 37
General code for unknown Porifera species:	<i>Sponge</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No distinct body parts. • Variable body form: massive, ovoid, fans, tubular, encrusting. • May be stalked. • Texture may be spongy, slimy, stony or prickly. • May be brightly coloured. • May be confused with colonial ascidians but zooids (singular animals) not present in sponges.
Phylum Cnidaria (Anemones, Corals, Hydroids and Jellyfish)	See page 65
Order: Alcyonacea (soft corals and sea fans)	See page 69
General code for unknown soft coral:	<i>Alcyon</i>
General code for unknown sea fan:	<i>Seafan</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft corals have diverse body forms but have no internal skeleton. • Distinct colonial or solitary polyps with eight tentacles (difficult to see when retracted). • Sea fans form fan-shaped colonies and have a firm but flexible horny skeleton.
Order: Pennatulacea (sea pens)	See page 75
General code for unknown sea pen:	<i>Pennat</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elongated colonies of polyps with eight tentacles (often not visible). • Soft, root-like peduncle and firmer stem. • Whip-like, feather-like or sausage-shaped. • May be slimy.
Order: Actinaria (anemones)	See page 81
General code for unknown anemone:	<i>Anemon</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cup-shaped polyp. • No hard skeleton. • Radial symmetry. • Tentacles present. • Column smooth or slightly ridged. • Texture smooth to slightly granular/corrugated. • Sometimes slimy.


Phylum Cnidaria (Anemones, Corals, Hydroids and Jellyfish)	See page 65
Order: Scleractinia (corals)	See page 89
General code for unknown reef-building coral:	<i>Caryo1</i>
General code for other unknown coral:	<i>Coral</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard, pale or brown, calcareous skeleton. • Soft tissue present when live, usually pale, bright yellow or orange. • Reef-building coral may appear as large, dense matrices of hard tubes. • Some colonies unbranched. • May be folded (clam-like).
Order: Anthoathecata (hydrocorals)	See page 98
General code for unknown Stylasteridae:	<i>Stylas</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brittle, hard, calcareous, often finely branching colonies. • Fan- or tree-shaped. • Texture may be glass-like. • Inflexible and breaks easily. • Often bright white but bright pink, purple or brown colonies common.
Class: Hydrozoa (hydroids)	See page 103
General code for unknown hydroids:	<i>Hydrod</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine, branching, tree-, fern-, feather- or bush-like sessile colonies. • More flexible than sea fans. • Polyps and tentacles seldom visible, may be confused with sea fans (sea fan polyps have eight tentacles when visible). • May have a woody base or axis.
Class: Hydrozoa and Scyphozoa (jellyfish)	See page 104
General code for unknown jellyfish:	<i>Jelly</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gelatinous, soft texture. • Often slimy. • Radial body plan. • Disc-, saucer- or dome-shaped bell with tentacles.


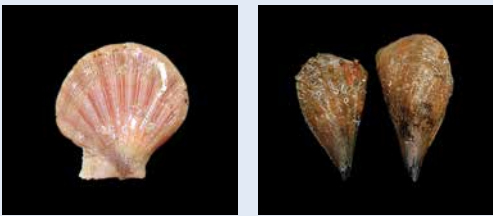

Phylum Sipuncula (Peanut Worms)		See page 119
General code for all peanut worms:		<i>Sipunc</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth, unsegmented worm-like animals. • Elongated to oval shape, with anterior tubular process (introvert). • Bilateral symmetry. • Tough body wall with no bristles or tube feet. • May have sediment particles attached. • Tentacles seldom visible and not feathery. 	
Phylum Annelida (Segmented Worms)		See page 121
Class: Polychaeta (bristle worms)		See page 124
General code for unknown Polychaetes:		<i>PolW</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segmented worms with distinct head. • Fleshy leg-like lobes (parapodia) on each segment bearing bristles. • Worm tubes may appear as calcareous, horny or parchment-like (never jelly-like, see phylum Hemichordata). • Worms may be visible if tubes broken open. 	
Phylum Arthropoda		See page 133
Subphylum: Chelicerata		
Class: Pycnogonida (sea spiders)		See page 137
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually four pairs of long, jointed walking legs but species with five or six pairs may occur. • Body usually very small with tiny conical abdomen. • Tiny appendages on head (palps and sometimes chelifores). • Feeding tube usually visible. 	
Subphylum: Crustacea		
General code for unknown crustacean:		<i>Crust</i>
Class: Ostracoda (seed shrimps)		See page 138
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, body enclosed in an oval or round, bivalved carapace. • Carapace hinged along centre of the back. • Tiny projecting limbs may be visible. 	


Phylum Arthropoda		See page 133
Subphylum: Crustacea		
General code for unknown crustacean:		<i>Crust</i>
Class: Hexanauplia (barnacles)		See page 139
General code for unknown barnacle:		<i>Barnic</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modified crustaceans with body usually enclosed within calcareous shell plates. No eyes evident. May be stalked, sessile or parasitic. Usually conical or bivalve-like, seldom round. Legs sometimes evident as long, hairy cirri.
Order: Stomatopoda (mantis shrimps)		See page 142
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five pairs of jointed legs, second pair developed into large claw resembling those of a praying mantis. Large, stalked, sophisticated eyes. Long abdomen with swimming pleopods. Armoured tail fan with central telson and one pair of uropods.
Order: Isopoda		See page 144
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small crustaceans with dorso-ventrally flattened body. Seven pairs of similar jointed legs. Eyes not stalked. Tail fan with central telson and uropods either side.
Order: Amphipoda		See page 145
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small crustaceans with body laterally compressed (sideways). Seven pairs of jointed legs, first two pairs usually have claws, remaining five not clawed. Eyes not stalked. Six pairs of abdominal appendages (three pleopods for swimming, three uropods) and a telson.
Order: Decapoda Suborder: Pleocyemata (lobsters)		See page 146
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger crustaceans with ten (five pairs) jointed walking legs. Stalked, clearly visible eyes. Well-developed tail fan (telson and uropods). In rock lobsters (Infraorder: Achelata) all walking legs end in simple tips (i.e. no claws). Rock lobsters have spiny carapace. Cape lobster with two well-developed pincers and smooth carapace. Slipper lobster has modified, broad, flattened antennae.




Phylum Arthropoda		See page 133
Subphylum: Crustacea		
Order: Decapoda (shrimps and prawns)		See page 152
General code for unknown penaid shrimp/prawn:		<i>Penaid</i>
	<p>Penaid (swimming prawns):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small crustaceans adapted to swimming. • Sides of the second abdominal segment overlap only third segment. • Last abdominal segment usually keeled. • First three pairs of walking legs end in claws. 	
General code for unknown carid shrimp/prawn:		<i>Carid</i>
	<p>Carid (benthic prawns):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small crustaceans adapted to living on the seabed. • Sides of the second abdominal segment overlap those of first and third segment. • Last abdominal segment usually smooth (no keel). • Third walking legs do not have claws. • Abdomen usually with bend/hump. 	
Order: Decapoda Infraorder: Anomura (hermit crabs)		See page 176
General code for unknown hermit crab:		<i>Hcrab</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decapods (five pairs of jointed legs) that live within shell, colonial anemone or zooanthid. • First pair of legs with claws (called chelipeds), left and right often unequal in size. • Fourth and fifth pair of legs reduced and adapted to hold onto shell (usually not visible when in shell). • Soft pleon (abdomen) modified and twisted to fit in shell. 	
Order: Decapoda Infraorder: Anomura (stone crabs)		See page 187
General code for unknown stone crab:		<i>Lithod</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large decapods with five pairs of jointed legs, but fourth and fifth are greatly modified and flexed under carapace. • First pair of legs with claws (called chelipeds), right usually slightly larger. • Round to pear-shaped carapace with spines of variable length. 	
Order: Decapoda Infraorder: Brachyura (true crabs)		See page 190
General code for unknown crab:		<i>Crab</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five pairs of jointed legs with first pair clawed (i.e. with nippers called chelipeds). • Abdomen tucked beneath thorax. • Fifth leg may be modified to hold sponge on carapace or into swimming paddles. • No tail fan. 	

