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Census of Cnidaria (Medusozoa) and Ctenophora from South American marine waters

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Abstract

We have compiled available records in the literature for medusozoan cnidarians and ctenophores of South America. New records of species are also included. Each entry (i.e., identified species or still as yet not determined species referred to as "sp." in the literature) includes a synonymy list for South America, taxonomical remarks, notes on habit, and information on geographical occurrence. We have listed 800 unique determined species, in 958 morphotype entries: 5 cubozoans, 905 hydrozoans, 25 scyphozoans, 3 staurozoans, and 20 ctenophores. Concerning nomenclatural and taxonomical decisions, two authors of this census (Miranda, T.P. & Marques, A.C.) propose *Podocoryna quitus* as a *nomen novum* for the junior homonym *Hydractinia reticulata* (Fraser, 1938a); *Euphysa monotentaculata* Zamponi, 1983b as a new junior synonym of *Euphysa aurata* Forbes, 1848; and *Plumularia spiralis* Milstein, 1976 as a new junior synonym of *Plumularia setacea* (Linnaeus, 1758). Finally, we also reassign *Plumularia oligopyxis* Kirchenpauer, 1876 as *Kirchenpaueria oligopyxis* (Kirchenpauer, 1876) and *Sertularella margaritacea* Allman, 1885 as *Symplectoscyphus margaritaceus* (Allman, 1885).

Key words: Distribution, Faunistics, Hydroids, Hydromedusae, Scyphozoans, Siphonophores

Introduction

The ten South-American countries adjacent to the Southwestern Atlantic and the Southeastern Pacific account for ca. 15% of the coastline of the world. The area has a climate range from tropical to sub-polar, and presents a great variety of coastal habitats, such as reefs, rockyshores, sandy beaches, mangroves, marisms, estuaries, and other habitats. Pelagic ecosystems are also diverse, including an extensive neritic realm over a quite variable shelf, somtimes gently sloping, but also including regions with abrupt slopes adjacent to abyssal plains. Large freshwater outflows, including those of the Amazon and La Plata rivers, also contribute to the diverse oceanographic conditions and niches, which allow the continent to host a vast diversity of biological forms. South America is influenced by major currents in the Pacific (South Equatorial Current, Humboldt/Peru Current) and Atlantic (Falklands/Malvinas, South Equatorial Current, Brazil, North Brazil/Guyana/Caribbean currents) Oceans. All these complex characteristics led to the division of the subcontinent into 24 marine ecoregions (Spalding *et al.* 2007).

In this paper we have compiled all faunistic data on medusozoans and ctenophores available for South American marine waters (considering the Exclusive Economic Zone of each country), including those of the grey literature, generally not available for international scholars. Some specific new records are also presented, based on ongoing projects of the several research groups involved.

Material and methods

We compiled data from all previous records of Medusozoa and Ctenophora from South America, including gray literature. Vouchers and type material present in zoological collections were examined, every time it was possible, to clarify identifications. The taxonomical list follows the most recent data (April 2016) at WoRMS (marinespecies.org), except for Leptothecata, which follows Maronna *et al*. (2016) and Staurozoa, which follows Miranda *et al*. (2016).

Results

We have listed 800 unique species (i.e., diagnosed as different species) and 958 total entries (i.e., including 158 morphotypes for which the identification is assigned as “sp.”, “cf.”, “indet.” or “?” in the literature, and for which they are not the unique representatives of their genus in South America), arranged in two phyla (780 species of Cnidaria Medusozoa and 20 species of Ctenophora), six classes, 26 orders, 126 families, and 327 genera (synthesized in Table 1). The unique cnidarian morphotypes within Medusozoa represent the following classes, subclasses or orders: Cubozoa (5 species—3 Carybdeida and 2 Chirodropida); Hydrozoa (905 species—247 Anthoathecata, 495 Leptothecata, 98 Siphonophorae, 11 Limnomedusae, 27 Narcomedusae, 27 Trachymedusae); Scyphozoa (25 species—11 Coronatae, 5 Rhizostomeae, 9 Semaeostomeae); and Staurozoa (3 species). The most speciose families, considering morphotypes, are Haleciidae (44 species), Sertulariidae (43), Sertularellidae (41), Symplectoscyphidae (37), Diphyidae (37), Campanulariidae (36), Aglaopheniidae (35), Plumulariidae (34), Bougainvilliidae (33), Lafoeidae (32). The most speciose genera are *Sertularella* (33 species), *Symplectoscyphus* (31), *Halecium* (24), *Clytia* (22), *Lensia* (20), *Eudendrium* (19), *Plumularia* (18), and *Bougainvillia* (16).

List of species

PHYLUM CNIDARIA VERRILL, 1865
SUBPHYLUM MEDUSOZOA PETERSEN, 1979
CLASS CUBOZOA WERNER, 1973
ORDER CARYBDEIDA GEGENBAUR, 1856 (*SENSU* WERNER, 1984)
FAMILY ALATINIDAE GERSHWIN, 2005
Alatina alata (Reynaud, 1830)
FAMILY TAMOYIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Tamoya haplonema F. Müller, 1859
FAMILY TRIPEDALIIDAE CONANT, 1897

Tripedalia cystophora Conant, 1897
ORDER CHIRODROPIDA HAECKEL, 1880
FAMILY CHIROPSALMIDAE THIEL, 1936
Chiropsalmus quadrumanus (F. Müller, 1859)
Chiropsalmus zygonema Haeckel, 1880
CLASS HYDROZOA OWEN, 1843
SUBCLASS HYDROIDOLINA COLLINS, 2000
"SUPERORDER ANTHOATHECATA" CORNELIUS, 1992—non-monophyletic
ORDER APLANULATA COLLINS, WINKELMANN, HADRYS & SCHIERWATER, 2005
FAMILY CANDELABRIDAE STECHOW, 1921a
Candelabrum austrogeorgiae (Jäderholm, 1904a)
Candelabrum valdiviensis Galea & Schories, 2014
FAMILY CORYMORPHIDAE ALLMAN, 1872
Corymorpha abaxialis (Kramp, 1962)
Corymorpha bigelowi (Maas, 1905)
Corymorpha forbesi (Mayer, 1894)
Corymorpha furcata (Kramp, 1948)
Corymorpha gigantea (Kramp, 1957)
Corymorpha gracilis (Brooks, 1882)
Corymorpha januarii Steenstrup, 1855
Corymorpha valdiviae (Vanhöffen, 1911)
Eucodonium brownei Hartlaub, 1907
Gymnogonos antarcticus (Pfeffer, 1889) *species inquirenda*
FAMILY EUPHYSIDAE HAECKEL, 1879
Euphysa aurata Forbes, 1848
Pinushydra chiquitita Bouillon & Grohmann, 1990
FAMILY MARGELOPSIDAE UCHIDA, 1927
Margelopsis australis Browne, 1910
FAMILY PROTOHYDRIDAE ALLMAN, 1888
Protohydra cf. *leuckarti* Greeff, 1870
FAMILY TUBULARIIDAE FLEMING, 1828
Ectopleura crocea (L. Agassiz, 1862)
Ectopleura dumortierii (van Beneden, 1844)
Ectopleura integra (Fraser, 1938a)
Ectopleura media Fraser, 1948
Ectopleura obypa Migotto & Marques, 1999a
Ectopleura ?*obypa* Migotto & Marques, 1999a
Ectopleura sacculifera Kramp, 1957
Euphysilla pyramidata Kramp, 1955
Hybocodon chilensis Hartlaub, 1905
Hybocodon unicus (Browne, 1902)
Rhabdoon singulare Keferstein & Ehlers, 1861
Ralpharia sanctisebastiani (Silveira & Migotto, 1984)
Tubularia indivisa Linnaeus, 1758
Tubularia sp.
Tubulariidae sp. indet.
Zyzzyzus warreni Calder, 1988
ORDER CAPITATA KÜHN, 1913
FAMILY ASYNCORYNIDAE KRAMP, 1949
Asyncoryne ryniensis Warren, 1908a
FAMILY CLADOCORYNIDAE ALLMAN, 1872
Cladocoryne floccosa Rotch, 1871

Cladocoryne sp.
FAMILY CLADONEMATIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856a
Cladonema radiatum Dujardin, 1843
Staurocladia charcoti (Bedot, 1908)
Staurocladia oahuensis (Edmondson, 1930)
Staurocladia sp.
Staurocladia vallentini (Browne, 1902)
Staurocladia cf. *vallentini* (Browne, 1902)
FAMILY CORYNIDAE JOHNSTON, 1836
Coryne eximia Allman, 1859
Coryne gracilis (Browne, 1902)
Coryne pusilla Gaertner, 1774
Coryne repens Fraser, 1938a
Coryne sp.
Corynidae sp. indet. 1
Dipurena sp.
Nannocoryne mammylia Bouillon & Grohmann, 1994
Sarsia occulta Edwards, 1978
Sarsia sp.
Sarsia tubulosa (M. Sars, 1835)
Stauridiosarsia nipponica (Uchida, 1927)
Stauridiosarsia ophiogaster Haeckel, 1879
Stauridiosarsia reesi (Vannucci, 1956)
FAMILY HALIMEDUSIDAE ARAI & BRINCKMANN-VOSS, 1980
Tiaricodon coeruleus Browne, 1902
FAMILY HYDROCORYNIDAE REES, 1957
Hydrocoryne iemanja Morandini, Stampar, Migotto & Marques, 2009
Samuraia tabularasa Mangin, 1991
FAMILY MILLEPORIDAE FLEMING, 1828
Millepora alcicornis Linnaeus, 1758
Millepora braziliensis Verrill, 1868
Millepora complanata Lamarck, 1816
Millepora laboreli Amaral, Steiner, Broadhurst & Cairns, 2008
Millepora nitida Verril, 1868
Millepora squarrosa Lamarck, 1816
Millepora sp.1
Millepora sp.
FAMILY MOERISIIDAE POCHE, 1914
Moerisia inkermanica Paltschikowa-Ostroumova, 1925
FAMILY PENNARIIDAE MCCRADY, 1859
Pennaria disticha Goldfuss, 1820
Pennaria sp.
FAMILY PORPITIDAE GOLDFUSS, 1818
Porpita porpita (Linnaeus, 1758)
Velella velella (Linnaeus, 1758)
FAMILY SOLANDERIIDAE MARSHALL, 1892
Solanderia gracilis Duchassaing & Michelin, 1846
FAMILY SPHAEROCORYNIDAE PRÉVOT, 1959
Sphaerocoryne arcuata (Haeckel, 1879)
Sphaerocoryne bedoti Pictet, 1893
?*Sphaerocoryne bedoti* Pictet, 1893
Sphaerocoryne coccometra (Bigelow, 1909a)

Sphaerocoryne sp.
?*Sphaerocoryne* sp.
FAMILY ZANCLEIDAE RUSSELL, 1953
Zanclea costata Gegenbaur, 1856a
Zanclea gemmosa McCrady, 1859
Zanclea migottoi Galea, 2008
Zanclea nitida (Hartlaub, 1905)
Zanclea orientalis Browne, 1916
Zanclea protecta Hastings, 1930
Zanclea sp.
FAMILY ZANCLEOPSIDAE BOUILLON, 1978
Zancleopsis dichotoma (Mayer, 1900)
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS
Paulinum punctatum (Vanhöffen, 1911)
"ORDER FILIFERA" KÜHN, 1913
FAMILY BALELLIDAE STECHOW, 1922
Balella mirabilis (Nutting, 1905)
FAMILY BYTHOTIARIDAE MAAS, 1905
Bythotiara drygalskii Vanhöffen, 1912
"Calycopsidae sp. indet. 1"
Calycopsis borchgrevinki (Browne, 1910)
Calycopsis chuni Vanhöffen, 1911
Calycopsis sp.
Protiaropsis anonyma (Maas, 1905)
Protiaropsis minor (Vanhöffen, 1911)
Kanaka pelagica Uchida, 1947
Sibogita geometrica Maas, 1905
FAMILY BOUGAINVILLIIDAE LÜTKEN, 1850
Bimeria pygmaea Fraser, 1938a
Bimeria sp.
Bimeria vestita Wright, 1859
Bougainvillia britannica (Forbes, 1841)
Bougainvillia carolinensis (McCrady, 1859)
Bougainvillia crassa Fraser, 1938a
Bougainvillia frondosa Mayer, 1900
Bougainvillia fulva A. Agassiz & Mayer, 1899
Bougainvillia involuta Uchida, 1947
Bougainvillia macloviana Lesson, 1830
Bougainvillia muscoides (M. Sars, 1846)
Bougainvillia muscus (Allman, 1863)
Bougainvillia niobe Mayer, 1894
Bougainvillia pagesi Nogueira Jr., Rodriguez, Mianzan, Haddad & Genzano, 2013
Bougainvillia platygaster (Haeckel, 1879)
Bougainvillia rugosa Clarke, 1882
Bougainvillia sp.
Bougainvillia sp. 1
Bougainvillia sp. 2
Bougainvillia superciliaris (L. Agassiz, 1849)
Bougainvillia trinema (von Lendenfeld, 1884) *nomen dubium*
Bougainvillidae sp.
Garveia cerulea (Clarke, 1882)
Garveia franciscana (Torrey, 1902)

Garveia gracilis (Clark, 1876a)
Garveia laxa (Fraser, 1938a)
Garveia tenella (Fraser, 1925)
Nemopsis mianzani Oliveira, Feliú & Palma, 2015
Pachycordyle sp.
Parawrightia robusta Warren, 1908b
?*Rhizorhagium* sp.
Thamnostoma sp.
Thamnostoma tetrellum (Haeckel, 1879)
FAMILY CORDYLOPHORIDAE VON LENDENFELD, 1885
Cordylophora caspia (Pallas, 1771)
FAMILY CYTAEIDIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
Cytaeididae sp.
Cytaeis sp.
Cytaeis tetrastyla Eschscholtz, 1829
Perarella affinis (Jäderholm, 1903)
FAMILY EUDENDRIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
Eudendrium arbusculum (d'Orbigny, 1846)
Eudendrium breve Fraser, 1938a
Eudendrium capillare Alder, 1856
Eudendrium caraiuru Marques & Oliveira, 2003
Eudendrium carneum Clarke, 1882
Eudendrium certicaule Fraser, 1938a
Eudendrium cyathiferum Jäderholm, 1904a
Eudendrium deforme Hartlaub, 1905
Eudendrium exiguum Allman, 1877
?*Eudendrium fragile* Motz-Kossowska, 1905
?*Eudendrium merulum* Watson, 1985
Eudendrium nambuccense Watson, 1985
Eudendrium nodosum Fraser, 1938a
Eudendrium pocaruquarum Marques, 1995
Eudendrium rameum (Pallas, 1766)
Eudendrium ramosum (Linnaeus, 1758)
Eudendrium scotti Puce, Cerrano & Bavestrello, 2002
Eudendrium sp.
Eudendrium sp. 1
Eudendrium sp. 2
Eudendrium sp. 3
Eudendrium sp. 4
Eudendrium sp. 5
Eudendrium sp. 6
Eudendrium tenellum Allman, 1877 *nomen dubium*
Eudendrium tottoni Stechow, 1932
Myrionema amboinense Pictet, 1893
FAMILY HYDRACTINIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
Clava sp.
Cnidostoma fallax Vanhöffen, 1911
Hydractinia echinata (Fleming, 1828)
Hydractinia hancocki Fraser, 1938a
Hydractinia longispina Fraser, 1938a
Hydractinia multispina Fraser, 1938a
Hydractinia pacifica Hartlaub, 1905

Hydractinia parvispina Hartlaub, 1905
Hydractinia polycarpa Fraser, 1938a
Hydractinia rugosa Fraser, 1938b
Podocoryna apicata Kramp, 1959b
Podocoryna areolata (Alder, 1862)
Podocoryna borealis (Mayer, 1900)
Podocoryna carnea (M. Sars, 1846)
Podocoryna humilis (Hartlaub, 1905)
Podocoryna loyola Haddad, Bettim & Miglietta, 2014
Podocoryna quitus nomen novum (authored by Miranda, T.P. & Marques, A.C.)
Podocoryna sp.
Podocoryna sp. 2
Podocoryna tenuis (Browne, 1902)
Podocoryna uniformis (Stampar, Tronolone & Morandini, 2006b)
Stylactaria hooperii (Sigerfoos, 1899)
Stylactaria sp.
FAMILY NIOBIIDAE PETERSEN, 1979
Niobia dendrotentaculata Mayer, 1900
Niobia sp.
FAMILY OCEANIIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829
Corydendrium parasiticum (Linnaeus, 1767)
Corydendrium sp.
Oceania armata Kölliker, 1853
Rhizogeton fusiformis L. Agassiz, 1862
Rhizogeton nudus Broch, 1910
Rhizogeton sterreri (Calder, 1988)
Tubiclava sp.
Turritopsis nutricula McCrady, 1857b
FAMILY PANDEIDAE HAECKEL, 1879
Amphinema australis (Mayer, 1900)
Amphinema dinema (Perón & Lesueur, 1809)
Amphinema gordini Fuentes, Muñiz, Lindsay, Isla & Gili, 2012
Amphinema rugosum (Mayer, 1900)
Amphinema sp.
Amphinema turrida (Mayer, 1900)
Annatiara affinis (Hartlaub, 1914)
Cirrhitiara superba (Mayer, 1900)
Halitholus intermedius (Browne, 1902)
Larsonia pterophylla (Haeckel, 1879)
Leuckartiara gardineri Browne, 1916
Leuckartiara octona (Fleming, 1823)
Leuckartiara sp.
Leuckartiara zacae Bigelow, 1940
Merga tergestina (Neppi & Stiasny, 1912)
Merga violacea (Agassiz & Mayer, 1899)
Neoturris crockeri Bigelow, 1940
Pandea conica (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)
Pandea sp.
Pandeidae ident. 1
Stomotoca atra L. Agassiz, 1862
Stomotoca sp.
Zanclonia weldoni (Browne, 1910)

FAMILY PROBOSCIDACTYLIDAE HAND & HENDRICKSON, 1950
Proboscidactyla flavicirrata Brant, 1835
Proboscidactyla mutabilis (Browne, 1902)
Proboscidactyla ornata (McCrady, 1859)
Proboscidactyla sp.
Proboscidactyla stellata (Forbes, 1846)
FAMILY PROTIARIDAE HAECKEL, 1879
Halitiara formosa Fewkes, 1882
Protiara sp.
FAMILY RATHKEIDAE RUSSELL, 1953
Lizzia alvarinoae Segura, 1980
Lizzia blondina Forbes, 1848
Lizzia ferrarii Segura, 1980
Lizzia gracilis (Mayer, 1900)
Podocorynoides minima (Trinci, 1903)
Rathkea formosissima (Browne, 1902)
Rathkea octopunctata (M. Sars, 1835)
FAMILY RHYSIIDAE BRINCKMANN, 1965
Rhysia sp.
FAMILY STYLASTERIDAE GRAY, 1847
Allopora profunda Moseley, 1879
Cheiloporidion pulvinatus Cairns, 1983
Conopora pauciseptata Broch, 1951
Crypthelia formosa Cairns, 1983
Errina antarctica (Gray, 1872)
Errina echinata (Moseley, 1879)
Errina fascicularis Cairns, 1983
Errina labiata Moseley 1879
Errina lowei Cairns, 1983
Errinopora cestoporina Cairns, 1983
Errinopsis reticulum Broch, 1951
Sporadopora granulosa Cairns, 1983
Sporadopora dichotoma (Moseley, 1876)
Stylaster densicaulis Moseley, 1879
Stylaster roseus (Pallas, 1766)
SUPERORDER LEPTOTHECATA CORNELIUS, 1992
ORDER INCERTAE SEDIS
FAMILY DIPLEUROSOMATIDAE BOECK, 1866
Dipleurosoma collapsum (Mayer, 1900)
Dipleurosoma pacificum Agassiz & Mayer, 1902
FAMILY HEBELLIDAE FRASER, 1912
Anthohebella parasitica (Ciamician, 1880)
Halisiphonia nana Stechow, 1921a
Hebella ?*dispolians* (Warren, 1909)
Hebella furax Millard, 1957
Hebella plana Ritchie, 1907a
Hebella scandens (Bale, 1888)
Hebella ?*scandens* (Bale, 1888)
Hebella sp.
Hebella striata Allman, 1888
Hebella venusta (Allman, 1877)
Hebellopsis communis Calder, 1991

Scandia corrugata Fraser, 1938a
Scandia expansa Fraser, 1938b
Scandia gigas (Pieper, 1884)
Scandia minor (Fraser, 1938a)
Scandia mutabilis (Ritchie, 1907b)
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS
Billardia intermedia Blanco, 1967c
Billardia subrufa (Jäderholm, 1904a)
FAMILY MELICERTIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
Stegella lobata (Vanhöffen, 1910)
ORDER LAFOEIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*
FAMILY LAFOEIDAE A. AGASSIZ, 1865a
Abietinella operculata (Jäderholm, 1903)
Acryptolaria conferta (Allman, 1877)
Acryptolaria crassicaulis (Allman, 1888)
Acryptolaria ?*crassicaulis* (Allman, 1888)
Acryptolaria operculata Stepanjants, 1979
Acryptolaria pulchella (Allman, 1888)
Acryptolaria sp. 1
Acryptolaria sp. 2
Acryptolaria sp.
Cryptolarella abyssicola (Allman, 1888)
?*Cryptolaria chazaliei* (Versluys, 1899)
Cryptolaria pectinata (Allman, 1888)
Filellum annulatum (Watson, 1973)
?*Filellum antarcticum* (Hartlaub, 1904)
Filellum conopeum Watson, 2003
Filellum contortum (Nutting, 1906)
Filellum ?*magnificum* Peña Cantero, Svoboda & Vervoort, 2004
?*Filellum serpens* (Hassall, 1848)
?*Filellum serratum* (Clarke, 1879)
Filellum sp.
Grammaria abietina (M.Sars, 1851)
Lafoea coalescens Allman, 1877
Lafoea dumosa (Fleming, 1820)
Lafoea sp.
Zygophylax adhaerens (Fraser, 1938a)
Zygophylax convallaria (Allman, 1877)
Zygophylax ?*geniculata* (Clarke, 1894)
Zygophylax infundibulum Millard, 1958
Zygophylax sibogae Billard, 1918
Zygophylax sp. 1
Zygophylax sp. 2
Zygophylax sp.
FAMILY SYNTHECIIDAE MARKTANNER-TURNERETSCHER, 1890
Hincksella cylindrica (Bale, 1888)
Hincksella formosa (Fewkes, 1881)
Hincksella sp.
Synthecium protectum Jäderholm, 1903
Synthecium rigidum Fraser, 1938a
Synthecium sp.
Synthecium symmetricum Fraser, 1938a

Synthecium tubithecum (Allman, 1877)
ORDER LAODICEIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016
FAMILY LAODICEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
Laodicea indica Browne, 1905
Laodicea minuscula Vannucci, 1957
Laodicea ocellata Babnik, 1948
Laodicea pulchra Browne, 1902
Laodicea undulata (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)
?*Laodicea undulata* (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)
Staurophora mertensii Brandt, 1835
Taxorchis polynema Kramp, 1959a
FAMILY TIARANNIDAE RUSSELL, 1940
Chromatonema erythrogonon (Bigelow, 1909a)
Chromatonema rubrum Fewkes, 1882
Modeeria rotunda (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)
Stegolaria irregularis Totton, 1930
Stegopoma plicatile (M. Sars, 1863)
ORDER MACROCOLONIA LECLÈRE, SCHUCHERT, CRUAUD, COULOUX & MANUEL, 2009
SUBORDER HALECIIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*
FAMILY HALECIIDAE HINCKS, 1868
Haleciidae sp. ident. 1
Haleciidae sp. ident. 2
Halecium annuliforme Galea & Schories, 2012a
Halecium antarcticum Vanhöffen, 1910
Halecium beanii (Johnston, 1838)
Halecium bermudense Congdon, 1907
?*Halecium bermudense* Congdon, 1907
Halecium corrugatissimum Trebilcock, 1928
Halecium cymiforme Allman, 1888
Halecium delicatulum Coughtrey, 1876
Halecium dichotomum Allman, 1888
Halecium dyssymetrum Billard, 1929
Halecium erratum Galea, Försterra, Häussermann & Schories, 2014
Halecium exiguum Fraser, 1948
Halecium fasciculatum Fraser, 1938a
Halecium fjordlandicum Galea, 2007
Halecium fraseri Ralph, 1958
Halecium halecinum (Linnaeus, 1758)
Halecium humeriformis Galea & Schories, 2014
Halecium jaederholmi Vervoort, 1972
?*Halecium lamourouxianum* (d'Orbigny, 1846)
Halecium lightbourni Calder, 1991
Halecium maximum Galea & Schories, 2014
Halecium modestum Galea & Schories, 2014
Halecium muricatum (Ellis & Solander, 1786)
Halecium nanum Alder, 1859
Halecium pallens Jäderholm, 1904a
Halecium patagonicum (d'Orbigny, 1846)
Halecium platythecum Galea, Försterra & Häussermann, 2014
Halecium pusillum (M. Sars, 1857)
Halecium sp.
Halecium tehuelchum (d'Orbigny, 1842)

Halecium tenellum Hincks, 1861a
Halecium tortum Fraser, 1938a
Halecium vagans Fraser, 1938a
Hydranthea margarica (Hincks, 1863)
Hydrodendron caciniformis (Ritchie, 1907b)
Hydrodendron chilense Galea & Schories, 2014
Hydrodendron gracilis (Fraser, 1914)
Hydrodendron sp.
Nemalecium lighti (Hargitt, 1924)
Ophiodissa arborea (Allman, 1888)
Ophiodissa negligens Fraser, 1938a
Ophiodissa sp.

SUBORDER PLUMUPHENIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

INFRAORDER AGLAOPHENIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMILY AGLAOPHENIIDAE MARKTANNER-TURNERETSCHER, 1890

Aglaophenia acacia Allman, 1883
Aglaophenia calamus Allman, 1883
Aglaophenia diegensis Torrey, 1902
Aglaophenia divaricata (Busk, 1852)
Aglaophenia dubia Nutting, 1900
Aglaophenia inconspicua Torrey, 1902
Aglaophenia insignis Fewkes, 1881
Aglaophenia latecarinata Allman, 1877
?*Aglaophenia latecarinata* Allman, 1877
?*Aglaophenia latirostris* Nutting, 1900
Aglaophenia patagonica (d'Orbigny, 1839)
Aglaophenia prominens Fraser, 1938b
Aglaophenia rhynchocarpa Allman, 1877
Aglaophenia sp.
?*Aglaophenia struthionides* (Murray, 1860)
Aglaophenia ?*tenerrima* Kirchenpauer (1876)
Aglaophenia trifida Agassiz, 1862
Cladocarpus cornutus Verrill, 1879
Cladocarpus moderatus Fraser, 1948
Cladocarpus sp.
Cladocarpus tortus Fraser, 1938a
Gymnangium allmani (Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890)
Gymnangium hians (Busk, 1852)
Gymnangium speciosum (Allman, 1877)
Lytocarpia antarctica (Jäderholm, 1903)
Lytocarpia canepa (Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles, 1971a)
Lytocarpia distans (Allman, 1877)
?*Lytocarpia laxa* (Allman, 1876)
Lytocarpia tridentata (Versluys, 1899)
Macrorhynchia allmani (Nutting, 1900)
Macrorhynchia furcata (Nutting, 1900)
Macrorhynchia grandis (Clarke, 1879)
Macrorhynchia philippina Kirchenpauer, 1872
Macrorhynchia racemifera (Allman, 1883)
?*Streptocaulus pulcherrimus* Allman, 1883

INFRAORDER PLUMULARIIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*
FAMILY HALOPTERIDIDAE MILLARD, 1962
Antennella avalonia Torrey, 1902
Antennella campanuliformis (Mulder & Trebilcock, 1909)
Antennella curvitheca Fraser, 1937
Antennella quadriaurita Ritchie, 1909
Antennella secundaria (Gmelin, 1791)
Antennella sp.
Halopteris alternata (Nutting, 1900)
Halopteris buskii (Bale, 1884)
Halopteris carinata Allman, 1877
Halopteris catharina (Johnston, 1833)
Halopteris diaphana (Heller, 1868)
Halopteris enersis Galea, 2006
Halopteris minuta (Trebilcock, 1928)
Halopteris plumosa Galea & Schories, 2012a
Halopteris polymorpha (Billard, 1913)
Halopteris schucherti Galea, 2006
Halopteris sp.
Halopteris sp. 1
Halopteris tenella (Verrill, 1874)
Halopteris violae Calder, Mallinson, Collins & Hickman, 2003
Monostaechas quadridens (McCrady, 1859)
?*Monostaechas quadridens* (McCrady, 1859)
Monostaechas sp.
FAMILY KIRCHENPAUERIIDAE STECHOW, 1921b
Kirchenpaueria curvata (Jäderholm, 1904a)
Kirchenpaueria oligopyxis (Kirchenpauer, 1876)
Kirchenpaueria pinnata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Oswaldella herwigi El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Pycnotheca mirabilis (Allman, 1888)
Ventromma halecioides (Alder, 1859)
FAMILY PLUMULARIIDAE McCRADY, 1859
Dentitheca bidentata (Jäderholm, 1920)
Hippurella annulata Allman, 1877
Monotheca margaretta Nutting, 1900
Monotheca pulchella (Bale, 1882)
Nemertesia alternata (Fraser, 1938a)
Nemertesia antennina (Linnaeus, 1758)
?Nemertesia ciliata Bale, 1914
Nemertesia cymodocea (Busk, 1851)
Nemertesia duseni (Jäderholm, 1904b)
Nemertesia fraseri Ramil & Vervoort, 1992
Nemertesia parva (Fraser, 1948)
Nemertesia ramosa (Lamarck, 1816)
Nemertesia septata (Fraser, 1938b)
Nemertesia tetraseriata (Fraser, 1938a)
Nemertesia vervoorti El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Plumularia altitheca Nutting, 1900
Plumularia defecta Fraser, 1938a
Plumularia delicata Nutting, 1905
Plumularia filicaulis Kirchenpauer, 1876

Plumularia filicula Allman, 1877
Plumularia floridana Nutting, 1900
Plumularia galapagensis Calder, Mallinson, Collins & Hickman, 2003
Plumularia habereri Stechow, 1909
Plumularia insignis Allman, 1883
Plumularia lagenifera Allman, 1885
Plumularia leloupi Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles, 1971b
Plumularia megalocephala Allman, 1877
Plumularia micronema Fraser, 1938b
Plumularia obliqua (Johnston, 1847)
Plumularia propinqua Fraser, 1938a
Plumularia setacea (Linnaeus, 1758)
Plumularia sp.
Plumularia strictocarpa Pictet, 1893
Plumularia strobilophora Billard, 1913

FAMILY SCHIZOTRICHIDAE PEÑA CANTERO, SENTANDREU & LATORRE, 2010
Schizotricha multifurcata Allman, 1883
Schizotricha unifurcata Allman, 1883

SUBORDER SERTULARIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMILY SERTULARELLIDAE MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016
Sertularella ampullacea Fraser, 1938a
Sertularella antarctica Hartlaub, 1900
Sertularella areyi Nutting, 1904
Sertularella argentinica El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Sertularella asymmetra Galea & Schories, 2014
Sertularella blanconae El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Sertularella clausa (Allman, 1888)
?*Sertularella clausa* (Allman, 1888)
Sertularella conica Allman, 1877
Sertularella contorta Kirchenpauer, 1884
Sertularella costata Leloup, 1940
Sertularella cruzensis El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Sertularella curta Galea & Schories, 2014
Sertularella curvitheca Galea & Schories, 2012a
Sertularella cylindritheca (Allman, 1888)
Sertularella diaphana (Allman, 1885)
Sertularella ellisii (Deshayes & Milne Edwards, 1836)
Sertularella fuegonensis El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Sertularella gaudichaudi (Lamouroux, 1824)
Sertularella gayi (Lamouroux, 1821)
Sertularella geodiae Totton, 1930
Sertularella hermanosensis El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Sertularella implexa (Allman, 1888)
Sertularella jorgensis El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Sertularella ?*lagena* (Allman, 1876)
Sertularella leiocarpa (Allman, 1888)
Sertularella mixta Galea & Schories, 2012a
Sertularella paessleri Hartlaub, 1900
Sertularella pauciramosa Galea & Schories, 2014
Sertularella polyzonias (Linnaeus, 1758)
Sertularella ?*polyzonias* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Sertularella robusta Coughtrey, 1876
Sertularella sanmatiasensis El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Sertularella simplex (Hutton, 1873)
Sertularella sp.
Sertularella sp. 1
Sertularella sp. 2
Sertularella striata Stechow, 1923
Sertularella tenella (Alder, 1856)
Sertularella uruguayensis Mañé-Garzón & Milstein, 1973
Sertularella vervoorti El Beshbeeshy, 2011
FAMILY SERTULARIIDAE LAMOUROUX, 1812
Abietinaria abietina (Linnaeus, 1758)
Amphisbetia bispinosa (Gray, 1843)
Amphisbetia episcopus (Allman, 1876)
Amphisbetia erecta (Fraser, 1938b)
Amphisbetia furcata (Trask, 1857)
Amphisbetia minima (Thompson, 1879)
Amphisbetia norte El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Amphisbetia operculata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Amphisbetia trispinosa (Coughtrey, 1875)
Calamphora campanulata (Warren, 1908a)
Diphasia digitalis (Busk, 1852)
?*Diphasia paarmanni* Nutting, 1904
Diphasia tropica Nutting, 1904
Dynamena anceps (Fraser, 1938a)
Dynamena crisioides Lamouroux, 1824
Dynamena dalmasi (Versluys, 1899)
Dynamena disticha (Bosc, 1802)
Dynamena pumila (Linnaeus, 1758)
Dynamena quadridentata (Ellis & Solander, 1786)
Dynamena sp.
Idiellana pristis (Lamouroux, 1816)
Salacia desmoides (Torrey, 1902)
Salacia thuja (Linnaeus, 1758)
Sertularia dispar Fraser, 1938a
Sertularia distans (Lamouroux, 1816)
Sertularia loculosa Busk, 1852
Sertularia longa (Millard, 1958)
Sertularia marginata (Kirchenpauer, 1864)
Sertularia notabilis Fraser, 1947
?*Sertularia perpusilla* Stechow, 1919
Sertularia rugosissima Thornely, 1904
Sertularia sp. 1
Sertularia sp. 2
Sertularia sp.
Sertularia tongensis (Stechow, 1919)
Sertularia tumida Allman, 1877
Sertularia turbinata (Lamouroux, 1816)
Sertularia ?*turbinata* (Lamouroux, 1816)
Sertularia vervoorti Migotto & Calder, 1998
Tasmanaria edentula (Bale, 1924)
Thuiaria diffusa (Allman, 1885)

