



Plate Ia. Upper shore on Heron Is. showing the zone of beach rock above the reef flat and below the sand of the cay.

Plate Ib. The inside of a beach rock crevice on Heron Is. showing the large number of *Dynamenella ptychura* present.



(a) Plate IIa. The littoral zone at Alma Bay, Magnetic Island. The arrow marks the zone of amphipods and isopods. a, zone of corals and brown algae; b, red and green filamentous algae, and rock oysters; c, rock oysters and barnacles; d, barnacles and periwinkles.

(b) Plate IIb. The lower part of a wooden pier pile at low tide at Pallarenda, Townsville. Note the profusion of epizoonts, especially bryozoans.

away they ceased to move until the rock surface was moistened again. When further observations were made in August, amphipods, but no isopods, were seen performing the same activity pattern. In addition to *P. octaphymata* a species of *Dynoidella* Pillai was found in the same zone but mainly associated with barnacles.

Lizard Island.—On this granitic island four sphaeromatid species considered here were found. As on Heron Island, *Dynamenella ptychura* lived in crevices of beach rock, but *D. liochroea* and *Zuzara* sp. were also found here. *D. liochroea*, and more commonly, *D. trachydermata* were found in granitic rock crevices of the upper shore. *D. liochroea* was also found in sand around the lower levels of beach rock along with *Sphaeromopsis serriguberna*. *Paradella octaphymata* occupied a similar zone to that on Magnetic Island, i.e., amongst mid to lower shore rock oysters, barnacles, and filamentous algae. As on Magnetic Island *Dynoidella* sp. was also recorded from this habitat. At West Point, where slabs of granite slope into the sea, *P. octaphymata* occupied the lower half of the rock oyster and barnacle zone down to low water; *D. trachydermata* occurred in the upper half of the rock oyster zone and extended to the crevices of the upper shore where *D. liochroea* also occurred. Although only *D. liochroea* was found inhabiting sand both *D. trachydermata* and *D. ptychura* have been recorded from that habitat on Hinchinbrook Island (situated between Townsville and Cairns).

Mainland Sites (Working Northwards)

Townsville Harbour.—Large vessels frequently enter and leave this international harbour. It is very sheltered in the inner parts and all the concrete, metal, and wooden man-made structures are covered by algae and sessile animals. A number of isopod species were collected from the inner harbour but, of the sphaeromatids considered here, only *Paradella diana*e was found. It occurred with *Gnathia biorbis* Holdich and Harrison, *Gnathia meticola*, and *Sphaeroma walkeri* Stebbing among barnacles attached to pier piles near low water. *S. walkeri* was a common inhabitant of the harbour especially in summer. *P. diana*e also occurs further south than Townsville and has been recorded from Goat Island, and North Stradbroke Island near Brisbane, from under intertidal rocks.

Kissing Point.—This promontory of red granite is exposed to much wave action and a wide variety of microhabitats are present. Crevices on the upper shore often contained both *Dynamenella trachydermata* and *D. liochroea*. Both were also found under stones on sand, and, in more sheltered places, in sand near midshore rocks. Adults were more common in crevices than sand. Individuals in sand tended to be paler than those in crevices. Those from crevices were mostly green. The colour variation probably results from diet, as algal food can lead to a change in subcuticular pigmentation in sphaeromatids (Holdich, 1969).

Pallarenda (Just North of Townsville).—Collections were made from the piles of a decaying wooden pier and from rocky outcrops in the mid and upper shore (no rocks were present on the lower shore). Both habitats contained *Paradella diana*e, *Dynamenella liochroea*, and *D. trachydermata*. The lower parts of the pier piles were thickly covered by epizoonts—mainly bryozoans, sponges, barnacles, and hydroids (Plate I Ib). The three isopods were found mainly under this growth amongst the barnacles. The rocks of the mid and upper shore were covered with rock oysters and pink barnacles (*Tetralicta rosea*) and all three isopods were found amongst them. *Sphaeroma walkeri* was also collected on the mid and upper shore.