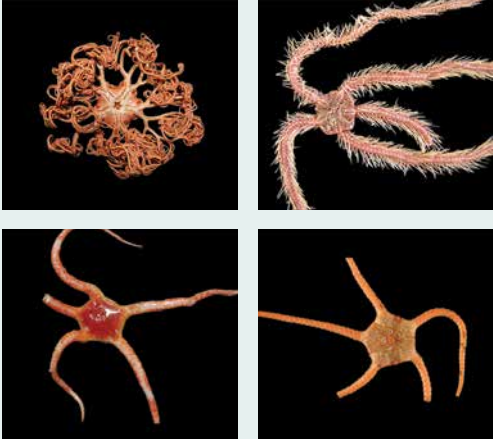
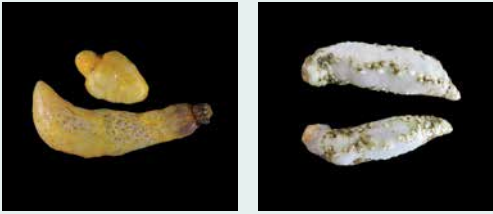
Phylum Bryozoa (Moss Animals)		See page 227
General code for unknown bryozoan:		<i>Bryzoa</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable body form: encrusting, coral-like, mossy, seaweed-like or bushy colonies. • Colonies of minute animals (<1 mm) enclosed in a skeleton crowned with filter-feeding tentacles (lophophore) invisible to the naked eye. • Lightly to heavily calcified. • Heavily calcified Bryozoans difficult to distinguish from Stylasterine corals (Cnidarians), but latter have tiny but visible star-shaped or circular dots where polyps emerge. • Variable texture: hard and brittle to sandpapery, crusty or rubbery, seldom slimy. • May form strappy, branching fronds. • Some appear as scrolled or twisted, may be lacy (with many 'holes').

Phylum Brachiopoda (Lamp Shells)		See page 245
General code for unknown brachiopod:		<i>BraPod</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-valved shell, unequal in size, hinged dorso-ventrally (bivalves are laterally hinged). • Ventral (bottom) valve usually larger. • Short stalk (pedicle) protrudes from gap at base of valves.

Phylum Mollusca		See page 249
Class: Gastropoda (sea snails, slugs, limpets, nudibranchs)		See page 253
General code for unknown gastropod:		<i>Snail</i>
General code for unknown nudibranch:		<i>Nudibr</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft-bodied animals with well-developed head, tentacles and foot. • Usually have a shell which may be greatly reduced, internal or absent. • Sea slugs and nudibranchs have no or greatly reduced shells. Gills may be visible on side or back. • Most gastropods have a single, usually spiralled shell and foot. • May have an operculum that seals the shell when animal withdraws. • Inside of shell often made of mother-of-pearl. 	
Class: Bivalves (mussels, clams, scallops and oysters)		See page 308
General code for unknown bivalve (incl. mussels):		<i>Muss</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined by two lateral shells (lampshells [Brachiopoda] enclose dorso-ventrally). • Shell valves hinged together. 	
Class: Polyplacophora (chitons)		See page 320
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight articulating dorsal plates and surrounding fleshy girdle. • Girdle may be hairy or spiny. 	

Phylum Mollusca	See page 321
Class: Cephalopoda (cuttlefish, squids, octopods)	See page 326
General code for unknown cephalopod:	<i>Ceph</i>
General code for unknown cuttlefish:	<i>Sepia</i>
General code for unknown squid:	<i>Squid</i>
General code for unknown octopod:	<i>OctopS</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced molluscs with merged head and foot, which is divided into eight arms. • Shell internal, reduced or absent in some. • Octopus and argonauts have eight arms with sessile suckers. • Squid have eight arms and two tentacles with suckers and/or hooks. • Cuttlefish have eight arms and two tentacles with suckers. Tentacles can be retracted into pockets and may not be readily visible. • Mouth with parrot-like beak.

Phylum Echinodermata		See page 393
Class: Asteroidea (starfish)		See page 398
General code for unknown starfish:		<i>StarFs</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radially symmetrical. • Spiny skin which may appear as smooth, granular or slimy. • No obvious head, thorax or abdomen. • Star- or pentagon-shaped, flattened with five or more stout arms. • Arms wider at base and usually merge imperceptibly with central disc. • Brisingids have a distinct central disc and are often confused with brittle stars. • Underside of each arm has an open central groove with a row(s) of tube feet. • Mouth on underside (actinal).
Class: Crinoidea (feather stars or sea lilies)		See page 438
General code for unknown feather star:		<i>Crinoi</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delicate Echinoderms with several (often more than 10) slender, feathery arms. • Tiny round body from the underside of which emerge claw-like appendages (feather star) or a longer stalk (sea lily) for attachment.
Class: Echinoidea (sea urchins)		See page 439
General code for unknown sea urchin:		<i>Urchin</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spherical, disc-like (flattened) or heart-shaped. • Encased in a fragile calcium carbonate test. • Arms absent and body usually covered with protective spines. • Tiny, defensive, stalked pincers (pedicellaria) dispersed on test. • Five double rows of tube feet run down the sides of the test. • Spines smaller and flattened in sand dollars and heart urchins.

Class: Ophiuroidea (basket and brittle stars)		See page 451
General code for unknown brittle star:		<i>Ophiur</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central disc with five or more distinct (sharply demarcated) arms. • Arms long, slender, less tapering than in starfish, often with spines. • Basket star arms branched. • Brittle star arms unbranched. • Arms lack the open, central groove on actinal side with emerging tube feet characteristic of starfish.
Class: Holothuroidea (sea cucumbers)		See page 469
General code for unknown sea cucumber:		<i>Cumber</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elongate and sausage-shaped. • Firm due to calcified endoskeleton. • Five rows of tube feet reflect the radial symmetry characteristic of this phylum. • 10-20 retractable feeding tentacles surround the mouth. • Tentacles can be feathery, finger-, mop- or tree-like. • Skin with spicules and texture ranging from smooth and slimy to fairly firm to scaly.









Phylum Chordata		See page 477
Class: Ascidiacea (sea squirts)		See page 481
General code for unknown ascidian:		<i>Asidan</i>
 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attached solitary or colonial animals, often resembling sponges but are incompressible. • Body wall (tunic) usually tough, sometimes leathery, sometimes slimy, but always firm. • Larger, solitary forms are barrel-shaped with two siphons. • Colonial forms made up of regularly or irregularly arranged zooids (singular animals) embedded in a gelatinous but firm test. 	
 		
Class: Thaliacea (salps)		See page 489
 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planktonic, free-living ascidians. • Texture firm to gelatinous, sometimes slimy or rough. • Pale colour, often translucent. • Lack tentacles. • Siphons at opposite ends of body. 	
Phylum Hemichordata (Graptolites)		See page 491
 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most often described as worm-like, but the only species in this guide (<i>Cephalodiscus gilchristi</i>) resembles a gelatinous but spiky network of branching collagenous tubes. • May resemble polychaetes in parchment-like tubes, but polychaetes lack the prickliness and jelly-like texture of this graptolite. • Tiny zooids within tubes (coenecium) invisible to the naked eye. 	



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Porifera

PORIFERA

Class	Order	Family	Genus (Subgenus)	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Demospongiae	Haplosclerida	Chalinidae	<i>Haliclona</i> (<i>Haliclona</i>)	<i>anonyma</i>	Tubular fan sponge	(Stephens, 1915)	HalAno	41
Demospongiae	Haplosclerida	Chalinidae	<i>Haliclona</i>	<i>submonilifera</i>	Bubble bead sponge	Uriz, 1988	HalSub	42
Demospongiae	Merliida	Hamacanthidae	<i>Hamacantha</i> (<i>Vomerula</i>)	<i>esperioides</i>	Fibrous sponge	(Ridley & Dendy, 1886)	HamEsp	43
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Coelosphaeridae	<i>Inflatella</i>	<i>belli</i>	Gooseberry sponge	(Kirkpatrick, 1907)	Goose	44
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Dendoricellidae	<i>Fibulia</i>	<i>ramosa</i>	Columnar sponge	(Ridley & Dendy, 1886)	FibRam	45
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Hymedesmiidae	<i>Phorbas</i>	<i>pustulosus</i>	Baseball glove sponge	(Carter, 1882)	PhoPus	46
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Latrunculiidae	<i>Latrunculia</i> (<i>Latrunculia</i>)	<i>biformis</i>	Mud-clump sponge	Kirkpatrick, 1908	LatBif	47
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Microcionidae	<i>Antho</i> (<i>Acarnia</i>)	<i>prima</i>	Orange fan sponge	(Brøndsted, 1924)	AntPri	48
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Microcionidae	<i>Clathria</i> (<i>Clathria</i>)	<i>pachystyla</i>	Orange finger sponge	Lévi, 1963	Clapac	49
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Microcionidae	<i>Clathria</i> (<i>Thalysias</i>)	<i>lissoclada</i>	Triangular blade sponge	(Burton, 1934)	Clalis	50
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Microcionidae	<i>Echinoclathria</i>	<i>dichotoma</i>	Orange tree sponge	Lévi, 1963	EchDic	51
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Mycalidae	<i>Mycale</i> (<i>Mycale</i>)	<i>anisochela</i>	Brain sponge	Lévi, 1963	MycAni	52
Demospongiae	Poecilosclerida	Myxillidae	<i>Ectyonopsis</i>	<i>pluridentata</i>	Fused branch sponge	(Lévi, 1963)	EctPlu	53
Demospongiae	Polymastiida	Polymastiidae	<i>Polymastia</i>	<i>bouryesnaultae</i>	Knobbly sponge	Samaai & Gibbons, 2005	Polyma	54
Demospongiae	Suberitida	Suberitidae	<i>Suberites</i>	<i>dandelena</i>	Amorphous solid sponge	Samaai & Maduray, 2017	Suber	55
Demospongiae	Suberitida	Suberitidae	<i>Suberites</i>	sp.	Hermit encrusting sponge	Nardo, 1833	SubHer	56
Demospongiae	Tethyida	Tethyidae	<i>Tethya</i>	sp. 1	Hedgehog sponge		Teth1	57
Demospongiae	Tethyida	Tethyidae	<i>Tethya</i>	sp. 2	Prickly pear sponge		Teth2	58
Demospongiae	Tetractinellida	Ancorinidae	<i>Stelletta</i>	cf. <i>agulhana</i>	Globular sponge	Lendenfeld, 1907	SteAng	59
Demospongiae	Tetractinellida	Astophorina	<i>Penares</i>	<i>sphaera</i>	Crater sponge	(Lendenfeld, 1907)	PenSph	60
Demospongiae	Tetractinellida	Tetillidae	<i>Tetilla</i>	<i>capillosa</i>	Furry sponge	Lévi, 1967	TetCap	61
Demospongiae	Tetractinellida	Tetillidae	<i>Tetilla</i>	<i>casula</i>	Volcano sponge	(Carter, 1871)	TetCas	62
Demospongiae	Trachycladida	Trachycladidae	<i>Trachycladus</i>	<i>spinispirulifer</i>	Encrusting solid sponge	(Carter, 1879)	TruSpi	63
Hexactinellida	Lyssacinosa	Rossellidae	<i>Rossella</i>	cf. <i>antarctica</i>	Glass sponge	Carter, 1872	RosAnt	64