Thuiaria polycarpa Kirchenpauer, 1884
Thuiaria simplex Fraser, 1938a
FAMILY THYROSCYPHIDAE STECHOW, 1920
Parascyphus repens (Jäderholm, 1904a)
Parascyphus simplex (Lamouroux, 1816)
Symmetroscyphus intermedius (Congdon, 1907)
Thyroscyphus marginatus (Allman, 1877)
Thyroscyphus ramosus Allman, 1877
Thyroscyphus sp.
SUBORDER STAUROTHECIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016
FAMIMLY STAUROTHECIIDAE MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016
Staurotheca affinis (Jäderholm, 1904)
Staurotheca amphorophora Naumov & Stepanjants, 1962
Staurotheca antarctica Hartlaub, 1904
Staurotheca dichotoma Allman, 1888
Staurotheca jaederholmi Stechow, 1920
Staurotheca pachyclada (Jäderholm, 1904)
Staurotheca vervoorti (Antsulevich & Vervoort, 1993)
FAMILY SYMPLECTOSCYPHIDAE MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016
Antarctoscyphus elongatus (Jäderholm, 1904a)
Symplectoscyphus aggregatus (Jäderholm, 1917)
Symplectoscyphus bathyalis Vervoort, 1972
Symplectoscyphus chubuticus El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Symplectoscyphus cumberlandicus (Jäderholm, 1905)
Symplectoscyphus filiformis (Allman, 1888)
Symplectoscyphus flexilis (Hartlaub, 1900)
Symplectoscyphus glacialis (Jäderholm, 1904)
Symplectoscyphus interruptus (Pfeffer, 1889)
Symplectoscyphus johnstoni (Gray, 1843)
Symplectoscyphus leloupi El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Symplectoscyphus magellanicus (Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890)
Symplectoscyphus margaritaceus (Allman, 1885)
Symplectoscyphus marionensis Millard, 1971
Symplectoscyphus milneanus (d'Orbigny, 1839)
Symplectoscyphus naumovi Blanco, 1969a
Symplectoscyphus paraglacialis El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Symplectoscyphus patagonicus Galea & Schories, 2012a
Symplectoscyphus paulensis Stechow, 1923
Symplectoscyphus pinnatus (Clark, 1876b)
Symplectoscyphus plectilis (Hickson & Gravely, 1907)
Symplectoscyphus ?*pygmaeus* (Bale, 1882)
Symplectoscyphus quadrifidus (Hartlaub, 1900)
Symplectoscyphus salvadorensis El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Symplectoscyphus semper Galea & Schories, 2014
Symplectoscyphus singularis El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Symplectoscyphus sp.
Symplectoscyphus sp. 1
Symplectoscyphus sp. 2
Symplectoscyphus sp. 3

Symplectoscyphus subarticulatus (Coughtrey, 1875)
Symplectoscyphus subdichotomus (Kirchenpauer, 1884)
Symplectoscyphus ?*tuba* Totton, 1930
Symplectoscyphus unilateralis (Lamouroux, 1824)
Symplectoscyphus valdesicus El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Symplectoscyphus vanhoeffeni Totton, 1930
Symplectoscyphus vervoorti El Beshbeeshy, 2011
ORDER STATOCYSTA LECLÈRE, SCHUCHERT, CRUAUD, COULOUX & MANUEL, 2009
SUBORDER INCERTAE SEDIS
Lovenella gracilis Clarke, 1882
SUBORDER CAMPANULINIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*
FAMILY CAMPANULINIDAE HINCKS, 1868
Calycella gabriellae Vannucci, 1951b
Calycella sp.
Calycella syringa (Linnaeus, 1767)
Campanulina pumila (Clark, 1875)
Cuspidella humilis (Alder, 1863)
?*Cuspidella quadridentata* (Hincks, 1874)
Cuspidella sp.
Egmundella gracilis Stechow, 1921a
Lafoeina amirantensis (Millard & Bouillon, 1973)
Lafoeina longitheca Jäderholm, 1904a
Opercularella lacerata (Johnston, 1847)
Opercularella ramosa (Fraser, 1938a)
Tetracanna octonema Goy, 1979
FAMILY CIRRHOLOVENIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984
Cirrholovenia polynema Kramp, 1959b
Cirrholovenia tetranema Kramp, 1959b
FAMILY MITROCOMIDAE HAECKEL, 1879
Cosmetirella davisi (Browne, 1902)
Cosmetira pilosella Forbes, 1848
Halopsis ocellata A. Agassiz, 1865b
Mitrocomella brownei (Kramp, 1930)
Mitrocomella frigida (Browne, 1910)
Mitrocomella polydiademata (Romanes, 1876)
?*Mitrocomella polydiademata* (Romanes, 1876)
FAMILY PHIALELLIDAE RUSSELL, 1953
Phialella belgicae (Hartlaub, 1904)
Phialella chilensis (Hartlaub, 1905)
Phialella falklandica Browne, 1902
Phialella quadrata (Forbes, 1848)
SUBORDER EIRENIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016
FAMILY AEQUOREIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829
Aequorea coerulescens (Brandt, 1838)
Aequorea forskalea Péron & Lesueur, 1809
Aequorea globosa Eschscholtz, 1829
Aequorea macrodactyla (Brandt, 1835)
Aequorea sp.
Aequoreidae sp. 1
Rhacostoma atlanticum L. Agassiz, 1851
Zygocanna vagans Bigelow, 1912
FAMILY BLACKFORDIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984

Blackfordia virginica Mayer, 1910
FAMILY EIRENIDAE HAECKEL, 1879
Eirene lactea (Mayer, 1900)
Eirene sp.
Eirene viridula (Péron & Lesueur, 1809)
Eutima coerulea (L. Agassiz, 1862)
Eutima cf. *gegenbauri* (Haeckel, 1864)
Eutima gentiana (Haeckel, 1879)
?*Eutima gracilis* (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)
Eutima mira McCrady, 1859
Eutima sapinhoa Narchi & Hebling, 1975
Eutonina scintillans (Bigelow, 1909a)
Helgicirrha sp.
Irenium teuscheri (Haeckel, 1879)
Phialopsis diegensis Torrey, 1909
FAMILY LOVENELLIDAE RUSSELL, 1953
Lovenella nodosa Fraser, 1938a
Lovenella producta (G.O. Sars, 1874)
Lovenellidae sp.
Mitrocomium cirratum Haeckel, 1879
FAMILY MALAGAZZIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984
Malagazzia carolinae (Mayer, 1900)
Malagazziidae sp. indet. 1
Octophialucium haeckeli (Vannucci & Moreira, 1966)
Octophialucium bigelowi Kramp, 1955
FAMILY EUCHEILOTIDAE BOUILLON, 1984
Eucheilota comata Bigelow, 1909a
Eucheilota diademata Kramp, 1959b
Eucheilota duodecimalis A. Agassiz, 1862
Eucheilota foresti Goy, 1979
Eucheilota maculata Hartlaub, 1894
Eucheilota menoni A. Agassiz, 1862
Eucheilota paradoxica Mayer, 1900
Eucheilota sp.
Eucheilota ventricularis McCrady, 1859
SUBORDER PROBOSCOIDA BROCH, 1910
INFRAORDER CAMPANULARIIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*
FAMILY CAMPANULARIIDAE JOHNSTON, 1836
Campanulariidae sp.
Campanulariidae sp. 1
Campanulariidae sp. 2
Campanulariidae sp. 3
Campanularia agas Cornelius, 1982
Campanularia emarginata Fraser, 1938a
?*Campanularia hesperia* Torrey, 1904
Campanularia hincksii Alder, 1856
Campanularia hicksoni Totton, 1930
Campanularia lennoxensis Jäderholm, 1903
Campanularia longitheca Stechow, 1924
Campanularia megalocarpa Fraser, 1947
Campanularia mollis (Stechow, 1919)
Campanularia multidentata Fraser, 1938a

Campanularia sinuosa Leloup, 1935
Campanularia sp.
Campanularia subantarctica Millard, 1971
Campanularia tincta Hincks, 1861b
?*Campanularia volubilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Orthopyxis caliculata (Hincks, 1853)
Orthopyxis certidens (Fraser, 1947)
Orthopyxis clytioides (Lamouroux, 1824)
Orthopyxis compressa (Clark, 1876b)
Orthopyxis crenata (Hartlaub, 1901)
Orthopyxis everta (Clark, 1876a)
Orthopyxis hartlaubi El Beshbeeshy, 2011
Orthopyxis integra (MaGillivray, 1842)
Orthopyxis mianzani Cunha, Genzano & Marques 2015
Orthopyxis minor (Fraser, 1938a)
Orthopyxis norvegiae (Broch, 1948)
Orthopyxis sargassicola (Nutting, 1915)
Orthopyxis sp.
Silicularia bilabiata (Coughtrey, 1875)
Silicularia pedunculata (Jäderholm, 1904a)
Silicularia rosea Meyen, 1834
Tulpa tulipifera (Allman, 1888)

INFRAORDER OBELIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMILY CLYTIIDAE COCKERELL, 1911 *SENSU NOVUM*

Clytia arborescens Pictet, 1893
Clytia brunescens (Bigelow, 1904)
Clytia colombiana Wedler, 1976
Clytia discoida (Mayer, 1900)
Clytia elsaeoswaldae Stechow, 1914
Clytia fascicularis Fraser, 1938a
Clytia gracilicaulis (Fraser, 1938a)
Clytia gracilis (M. Sars, 1850)
Clytia cf. *gracilis* sp. 1
Clytia cf. *gracilis* sp. 3
Clytia hemisphaerica (Linnaeus, 1767)
Clytia hummelincki (Leloup, 1935)
Clytia kincaidi (Nutting, 1899)
Clytia linearis (Thornely, 1900)
Clytia lomae (Torrey, 1909)
Clytia macrocarpa Fraser, 1938b
Clytia macrotheca (Perkins, 1908)
Clytia noliformis (McCrady, 1859)
Clytia paulensis (Vanhöffen, 1910)
Clytia reloncavia Galea & Schories, 2012a
Clytia similis Fraser, 1947
Clytia simplex (Browne, 1902)
Clytia sp.
Clytia sp. 1
Clytia sp. 2
Clytia sp. 3
Clytia stolonifera Blackburn, 1938
Clytia uchidai (Kramp, 1961)

Gastroblasta ovale (Mayer, 1900)
FAMILY OBELIIDAE HAECKEL, 1879 *SENSU NOVUM*
Gonothyraea loveni (Allman, 1859)
Hartlaubella gelatinosa (Pallas, 1766)
Laomedea angulata Hincks, 1861a
Laomedea calceolifera (Hincks, 1871)
Obelia austrogeorgiae Jäderholm, 1904a
Obelia bidentata Clark, 1875
Obelia dichotoma (Linnaeus, 1758)
Obelia geniculata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Obelia longa Stechow, 1921c
Obelia longissima (Pallas, 1766)
Obelia microtheca Fraser, 1938a
Obelia sp.
SUPERORDER SIPHONOPHORAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829
ORDER CYSTONECTAE HAECKEL, 1887
FAMILY PHYSALIIDAE BRANDT, 1835
Physalia physalis (Linnaeus, 1758)
FAMILY RHIZOPHYSIDAE BRANDT, 1835
Rhizophysa eysenhardti Gegenbaur, 1859
Rhizophysa filiformis (Forskål, 1775)
ORDER PHYSONECTAE HAECKEL, 1888
FAMILY AGALMATIDAE BRANDT, 1835
Agalma elegans (Sars, 1846)
Agalma okeni Eschscholtz, 1825
Athorybia rosacea (Forskål, 1775)
Halistemma rubrum (Vogt, 1852)
Halistemma striata Totton, 1965
Melophysa melo (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)
Nanomia bijuga (delle Chiaje, 1841)
Nanomia cara Agassiz, 1865
FAMILY APOLEMIIDAE HUXLEY, 1859
Apolemia uvaria (Lesueur, 1811)
Apolemia sp. 1
FAMILY ERENNIDAE PUGH 2001
Erenna richardi Bédot, 1904
FAMILY FORSKALIIDAE HAECKEL, 1888
Forskalia contorta (Milne Edwards, 1841)
Forskalia edwardsi Kölliker, 1853
FAMILY PHYSOPHORIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829
Physophora hydrostatica Forskål, 1775
FAMILY PYROSTEPHIDAE MOSER, 1925
Bargmannia elongata Totton, 1954
Pyrostephos vanhoeffeni Moser, 1925
FAMILY RESOMIIDAE PUGH, 2006
Resomia sp.
FAMILY RHODALIIDAE HAECKEL, 1888
Rhodalia miranda Haeckel, 1888
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS (MONOECIOUS PHYSONECTAE)
Cordagalma ordinatum (Haeckel, 1888)
Lychnagalma utricularia (Claus, 1879)
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS (DIOECIOUS PHYSONECTAE)

Marrus antarcticus Totton, 1954
Marrus cf. *orthocanna* (Kramp, 1942)
ORDER CALYCOPHORAE LEUCKART, 1854
FAMILY ABYLIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
Abyla bicarinata Moser, 1925
Abyla haeckeli Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908
Abyla trigona Quoy & Gaimard, 1827
Abylopsis eschscholtzii (Huxley, 1859)
Abylopsis tetragona (Otto, 1823)
Bassia bassensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)
Ceratocymba dentata (Bigelow, 1918)
Ceratocymba leuckarti (Huxley, 1859)
Ceratocymba sagittata (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)
Enneagonum hyalinum (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)
FAMILY CLAUSOPHYIDAE TOTTON 1965
Chuniphyes moserae Totton, 1954
Chuniphyes multidentata Lens and van Riemsdijk, 1908
Crystallophyes amygdalina Moser, 1925
Heteropyramis crystallina (Moser, 1925)
Heteropyramis maculata Moser, 1925
FAMILY DIPHYIDAE QUOY & GAIMARD, 1827
Chelophyes appendiculata (Eschscholtz, 1829)
Chelophyes contorta (Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908)
Dimophyes arctica (Chun, 1897)
Diphyes bojani (Eschscholtz, 1829)
Diphyes chamissonis (Huxley, 1959)
Diphyes dispar Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821
Eudoxoides mitra (Huxley, 1859)
Eudoxoides spiralis (Bigelow, 1911)
Gilia reticulata (Totton, 1954)
Lensia achilles Totton, 1941
Lensia ajax Totton, 1941
Lensia campanella (Moser, 1917)
Lensia challengeri Totton, 1954
Lensia conoidea (Keferstein & Ehlers, 1860)
Lensia cossack Totton, 1941
Lensia fowleri (Bigelow, 1911)
Lensia grimaldii Leloup, 1933
Lensia hardy Totton, 1941
Lensia havock Totton, 1941
Lensia hostile Totton, 1941
Lensia hotspur Totton, 1941
Lensia hunter Totton, 1941
Lensia leloupi Totton, 1954
Lensia lelouveteau Totton, 1941
Lensia meteori (Leloup, 1934)
Lensia multicristata (Moser, 1925)
Lensia subtilis (Chun, 1886)
Lensia subtiloides (Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908)
Lensia cf. *tottoni* Daniel & Daniel, 1963
Muggiaea atlantica Cunningham, 1892
Muggiaea bargmannae Totton, 1954

Muggiaea kochii (Will, 1844)
Sulculeolaria biloba (Sara, 1846)
Sulculeolaria chuni (Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908)
Sulculeolaria monoica (Chun, 1888)
Sulculeolaria quadrivalvis Blainville, 1834
Sulculeolaria turgida (Gegenbaur, 1853)
FAMILY HIPPOPODIIDAE KÖLLIKER, 1853
Hippopodius hippopus (Forskål, 1776)
Vogtia glabra Bigelow, 1918
Vogtia pentacantha Kölliker, 1853
Vogtia serrata (Moser, 1925)
Vogtia spinosa Keferstein & Ehlers, 1861
FAMILY PRAYIDAE KÖLLIKER, 1853
Amphicaryon acaule Chun, 1888
Amphicaryon ernesti Totton, 1954
Amphicaryon peltifera (Haeckel, 1888)
Lilyopsis rosea Chun, 1885
Maresearsia praeclara Totton, 1954
Nectadamas diomedeae (Bigelow, 1911)
Nectopyramis natans (Bigelow, 1911)
Nectopyramis thetis Bigelow, 1911
Praya dubia (Quoy and Gaimard, 1833)
Praya reticulata (Bigelow, 1911)
Rosacea cymbiformis (delle Chiaje, 1822)
Rosacea plicata sensu Bigelow, 1911
FAMILY SPHAERONECTIDAE HUXLEY, 1859
Sphaeronectes fragilis Carré, 1967
Sphaeronectes gamulini Carré, 1966
Sphaeronectes irregularis (Claus, 1873)
Sphaeronectes koellikeri Huxley 1859
SUBCLASS TRACHYLINAE HAECKEL, 1879
ORDER LIMNOMEDUSAE KRAMP, 1938
FAMILY MONOBRACHIIDAE MERESCHKOWSKY, 1877
Monobrachium parasitum Mereschkowsky, 1877
FAMILY OLINDIIDAE HAECKEL, 1879
Aglauropsis agassizii F. Müller, 1865 *nomem dubium*
Aglauropsis conantii Browne, 1902
Aglauropsis kawari Moreira & Yamashita, 1972
Craspedacusta sowerbyi Lankester, 1880
Cubaia aphrodite Mayer, 1894
Gonionemus vertens A. Agassiz, 1862
Gossea brachymera Bigelow, 1909a
Olindias sambaquiensis F. Müller, 1861
Vallentinia falklandica Browne, 1902
Vallentinia gabriellae Vannucci Mendes, 1948
ORDER NARCOMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1879
FAMILY AEGINIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856a
Aegina citrea Eschscholtz, 1829
Aeginura beebeii Bigelow, 1940
Aeginura grimaldii Maas, 1904
Solmundella bitentaculata (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)
FAMILY CUNINIDAE BIGELOW, 1913

Cunina duplicata Maas, 1893
Cunina frugifera Kramp, 1948
Cunina globosa Eschscholtz, 1829
Cunina octonaria McCrady, 1859
Cunina peregrina Bigelow, 1909a
Cunina sp.
Cunina tenella (Bigelow, 1909a)
Cuninidae sp.
Solmissus atlantica Zamponi, 1983b *nomen dubium*
Solmissus faberi Haeckel, 1879
Solmissus incisa (Fewkes, 1886)
Solmissus marshalli Agassiz & Mayer, 1902
FAMILY SOLMARISIDAE HAECKEL, 1879
Pegantha clara Bigelow, 1909b
Pegantha laevis Bigelow, 1909a
Pegantha martagon Haeckel, 1879
Pegantha rubiginosa (Kölliker, 1853)
Pegantha sp.
Pegantha triloba Haeckel, 1879
Solmaris corona (Keferstein & Ehlers, 1861)
Solmaris flavescens (Kölliker, 1853)
Solmaris rhodoloma (Brandt, 1838)
Solmaris sp.
FAMILY TETRAPLATIIDAE COLLINS, BENTLAGE, LINDNER, LINDSAY, HADDOCK, JARMS, NORENBURG, JANKOWSKY & CARTWRIGHT, 2008
Tetraplatia volitans Busch, 1851
ORDER TRACHYMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1866
FAMILY GERYONIIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829
Geryonia proboscidalis (Forskål, 1775)
Liriope tetraphylla (Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821)
FAMILY HALICREATIDAE FEWKES, 1886
Botrynema brucei Browne, 1908
Botrynema sp.
Halicreas minimum Fewkes, 1882
Haliscera bigelowi Kramp, 1947
Haliscera conica Vanhöffen, 1903
Halitrephes maasi Bigelow, 1909a
FAMILY RHOPALONEMATIDAE RUSSELL, 1953
Aglantha digitale (F. Müller, 1776)
Aglantha elata (Haeckel, 1879)
Aglantha sp.
Aglaura hemistoma Péron & Lesueur, 1809
Amphogona apicata Kramp, 1957
Amphogona apsteini (Vanhöffen, 1903)
Colobonema sericeum Vanhöffen, 1903
Colobonema typicum (Maas, 1897)
Crossota alba Bigelow, 1913
Crossota brunnea Vanhöffen, 1903
Homoeonema platygonon Browne, 1903
Pantachogon haeckeli Maas, 1893
Persa incolorata McCrady, 1859
Rhopalonema funerarium Vanhöffen, 1903

Rhopalonema velatum Gegenbaur, 1856a
Rhopalonematidae sp.
Sminthea eurygaster Gegenbaur, 1856a
Tetrorchis erythrogaster Bigelow, 1909a
Tetrorchis sp.
CLASS SCYPHOZOA GOETTE, 1887
ORDER CORONATAE VANHÖFFEN, 1892
FAMILY ATOLLIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Atolla chuni Vanhöffen, 1902
Atolla wyvillei Haeckel, 1880
FAMILY LINUCHIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Linuche unguiculata (Swartz, 1788)
FAMILY NAUSITHOIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Nausithoe albatrossi (Maas, 1897)
Nausithoe atlantica Broch, 1914
Nausithoe aurea Silveira & Morandini, 1997
Nausithoe punctata Kölliker, 1853
Nausithoe rubra Vanhöffen, 1902
FAMILY PERIPHYLLIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Periphylla periphylla (Péron & Lesueur, 1810)
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS
Stephanoscyphistoma corniformis (Komai, 1936)
Stephanoscyphistoma simplex (Kirkpatrick, 1890)
ORDER RHIZOSTOMEAE CUVIER, 1800
FAMILY CASSIOPEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
Cassiopea andromeda (Forskål, 1775)
FAMILY CATOSTYLIDAE CLAUS, 1883
Catostylus ornatellus (Vanhöffen, 1888)
FAMILY LYCHNORHIZIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Lychnorhiza lucerna Haeckel, 1880
FAMILY MASTIGIIDAE STIASNY, 1921
Phyllorhiza punctata von Lendenfeld, 1884
FAMILY STOMOLOPHIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Stomolophus meleagris L. Agassiz, 1860
ORDER SEMAEOSTOMEAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
FAMILY CYANEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862
Desmonema chierchianum Vanhöffen, 1888
Desmonema gaudichaudi (Lesson, 1832)
FAMILY DRYMONEMATIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Drymonema gorgo Müller, 1883
FAMILY PELAGIIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856b
Chrysaora lactea Eschscholtz, 1829
Chrysaora plocamia (Lesson, 1830)
Pelagia noctiluca (Forskål, 1775)
FAMILY PHACELLOPHORIDAE STRAEHLER-POHL, WIDMER & MORANDINI, 2011
Phacellophora camtschatica Haeckel, 1880
FAMILY ULMARIDAE HAECKEL, 1880
Aurelia sp.
Stygiomedusa gigantea (Browne, 1910)
CLASS STAUROZOA MARQUES & COLLINS, 2004
ORDER STAUROMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1879
FAMILY KISHINOUYEIDAE UCHIDA, 1929

Calvadosia corbini (Larson, 1980)
Calvadosia capensis (Carlgren, 1938)
FAMILY HALICLYSTIDAE HAECKEL, 1879
Haliclystus antarcticus Pfeffer, 1889
PHYLUM CTENOPHORA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829
CLASS NUDA CHUN, 1879
ORDER BEROIDA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825
FAMILY BEROIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825
Beroe cucumis Fabricius, 1780
Beroe forskalii Milne-Edwards, 1841
Beroe gracilis Künne, 1939
Beroe ovata Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821
CLASS TENTACULATA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825—non-monophyletic
ORDER CESTIDA GEGENBAUR, 1856b
FAMILY CESTIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856b
Cestum veneris Lesueur, 1813
Velamen parallelum (Fol, 1869)
ORDER THALASSOCALYCIDA MADIN & HARBISON, 1978
FAMILY THALASSOCALYCIDAE MADIN & HARBISON, 1978
Thalassocalyce inconstans Madin & Harbison, 1978
ORDER LOBATA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825
FAMILY BOLINOPSIDAE BIGELOW, 1912
Bolinopsis vitrea (L. Agassiz, 1860)
Mnemiopsis leidyi A. Agassiz, 1865
FAMILY EURHAMPHAEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1860
Eurhamphaea vexilligera Gegenbaur, 1856b
FAMILY LEUCOTHEIDAE KRUMBACH, 1925
Leucothea multicornis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
FAMILY OCYROPSIDAE HARBISON & MADIN, 1982
Ocyropsis crystallina (Rang, 1828)
Ocyropsis maculata (Rang, 1828)
ORDER CYDIPPIDA GEGENBAUR, 1856b
FAMILY LAMPEIDAE KRUMBACH, 1925
Lampea pancerina (Chun, 1879)
FAMILY MERTENSIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1860
Callianira antarctica Chun, 1897
Mertensia ovum (Fabricius, 1780)
FAMILY PLEUROBRACHIIDAE CHUN 1880
Hormiphora plumosa L. Agassiz, 1860
Pleurobrachia bachei A. Agassiz, 1860
Pleurobrachia pileus F. Müller, 1776
ORDER PLATYCTENIDA MORTENSEN, 1912
FAMILY COELOPLANIDAE WILLEY, 1896
Vallicula multiformis Rankin, 1956

Synonyms, Remarks, Distribution and Habitat

PHYLUM CNIDARIA VERRILL, 1865

SUBPHYLUM MEDUSOZOA PETERSEN, 1979

CLASS CUBOZOA WERNER, 1973

ORDER CARYBDEIDA GEGENBAUR, 1856 (*SENSU* WERNER, 1984)

FAMILY ALATINIDAE GERSHWIN, 2005

Alatina alata **(Reynaud, 1830)**

Synonyms in the area: *Carybdea alata*—Morandini 2003 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, between 11.178ºN 74.245ºW and 11.216ºN 74.233ºW (Cedeño-Posso & Lecompte, 2013a); Brazil, at 14.6°S 38.5°W (Morandini 2003).

Habitat: medusa—epi-bathypelagic species, to 1067m depth (Arneson & Cutress 1976; Morandini 2003).

FAMILY TAMOYIDAE HAECKEL, 1880

Tamoya haplonema **F. Müller, 1859**

Remarks: data on the stomach content of southern Brazilian specimens presented by Nogueira Jr. & Haddad (2008). Specimens of the genus *Tamoya* were photographed in Colombian waters, but species identification remains uncertain (Cepeda-Mercado pers. observ.). Individuals from Bonaire belong to the new species *Tamoya ohboya* (Collins *et al.* 2011).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 3ºS to 38ºS (Ranson 1945; Goy 1979; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Pastorino 2001; Morandini *et al.* 2005a; Nogueira Jr. & Haddad 2006, 2008; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: medusa—neritic species (Nogueira Jr. & Haddad 2006).

FAMILY TRIPEDALIIDAE CONANT, 1897

Tripedalia cystophora **Conant, 1897**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 0.66°S 47.35°W (Morandini & Marques 1997).

Habitat: medusa—coastal species, found in mangrove areas (Morandini & Marques 1997).

ORDER CHIRODROPIDA HAECKEL, 1880

FAMILY CHIROPSALMIDAE THIEL, 1936

Chiropsalmus quadrumanus **(F. Müller, 1859)**

Synonyms in the area: *Tamoya quadrumana* F. Müller, 1859 [medusa].

Remarks: data on the stomach content of southern Brazilian specimens presented by Nogueira Jr. & Haddad (2008). Species was recently redescribed by Gershwin (2006). *Chiropsalmus quadrumanus* is a cryptic species, with at least two distinct lineages living along Brazilian waters (Sánchez 2011).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Brazil, from 10.9°N to 27.67°S (Ranson 1945; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Morandini *et al.* 2005a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Cedeño-Posso & Lecompte, 2013a).

Habitat: medusa—coastal and estuarine species (Morandini *et al.* 2005a).

***Chiropsalmus zygonema* Haeckel, 1880**

Remarks: the species was only observed by Haeckel (1880: 641), who provided a brief description. Gershwin (2006: 12) maintained the species as valid until further specimens appear. The species may represent in immature or malformed specimen of *Chiropsalmus quadrumanus*.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, off Argentina (Haeckel 1880; Gershwin 2006).

Habitat: medusa—unknown, probably neritic.

CLASS HYDROZOA OWEN, 1843

SUBCLASS HYDROIDOLINA COLLINS, 2000

"SUPERORDER ANTHOATHECATA" CORNELIUS, 1992—non-monophyletic

ORDER APLANULATA COLLINS, WINKELMANN, HADRYS & SCHIERWATER, 2005

FAMILY CANDELABRIDAE STECHOW, 1921a

***Candelabrum austrogeorgiae* (Jäderholm, 1904a)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Islands (Jäderholm 1904a, 1905; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 252 to 310m depth (Jäderholm 1904a, 1905; Blanco 1994a).

***Candelabrum valdiviensis* Galea & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.61°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 2–6).

Habitat: polyp—on pebbles, from 6 to 8m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 2–6).

FAMILY CORYMORPHIDAE ALLMAN, 1872

***Corymorpha abaxialis* (Kramp, 1962)**

Synonyms in the area: *Euphysora abaxialis*—Correia 1983 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 28.33°S 48.50°W (Correia 1983).

Habitat: medusa—tropical oceanic species, at 15m depth (Correia 1983).

***Corymorpha bigelowi* (Maas, 1905)**

Synonyms in the area: *Euphysora bigelowi*—Kramp 1952; Segura-Puertas 1984; Baldrich 2007 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, at 4°N 78.25°W, at 41.46°S in Reloncaví Sound (Kramp 1952; Segura-Puertas 1984; Baldrich 2007).

***Corymorpha forbesi* (Mayer, 1894)**

Synonyms in the area: *Vannuccia forbesi*—Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981 [medusa]; *Hybocodon forbesi*—Correia 1983 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.90°S to 35°S (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Tronolone 2008; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012, Nogueira Jr. *et al*., 2015).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species, typically from shallow waters (Navas-Pereira 1974; Correia 1983).

***Corymorpha furcata* (Kramp, 1948)**

Synonyms in the area: *Euphysora furcata*—Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma 1994 [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, no specific record from Peru, from 32.50°S to 34.34°S (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 36–37; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma 1994; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at *ca.* 28°S 47°W (Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species (Correia 1983).

***Corymorpha gigantea* (Kramp, 1957)**

Synonyms in the area: *Euphysora gigantea* Kramp, 1957; Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Kramp 1957; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

***Corymorpha gracilis* (Brooks, 1882)**

Synonyms in the area: *Euphysora gracilis*—Vannucci 1963; Moreira 1973, 1978; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Goy 1979; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Correia 1983; Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 8.75°S to 35.17°S (Vannucci 1957a, 1963; Moreira 1973, 1978; Goy 1979; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980; Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a, 2015b).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species, from surface to 615m depth (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Correia 1983; Nascimento 2010).

***Corymorpha januarii* Steenstrup, 1855**

Synonyms in the area: *Amalthea* ?*Hybocodon* ?*januarii*—Mayer 1910 [medusa]; *Amalthea* ?*januarii*—Vannucci 1951a [medusa]; *Corymorpha* sp. Migotto & Silveira, 1987 [polyp]; *Hybocodon unicus*—Zamponi & Facal 1987; Genzano *et al.* 2009a [non *Hybocodon unicus* (Browne, 1902)] [polyp].

Remarks: Vannucci (1951a) recorded *Amalthea* ?*januarii* (Steenstrup, 1854) for the region extended between Ilha Grande and Cabo Frio (Brazil), based on the record of *Amalthea* ?*Hybocodon* ?*januarii* from Mayer (1910a) for Rio de Janeiro State. Migotto & Silveira (1987) recorded *Corymorpha* sp. for Ubatuba, subsequently re-identified as *Corymorpha januarii* Steenstrup, 1854 (Silveira & Migotto 1992).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 22°S to 42.64°S (Steenstrup 1854; Vannucci 1951b; Mayer 1910; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Silveira & Migotto 1992; Migotto *et al.* 2002;

Genzano *et al.* 2009a, 2009b; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 23°S to 24°S, from 27°S to 28°S, from 37°S to 42.5°S (Vannucci 1951b; Silveira & Migotto 1992; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2009b; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Guerrero *et al*. 2013; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: endemic to the southwestern Atlantic Ocean; polyp—with digging behavior, with basal part embedded in soft bottoms in shallow waters, up to 25m depth;

medusa—planktonic medusae with ephemeral life, rarely sampled in plankton tows. (Migotto & Silveira 1987; Silveira & Migotto 1992; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Corymorpha valdiviae* (Vanhöffen, 1911)**

Synonyms in the area: *Euphysora valdiviae*—Fagetti 1973 p. 37 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 37°S in Concepción Bay (Fagetti 1973 p. 37).

***Eucodonium brownei* Hartlaub, 1907**

Synonyms in the area: *Eucodonium brownie*—Moreira 1973 [medusa] [incorrect subsequent spelling].

Remarks: medusa assigned to the family Eucodoniidae by Bouillon (1999) and Genzano *et al.* (2008a). The distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 20°S to 30°S, from 38.50°S to 49.34°S (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Moreira 1973; Zamponi 1983a; Migotto *et al.* 2002 ; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—oceanic waters, up to 30m depth (Zamponi 1983a; Vannucci 1963).

Gymnogonos antarcticus* (Pfeffer, 1889) *species inquirenda

Synonyms in the area: *Corymorpha antarctica* Pfeffer, 1889; Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Remarks: see Stepanjants & Svoboda (2008) for more considerations concerning the taxonomic status of the species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Pfeffer 1889; Blanco 1994a).

FAMILY EUPHYSIDAE HAECKEL, 1879

***Euphysa aurata* Forbes, 1848**

Synonyms in the area: *Euphysa monotentaculata* Zamponi, 1983b (syn. nov.); Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, from 3.50°S to 56°S (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 36; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Galea 2007 p. 29-30; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 80, 2014a; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Pavez *et al.* 2010; Bravo *et al.* 2011; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, at 10.42°N, 10.27°N, from 37°S to 46°S, and at Strait of Magellan (Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980; Zamponi 1983a, 1983b, 1985; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

Habitat: medusa—species widely distributed in boreal and subantarctic waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999).

***Pinushydra chiquitita* Bouillon & Grohmann, 1990**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.95°S 43.16°W (Bouillon & Grohmann 1990; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp –interstitial (Bouillon & Grohmann 1990).

FAMILY MARGELOPSIDAE UCHIDA, 1927

Margelopsis australis Browne, 1910

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 53ºS to 55.83ºS (Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Beagle Channel, and at Antarctic sea (Kramp 1959a; Pagès & Orejas 1999).

FAMILY PROTOHYDRIDAE ALLMAN, 1888

Protohydra cf. *leuckarti* Greeff, 1870

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 21°S and 39°W (Grohmann 2013).

Habitat: at 1030m depth, on valves of the bivalvel *Ledella* spp (Grohmann 2013).

FAMILY TUBULARIIDAE FLEMING, 1828

Ectopleura crocea (L. Agassiz, 1862)

Synonyms in the area: *Ectopleura warreni*—Migotto & Silveira 1987; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Marques & Migotto 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2001 [polyp]; *Ectopleura ralphi*—Migotto *et al.* 2001 [polyp]; *Pinauay ralphi*—Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Bornancin *et al.* 2006, abstract; Grohmann 2006; Haddad *et al.* 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007; Bornancin & Haddad 2008, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Flynn & Valèrio Berardo 2012 [polyp]; *Tubularia formosa*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 538-540; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; *Tubularia crocea*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 540-543; Fraser 1938a; Blanco 1968, 1994a; Wedler 1975; Genzano *et al.* 1991; Genzano 1994, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2005; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano & San Martín 2002; Calder *et al.* 2003; Demicheli & Scarabino 2006 [polyp]; *Tubularia polycarpa*—Hartlaub, 1905 p. 540 [polyp]; *Pinauay crocea*—Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Kremer & Rocha 2011; Oliveira & Marques 2011 [polyp]; *Acharadria crocea*—Marques *et al*. 2013 [polyp].