Kurrimine and District.—Most of the shores sampled in this area were sandy with either outcrops of soft red rock, or boulders scattered on sand, on the mid and upper shore. *Dynamenella trachydermata* was found on both mid and upper shores in crevices and amongst filamentous red algae associated with the red rock. *D. liochroea* was found amongst the red algae on the midshore only, but it was also relatively common under stones on fine sand or in the sand itself on the midshore, especially where there was freshwater running across the shore or an estuary nearby. *Sphaeromopsis serriguberna*, however, was much more abundant than *D. liochroea* under the stones (Holdich and Harrison, 1981b).

Cairns and District.—At the headland of Palm Beach only *Dynamenella trachydermata* was found in the rock oyster zone and above. It occurred in crevices containing lithophage barnacles and green algae just like *D. ptychura* on Heron Island and Lizard Island. On the midshore at Yorkey's Knob both *D. liochroea* and *D. trachydermata* were associated with *Teredo*-bored wood. *D. liochroea* was also found around midshore rocks in fine sand, and *D. trachydermata* was found in crevices just below the rock oyster zone.

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APPENDIX

Additional Material Examined

- Ischyromene lacazei* Racovitza, 1908—Banyuls-sur-mer, France. Pres. G. Racovitza. 3 specimens (Syntypes. B.M.N.H.: 1910.1.10.21-23).—Lagune du Brus, France. On *Cystoseira stricta*. Coll. M. L. Roman, 13.ii.1978. 4 adult males, 14 subadult males, 2 ovigerous females, 2 nonovigerous females, 25 juveniles. (Fig. 10-s).