Cnidaria

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Anthozoa	Alcyonacea	Alcyoniidae	<i>Eleutherobia</i>	<i>variable</i>	Mushroom soft coral	Puetter, 1900	EleVar	69
Anthozoa	Alcyonacea	Nephtheidae	<i>Gersemia</i>	<i>liltvedi</i>	Stalked cauliflower soft coral	Verseveldt & Williams, 1988	EunThy	70
Anthozoa	Alcyonacea	Alcyoniidae	<i>Anthomastus</i>	<i>giganteus</i>	Gigantic soft coral	Tixier-Durivault, 1954	AntGig	71
Anthozoa	Alcyonacea	Melithaeidae	<i>Melithaea</i>	spp.	Colourful sea fan	Gray, 1870	Melith	72
Anthozoa	Alcyonacea	Primnoidae	<i>Thouarella</i>	spp.	Bottlebrush soft coral	Gray, 1870	ThoSpp	73
Anthozoa	Alcyonacea	Isididae			Bamboo coral	Lamouroux, 1812	Bamboo	74
Anthozoa	Pennatulacea	Anthoptilidae	<i>Anthoptilum</i>	<i>grandiflorum</i>	Large sea pen	(Verrill, 1879)	Virgil	75
Anthozoa	Pennatulacea	Umbellulidae	<i>Umbellula</i>	<i>lindahli</i>	Umbrella sea pen	Kölliker, 1875	UmbLin	76
Anthozoa	Pennatulacea	Virgulariidae	<i>Halipteris</i>	<i>africana</i>	Whip sea pen	Studer, 1878	Virgul	77
Anthozoa	Pennatulacea	Echinoptilidae	<i>Actinoptilum</i>	<i>molle</i>	Radial sea pen	(Kükenthal, 1902)	ActMol	78
Anthozoa	Pennatulacea	Veretillidae	<i>Cavernularia</i>	spp.	Small sea pen	Valenciennes in Milne - Edwards & Haime, 1850	SeaPen	79
Anthozoa	Spirularia	Cerianthidae	Cerianthid	spp.	Burrowing anemone	Delle Chiaje, 1830	Cerran	80
Anthozoa	Actiniaria	Actiniidae	<i>Bolocera</i>	<i>keruelensis</i>	Blush/Coral anemone	Studer 1879	Anemo2	81
Anthozoa	Actiniaria	Hormathiidae	<i>Actinauge</i>	<i>granulata</i>	White anemone	Carlgren, 1928	ActRic	82
Anthozoa	Actiniaria	Actinoscyphiidae	<i>Actinoscyphia</i>	<i>plebeia</i>	Maroon mouth anemone	(McMurrich, 1893)	Anemo3	83
Anthozoa	Actiniaria	Actinostolidae	<i>Actinostola</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Pink/Orange jelly anemone	(Carlgren, 1928)	Anemo1	84
Anthozoa	Actiniaria	Actinostolidae	<i>Anthosactis</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Small cup/Rose anemone	Carlgren, 1928	AntCap	85
Anthozoa	Actiniaria	Isophellidae	<i>Isophellia</i>	<i>algoaensis</i>	Rugby ball anemone	Carlgren, 1928	IsoAlg	86
Anthozoa	Actiniaria	Amphianthidae	<i>Amphianthus</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Rock/Volcano/Splitting anemone	Carlgren, 1928	AmpCap	87
Anthozoa	Actiniaria	Halcuriidae	<i>Halcurias</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Ridged anemone	Carlgren, 1928	HalCap	88
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Caryophylliidae	<i>Lophelia</i>	<i>pertusa</i>	Reef-building cold water coral	(Linnaeus, 1758)	LopPer	89
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Caryophylliidae	<i>Solenosmilia</i>	<i>cf. variabilis</i>	Thicket coral	Duncan, 1873	Solen	90
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Caryophylliidae	<i>Goniocorella</i>	<i>dumosa</i>	Fine bridge coral	(Alcock, 1902)	Gonio	91
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Caryophylliidae	<i>Caryophyllia/Trochocyathus</i>		Small solitary tusk coral	Lamarck, 1801/Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1848	Caryo	92
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Various	<i>Desmophyllum, Caryophyllia and others</i>		Cup coral	Dana, 1846/Gray, 1847	Caryo2	93
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Dendrophylliidae	<i>Cladopsammia/Eguchipsammia</i>		Right angled corals	Gray, 1847	CorDen	94
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Dendrophyllida	<i>Enallopsammia</i>	<i>rostrata</i>	Zigzag coral	Sismonda, 1871	Enallo	95
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Dendrophylliidae	Unknown	spp.	Deep daisy coral		Tubas	96
Anthozoa	Scleractinia	Flabellidae	<i>Flabellum (Ulocyathus)</i>	<i>messum</i>	Folded cup coral	Alcock, 1902	Flabel	97
Hydrozoa	Anthoathecata	Stylasteridae	<i>Stylaster</i>	<i>nobilis</i>	Noble coral	(Saville-Kent, 1871)	Allopo	98
Hydrozoa	Anthoathecata	Stylasteridae	<i>Stylaster</i>	spp.	Fine branching hydrocoral	Gray, 1831	Stylas	99
Hydrozoa	Anthoathecata	Stylasteridae	<i>Errina</i>	spp.	Red hydrocoral	Gray, 1835	Errina	100
Hydrozoa	Anthoathecata	Stylasteridae	<i>Errinopsis</i> cf.	spp.	Fenestrate hydrocoral	Broch, 1951	Errin	101
Hydrozoa	Anthoathecata	Stylasteridae	<i>Inferiolabiata</i> cf.	spp.	Spiny lace coral	Broch, 1951	Inferi	102
Hydrozoa			<i>Hydroid</i>	spp.	Hydroid	Owen, 1843	Hydrod	103
Hydrozoa	Leptothecata	Aequoreidae	<i>Aequorea</i>	spp.	Mag jellyfish	Péron & Lesueur, 1810	AeqSpp	104
Hydrozoa	Leptothecata	Aequoreidae	<i>Zygocanna</i>	<i>vagans</i>	Warty jellyfish	Bigelow, 1912	ZygVeg	105
Scyphozoa	Semaeostomeae	Drymonematidae	<i>Drymonema</i>	spp.	Pink meany jellyfish	Haeckel, 1880	Drymon	106
Scyphozoa	Semaeostomeae	Pelagiidae	<i>Chrysaora</i>	<i>fulgida</i>	Benguela compass jellyfish	(Reynaud, 1830)	ChrFul	107
Scyphozoa	Semaeostomeae	Pelagiidae	<i>Chrysaora</i>	<i>africana</i>	West African compass jellyfish	(Vanhöffen, 1902)	ChrAfr	108
Scyphozoa	Semaeostomeae	Pelagiidae	<i>Chrysaora</i>	<i>agulhensis</i>	Agulhas Bank compass jellyfish		ChrAgu	109
Scyphozoa	Semaeostomeae	Pelagiidae	<i>Pelagia</i>	<i>noctiluca</i>	Pink stripe/stinger jellyfish	(Forsskål, 1775)	PeINoc	110
Scyphozoa	Rhizostomeae	Cepheidae	<i>Cephea</i>	sp.	Blue crown jellyfish	Péron & Lesueur, 1810	CepBlu	111
Scyphozoa	Rhizostomeae	Rhizostomatidae	<i>Eupilema</i>	<i>inexpectata</i>	Root mouthed jellyfish	Pages, Gili & Bouillon, 1992	Euplne	112
Scyphozoa	Rhizostomeae	Rhizostomatidae	<i>Rhizostoma</i>	spp.	Barrel jellyfish	Cuvier, 1799	Rhizo	113
Scyphozoa	Rhizostomeae	Thysanostomatidae	<i>Thysanostoma</i>	spp.	Purple branching canal jellyfish	Gegenbauer, 1857	Thysan	114
Scyphozoa	Coronatae	Periphyllidae	<i>Periphylla</i>	<i>periphylla</i>	Purple helmet jellyfish	Péron & Lesueur, 1810	PerPer	115