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003 p. 1205) examined three vials with specimens from the Galápagos, and stated that one vial lacked hydroids and the other two "contained small pieces of tubulariids which could not be identified with certainty". Imazu (2008) compared Brazilian *E. ralphi* (Bale, 1884) and Argentinean *E. crocea* (L. Agassiz, 1862) materials and found they belong to the same species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.27°S 91.37°W in Isla Isabela, Chile, from 19.88°S to 33°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 538-543; Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil to Argentina, from 20°S to 55°S (Hartlaub 1905; Blanco 1968, 1994a; Wedler 1975; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2009a, 2011; Haddad 1992; Genzano 1994, 2001, 2005, 2010; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Genzano 1998, 2002; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Genzano & San Martín 2002; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Bornancin *et al.* 2006, abstract; Demicheli & Scarabino 2006; Grohmann 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Bornancin & Haddad 2008, abstract; Grohmann *et al.* 2008, abstract; Imazu 2008; Oliveira *et al.* 2008; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Kremer & Rocha 2011; Flynn & Valèrio Berardo 2012; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Imazu *et al*. 2014; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—intertidal to shallow water up to 20m depth, on algae, ascidians, barnacles, bryozoan, barnacles, corals, *Plumularia setacea*, fouling, floats, metallic structures, mussels, nylon ropes, pillars, polychaete tubes, rocks, sponges and tunicates (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Bornancin *et al.* 2006; Haddad *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Scarabino 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Bornancin & Haddad 2008; Imazu 2008; Genzano 2010; Kremer & Rocha 2011; Flynn & Valèrio Berardo 2012; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Imazu *et al*. 2014; Meretta & Genzano 2015). Species common in port regions (Imazu 2008) and on test panels for biofouling recruitment in different harbor areas from Buenos Aires. Smaller and isolated clumps occasionally found in sublitoral communities, up to 20m depth (Genzano & Zamponi 2003).

***Ectopleura dumortierii* (van Beneden, 1844)**

Synonyms in the area: *Ectopleura dumortieri*—Navas-Pereira 1974; Palma *et al*, 2011 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species. Schuchert (2010) suggested that the South American material may not belong to van Beneden's (1844) species, but this inference was based on preliminary molecular data of Chilean material. A broader analysis has to be carried out to assess this hypothesis.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.67°S to 48.38°S (Galea 2007 p. 31-33; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 316; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 23); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, from 23°S to 24°S (Wedler 1975; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Miranda *et al*. 2015);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.25°N to 18.30°S, from 23ºS to 46.67ºS (Fagetti 1973 p. 36; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma & Rosales 1995; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Galea 2007 p. 31-33; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 80, 2014a; Pavez *et al.* 2010; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 7.55°S to 8.68°S and from 23°S to 35°S (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Moreira 1973, 1978; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Migotto 1996; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Gusmão *et al*. 2015; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: polyp—from 2.5 to 32m depth, on rock, wood, polychaete tubes, dead gorgonians, dock chains, test panels (Migotto & Silveira 1987; Migotto 1996; Galea 2007 p. 31-33; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 316);
medusa—eurythermic species (Vannucci 1963; Navas-Pereira 1974).

***Ectopleura integra* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Tubularia integra* Fraser, 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.01°S to 0.05°S in Isla Isabela, and at 0.39°S 90.35°W in Isla Daphne Chica (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on rock, from 9 to 18m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Ectopleura media* Fraser, 1948**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.4°N to 0.25°N in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on rock wall, from 12 to 37m depth (Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Ectopleura obypa* Migotto & Marques, 1999a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Migotto & Marques 1999a;

Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a, abstract; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.83°S 45.42°W (Migotto & Marques 1999a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 1 to 15m depth, on algae, ascidians, barnacles, mussels, light buoys (Migotto & Marques 1999a; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011).

***Ectopleura ?obypa* Migotto & Marques, 1999a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.58°S 38.80°W (Fernanadez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 2 to 4m depth, on artificial panels (Fernanadez *et al*. 2015).

***Ectopleura sacculifera* Kramp, 1957**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 7.25°N to 15°S, and at southwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Euphysilla pyramidata* Kramp, 1955**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.25°N to 3.50°S, and at northeast of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Hybocodon chilensis* Hartlaub, 1905**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Hybocodon prolifer*—Zamponi 1983a, 1984; Zamponi & Suarez 1991 [medusa]; *Hybocodon prolifer*—Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa] [non *Hybocodon prolifer* L. Agassiz, 1860]; *Hybocodon unicus*—Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa] [non *Hybocodon chilensis* Hartlaub, 1905].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Río Grande, 53.41°S 67.50°W (Rodriguez *et al.* 2012); Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 29.18°S 71.50°W, and from 41.67°S to 53.78°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 545-546; Galea 2006 p. 58-59, 2007 p. 33; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 317; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22-24);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 38°S to ca. 44°S (Zamponi 1983a, 1984; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Rodriguez *et al.* 2012; Guerrero *et al*. 2013); Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.5°S to 54.861°S (Galea 2007 p. 33; Bravo *et al*. 2011; Palma *et al*. 2014a).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 32m depth, on hard bottom, polychaete tubes, dead gorgonians and bivalve shells (Galea 2007 p. 33; Rodriguez *et al.* 2012).

***Hybocodon unicus* (Browne, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Amphicodon unicus* Browne, 1902; *Hydocodon unicus*—Palma *et al.* 2011 [medusa].

Remarks: the polyp and medusa recorded from Bahía Blanca as *Hybocodon unicus* by Zamponi & Facal (1987) corresponds to *Corymorpha januarii* Steenstrup, 1854 (see above).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50°S to 46.67°S (Palma *et al.* 2007a; Villenas *et al.* 2009); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 38.97°S 61.88°W, at 38.98°S 62.10°W, at 45.87°S 65.80°W, and Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Zamponi 1983a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

***Rhabdoon singulare* Keferstein & Ehlers, 1861**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 53°S to 55.84°S (Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Strait of Magellan (Pagès & Orejas 1999).

***Ralpharia sanctisebastiani* (Silveira & Migotto, 1984)**

Synonyms in the area: *Serehyba sanctisebastiani* Silveira & Migotto, 1984 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Silveira & Migotto 1984; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 201; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 3.5m to 18m depth, on rock and *Leptogorgia punicea* (Silveira & Migotto 1984; Migotto & Silveira 1987).

***Tubularia indivisa* Linnaeus, 1758**

Synonyms in the area: *Tubularia indivisa* var. *antarctica* Hartlaub, 1905 p. 537–538 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, South Georgia Islands (Hartlaub 1905 p. 537–538; Blanco 1994a).

***Tubularia* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 51.02°S 68.54°W (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 14 to 82m depth (Fraser 1938a; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1994a).

Tubulariidae sp. indet.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 25°S to 25.5°S (Cangussu *et al.* 2010).

Habitat: polyp—on granite and polyethylene plates (Cangussu *et al.* 2010).

***Zyzzyzus warreni* Calder, 1988**

Synonyms in the area: *Zyzzyzus solitarius*—Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto & Silveira 1987 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.35°S 74.27°W in Santa Marta, Brazil, at 3.58°S 38.80°W, at 8.71°S 35.10°W, at 9.78°S 35.84°W, from 23°S to 24°S, at 27.21°S 48.51°W (Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Campos 2002; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Campos *et al.* 2007, 2012; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 4m depth, on algae, fouling, ascidians, bryozoans, hydroids, mud, mussels, polychaete tubes, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, shells, sponges, wood, zoanthids (Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Campos 2002; Campos *et al.* 2007; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

ORDER CAPITATA KÜHN, 1913

FAMILY ASYNCORYNIDAE KRAMP, 1949

***Asyncoryne ryniensis* Warren, 1908a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.82°S 45.41°W (Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011, Miranda *et al*., 2015);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.82°S 45.41°W (Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—on rock, at 8m depth (Migotto 1996).

FAMILY CLADOCORYNIDAE ALLMAN, 1872

Cladocoryne floccosa Rotch, 1871

Synonyms in the area: *Cladyocoryne pelagica*—Fraser 1938a, 1948 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.04°S 91.55°W in Isla Isabela, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 8.50°S to 27.14°S (Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Fernandez *et al*., 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on marine rocky shores and estuarine region, from intertidal zone to 22m depth, on algae, fouling, other hydroids, decapod, sea urchin, sandstone reef (Fraser 1938a; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Fernandez *et al*., 2015).

Cladocoryne sp.

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003) pointed out that the record by Houvenaghel & Houvenaghel (1974) probably refers to *Cladocoryne floccosa* Rotch, 1871.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.74°S 90.31°W in Isla Santa Cruz (Houvenaghel & Houvenaghel 1974; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on intertidal zone (Houvenaghel & Houvenaghel 1974; Calder *et al.* 2003).

FAMILY CLADONEMATIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856a

Cladonema radiatum Dujardin, 1843

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23°S to 24°S (Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Cedeño-Posso 2014; Miranda *et al*. 2015);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, 23.82°S 45.42°W (Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Cedeño-Posso, 2014).

Habitat: polyp—from 1 to 2.5m depth, on algae and gastropods (Migotto 1996; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007).

Staurocladia charcoti (Bedot, 1908)

Synonyms in the area: *Staurocladia hodgsoni*—Mann & Zapfe 1950 [medusa].

Remarks: Galea & Schories (2012b p. 2–6) suggested that the nominal species *S. hodgsoni* should be included in the synonymy of *Staurocladia charcoti* (Bedot, 1908).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile (Mann & Zapfe 1950).

***Staurocladia oahuensis* (Edmondson, 1930)**

Synonyms in the area: *Staurocladia ohuaensis*—Fagetti 1973 p. 50-51 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 40.78ºS in Reloncaví Sound (Kramp 1952; Fagetti 1973 p. 50-51).

***Staurocladia* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.90°S 40.78°W (Silveira *et al.* 1988, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: shallow water, found on algae (Silveira *et al.* 1988).

***Staurocladia vallentini* (Browne, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Eleutheria vallentini* Browne, 1902 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.9°S 73.60°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 29-30); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—at 5m depth (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 29-30).

***Staurocladia* cf. *vallentini* (Browne, 1902)**

Remarks: although the medusae observed by Nascimento (2010) clearly resemble *S. vallentini*, the samples contained no specimens with gonads, hindering the specific identification.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.60°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 29-30);
medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.60°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 29-30); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.5°S to 25°S (Nascimento 2010).

FAMILY CORYNIDAE JOHNSTON, 1836

***Coryne eximia* Allman, 1859**

Synonyms in the area: *Sarsia eximia*—Vannucci 1957a; Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 38; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Bouillon 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Failla-Siquier 2006; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 80; Chirichigno, pers. comm.; Pavez *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [medusa]; *Syncoryne sarsii*—Genzano & Zamponi 1991, 1994 [polyp and medusa]; Genzano *et al.* 1991; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; ?*Syncoryne sarsii*—Jäderholm 1903; Hartlaub 1905 [polyp]; *Sarsia sarsii*—Genzano 1994a, 1994b, 1998, 2002; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: the record by Stepanjants (1979) has to be confirmed. The distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, from 3.5°S to 46°S, from 53.166°S to 54.800°S (Jäderholm 1903; Hartlaub 1905; Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 38; Galea 2007 p. 30-31; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 315; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 28.56°S to 55°S (Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2009a, 2011; Blanco 1994, Genzano 1994a, 1994b, 1998, 2002; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 1994, 1997, 2003; Failla-Siquier 2006; Miranda *et al*. 2015);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 33°S to 45.783°S (Fagetti 1973 p. 38; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 80, 2014a; Pavez *et al.* 2010; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 20°S to 30.25°S, from 37°S to 54°S (Vannucci 1957a; Correia 1983; Genzano & Zamponi 1994; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: eurythermic and euryhaline species; polyp—abundant from intertidal fringe to 15m depth, on mollusks, hydroids, sponges, tunicates, polychaete tubes (Jäderholm 1903; Vannucci 1957a; Correia 1983; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Galea 2007 p. 30-31; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 315; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Coryne gracilis* (Browne, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sarsia gracilis* Browne, 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939 [medusa].

Remarks: there are no clear characters to distinguish the medusa stage of this species from *Coryne eximia* (see above). Schuchert (1996) suggested that they might be the same species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 50°S in Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

***Coryne pusilla* Gaertner, 1774**

Remarks: Migotto *et al.* (2002) considered the record by Nogueira *et al.* (1997) as dubious.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20°S to 26°S (Haddad 1992; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010).

Habitat: polyp—rocky shores, on algae (Haddad 1992; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010).

***Coryne repens* Fraser, 1938a**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Syncoryne mirabilis*—Fraser 1938a [part]; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003) examined the specimens identified by Fraser as *Syncoryne mirabilis* (L. Agassiz, 1849), and considered part of that material most like to be *Coryne repens* Fraser, 1938a.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1.4°N to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on algae, coralline and rock, at 5m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Coryne* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.26°S 39.26°W, from 23.50°S to 24°S, at 26°S 48.60°W (Marques *et al.* 2006; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: polyp—intertidal zone, on algae and fouling (Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

Corynidae sp. indet. 1

Synonyms in the area: *Syncoryne mirabilis*—Fraser 1939a [part]; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003 p. 1206) examined the specimens identified by Fraser as *Syncoryne mirabilis* (L. Agassiz, 1849), and considered that part of the material "were corynids of uncertain identity".

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1.2°S to 1.4°S in Isla Floreana (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Dipurena* sp.**

Remarks: medusa similar to *Dipurena reesi* (Tronolone 2001).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Tronolone 2001, 2008; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

***Nannocoryne mammylia* Bouillon & Grohmann, 1994**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.95°S 43.16°W (Bouillon & Grohmann 1994; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—interstitial (Bouillon & Grohmann 1994).

***Sarsia occulta* Edwards, 1978**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Syncoryne mirabilis*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 525–526 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 19.883°S in Caleta Buena (Hartlaub 1905 p. 525–526).

***Sarsia* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40°S to 42.25°S (Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

***Sarsia tubulosa* (M. Sars, 1835)**

Synonyms in the area: *Coryne tubulosa*—Hartlaub 1905; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 46.95°S to 55°S (Hartlaub 1905; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—to 235m depth (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

***Stauridiosarsia nipponica* (Uchida, 1927)**

Synonyms in the area: *Coryne nipponica*—Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [polyp and medusa]; Zamponi 1983a; Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa]; Shimabukuro 2007 [polyp]; *Sarsia* (*Staurodiosarsia*) *producta*—Vannucci 1949, 1951a [polyp]; *Stauridiosarsia producta*—Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Zamponi 1983a [medusa]; *Coryne producta*—Migotto 1996 [polyp and medusa]; Shimabukuro 2007 [polyp]; Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa]; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [polyp and medusa]; Miranda *et al*. 2015 [polyp]; *Sarsia producta*—Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [polyp and medusa] [non *Sarsia producta* (Wright, 1858)].

Remarks: Migotto (1996:21) recorded *Coryne producta* for the Brazilian coast, a record subsequently reassigned to *Coryne nipponica* (Uchida, 1927) by Schuchert (2001 p. 759–761). The same record is incorrectly mentioned as *Coryne japonica* (Nagao, 1962) in Migotto *et al.* (2002). We believe all records related to *Coryne producta*, a species with a North Atlantic distribution, would be, indeed, *Coryne nipponica*. The distribution range

provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.50°S to 25°S (Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015); medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 24°S to 46.78°S (Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Zamponi 1983a; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—shallow waters from 0.5 to 1m depth, on algae, mussels, barnacles (Migotto 1996; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007).

Stauridiosarsia ophiogaster **(Haeckel, 1879)**

Synonyms in the area: *Dipurena ophiogaster*—Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 36; Palma & Rosales 1995 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23°S to 46°S (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 36; Palma & Rosales 1995).

Stauridiosarsia reesi **(Vannucci, 1956)**

Synonyms in the area: *Dipurena reesi*—Vannucci 1956; Moreira *et al.* 1978; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [polyp and medusa]; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Grohmann 2006, 2007, abstract [polyp]; Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa]; Miranda *et al*. 2015 [polyp]; *Stauropurena reesi*—Grohmann, 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 20°S to 25.20°S, at 40.74°S 64.95°W, at 41.84°S 65.12°W (Vannucci 1956; Moreira *et al.* 1978; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Grohmann 2006, 2007, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015); medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 23.5°S to 26.5°S, at 41.84°S 65.12°W (Vannucci 1956; Moreira *et al.* 1978; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: tropical, subtropical and sub-temperate waters (Genzano *et al.* 2008a); polyp—on *Ulva* sp., *Corallina* sp., and "on the vertical glass wall of the jars" (Vannucci 1956:482).

FAMILY HALIMEDUSIDAE ARAI & BRINCKMANN-VOSS, 1980

Tiaricodon coeruleus **Browne, 1902**

Remarks: this species was assigned to the family Moerisiidae by Browne & Kramp (1939) and Vannucci & Tundisi (1962).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33°S in Valparaíso Bay (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 50); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, at Puerto Deseado in Santa Cruz (Patagonia), and at Strait of Magellan (Browne 1902; Vanhöffen 1912; Browne & Kramp 1939; Vannucci & Tundisi 1962 ; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—endemic to South American temperate and subantarctic waters (Vannucci & Tundisi 1962).

FAMILY HYDROCORYNIDAE REES, 1957

Hydrocoryne iemanja **Morandini, Stampar, Migotto & Marques 2009**

Distribution in South America: polyp and medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.67°S 40.48°W (Morandini *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—on rhodoliths of coralline algae (Morandini *et al.* 2009).

***Samuraia tabularasa* Mangin, 1991**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.60°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 30).

Habitat: polyp—at 5m depth (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 30).

FAMILY MILLEPORIDAE FLEMING, 1828

***Millepora alcicornis* Linnaeus, 1758**

Synonyms in the area: *Millepora alcicornis* var. *cellulosa* Verrill, 1868 [polyp]; Branner 1904; *Millepora alcicornis* var. *digitata*—Verrill 1868; Branner 1904 [polyp]; *Millepora alcicornis* var. *fenestrata*—Verrill 1868; Branner 1904 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0.4°S to 23.50°S (Hartt 1868; Verrill 1868; Branner 1904; Laborel 1969a; Weerdt 1984; Pires *et al.* 1992; Hetzel & Castro 1994; Castro *et al.* 1995; Amaral 1997; Amaral *et al.* 1997, 2002a, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Hudson *et al.* 1999, abstract; Castro & Pires 2001; Castro & Segal 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Ramos *et al.* 2009; Gondim *et al.* 2011; Leal *et al*. 2013; Dias & Gondim 2016).

Habitat: polyp—on calcareous and other algae, mud, gorgonians, *Millepora* sp. skeleton sandstone reef, and scleractinian *Agaricia agaricites* (Amaral 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Amaral *et al.* 2008).

***Millepora braziliensis* Verrill, 1868**

Synonyms in the area: *Millepora brasiliensis*—Branner 1904 [polyp] [incorrect subsequent spelling].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 0.49°S 44.75°W, from 3.50°S to 21°S (Verrill 1868; Branner 1904; Laborel 1969a; Hetzel & Castro 1994; Amaral 1997; Hudson *et al.* 1999; Castro & Segal 2001; Castro & Pires 2001; Amaral *et al.* 2002a, 2008, 2009; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Ramos *et al.* 2009; Leal *et al*. 2013).

Habitat: polyp –on calcareous algae, scleractinian *Agaricia agaricites*, and mud (Amaral *et al.* 2008).

***Millepora complanata* Lamarck, 1816**

Synonyms in the area: *Millepora complatata*—Bandel & Wedler 1987; *Millepora camplantata* [incorrect subsequent spelling]—Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Bandel & Wedler 1987; Mergner 1977, abstract, 1987).

Habitat: polyp—in protected areas, with constant and calm water currents (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

***Millepora laboreli* Amaral, Steiner, Broadhurst & Cairns, 2008**

Synonyms in the area: *Millepora* sp. 2—Amaral 1997; Moura *et al*. 1999; Castro & Pires 2001 [polyp].

Remarks: species considered endemic to Parcel do Manuel Luís, Brazil (Amaral *et al.* 2008).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 0.49°S 44.75°W (Moura *et al.* 1999; Castro & Pires 2001; Amaral *et al.* 2008).

Habitat: polyp—on calcareous algae and bryozoans (Amaral *et al.* 2008).

***Millepora nitida* Verrill, 1868**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 9°S to 18°S (Laborel 1969a; Hetzel & Castro 1994; Amaral 1997; Castro & Segal 2001; Castro & Pires 2001; Amaral *et al*. 2002a, 2008; Migotto *et al*. 2002)

***Millepora squarrosa* Lamarck, 1816**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.12°S 34.81°W, at 13°S 38.49°W (Laborel 1969b; Weerdt 1984; Amaral 1997; Castro & Pires 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—on calcareous algae and foraminifera *Homotrema* sp. (Amaral 1997).

***Millepora* sp.1**

Remarks: Amaral (1997) considered the possibility that material referred to *Millepora* sp. 1 corresponded to a morphological variation of *Millepora braziliensis* Verrill, 1868.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 7.12°S 34.82°W, at 17.96°S 38.71°W (Amaral 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—on calcareous algae and mud (Amaral 1997).

***Millepora* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 0.49°S 44.75°W and at 0.91°S 44.28°W (Hudson *et al.* 1999; Amaral *et al*. 2002a).

FAMILY MOERISIIDAE POCHE, 1914

***Moerisia inkermanica* Paltschikowa-Ostroumova, 1925**

Synonyms in the area: *Ostrumovia inkermanica*—Paranaguá 1963; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Zamponi 1983a [medusa].

Remarks: Genzano *et al.* (2008a) considered that the record given by Zamponi (1983a) for the Argentinean coast should be confirmed.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 8.24°S 34.85°W, from 10°S to 20°S, from 25.30°S to 26.5°S, from 39°S to 53°S (Paranaguá 1963; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Zamponi 1983a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. & Oliveira 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nogueira Jr. 2012).

Habitat: medusa—invasive species established in different estuarine areas of the world (Mills & Rees 2000).

FAMILY PENNARIIDAE McCrady, 1859

***Pennaria disticha* Goldfuss, 1820**

Synonyms in the area: *Pennaria tiarella*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Halocordyle* sp. Vannucci, 1950 [polyp]; *Halocordyle fragilis* Vannucci, 1951a 1951b [polyp]; *Halocordyle disticha* –Vervoort 1967; Mergner 1977, abstract, 1987; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Silveira & Migotto 1991; Pires *et al.* 1992; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Amaral *et al.* 2009 [polyp].

Remarks: Vannucci (1950) recorded *Halocordyle* sp. for Brazilian waters and later named her material as

Halocordyle fragilis Vannucci, 1951b. Silveira & Migotto (1991), based on the study of three total mounts, considered *P. fragilis* as a junior-synonym of *P. disticha*, both being "extremes of a range of morphological variation due to environmental influence" (Silveira & Migotto 1991:442).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, at 2.18°S 80.90°W in La Libertad, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay, from 0.27°N to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, from Puerto Cabello to La Guaira, Brazil, at 3.93°S 32.37°W, from 6.50°S to 28°S (Vannucci 1950 1951a, 1951b, 1954; Vervoort 1967; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Mergner 1977, abstract, 1987; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Silveira & Migotto 1991; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Bornancin *et al.* 2006, abstract; Grohmann 2006; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Bornancin & Haddad 2008, abstract; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Shimabukuro 2007; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Gondim *et al.* 2011; Grohmann *et al.* 2011; Kremer & Rocha, 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015); medusa—Atlantic Ocean, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Migotto 1996).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 27m depth, on rocky shores, calcareous sandstone reef, algae, ascidians, barnacles, scleractinians, hydroids, mussels, sponges, fauling, ceramic test-panels, nylon rope (Fraser 1938a; Migotto & Silveira 1987; Silveira & Migotto 1991; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Bornancin *et al.* 2006; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Shimabukuro 2007; Bornancin & Haddad 2008; Kremer & Rocha 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Pennaria* sp.**

Remarks: this material may refer to *Pennaria disticha*.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.84°S 32.41°W and at 23.07°S 42.034°W (Shimabukuro 2007; Masi *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge (Shimabukuro 2007).

FAMILY PORPITIDAE GOLDFUSS, 1818

***Porpita porpita* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Synonyms in the area: *Porpita pacifica*—Bigelow 1911 [polyp]; *Porpita umbella*—Alvariño 1971; Mianzan & Girola 1990; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 6°N to 2°N, at east of Galápagos Archipelago, at 10.24°S 81.27°W (Bigelow 1911; Alvariño 1976; Calder *et al.* 2003; Baldrich 2007; IMARPE database of zooplankton); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.21°N 74.23°W, Venezuela, at 11.99°N 69.82°W, Brazil to Uruguay, from 2.50°S to 4.50°S, from 11.20°S to 13.20°S, from 20°S to 29.5°S, at 34.17°S 53.70°W, at 34.32°S 53°W, at 34.70°S 54.17°W (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Mianzan & Girola 1990; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Failla-Siquier 2006; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Rico *et al.* 2013; Lindner *et al*. 2014; Cazorla-Perfetti & Cedeño-Posso, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—pleustonic and oceanic species; occasionaly large populations stranded on beaches (Marques *et al.* 2006:80).

***Velella velella* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Synonyms in the area: *Velella nimbosa*—Barattini & Ureta 1961 [polyp]; *Velella spirans*—Moyano & Valdovinos 1984 p. 173-174 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.516°S 73.683°W (Moyano & Valdovinos 1984 p. 173-174); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0° (Equator) to 5°S, from 23°S to 46°S (Barattini &

Ureta 1961; Alvariño 1981; Mianzan & Girola 1990; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Failla-Siquier 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Lindner *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: polyp—pleustonic and oceanic species (Alvariño 1981); occasionally large populations stranded on beaches.

FAMILY SOLANDERIIDAE MARSHALL, 1892

Solanderia gracilis Duchassaing & Michelin, 1846

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at Parcel de Abrolhos (da Costa Belém *et al.* 1982).

FAMILY SPHAEROCORYNIDAE PRÉVOT, 1959

Sphaerocoryne arcuata (Haeckel, 1879)

Synonyms in the area: *Corynitis arcuata*—Mayer 1910; Vannucci 1951a [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, no specific record (Mayer 1910; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Sphaerocoryne bedoti Pictet, 1893

Synonyms in the area: ?*Corynitis agassizii*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Syncoryne flexibilis* Fraser, 1938a, 1948 [polyp]; ?*Syncoryne mirabilis*—Fraser 1938a [part]; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003) examined Fraser's material and considered the record of *Corynitis agassizii* McCrady, 1859 to be a probable misidentification of *Sphaerocoryne bedoti* Pictet, 1893. He also examined part of Fraser's specimens identified as *Syncoryne mirabilis* (L. Agassiz, 1849) and concluded that they also resemble *S. bedoti* Pictet, 1893.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, at 1.38°N 91.82°W in Isla Wolf (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on *Pavona* sp., coral and sponges, at low tide (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

?*Sphaerocoryne bedoti* Pictet, 1893

Synonyms in the area: *Sphaerocoryne* ?*bedoti*—Grohmann 1997, 2006 [polyp]; *Sphaerocoryne* sp. Grohmann *et al.*, 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: polyp—species doubtfully recorded for Espírito Santo State (Brazil) by Grohmann (1997; same material recorded as *Sphaerocoryne* sp. by Grohmann *et al.* 1997). Later assigned to "*Sphaerocoryne bedoti*" by Grohmann *et al.* (2003), though again considered "*Sphaerocoryne* ?*bedoti*" by Grohmann (2006).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20°S to 20.50°S (Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann 2006).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge (Grohmann 2006).

Sphaerocoryne coccometra (Bigelow, 1909a)

Synonyms in the area: *Coryne coccometra*—Schuchert 2001; *Sarsia coccometra*—Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Palma *et al.* 2007a, 2014a; Baldrich 2007; Bravo 2011).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 6°N to 3.50°S, from 23°S to

46°S (Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Schuchert 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Palma *et al.* 2007a, 2014a; Baldrich 2007; Bravo 2011).

***Sphaerocoryne* sp.**

Remarks: the record may refer to *Sphaerocoryne bedoti* Pictet, 1893, but the material is too poorly preserved to be sure.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 12.59°S 38°W, at 27.21ºS 48.51ºW (Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Stampar *et al.* 2006a, abstract; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges and calcareous nodules (Stampar *et al.* 2006a; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al.* 2011).

?*Sphaerocoryne* sp.

Remarks: Marques *et al.* (2006) and Shimabukuro *et al.* (2006) recorded ?*Sphaerocoryne* sp. for Ceará state (NE Brazil) and considered it possibily referable to *Sphaerocoryne* Pictet, 1893, but the material had poorly preserved hydranths and no gonophores.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.27°S 39.27°W (Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006).

Habitat: polyp –intertidal zone, on *Sertularella cylindritheca* (Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007).

FAMILY ZANCLEIDAE RUSSELL, 1953

***Zanclea costata* Gegenbaur, 1856a**

Remaks: doubtful identification of the medusa stages, especially in southeastern Brazilian waters (20°S to 25°S) due to the recent synonymy of the polyp stage present in this area with *Z. migottoi* (cf. Galea 2008 p. 14–16).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 20°S to 25°S, from 29°S to 35°S (Vannucci 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981, 1984; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: medusa—neritic, eurythermic and euryhaline species (Vannucci 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974).

***Zanclea gemmosa* McCrady, 1859**

Synonyms in the area: *Gemmaria gemosa*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: according to Calder *et al.* (2003), the identification of a polyp stage as *Zanclea gemmosa* McCrady, 1859 is questionable because this species was originally described only from the medusa stage.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, at 0.27°S 91.37°W in Isla Isabela, at 1.35°S 89.66°W in Isla Española (Fraser 1938a, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on gastropods and sponge, from 46 to 64m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Zanclea migottoi* Galea, 2008**

Synonyms in the area: *Zanclea costata*—Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007 [polyp].

Remarks: the material assigned to *Z. costata* Gegenbaur, 1856a by Migotto (1996) was regarded as conspecific with those from the Caribbean Sea and Azores studied by Galea (2008 p. 14–16) and described as the new species

Zanclea migottoi. We believe that the subsequent records of the hydroid stage of *Z. costata* for the Brazilian coast would be *Z. migottoi*. Records for *Z. costata* in the Brazilian coast, based on the medusa stage alone, may be considered doubtful.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.5°S to 24°S (Migotto 1996; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007);

Habitat: polyp—from 1 to 52m depth, on algae and *Crisevia pseudolena* (Vannucci 1957; Migotto 1996; Shimabukuro 2007);

***Zanclea nitida* (Hartlaub, 1905)**

Synonyms in the area: *Gemmaria nitida* Hartlaub, 1905 [polyp].

Remarks: Hartlaub's (1905) species is in need of more observation (e.g. cnidome) to assess its validity.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at *ca.* 33°S in Juan Fernández Archipelago (Hartlaub 1905 p. 527–528).

***Zanclea orientalis* Browne, 1916**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Ecuador, no specific location but west of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Zanclea protecta* Hastings, 1930**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.24°S 90.85°W in Isla Santiago (Hastings 1930; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.41°S 40.18°W (Grohmann 1997, 2006).

Habitat: polyp—on bryozoans, from 9 to 11m depth (Hastings 1930; Calder *et al.* 2003; Grohmann 2006).

***Zanclea* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.41°S 40.19°W, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 7.55°S to 8.68°S and from 24.4°S to 26.5°S (Nascimento 2010; Gusmão *et al*. 2015; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on ascidians, fouling and bryozoans (Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

FAMILY ZANCLEOPSIDAE BOUILLON, 1978

***Zancleopsis dichotoma* (Mayer, 1900)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.90°S to 23.10°S (Navas-Pereira 1980; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS

***Paulinum punctatum* (Vanhöffen, 1911)**

Remarks: Brinckmann-Voss & Arai (1998) proposed the new genus *Paulinum* in order to accommodate the species *Dicodonium punctatum* Vanhöffen, 1911, removing it from Corynidae, although with an inconclusive taxonomic position, among the Capitata *incertae sedis*. Schuchert (2001) considered the species described and named by

Vanhöffen (1911) to be problematic. We consider the record as doubtful, requiring new data, material, and broader revision.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26°S to 26.5°S (Kramp 1961; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. 2012).

"ORDER FILIFERA" KÜHN, 1913

FAMILY BALELLIDAE STECHOW, 1922

Balella mirabilis (Nutting, 1905)

Synonyms in the area: *Balea irregularis* Fraser, 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.4°S to 1.4°S (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on sand and nullipores, from 119 to 128m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

FAMILY BYTHOTIARIDAE MAAS, 1905

Bythotiara drygalskii Vanhöffen, 1912

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 7.25°N to off 15°S (Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984).

"Calycopsidae sp. indet. 1"

Remarks: Tronolone (2001) considered that her specimens could be possibly assigned to *Calycopsis* Fewkes, 1882, though we have preserved the original reference as "Calycopsidae sp. indet. 1".

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Calycopsis borchgrevinki (Browne, 1910)

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, no specific record (Ramírez & Zamponi 1981).

Calycopsis chuni Vanhöffen, 1911

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.12°N 78.34°W (Alvariño 1976).

Calycopsis sp.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 34°S to 35°S (Fagetti 1973).

Habitat: from 0 to 1000m depth (Fagetti 1973 p. 35).

***Protiaropsis anonyma* (Maas, 1905)**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 6.65°N to 6.62°N, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, from 53°S to 55°S (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, no specific record, and at Strait of Magellan (Pagès & Orejas 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—widely distributed between boreal and subantarctic waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999).

***Protiaropsis minor* (Vanhöffen, 1911)**

Synonyms in the area: *Heterotiara minor*—Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 69-70, 73, 2007b p. 80 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.5°S to 44°S in interior waters (Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 69-70, 73, 2007b p. 80); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 26.77°S (Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: medusa—Epipelagic (Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2014).

***Kanaka pelagica* Uchida, 1947**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador to Peru, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, and around the Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Sibogita geometrica* Maas, 1905**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33.67°S 78.84°W in Juan Fernández Archipelago (Fagetti 1973 p. 38).

FAMILY BOUGAINVILLIIDAE LÜTKEN, 1850

***Bimeria pygmaea* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

***Bimeria* sp.**

Remarks: non-identified polyp, lacking gonophores in Marques & Migotto (2003).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.37°S to 25.21°S (Rosso & Marques 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp –in sheltered and protected waters, below *Phragmatopoma* sp. (Polychaeta) zone, on *Pennaria disticha* (Marques & Migotto 2003).

***Bimeria vestita* Wright, 1859**

Synonyms in the area: *Garveia humilis*—Vervoort 1967; Wedler 1975 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, Chile, at 29.18°S 71.50°W, and from 41.76°S to 53.78°S (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Hartlaub 1905 p. 535; Galea 2007 p.

17; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 308; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, from Puerto Cabello to La Guaira, Brazil to Argentina, from 3°S to 4°S, at 9.84°S 35.85°W, from 10.50°S to 43°S (Vervoort 1967; Blanco 1974, 1994a; Wedler 1975; Genzano 1992, 1994a, 1994b, 1998, 2001; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 1999, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Grohmann 2006; Marques *et al.* 2006; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a, abstract; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Genzano *et al.* 2009a, 2011; Grohmann *et al.* 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—shallow waters, at intertidal zone (below the *Phragmatopoma* sp. zone) to 90m depth, in sheltered places, on algae, fouling, bryozoans, hydroids (mainly on colonies of eudendriids, tubulariids and sertulariids), rock, sponges (Fraser 1938a; Blanco 1974, 1994a; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1999, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a; Galea 2007; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Bougainvillia britannica* (Forbes, 1841)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 26.50°S 48.50°W (Correia 1983).