- Ischyromene bicarinata* Harrison, 1981—Palmachim, north of Ashdod, Israel. On *Hypnea* sp. Intertidal. Coll. L. Fishelson, 23.viii.1977. 1 adult male (Holotype. B.M.N.H.: 1980.222.1), 1 subadult male, 1 nonovigerous female, 3 juveniles (Paratypes. B.M.N.H.: 1980.223.5).
- Dynamenopsis obtusa* Baker, 1908—Denial Bay, South Australia. Coll. Verco and Torr. 1 adult male (Holotype. S.Aust.M.: C.359) (Fig. 8i, j)—North Point, Green Island, Rottnest Island, Western Australia. Amongst algae and rock on limestone reef platform. Depth 0.3 m. Coll. L. M. Joll, 08–10.vi.1972. 1 adult male (W.A.M.: 56–80) (Fig. 8a–h).
- Dynamenopsis dumerilii* (Audouin, 1826)—Bir Suer, Red Sea. On weed. Coll. L. Fishelson, 06.xi.1976. 1 subadult male.
- Dynamenopsis platyura* (Nobili, 1906)—I. Gambier. Coll. Dr. Seurat, 1903. 8 specimens. (Syntypes. M.d'H.N.).
- Dynamenopsis varicolor* Hurley and Jansen, 1971—New Zealand. 1 adult male. (Holotype. C.M.).
- Dynamenopsis* sp.—Natural Jetty, Rottnest Island, Western Australia. Coll. R. W. George, 19.ii.1959. 1 nonovigerous female. (W.A.M.: 57–80) (Fig. 8k–o).
- Cymodocella tubicauda* Pfeffer, 1887—Hallett B., Antarctica. 7 specimens. (N.Z.O.I.: Z.1795).
- Cymodocella cancellata* Barnard, 1920—South Africa. Pres. S.Afr.M. 1 specimen. (Holotype. B.M.N.H.: 1937.11.10.82).—34°12.9'S, 18°49.1'E. Coll. University of Cape Town. 1 male (S.Afr.M.: A.14954).
- Cymodocella capra* Hurley and Jansen, 1977—New Zealand. 1 male (Paratype. N.Z.O.I.: E.977).
- Cymodocella diateichos* Barnard, 1959—Saldanha Bay, South Africa. Intertidal. Coll. University of Cape Town, 22.ix.1957. 1 specimen (Holotype. S.Afr.M.: A.13663).
- Cymodocella egregia* (Chilton, 1892)—Makorori Beach, New Zealand. Intertidal. Coll. N.Z.O.I., 20.ii.1968. 7 specimens (N.Z.O.I.: E.982).
- Cymodocella eutylos* Barnard, 1954—South Africa. 1 male, 1 ovigerous female. (Syntypes. S.Afr.M.: A.10409).
- Cymodocella foveolata* Menzies, 1962b—Estación de Biología Marina, Montemar, Chile (32°57'24"S, 71°33'25"W). Intertidal. Coll. Lund University Chile Expedition 1948–49, 15.x.1948. 1 specimen (Holotype. N.R.: ISOPODA 9453);—(Details as above) Coll. 15.vi.1949. 3 specimens (Paratypes. N.R.: ISOPODA 9454).
- Cymodocella magna* Barnard, 1954—South Africa. 3 specimens (Syntypes. S.Afr.M.: A.10408);—South Africa. Coll. R. W. Rand. 31 specimens (S.Afr.M.: A.10415).
- Cymodocella pustulata* Barnard, 1914—Mouille Pt., South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard, 15.iv.1913. 125 specimens (Syntypes. S.Afr.M.: A.2607);—South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard. 10 specimens (Syntypes. B.M.N.H.: 1927.5.31.99–108).
- Cymodocella sublevis* Barnard, 1914—Mouille Pt., South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard, 29.xi.1913. 18 specimens (Syntypes. S.Afr.M.: A.2623);—Sea Point, near Cape Town, South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard. 12 specimens (Syntypes. B.M.N.H.: 1927.5.31.109–118).
- Dynamenella perforata* (Moore, 1901)—Ensenada Honda, Culebra, Puerto Rico. Coll. U.S. Fish Commission (Steamer "Fish Hawk"), 11.ii.1899. 3 adult males, 1 subadult male, 1 ovigerous female (no brood), 1 nonovigerous female (Types. U.S.N.M.: 32649);—Puerto Rico. Coll. P. Glynn. 1 male, 2 ovigerous females, 9 nonovigerous females (U.S.N.M.: 259321).
- Dynamenella acuticauda* Menzies, 1962b—Estrecho de Magallanes, south of Punta Arenas (53°11'S, 70°55'W). Intertidal. Coll. Lund University Chile Expedition 1948–49, 03.v.1949. 1 nonovigerous female (Holotype. N.R.: ISOPODA 9450).
- Dynamenella angulata* (Richardson, 1901)—Florida, U.S.A. Coll. H. Hemphill. 11 subadult males (Types. U.S.N.M.: 23906).
- Dynamenella australis* Richardson, 1906—Cape Town, South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard. 2 adult males. (B.M.N.H.: 1927.5.31.127–128).
- Dynamenella australoides* Barnard, 1940—St. James, Cape Peninsula, South Africa. Pres. S.Afr.M. 2 ovigerous females (Syntypes. B.M.N.H.: 1938.4.27.6–7).
- Dynamenella bakeri* (Menzies, 1962b)—Iquique, Chile. (20°12'30"S, 70°10'19"W). The harbour. Tidal belt. Coll. Lund University Chile Expedition 1948–49 (station M.133), 02.vii.1949. 3 adult males, 2 ovigerous females, 1 juvenile (Types, N.R.: ISOPODA 9468).
- Dynamenella benedicti* Richardson, 1899—Monterey Bay, California, U.S.A. At the surface. Coll. H. Heath. 1 male, 1 ovigerous female (Types. U.S.N.M.: 22570).
- Dynamenella bicolor* Barnard, 1914—Sea Point, Near Cape Town, South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard. 1 subadult male (Syntype. B.M.N.H.: 1927.5.13.129).
- Dynamenella brunnea* Vanhöffen, 1914—St. Paul. Coll. Deutsche Südpolar Expedition 1901–03. 1 ovigerous female (Syntype. B.M.N.H.: 1924.7.19.34).
- Dynamenella codii* Nobili, 1906—Makapu. Coll. Dr. Seurat, 1905. 8 specimens. (Syntypes. M.d'H.N.).
- Dynamenella condita* Hurley and Jansen. 1977—New Zealand. 1 adult male. (Holotype. C.M.).
- Dynamenella cordiforaminalis* (Chilton, 1883)—Bethell's Beach, New Zealand. Intertidal. Coll. N.Z.O.I., 21.x.1968. 40 specimens (N.Z.O.I.: E.949).