Sipuncula

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Sipuncula					Peanut worm		Sipunc	119

Annelida

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Polychaeta	Amphinomida	Amphinomidae	<i>Chloeia</i>	<i>inermis</i>	Bristle worm	Quatrefages, 1866	Euphr1	124
Polychaeta	Eunicida	Onuphidae	<i>Hyalinoecia</i>	<i>tubicola</i>	Quill worm	(O.F. Müller, 1776)	QuilWm	125
Polychaeta	Phyllodocida	Aphroditidae	<i>Aphrodita</i>	<i>alta</i>	Sea mouse	Kinberg, 1856	AphrSp	126
Polychaeta	Phyllodocida	Aphroditidae	<i>Laetmonice</i>	<i>benthaliana</i>	Naked scale worm	McIntosh, 1885	Aphro2	127
Polychaeta	Phyllodocida	Polynoidae	<i>Euphione</i>	<i>elisabethae</i>	Scale worm	McIntosh, 1885	Aphro1	128
Polychaeta	Phyllodocida	Polynoidae	<i>Macellicephala</i>	<i>mirabilis</i>	Purple scale worm	McIntosh, 1885	MacMir	129
Polychaeta	Sabellida	Serpulidae	<i>Filograna</i>	<i>implexa</i>	Coral/Lacy tube worm	Berkeley, 1835	Fillmp	130
Polychaeta			<i>Polychaete</i>	<i>worms</i>			PolW	131
Polychaeta			<i>Polychaete</i>	<i>tubes (only)</i>			PolTub	132

Arthropoda

Class	Order	Family	Genus (Subgenus)	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
(Chelicerata) Pycnogonida			Pycnogonid	spp.	Sea spider	Latreille, 1810	Pycnog	137
(Crustacea) Ostracoda			Ostracods	spp.	Ostracods	Latreille, 1802	Ostra	138
(Crustacea) Hexanauplia	Lepadiformes		Stalked barnacles		Stalked barnacles	Buckeridge & Newman, 2006	BarSta	139
(Crustacea) Hexanauplia	Sessilia		Sessile barnacles		Sessile barnacles	Lamarck, 1818	BarSes	140
(Crustacea) Hexanauplia	Rhizocephala (Superorder)		Parasitic barnacles		Parasitic barnacles	Müller, 1862	BarPar	141
Malacostraca	Stomatopoda	Squillidae	<i>Pterygosquilla</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Cape mantis shrimp	Manning, 1969	Mantis	142
Malacostraca	Tanaidacea		Tanaids		Tanaids		Tanaid	143
Malacostraca	Isopoda		Isopods		Isopods		Isopod	144
Malacostraca	Amphipoda		Amphipods		Amphipods	Latreille, 1816	Amph	145
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Palinuridae	<i>Jasus</i>	<i>alandii</i>	West Coast rock lobster	(H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	JasLal	146
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Majidae	<i>Maja</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	Agulhas spider crab	(Linnaeus, 1758)	MamCap	197
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Epialtidae	<i>Rochinia</i>	<i>hertwigi</i>	Rochinia Sunday/ Two-prong crab	(Doflein, 1904)	ScyHer	199
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Dromiidae	<i>Dromidia</i>	<i>aegibotus</i>	Sponge crab	Stimpson, 1858	DroPer	202
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Dromiidae	<i>Dromidia</i>	<i>hirsutissima</i>	Shaggy sponge crab	(Lamarck, 1818)	DroHir	203
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Dromiidae	<i>Speodromia</i>	<i>platyarthrodes</i>	Boxer/Muscle crab	(Stebbing, 1905)	SpePla	204
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Dromiidae	<i>Pseudodromia</i>	<i>rotunda</i>	Rounded sponge crab	(MacLeay, 1838)	PsuRot	205
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Dromiidae	<i>Pseudodromia</i>	spp.	Cloaked ascidian crab	Stimpson, 1858	Psddrm	206
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Homolidae	<i>Homola</i>	<i>barbata</i>	Periscope eye crab	(Fabricius, 1793)	HomBar	207
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Xanthidae	<i>Monodaeus</i>	sp.	Furrowed brow choc-tip crab	Guinot, 1967	Xanthi	211
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Geryonidae	<i>Chaceon</i>	<i>chuni</i>	Red crab	(Macpherson, 1983)	ChaChu	212
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Polybiidae	<i>Macropipus</i>	<i>australis</i>	Painted swimming crab	Guinot, 1961	MacAus	215
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Ovalipidae	<i>Ovalipes</i>	<i>trimaculatus</i>	Three-spot swimming crab	(De Haan, 1833)	Tssc	217
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Polybiidae	<i>Bathynectes</i>	<i>piperitus</i>	Red and white legged swimming crab	Manning & Holthuis, 1981	BatPip	218
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Atelecyliidae	<i>Atelecyclus</i>	<i>rotundatus</i>	Round sand crab/Old man's face crab	(Olivi, 1792)	AteRot	220
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Calappidae	<i>Mursia</i>	<i>cristiata</i>	Red spotted crab/ Masked crab	H. Milne Edwards, 1837	MurCri	221
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Goneplacidae	<i>Carcinoplax</i>	<i>longimanus</i>	Long-arm pebble crab	(De Haan, 1833)	CarLon	223
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Leucosiidae	<i>Afrophila</i>	<i>punctata</i>	Pebble crab	(Bell, 1855)	AfrPun	224
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Leucosiidae	<i>Ebalia</i>	<i>tuberosa</i>	Speckled orange crab	(A. Milne-Edwards, 1873)	EbaTub	225
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Leucosiidae	<i>Tanaoa</i>	<i>pustulosus</i>	Tail spike crab	(Wood-Mason in Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891)	TanSpp	226

Bryozoa

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Stenolaemata	Cyclostomatida	Horneridae	<i>Hornera</i>	<i>erugata</i>	Brittle tree bryozoan	Hayward & Cook, 1983	HorEru	229
Gymnolaemata	Ctenostomatida	Alcyonidiidae	<i>Alcyonidium</i>	<i>rhomboidale</i>	Rubbery bryozoan	O'Donoghue, 1924	AlcSpp	230
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Microporellidae	<i>Flustramorpha</i>	<i>marginata</i>	Green strappy-tree bryozoan	Krauss, 1837	Bryo3	231
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Microporellidae	<i>Flustramorpha</i>	<i>angusta</i>	Fragile strappy-tree bryozoan	Hayward & Cook, 1979	FluAng	232
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Microporellidae	<i>Securiflustra</i>	sp. 1	Paper tree bryozoan	(Pallas, 1766)	SecPap	233
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Candidae	<i>Menipea</i>	<i>triseriata</i>	Spiral bush bryozoan	Busk, 1852	MenTri	234
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Candidae	<i>Menipea</i>	<i>crispa</i>	Claw-like bryozoan	(Pallas, 1766)	MenCri	235
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Candidae	<i>Menipea</i>	<i>marionensis</i>	Spiral tree bryozoan	Busk, 1884	MenSpp	236
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Calwellidae	<i>Onchoporella</i>	<i>buskii</i>	Elastic band bryozoan		OncBus	237
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Celleporidae	<i>Turbicellepora</i>	<i>valligera</i>	False stag-horn bryozoan	Hayward & Cook, 1983	TurVal	238
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Adeonellidae	<i>Adeonella</i>	spp.	Sabre bryozoan	Busk, 1884	Adeon	239
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Adeonellidae	<i>Laminopora</i>	<i>jellyae</i>	Bladed bryozoan	(Levinsen, 1909)	LamJel	240
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Chaperiidae	<i>Chaperiopsis</i>	<i>multifida</i>	Furry bryozoan	(Busk, 1884)	ChaMul	241
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Aspidostomatidae	<i>Aspidostoma</i>	sp. 1	Pore-plated bryozoan		Asp1	242
Gymnolaemata	Cheilostomatida	Phidoloporidae	Phidoloporida	spp.	Honeycomb false lace coral	(Busk, 1884)	Lace	243