***Bougainvillia carolinensis* (McCrady, 1859)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Bougainvillia carolinensis*—Vannucci 1951b [medusa].

Remarks: Vannucci (1951b) considered her record as doubtful.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Brazil, from 10°N to 0° (Equator); from 23.2°S to 25.3°S (Alvariño 1968;Vannucci 1951a, 1951b; Vannucci & Rees 1961; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

***Bougainvillia crassa* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 13 to 22m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Bougainvillia frondosa* Mayer, 1900**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 7.55°S to 8.68°S, at 16.78°S 38.88°W, from 23.5°S to 27°S, from 29°S to 35.10°S (Vannucci 1957; Vannucci & Rees 1961; Moreira 1973; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Gusmão *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: medusa—stenothermic and euryhaline species, from 40 to 100m depth (Vannucci 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974; Nascimento 2010).

***Bougainvillia fulva* A. Agassiz & Mayer, 1899**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador to Chile, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, from 33°S to 37°S, and at north and southwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Fagetti 1973 p. 33-34; Segura-Puertas 1984).

Habitat: medusa—neritic species (Chirichigno, pers. comm.).

***Bougainvillia involuta* Uchida, 1947**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 33°S to 39°S (Kramp 1966, 1968; Palma & Rosales 1995).

***Bougainvillia macloviana* Lesson, 1830**

Synonyms in the area: *Hippocrene macloviana*—Browne 1902; Vanhöffen 1910 [medusa]; *Perigonimus repens*—?Ritchie 1909; Jäderholm 1910 [polyp]; *Bougainvillia platygaster*—Zamponi 1983a [medusa] [non *Bougainvillia platygaster* (Haeckel, 1879)]; *Perigonimus octonus*—Blanco 1994a [polyp]; *Perigonimus setamus*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: polyp—there are no clear morphological characters to distinguish the colonies of *B. macloviana* from other species of *Bougainvillia* and, therefore, records of the polypoid stage are dubious. The polyp was recorded as *Perigonimus repens* (Ritchie 1909; Jäderholm 1910) and *Perigonimus octonus* (Blanco 1994) in Tierra del Fuego and Malvinas (Falkland) Islands;

medusa—recorded for the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands as *Hippocrene macloviana* by Browne (1902) and Vanhöffen (1910). The three specimens deposited in the collections of the Museo de La Plata (Vannucci & Tundisi 1962) for off Buenos Aires were lost and their identification might be considered doubtful.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 38°S to 40.80°S, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, and at Tierra del Fuego islands (Hartlaub 1905; Ritchie 1909; Jäderholm 1910, 1917; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Genzano *et al.* 2009a);
medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.5°S to 55.84°S (Pages & Orejas 1999: Bravo *et al*. 2011; Palma *et al*. 2014a); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 55°S, and at Strait of Magellan (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Zamponi 1983a; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: polyp—in the intertidal fringe, on calcareous rhodophyte *Corallina officinalis* and *Ectopleura crocea* colonies;

Medusa—commonly found in subantarctic waters (Vannucci & Rees 1961).

***Bougainvillia muscoides* (M. Sars, 1846)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 42.15°S to 48.81°S (Galea 2007 p. 19; Galea *et al.* 2007a p. 161-162, 2007b p. 311, 315);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50°S to 46.67°S (Galea 2007 p. 19; Galea *et al*. 2007a p. 162; Palma *et al.* 2007a, 2014a; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 30m depth, on hard substrates and other hydroids (Galea 2007 p. 19; Galea *et al.* 2007a p. 162).

***Bougainvillia muscus* (Allman, 1863)**

Synonyms in the area: *Bougainvillia ramosa*—Vannucci 1957 [medusa]; Vannucci & Rees 1961 [polyp and medusa]; Moreira 1973; Goy 1979; Navas-Pereira 1980; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Zamponi 1983a [medusa]; Blanco 1988, 1994a; Haddad 1992; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; *Bougainvillia pyramidata*—Galea 2007 [polyp and medusa] Palma *et al*. 2007a; Villenas *et al*. 2009 [medusa] [non *Bougainvillia pyramidata* (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)]; *Bougainvillia* sp. Miranda & Marques, 2006, abstract [polyp].

Remarks: the polyp was recorded as *Bougainvillia ramosa* (van Beneden, 1844) for the Brazilian coast and off Buenos Aires by Vannucci (1957), Vannucci & Rees (1961), Moreira (1973), Navas-Pereira (1980), Ramírez & Zamponi (1981), Blanco (1988), Haddad (1992) and Genzano (1995). Haddad (1992), based on poorly preserved material, assigned her record for Paraná State (Brazil) as doubtful. Medusae recorded as *B. ramosa* by Goy (1979) and off Buenos Aires and North Patagonian by Ramírez & Zamponi (1980) and Zamponi (1983a), respectively.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.67°S to 52.15°S (Galea 2007 p. 19-21; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 309; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 23-25); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 9.84°S 35.88°W, from 22.93°S to 29.35°S, from 35°S to 42°S (Vannucci & Rees 1961; Blanco 1988, 1994a; Haddad 1992; Genzano 1995; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Bornancin 2008; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 42.15°S to 55.136°S in the Patagonian interior waters (Galea 2007 p. 19-21; Palma *et al.* 2007a; 2014a; Villenas *et al*. 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 16°S to 42.5°S (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Vannucci & Rees 1961; Moreira 1973; Goy 1979; Navas-Pereira 1980; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Zamponi 1983a; Montú & Cordeiro 1988; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Guerrero *et al*. 2013; Marques *et al*. 2013; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 32m depth, epiphytic and epizoic, commonly found on fouling, hard substrate, mussels and other invertebrates (Haddad 1992; Oliveira 2003; Bornancin 2008; Galea 2007; Galea *et al.* 2009a; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Bougainvillia niobe **Mayer, 1894**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species (see Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20.5°S to 24°S (Tronolone 2008; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Bougainvillia pagesi **Nogueira Jr., Rodriguez, Mianzan, Haddad & Genzano, 2013**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 25°S to 26°S, Argentina, from 36°S to 38°S (Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2013, 2015; Nagata *et al*. 2014a).

Bougainvillia platygaster **(Haeckel, 1879)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Uruguay, from 10°N to 35°S (Alvariño 1968; Kramp 1957; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—up to 600m depth (Kramp 1957).

Bougainvillia rugosa **Clarke, 1882**

Synonyms in the area: *Bougainvillia* ?*rugosa*—Nogueira *et al.* 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: Nogueira *et al.* (1997) recorded the polyp as doubtful for Angra dos Reis (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23°S to 26.77°S (Migotto 1996; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011, Miranda *et al*. 2015); medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.83°S 45.42°W (Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—up to 2m depth, on ceramic test-panels (Migotto 1996).

Bougainvillia **sp.**

Remarks: Haddad (1992), based on poorly preserved material [polyp], assigned her record for Paraná State (Brazil) as doubtful. The same occurred with Nascimento (2010) [medusa].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.30°S to 26°S, at 27.13°S 48.51°W

(Haddad 1992; Rosso & Marques 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a, abstract; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Flynn & Valèrio Berardo 2012);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 24.2°S to 25.9°S (Nascimento 2010; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: polyp—on algae, fouling, hydroids, polychaetes, and *Mithraculus forceps* (Haddad 1992; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a; Shimabukuro 2007; Flynn & Valèrio Berardo 2012).

***Bougainvillia* sp. 1**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on fouling, ascidians, bryozoans, hydroids, mussels, barnacles and polychaete tubes (Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Bougainvillia* sp. 2**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on ascidians, fouling and *Crisevia pseudolena* (Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Bouganvillia superciliaris* (L. Agassiz, 1849)**

Synonyms in the area: *Bougainvillea superciliaris*—Rodriguez 1963 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Zapara Island (Rodriguez 1963);
medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 9.14°S 78.68°W (IMARPE database of zooplankton).

Bougainvillia trinema* (von Lendenfeld, 1884) *nomen dubium

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26°S to 29.30°S (Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—on salinity 35.35, temperature 14.15°C, and at 157.5m depth (Correia 1983).

Bougainvilliidae sp.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 25°S to 26°S (Nagata *et al*. 2014b).

***Garveia cerulea* (Clarke, 1882)**

Synonyms in the area: *Calyptospadix cerula*—Wedler 1973 [polyp]; *Garveia cerula*—Bandel & Wedler 1987 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Wedler 1973; Bandel & Wedler 1987).

***Garveia franciscana* (Torrey, 1902)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.71°S 35°W, from 25°S to 26°S (Calder & Maÿal 1998; Haddad *et al.* 2006, abstract; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012).

Habitat: polyp—on mud, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, wood, shells, and artificial substrates (Calder & Maÿal 1998; Haddad *et al.* 2006; Cangussu *et al.* 2010).

Remarks: *Calyptospadix cerulea* Clarke, 1882 (*Garveia cerulea*) and *G. franciscana* may prove conspecific (Cairns *et al.* 2002 p. 50).

***Garveia gracilis* (Clark, 1876a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Bimeria gracilis*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.30°S 90.85°W in Isla Santiago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 91 to 128m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Garveia laxa* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Bimeria laxa* Fraser, 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.4°S to 0.8°S in Isla Santa Cruz (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 31 to 40m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Garveia tenella* (Fraser, 1925)**

Synonyms in the area: *Bimeria tenella*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.5°S 90.91°W in Isla Isabela (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—at 59m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Nemopsis mianzani* Oliveira, Feliú & Palma, 2015**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 36.50°S 73.08°W (Oliveira *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: medusa—Epipelagic (Oliveira *et al.* 2015).

***Pachycordyle* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 10°S 82°W (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Parawrightia robusta* Warren, 1908b**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 11.50°S to 26.11°S, at 29.35°S 49.73°W (Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on fouling and hydroids (Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

?*Rhizorhagium* sp.

Remarks: Haddad (1992) assigned her record for Paraná State (Brazil) as doubtful because it is based on poorly preserved material.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 25.75°S to 26°S (Haddad 1992).

Habitat: polyp—on algae, hydroids, and polychaetes (Haddad 1992).

***Thamnostoma* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 29.50°S 49.34°W (Correia 1983).

***Thamnostoma tetrellum* (Haeckel, 1879)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 16.76°S 38.88°W, at 29.25°S 49°W (Goy 1979; Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: Medusa—epipelagic (Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2014).

FAMILY CORDYLOPHORIDAE VON LENDENFELD, 1885

***Cordylophora caspia* (Pallas, 1771)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 42°S to 43°S in fjord Comau (Galea 2007 p. 21; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 310); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast; Brazil to Uruguay, at 22.53°S 44.57°W, from 23.30°S to 26°S, from *ca.* 35°S (Cordero 1941; Ringuelet & Olivier 1954; Wedler 1973; Blanco 1994a; Haddad & Nakatani 1996, abstract; Silveira & Boscolo 1996, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Scarabino 2006; Grohmann 2008; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Gutierre *et al.* 2012).

Habitat: polyp—from mesohaline to limnic environments (Cordero 1941; Ringuelet & Olivier 1954; Grohmann 2008). The species was found in Chilean waters from 8 to 21m depth, epizoic on mussels (Galea 2007 p. 21; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 310).

FAMILY CYTAEIDIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

Cytaeididae sp.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.3°S 40.2°W (Nascimento 2010).

***Cytaeis* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 27.75°S to 29.17°S (Correia 1983).

***Cytaeis tetrastyla* Eschscholtz, 1829**

Synonyms in the area: *Cytaeis atlantica*—Mayer 1910; Thiel 1938a; Vannucci 1951a [medusa].

Remarks: species described by Mayer (1910b) under the name *Cytaeis atlantica* with no specific record for the Atlantic Ocean.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.25°N to 25°S (Fagetti

1973 p. 36; Segura-Puertas 1984; Chirichigno, pers. comm.; IMARPE database of zooplankton); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 4°N to 35°S (Thiel 1938a; Kramp 1957; Vannucci 1957, 1963; Moreira 1973; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Alvariño 1976; Goy 1979; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Baldrich 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Gusmão *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: medusa—euryhaline and eurythermic species, from 30 to 420m depth (Kramp 1957; Vannucci 1957, 1963, Navas-Pereira 1974). Species recorded in tropical and subtropical regions (Chirichigno, pers. comm.).

***Perarella affinis* (Jäderholm, 1903)**

Synonyms in the area: *Stylactis affinis* Jäderholm p. 264–265 1903 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 54.91°S in Romanche Bay (Jäderholm 1903 p. 264–265).

Habitat: polyp—at 21m depth, on algae (Jäderholm 1903 p. 264–265).

FAMILY EUDENDRIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

***Eudendrium arbusculum* (d'Orbigny, 1846)**

Synonyms in the area: *Tubularia arbuscula* d'Orbigny, 1846 p. 28 [polyp]; *Eudendrium arbusculum*—Hartlaub 1905 p.547–548 [polyp] [non *Eudendrium arbuscula* Wright, 1859 p. 113].

Remarks: the specific name was set aside because this is an unidentifiable species (Marques & Vervoort 1999; International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 2000 Opinion 1956]. The name is kept and the record of D'Orbigny (1846) is presented here for historical reasons.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at *ca*. 50°S in Trinidad Channel (d'Orbigny 1846 p. 28; Hartlaub 1905 p. 547-548).

***Eudendrium breve* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.25°S to 1.35°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: on algae, *Macrorhynchia philippina* and rock, from 5 to 110m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Eudendrium capillare* Alder, 1856**

Synonyms in the area: *Eudendrium tenue*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Eudendrium* ?*capillare*—Grohmann *et al.* 2008 [polyp].

Remarks: the record of *Eudendrium* ?*capillare* by Grohmann *et al.* (2008), for 22.37°S 41.75°W, is considered doubtful by the authors.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, Ecuador, at 0.27°S 91.37°W in Isla Isabela, at 1.23°S 90.45°W in Isla Floreana (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, from 7.50°S to 9°S, from 11.40°S to 13.15°S, at 22.37°S 41.75°W, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Vannucci 1954; Maÿal 1973; Wedler 1975; Marques 1993; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Marques 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Grohmann *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 73m depth, on rock, barnacles, sponges, other hydroids, algae, and artificial substrate (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Marques 1993; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Marques 2001; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011).

***Eudendrium caraiuru* Marques & Oliveira, 2003**

Synonyms in the area: *Eudendrium glomeratum*—Marques 1993; Rosso & Marques 1997; Oliveira *et al.* 2000; Marques 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [polyp] [non *Eudendrium glomeratum* Picard, 1951].

Remarks: common species on the Brazilian coast (Marques *et al.* 2006). Further taxonomic details in Marques & Oliveira (2003).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 3°S to 4.50°S, from 22.75°S to 25.58°S, from 38°S to 38.10°S (Marques 1993; Migotto 1996; Rosso & Marques 1997; Oliveira *et al.* 2000; Marques 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Marques & Oliveira 2003; Oliveira & Marques 2005; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a, abstract; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in shallow waters, on fouling, ascidians, bryozoans, barnacles, gastropods, mussels, polychaete tubes, rocks, test panels and other artificial substrates (Migotto *et al.* 2001; Marques & Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Eudendrium carneum* Clarke, 1882**

Distribution in South America: polyp –Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.56°N to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at Puerto Cabello, Brazil, from 3°S to 29.5°S (Vannucci 1954; Vervoort 1967; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Haddad 1992; Pires *et al.* 1992; Marques 1993; Marques & Moretzsohn 1995; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Oliveira 2000; Oliveira *et al.* 2000; Marques 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Grohmann 2006; Marques *et al.* 2006; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a, abstract; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Marques *et al*. 2013; Lindner *et al*. 2014; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 37m depth, on algae, fouling, barnacles, bryozoans, *Clavelina oblonga*, corals, hydroids, mud, mussels, *Phragmatopoma caudata*, polychaete tubes, rocks, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, *Schizoporella* sp., sand, shells, Teredenidae collecting device, test panels, other artificial substrates, wood (Fraser 1938a; Haddad 1992; Marques 1993; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Marques 2001; Calder *et al.* 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Menon *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al.* 2011). Species considered as generalist for substrates (Marques 1993; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Eudendrium certicaule* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.25°S to 1.4°S (Fraser 1938a, Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on bryozoans, nullipores and rock, from 55 to 128m depth (Fraser 1938a, Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Eudendrium cyathiferum* Jäderholm, 1904a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Islands (Jäderholm 1904a, 1905; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 252 to 310m depth (Jäderholm 1904a; Blanco 1994a).

***Eudendrium deforme* Hartlaub, 1905**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at *ca*. 41.76°S in Calbuco (Hartlaub 1905 p.552–553).

***Eudendrium exiguum* Allman, 1877**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 3°N 78.18°W in Gorgona Island, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—on coral, from 36 to 55m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

?*Eudendrium fragile* Motz-Kossowska, 1905

Synonyms in the area: *Eudendrium* ?*fragile*—Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: Grohmann (1997) and Grohmann *et al.* (1997) considered their identification of *E. fragile* Motz-Kossowska, 1905 as doubtful. However, Grohmann (2006) recorded the species without expressing any doubts, but she did not describe or figure her specimens. The species is poorly known and considered to be endemic to the Mediterranean Sea (Marques *et al.* 2000). Therefore, we prefer to consider the record of the species as dubious.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.32°S 40.27°W (Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

?*Eudendrium merulum* Watson, 1985

Remarks: the records are based on badly preserved specimen and are considered doubtful (Marques 1993, 2001).

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 27.78°S 48.49°W (Marques 1993, 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Eudendrium nambuccense* Watson, 1985**

Synonyms in the area: *Eudendrium* cf. *nambuccense*—Galea 2007 p. 26 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 50.34°S 75.37°W (Galea 2007); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.75°S to 23.25°S (Marques 1993, 2001; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—up to 18m depth, on *Eudendrium carneum* and *Synthecium protectum* (Marques 2001; Galea 2007 p. 26).

***Eudendrium nodosum* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—at 18m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Eudendrium pocaruquarum* Marques, 1995**

Remarks: species endemic to Brazil. Taxonomical remarks in Marques (1995).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 3°S to 4°S, from 23.25°S to 24°S (Marques 1993, 1995, 2001; Rosso & Marques 1997; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006;

Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—at intertidal zone, on algae, bryozoans, *Clavelina oblonga*, mussels, polychaete tubes, and rock (Marques 1995; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Eudendrium rameum* (Pallas, 1766)**

Synonyms in the area: *Eudendrium laxum*—Vervoort 1972 [polyp]; *Eudendrium ramosum*—Blanco 1976, 1984a [polyp] [non *Eudendrium ramosum* (Linnaeus, 1758)].

Remarks: the record of this species at Tierra del Fuego by Blanco (1976) is doubtful and it may correspond to *E. ramosum*, but to reassign that further studies are necessary. The Brazilian record (Mayal 1973) does not have a voucher and the specimen is also considered doubtful.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera, Chile, at 41.76°S in Calbuco (Hartlaub 1905 p. 548; Fraser 1948); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 7.58°S to 7.91°S, from 40°S to 42°S, from 48°S to 56°S (Vervoort 1972; Maÿal 1973, 1978; Blanco 1976a, 1984a, 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 40 to 72m depth, on red sponges (Fraser 1948; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a, 1984a, 1994a; Maÿal 1978).

***Eudendrium ramosum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.23°S 90.44°W in Isla Floreana, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil to Argentina, from 20°S to 23.82°S, from 34.75°S to 44°S (Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Marques 1993, 1995, 2001; Genzano 1995; Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2002, 2009a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann 2006; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 2 to 88m depth, on coral and rock (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Marques 1993, 2001; Genzano *et al.* 2002; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Eudendrium scotti* Puce, Cerrano & Bavestrello, 2002**

Synonyms in the area: *Eudendrium* cf. *scotti*—Galea 2007 p. 28 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 48.81°S to 50.50°S (Galea 2007 p. 28; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 311).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 30m depth, on other hydroids (Galea 2007 p. 28; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 311).

***Eudendrium* sp.**

Remarks: Marques *et al.* (2006) and Shimabukuro *et al.* (2006) considered their sterile material as non-identifiable.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 3°S to 4°S, from 5°S to 6.50°S, at 9.67°S 35.69°W, at 17.96°S 38.75°W, from 21.50°S to 24°S, from 31.50°S to 32.50°S (Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Horta *et al.* 2001, abstract; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Migotto *et al.* 2004; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on algae, ascidians, bryozoans, *Microphrys bicornutus*, mussels, sponges (Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Eudendrium* sp. 1**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 29.23°S 71.54°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

Habitat: polyp—at 20m depth (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

***Eudendrium* sp. 2**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

Habitat: polyp—at 20m depth, on *Halecium beanii* and worm tube (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

***Eudendrium* sp. 3**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.67°S 72.65°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

Habitat: polyp—at 30m depth, on worm tube (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

***Eudendrium* sp. 4**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

Habitat: polyp—from 25 to 30m depth, on *Halecium pallens* (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

***Eudendrium* sp. 5**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

Habitat: polyp—at 20m depth (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

***Eudendrium* sp. 6**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.60°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

Habitat: polyp—from 3 to 5m depth, on bryozoan (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26–27).

Eudendrium tenellum* Allman, 1877 *nomen dubium

Remarks: this species was first described by Allman (1877) based on specimens without hydranths and gonophores, and therefore, it was considered by Calder (1988 p.42, 43) as a *nomen dubium*.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2.99°N 78.20°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, from 1.4°N to 1.42°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 37 to 274m depth (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Eudendrium tottoni* Stechow, 1932**

Synonyms in the area: *Eudendrium antarcticum*—Broch 1948; Stepanjants 1979 [polyp]; *Eudendrium ramosum*—Blanco 1984a, 1994a [non *Eudendrium ramosum* (Linnaeus, 1758)] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at 54.143°S 36.676°W in Puerto Leith, and at South Georgia Islands (Broch 1948; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1984a, 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 220m depth (Broch 1948; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

***Myrionema amboinense* Pictet, 1893**

Synonyms in the area: *Myrionema hargitti*—Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.35°N 74.27°W in Santa Marta (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

Habitat: polyp—in shallow waters where turtle grass and roots of mangrove predominate (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

FAMILY HYDRACTINIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

***Clava* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Wedler 1975).

***Cnidostoma fallax* Vanhöffen, 1911**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26°S to 26.5°S (Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: brackish waters (Nogueira Jr., pers. comm.).

***Hydractinia echinata* (Fleming, 1828)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Wedler 1975).

***Hydractinia hancocki* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.45°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on algae, gastropod shells and rock, from 5 to 110m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Hydractinia longispina* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.26°S 91.37°W in Isla Isabela, at 1.23°S 90.45°W in Isla Floreana, Peru, at 6.95S 80.70W in Isla Lobos de Afuera (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on sand and shell, from 15 to 33m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Hydractinia multispina* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.25°S to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1938b 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on nullipores, sand and shells, from 18 to 110m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Hydractinia pacifica* Hartlaub, 1905**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.67°S to 53.78°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 519-522; Galea 2007 p. 23-25; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 312; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 23-24).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 30m depth, on polychate tubes, hydroids and wood (Galea 2007 p. 23-25, Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 312; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 23-24).

***Hydractinia parvispina* Hartlaub, 1905**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 53.78°S to 55°S (Hartlaub, 1905 p. 518-519; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 25-26); Atlantic Ocean, at the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Hartlaub 1905; Jäderholm 1905, 1917; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 4 to 150m depth, on gastropod shells (Hartlaub 1905 p. 518–519; Jäderholm 1905, 1917; Blanco 1994a; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 25–26).

***Hydractinia polycarpa* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 13 to 22m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Hydractinia rugosa* Fraser, 1938b**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay (Fraser 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 64 to 73m depth (Fraser 1938b).

***Podocoryna apicata* Kramp, 1959b**

Synonyms in the area: *Podocoryne apicata*—Segura-Puertas 1984 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at northwest and southeast of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Podocoryna areolata* (Alder, 1862)**

Synonyms in the area: *Hydractinia areolata*—Guerrero *et al*. 2013 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40°S to 42.25°S (Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

***Podocoryna borealis* (Mayer, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Podocoryne borealis*—Pagès & Orejas 1999 [medusa]; ?*Hydractinia* sp.—Galea 2007 p. 23 [polyp]; *Hydractinia borealis*–Palma et al. 2007a p. 70, 73, 2007b p. 73, 74, 78, 80, 2011; Villenas *et al*. 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011 [medusa].

Remarks: the geographic distribution of *Podocoryna borealis* (Mayer, 1900) is restricted to the North Atlantic and North Sea (Schuchert 2008).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 42.38°S 72.43°W (Galea 2007 p. 23); medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50°S to 54.903°S in the Patagonian interior waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999; Galea 2007 p. 23; Palma et al. 2007a p. 70, 73, 2007b p. 73, 74, 78, 80, 2011; Villenas *et al*. 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011).

Habitat: species with bipolar distribution (Pagès & Orejas 1999). medusa—from 0-50m depth (Galea 2007 p. 23).

***Podocoryna carnea* (M. Sars, 1846)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Podocoryne carnea* var. *chilensis*—Kramp 1952 [polyp and medusa]; *Podocoryne carnea*—Segura-Puertas 1984 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Puerto Montt (Kramp 1952). medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, from 15°S to 56°S (Kramp 1952; Segura-Puertas 1984);

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Podocoryna humilis* (Hartlaub, 1905)**

Synonyms in the area: *Podocoryne humilis* Hartlaub, 1905 p. 523-524; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: the polyp stage of the species is unknown, but Hartlaub (1905 p. 523) hypothesized that it might correspond to that one of *H. tenuis* (Browne, 1902). Further studies are necessary to confirm or not that hypothesis.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Puerto Bridges (Hartlaub 1905 p. 523–524; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

***Podocoryna loyola* Haddad, Bettim & Miglietta, 2014**

Synonyms in the area: *Hydractinia* sp.1—Nogueira Jr. 2012; *Podocoryna carnea*—Correia 1983.

Distribution in South America: polyp and medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 25.5°S 48.5°W in Paranaguá Bay and from 28.83°S to 31.17°S (Correia 1983; Bettim & Haddad, 2013; Haddad *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: polyp—on artificial panels (Bettim & Haddad, 2013; Haddad *et al*. 2014).

***Podocoryna quitus* nomen novum (authored by Miranda, T.P. & Marques, A.C.)**

Synonyms in the area: *Podocoryne reticulata* Fraser, 1938a [polyp] [non *Stylactis reticulata* Hirohito, 1988, basionym of *Hydractinia reticulata* (Hirohito, 1988), a secondary homonym of *Hydractina reticulata* Wright, 1861, present *Schuchertinia reticulata* (Hirohito, 1988)].

Remarks: Fraser (1938a) described *Podocoryne reticulata*, which was temporarily transferred to *Hydractinia* (Schuchert, 2016). Calder et al. (2009) referred to Fraser's species name, designating lectotype and paralectotype of *Podocoryne reticulata*. *Hydractinia reticulata* (Fraser, 1938a) is a secondary homonym of *Hydractinia reticulata* (Wright, 1861), considered a *species inquirenda* by Schuchert (2008, 2016) because it may be a synonym of *Hydractinia echinata* (Fleming, 1828). Therefore, two authors of this manuscript (Miranda, T.P. & Marques,

A.C.) propose the '*nomen novum*' *Podocoryna quitus* for *Hydractinia reticulata* (Fraser, 1938a)—the specific epithet refers to the "quitus", Pre-Columbian indigenous people in Ecuador.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 22m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Podocoryna* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.69°S 72.34°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at São Paulo State coast (Silveira & Morandini 2011);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at São Paulo State coast (Silveira & Morandini 2011).

***Podocoryna* sp. 2**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26°S to 26.5°S (Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

***Podocoryna tenuis* (Browne, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Dysmorphosa tenuis* Browne, 1902 [medusa]; *Hydractinia tenuis*—Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Galea 2007 p. 25; Palma *et al.* 2011; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Villenas *et al.* 2009; *Podocoryne tenuis*—Mayer 1910b; Browne & Kramp 1939 [medusa]; *Podocoryne minuta*—Pagès & Orejas (1999) [medusa] [non *Dysmorphosa (Hydractinia) minuta* Mayer, 1900]; *Hydractinia minuta*—Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 69-71, 73, 74, 2007b p. 74, 78, 80-81; Villenas *et al*. 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011 [medusa].

Remarks: *Hydractinia minuta* was recorded by Pagès & Orejas (1999) for the Magellan region, and subsequently listed for South America by Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 69-71, 73, 74, 2007b p. 74, 78, 80-81. The species *H. minuta* was synonymized to *H. carica* by Broch (1916) and Rees (1956) after re-examination of type material. The South American occurrence of this species is disputable, because the species is "predominantly arctic" Schuchert (2008, p. 265). Recently, Galea (2007 p. 25) considered *Dysmorphosa tenuis* Browne, 1902 to be a junior synonym of *Hydractinia tenuis* Browne, 1902. Both records may refer to the same species and, presently, we keep the updated name *Podocoryna tenuis* (Browne, 1902)

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50°S to 55.50°S (Pagès & Orejas 1999; Galea 2007; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 24°S, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, and Strait of Magellan (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

***Podocoryna uniformis* (Stampar, Tronolone & Morandini, 2006b)**

Distribution in South America: polyp and medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.85°S 45.41°W (Stampar *et al.* 2006b; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—at 10m depth, on *Mussismilia hispida* (Stampar *et al.* 2006b).

***Stylactaria hooperii* (Sigerfoos, 1899)**

Synonyms in the area: *Stylactis hooperi*—Moreira *et al.* 1979 [polyp and medusa] [incorrect subsequent spelling].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.30°S to 24°S (Moreira *et al.* 1979;

Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al*. 2015);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.81°S 45.41°W, at 23.83°S 45.42°W (Moreira *et al.* 1979; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 2 to 6m depth, on barnacles, hermit-crabs, and gastropods (Moreira *et al.* 1979; Migotto 1996; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Stylactaria* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.71°S 35.10°W, at 23.83°S 45.42°W (Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—in shallow waters of estuarine regions and rocky bottom, on algae, barnacles, mud, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, shells, wood (Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Shimabukuro 2007).

FAMILY NIOBIIDAE PETERSEN, 1979

***Niobia dendrotentaculata* Mayer, 1900**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 23.4°S to 28.5°S, at 35.10°S 52.57°W (Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Tronolone 2008; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2014, 2015a).

***Niobia* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26°S to 29.25°S (Correia 1983).

Habitat: medusa—stenohaline and stenothermic species, probably a good indicator of coastal waters under tropical influence (Correia 1983).

FAMILY OCEANIIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

***Corydendrium parasiticum* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.22°S 90.43°W in Floreana Island (Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, at 8.71°S 35.10°W, from 23.77°S to 23.8°S (Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—at estuarine region and rocky bottom, from intertidal to 6m depth, on algae, fouling, mud, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, shells, barnacles, and artificial substrates (Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Corydendrium* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 55°S 60°W (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 280 to 345m depth (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

***Oceania armata* Kölliker, 1853**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 40.8°S 64.0°W, at 40.85°S 61.5°W, at 41.7°S 60.95°W (Ramírez & Zamponi 1980; Zamponi 1983a; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—oceanic (Zamponi 1983a).

***Rhizogeton fusiformis* L. Agassiz, 1862**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.35°N 74.27°W in Santa Marta (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

Habitat: on *Amphiroa fragilissima* and other algae species (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

***Rhizogeton nudus* Broch, 1910**

Synonyms in the area: *Rhizogeton nudum*—Genzano 1993, 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 38°S 57°W in Buenos Aires coast (Genzano 1993, 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—at intertidal area, on colonies of other hydroid (e.g., *Ectopleura crocea*), bryozoans, sponges (Genzano 1993; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Rhizogeton sterreri* Calder, 1988**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 11.40°S to 13.20°S (Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—species on "conglomerate rock" and "emergent nearshore bank reef" (Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998:64).

***Tubiclava* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23°S 44.40°W (Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Turritopsis nutricula* McCrady, 1857**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2.99°N 78.20°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, at 1.38°N 91.82°W in Isla Wolf, at 0.25°S 91.39°W in Isla Isabela (Fraser 1938a, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Curaçao Island, Colombia, from 9.25°N to 11.35°N, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, at 8.71°S 35.10°W, from 10.50°S to 29.40°S (Vervoort 1967; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Rosso & Marques 1997; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Kelmo & Santa Isabel 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Kremer & Rocha 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 20.72°S 70.20°W (Fagetti 1973 p. 38); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 23°S to 41°S (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Moreira 1973; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Goy 1979; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Correia 1983; Migotto 1996; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002;

Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Oliveira & Marques 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Guerrero *et al*. 2013; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: polyp—shallow waters of estuarine and marine regions, on rocky bottom, algae, artificial substrates, ascidians, barnacles, bryozoans, coral, gastropods, hydroids, mud, mussels, polychaete tubes, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, sand, sandstone reef, sponges and worm tubes (Fraser 1938a; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Kremer & Rocha 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015);

medusa—epipelagic, eurythermic and euryhaline species (Correia 1983; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

FAMILY PANDEIDAE HAECKEL, 1879

Amphinema australis (Mayer, 1900)

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.90°S to 23.10°S (Navas-Pereira 1980; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Amphinema dinema (Perón & Lesueur, 1809)

Synonyms in the area: *Stomotoca dinema*—Vannucci 1957, 1963 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 7.55°S to 8.68°S, at 20.28°S 40.26°W (Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 16.48°S 39°W, from 20°S to 35°S, from 37ºS to 45.91ºS (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Goy 1979; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Zamponi 1983a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Gusmão *et al*. 2015; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—euryhaline species considered to be highly dispersive (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Navas-Pereira 1974; Zamponi 1983a).

Amphinema gordini Fuentes, Muñiz, Lindsay, Isla & Gili, 2012

Distribution in South America: medusa- Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 21°S 70.54°W (Fuentes *et al*. 2012).

Habitat: medusa—at 883m depth, collected with bottom sediment traps (Fuentes *et al*., 2012).

Amphinema rugosum (Mayer, 1900)

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.83°S 45.42°W (Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50°S to 55.83°S in interior waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma *et al*. 2007b p. 80; Villenas *et al*. 2019; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, at 14.35°N 75.83°W, at 23.83°S 45.42°W, and at Strait of Magellan (Kramp 1959a; Migotto 1996; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—in shallow waters, on barnacles (Migotto 1996; Shimabukuro 2007).

Amphinema sp.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Amphinema turrida* (Mayer, 1900)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 37°S in Concepción Bay (Kramp 1966, 1968; Fagetti 1973 p. 32–33).

***Annatiara affinis* (Hartlaub, 1914)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 23.8°S to 24.8°S, from 29°S to 35°S (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Tronolone 2008; Nascimento *et al.* 2010).

***Cirrhitiara superba* (Mayer, 1900)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 5°S to 10°S, from 29°S to 35°S (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—stenothermic and euryhaline species (Navas-Pereira 1974).