- Dynamenella dioxus* Barnard, 1914—Cape Town, South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard. 1 male (Syntype. B.M.N.H.: 1927.5.31.119).
- Dynamenella eatoni* (Miers, 1875)—Swain's Bay, Kerguelen. Coll. A. E. Eaton. 1 female (Lectotype. B.M.N.H.: 1979.219.1), 2 specimens (Paralectotypes. B.M.N.H.: 1979.220.2) (Lectotype chosen by E. Gómez Simes);—Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Coll. Barrett Hamilton Expedition. 2 subadult males (B.M.N.H.: 1921.12.15.30–31);—Puerto Deseado, Peninsula Foca, Santa Cruz. Pres. E. Gómez Simes, 08.vi.1976. 6 specimens (B.M.N.H.: 1979.335.6).
- Dynamenella fraudatrix* Kussakin, 1962—Petrov Island, Japanese Sea. Intertidal. Coll. ?ix.1934. Pres. Acad. Sci. Leningrad (As *Dynamene glabra*. Id. G. Gurjanova). Specimens including males and ovigerous females. (B.M.N.H.: 1936.3.18.19–26).
- Dynamenella hirsuta* Hurley and Jansen, 1971—New Zealand. 1 adult male. (Holotype. C.M.).
- Dynamenella hutoni* (Thomson, 1878)—Maunganui Bluff, New Zealand. Intertidal. Coll. N.Z.O.I., 22.x.1968. 13 specimens (N.Z.O.I.: E.952);—Lyttelton, New Zealand. Pres. C. Chilton. 5 specimens (B.M.N.H.: 1906.2.20.1–6);—Gough Island, South Atlantic. Coll. M. W. Holdgate. 10 specimens (B.M.N.H.: 1958.4.15.120–129);—Cape Town, South Africa. Pres. K. H. Barnard. 1 subadult male, 2 nonovigerous females (Syntypes of *Dynamenella kraussi* Barnard, 1914. B.M.N.H.: 1915.1.11.5–8);—West Coast, Cape Peninsula, South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard. 9 specimens (as *Dynamenella kraussi*) (B.M.N.H.: 1927.5.13.130–138).
- Dynamenella insulsa* Hurley and Jansen, 1977—New Zealand. 1 adult male. (Holotype. C.M.).
- Dynamenella macrocephala* (Krauss, 1843)—Cape Town, South Africa. Coll. K. H. Barnard. 5 specimens (B.M.N.H.: 1927.5.31.122–126).
- Dynamenella navicula* Barnard, 1940—Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Pres. S.Afr.M. 1 ovigerous female, 1 nonovigerous female (Syntypes. B.M.N.H.: 1937.11.10.246–247).
- Dynamenella ovalis* Barnard, 1914—St. James, False Bay, South Africa. Coll. K.H. Barnard. 1 adult male, 1 juvenile (B.M.N.H.: 1927.5.31.120–121);—Still Bay, South Africa. Coll. S.Afr.M. 8 specimens (B.M.N.H.: 1937.11.10.162–167).
- Dynamenella parva* Baker, 1929—Port Willunga Reef, South Australia. Coll. H. M. Hale. 11 specimens (Syntypes. S.Aust.M.: C.3723).
- Dynamenella rubida* Baker, 1926—Marouba, New South Wales, Australia. 1 adult male (Type. A.M.: P.9487).
- Dynamenella scabricula* (Heller, 1865)—Cape Town, South Africa. Pres. K. H. Barnard. 10 specimens (B.M.N.H.: 1916.11.20.43–52).
- Dynamenella taurus* Barnard, 1940—East London, South Africa. Pres. S.Afr.M. 1 subadult male, 1 nonovigerous female (Syntypes. B.M.N.H.: 1938.4.27.8–9).
- Dynamenella tuberculata* Menzies, 1962b—Punta Corona, Canal Chacao, Chile (41°47'S, 73°53'07"W). Intertidal. Coll. Lund University Chile Expedition 1948–49, 28.ii.1949. 1 adult male (Type. N.R.: ISOPODA 9445).
- Dynamenella* sp.—Grande Anse, Mahé, Seychelles. From algae. Coll. A. Harris, 27.ix.1976. 2 adult males, 4 immature specimens. (In general appearance these specimens resemble *Dynamenella trachydermata*, new species, the only major differences being that the endopod of pleopod 1 of the adult male does not extend beyond the exopod, and the pleotelsons of the immature specimens are smoother than those of *D. trachydermata*. These specimens have been desiccated and their condition is not sufficiently acceptable to allow their description as a new species) (Q.M.: W.7952).

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