Brachiopoda

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Rhynchonellata	Terebratulida	Kraussinidae	<i>Megerlina</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Ribbed Lamp shell	Adams & Reeve, 1850	MegCap	247
Rhynchonellata	Terebratulida	Dyscolidae	<i>Xenobrochus</i>	sp.	Smooth Lamp shell	Cooper, 1981	Xenobr	248

Mollusca

Class	Subclass	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Gastropoda	Vetigastropoda	Seguenziida	Calliotropidae	<i>Calliotropis</i>	<i>granilirata</i>	Cape cog shell	(G. B. Sowerby III, 1903)	Topshl	253
Gastropoda	Vetigastropoda	Trochida	Calliostomatidae	<i>Calliostoma</i>	<i>perfragile</i>	Agulhas calliostoma	G. B. Sowerby III, 1903	CaScot	254
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	unassigned Caenogastropoda	Turritellidae	<i>Turritella</i>	<i>declivis</i>	Zebra turret shell/ Bokhoring	Adams & Reeve in Reeve, 1849	TurDec	255
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	unassigned Caenogastropoda	Turritellidae	<i>Turritella</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	Speckled turret shell	Reeve, 1849	TurFer	256
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	unassigned Caenogastropoda	Turritellidae	<i>Turritella</i>	<i>sanguinea</i>	Mottled turret shell	Reeve, 1849	TurSan	257
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraeovula</i>	<i>iutsui</i>	Globular Cape cowrie	Shikama, 1974	TesPul	258
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Triviidae	<i>Triviella</i>	spp.	Smooth pearl cowries	Jousseau, 1884	TriMil	259
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Velutinidae	<i>Velutinid (Lamellaria/ Coriocella)</i>	-	Velutinid	Gray, 1840	Opisbr	260
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Naticidae	<i>Euspira</i>	<i>napus</i>	Moon shell	(E.A. Smith, 1904)	EusNap	261
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Cassidae	<i>Semicassis</i>	<i>labiata</i>	Helmet/Lipped bonnet shell	(Perry, 1811)	Phalab	262
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Tonnidae	<i>Eudolium</i>	<i>bairdii</i>	Baird's bonnet shell	(Verrill & S. Smith [in Verrill], 1881)	EndBai	263
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Tonnidae	<i>Tonna</i>	<i>dunkeri</i>	Boxing-glove shell	(Hanley, 1860)	TonVar	264
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Ranellidae	<i>Charonia</i>	<i>lampas</i>	Pink lady	(Linnaeus, 1758)	ChaLam	265
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Ranellidae	<i>Fusitriton</i>	<i>magellanicus</i>	Waffle whelk	(Röding, 1798)	FusMur	266
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Buccinidae	<i>Afrocominella</i>	<i>capensis simoniana</i>	Variable Agulhas whelk	(Petit de la Saussaye, 1852)	AfrCap	267
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Africolaria</i>	<i>rutila</i>	Smooth horse conch	(Watson, 1882)	FasRut	268
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Africolaria</i>	<i>thersites</i>	Varicose horse conch	(Reeve, 1847)	AfrThe	269
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Crassibougia</i>	<i>clausicaudata</i>	Tsitsikamma spindle shell	(Hinds, 1844)	Fusin	270
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Fusinus</i>	<i>africanae</i>	Africana spindle shell	(Barnard, 1959)	FusAfr	271
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Fusinus</i>	<i>bonaespei</i>	Good Hope spindle shell	(Barnard, 1959)	FusBon	272
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Fusinus</i>	<i>hayesi</i>	Hayes' spindle shell	Snyder, 1996	FusHay	273
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Fusinus</i>	<i>ocelliferus</i>	Spotted spindle shell	(Lamarck, 1816)	FusOce	274
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Granulifusus</i>	<i>rubrolineatus</i>	Red-striped spindle shell	(G. B. Sowerby II, 1870)	GraRub	275
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Kilburnia</i>	<i>heyneimanni</i>	Agulhas horse conch	(Dunker, 1876)	FasLug	276
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Fasciariidae	<i>Kilburnia</i>	<i>scholviemi</i>	Cape horse conch	(Strebel, 1911)	FasSch	277
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Nassariidae	<i>Nassarius</i>	<i>speciosus</i>	Shouldered dog-whelk	(A. Adams, 1852)	PerFor	278
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Nassariidae	<i>Nassarius</i>	<i>vinctus</i>	Violet-mouthed dog-whelk	(Marrat, 1877)	BurNup	279
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Muricidae	<i>Pteropurpura</i>	spp.	Stag shell	Jousseau, 1880	PteTra	280
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Marginellidae	<i>Marginella</i>	<i>musica</i>	Musical margin shell	Hinds, 1844	MarMus	281
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Marginellidae	<i>Afrivoluta</i>	<i>pringlei</i>	Giant orange margin shell	Tomlin, 1947	Afrivo	282
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Turbinellidae	<i>Coluzea</i>	<i>radialis</i>	Benguela pagoda shell	(Watson, 1882)	ColRad	283
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Turbinellidae	<i>Coluzea</i>	<i>rotunda</i>	Rounded pagoda shell	(Barnard, 1959)	Fusinu	284
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Volutidae	<i>Athleta</i>	<i>abyssicola</i>	Yellow-foot hatch shell	(Adams & Reeve, 1848)	VolBos	285
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Volutidae	<i>Athleta</i>	<i>lutosa</i>	Pink-foot hatch shell	(Koch, 1948)	VolAby	286
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Volutidae	<i>Fusivoluta</i>	<i>pyrrhostoma</i>	Flame-mouthed volute	(Watson, 1882)	FusPyr	287