***Halitholus intermedius* (Browne, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Tiara intermedia* Browne, 1902 p. 277 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 1.53°N to 5.83°N, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, at northwest and southwest of Galápagos Archipelago, and at 33°S in Valparaíso Bay (Fagetti 1973 p. 37; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from ca. 34°S to 43°S, and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902 p. 277; Browne & Kramp 1939; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

***Larsonia pterophylla* (Haeckel, 1879)**

Synonyms in the area: *Stomotoca pterophylla*—Kramp 1965; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 6.38°N to 1.55°N, from 3.50°S to 18.30°S, including a non-specific record for Ecuador (Kramp 1965; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984, Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Chirichigno, pers. comm.).

***Leuckartiara gardineri* Browne, 1916**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 4.45°N 81.45°W (Alvariño 1976).

***Leuckartiara octona* (Fleming, 1823)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Perigonimus repens*—Hartlaub 1905 [polyp]; *Perigonimus repens*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003; *Halitholus intermedius*—Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa] [non *Halitholus intermedius* (Browne, 1902)].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.1°S to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Chile, at 39.95°S 73.60°W, and from 53.30°S to 55°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 530–531; Jäderholm 1917; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 26); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 20.28°S 40.26°W, at 23.83°S45.42°W, and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands in Port Stanley (Hartlaub 1905 p.

530–531; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al*. 2015); medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.50°N to 4.82°N, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, from 29.95ºS to 55.92ºS, and at Pascua Island (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 37; Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Galea 2007 p. 28–29; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 78, 80, 2014a; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Chirichigno, pers. comm.; Pavez *et al.* 2010; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 23.5°S to 24.2°S, from 29°S to 46.48°S, and at Beagle Channel (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Zamponi 1983a; Migotto 1996; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 1.5m to 128m depth, on crab carapace and on *Cerithium atratum* and *Strombus pugilis* (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Migotto 1996; Calder *et al.* 2003; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea & Schories 2012a);

medusa—species with large dispersal capabilities (Zamponi 1983a).

***Leuckartiara* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, south Brazil, from 29.50°S to 33.50°S (Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on *Libinia spinosa* (Decapoda: Brachyura) (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Leuckartiara zacae* Bigelow, 1940**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, at 7.50°N 78.42°W, from 2°N to 1.82°N, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, from 23°S to 42.27°S, and at west of Galápagos Archipelago (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 27.50°S 47°W (Correia 1983).

Habitat: medusa—at 20m depth (Correia 1983).

***Merga tergestina* (Neppi & Stiasny, 1912)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 24.28°S 46°W, from 29°S to 35°S (Moreira 1973; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat:: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species (Navas-Pereira 1974).

***Merga violacea* (Agassiz & Mayer, 1899)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39ºS in Valdivia (Kramp 1966, 1968); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 13.60°S 38.72°W and from 20.5°S to 24°S (Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Neoturris crockeri* Bigelow, 1940**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.25°N 77.67°W (Alvariño 1976).

***Neoturris pileata* (Forskål, 1775)**

Synonyms in the area: *Tiara pileata*—Vanhöffen 1913 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, from 7.55°S to 8.68°S and at the Strait of Magellan (Vanhöffen 1913; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Gusmão *et al*. 2015).

***Pandea conica* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, no specific record (Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Pandea* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 1.50°N to 18.25°S, and at northwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

Pandeidae indet. 1

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.77°S 45.42°W (Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: polyp—on fouling, at 2m depth (Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

***Stomotoca atra* L. Agassiz, 1862**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 24.26°S 46.20°W (Stampar & Kodja 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

***Stomotoca* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 28.34°S 48.50°W (Correia 1983).

***Zanclonia weldoni* (Browne, 1910)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, no specific record (Fagetti 1973 p. 52).

Habitat: medusa—circumpolar Antarctic species (Fagetti 1973 p.52).

FAMILY PROBOSCIDACTYLIDAE HAND & HENDRICKSON, 1950

***Proboscidactyla flavicirrata* Brant, 1835**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, at 6.65°N 77.58°W, from 36.5°S to 37°S (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 41; Cely & Chiquillo 1993).

***Proboscidactyla mutabilis* (Browne, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Willia mutabilis* Browne, 1902, 1908; Browne & Kramp 1939 [medusa]; *Willsia*

mutabilis—Thiel, 1938a [medusa]; *Proboscidactyla ornata*–Zamponi 1983a [medusa] [non *Proboscidactyla ornata* (McCrady, 1859)].

Remarks: this species was recorded as *Willia mutabilis* from Malvinas (Falkland) Islands by Browne (1902, 1908) and Browne & Kramp (1939). Specimens reported by Zamponi (1983a) as *P. ornata* for Buenos Aires and north Patagonia were synonymized to *P. mutabilis* (see Genzano *et al.* 2008a for more details).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33°S in Valparaíso Bay, from 41.5°S to 55.83°S (Fagetti 1973 p. 41; Vanhöffen 1913; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 78, 80, 2014a); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 27°S to 55°S (Browne 1902, 1908; Browne & Kramp 1939; Thiel 1938a; Goy 1979; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

***Proboscidactyla ornata* (McCrady, 1859)**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.50°S to 23.50°S, from 29.50°S to 33.50°S (Migotto *et al.* 2002);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 1.50°N to 3.50°S, from 37°S to 55.136°S (Kramp 1952, 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 51; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 73–80, 2014a; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 16°S to 35°S (Thiel 1938a; Vannucci 1951a, 1957b, 1963; Moreira 1973, 1978; Goy 1979; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Correia 1983; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species, up to 82m depth (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Correia 1983; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Proboscidactyla* sp.**

Remarks: Tronolone (2001) considered non-fertile medusae similar to *Proboscidactyla mutabilis* (Browne 1902), but provisionally assigned them to *Proboscidactyla* sp.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 24°S, at 29.50°S 49.34°W (Correia 1983; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Proboscidactyla stellata* (Forbes, 1846)**

Remarks: medusae collected on several occasions in plankton samples but, despite intensive search, the polyp stage has not yet been found.

Distribution in South America.

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 23°S in Antofagasta, from 41.5°S to 55.371°S (Palma & Apablaza 2004; Galea 2007; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 80, 2014a; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011)

FAMILY PROTIARIDAE HAECKEL, 1879

***Halitiara formosa* Fewkes, 1882**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 26.5°S, at 38.14°S 57.51°W and from 40°S to 42.5°S (Zamponi 1992; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Bardi, 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

***Protiara* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26°S to 26.5°S (Nogueira Jr. 2012).

FAMILY RATHKEIDAE RUSSELL, 1953

***Lizzia alvarinoae* Segura, 1980**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador to Peru, from 3.50°S to 18.30°S, and at southeast of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Lizzia blondina* Forbes, 1848**

Remarks: possibly a synonym of *Podocoryne minuta*, recorded by Pagès & Orejas (1999) and *Hydractinia minuta* Mayer, 1900, described byTronolone (2001), Migotto *et al.* (2002) and Bardi (2011).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50°S to 55.50°S (Pagès & Orejas 199); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Bardi 2011).

***Lizzia ferrarii* Segura, 1980**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at northwest and southeast of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Lizzia gracilis* (Mayer, 1900)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador to Peru, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, and at northwest and southeast of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Podocorynoides minima* (Trinci, 1903)**

Synonyms in the area: *Podocoryne minima*—Vannucci 1957, 1963; Navas-Pereira 1980; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983 [medusa]; *Podocoryne simplex*—Segura-Puertas 1984 [medusa]; *Hydractinia minima*—Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002 [medusa].

Remarks: the species was transferred to the genus *Podocorynoides* and family Rathkeidae by Schuchert (2007).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia (Segura-Puertas 1984); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20°S to 30°S (Vannucci 1957b, 1963; Navas-Pereira 1980; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species, from 12 to 52m depth (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Correia 1983).

***Rathkea formosissima* (Browne, 1902)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 53°S to 55.84°S (Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma *et al*. 2014a); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, at Strait of Magellan, and at Beagle Channel (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Genzano *et al.* 2008).

Habitat: medusa—subantarctic species apparently extending its distribution to temperate waters in the southern hemisphere (Pagès & Orejas 1999).

***Rathkea octopunctata* (M. Sars, 1835)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 10.27°N to 10.41°N in Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976).

FAMILY RHYSIIDAE BRINCKMANN, 1965

***Rhysia* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.28°S 40.25°W (Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

FAMILY STYLASTERIDAE GRAY, 1847

***Allopora profunda* Moseley, 1879**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay, off Río de la Plata (Cairns 1983).

***Cheiloporidion pulvinatus* Cairns, 1983**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 38.97°S 55.28°W, and at south of Tierra del Fuego (Cairns 1983).

Habitat: polyp—from 595 to 1,137m depth (Cairns 1983).

***Conopora pauciseptata* Broch, 1951**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 54°S to 56°S (Cairns 1983).

***Crypthelia formosa* Cairns, 1983**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 54°S to 56°S (Cairns 1983).

***Errina antarctica* (Gray, 1872)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 43°S to 54°S (Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 313–314); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 52°S to 56°S (Cairns 1983; Pica *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 370m depth (Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 313–314; Pica *et al*. 2015).

***Errina echinata* (Moseley, 1879)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, at Burdwood Bank (Cairns 1983).

Habitat: polyp—from 357 to 1,647m (Cairns 1983).

***Errina fascicularis* Cairns, 1983**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Tierra del Fuego and Burdwood Bank (Cairns 1983).

***Errina labiata* Moseley 1879**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay-Argentina, at 37.28°S 53.87°W, from 54ºS to 56ºS (Cairns 1983).

***Errina lowei* Cairns, 1983**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 40°S, from 54ºS to 56ºS (Cairns 1983).

***Errinopora cestoporina* Cairns, 1983**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Tierra del Fuego and Burdwood Bank (Cairns 1983).

Habitat: polyp—from 59 to 384m depth (Cairns 1983).

***Errinopsis reticulum* Broch, 1951**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 54ºS to 56ºS (Cairns 1983).

***Sporadopora granulosa* Cairns, 1983**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 54ºS to 56ºS (Cairns 1983).

***Sporadopora dichotoma* (Moseley, 1876)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, also at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Cairns 1983).

***Stylaster densicaulis* Moseley, 1879**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from Río de la Plata to Tierra del Fuego (Cairns 1983).

Habitat: polyp—from 357 to 1244m depth (Cairns 1983).

***Stylaster roseus* (Pallas, 1766)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 0.49°S 44.75°W, at 3.85°S 32.45°W (Pires *et al.* 1992; Hudson *et al.* 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Amaral *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—at 27m depth, on rocks (Pires *et al.* 1992).

SUPERORDER LEPTOTHECATA CORNELIUS, 1992

ORDER INCERTAE SEDIS

FAMILY DIPLEUROSOMATIDAE BLOECK, 1866

***Dipleurosoma collapsum* (Mayer, 1900)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.42°S 34.80°W (Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Dipleurosoma pacificum* Agassiz & Mayer, 1902**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at northwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

FAMILY HEBELLIDAE FRASER, 1912

***Anthohebella parasitica* (Ciamician, 1880)**

Synonyms in the area: *Hebella parasitica*—Wedler 1975 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Wedler 1975).

***Halisiphonia nana* Stechow, 1921a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at 54.134°S 36.150°W in South Georgia Island (Blanco 1984b, 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994).

Habitat: polyp—at 180m depth (Blanco 1984b, 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994).

***Hebella* ?*dispolians* (Warren, 1909)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Hebella* cf. *dispolians*—Galea 2007 p. 51 [polyp].

Remarks: this species is insufficiently known and its gonotheca still has not been described. The specimens studied by Galea (2007) differ somewhat from the South-African material studied both by Warren (1909) and Millard (1975) in their dimensions and tentacle number—these materials may belong to different species. Moreover, fertile material and life cycle studies are needed to elucidate its taxonomical status.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 49.18°S in Camello Island (Galea 2007 p. 51).

Habitat: polyp—at 12m depth, on *Symplectoscyphus filiformis* (Galea 2007 p. 51).

***Hebella furax* Millard, 1957**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 21.70°S 40.25°W, at 23.50°S 45.20°W (Andrade & Migotto 1996; Migotto & Andrade 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Marques *et al*. 2013);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Andrade & Migotto 1996; Migotto & Andrade 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—on *Sertularia marginata* and occasionally on *Obelia bidentata* (Migotto & Andrade 2000).

***Hebella plana* Ritchie, 1907a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 42°S 58.40°W, at 42.95°S 59.10°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—at 350m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Hebella scandens* (Bale, 1888)**

Synonyms in the area: *Lafoea cylindrica*—Jäderholm 1903 [polyp]; *Hebellopsis sinuosa* Vannucci 1949, 1951a [polyp]; *Hebellopsis besnardi* Vannucci 1950, 1951a [polyp]; *Hebella cylindrica*—Versluys 1899; Vannucci 1951a [polyp]; *Hebella sbandens*—Genzano *et al.* 2011 [incorrect subsequent spelling].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 45.50°S 74.46°W, and at 54.91°S 67.36°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 5); Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Los Testigos Island, Brazil to Argentina, at 3.57°S 38.54°W, from 20°S to 27.25°S, from 38°S to 38.25°S (Versluys 1899; Jäderholm 1903; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b, 1954; Genzano 1992; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Andrade & Migotto 1997; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Grohmann 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2008, abstract; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques *et al.* 2006; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2009a, 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, from 23.50°S to 24°S (Migotto 1996; Andrade & Migotto 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—up to 80m depth, epizoic on sertulariid hydroids, *Synthecium protectum* and *Thyroscyphus ramosus* (Versluys 1899; Jäderholm 1903; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951b, 1954; Genzano 1992; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Andrade & Migotto 1997; Marques *et al.* 2006; Menon *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 6).

***Hebella* ?*scandens* (Bale, 1888)**

Synonyms in the area: *Hebella calcarata*—Leloup 1974 p. 9 [non *Laodicea (Hebella) calcarata* A. Agassiz, 1862] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at *ca*. 41.84°S in Calbuco Channel and Reloncaví Sound (Leloup 1974 p. 9).

Habitat: polyp—from 25 to 100m depth, on *Synthecium protectum* (Leloup 1974).

***Hebella* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 7.50°S to 9°S, at 20.30°S 40.30°W, at 25.73°S 45.16°W (Maÿal 1978; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002, 2004).

Habitat: polyp—on *Thyroscyphus marginatus*, shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Maÿal 1978; Migotto *et al.* 2004).

***Hebella striata* Allman, 1888**

Synonyms in the area: *Lafoea striata*—Jäderholm 1903 p. 275 [polyp].

Remarks: some specimens may have a parasitic habit, arising from the hydrothecal openings of their hosts (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea 2007).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.80°S to 54°S (Allman 1888 p. 30; Jäderholm 1903 p. 275; Leloup 1974 p. 10; Galea 2007 p. 51–52; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 332, 2014 p. 6; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 42°S to 56°S (Hartlaub 1905; Jäderholm 1905, 1926;

Ritchie 1907a; Totton 1930; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1982, 1994a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 920m depth, on hydroids (Allman 1888 p. 30; Jäderholm 1905, 1926; Ritchie 1907a; Totton 1930; Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 10; Blanco 1982, 1994; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Galea 2007 p. 51–52; Galea et al. 2009a p. 332, 2014 p. 6; El Beshbeeshy 2011).

***Hebella venusta* (Allman, 1877)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, no specific record, Brazil, from 11.50°S to 18.25°S (Leloup 1937; Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on *Ircinia* sp. (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Hebellopsis communis* Calder, 1991**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Hebella scandens*—Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951b, 1954 [polyp] [non *Hebella scandens* (Bale, 1888)]; *Hebella communis*—Grohmann 2006 [polyp].

Remarks: Calder (1991) described *Hebellopsis communis*, a new species of Hebellidae for Bermuda, epizoic on *Thyroscyphus marginatus*. Morphometrical data and drawings presented by Vannucci (1949, 1950, 1951b, 1954) for *Hebella scandens* are similar to Calder's *Hebellopsis communis*. Indeed, Calder (1991:43) remarked that "Vannucci's (1949) record of *Hebella scandens* from Brazil is believed here to have been based on material identical with *Hebellopsis communis*. Hydrothecae of her specimens closely resemble those of *H. communis* in size and in being deeply campanulate with slightly flaring margins". Migotto *et al.* (2002) agreed that records of *H. scandens* by Vannucci are most likely *H. communis*. Galea (2013 p. 14) considered the identification "provisional, pending essential data on its cnidome."

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20°S to 25°S (Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951b, 1954; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Grohmann 2006; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 35 to 57m depth, on sertulariids and *Thyroscyphus marginatus* (Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951b, 1954).

***Scandia corrugata* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay (Fraser 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 64 to 73m depth (Fraser 1938b).

***Scandia expansa* Fraser, 1938b**

Remarks: the status of the species is dubious because it was referred to the genera *Hebella* Allman, 1888 and *Hebellopsis* Hadži, 1913, respectively by Boero *et al.* (1997) and Cairns *et al.* (2002).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, from 0.2°S to 1.2°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 110m depth (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Scandia gigas* (Pieper, 1884)**

Synonyms in the area: *Hebellopsis michaelsarsi*—Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: the record of Calder *et al.* (2003) belongs to *Scandia gigas*, according to Galea (2008 p. 24).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.67°N 91.99°W in Darwin Island (Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Scandia minor* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Bonneviella minor* Fraser, 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.2°S to 0.6°S in channel between Isla Fernandina and Isla Isabela (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on bryozoans, nullipores and rock, from 91 to 128m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Scandia mutabilis* (Ritchie, 1907b)**

Remarks: Migotto (1996), based on scarce and non-fertile material, remarked that his material was similar to those of Calder (1991:28), "especially with regard to their cylindrical shape". Nevertheless, Migotto considered his identification provisional.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, Ecuador, from 1.5°N to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba Island, Brazil, at 9.80°S 35°W, from 23.36°S to 27.13°S (Leloup 1935; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 73m depth, on hydroids (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Migotto 1996; Calder *et al.* 2003; Shimabukuro 2007).

FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS

***Billardia intermedia* Blanco, 1967c**

Remarks: Vervoort (1972) was not able to distinguish his specimen of *Billardia subrufa* (Jäderholm, 1904a) from Blanco's *Billardia intermedia* based solely on characteristics of the hydrotheca, since his specimen lacked the gonotheca. Because Blanco's description of *Billardia intermedia* was based on a single colony, Vervoort (1972) sugested that *Billardia intermedia* Blanco, 1967c could be a young specimen or aberrant colony of *Billardia subrufa* (Jäderholm, 1904a).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at 56.40ºS 56.98ºW in Bahía Esperanza (Blanco 1967c, 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—at 140m depth (Blanco 1967c).

***Billardia subrufa* (Jäderholm, 1904a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia subrufa* Jäderholm, 1904a, 1905 [polyp].

Remarks: the genus *Billardia* Totton, 1930 have been placed outside the family Campanulariidae in phylogenetic studies (Govindarajan *et al*. 2006), and was shown to be more closely related to species of Hebellidae (Peña Cantero *et al*. 2010; Moura *et al*. 2011). Its taxonomic affinities, however, remain uncertain, and it is here retained in the family Campanulariidae, pending more detailed study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 52.38°S 63.84°W and at Shag Rocks (Jäderholm 1904a, 1905; Nutting 1915; Totton 1930; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 160 to 229m depth (Jäderholm 1904a, 1905; Totton 1930).

FAMILY MELICERTIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

Stegella lobata (Vanhöffen, 1910)

Synonyms in the area: *Stegella grandis*—Blanco 1984a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 54.143°S 36.676°W in Puerto Leith (Blanco 1984a, 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 30 to 65m depth (Blanco 1984a, 1994a).

ORDER LAFOEIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*

FAMILY LAFOEIDAE A. AGASSIZ, 1865a

Abietinella operculata (Jäderholm, 1903)

Synonyms in the area: *Zygophylax operculata* Jäderholm, 1903 p. 276–278, 1905; Blanco 1968 [polyp].

Remarks: the genus and species were reviewed by Marques *et al.* (2005a).

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, Cape Valentyn (Jäderholm 1903 p. 276–278); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 51°S to 55°S (Jäderholm 1903, 1905; Naumov & Stapanjants 1962; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1968, 1976a; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 70 to 270m depth (Jäderholm 1903 p. 276–278; Naumov & Stapanjants 1962; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994).

Acryptolaria conferta (Allman, 1877)

Synonyms in the area: *Cryptolaria conferta*—Versluys 1899 [polyp]; *Acryptolana conferta conferta*—Vervoort 1972 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Los Testigos Island; Brazil, at 22.38°S 37.58°W, from 31.12°S to 31.33°S; Argentina, from 42°S to 53°S (Versluys 1899; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1981a, 1994a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: from 80 to 500m depth (Versluys 1899; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1981a, 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Acryptolaria crassicaulis (Allman, 1888)

Synonyms in the area: *Cryptolaria crassicaulis* Jäderholm, 1917 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Jäderholm 1917; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—at 150m depth (Jäderholm 1917; Blanco 1994a).

Acryptolaria ?*crassicaulis* (Allman, 1888)

Remarks: Peña Cantero *et al.* (2007 p. 287) considered doubtful the record given by Leloup (1974 p. 8), due to the absence of measurements and figures.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 42.44ºS, ESE of Tac Island (Leloup 1974 p. 8).

Habitat: polyp—from 250 to 300m depth (Leloup 1974 p. 8).

***Acryptolaria operculata* Stepanjants, 1979**

Synonyms in the area: *Acryptolaria patagonica* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum*; *Acryptolaria patagonica* El Beshbeeshy, 2011 [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Acryptolaria patagonica* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999). However, *A. patagonica* have been synonymyzed to *Acryptolaria operculata* Stepanjants, 1979 by Peña Cantero *et al.* (2007), and therefore, this is the valid name of the species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 38°S to 43°S (Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 98 to 980m depth (Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994).

***Acryptolaria pulchella* (Allman, 1888)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.1°S to 0.9°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 64 to 134m depth (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Acryptolaria* sp. 1**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 25.73°S 45.16°W, at 27.45°S 47.16°W (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

Habitat: polyp—on shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

***Acryptolaria* sp. 2**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 24°S to 26.50°S, at 29.21°S 47.92°W (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

Habitat: polyp—on shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

***Acryptolaria* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 3.54°S to 23°S (Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges and fouling, from 2 to 4m depth (Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Cryptolarella abyssicola* (Allman, 1888)**

Remarks: the genus and species is reviewed by Marques *et al.* (2005b).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20.50°S to 23°S (Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges (Shimabukuro 2007).

?*Cryptolaria chazaliei* (Versluys, 1899)

Synonyms in the area: *Perisiphonia chazaliei* Versluys, 1899 [polyp]; *Zygophylax chazaliei*—Clarke 1907; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: Rees & Vervoort (1987) considered the status of this species as dubious, because the gonosome is unknown.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.5°S 89.58°W in Isla Española (Clarke 1907; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, no specific record (Versluys 1899).

Habitat: polyp—at 549m depth, on globigerina and shells, (Clarke 1907; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Cryptolaria pectinata* (Allman, 1888)**

Synonyms in the area: *Eucryptolaria pinnata* Fraser, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.4°S 90.37°W in Isla Daphne Chica (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on mud, from 128 to 146m depth (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Filellum annulatum* (Watson, 1973)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 40.37°S 59.24°W, at 53.94°S 63.85°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 72 to 250m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

?*Filellum antarcticum* (Hartlaub, 1904)

Synonyms in the area: *Lafoea antarctica*—Ritchie 1907a; *Reticularia antarctica* Totton, 1930 [polyp]; ?*Filellum* sp. Vervoort, 1972 [polyp].

Remarks: examination of the reproductive structures is very important for determination of *Filellum* species. All reports of this species described colonies without coppinia and, consequently, the records have to be confirmed based on fertile material (see Marques *et al.* 2011 for further details).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.77°S in Chacao Strait (Leloup 1974 p. 8). Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40°S to 55°S (Ritchie 1907a; Totton 1930; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1984b; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano 1995; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

Habitat: polyp—up to 775m depth (Totton 1930; Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 8; Blanco 1984b; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano 1995; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Filellum conopeum* Watson, 2003**

Synonyms in the area: *Filellum serratum*—Galea 2007 p. 45–47 [non *Filellum serratum* (Clarke, 1879)] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 42°S to 54°S (Galea 2007 p. 45–47; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 334).

Habitat: polyp—up to 34m depth, on polychaete tubes, wood and hydroids (Galea 2007 p. 45–47; Galea *et al.* 2009 p. 334).

***Filellum contortum* (Nutting, 1906)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 37.48°S 56.44°W (Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Filellum* ?*magnificum* Peña Cantero, Svoboda & Vervoort, 2004**

Synonyms in the area: *Filellum* cf. *magnificum*—Galea 2007 p. 48–47 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 43.17°S in Isla de Chiloé (Galea 2007 p.12, 44–45; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 333).

Habitat: polyp—from 13 to 20m depth, on polychaete tubes (Galea 2007 p.12, 44–45; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 333).

?*Filellum serpens* (Hassall, 1848)

Remarks: the examination of the reproductive structures are very important for determination of *Filellum* species. All reports of this species described colonies without coppinia and, consequently, the records have to be confirmed based on fertile material (see Marques *et al.* 2011 for further details).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, in Calbuco and Juán Fernandez Archipelago (Hartlaub 1905 p. 596–597); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 52°S to 56°S (Jäderholm 1905 p. 22, 1910; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 80 to 835m depth (Hartlaub 1905 p. 596–597; Jäderholm 1905 p. 22, 1910; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Seo 2003).

?*Filellum serratum* (Clarke, 1879)

Synonyms in the area: ?*Lafoea serrata*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 595 [polyp]; *Filellum serpens*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [non *Filellum serpens* (Hassall, 1848); polyp]; ?*Filellum serratum*—Leloup 1974 p. 8 [polyp].

Remarks: polyp—Calder *et al.* (2003) examined Fraser's material and assigned the specimens to *Filellum serratum* (Clarke, 1879). However, literature on the genus *Filellum* is replete with doubtful and incorrect records, because the authors based their identifications exclusively on the trophosome in the absence of coppiniae (Peña Cantero *et al.* 1998; Marques *et al.* 2011). *Filellum serratum*, for instance, can be diagnosed only by the morphology of its coppinia, since its trophosome is identical to other species of the genus (e.g. *F. antarcticum*, *F. magnificum*, and *F. nitidum*; see Marques *et al.* 2011). There is no record of the coppinia of *F. serratum* for South American waters—consequently, all records are doubtful.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, Ecuador, from 0.1°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay, Chile, from 41.65°S to 52°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 595; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Leloup 1974 p. 8; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.35°N 74.27°W in Santa Marta, Brazil to Argentina, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 18.50°S to 27.50°S, from 30ºS to 54°S (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a, 1994a; Bandel & Wedler 1987; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a; Migotto *et al.* 2002, 2004; Seo 2003; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Fernanadez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—species with a wide bathymetric range (Peña Cantero *et al.*, 1998), up to 520m depth, on fouling, bryozoans, gastropods, polychaete tubes and usually on other hydroid colonies (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 8; Blanco 1976a, 1994a; Bandel & Wedler 1987; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano *et al.* 2002; Calder *et al.* 2003; Migotto *et al.* 2004; Fernanadez *et al*. 2015).

***Filellum* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55°W, at 41.67°S 72.65°W, and at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22, 24); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 18.30°S to 21.30°S, from 22.70°S to 23°S, from 23.70°S to 24°S, at 27.15°S 4847°W, at 38°S 57.60°W, and from 51°S to 56°S (Blanco *et al.*

1994; Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Meretta & Genzano 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 101m depth, on *Catenicella* sp., hydroids, sponges, fouling and *Sargassum* (Blanco *et al.* 1994; Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Meretta & Genzano 2015).

***Grammaria abietina* (M.Sars, 1851)**

Synonyms in the area: *Grammaria intermedia* Pfeffer, 1889 [polyp]; *Grammaria magellanica* Allman, 1888; Hartlaub 1905 p. 598; Ritchie 1907a; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Genzano *et al.* 2009a [polyp]; *Grammaria stentor*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 599; Jäderholm 1905, 1917 p. 5, 1917; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 43.88°S to Strait of Magellan (Hartlaub 1905 p. 598–599; Jäderholm 1917 p. 5; Galea 2007 p. 48; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 335; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24); Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay and Argentina, from 36.75°S to 56°S, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and at Burdwood Bank (Allman 1888; Pfeffer, 1889; Hartlaub 1905; Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 11 to 500m depth (Allman 1888; Hartlaub 1905 p. 598–599; Ritchie 1907a; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Galea 2007 p. 48; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 335; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Lafoea coalescens* Allman, 1877**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.38°S 37.58°W (Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Lafoea dumosa* (Fleming, 1820)** [Fig. 2.I]

Synonyms in the area: *Lafoea fruticosa*—Allman 1888 p. 34–35; Jäderholm 1905; Totton 1930; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1984; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Seo 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a [polyp]; *Lafoea gracillima* Jäderholm, 1903 p. 273–274, 1905, 1920 p. 3; Härtlaub 1904, 1905 p. 594; Clarke 1907; Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1967a; Leloup 1974 p. 10 [polyp]; *Lafoea intermedia* Fraser, 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: according to El Beshbeeshy (1991) and Peña Cantero *et al.* (2004), records of *Lafoea fruticosa* correspond to *L. dumosa* (Fleming 1820).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1.4°N to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Chile, from 41.84°S to 54.97°S (Allman 1888 p. 34–35; Jäderholm 1903 p. 273–274, 1920 p. 3; Clarke 1907; Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Leloup 1974 p. 10; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea 2007 p. 49–50; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 336; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 22.10°S 40°W, from 36°S to 56°S (Hartlaub 1904, 1905; Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Totton 1930; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Blanco 1967a, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Seo 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

Habitat: from 10 to 2078m depth, on *Eurypodius latreilli*, hydroids, gorgonians, hexacorallians and bivalve shells (Hartlaub 1904; Jäderholm 1905; Clarke 1907; Ritchie 1907a; Totton 1930; Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Blanco 1967a; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea 2007 p. 49–50; Galea *et al*. 2009a p. 336).

***Lafoea* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 21.25°S to 23.7°S, at 25.73°S 45.16°W, at 27.45°S 47.16°W (Migotto *et al.* 2004; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on fouling, sponges, shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Migotto *et al.* 2004; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Zygophylax adhaerens* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Lictorella adhaerens* Fraser, 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.35°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on rock, at 219m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Zygophylax convallaria* (Allman, 1877)**

Synonyms in the area: *Lictorella cervicornis*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1.4°N to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 37 to 274m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Zygophylax* ?*geniculata* (Clarke, 1894)**

Synonyms in the area: *Zygophylax* ?*geniculatus*—Migotto *et al.* 2004 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 25.73°S 45.16°W, at 27.45°S 47.16°W (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

Habitat: polyp—on shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

***Zygophylax infundibulum* Millard, 1958**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 21°S to 23°S (Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Zygophylax sibogae* Billard, 1918**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.5°S to 22.75°S (Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Zygophylax* sp. 1**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 25.18°S 44.94°W (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

Habitat: polyp—on shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

***Zygophylax* sp. 2**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 24.35°S 44.16°W (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

Habitat: polyp—on shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

***Zygophylax* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 21°S to 23°S (Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges (Shimabukuro 2007).

FAMILY SYNTHECIIDAE MARKTANNER-TURNERETSCHER, 1890

***Hincksella cylindrica* (Bale, 1888)**

Synonyms in the area: *Synthecium cylindricum* var. *pusilla*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Synthecium gracile*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948 [polyp]; ?*Hincksella cylindrica*—Maronna *et al.* 2008 [polyp].

Remarks: Maronna *et al.* (2008) considered their record provisional; further material is desirable to corroborate this.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, at 0.51°S 90.52°W in Isla Guy Fawkes, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, Brazil, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 17°S to 22.74°S, and from 27°S to 27.99°S (Leloup 1935; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 3.5 to 36m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Hincksella formosa* (Fewkes, 1881)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia integritheca*—Versluys 1899 [polyp]; *Sertularella formosa*—Fraser 1938a, 1948 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948); Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Les Testigos Island, Brazil, at Bahia coast (Versluys 1899).

Habitat: polyp—from 3 to 37m depth (Versluys 1899; Fraser 1938a).

***Hincksella* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 2.50°S to 4.80°S, from 17.50°S to 18.30°S (Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Synthecium protectum* Jäderholm, 1903**

Synonyms in the area: *Synthecium robustum* Nutting, 1904b p. 136; Hartlaub 1905 p. 673–674; Ritchie 1907a; Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 24–25; Blanco 1976a, 1994a; Blanco & Lunaschi de Redolatti 1978; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano 1995; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Blanco *et al.* 2000b; Galea 2007 p. 77–78; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; [polyp]; *Synthecium chilense* Hartlaub, 1905 p. 671–673 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.76°S to 53.78°S (Jäderholm 1903 p. 290–291, 1904b p. 4; Nutting 1904 p. 136; Hartlaub 1905 p. 671–674; Leloup 1974 p. 24–25; Galea 2007 p. 77–78; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 345; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24); Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from 35°S to 55°S (Ritchie 1907a; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a, 1978; Blanco & Lunaschi de Redolatti 1978; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Genzano 1995; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Blanco *et al.* 2000b; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 300m depth, on hard substrates, shells, algae, sponges, mollusks, polychaete tubes (Ritchie 1907a; Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 24–25; Blanco 1976a, 1978; Blanco & Lunaschi de Redolatti 1978; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Genzano 1995; Blanco *et al.* 2000b; Galea 2007 p. 77–78; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 345; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Synthecium rigidum* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—at 18m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Synthecium* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 2.50°S to 4.80°S, from 17.50°S to 18.30°S, from 21.25°S to 23.40°S (Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Synthecium symmetricum* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 4 to 73m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b).

***Synthecium tubithecum* (Allman, 1877)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 7.55°S to 8.92°S, at 20.50°S 29.37°W, from 21.25°S to 23.40°S (Vannucci 1950, 1951a, 1951b; Maÿal 1973, 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge (Shimabukuro 2007).

ORDER LAODICEIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMILY LAODICEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

***Laodicea indica* Browne, 1905**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20.5°S to 24°S (Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Laodicea minuscula* Vannucci, 1957**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10.27°N to 10.47°N, from 20°S to 30°S (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Moreira 1973; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—from 0 to 36m depth (Vannucci 1957b; Nogueira Jr. 2012).

***Laodicea ocellata* Babnik, 1948**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 25.67°S 48°W (Correia 1983).

***Laodicea pulchra* Browne, 1902**

Synonyms in the area: *Laodice pulchra* Browne, 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.5°S to 55.84°S in the Patagonian interior waters (Pages & Orejas; Bravo *et al*. 2011; Palma *et al*. 2014a). Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 49°S to 55°S, at Strait of Magellan, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Kramp 1957; Zamponi 1983a; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—in subantarctic and antarctic waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999).

***Laodicea undulata* (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.5°S to 54.905°S in the Patagonian interior waters (Bravo *et al*. 2011; Palma *et al*. 2014a); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 8°S to 49.84°S (Thiel 1938a; Kramp 1957; Goy 1979; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Zamponi 1983a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

Habitat: medusa—up to 208m depth (Kramp 1957).

?*Laodicea undulata* (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 28.40°S 48.50°W (Vannucci 1957b).

Habitat: medusa—at 58m depth (Vannucci 1957b).

***Staurophora mertensii* Brandt, 1835**

Synonyms in the area: *Staurophora falklandica* Browne, 1908 [medusa]; *Staurophora mertensi*—Kramp 1957 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 42.50°S 62.12°W, at 54.65°S 64.14°W, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1908; Kramp 1957; Zamponi 1983a; Mianzan 1989; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—up to 151m depth (Kramp 1957).

***Taxorchis polynema* Kramp, 1959a**

Synonyms in the area: *Toxorchis polynema*—Segura-Puertas 1984 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at northwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

FAMILY TIARANNIDAE RUSSELL, 1940

***Chromatonema erythrogonon* (Bigelow, 1909a)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 7.32°N 78.25°W (Kramp 1965).

Habitat: "in intermediate layers of water" (Kramp 1965:50).

***Chromatonema rubrum* Fewkes, 1882**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 7.25°N 78.90°W (Kramp 1959a).

Habitat: bathypelagic species (Kramp 1959a).

***Modeeria rotunda* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)**

Synonyms in the area: *Tiaranna rotunda*—Kramp 1957 [medusa]; *Stegopoma fastigiatum*—Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 7; Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50°S to 53.78°S (Leloup 1974 p. 7; Galea 2007 p. 42–43; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 346; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 23–25); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 42.90°S 62.60°W and near to Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50ºS to 55.84ºS in interior waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011; Palma *et al*. 2014a); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 43.34ºS 46ºW, at 54.48ºS 62.19ºW, and at Strait of Magellan (Kramp 1957; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: polyp—widely distributed between boreal and subantarctic waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999), from shallow waters to 403m depth, on several species of hydroids (Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 346).

***Stegolaria irregularis* Totton, 1930**

Synonyms in the area: *Stegopoma irregularis*—Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al*. 2015 [polyp].

Remarks: there are no clear characters to distinguish this species from *Stegopoma fastigiatum* (see *Modeeria rotunda*).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 38.07°S 57.15°W, from 40.25°S to 40.93°S, and around Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 240 to 750m (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Stegopoma plicatile* (M. Sars, 1863)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 42.35°S 61.58°W, at 42.95°S 59.15°W, at 53.38°S 70.90°W (Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 80 to 604m (Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

ORDER MACROCOLONIA LECLÈRE, SCHUCHERT, CRUAUD, COULOUX & MANUEL, 2009

SUBORDER HALECIIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*

FAMILY HALECIIDAE HINCKS, 1868

Haleciidae sp. indet. 1
Haleciidae sp. indet. 2

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.77°S 45.42°W (Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: polyp—on fouling, at 2m depth (Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

***Halecium annuliforme* Galea & Schories, 2012a**

Synonyms in the area: *Halecium annulatum*—Jäderholm 1920 p. 2; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp] [non *Halecium annulatum* Torrey, 1902]; *Halecium delicatulum*—Blanco, 1968 [polyp]; *Halecium* sp. Galea, 2007 p. 59 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 49.18°S in Isla Camello, at *ca*. 55.28°S in Lennox Island, at 53.7°S 70.9°W (Jäderholm 1920 p. 2; Galea 2007 p. 59; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 30–33); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, near Tierra del Fuego, Beagle Channel and Lennox Island (Jäderholm 1920; Blanco 1968; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 46m depth, , on seaweed and other hydroids (Jäderholm 1920 p. 2; Galea 2007 p. 59; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 30–33).

***Halecium antarcticum* Vanhöffen, 1910**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 54.143°S 36.676°W in Puerto Leith (Blanco 1984a).

Habitat: polyp—from 30 to 60m depth (Blanco 1984a).

***Halecium beanii* (Johnston, 1838)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thoa edwardsiana* d'Orbigny, 1839 [polyp]; *Halecium edwardisianum* Hartlaub, 1905 p. 604–605 [polyp]; *Halecium beani*—Jäderholm 1910 p. 2 [polyp]; *Halecium beani*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Leloup 1974 p. 10; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, from 0.1°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55°W, from 39°S to 43.88°S, and from 53°S to 54°S (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Jäderholm 1910; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea 2007 p. 52–53; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 329; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22–24); Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from 34°S to 55°S (d'Orbigny 1838; Hartlaub 1905; Blanco 1968, 1976a, 1994a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2002, 2009a, 2011; Genzano 1994, 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp –from intertidal zone to 225m depth, common on pebbles and many living organisms such as algae, bryozoans, hydroids, mussels, pieces of wood, polychaete tubes, shells, sponges, tunicates (Jäderholm 1910 p. 2; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Leloup 1974 p. 10; Blanco 1976a, 1994a; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a; Calder *et al.* 2003; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Galea 2007 p. 52–53; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 329; Meretta & Genzano 2015).

***Halecium bermudense* Congdon, 1907**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, at Bonaire Island, Brazil, at 8.71°S 35.10°W, at 20.55°S 40.23°W, from 22.33°S to 24°S, at 27.14°S 48.43°W (Leloup 1935; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, up to 35m depth, on algae, barnacles, fouling, ceramic

test-panels, mud, mussels, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, shells, shipworm collecting device, rocks, wood (Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

?*Halecium bermudense* Congdon, 1907

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003) examined Fraser's material and concluded that his records from Galápagos are doubtful because they are based on small fragments whithout hydranths and gonophores.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.4°S to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—at 110m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Halecium corrugatissimum* Trebilcock, 1928**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.61°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 10).

Habitat: polyp—on alga, from 8 to 10m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 10).

***Halecium cymiforme* Allman, 1888**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.61°W, at 43.42°S 74.1°W, at 53.62°S 70.93°W (Allman 1888 p. 15–16; Hartlaub 1905 p. 610–611; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 5–6, 2014 p. 11).

Habitat: polyp—from 12 to 20m depth, on bivalve shells, dead gorgonians, sponges and worm tubes (Allman 1888, Galea *et al.* 2009b, 2014).

***Halecium delicatulum* Coughtrey, 1876**

Synonyms in the area: *Halecium flexile* Allman 1888 p. 11; Jäderholm 1903 p. 265–266, 1905 p. 13, 1920 p. 2–3; Hartlaub 1905 p. 611–613; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24; Galea *et al.* 2014 p. 12–15 [polyp]; *Halecium gracile*—Jäderholm 1903 p. 266–267 [polyp].

Remarks: *Halecium delicatulum* has been considered a cosmopolitan species for which many records may be reviewed in the future (Schuchert 2005). Galea & Schories (2012b p. 7) called attention that the binomen *Halecium delicatulum* may be used to characterize other species, and considered that "the taxonomy of this possible complex of species is far from settled", remarking on the inapropriateness of the use of the name for Antarctic materials unless their female gonothecae are studied. Galea & Schories (2012a p. 30) considered the specimens identified by Blanco (1968) as *H. annuliforme* (see above)—other records also need to be checked.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 22°S to 55.21°S (Jäderholm 1903 p. 265–266; Leloup 1974 p. 10; Galea 2007 p. 54–56; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 330, 2014 p. 12–15; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 23°S to 23.83°S, from 34°S to 55°S (Allman 1888; Hartlaub 1905; Jäderholm 1920; Blanco 1984b, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Genzano 1990, 1994a, 1994b; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Seo 2003; Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2009a, 2011; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 680m depth; larger specimens presumably on hard substrates, smaller ones on algae or epizoic on *Barbatia candida*, brachiopods, bryozoans, hydroids (e.g., *Amphisbetia operculata*, *Eudendrium caraiuru*, *Halecium beanii, Halopteris schucherti, Hybocodon chilensis, Lafoea dumosa, Sertularella fuegonensis, Symplectoscyphus filiformis)*, *Leptogorgia* sp., polychaete tubes, rocks, sponges (Blanco 1984b, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 10; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Galea 2007 p. 54–56; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 330; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Meretta & Genzano 2015).

***Halecium dichotomum* Allman, 1888**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20.25°S to 24°S, at 27.16°S 48.37°W, and at 35.16°S 52.76°W (Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 6m, on algae, bryozoan, *Musculus lateralis*, rocks (Migotto 1996; Oliveira 2003; Grohmann 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Halecium dyssymetrum* Billard, 1929**

Synonyms in the area: *Endothecium dyssymetrum*—Grohmann, 1997 [polyp]; *Halecium dyssymmetrum*—Shimabukuro 2007 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.27°S 40.27°W, from 23°S to 27.99°S (Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 5m depth, on algae, fouling, ascidians, mussels, hydroids, rock, sponges (Migotto 1996; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Halecium erratum* Galea, Försterra, Häussermann & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.67°S to 43.77°S (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 11–12).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 47m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 11–12).

***Halecium exiguum* Fraser, 1948**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.25°S to 0.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on rock, at 37m depth (Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Halecium fasciculatum* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.35°S to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a).

Habitat: polyp—on sand and nullipores, at 110m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Halecium fjordlandicum* Galea, 2007**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.65°S to 43.38°S (Galea 2007 p. 56–58; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 331, 2009b p. 2, 4; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 33).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 50m depth, on worm tubes and gorgonians (Galea 2007 p. 56–58; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 331; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 33).

***Halecium fraseri* Ralph, 1958**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.67°S to 43.75°S (Leloup 1974 p. 11; Galea *et al.* 2007c p. 57–59; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 23–24).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 45m depth, on boulder on sandy ground (Leloup 1974 p. 11; Galea *et al.* 2007c p. 57–59).

***Halecium halecinum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.35°N 74.27°W in Santa Marta (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 15m depth, on sponges and rocky shores (Fraser 1938a; Bandel & Wedler 1987).

***Halecium humeriformis* Galea & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 25.38°S 70.51°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 19–20).

Habitat: polyp—on bryozoan and barnacle, from 12 to 20m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 19–20).

***Halecium jaederholmi* Vervoort, 1972**

Synonyms in the area: *Halecium arboreum* Jäderholm, 1905 [polyp]; *Halecium jäderholmi*—El Beshbeeshy 1991 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 55°S (Jäderholm 1905; Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—at 197m (Jäderholm 1905; Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a).

?*Halecium lamourouxianum* (d'Orbigny, 1846)

Synonyms in the area: *Thoa lamourouxiana* d'Orbigny, 1846 [polyp].

Remarks: this is the unique record of this doubtful, even unrecognizable, species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Río Negro (d'Orbigny 1846; Blanco 1994a).

***Halecium lightbourni* Calder, 1991**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.40°S 39°W, from 20.25°S to 23°S, at 27.16°S 48.37°W (Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2008, abstract; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on intertidal zone, on *Eudendrium carneum* (Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Halecium maximum* Galea & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.61°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 20–22).

Habitat: polyp—from 8 to 10m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 20–22).

***Halecium modestum* Galea & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 39.68°S to 39.95°S (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 22–23).

Habitat: polyp—on bryozoan and sponge, from 8 to 12m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 22–23).

***Halecium muricatum* (Ellis & Solander, 1786)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.35°N 74.27°W in Santa Marta (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

Habitat: on hard substrates, mud and sand (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

***Halecium nanum* Alder, 1859**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaire Island, Grenada, no specific record, Trinidad and Tobago, no specific record, Brazil, at 3.93°S 32.42°W (Leloup 1935; Amaral *et al.* 2009).

***Halecium pallens* Jäderholm, 1904a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 53.7°S 70.9°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 36; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 23); Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 310m depth (Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 36).

***Halecium patagonicum* (d'Orbigny, 1846)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thoa patagonica* d'Orbigny, 1846 [polyp].

Remarks: this is the unique record of this doubtful, unrecognizable, species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Río Negro (d'Orbigny 1846; Blanco 1994a).

***Halecium platythecum* Galea, Försterra & Häussermann, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 42.15°S to 45.75°S (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 23–24).

Habitat: polyp—on *Symplectoscyphus* sp. and worm tube, from 7.4 to 25m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 23–24).

***Halecium pusillum* (M. Sars, 1857)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.04°S 91.55°W in Isla Isabela (Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on *Ectopleura media* (Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Halecium* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 24°S, at 26.77°S 48.65°W, and from 54.12°S to 54.78°S (Bornancin *et al.* 2006, abstract; Shimabukuro 2007; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 125 to 300m depth, on ascidians, bryozoans, *Eudendrium caraiuru*, mussels (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Halecium tehuelchum* (d'Orbigny, 1842)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thoa tehuelcha* d'Orbigny, 1846 [polyp].

Remarks: this is the unique record of this doubtful, unrecognizable, species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 46.31°S 75.65°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 24–25); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Río Negro (d'Orbigny 1842; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—on dead gorgonian and worm tube, from 13.5 to 17.3m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 24–25).

***Halecium tenellum* Hincks, 1861a**

Synonyms in the area: *Halecium tenue* Fraser, 1938b; [polyp]; *Halecium washingtoni*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1.3°N to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera, at 15.33°S 75.16°W in Bahia San Juan, Chile, at 29.25°S 71.52°W, and from 41.77°S to 55.21°S (Jäderholm 1903 p. 267, 1905 p.13–14, 1910 p. 2; Hartlaub 1905 p. 609; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Leloup 1974 p. 11–12; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea *et al.* 2007b p. 311, 316, 2007c p. 59–61; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22, 24); Atlantic Ocean, at Curaçao Island, at Bonaire Island, Brazil to Argentina, at 8.71°S 35°W, from 23.5°S to 27.30°S, from 40° to 54ºS (Jäderholm 1905; Leloup 1935; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 835m depth, on algae, fouling, bryozoans, hydroids, *Lophogorgia punicea*, mud, mussels, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, *Schizoporella unicornis*, mud, shells, shellgravel, worm tubes (Jäderholm 1903 p. 267, 1905 p. 13–14, 1910 p. 2; Hartlaub 1905 p. 609; Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Leloup 1974 p. 11–12; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Galea *et al.* 2007c p. 59–61; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Halecium tortum* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay (Fraser 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 64 to 73m depth (Fraser 1938b).

***Halecium vagans* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 100m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Hydranthea margarica* (Hincks, 1863)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.30°S 40.30°W (Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Hydrodendron caciniformis* (Ritchie, 1907b)**

Synonyms in the area: *Diplocyathus caciniformis*—Leloup 1935 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaire Island (Leloup 1935).

***Hydrodendron chilense* Galea & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.61°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 25–26).

Habitat: polyp—on seaweed, from 8 to 12m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 25–26).

***Hydrodendron gracilis* (Fraser, 1914)**

Synonyms in the area: *Diplocyathus gracilis*—Leloup 1935 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba Island, at Bonaire Island (Leloup 1935).

***Hydrodendron* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.93°S 32.42°W (Amaral *et al.* 2009).

***Nemalecium lighti* (Hargitt, 1924)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 20°S to 24°S and from 26°S to 29.5°S (Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Gravier-Bonnet & Migotto 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Marques *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Marques *et al*. 2013; Lindner *et al*. 2014; Fernandez *et al*. 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 4m depth, on fouling, ascidians, byozoans, ceramic test-panels, hydroids, mussels, *Mussismillia hispida*, rocks, sponges (Migotto 1996; Gravier-Bonnet & Migotto 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Ophiodissa arborea* (Allman, 1888)**

Synonyms in the area: *Ophiodes arboreus* Stepanjants, 1979; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, no specific record for Patagonia (Stepanjants 1979; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 140 to 500m depth (Stepanjants 1979).

***Ophiodissa negligens* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—on coral, from 27 to 73m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Ophiodissa* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.80°S 45.50°W (Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—in shallow waters, on barnacles, mussels, rocks (Migotto 1996; Shimabukuro 2007).

SUBORDER PLUMUPHENIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

INFRAORDER AGLAOPHENIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMILY AGLAOPHENIIDAE MARKTANNER-TURNERETSCHER, 1890

***Aglaophenia acacia* Allman, 1883**

Synonyms in the area: *Aglaophenia acacia elegans*—Milstein 1976; Scarabino 2006 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from 34°S to 42.8°S (Blanco 1967a, 1994a, 1994b; Vervoort 1972; Milstein 1976; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Scarabino 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a, 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 29 to 217m depth (Blanco 1967a, 1994a, 1994b; Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a). Colonies usually found associated with mussel beds (Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Aglaophenia calamus* Allman, 1883**

Remarks: Migotto *et al.* (2002) considered the record doubtful because it was found only at its original description for northeastern Brazil (Allman 1883).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 10.50°S to 18.50°S (Allman 1883; Nutting 1900; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 and 36m depth (Allman 1883).

***Aglaophenia diegensis* Torrey, 1902**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, from 1.38°N to 0.6°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on rock, from 6 to 86m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Aglaophenia divaricata* (Busk, 1852)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.68°S 73.36°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 45–46).

Habitat: polyp—on seaweed, from 8 to 20m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 45–46).

***Aglaophenia dubia* Nutting, 1900**

Synonyms in the area: *Aglaophenia elongata*—Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [non *Aglaophenia elongata* Meneghini, 1845] [polyp].

Remarks: Svoboda & Cornelius (1991) regarded all records of *Aglaophenia elongata* Meneghini, 1845 outside the Mediterranean Sea to be erroneous. Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen's (1965) record of the species was assigned to *A. dubia* in an earlier work (Calder 1997).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at la Tortuga Island, Brazil, at 18.24°S 37.97°W (Ritchie 1909; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—at 65m depth with *Halicornaria longicauda*, on coral (Ritchie 1909).

Aglaophenia inconspicua Torrey, 1902

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.1°S to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Aglaophenia insignis Fewkes, 1881

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8°S 34.53°W, at 21.70°S 40.25°W (Maÿal 1973, 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 70 to 80m depth, on calcareous algae (Maÿal 1983).

Aglaophenia latecarinata Allman, 1877

Synonyms in the area: *Aglaophenia late-carinata*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Maÿal 1983 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp]; *Aglaophenia perforata*—Vannucci 1951b [polyp]; *Aglaophenia minuta*—Maÿal 1973 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba Island, at Curaçao Island, at Bonaire Island, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, from 2.50°S to 28°S (Ritchie 1909; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a, 1951b; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen, 1965; Maÿal 1973, 1983; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Rosso & Marques 1997; Haddad *et al.* 2000, abstract; Andrade 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Grohmann 2006; Marques *et al.* 2006; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Grohmann *et al.* 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Marques *et al.* 2013).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 20m depth, on algae, mainly on *Sargassum* sp., hydroids, rocks, sponges (Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Andrade 2001; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011).

?*Aglaophenia latecarinata* Allman, 1877

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S, at 23.77°S (Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on fouling between 2 and 4m depth (Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

?*Aglaophenia latirostris* Nutting, 1900

Remarks: species only recorded from Brazil by Nutting (1900:102), with no specific location, leading Migotto *et al.* (2002) to consider the report doubtful.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, no specific record (Nutting 1900; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Aglaophenia patagonica* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia patagonica* d'Orbigny, 1839 p. 27 [polyp].

Remarks: d'Orbigny (1839 p. 27) recorded the species for the northern Patagonia coast but gave no specific locality for it.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 42.35°S to 42.45°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 688–689; Leloup 1974 p. 51, 53).

Habitat: polyp—from 70 to 300m depth, on sand with pebbles and shells and on hard bottom (Leloup 1974 p. 53).

***Aglaophenia prominens* Fraser, 1938b**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.34°N 89.67°W in Hood Island; Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: on algae, from 45 to 293m (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Aglaophenia rhynchocarpa* Allman, 1877**

Synonyms in the area: *Aglaophenia cylindrata* Versluys, 1899 [polyp]; *Aglaophenia rathbuni* Nutting, 1900; Vervoort 1946 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Los Testigos Island, Brazil, at 0.91°N 29.37°W, at 9.84°S 35.88°W, from 11.50°S to 19°S, at 22°S off Rio de Janeiro State and at 26.76°S 46.78°W (Versluys 1899; Nutting 1900; Vervoort 1946; Amaral *et al.* 2002b, 2010a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Grohmann *et al.* 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 2 to 50m, on algae and sponge (Versluys 1899; Amaral *et al.* 2002b, 2010a).

***Aglaophenia* sp.**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Aglaophenia dubia*—Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003) examined Fraser's (1938b) material and considered his record doubtful.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.39°S to 0.51°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 2.50°S to 4.50°S, from 7.50°S to 8°S, from 18.25°S to 21.25°S, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Maÿal 1978; Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—from shallow waters to 146m depth, on sponges and *Thyroscyphus marginatus* (Fraser 1938b; Maÿal 1978; Calder *et al.* 2003; Shimabukuro 2007).

?*Aglaophenia struthionides* (Murray, 1860)

Remarks: according to Calder *et al.* (2003:1208), this record is doubtful because the species in frequently found "in lower intertidal and shallow subtidal zones along the coast between Alaska and Baja California".

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.47°S 89.80°W in Isla Española (Clarke 1907; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on shells and *Globigerina*, at 183m depth (Clarke 1907; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Aglaophenia ?tenerrima* Kirchenpauer (1876)**

Remarks: species recorded for Chile by Stechow (1919).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Chile, at 37°S in Talcahuano (Stechow 1919).

Aglaophenia trifida Agassiz, 1862

Synonyms in the area: *Aglaophenia rigida*—Vannucci 1950, 1951a, 1954; Migotto *et al.* 2002 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.50°S 29.37°W, from 21.50°S to 23.81°S (Vannucci 1950, 1951a, 1954; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—up to 620m depth (Vannucci 1950).

Cladocarpus cornutus Verrill, 1879

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 53.94°S 63.85°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—at 250m (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Cladocarpus moderatus Fraser, 1948

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.71°S 90°W in Isla Santa Fe (Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on rock and sand, from 88 to 134m depth (Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Cladocarpus sp.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Wedler 1975).

Cladocarpus tortus Fraser, 1938a

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 82 to 100m depth (Fraser 1938a).

Gymnangium allmani (Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890)

Synonyms in the area: *Halicornaria longicauda*—Ritchie 1909 [polyp]; ?*Halicornaria pennatula*—Maÿal 1973, 1983 [polyp]; *Gymnangium longicaudum*—Migotto et al. 2002 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.67°S 35°W, at 18.24°S 37.97°W, at 18.64°S 39.57°W, at 22.87°S 41.94°W, at 23°S 44.46°W (Ritchie 1909; Maÿal 1973, 1983; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 19 to 65m depth, on "bottom deposit, coral" (Ritchie 1909:100; Maÿal 1983).

Gymnangium hians (Busk, 1852)

Synonyms in the area: *Halicornaria hians* var. *balei*—Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at La Tortuga Island (Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965).

***Gymnangium speciosum* (Allman, 1877)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Wedler 1975).

***Lytocarpia antarctica* (Jäderholm, 1903)**

Synonyms in the area: *Aglaophenia antarctica* Jäderholm 1903 p. 295–296 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—no specified location at the Strait of Magellan (Jäderholm 1903 p. 195–196).

Habitat: polyp—epiphytic (Jäderholm 1903 p. 295–296).

***Lytocarpia canepa* (Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles, 1971a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thecocarpus canepa* Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles, 1971a; Blanco 1976a, 1994a, 1994b; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a [polyp]; *Thecocarpus myriophyllum* var. 1 Vervoort, 1972 [polyp]; *Thecocarpus myriophyllum* var. 2 Vervoort, 1972 [polyp]; *Thecocarpus myriophyllum* var. *vervoorti* Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994b [polyp]; *Thecocarpus miriophyllum*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: species endemic to southwestern Atlantic (Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay-Argentina, from *ca.* 37°S to 50°S, at 54.68°S 55.58°W (Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1971a; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a, 1994a, 1994b; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 70 to 1400m (Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1971a; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a, 1994a, 1994b; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2009a). It is a pioneer species settling initially on pebbles or shell debris on soft bottom, growing in size, and then becoming erect by an anchoring system (Genzano *et al.* 2009 a).

***Lytocarpia distans* (Allman, 1877)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 40.31°S 56.80°W (El Beshbeeshy 2011).

Habitat: polyp—at 90m depth (El Beshbeeshy 2011).

?*Lytocarpia laxa* (Allman, 1876)

Synonyms in the area: *Thecocarpus laxus*—Vannucci 1950, 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002 [polyp].

Remarks: fragment of colony recorded only once for the Rio de Janeiro shore (Vannucci 1950). The record is considered doubtful by Migotto *et al.* (2002) because material is scarce.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 21.65°S 41°W (Vannucci 1950, 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—at 22m depth (Vannucci 1950).

***Lytocarpia tridentata* (Versluys, 1899)**

Synonyms in the area: *Aglaophenia tridentata* Versluys, 1899 [polyp]; *Thecocarpus contorta*—Totton 1926 [polyp]; *Aglaophenia contorta*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a, 1951b; Maÿal 1973 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Los Testigos Island, Brazil, from 3.60°S

to 4.20°S, from 7.58°S to 7.91°S, at 18.64°S 39.57°W, from 21.25°S to 24.5°S, and from 27°S to 28°S (Versluys 1899; Totton 1926; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a, 1951b; Maÿal 1973; Migotto 1996; Rosso & Marques 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 15m, on rocks and *Eudendrium carneum* (Versluys 1899; Migotto 1996; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Macrorhynchia allmani* (Nutting, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Aglaophenia allmani*—Ritchie 1909; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at La Tortuga Island, Brazil, at 18.24°S 37.97°W, at 21.70°S 40.25°W (Ritchie 1909; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—at 65m, on "bottom deposit, coral" (Ritchie 1909:95).

***Macrorhynchia furcata* (Nutting, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Macrorhynchia allmanii*—Wedler 2004 [non *Macrorhynchia allmani* (Nutting, 1900)] [polyp].

Remarks: Wedler (2004) reported this species as *Macrorhynchia allmanii*, but after Calder (2013) the illustrations suggest that his hydroid is actually *Macrorhynchia furcata* (Nutting, 1900).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta (Wedler 2004).

***Macrorhynchia grandis* (Clarke, 1879)**

Synonyms in the area: *Lytocarpus grandis*—Versluys 1899 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Los Testigos Island; Brazil, at 22.87°S 41.94°W (Versluys 1899; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat : polyp—up to 80m depth (Versluys 1899; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Macrorhynchia philippina* Kirchenpauer, 1872**

Synonyms in the area: *Lytocarpus philippinus*—Nutting 1900; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Vervoort 1967; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, from 0.39°N to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata, at 2.18°S 80.90°W in La Libertad, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at Puerto Cabello, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 8.05°S to 10°S, from 11.50°S to 29.5°S (Nutting 1900; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a, 1954; Vervoort 1967; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2010b; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Marques *et al*. 2013; Lindner *et al*. 2014; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 37m depth, on algae, fouling, mud, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, shells, wood (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Macrorhynchia racemifera* (Allman, 1883)**

Synonyms in the area: *Lytocarpus racemiferus* Allman, 1883; Nutting 1900 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 11.50°S to 18.25°S (Allman 1883; Nutting 1900; Vannucci 1951a; Marques & Moretzsohn 1995; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 36m depth (Allman 1883; Nutting 1900).

?*Streptocaulus pulcherrimus* Allman, 1883

Remarks: according to Calder *et al.* (2003), the records of the species outside the eastern Atlantic Ocean are doubtful.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.3°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 37 to 146m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

INFRAORDER PLUMULARIIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*

FAMILY HALOPTERIDIDAE MILLARD, 1962

***Antennella avalonia* Torrey, 1902**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, from 0.2°N to 1.1°S in Isla Isabela (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on wall, from 3.5 to 13m depth (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Antennella campanuliformis* (Mulder & Trebilcock, 1909)**

Synonyms in the area: *Antennella campanulaformis*—Grohmann *et al.* 2003 [incorrect subsequent spelling]; *Antennella campanulaformis pnulformis*—Grohmann *et al.* 2003 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.98°S 40.32°W (Grohmann *et al.* 2003).

***Antennella curvitheca* Fraser, 1937**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 15.90°S 38.80°W (Grohmann *et al.* 2003).

***Antennella quadriaurita* Ritchie, 1909**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.10°S 40°W (Grohmann *et al.* 2003).

***Antennella secundaria* (Gmelin, 1791)**

Synonyms in the area: *Antennella gracilis*—Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Curaçao Island, at Bonaire Island, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at La Tortuga Island, Brazil, at 27.134°S 48.522°W (Leloup 1935; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Bandel & Wedler 1987, Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Antennella* sp.**

Distribution in South America coast: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.80°W (Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on artificial panels, from 2 to 4m depth (Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Halopteris alternata* (Nutting, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia alternata*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Antennella diaphana diaphana*—Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [polyp]; *Halopteris diaphana diaphana*—Vervoort 1967 [polyp]; *Halopteris diaphana*—Migotto, 1996 [part] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, at 1.38°N 91.81°W in Isla Wolf, at 1.23°S 90.45°W in Isla Floreana, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba Island, at Curaçao Island, at Bonaire Island, Colombia, at Puerto Colombia, Venezuela, at La Tortuga Island, at Los Frailes Island, Brazil, at 0.92°N 29.37°W, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, at 9.84°S 35.88°W, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Vervoort 1967; Migotto 1996; Schuchert 1997; Amaral *et al.* 2002b, 2010a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a, abstract; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 274m, on algae, fouling, bryozoans, *Eudendrium caraiuru*, mussels, polychaete tubes, sponges (Fraser 1938a; Migotto 1996; Schuchert 1997; Calder *et al.* 2003; Shimabukuro 2007; Amaral *et al.* 2002b, 2010a; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Halopteris buskii* (Bale, 1884)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.80°S 45.40°W (Migotto 1996; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006).

Habitat: polyp—up to 20m depth, on calcareous algae, *Galaxaura* sp., rocks (Migotto 1996; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006).

***Halopteris carinata* Allman, 1877**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, at 8.71°S 35.10°W, at 9.77°S 35.84°W, from 18.5°S to 22°S, at 26.76°S 46.78°W (Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky bottoms, on algae, sponges, dead gorgonians, rocks, sand, shell hash and wood pilings (Bandel & Wedler 1987; Calder & Maÿal 1998).

***Halopteris catharina* (Johnston, 1833)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 25.90°S 45.50°W (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

Habitat: polyp—on shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Migotto *et al.* 2004).

***Halopteris diaphana* (Heller, 1868)**

Synonyms in the area: *Antenella diaphana* forme *typica*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Antenella diaphana* forme *siliquosa*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Thecocaulus diaphanus*—Vannucci Mendes 1946 [polyp]; *Schizotricha diaphana*—Vannucci 1949, 1950 [polyp]; *Schizotricha billardi* Vannucci 1951b, 1954 [polyp]; *Halopteris constricta*—Migotto 1996; Miranda *et al*. 2015 [part] [polyp].

Remarks: Galea (2013 p. 34) remarked that some materials listed herein, like that by Migotto (1996, in part, see below), "may belong" to *Halopteris tenella* (Verrill, 1874). Close comparisons of both materials, including molecular analysis, are necessary to resolve this doubt.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba Island, at Curaçao Island, at Bonaire Island, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, at 3.81°S 32.42°W, at 9.84°S 35.88°W, from 20°S to 26.99°S, from 31.50°S to 32.50°S (Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b, 1954; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Schuchert 1997; Horta *et al.* 2001, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Marques *et al*. 2013; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on intertidal zone to 22m depth, on algae, bryozoans, *Clavelina oblonga*, rocks (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1950; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996; Schuchert 1997; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010).

Halopteris enersis Galea, 2006b

Remarks: the gonothecae remain undescribed (Galea, 2007).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 48.48°S in Farquhar Channel, at 48.60°S in Adalbert Channel (Galea 2006b p. 58–62, 2007 p. 79; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 347).

Habitat: polyp—from 32 to 33m depth, on hydroids and dead gorgonians (Galea 2006b p. 58–62, 2007 p. 79; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 347).

Halopteris minuta (Trebilcock, 1928)

Synonyms in the area: *Halopteris constricta*—Blanco 1973, 1994a, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 23.80°S 45.40°W, and from 41°S to 42°S (Blanco 1973, 1994a, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 70 to 90m depth, on algae, rock, test panels (Blanco 1973; Blanco 1994a, 1994b).

Halopteris plumosa Galea & Schories, 2012a

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55W, and from 39°S to 39.85°S (Galea & Schories 2012a; Galea *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 25m depth, on sponge and on *Symplectoscyphus flexilis* (Galea & Schories 2012a; Galea *et al*. 2014).

Halopteris polymorpha (Billard, 1913)

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.93°S 32.42°W, from 21°S to 27.22°S (Schuchert 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on algae and rocks (Schuchert 1997; Oliveira 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007).

Halopteris schucherti Galea, 2006b

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.67°S to 49.18°S (Galea 2006b p. 63–68,

2007 p. 79–80; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 348; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 23–24).

Habitat: from 20 to 33m depth, on dead gorgonians and hydroids (Galea 2007 p. 79–80; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 348).

***Halopteris* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.81°S 32.39°W, at 3.93°S 32.42°W, at 8.05°S 34.79°W (Shimabukuro 2007; Amaral *et al.* 2009, 2010b).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Halopteris* sp. 1**

Synonyms in the area: *Antennella diaphana diaphana*—Leloup 1974 p. 47–48 [non *Halopteris diaphana* (Heller, 1868)] [polyp].

Remarks: Leloup's (1974 p. 47–48) description and figure are poor, which makes difficult the diagnosis of the species. We, therefore, maintain this record at the genus level until additional information is gathered.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.76°S in Calbuco Channel (Leloup 1974 p. 47–48).

Habitat: polyp—at 30m depth, on sand and stones (Leloup 1974 p. 47–48).

***Halopteris tenella* (Verrill, 1874)**

Synonyms in the area: *Halopteris constricta*—Migotto 1996 [part]; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006 [polyp]; *Schizotricha tenella*—Calder & Maÿal 1998 [polyp].

Remarks: Galea (2013 p. 34) remarked that some materials listed herein, like that by Migotto (1996, in part, see below), "may belong" to *Halopteris tenella* (Verrill, 1874). Close comparisons of both materials, including molecular analysis, are necessary to resolve this doubt.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.71°S 35°W and at 23.80°S 45.40°W (Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 1.5m depth, in estuarine environments, on algae, mud, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rock, shells, test panels, wood (Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006).

***Halopteris violae* Calder, Mallinson, Collins & Hickman, 2003**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.25°S 91.44°W off Isla Fernandina, at 0.28°S 90.55°W off Bartolomé Island (Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Monostaechas quadridens* (McCrady, 1859)**

Synonyms in the area: *Monostaechas fisheri*—Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a [non *Monostaechas fisheri* Nutting, 1905] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 17.50°S to 24°S, from 27.19°S to 27.99°S, and from 38.13°S to 38.25°S (Ritchie 1909; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a; Migotto 1996; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Grohmann *et al.* 2003, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 3.5m to 250m depth, on the hydrocaulus of *Ralpharia sanctisebastiani*, rocks, sponge (Ritchie 1909; Fraser 1938a; Vannucci 1949; Migotto 1996; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a; Shimabukuro 2007).

?*Monostaechas quadridens* (McCrady, 1859)

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003:1208) examined Fraser's material and pointed out that these specimens are "of uncertain identity referable either to *Antennella* or possibly to *Halopteris* and not to *Monostaechas*".

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.23°S 90.45°W in Isla Floreana (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Monostaechas* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 11.50°S to 18.25°S (Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge (Shimabukuro 2007).