Class	Subclass	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Volutidae	<i>Neptuneopsis</i>	<i>gilchristi</i>	Gilchrist's volute	Sowerby III, 1898	Neptun	288
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Olividae	<i>Amalda</i>	<i>bulloides</i>	Bullet amalda	(Reeve, 1864)	AlmBul	289
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Borsoniidae	<i>Pulsarella</i>	<i>fultoni</i>	Humbug turrid	(G.B. Sowerby III, 1888)	PulFul	290
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Pseudomelatomidae	<i>Comitas</i>	<i>saldanhae</i>	Benguela comitas	(Barnard, 1958)	ComSal	291
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Pseudomelatomidae	<i>Comitas</i>	<i>stolida</i>	Agulhas comitas	(Hinds, 1843)	ComSto	292
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Neogastropoda	Conidae	<i>Conus</i>	<i>gradatulus</i>	Agulhas cone shell	Weinkauff, 1875	DenAlg	293
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Cephalaspidea	Aglajidae	<i>Philine</i>	<i>aperta</i>	Headshield/Shellied sand slug	(Linnaeus, 1767)	PhiApe	294
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Cephalaspidea	Scaphanderidae	<i>Scaphander</i>	<i>punctostriatus</i>	Giant canoe bubble	(Mighels & Adams, 1842)	Scapha	295
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Aglajidae	<i>Philinopsis</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Slipper/Philip's slug	(Bergh, 1907)	PhiCap	296
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Pleurobranchomorpha	Pleurobranchaeidae	<i>Pleurobranchaea</i>	<i>bubala</i>	Warty pleurobranch	Ev. Marcus & Gosliner, 1984	PleBub	297
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Polyceridae	<i>Kaloplocamus</i>	<i>ramosus</i>	Tassled/Orange flame nudibranch	(Cantraine, 1835)	NudFla	298
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Dorididae	<i>Aphelodoris</i>	sp. 1	Chocolate-chip nudibranch	Bergh, 1879	AphDot	299
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Discodorididae	<i>Paradoris</i>	sp.	Small-spot nudibranch	Bergh, 1884	Parador	300
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Chromodorididae	<i>Ceratosoma</i>	<i>ingozi</i>	Inkspot nudibranch	Gosliner, 1996	CerIng	301
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Mandeliidae	<i>Mandelia</i>	<i>mirocomata</i>	Mandela's nudibranch	Valdés & Gosliner, 1999	ManMir	302
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Scyllaeidae	<i>Notobryon</i>	<i>thompsoni</i>	Iridescent bluespot nudibranch	Pola, Camacho-Garcia & Gosliner, 2012	NotTho	303
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Arminidae	<i>Armina</i>	sp.	Striped sand slug/ Pierre's armina	Rafinesque, 1814	ArmSpp	304
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Arminidae	<i>Dermatobranchus</i>	<i>albineus</i>	White-ridged nudibranch	Gosliner & Fahey, 2011	DerAlb	305
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Arminidae	<i>Dermatobranchus</i>	<i>arminus</i>	Brown-ridged nudibranch	Gosliner & Fahey, 2011	DerArm	306
Gastropoda	Heterobranchia	Nudibranchia	Charcotiidae	<i>Leminda</i>	<i>millecra</i>	Friiled nudibranch	Griffiths, 1985	LemMil	307
Bivalvia	Protobranchia	Nuculida	Nuculidae	<i>Nucula</i>	<i>nucleus</i>	Common nut clam	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Tellin	308
Bivalvia	Protobranchia	Nuculanida	Nuculanidae	<i>Lembulus</i>	<i>belcheri</i>	Agulhas ridged nut clam	(Hinds, 1843)	VenSpp	309
Bivalvia	Protobranchia	Solemyida	Solemyidae	<i>Solemya</i>	<i>togata</i>	Mediterranean awning clam	(Poli, 1791)	SolTog	310
Bivalvia	Pteriomorphia	Arcida	Limopsidae	<i>Limopsis</i>	<i>chuni</i>	Cape limopsis	Thiele, 1931	Dosini	311
Bivalvia	Pteriomorphia	Ostreida	Pinnidae	<i>Atrina</i>	<i>squamifera</i>	Scaly horse-mussel	(G. B. Sowerby I, 1835)	AtrSqu	312
Bivalvia	Pteriomorphia	Ostreida	Ostreidae	<i>Ostrea</i>	<i>atherstonei</i>	Cape brooding oyster	Newton, 1913	OstAth	313
Bivalvia	Pteriomorphia	Pectinida	Pectinidae	<i>Pecten</i>	<i>sulcicostatus</i>	Agulhas ridged scallop	Sowerby II, 1842	PecMax	314
Bivalvia	Pteriomorphia	Pectinida	Pectinidae	<i>Pseudamussium</i>	<i>gilchristi</i>	Gilchrist's scallop	(Sowerby III, 1904)	Pecten	315
Bivalvia	Heterodonta	Lucinida	Lucinidae	<i>Lucinoma</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Cape lucina	(Jaekel & Thiele, 1931)	LucCap	316
Bivalvia	Heterodonta	Venerida	Veneridae	<i>Pitar</i>	<i>medipictus</i>	Agulhas pitar venus	Lamprell & Kilburn, 1999	PitAbb	317
Bivalvia	Heterodonta	Anomalodesmata	Cuspidariidae	<i>Cuspidaria</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Cape cuspidaria	(E. A. Smith, 1885)	CusSpp	318
Scaphopoda		Dentalida	Dentaliidae	<i>Schizodentalium</i>	<i>plurifissuratum</i>	Multi-fissured tusk shell	Sowerby, 1894	SchPlu	319
Polyplacophora		Lepidopleurida	Leptochitonidae	<i>Leptochiton</i>	<i>sykesi</i>	Sykes's chiton	(G. B. Sowerby III, 1903)	LepSyk	320

Mollusca Cephalopoda

Class	Order	Family	Genus (Subgenus)	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Argonautidae	<i>Argonauta</i>	<i>argo</i>	Greater argonaut	Linnaeus, 1758	ArgArg	326
Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Argonautidae	<i>Argonauta</i>	<i>hians</i>	Lesser argonaut	Lightfoot, 1786	ArgHia	327
Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Argonautidae	<i>Argonauta</i>	<i>nodosus</i>	Knobbed argonaut	Lightfoot, 1786	ArgNod	328
Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Bathypolypodidae	<i>Bathypolypus</i>	<i>valdiviae</i>	Deepwater octopus	(Thiele, in Chun, 1915)	BatVal	329
Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Octopodidae	<i>Benthoctopus</i>	<i>berryi</i>		Robson, 1924	BenBer	330
Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Octopodidae	<i>Enteroctopus</i>	<i>magnificus</i>	Southern giant octopus	(Villanueva, Sanchez & Compagno Roeleveld, 1992)	OctMag	331
Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Octopodidae	<i>Octopus</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common octopus	Cuvier, 1797	OctVul	332
Cephalopoda	Octopoda	Opisthoteuthidae	<i>Opisthoteuthis</i>	<i>massyae</i>	Umbrella octopus	(Grimpe, 1920)	Opisto	333
Cephalopoda	Vampyromorpha	Vampyroteuthidae	<i>Vampyroteuthis</i>	<i>infernalis</i>	Vampire squid	Chun, 1903	VamInf	334
Cephalopoda	Spirulida	Spirulidae	<i>Spirula</i>	<i>spirula</i>	Ram's horn squid	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Spirul	335
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>angulata</i>		Roeleveld, 1972	SepAng	337
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>australis</i>	Southern cuttlefish	Quoy & Gaimard, 1832	SepAus	338
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>dubia</i>		Adam & Rees, 1966	SepDub	339
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>faurei</i>		Roeleveld, 1972	SepFau	340
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>hieronis</i>		(Robson, 1924)	SepHie	341
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>papillata</i>		Quoy & Gaimard, 1832	SepPap	342
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>robsoni</i>		(Massy, 1927)	SepRob	343
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>simoniana</i>		Thiele, 1920	SepSim	344
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	sp. A		(undescribed species)	Sep001	345
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>tuberculata</i>		Lamarck, 1798	SepTub	346
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	cf. <i>typica</i>		(Steenstrup, 1875)	SepTyp	347
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia</i>	<i>vermiculata</i>		Quoy & Gaimard, 1832	SepVer	348
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiolidae	<i>Austrorossia</i>	<i>enigmatica</i>	Bobtail squid	(Robson, 1924)	RosEni	349
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiolidae	<i>Iniotheuthis</i>	<i>capensis</i>		Voss, 1962	Inio	350
Cephalopoda	Sepiida	Sepiolidae	<i>Stoloteuthis</i>		Eye-ball squid	Verrill, 1881	Stolot	351
Cephalopoda	Myopsida	Loliginidae	<i>Afrololigo</i>	<i>mercatoris</i>	African thumbstall squid	(Adam, 1941)	Lollig	352
Cephalopoda	Myopsida	Loliginidae	<i>Loligo</i>	<i>reynaudii</i>	Chokka squid	d'Orbigny [in Férussac & d'Orbigny], 1839-1841	CHOK	353
Cephalopoda	[unassigned]	Ctenopterygidae	<i>Ctenopteryx</i>	<i>sicula</i>	Comb-finned squid	(Vérany, 1851)	CteSic	354
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Ancistrocheiridae	<i>Ancistrocheirus</i>	<i>lesueurii</i>	Sharpear enope squid	(d'Orbigny [in Férussac & d'Orbigny], 1842)	AncLes	355
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Brachioteuthidae	<i>Brachioteuthis</i>	<i>picta</i>	Ornate arm squid	Chun, 1910	BraPic	356
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Brachioteuthidae	<i>Brachioteuthis</i>	sp. A		(undescribed species)	Brachi	357

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Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Chiroteuthidae	<i>Chiroteuthis</i>	<i>mega</i>	Atlantic long-arm squid	(Joubin, 1932)	ChrCap	358
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cranchiidae	<i>Cranchia</i>	<i>scabra</i>	Rough cranch squid	Leach, 1817	CrnScb	359
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cranchiidae	<i>Leachia</i>	<i>cyclura</i>	Leach's cranch squid	Lesueur, 1821	LeaCyc	360
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cranchiidae	<i>Liocranchia</i>	<i>reinhardti</i>	Reinhardt's cranch squid	(Steenstrup, 1856)	LioRei	361
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cranchiidae	<i>Liocranchia</i>	<i>valdiviae</i>	Valdivia cranch squid	Chun, 1910	LioVal	362
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cranchiidae	<i>Megalocranchia</i>	<i>maxima</i>	Large cranch squid	Pfeffer, 1884	Megalo	363
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cranchiidae	<i>Sandalops</i>	<i>melancholicus</i>	Melancholy cranch squid	Chun, 1906	SanMel	364
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cranchiidae	<i>Taonius</i>	<i>pavo</i>	Peacock cranch squid	(Lesueur, 1821)	Taonis	365
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cranchiidae	<i>Teuthowenia</i>	<i>pellucida</i>		(Chun, 1910)	Teuthw	366
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Cycloteuthidae	<i>Discoteuthis</i>	<i>discus</i>	Discus squid	Young & Roper, 1969	DisDis	367
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Enoploteuthidae	<i>Abraliopsis</i> (<i>Micrabralia</i>)	<i>gilchristi</i>	Gilchrist's enope squid	Robson, 1924	AbrGil	368
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Histioteuthidae	<i>Histioteuthis</i>	<i>bonnellii</i>	Ornate/Bonnelli's jewel squid	(Férussac, 1835)	HisBon	370
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Histioteuthidae	<i>Histioteuthis</i>	<i>macrohista</i>	Plain jewel squid	N. Voss, 1969	HisMac	371
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Histioteuthidae	<i>Histioteuthis</i>	<i>meleagroteuthis</i>	Crested jewel squid	(Chun, 1910)	HisMel	372
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Histioteuthidae	<i>Histioteuthis</i>	<i>miranda</i>	Common jewel squid	(Berry, 1918)	HisMir	373
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Histioteuthidae	<i>Histioteuthis</i>	<i>reversa</i>	Reverse jewel squid	(Verrill, 1880)	HisRev	374
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Joubiniteuthidae	<i>Joubiniteuthis</i>	<i>portieri</i>	Joubin's squid	(Joubin, 1916)	JouPor	375
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Lycoteuthidae	<i>Lycoteuthis</i>	<i>lorigera</i>	Crowned firefly squid	(Steenstrup, 1875)	Lycote	376
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Mastigoteuthidae	<i>Mastigopsis</i>	<i>hjorti</i>	Hjort's whiplash squid	(Chun, 1913)	MashJo	377
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Octopoteuthidae	<i>Octopoteuthis</i>	<i>sicula</i>	Rüppell's octopus squid	Rüppell, 1844	Octhis	378
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Octopoteuthidae	<i>Taningia</i>	<i>danae</i>	Taning's octopus squid	Joubin, 1931	TanDan	379
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Ommastrephidae	<i>Ommastrephes</i>	<i>bartramii</i>	Neon flying squid	(Lesueur, 1821)	OmmBar	380
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Ommastrephidae	<i>Ornithoteuthis</i>		Bird squids	Okada, 1927	Ornith	381
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Ommastrephidae	<i>Ornithoteuthis</i>	<i>antillarum</i>	Atlantic bird squid	Adam, 1957	OrnAnt	382
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Ommastrephidae	<i>Ornithoteuthis</i>	<i>volatilis</i>	Shiny bird squid	(Sasaki, 1915)	OrnVol	
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Ommastrephidae	<i>Todarodes</i>	<i>angolensis</i>	Angola flying squid	Adam, 1962	Toddes	383
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Ommastrephidae	<i>Todarodes</i>	<i>filippovae</i>	Antarctic flying squid	Adam, 1975	TodFil	384
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Ommastrephidae	<i>Todaropsis</i>	<i>ebblanae</i>	Lesser flying squid	(Ball, 1841)	Todrop	385
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Onychoteuthidae	<i>Notonykia</i>	<i>africanae</i>	Benguela clubhook squid	Nesis, Roeleveld & Nikitina, 1998	NotAfr	386
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Onychoteuthidae	<i>Onychoteuthis</i>	<i>banksii</i>	Common clubhook squid	(Leach, 1817)	OnyBan	387
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Onychoteuthidae	<i>Onykia</i>	<i>robsoni</i>	Warty squid	(Adam, 1962)	MorRob	388
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Pyroteuthidae	<i>Pyroteuthis</i>	<i>margaritifera</i>	Jewel enope squid	(Rüppell, 1844)	Pyrote	389
Cephalopoda	Oegopsida	Thysanoteuthidae	<i>Thysanoteuthis</i>	<i>rhombus</i>	Rhombic squid	Troschel, 1857	ThyRho	390

Echinodermata

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Asteroidea	Forcipulatida	Asteriidae	<i>Coronaster</i>	<i>volsellatus</i>	False brisingid/Spiny pom-pom starfish	Perrier, 1885	CorVol	398
Asteroidea	Forcipulatida	Stichasteridae	<i>Cosmasterias</i>	<i>felipes</i>	Indistinct star	(Sladen, 1889)	Sticha	399
Asteroidea	Forcipulatida	Asteriidae	<i>Marthasterias</i>	<i>africana</i>	African spiny starfish	Müller & Troschel, 1842	Mart	400
Asteroidea	Forcipulatida	Asteriidae	<i>Sclerasterias</i>	spp.	Small spiny starfish	Perrier, 1891	SclEus	401
Asteroidea	Forcipulatida	Stichasteridae	<i>Perissasterias</i>	<i>polyacantha</i>	Very large orange star	Clark, 1923	Cosmas	402
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Asterinidae	<i>Anseropoda</i>	<i>grandis</i>	Pancake/Goosefoot star	Mortensen, 1933	AnsGra	403
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Asterinidae	<i>Callopatiria</i>	<i>granifera</i>	Red starfish	(Gray, 1847)	CalGra	404
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Asterinidae	<i>Callopatiria</i>	<i>formosa</i>	Purple starfish	(Mortensen, 1933)	CalFor	405
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Astropecten</i>	<i>irregularis pontoporeus</i>	Astropecten orange trim	Sladen, 1883	AstPan	406
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Astropecten</i>	<i>cingulatus</i>	Shallow water Astropecten	Sladen, 1883	AstAnt	407
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Astropecten</i>	<i>exilis</i>	Long-arm Astropecten	Mortensen, 1933	AstrLa	408
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Dipsacaster</i>	<i>sladeni capensis</i>	Coarse-grained orange star	Clark, 1952	PerAga	409
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Persephonaster</i>	sp.	Coarse-grained pale star	Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891	PerCou	410
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Psilaster</i>	<i>acuminatus</i>	Pale orange fine-grained star	Sladen, 1889	PleAga	411
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Plutonaster</i>	cf. <i>intermedius</i>	Intermediate starfish	(Perrier, 1881)	PluAga	412
Asteroidea	Notomyotida	Benthopectinidae	<i>Cheiraster</i>	<i>hirsutus</i>	Spiky orange centre star	(Studer, 1884)	Astrop	413
Asteroidea	Brisingida	Brisingidae	<i>Stegnobrisinga</i>	<i>splendens</i>	Brisingid rigid	Clark, 1926	SteSpl	414
Asteroidea	Spinulosida	Echiniasteridae	<i>Henricia</i>	<i>abyssalis</i>	Apricot puffy-arm star	(Perrier, 1894)	HerAbs	415
Asteroidea	Spinulosida	Echiniasteridae	<i>Henricia</i>	<i>ornata</i>	Reticulated star	(Perrier, 1869)	HenOrn	416
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Gilbertaster</i>	<i>anacanthus</i>	Gilbert's star	Fisher, 1906	GilAna	417
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Calliaster</i>	<i>acanthodes</i>	Spiky sheriff star	Clark, 1923	CalAca	418
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Calliaster</i>	<i>baccatus</i>	Blunt sheriff star	Sladen, 1889	CalBac	419
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Ceramaster</i>	<i>patagonicus euryplax</i>	Shiny red sheriff star	Clark, 1923	CerGra	420
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Cladaster</i>	<i>macrobrachius</i>	Macro-clad starfish	Clark, 1923	ClaMac	421
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Hippasteria</i>	<i>phrygiana</i>	Thorny starfish	(Parelius, 1768)	HipPhr	422
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Hippasteria</i>	<i>falklandica</i>	Falkland starfish	Fisher, 1940	HipFal	423
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Mediaster</i>	<i>bairdi capensis</i>	Orange sheriff star	Clark, 1923	MedCap	424
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Goniasteridae	<i>Toraster</i>	<i>tuberculatus</i>	Red sheriff star	(Gray, 1847)	TorTub	425
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Luidiidae	<i>Luidia</i>	<i>sarsii africana</i>	Legs break easily starfish	Sladen, 1889	LucAfr	426
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Poraniidae	<i>Chondraster</i>	<i>elattosis</i>	Pentagon star	Clark, 1923	ChoEla	427
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Poraniidae	<i>Spoladaster</i>	<i>veneris</i>	Inflated star	Perrier, 1879	SpoBra	428
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Poraniidae	<i>Poraniopsis</i>	<i>echinaster</i>	Spiky cushion star	Perrier, 1891	PorEch	429
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Pseudarchaster</i>	<i>tessellatus</i>	Dusky pink long-armed star	Sladen, 1889	PseTes	430
Asteroidea	Paxillosida	Astropectinidae	<i>Pseudarchaster</i>	<i>brachyactis</i>	Dusky pink short-armed star		PseBra	431
Asteroidea	Velatida	Pterasteridae	<i>Diplopteraster</i>	<i>multipes</i>	Large prickly slime cushion star	Sars, 1866	DipMul	432
Asteroidea	Velatida	Pterasteridae	<i>Pteraster</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Common/Brooding cushion star	Gray, 1847	PteCap	433
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Echiniasteridae	<i>Lophaster</i>	<i>quadrispinus</i>	Four-spined starfish	Clark, 1923	LopQua	434
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Solasteridae	<i>Crossaster</i>	<i>penicillatus</i>	Raspberry star/Blomme	Sladen, 1889	Blomme	435
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Solasteridae	<i>Solaster</i>	spp.	Sun-shaped orange star	Forbes, 1839	Solast	436
Asteroidea	Valvatida	Odontasteridae	<i>Odontaster</i>	<i>australis</i>	False sheriff star	Clark, 1926	OdoAus	437
Crinoidea	Comatulida	Cosmasteridae	<i>Comanthus</i>	<i>wahlbergii</i>	Common feather star/Crinoid	(Müller, 1843)	ComWah	438
Echinoidea	Cidaroida	Cidaridae	<i>Goniocidaris (Goniocidaris)</i>	<i>indica</i>	Umbrella urchin	Mortensen, 1939	GonInd	439
Echinoidea	Cidaroida	Cidaridae	<i>Stereocidaris</i>	<i>excavata</i>	Pencil urchin	Mortensen, 1932	SteSpp	440