FAMILY KIRCHENPAUERIIDAE STECHOW, 1921b

***Kirchenpaueria curvata* (Jäderholm, 1904a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia magellanica* Hartlaub 1905 p. 684–685; Ritchie 1907a; Fraser 1938a, 1939; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Plumularia curvata*—Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; *Kirchenpaueria magellanica*—Galea 2007 p. 79–80 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.25°S to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55°W, and from 41.77°S to 55°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 684–685; Fraser 1938a, 1939; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 349, 2009b p. 15–16; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 59); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and at Ushuaia in Tierra del Fuego (Jäderholm 1905; Hartlaub 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1994a, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—up to 73m depth, on hydroids (Jäderholm 1904a p. 13–14; Hartlaub 1905 p. 684–685; Fraser 1938a, 1939; Blanco 1994a, 1994b; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea 2007 p. 79–80; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 349, 2009b p. 15–16; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 59).

***Kirchenpaueria oligopyxis* (Kirchenpauer, 1876)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia oligopyxis* Kirchenpauer 1876 p. 48–49; Nutting 1900 p. 57–58 [polyp].

Remarks: Calder (1997 p. 4, as *Plumularia oligopyxis*) reasonably considered this species as a possible synonym of *Ventromma halecioides*. However, the elucidation of this proposal needs more study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, no specific record for the coast of South America (Kirchenpauer 1876 p. 48–49; Nutting 1900 p. 57–58).

Habitat: polyp—on algae, gorgonians and sponges (Kirchenpauer 1876).

***Kirchenpaueria pinnata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Río Gallegos in Santa Cruz (Blanco 1984b, 1994a, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

***Oswaldella herwigi* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Oswaldella herwigi* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Oswaldella herwigi* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999). Phylogenetic affinities of the species are in Peña Cantero & Marques (1999).

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 50°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 90 to 1,000m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Pycnotheca mirabilis* (Allman, 1883)**

Synonyms in the area: *Kirchenpaueria mirabilis* var. *robusta*—Vannucci Mendes, 1946; Vannucci, 1950 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 6.90°S to 7.30°S, at 18.64°S 39.57°W, from 21.50°S to 24.50°S, at 27.20°S 48.50°W (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1950, 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011).

Habitat: polyp—at 22m depth, on algae (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1950; Oliveira 2003; Miranda *et al.* 2011).

***Ventromma halecioides* (Alder, 1859)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia inermis*—Fraser 1938a; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Maÿal 1973; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Plumularia halecioides*—Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp]; *Kirchenpaueria halecioides*—Grohmann 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.25°S to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at La Tortuga Island, Brazil, from 7.50°S to 8.70°S, from 20°S to 27.75°S (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Maÿal 1973; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006, 2007, abstract; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in shallow waters of estuarine regions and from intertidal zone of rocky shores to 73m depth, on algae, barnacles, mussels, hydroids, mud, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rock, sandstone reef, shells, wood (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007). It is found in "protected places, being common in tide pools" (Migotto 1996:53).

FAMILY PLUMULARIIDAE McCRADY, 1859

***Dentitheca bidentata* (Jäderholm, 1920)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia bidentata* Jäderholm, 1920 [polyp]; *Dentitheca crosslandi*—Vannucci 1949 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 9°S to 9.80°S, from 20°S to 26.99°S (Jäderholm 1920; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Migotto 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto & Marques 1999b; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—up to 35m depth, on algae, ascidians, rocks, sponges (Vannucci 1949; Migotto 1997; Migotto & Marques 1999b; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010).

***Hippurella annulata* Allman, 1877**

Synonyms in the area: *Hipurella longicarpa*—Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1.2°S to 1.4°S in Isla Floreana (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—at 457m depth (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Monotheca margaretta* Nutting, 1900**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia margaretta*—Leloup 1935; Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [polyp]; *Monotheca margaretta* f. *typica* Vannucci Mendes, 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a; 1951b [polyp]; *Monotheca margaretta* f. *curta* Vannucci Mendes, 1946; Vannucci 1951a [polyp]; *Monotheca margareta*—Wedler 1975 [incorrect subsequent spelling]; *Monotheca* (*Plumularia*) *margaretta*—Bandel & Wedler 1987; *Plumularia margaretha*—Haddad 1992; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [also incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata, at 2.18°S 80.90°W in La Libertad (Fraser 1938a, 1938b); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Bonaire, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, from 3.54°S to 4.12°S, from 6.50°S to 9.80°S, from 16.50°S to 27.99°S (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2008, abstract; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Haddad *et al.* 2000, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, from intertidal zone to 57m, on algae, fouling, *Bugula neritina*, mussels, hydroids, phanerogams, sandstone reefs, sponges (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Haddad *et al.* 2000; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Monotheca pulchella* (Bale, 1882)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia pulchella*—Blanco 1973, 1994a, 1994b; Genzano 1990, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Seo 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 36°S to 42.2°S (Blanco 1973, 1994a, 1994b; Genzano 1990, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a, 2011; Seo 2003; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in shallow waters up to 23m depth (Blanco 1973, 1994; Genzano 1990; Seo 2003; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a).

***Nemertesia alternata* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Antennularia alternata* Fraser, 1938a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.38°N 91.81°W in Isla Wolf (Fraser 1938a).

Habitat: polyp—on coral, nullipores and worm tubes, from 183 to 274m depth (Fraser 1938).

***Nemertesia antennina* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.10°S 40°W (Grohmann *et al.* 2003).

?*Nemertesia ciliata* Bale, 1914

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.42°S 45.05°W (Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Nemertesia cymodocea* (Busk, 1851)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 55.12°S 66.48°W, at 55.17°S 66.38°W (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1994a, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 42 to 71m depth (Vervoort, 1972; Blanco 1994a, 1994b).

***Nemertesia duseni* (Jäderholm, 1904b)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia duseni* Jäderholm, 1904b p. 5–6 [polyp].

Remarks: Species included in *Nemertesia* by Ramil & Vervoort (2006 p. 121).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Melinka, Guaitecas Archipelago (Jäderholm 1904b p. 5–6).

Habitat: polyp—from around 18 to 27m depth (Jäderholm 1904b p. 5–6).

***Nemertesia fraseri* Ramil & Vervoort, 1992**

Synonyms in the area: *Antennularia irregularis* Fraser, 1938a, 1938b, 1948 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 100m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b).

***Nemertesia parva* (Fraser, 1948)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia parva* Fraser, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.39S 90.35W in Isla Daphne Chica (Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on mud, from 128 to 146m depth (Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Nemertesia ramosa* (Lamarck, 1816)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 26.76°S 46.78°W, from 40°S to 42.5°S, at 54.88°S 60.44°W, at 57.67°S 55.60°W (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a, 1994b; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 432 to 800m depth (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a, 1994b).

***Nemertesia septata* (Fraser, 1938b)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia septata* Fraser, 1938b, 1948 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 14.25°S 76.17°W in Bahia Independencia, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera, at 12.01°S 77.21°W in Callao, at 13.63°S 76.41°W in Islas Chincha, at 14.29°S 76.19°W in Isla Viejas (Fraser 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 9 to 14m depth (Fraser 1938b).

***Nemertesia tetraseriata* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Antennularia tetraseriata*—Fraser 1938b, 1948 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island (Fraser 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 73m depth (Fraser 1938b).

***Nemertesia vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Nemertesia vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Nemertesia vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999). However, according to Ramil & Vervoort (2006:129), the species may not be valid, because it is "close to if not identical with *Nemertesia ramosa* (Lamarck, 1816); set apart by El Beshbeeshy (1991) because of the stronger development of the internodal septa and the bigger size of the hydrothecae".

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 30°S to 50°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 70 to 1000m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Plumularia altitheca* Nutting, 1900**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay (Fraser 1948).

Habitat: polyp—at 82m depth (Fraser 1948).

***Plumularia defecta* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 82 to 100m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Plumularia delicata* Nutting, 1905**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.39°N 91.82°W in Isla Wolf (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 183 to 274m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Plumularia filicaulis* Kirchenpauer, 1876**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Talcahuano (Kirchenpauer 1876 p. 47–48).

Habitat: on *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Kirchenpauer 1876).

***Plumularia filicula* Allman, 1877**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 82 to 100m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Plumularia floridana* Nutting, 1900**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia sinuosa* Fraser, 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.77°N to 1.1°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 2.50°S to 4.50°S, at 8.71°S 35.10°W, at 9.77°S 35.84°W, from 18.50°S to 25.20°S (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, from 2 to 40m depth, on algae, fouling, ascidians, hydroids, mud, mussels, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, sand, shells, sponges, wood (Fraser 1938a; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Plumularia galapagensis* Calder, Mallinson, Collins & Hickman, 2003**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia tenuissima* Fraser, 1938b, 1938c; Calder *et al.* 2003 [non *Plumularia tenuissima* Totton, 1930] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.28°S 90.56°W in Isla Santiago (Fraser 1938b, 1938c; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 64 to 73m depth (Fraser 1938b, 1938c; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Plumularia habereri* Stechow, 1909**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Curaçao Island, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Bandel & Wedler 1987).

Habitat: on rocky shores (Bandel & Wedler 1987).

***Plumularia insignis* Allman, 1883**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from 35°S to 43.55°S (Blanco 1994a, 1994b; Genzano 1995; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al*. 2015). Stepanjants (1979) reported this species from the Patagonian coast with no specific location.

Habitat: polyp—it is a 'rooting' species which settles initially on pebbles or shell debris on soft bottom, grows in size, and then stays erect by an anchoring system (Genzano *et al.* 2009a), from 100 to 680m depth (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a, 1994b; Genzano 1995; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Plumularia lagenifera* Allman, 1885**

Remarks: similar to *Plumularia setacea* (Linnaeus, 1758), but recently suggested to be distinct (Schuchert 2013).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.1°S to 1.1°S in Galápagos

Archipelago, at 14.25°S 76.17°W in Bahia Independencia, Peru, at 14.29°S 76.19°W in Isla Viejas, Chile, at Valparaíso (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Jäderholm 1903 p. 291–292; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 9 to 128m depth, on algae (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Jäderholm 1903 p. 291–292; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Plumularia leloupi* Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles, 1971b**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 54°S to 54.7°S (Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1971b; Blanco 1976a, 1994b; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 87 to 125m (Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1971b; Blanco 1976a, 1994b; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Seo 2003).

***Plumularia megalocephala* Allman, 1877**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Wedler 1975).

***Plumularia micronema* Fraser, 1938b**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.27°S 91.37°W in Isla Isabela (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 33m depth (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Plumularia obliqua* (Johnston, 1847)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23°S 44.46°W (Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Plumularia propinqua* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 36m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Plumularia setacea* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia corrugata*—Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003; *Plumularia diploptera*—El Beshbeeshy 1991 [polyp] [polyp]. *Plumularia spiralis* Milstein, 1976 (syn. nov.) [non *Plumularia spiralis* Billard, 1911] [polyp].

Remarks: the specific name *Plumularia spiralis* was proposed by Milstein (1976) for a plumulariid from Uruguay, but we believe this species is most likely a junior synonym of *P. setacea*. In any event, the name given by Milstein (1976) would be invalid because it is a homonym of *Plumularia spiralis* Billard, 1911.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, Ecuador, from 1.4°N to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Chile, from 29°S to 55.28°S (Jäderholm 1904b p. 6, 1910 p. 5; 1920 p.8; Hartlaub 1905 p. 680–681; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Leloup 1974 p. 49–50; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea 2007 p. 82–83; Galea & Leclère 2007 p. 41–43; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 350–351; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22–24); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil to Argentina, from 20°S to 55°S (Jäderholm 1920;

Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b; Blanco 1966a, 1976a, 1994a, 1994b; Wedler 1975; Milstein 1976; Bandel & Wedler 1987; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2002, 2003, 2009a, 2011; Genzano 1994a, 1994b, 1998, 2010; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003, 2008, abstract; López-Gappa & Sueiro 2006; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from shallow waters to 300m depth, on *Acanthodesia sarvartii*, algae, gorgonians, hydroids, mussels, polychaete tubes, buoys, wood and ropes (Jäderholm 1910 p. 5; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1950; Leloup 1974 p. 49–50; Blanco 1976a, 1994b; Milstein 1976; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2002, 2003, 2009a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Galea 2007 p. 82–83; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 350–351; Genzano 2010; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Plumularia* sp.**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil and Argentina, at 3.93°S 32.42°W, and at 54.383°S 55°W, respectively (Amaral *et al.* 2009; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1994a, 1994b).

Habitat: polyp—at 2155m depth (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1994a, 1994b).

***Plumularia strictocarpa* Pictet, 1893**

Synonyms in the area: *Plumularia sargassi*—Leloup 1935; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.84°S 90.77°W in Isla Isabela (Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, at Tobago Island, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at Tortuga Island, Brazil to Argentina, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, at 9.74°S 35.82°W, at 17.97°S 38.70°W, from 20.5°S to 20.70°S, from 23°S to 27.14°S, at 35°S 53.10°W, and at 46.78°S 65.51°W (Leloup 1935; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 35m depth, on algae, ascidians, bryozoans, hydroids, mussels, polychaete tubes, rocks, sponges, test panels and fouling (Vannucci 1949; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Plumularia strobilophora* Billard, 1913**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.50°S 29.37°W, from 22.68°S to 23.0°S (Vannucci 1951a, 1951b; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 140m depth (Vannucci 1951b).

FAMILY SCHIZOTRICHIDAE PEÑA CANTERO, SENTANDREU & LATORRE, 2010

***Schizotricha multifurcata* Allman, 1883**

Synonyms in the area: *Schizotricha binematotheka* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp]; *Schizotricha binematotheka* El Beshbeeshy, 2011 [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Schizotricha binematotheka* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy, 1991). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999). However, *S. binematotheka* is considered junior synonym of *S. multifurcata* Allman, 1883 (Peña Cantero & Vervoort 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40.45°S to 42.95°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; El Beshbeeshy 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 164 to 960m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; El Beshbeeshy 2011).

Schizotricha unifurcata Allman, 1883

Synonyms in the area: *Schizotricha anderssoni*—Jäderholm 1905 [polyp]; *Schizotricha unifurcata unifurcata*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp].

Remarks: this record should be confirmed with further material.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, no specific record for Patagonia (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 140 to 310m depth (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a, 1994b).

SUBORDER SERTULARIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMILY SERTULARELLIDAE MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

Sertularella ampullacea Fraser, 1938a

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella rugosa*—Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [part] [non *Sertularella rugosa* (Linnaeus, 1758)] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, from 0.2°N to 1.1°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 37m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Sertularella antarctica Hartlaub, 1900

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella allmani*—Jäderholm 1903 p. 283, 1905, 1910; Nutting 1904 p. 84–85; Hartlaub 1905 p. 649–652 [polyp]; *Sertularella antarctica*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.85°S 73.44°W, and from 43.40°S to 55.28°S (Jäderholm 1903 p. 283; Nutting 1904 p. 84–85; Hartlaub 1905 p. 649–650; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 7–12; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22–23); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 48°S to 56°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 650–652; Jäderholm 1905, 1910; Blanco 1963, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 8 to 247m depth, on algae (Jäderholm 1903 p. 283; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 7–12).

Sertularella areyi Nutting, 1904

Synonyms in the area: ?*Sertularella areyi*—Vannucci 1949, 1951a [polyp].

Remarks: Vannucci (1949:244) studied a fragmented colony and gave no mesaurements in her description. However, the morphological description provided by Vannucci is quite complete and similar to the original description. The same author subsequently considered the record of the species undoubtful (Vannucci 1951a).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.55°S 40.24°W, from 23°S to 23.13°S, from 27.13°S to 27.99°S (Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—at 35m depth (Vannucci 1949).

***Sertularella argentinica* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella argentinica* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Sertularella argentinica* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 43°S to 44°S (Galea 2007 p. 59–60; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 338); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40°S to 43°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 15m and from 30 to 1200m, on hard substrates (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea 2007 p. 59–60; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 338).

***Sertularella asymmetra* Galea & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.61°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 31–32).

Habitat: polyp—on bryozoan and sponge, at 10m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 31–32).

***Sertularella blanconae* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella blanconae* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Sertularella blanconae* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 44.47°S to 53.78°S (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 37; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 32–33); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 39°S to 53°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—on dead gorgonian, from 21 to 1,200m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 37; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 32–33).

***Sertularella clausa* (Allman, 1888)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay, at 37.28°S 53.86°W (Allman 1888, Milstein 1976).

Habitat: polyp—at 1080m depth, on sandy bottom (Allman 1888; Milstein 1976).

?*Sertularella clausa* (Allman, 1888)

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella clausa*—Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: according to Calder *et al.* (2003), this record is dubious because the type locality of *S. clausa* (Allman, 1888) is in deep waters off Uruguay.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.6°S to 1.0°S in Isla San Cristóbal, at 14.25°S 76.17°W in Bahia Independencia (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—at 64m depth (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Sertularella conica* Allman, 1877**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella tenella*—Jäderholm 1903; Nutting 1904; Vannucci 1951a [non *Sertularella tenella* Alder, 1856] [polyp]; *Sertularella inconstans*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a; Wedler 1975 [non *Sertularella inconstans* Billard, 1919] [polyp].

Remarks: Galea (2013 p. 22) considered the record by Migotto (1996) as *Sertularella peculiaris* Leloup, 1974, but the records included herein were not formally assigned to Leloup's species. A thorough revision of the materials is necessary to elucidate this doubt, ideally including molecular comparisons.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, La Tortuga Island, Brazil, from 18.30°S to 24.20°S, from 27.13°S to 27.21°S, from 31.50ºS to 32.50ºS, Argentina, from 38.25°S to 56°S (Jäderholm 1903; Nutting 1904; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Vervoort 1972; Wedler 1975; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1982, 1994a; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Horta *et al.* 2001, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002, 2004; Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 157m depth, on *Dynamena crisioides*, sponges, shells, nodules of calcareous algae, *Sargassum*, anthozoan corallum (Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1982, 1994a; Migotto 1996; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Seo 2003; Migotto *et al.* 2004; Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015).

Sertularella contorta Kirchenpauer, 1884

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Le Maire Strait, and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Kirchenpauer 1884 p. 39; Nutting 1904; Hartlaub 1905; Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003).

Habitat: polyp—at 40m depth (Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a).

Sertularella costata Leloup, 1940

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.38°N 91.82°W in Isla Wolf, at 1.67°N 91.99°W in Darwin Island (Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on algae, *Aglaophenia* sp. and barnacle, at 6m depth (Calder *et al.* 2003).

Sertularella cruzensis El Beshbeeshy, 2011

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella cruzensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Sertularella cruzensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 39°S to 40°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 95 to 515m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Sertularella curta Galea & Schories, 2014

Distribution in South America coast: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 25.38°S 70.51°W and at 25.38°S 70.46°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 34–35).

Habitat: polyp—on barnacle and bryozoan, from 12 to 20m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 34–35).

Sertularella curvitheca Galea & Schories, 2012a

Synonyms at the area: *Sertularella polyzonias*—Leloup 1974 p. 32; Galea 2007 p. 64–65; Galea et al. 2009a p. 339 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Reloncaví Sound in Gulf of Ancud, and from 41.65°S to 49.18°S (Leloup 1974 p. 32; Galea 2007 p. 64–65; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 339; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 38–40).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 43m depth, on wood, polychaete tubes, calcareous bryozoans, dead gorgonians and sponges (Galea 2007 p. 64–65; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 339; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 38–40).

***Sertularella cylindritheca* (Allman, 1888)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia cylindritheca* Allman, 1888; Versluys 1899 [polyp]; *Sertularella catena*—Maÿal 1973, 1978, 1983 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Los Testigos Island, Brazil to Argentina, from 3°S to 4°S, from 6.80°S to 9.70°S, from 11.50°S to 20.50°S, at 23.82°S 45.47°W, from 54.8°S to 55°S (Allman 1888; Versluys 1899; Nutting 1904; Vannucci 1951a; Vervoort 1972; Maÿal 1973, 1978, 1983; Pires *et al.* 1992; Blanco 1994a; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Seo 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone up to 20 to 198m depth, on *Eudendrium carneum*, rock and sponges (Vervoort 1972; Maÿal 1978; Blanco 1994a; Migotto 1996; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Sertularella diaphana* (Allman, 1885)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thuiaria hyalina* Allman, 1888 [polyp]; *Sertularella lata*—Nutting 1904; Vannucci 1951a [non *Sertularella lata* (Bale, 1882)] [polyp]; *Sertularella speciosa*—Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, from 3.54°S to 3.83°S, from 7.50°S to 9°S, at 9.80°S 35.80°W (Allman 1888; Nutting 1904; Vannucci 1951a; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2010b; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 25 to 1,386m depth, on sponges and fouling (Nutting 1904; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Pires *et al.* 1992; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Sertularella ellisii* (Deshayes & Milne Edwards, 1836)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella fusiformis*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1.4°N to 1.2°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Sertularella fuegonensis* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella picta*—Vervoort 1972 [part, figs. 35a, b] [non *Sertularella picta* Meyen, 1834] [polyp]; *Sertularella fuegonensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Sertularella fuegonensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 52.16°S 73.28°W in Canal Vicuña (Galea 2007 p. 60–62); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 55°S (Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 610m deep (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea 2007 p. 60–62).

***Sertularella gaudichaudi* (Lamouroux, 1824)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia gaudichaudi* Lamouroux, 1824 [polyp]; *Sertularia picta*—Blanco 1967b [polyp]; *Sertularella mediterranea*—Blanco1994a; Genzano 1990, 1994, 1998, 2010; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a, 2011; Meretta & genzano, 2015 [polyp] [non *Sertularella mediteranea* Hartlaub, 1900]; *Sertularella picta*—Meyen, 1834; Jäderholm 1903 p. 282; Hartlaub 1905 p. 645–647; Blanco 1963, 1967b, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003 [polyp]; *Sertularella allmani*—Naumov & Stepanjants 1962 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Lennox Island and Puerto Toro in Navarino Island (Jäderholm 1903 p. 282; Hartlaub 1905 p. 645–647); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 35.75°S to 38.75°S, at 41.75°S 62.25°W, and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Lamouroux 1824; Meyen 1834; Kirchenpauer 1884; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Blanco 1963, 1967b, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Genzano 1990, 1994, 1998, 2010; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano et al. 2002, 2009a, 2011; Seo 2003; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from shallow waters to 1200m depth, on algae, on *Plumularia setacea*, mussels, polychaetes, sponges and rocks (Jäderholm 1903 p. 282; Hartlaub 1905; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Blanco 1963, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano et al. 2002; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Genzano 2010; El Beshbeeshy 2011; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Sertularella gayi* (Lamouroux, 1821)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella gayi parva*—Blanco 1968, 1994a; *Sertularella gayi gayi*—Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1982, 1994a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 42.38°S to around 54°S (Jäderholm 1903 p. 281–282; Galea 2007 p. 62–63); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 56°S (Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Blanco 1968, 1982, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 990m depth, on shells (Jäderholm 1903 p. 281–282; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Blanco 1968, 1982, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Galea 2007 p. 62–63).

***Sertularella geodiae* Totton, 1930**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 56°S (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 75 to 403m depth (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

***Sertularella hermanosensis* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella hermanosensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Sertularella hermanosensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 53°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; El Beshbeeshy 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 80 to 550m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; El Beshbeeshy 2011).

***Sertularella implexa* (Allman, 1888)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia implexa* Allman, 1888; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; *Sertularella* ?*implexa*—Galea & Schories 2012a p. 40–41 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 40–41); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 51°S to 53°S (Allman 1888; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—at 40m depth, on *Symplectoscyphus magellanicus* and worm tubes (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 40–41).

***Sertularella jorgensis* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella jorgensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Sertularella jorgensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.67°S 72.65°W in Caleta Yerbas Buenas and at 48.49°S 74.21°W in Canal Farquhar (Galea 2007 p. 63–64; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 23); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 42°S to 53°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 32 to 600m depth, on *Hybocodon chilensis* (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea 2007 p. 63–64).

***Sertularella* ?*lagena* (Allman, 1876)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 41–42).

Habitat: polyp—at 40m depth, on *Symplectoscyphus patagonicus* (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 41–42).

***Sertularella leiocarpa* (Allman, 1888)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 29.38°S 47.95°W (Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Sertularella mixta* Galea & Schories, 2012a**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella sanmatiasensis*—Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 12–13 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55°W, at 29.25°S 71.52°W and at 43.39°S 74.13°W in west of Punta Inio at Chiloé Island (Galea et al. 2009b p. 12–13; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 42–44).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 20m depth, on *Sertularella* sp. and sponges (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 42–44).

***Sertularella paessleri* Hartlaub, 1900**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Hartlaub 1905; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

***Sertularella pauciramosa* Galea & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 25.36°S 70.45°W and at 25.38°S 70.46°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 35–36).

Habitat: polyp—on algae and worm tube, from 15 to 20m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 35–36).

***Sertularella polyzonias* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia polyzonias*—Allman 1888 [polyp]; *Sertularia (Sertularella) polyzonias*—Pfeffer 1889 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, Juán Fernandez Archipelago (Hartlaub 1905 p. 655–657; Jäderholm 1910 p. 4); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 21.70°S 40.25°W, from 46°S to 55°S, and at South Georgia Island (Kirchenpauer 1884; Pfeffer 1889; Jäderholm 1905, 1910; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Seo 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 535m depth (Allman 1888; Jäderholm 1905, 1910 p. 4; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a).

***Sertularella* ?*polyzonias* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.33°S 40.82°W, Argentina, at 35.71°S 53.36°W (Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Sertularella robusta* Coughtrey, 1876**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella tenella*—Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1963 [non *Sertularella tenella* Alder, 1856] [polyp]; *Sertularella microtheca* Leloup, 1974 p. 30–31 [polyp]; *Sertularella polyzonias* var. *robusta*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp].

Remarks: the species was recorded as *Sertularella tenella* from Tierra del Fuego, Burdwood Bank, and Santa Cruz by Jäderholm (1905), Ritchie (1907a), and Blanco (1963), respectively.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.81°S to 53.78°S (Leloup 1974 p. 30–31, 33; Galea 2007 p. 66–67; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 340; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24–25); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 42°S to 56°S, and at South Georgia Island (Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1963, 1968, 1976a, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003; López-Gappa & Sueiro 2006).

Habitat: from 10 to 520m depth, on hydroids (Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 30–31, 33; Blanco 1976a, 1994a; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea 2007 p. 66–67; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 340).

***Sertularella sanmatiasensis* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella polyzonias*—Blanco 1984a [non *Sertularella polyzonias* (Linnaeus, 1758)] [polyp]; *Sertularella sanmatiasensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Sertularella sanmatiasensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40°S to 42°S, at 63.37°S 61.92°W (Blanco 1984a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 90 to 500m (Blanco 1984a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Sertularella simplex* (Hutton, 1873)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Sertularella ellisii* f. *lagenoides*—Leloup 1974 p. 28 [polyp]; *Sertularella peregrina*—Leloup 1974 p. 31–32 [polyp].

Remarks: Galea & Schories (2012a p. 46) considered that "Leloup's (1974) material assigned to both *S. ellisi* f. *lagenoides* and *S. peregrina* may belong to either this species [*Sertularella* sp.] or *S. mixta*, since no measurements

allowing a reliable comparison were provided by this author". Moreover, *Sertularella peregrina* Bale, 1926 is considered a synonym of *Sertularia simplex* in WoRMS (Schuchert 2016). Given the uncertainties about these records, we conservatively include them in the synonym of *S. simplex*, pending more detailed study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at north of Coquimbo and in Puerto Melinka, Guaitecas Archipelago (Leloup 1974 p. 28, 31–32).

Habitat: polyp—on algae (Leloup 1974 p. 28, 31–32).

***Sertularella* sp.**

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003) examined Fraser's material and found specimens with two different morphologies, neither of them referable to *Sertularella conica* Allman, 1877, as originally identified. The authors stated that Fraser's specimens are close to *S. gayi* (Lamouroux, 1821) and *S. wallacei* Stechow, 1926.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, Ecuador, from 0.5ºN to 1.5ºS in Galápagos Archipelago, at 15.33°S 75.16°W in Bahia San Juan, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55°W, 29.25°S 71.52°W, at 39.85°S 73.46°W, at 39.95°S 73.60°W (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 45–46); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 0.92°N 29.37°W, from 11.50°S to 18.30°S, from 22.50°S to 23°S, at 25.95°S 45.57°W, at 26.46°S 44.50°W, at 27.48°S 47.16°W (Amaral *et al.* 2002b, 2010a; Migotto *et al.* 2004; Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—from 2 to 146m depth, on algae, *Libinia spinosa*, sponges, shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Amaral *et al.* 2002b, 2010a; Calder *et al.* 2003; Migotto *et al.* 2004; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 45–46).

***Sertularella* sp. 1**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 43.8°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 80 to 835m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Sertularella* sp. 2**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 39.93°S 57.18°W, and at 53.45°S 65.60°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 95 to 110m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Sertularella striata* Stechow, 1923**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia patagonica* d'Orbigny, 1839 p. 25–26 [polyp]; *Sertularella patagonica*—Nutting 1904; *Sertularella atlantica*—Blanco 1967b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from 35°S to 43°S (d'Orbigny 1839 p. 25–26; Nutting 1904; Blanco 1967b, 1974, 1994a; Genzano 1990, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a, 2011; Scarabino 2006; Meretta & Genzano, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 18 to 27m depth, on shells and *Plumularia setacea* (d'Orbigny 1839 p. 25–26; Blanco 1967b; Genzano *et al.* 2002; Meretta & Genzano, 2015).

***Sertularella tenella* (Alder, 1856)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella tenella* forme *peculiaris*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Sertularella geniculata*—Leloup 1974 p. 28–29 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, Ecuador, from from 1.4°N to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay, Peru, at 15.33°S 75.16°W in Bahia San Juan, Chile, from around 22°S to 55°S (Jäderholm 1905 p. 31; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Leloup 1974 p. 28–29; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 45–46); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, Brazil, from 21.70°S to 23.77°S, from 27.13°S to 27.99°S, from 31.12°S to 31.33°S, and from 34.90°S to 42.58°S (Leloup 1935; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Grohmann *et al.* 2003, 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 9 to 274m depth, on fouling and worm tubes (Jäderholm 1905 p. 31; Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Leloup 1974 p. 28–29; Calder *et al.* 2003; Grohmann *et al.* 2011; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 45–46; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

Sertularella uruguayensis Mañé-Garzón & Milstein, 1973

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay, at *ca.* at ca. 34.4°S 53.8°W (Mañé-Garzón & Milstein 1973; Milstein 1976; Scarabino 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

Habitat: polyp—on intertidal zone, on rock (Mañé-Garzón & Milstein 1973; Milstein 1976; Scarabino 2006).

Sertularella vervoorti El Beshbeeshy, 2011

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella edentula*—Vervoort 1972 [polyp]; *Sertularia cylindritheca*—Vervoort 1972 [non *Sertularia cylindritheca* (Allman, 1888)] [polyp]; *Thuiaria edentula*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp]; *Sertularella vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Sertularella vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41.38°S to 41.63°S, at 51.18°S 56.95°W, from 54.4°S to 54.8°S (Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 80 to 1165m depth (Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a).

FAMILY SERTULARIIDAE LAMOUROUX, 1812

Abietinaria abietina (Linnaeus, 1758)

Synonyms in the area: *Diphasia abietina*—Jäderholm 1910 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 46.74°S 60.52°W, and at South Georgia Island (Jäderholm 1910; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—at 140m (Jäderholm 1910; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Amphisbetia bispinosa (Gray, 1843)

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, no specific record for Río Negro (Jäderholm 1903; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Amphisbetia episcopus (Allman, 1876)

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella episcopus*—Hartlaub 1905 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Trinidad Channel (Hartlaub 1905 p. 658–659).

Habitat: polyp –intertidal zone to around 55m depth, on coral (Hartlaub 1905 p. 658–659).

***Amphisbetia erecta* (Fraser, 1938b)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella erecta* Fraser, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.14°S 91.35°W in Isla Isabela (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on sand with rock patches, from 11 to 13m depth (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Amphisbetia furcata* (Trask, 1857)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia furcata*—Fraser 1938b, 1948 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: from 14 to 18m depth (Fraser 1938b).

***Amphisbetia minima* (Thompson, 1879)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia minima*—Jäderholm 1905, 1910 p. 3–4 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.85°S 73.46°W, and at Fitzroy Channel (Jäderholm 1910 p. 3–4; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 36); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 40m depth, on algae, seaweeds and bryozoans (Jäderholm 1905, 1910 p. 3–4; Blanco 1994a; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 36).

***Amphisbetia norte* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Amphisbetia norte* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Amphisbetia norte* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Argentina, at 42.05°S 62.58°W, at 42.35°S 61.58°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 60 to 80m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Amphisbetia operculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Synonyms in the area: *Dynamena pulchella* d'Orbigny, 1839 [polyp]; *Sertularia operculata*—Allman 1888 p. 61–62; Jäderholm 1903 p. 284, 1904b p. 4, 1905; Nutting 1904; Hartlaub 1905 p. 664–668; Fraser 1938b, 1948; Blanco 1963, 1966b, 1976a [polyp]; ?*Amphisbetia pulchella*—Vannucci 1954 [polyp]; *Dynamena operculata*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: the material described by Vannucci (1954) as *Amphisbetia pulchella* (d'Orbigny, 1846) is similar to *Amphisbetia operculata* described by Cornelius (1995). Migotto *et al.* (2002), however, considered the presence of *Amphisbetia operculata* in Brazilian waters as doubtful. The species was recorded for Argentina as *Sertularia operculata* by Blanco (1963).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55°W, and from 41.70°S to the Strait of Magellan (Allman 1888 p. 61–62; Jäderholm 1903 p. 284, 1904b p. 4; Hartlaub 1905 p. 664–668; Fraser 1938b, 1948; Leloup 1974 p.25; Galea *et al.* 2007b p. 312, 2007c p.

64–66; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 21.25°S to 56°S (d'Orbigny 1846; Jäderholm 1903, 1905; Nutting 1904; Hartlaub 1905; Vannucci 1954; Blanco 1963, 1966b, 1976a, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2003, 2008b, 2009a, 2011; López-Gappa & Sueiro 2006; Genzano 2010; Grohmann *et al.* 2011; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from shallow waters to 400m depth, on algae, buoys, hydroids, mussels, rocks, shells (d'Orbigny 1846; Allman 1888 p. 61–62; Jäderholm 1903 p. 284, 1905; Nutting 1904; Hartlaub 1905 p. 664–668; Fraser, 1938b; Blanco 1963, 1966b, 1976a, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 25; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2003, 2009a; Galea *et al.* 2007b p. 312, 2007c p. 64–66; Genzano 2010; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Amphisbetia trispinosa* (Coughtrey, 1875)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia trispinosa*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 668–669 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Elisabeth Island in Strait of Magellan (Hartlaub 1905 p. 668–669).

Habitat: polyp—at around 11m depth, on seaweed (Hartlaub 1905 p. 668–669).

***Calamphora campanulata* (Warren, 1908a)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20.20°S to 20.35°S, at 28.30°S 40.30°W (Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann 2006).