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Echinoidea	Cidaroida	Histocidaridae	<i>Histocidaris</i>	<i>purpurata</i>	Purple pencil urchin	(Thomson, 1872)	HisPur	441
Echinoidea	Echinothurioida	Echinothuriidae	<i>Hygrosoma</i>	<i>petersii</i>	Grey Tam O'Shanter	Agassiz, 1880	TamSha	442
Echinoidea	Echinothurioida	Echinothuriidae	<i>Phormosoma</i>	<i>placenta africana</i>	Beret urchin/Tam O'Shanter	Mortensen, 1934	TamOsh	443
Echinoidea	Camarodonta	Echinidae	<i>Dermechinus</i>	<i>horridus africanus</i>	Orange pumpkin urchin	Döderlein, 1906	DemHor	444
Echinoidea	Camarodonta	Echinidae	<i>Echinus</i>	<i>gilchristi</i>	Spiky/Common sea urchin	Bell, 1904	EchGil	445
Echinoidea	Camarodonta	Echinidae	<i>Polyechinus</i>	<i>agulhensis</i>	Large spiky urchin	Döderlein, 1905	ParGra	446
Echinoidea	Clypeasteroidea	Clypeasteridae	<i>Clypeaster</i>	<i>eurychorius</i>	Green sunhat urchin	de Meijere, 1903	ClyEur	447
Echinoidea	Spatangoida	Brissidae	<i>Brissopsis</i>	<i>lyrifera capensis</i>	Brissopsis/Heart urchin	Mortensen, 1907	Smouse	448
Echinoidea	Spatangoida	Loveniidae	<i>Echinocardium</i>	<i>cordatum</i>	Small heart urchin/ Sea potato	(Pennant, 1777)	EchCor	449
Echinoidea	Spatangoida	Spatangidae	<i>Spatangus</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Purple heart urchin	Döderlein, 1905	Pheart	450
Ophiuroidea	Euryalida	Asteroschematidae	<i>Ophiocreas</i>	spp.	Brown-skinned snake star	Lyman, 1879	Ophiu6	451
Ophiuroidea	Euryalida	Gorgonocephalidae	<i>Astrothorax</i>	<i>waitei</i>	Apricot basket star	(Benham, 1909)	AstWai	452
Ophiuroidea	Euryalida	Gorgonocephalidae	<i>Astrocladus</i>	<i>euryale</i>	Black and white basket star	(Retzius, 1783)	AstEur	453
Ophiuroidea	Euryalida	Gorgonocephalidae	<i>Astrodendrum</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Purple basket star	(Mortensen, 1933)	AstCap	454
Ophiuroidea	Euryalida	Gorgonocephalidae	<i>Gorgonocephalus</i>	<i>chilensis</i>	Red/Chilean basket star	(Philippi, 1858)	GorChi	455
Ophiuroidea	Euryalida	Gorgonocephalidae	<i>Gorgonocephalus</i>	<i>pustulatum</i>	Brown basket star	Clark, 1916	GorEuc	456
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiidermatidae	<i>Cryptopelta</i>	<i>aster</i>	Red and white banded brittle star	(Lyman, 1879)	Ophiu5	457
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiotrichidae	<i>Ophiotrix</i>	<i>aristulata</i>	Feathery brittle star	Lyman, 1879	OphFra	458
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiotrichidae	<i>Ophiotrix</i>	<i>fragilis</i>	Bristly brittle star	(Abildgaard in O. F. Müller, 1789)	Ophiu4	459
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiomyxidae	<i>Ophiolycus</i>	<i>dentatus</i>	Toothed brittle star	(Lyman, 1878)	OphDen	460
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiuridae	<i>Ophiomyxa</i>	<i>vivipara capensis</i>	Bright red disc brittle star	Mortensen, 1936	Ophiu2	461
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiuridae	<i>Ophiocten</i>	<i>affinis simulans</i>	Stepping stone brittle star	(Mortensen, 1936)	OphAff	462
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiuridae	<i>Ophiomisidium</i>	<i>pulchellum</i>	Spiky orange brittle star	(Wyville Thomson, 1878)	Ophiu	463
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiuridae	<i>Ophiura (Ophiura)</i>	<i>trimeni</i>	Orange stripe brittle star	Bell, 1905	Ophiu3	464
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiuridae	<i>Ophiura (Ophiuroglypha)</i>	<i>costata costata</i>	Rigid orange brittle star	(Lyman, 1878)	Ophiu1	465
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiuridae	<i>Ophiactis</i>	<i>abyssicola</i>	Abyss brittle star	(Sars, 1861)	OphAby	466
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiuridae	<i>Ophiactis</i>	<i>carnea</i>	Fleshy brittle star	Ljungman, 1867	OphCar	467
Ophiuroidea	Ophiurida	Ophiuridae	<i>Ophiomitrella</i>	<i>hamata</i>	Coal stack brittle star	Mortensen, 1933	OphHam	468
Holothuroidea	Dendrochirotida	Phylloporidae	<i>Thyone</i>	<i>venusta</i>	Orange and white speckled sea cucumber	Selenka, 1868	ThyVen	469
Holothuroidea	Dendrochirotida	Cucumariidae	<i>Hemiocnus</i>	<i>insolens</i>	Red-chested sea cucumber	Théel, 1886	Pselns	470
Holothuroidea	Dendrochirotida	Psolidae	<i>Psolus</i>	<i>griffithsi</i>	Scaled sea cucumber	Thandar, 2009	PsoGri	471
Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Synallactidae	<i>Pseudostichopus</i>	<i>langeae</i>	Sand covered sea cucumber	Thandar, 2009	Mesoth	472
Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Synallactidae	<i>Zygothuria</i>	<i>lactea</i>	Slimy deep-water sea cucumber	(Théel, 1886)	MesLac	473
Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Synallactidae	<i>Synallactes</i>	<i>mollis</i>	South coast purple sea cucumber	Cherbonnier, 1952	SynMol	474
Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Synallactidae	<i>Synallactes</i>	<i>viridilimus</i>	Purple sea cucumber	Cherbonnier, 1952	PurCuc	475
Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Synallactidae	<i>Synallactes</i>	sp.	Large lilac sea cucumber	Ludwig, 1894	Synall	476

Chordata

CHORDATA

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Asciacea	Phlebobranchia	Asciidae	<i>Ascidia</i>	<i>incrassata</i>	Orange sea squirt	Heller, 1878	AscInc	481
Asciacea	Stolidobranchia	Pyuridae	<i>Pyura</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>	Red bait	(Heller, 1878)	Rbait	482
Asciacea	Stolidobranchia	Styelidae	<i>Gynandrocarpa</i>	<i>placenta</i>	Elephants ears ascidian	(Heardman, 1886)	GynPla	483
Asciacea	Aplousobranchia	Pseudodistomidae	<i>Pseudodistoma</i>	spp.	Soft lightbulb ascidian		AscBul	484
Asciacea	Aplousobranchia	Polyclinidae	<i>Aplidium</i>	spp.	Sandy club ascidian		AscSan	485
Asciacea	Aplousobranchia	Holozoidae	<i>Distaplia</i>	spp.	Stalked ascidian		AscSta	486
Asciacea	Aplousobranchia	Polyclinidae	<i>Synoicum</i>	spp.	Baseball bat ascidian		BbBat	487
Asciacea	Stolidobranchia	Molgulidae	<i>Molgula</i>	<i>scutata</i>	Sand colonial ascidian	Millar, 1955	SanCol	488
Thaliacea	Pyrosomatida	Pyrosomatidae	<i>Pyrosoma</i>	spp.	Fire roller	Péron, 1804	Pyrosm	489
Thaliacea	Salpida	Salpidae	<i>Salpa</i>	spp.	Translucent salps	Lahille, 1888	Salps	490

Hemichordata

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Authority	FB Code	Page
Graptolithoidea	Cephalodiscoidea	Cephalodiscidae	<i>Cephalodiscus</i>	<i>gilchristi</i>	Agar animal	Latreille, 1810	AGAMAL	493