***Diphasia digitalis* (Busk, 1852)**

Synonyms in the area: *Desmoscyphus acanthocarpus* Allman, 1888 [polyp]; *Nigellastrum digitale*—Vannucci 1949, 1951a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 7.60°S to 8.70°S, from 11.50°S to 18.30°S, from 22.50°S to 23.77°S (Allman 1888; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Maÿal 1973, 1983; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, from intertidal zone to 36m depth, on algae, mud, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, fouling, rocks, shells (Allman 1888; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

?*Diphasia paarmanni* Nutting, 1904

Synonyms in the area: *Diphasia paarmani*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: according to Calder *et al.* (2003), Fraser's specimens are too small, immature, and in poor condition for a reliable identification. We consider Fraser's record as dubious.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.27°S 91.38°W in Isla Isabela (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Diphasia tropica* Nutting, 1904**

Synonyms in the area: *Diphasiella ornata* Vannucci, 1949 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, at La Goajira, at Aruba, at Bonaire, Brazil, from 20°S to 24°S (Leloup 1935; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen

1965; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 35m depth, on algae and hydroids (Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Dynamena anceps* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia anceps* Fraser, 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.56°S 90.14°W in Isla Santa Cruz, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on *Sargassum* sp., at 37m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Dynamena crisioides* Lamouroux, 1824**

Synonyms in the area: *Thuiaria tubuliformis*—Nutting 1904; Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Maÿal 1978; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Dynamena crisioides* f. *typica*—Vannucci Mendes, 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a, 1954 [polyp]; *Thuiaria crisioides*—Fraser 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, from 1.4°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Houvenaghel & Houvenaghel 1974; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, Colombia, at Cartagena, and at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at La Tortuga Island, at Los Frailes Island, at Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil, from 3°S to 4.50°S, from 6.50°S to 10.50°S, from 11.50°S to 18.25°S, from 20°S to 24.50°S, from 25.70°S to 26°S (Nutting 1904; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a, 1954; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Vervoort 1967; Wedler 1975; Maÿal 1978; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Haddad 1992; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, "in partially protected places" (Migotto 1996:61), from intertidal zone to 27m depth, on sandstone reef, on algae, bivalves, polychaeta, rocks (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Fraser 1938a, 1948; Houvenaghel & Houvenaghel 1974; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006).

***Dynamena dalmasi* (Versluys, 1899)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia rathbuni*—Ritchie 1909 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 18.24°S 37.97°W, from 21.25°S to 27.99°S (Ritchie 1909; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Shimabukuro 2007; Grohmann *et al.* 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 20 to 90m depth, on algae, *Ralpharia sanctisebastiani*, sponges (Ritchie 1909; Migotto 1996; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Dynamena disticha* (Bosc, 1802)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia cornicina*—Ritchie 1909; Fraser 1938b; Maÿal 1973; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Sertularia mayeri*—Fraser 1938a, 1948 [polyp]; *Dynamena cornicina*—Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987;

Genzano 1992; Haddad 1992; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Genzano *et al.* 2009a, 2011 [polyp]; *Dynamena mayeri*—Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.5°S to 1°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at La Tortuga Island, at Blanquilla Island, at Los Frailles Island, at Los Testigos Island, at Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil to Argentina, from 3.54°S to 8.80°S, from 16°S to 32.50°S, from 38°S to 57°S (Ritchie 1909; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Maÿal 1973; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Genzano 1992; Haddad 1992; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2008, abstract; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Haddad *et al.* 2000, abstract; Horta *et al.* 2001, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Genzano *et al.* 2009a, 2011; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, from shallow waters to 65m depth, on algae, barnacles, mussels, hydroids, holothuroids, fouling, sandstone reefs (Ritchie 1909; Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Genzano 1992; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Dynamena pumila* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 51.50°S 68.50°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—at 55m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Dynamena quadridentata* (Ellis & Solander, 1786)**

Synonyms in the area: *Dynamena quadridentata* var. *nodosa* forme *peculiaris*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Pasya quadridentata*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Dynamena quadridentata* f. *flabellata* Vannucci Mendes, 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a [polyp]; *Dynamena quadridentata* f. *typica* Vannucci Mendes, 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a [polyp]; *Dynamena quadridentata* f. *heterodonta*—Vannucci 1951a, 1951b [polyp]; *Dynamena quadridentata* var. *nodosa*—Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.2°N to 1.2°S in Isla Isabela, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, at Tobago Island, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 16°S to 27.99°S (Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—up to 57m depth, on algae, hydroids, mussels, sponges (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Dynamena* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.93°S 32.42°W, at 23.23°S 44.64°W (Shimabukuro 2007; Amaral *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Idiellana pristis* (Lamouroux, 1816)**

Synonyms in the area: *Idia pristis*—Allman 1888 [polyp]; *Dynamena crisioides* f. *gigantea*—Vannucci Mendes 1946 [polyp]; *Idiella pristis*—Wedler 1975 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at La Tortuga Island, Brazil, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 11.50°S to 18.25°S, from 23.5°S to 25.7°S (Allman 1888; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vervoort 1946; Vannucci 1951a; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Rosso & Marques 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011 ; Marques *et al*. 2013; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 8 to 36m depth, on coral, mud, rocks, sponge (Allman 1888; Migotto 1996; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Salacia desmoides* (Torrey, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia desmoides*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.4°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 21.50°S to 22.50°S, from 27°S to 27.99°S (Grohmann *et al.* 2003, 2008, abstract; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 46 to 110m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Salacia thuja* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Remarks: the record of this species still has to be confirmed.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 39.94°S 57.18°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—at 95m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Sertularia dispar* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 4 to 18m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1938b).

***Sertularia distans* (Lamouroux, 1816)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia heterodonta* Ritchie, 1909 [polyp]; *Sertularia distans* var. *gracilis* forme *peculiaris*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Sertularia stookeyi*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Sertularia erasmoi* Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci, 1949 1951a [polyp]; *Sertularia minuscula* Vannucci, 1949, 1950, 1951a [polyp]; *Sertularia distans* var. *gracilis*—Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; *Tridentata distans*—Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Grohmann 2006 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1.4°N to 1.2°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, at Tobago Island, Brazil, from 3°S to 4.50°S, from 6.50°S to 8.75°S, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 15.5°S to 27.99°S (Ritchie 1909; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Maÿal 1973, 1978, 1983; Haddad 1992; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2008, abstract; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000, abstract; Haddad

et al. 2000, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, from intertidal zone to 65m depth, on algae, hydroids, mussels, polychaeta, rocks, sandstone reef (Ritchie 1909; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949; Maÿal 1978; Haddad 1992; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000; Haddad *et al.* 2000; Calder *et al.* 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al.* 2011).

***Sertularia loculosa* Busk, 1852**

Synonyms in the area: *Tridentata loculosa*—Grohmann 2006 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20°S to 27.99°S (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 20m depth, on algae, barnacles, hydroids, mussels (Migotto 1996; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Sertularia longa* Millard, 1958**

Synonyms in the area: *Tridentata longa*—Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.35°S 89.65°W in Isla Española (Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge (Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Sertularia marginata* (Kirchenpauer, 1864)**

Synonyms in the area: *Desmoscyphus pectinatus* Allman, 1888 [polyp]; *Sertularia versluysi*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Sertularia inflata*—Fraser 1948; Vervoort 1967; Maÿal 1973; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp]; *Sertularia marginata* f. *laxa* Vannucci, 1949, 1950, 1951b [polyp]; *Sertularia marginata* f. *typica* Vannucci, 1949, 1951b [polyp]; *Tridentata marginata*—Grohmann 2006 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.27°S 91.37°W in Isla Isabela, at 2.19°S 80.9°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, Colombia, at Puerto Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, from 3°S to 4.5°S, from 6.7°S to 9.8°S, from 11.5°S to 29.5°S (Allman 1888; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b, 1954; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Vervoort 1967; Maÿal 1973; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Haddad 1992; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996, 1998; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2008, abstract; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014; Lindner *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 57m depth, on algae, ascidians, bryozoans, mussels, hydroids, polychaetes, fouling, rock (Fraser 1948; Haddad 1992; Pires *et al.* 1992; Migotto 1996, 1998; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2014).

***Sertularia notabilis* Fraser, 1947**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella moluccana*—Vannucci Mendes 1946 [lapsus pro *molukkana*] [polyp]; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [non *Caminothujaria molukkana* von Campenhausen, 1896] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 21.18°S 40.62°W and from 23.30°S to 25.30°S (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto & Vervoort 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 20m depth, on tubes of *Phragmatopoma lapidosa*, *Sargassum* sp., *Sertularia marginata* (Migotto & Vervoort 1998).

?*Sertularia perpusilla* Stechow, 1919

Remarks: *Sertularia perpusilla* Stechow, 1919 was recorded for southeastern Brazil by Vannucci (1951a, 1951b), but the species is considered endemic to the Mediterranean Sea (Peña Cantero & García Carrascosa 2002).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 21.60°S 40.98°W (Vannucci 1951a, 1951b; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—at 22m depth (Vannucci 1951b).

***Sertularia rugosissima* Thornely, 1904**

Synonyms in the area: *Geminella subtilis* Vannucci Mendes, 1946; Vannucci 1951a, 1954 [polyp]; *Sertularia* sp. Pires *et al.*, 1992 [polyp]; *Tridentata rugosissima*—Grohmann 2006 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.05°S 34.79°W, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 20.30°S to 26.77°S (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a, 1954; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2010b; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on intertidal zone, on algae and bryozoans (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Migotto 1996; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Sertularia* sp. 1**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.37°S 41.77°W (Grohmann *et al.* 2008, abstract).

***Sertularia* sp. 2**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.37°S 41.77°W (Grohmann *et al.* 2008, abstract).

***Sertularia* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.23°S 44.64°W (Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Sertularia tongensis* (Stechow, 1919)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella minuscula*—Leloup 1935; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaire (Leloup 1935; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965).

***Sertularia tumida* Allman, 1877**

Synonyms in the area: *Tridentata tumida*—Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Grohmann 2006 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 15.90°S 38.80°W, from 20.20°S to 20.40°S, at 21°S 40.25°W, at 25.73°S 48.36°W, and at 27.21°S 48.51°W (Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

***Sertularia turbinata* (Lamouroux, 1816)**

Synonyms in the area: *Geminella ceramensis*—Vannucci Mendes, 1946; Vannucci, 1951a [non *Sertularella ceramensis* Billard, 1924] [polyp]; *Sertularia drachi* Vannucci, 1949, 1951a [polyp]; *Tridentata turbinata*—Grohmann *et al.*, 2003; Grohmann, 2006 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1°S 90.87°W in Isla Tortuga (Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, at La Goajira, at Aruba, at Bonaire, at Tobago, Brazil, at 3.93°S 32.42°W, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 18.50°S to 21°S, from 23°S to 27.19°S (Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Wedler 1975; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Oliveira, 2003; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 250m depth, on spines of *Eucidaris* sp., algae, mussels, fouling and rock (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Oliveira 2003; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al*. 2015).

***Sertularia* ?*turbinata* (Lamouroux, 1816)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.37°S 41.77°W (Grohmann *et al.* 2008, abstract).

***Sertularia vervoorti* Migotto & Calder, 1998**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 21.18°S 40.45°W (Migotto & Calder 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 20m depth, on Phaeophyta (Migotto & Calder 1998).

***Tasmanaria edentula* (Bale, 1924)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella edentula*—Vervoort 1972 [polyp]; *Thuiaria edentula*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp]; Blanco 1994a.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at 54.683°S 55.583°W in Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 1199 to 1165m depth (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1994a).

***Thuiaria diffusa* (Allman, 1885)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia diffusa*—Marktanner-Turneretscher 1890 p. 229–230 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 35.35°S 75.35°W (Nutting 1904 p. 68); other records of the species are vague and refer only to South America (Marktanner-Turneretscher 1890 p. 229–230; Nutting 1904 p. 68).

Habitat: polyp—up to 28m deep (Nutting 1904 p. 68).

***Thuiaria polycarpa* Kirchenpauer, 1884**

Synonyms in the area: *Parathuiaria polycarpa*—Leloup 1974 p. 26–27 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 29.22°S to 43.41°S (Kirchenpauer 1884 p. 27; Leloup 1974 p. 26–27; Galea *et al.* 2007c p. 61–64, 2009b p. 4; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, no specific location (Blanco 1982, 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 80m depth, on pebbles and red algae (Leloup 1974 p. 26–27; Galea et al. 2007c p. 61–64; Galea et al. 2009b p. 4).

***Thuiaria simplex* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 4 to 27m depth (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

FAMILY THYROSCYPHIDAE STECHOW, 1920

***Parascyphus repens* (Jäderholm, 1904a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thyroscyphus repens* Jäderholm, 1904a p. 7–8, 1905 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.79°S to 55.16°S (Jäderholm 1904a p. 7–8; Vervoort 1972 p. 95–97; Leloup 1974 p. 25; Galea 2007 p. 75–77; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 344; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 24); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 37°S to 56°S (Jäderholm 1905; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1984b, 1994a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from shallow waters to 800m depth, on algae, bryozoans, hydroids, shells, small rocks and sponges (Jäderholm 1905; Vervoort 1972 p. 95–97; Leloup 1974 p. 25; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 344).

***Parascyphus simplex* (Lamouroux, 1816)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.61°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 43–44).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge, from 5 to 10m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 43–44).

***Symmetroscyphus intermedius* (Congdon, 1907)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thyroscyphus intermedius*—Leloup 1935; Fraser 1948 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera (Fraser 1948); Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaire (Leloup 1935).

Habitat: polyp—from 45 to 55m depth (Fraser 1948).

***Thyroscyphus marginatus* (Allman, 1877)**

Synonyms in the area: *Obelia marginata*—Versluys 1899 [polyp]; *Campanularia marginata*—Fraser 1947; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b; Maÿal 1973, 1978, 1983 [polyp]; *Cnidoscyphus marginatus*—Leloup 1937; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Wedler 1975 [polyp]; Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at San Nicholas Bay (Fraser 1947); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at Los Testigos Island, Brazil, from 7.50°S to 9°S, and from 20°S to 23.09°S (Versluys 1899; Leloup 1937; Fraser 1947; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Maÿal 1973, 1978, 1983; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 11 to 40m depth, on angiosperms (Versluys 1899; Vannucci 1949, 1950; Maÿal 1978).

***Thyroscyphus ramosus* Allman, 1877**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Thyroscyphus torresii*—Maÿal 1973 [polyp]; ?*Thyroscyphus vitiensis*—Maÿal 1973 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, at La Goajira, Venezuela, at La Guaira, and at Los Testigos Island, Brazil, from 2.50°S to 4.50°S, from 6.80°S to 9.80°S, from 11.50°S to 18.70°S, at 21°S 40.25°W, from 22.50°S to 24°S (Allman 1888; Versluys 1899; Van Gemerden-Hoogeveen 1965; Vervoort 1967; Maÿal 1973; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006b; Shimabukuro 2007; Campos & Alonso 2008, abstract; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, from intertidal zone to 36m depth, on algae, artificial reefs of tires, rocks, sand, shell hash, sandstone reef, sponges, wood pilings (Allman 1888; Versluys 1899; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006b; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Thyroscyphus* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 11.50°S to 18.30°S (Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on sponge (Shimabukuro 2007).

SUBORDER STAUROTHECIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMIMLY STAUROTHECIIDAE MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

***Staurotheca affinis* (Jäderholm, 1904)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sellaginopsis affinis*—Jäderholm 1904 [polyp]; *Thuiaria affinis*—Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Jäderholm 1904; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—at 75m depth (Jäderholm 1904; Blanco 1994a).

***Staurotheca amphorophora* Naumov & Stepanjants, 1962**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—at 250m depth (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

***Staurotheca antarctica* Hartlaub, 1904**

Synonyms in the area: *Staurotheca dichotoma*—Jäderholm 1905 [polyp]; *Stauroteca antarctica*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 52.55°S 64.50°W, and at South Georgia Island (Totton 1930; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 195 to 229m (Totton 1930; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 1994b).

***Staurotheca dichotoma* Allman, 1888**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Blanco *et al.* 2000b).

Habitat: polyp—at 195m depth (Blanco *et al.* 2000b).

***Staurotheca jaederholmi* Stechow, 1920**

Synonyms in the area: *Selaginopsis dichotoma* Jäderholm, 1904a p. 4–5 [polyp]; *Selaginopsis dichotoma*—Blanco 1981a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; *Thuiaria dichotoma*—Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.85°S to 52.93°S (Jäderholm 1904a p. 4–5; Leloup 1974 p. 22–23; Peña Cantero & Vervoort 2003 p. 2654, 2689–91; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 41–43); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 46°S to 54.83°S (Blanco 1981a, 1994a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Peña Cantero & Vervoort 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from around 18 to 500m depth (Jäderholm 1904a p. 4–5; Leloup 1974 p. 22–23; Blanco 1981a, 1994a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Peña Cantero & Vervoort 2003).

***Staurotheca pachyclada* (Jäderholm, 1904)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thuiaria pachyclada*—Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Stepanjants, 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 180 to 300m depth (Stepanjants, 1979; Blanco 1994a).

***Staurotheca vervoorti* (Antsulevich & Vervoort, 1993)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thuiaria vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Thuiaria vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). This name was made available by Antsulevich & Vervoort (1993), as *Papilionella vervoorti* (for additional nomenclatural questions, see Miranda *et al.* in press).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 42.17°S 58.17°W, at 41.22°S 56.95°W and at 42.88°S 58.97°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 310 to 980m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

FAMILY SYMPLECTOSCYPHIDAE MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

Antarctoscyphus elongatus (Jäderholm, 1904a)

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella articulata*—Jäderholm 1905 [polyp]; *Sertularella tricuspidata*—Ritchie 1907a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; *Sertularella elongata*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp]; *Symplectoscyphus elongatus*—Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 54.42°S 57.53°W, and at South Georgia Islands (Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 102 to 350m depth (Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Symplectoscyphus aggregatus (Jäderholm, 1917)

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella aggregata*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at northeast Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 243 to 275m depth (Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Symplectoscyphus bathyalis Vervoort, 1972

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 46.9°S 75.9°W (Vervoort 1972).

Habitat: polyp—from 2470 to 2657m depth (Vervoort 1972).

Symplectoscyphus chubuticus El Beshbeeshy, 2011

Synonyms in the area: *Symplectoscyphus chubuticus* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Symplectoscyphus chubuticus* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 42°S to 44°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 60 to 920m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Symplectoscyphus cumberlandicus (Jäderholm, 1905)

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella cumberlandica*—Jäderholm 1905; Stepanjants 1979 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Jäderholm 1905; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 64 to 260m depth (Jäderholm 1905; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1994a).

Symplectoscyphus filiformis (Allman, 1888)

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia gracilis* Allman, 1888 p. 51–52 [polyp]; *Sertularella filiformis*—Nutting 1904 p. 97; Hartlaub 1905 p. 636–637 [polyp]; *Sertularella filiformis* var. *reticulata* Ritchie, 1907a [polyp].

Remarks: an exhaustive comparative analysis of materials with a broad geographic distribution, ideally including molecular markers, is necessary to resolve the status of the species *Symplectoscyphus subdichotomus* and *Sertularella filiformis* (cf. with remarks by Galea & Schories 2012a p. 47–48).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.85°S 73.44°W, and from 41.67°S to 53.62°S (Allman 1888 p. 51–52; Nutting 1904 p. 97; Hartlaub 1905 p. 636–637; Galea 2007 p. 68–69; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 341; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 46–48); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 42.78°S 58.77°W, from 52.38°S to 54.42°S (Ritchie 1907a; Totton 1930; Blanco 1982, 1984, 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 610m depth, on hard substrates, mollusc shells, sponges, worm tubes and hydroids (Ritchie 1907a; Totton 1930; Blanco 1982, 1984, 1994a; Galea 2007 p. 68–69; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 341; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 46–48).

***Symplectoscyphus flexilis* (Hartlaub, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella modesta* Hartlaub, 1900 p. 42–43, 1905 p. 634–635 [polyp]; *Sertularella tricuspidata*—Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Stepanjants 1979 [polyp]; *Symplectoscyphus glacialis*—Blanco 1967a [polyp]; *Symplectoscyphus modestus*—Blanco 1976a, 1976b [polyp].

Remarks: species recorded as *Sertularella modesta* in Tierra del Fuego by Hartlaub (1900, 1905), as *Sertularella tricuspidata* between Tierra del Fuego and Malvinas (Falkland) Islands by Naumov & Stepanjants (1962), as *Symplectoscyphus glacialis* in Puerto Madryn by Blanco (1967a), and as *Symplectoscyphus modestus* by Blanco (1976), without details of the collection site (off Buenos Aires).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 29.22°S 71.55°W and at 39.95°S 73.61°W(Galea & Schories 2012a p. 48–50; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 36); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40°S to 56°S (Hartlaub 1900 p. 42–43, 1905 p. 634–635; Naumov & Stepanjants 1962; Blanco 1967a, 1976a, 1976b, 1980, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 6 to 800m depth, on seaweed and sponge (Vervoort 1972; Blanco 1976a, 1976b, 1980, 1994a; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 48–50; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 36).

***Symplectoscyphus glacialis* (Jäderholm, 1904a)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 34°S to 44°S (Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

***Symplectoscyphus interruptus* (Pfeffer, 1889)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia interrupta*—Pfeffer 1889 [polyp]; *Sertularella modesta* Hartlaub, 1900, 1905 [polyp]; *Sertularella interrupta*—Jäderholm 1910 [polyp]; *Symplectoscyphus modestus*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 50–51); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at *ca*. 54.80°S in Ushuaia (Hartlaub 1900, 1905; Genzano & Zamponi 1997), at South Georgia Island (Pfeffer 1889; Jäderholm 1910; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal to 20m depth (Pfeffer 1889; Hartlaub 1905; Jäderholm 1910; Blanco 1994a; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 50–51).

***Symplectoscyphus johnstoni* (Gray, 1843)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella johnstoni*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 628–629 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from around 50°S to 53°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 628–629).

Habitat: polyp—from 13 to 54m depth, on worm tubes (Hartlaub 1905 p. 628–629).

***Symplectoscyphus leloupi* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Symplectoscyphus modestus*—Leloup 1974 p. 36–40 [non *Symplectoscyphus modestus* (Hartlaub, 1900)] [polyp]; *Symplectoscyphus leloupi* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Symplectoscyphus leloupi* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.90°S to 43.42°S (Leloup 1974 p. 36–40; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 13–14); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 51.23°S to 52.68°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 20 to 115m depth, on polychaete tubes, shells, algae and dead gorgonians (Leloup 1974 p. 36–40; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 13–14; El Beshbeeshy 2011).

***Symplectoscyphus magellanicus* (Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890)**

Synonyms in the area: *Calyptothuiaria magellanica* Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890 p. 244 [polyp]; *Sertularella affinis* Hartlaub, 1900 p. 43–44, 1905 p. 632–633 [polyp]; *Sertularella magellanica*—Nutting 1904 p. 99; Hartlaub 1905 p. 637–638; Stepanjants 1979 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 50.84°S to the Strait of Magellan (Marktanner-Turneretscher 1890 p. 244, Vervoort 1972 p. 158–166; Galea 2007 p. 69–71; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 342; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 51–52); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 36.08°S 53.36°W, from 42°S to 56°S (Hartlaub 1900, 1905; Nutting 1904; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; Blanco 1984b; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: from 15 to 403m depth, on sponges (Nutting 1904; Vervoort 1972 p. 158–166; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Galea 2007 p. 69–71; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 342; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 51–52).

***Symplectoscyphus margaritaceus* (Allman, 1885)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella margaritacea* Allman, 1885 p. 133; Nutting 1904 p. 95; Hartlaub 1905 p. 657–658; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Strait of Magellan (Allman 1885 p. 133; Nutting 1904 p. 95; Hartlaub 1905 p. 657–658; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—on *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Allman 1885 p. 133).

***Symplectoscyphus marionensis* Millard, 1971**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Estados Island and Tierra del Fuego (Blanco 1976b, 1980, 1984c, 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo, 2003).

Habitat: polyp—intertidal zone (Blanco 1980, 1984c, 1994a).

***Symplectoscyphus milneanus* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia milneana* d'Orbigny, 1839; Kirchenpauer 1884 [polyp]; *Sertularia milneana*—Hartlaub 1900, 1905 p. 639–640; Nutting 1904 p. 98–99; Jäderholm 1905 [polyp]; *Sertularella plana* Jäderholm, 1903 p. 279–280 [polyp]; *Sertularella meridionalis* Nutting, 1904 p. 98; Hartlaub 1905 p. 641–643; Jäderholm 1920 [polyp]; *Symplectoscyphus subarticulatus*—Blanco 1968 [non *Symplectoscyphus subarticulatus* (Coughtrey, 1875)] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 43.39°S to Strait of Magellan (Jäderholm 1903 p. 279–280; Nutting 1904 p. 98–99; Hartlaub 1905 p. 639–643; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 14–15); Atlantic Ocean,

Argentina, from 41°S to 56°S and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (d'Orbigny 1839; Kirchenpauer 1884; Hartlaub 1900, 1905; Jäderholm 1905, 1920; Blanco 1967a, 1968, 1976a, 1978, 1981a, 1981b, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1992; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003; López-Gappa & Sueiro 2006; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 15 to 1511m depth (Nutting 1904 p. 98–99; Blanco 1967a, 1976a, 1978, 1981a, 1981b, 1994a; Vervoort, 1972; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 14–15).

***Symplectoscyphus naumovi* Blanco, 1969a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 54.143°S 36.676°W in Puerto Leith (Blanco 1984a).

Habitat: polyp—from 20 to 55m depth (Blanco 1984a).

***Symplectoscyphus paraglacialis* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Symplectoscyphus paraglacialis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Symplectoscyphus paraglacialis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 53–54); Atlantic Ocean, from 40°S to 42°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 30 to 775m depth, on hydroid (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 53–54).

***Symplectoscyphus patagonicus* Galea & Schories, 2012a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 54).

Habitat: polyp—from 30 to 40m depth (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 54).

***Symplectoscyphus paulensis* Stechow, 1923**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 47.15°S 60.64°W (Vervoort 1972).

Habitat: polyp—from 424 to 428m depth (Vervoort 1972).

***Symplectoscyphus pinnatus* (Clark, 1876b)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 43.61°S 59.26°W, and at 53.62°S 65.60°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 110 to 835m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Symplectoscyphus plectilis* (Hickson & Gravely, 1907)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella plectilis*—Jäderholm 1917 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp –Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 54.143°S 36.676°W in Puerto Leith (Blanco 1984a, 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 20 to 65m depth (Blanco 1984a, 1994a).

***Symplectoscyphus ?pygmaeus* (Bale, 1882)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Symplectoscyphus pygmaeus*—Leloup 1974 p. 40–41 [polyp].

Remarks: the record given by Leloup (1974 p. 40–41) is considered doubtful since he described sterile material (Vervoort & Watson 2003).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.77°S 73.76°W in Canal Chacao (Leloup 1974 p. 40–41).

Habitat: polyp—at 40m depth, on fragments of polychaete tubes (Leloup 1974 p. 40–41).

***Symplectoscyphus quadrifidus* (Hartlaub, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Thuiaria quadridens* Allman, 1888 [polyp]; *Sertularella quadrifida* Hartlaub, 1900 p. 120, 1905 p. 640–641; Jäderholm 1905 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 51.58°S 65.65°W, and at east of Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Allman 1888; Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 126 to 150m depth (Allman 1888; Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a).

***Symplectoscyphus salvadorensis* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Symplectoscyphus salvadorensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Symplectoscyphus salvadorensis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 51.18°S 56.95°W, at 52°S 55.34°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 225 to 1,200m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Symplectoscyphus semper* Galea & Schories, 2014**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 25.38°S 70.51°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p.36–37).

Habitat: polyp—at 26m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p.36–37).

***Symplectoscyphus singularis* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Symplectoscyphus singularis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Symplectoscyphus singularis* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 40.55°S 63.85°W and from 53°S to 54°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—at 250m (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

***Symplectoscyphus* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 54.92°S 67.41°W (Galea *et al*. 2014 p.41).

Habitat: polyp—on seaweed, at 6m depth (Galea *et al*. 2014 p.41).

***Symplectoscyphus* sp. 1**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.85°S 73.46°W (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 55–56); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 24.35°S 44.16°W, at 25.95°S 45.57°W, from 27.40°S to 27.50°S, from 29°S to 29.50°S, at 41.08°S 57.25°W, and at 53.73°S 59.90°W (Migotto *et al.* 2004; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 775m depth, on shells, nodules of calcareous algae, anthozoan corallum and calcareous bryozoan (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Migotto *et al.* 2004; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 55–56).

***Symplectoscyphus* sp. 2**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.86°S 73.44°W in Corral, and from 43.17°S to 50.34°S (Galea 2007 p. 74–75; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 56); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 41.08°S 57.25°W (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 775m depth, on polychaete tubes and hydroids (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea 2007 p. 74–75; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 56).

***Symplectoscyphus* sp. 3**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella rugosa*—Fraser 1938a, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [part] [non *Sertularella rugosa* (Linnaeus, 1758)] [polyp].

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2003) examined Fraser's material and concluded that these specimens are not refereable to *S. rugosa* (Linnaeus, 1758), but to a species of the genus *Symplectoscyphus* Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.4°S to 0.5°S in Isla Baltra (Fraser 1938a, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Symplectoscyphus subarticulatus* (Coughtrey, 1875)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.62°W in Corral, and at 42.12°S 73.47°W in Chiloé Island (Leloup 1974 p. 41–42; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 37–40); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 34°S to 44°S (Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 14 to 40m depth (Leloup 1974 p. 41–42; Galea *et al*. 2014 p. 37–40).

***Symplectoscyphus subdichotomus* (Kirchenpauer, 1884)**

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularella johnstoni* Gray, 1843 [polyp]; *Sertularella subdichotoma*—Jäderholm 1903 p. 278–279, 1904a p. 3, 1905, 1910 p. 4, 1920, 1926; Hartlaub 1904, 1905; Nutting 1904 [polyp]; *Sertularella divaricata* var. *subdichotoma*—Jäderholm 1920, 1926 [polyp]; *Sertularella subdichotoma*—Naumov & Stepanjants 1962 [polyp]; *Sertularella johnstoni*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp].

Remarks: an exhaustive comparative analysis of materials with a broad geographic distribution, ideally including molecular markers, is necessary to resolve the status of the species *Symplectoscyphus subdichotomus* and *Sertularella filiformis* (cf. with remarks by Galea & Schories 2012a p. 47–48).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 22.8°S to 55.37°S (Jäderholm 1903 p. 278–279, 1904a p. 3, 1910 p. 4; Leloup 1974 p. 42; Galea 2007 p. 71–74; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 343); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 29.38°S 47.95°W, from 35°S to 56°S (Hartlaub 1904, 1905; Jäderholm 1905, 1920,

1926; Blanco 1967b, 1969b, 1976a, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Milstein 1976; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Seo 2003; López-Gappa & Sueiro 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 1200m depth, commonly in scallop community, on hard substrates, algae, the crustacean *Eurypodius latreillii*, mussels, polychaete tubes, shells, sponges and hydroids (Hartlaub 1904; Vervoort 1972; Leloup 1974 p. 42; Blanco 1976a, 1994a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea 2007 p. 71–74; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 343; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

Symplectoscyphus ?*tuba* Totton, 1930

Remarks: the material described by (Leloup 1974 p. 42–46) was sterile, and therefore we consider this identification doubtful, pending more detailed study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.77°S to 41.84°S (Leloup 1974 p. 42–46).

Habitat: polyp—from 30 to 60m depth, on sand, rocks and shells (Leloup 1974 p. 42–46).

Symplectoscyphus unilateralis (Lamouroux, 1824)

Synonyms in the area: *Sertularia unilateralis* Lamouroux, 1824 [polyp]; *Sertularella pulchella*—Jäderholm 1905 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.61°W (Galea *et al.* 2014 p. 40–41); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Lamouroux 1824; Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 40m depth (Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a; Galea *et al.* 2014 p. 40–41).

Symplectoscyphus valdesicus El Beshbeeshy, 2011

Synonyms in the area: *Symplectoscyphus valdesicus* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Symplectoscyphus valdesicus* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 42°S to 43°S (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 60 to 835m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Symplectoscyphus vanhoeffeni Totton, 1930

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.80°S to 41.85°S (Leloup 1974).

Habitat: polyp—from 36 to 300m depth, on pebbles and shells (Leloup 1974).

Symplectoscyphus vervoorti El Beshbeeshy, 2011

Synonyms in the area: *Symplectoscyphus paulensis*—Vervoort 1972; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; *Sertularella paulensis*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp]; *Symplectoscyphus vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Symplectoscyphus vervoorti* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, from 41°S to 53°S (Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 55 to 835m depth (Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a).

ORDER STATOCYSTA LECLÈRE, SCHUCHERT, CRUAUD, COULOUX & MANUEL, 2009

SUBORDER INCERTAE SEDIS

Lovenella gracilis Clarke, 1882

Synonyms in the area: *Gonothyraea* ?*nodosa*—Stechow 1914, 1919 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, at Rio Grande do Norte, Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina coast (Stechow 1914, 1919; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler, 1987; Miranda *et al.* 2013, 2015).

SUBORDER CAMPANULINIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*

FAMILY CAMPANULINIDAE HINCKS, 1868

Calycella gabriellae Vannucci, 1951b

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.30°S 40.30°W, at 25°S 47.84°W (Vannucci 1951a, 1951b; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—on shell (Vannucci 1951b).

Calycella sp.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on bryozoans, *Clavelina oblonga*, and *Eudendrium caraiuru* (Shimabukuro 2007).

Calycella syringa (Linnaeus, 1767)

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 43.38°S to 43.94°S (Galea 2007 p. 33–34; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 324, 2009b p. 3); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 54.41°S 57.51°W (Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Blanco *et al.* 2000a).

Habitat: polyp—from 20 to 102m depth, epizoic on other hydroids (Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 2000a; Galea 2007 p. 33–34; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 324).

Campanulina pumila (Clark, 1875)

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.91°S to 49°S (Galea 2007 p. 34–35; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 325).

Habitat: polyp—at 2m depth, epizoic on other hydroids (Galea 2007 p. 34–35; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 325).

***Cuspidella humilis* (Alder, 1863)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria (Fraser 1938a, 1948); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Cartagena and Santa Marta coast, Brazil, from 22.50°S to 23.50°S (Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Vervoort 1967; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 73m depth, on *Corydendrium parasiticum*, *Diphasia digitalis* and *Halecium bermudense* (Fraser 1938a; Vannucci 1949; Bandel & Wedler 1987).

?*Cuspidella quadridentata* (Hincks, 1874)

Synonyms in the area: *Tetrapoma quadridentata*—Leloup 1974 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 22°S to 36.72°S (Leloup 1974 p. 7).

Habitat: polyp—on intertidal zone, epizoic on other hydroids (Leloup 1974 p. 7).

***Cuspidella* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.83°S 45.42°W (Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—at 1.5m depth, on aequorid, *Plumularia strictocarpa*, *Obelia bidentata* (Migotto *et al.* 2001).

***Egmundella gracilis* Stechow, 1921a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 48.283°S in Isla van der Meulen (Galea 2007 p. 35–36; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 326).

Habitat: polyp—at 20m depth, on *Bougainvillia muscus* (Galea 2007 p. 35–36; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 326).

***Lafoeina amirantensis* (Millard & Bouillon, 1973)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.2°N to 1.3°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, at 8.71°S 35°W, from 20.25°S to 26.99°S (Grohmann 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Migotto & Cabral 2005; Grohmann 2006; Bornancin 2008; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Marques *et al*. 2013; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky bottom, up to 5m depth, on fouling, ascidians, bryozoans, calcareous algae, mussels, hydroids, mud, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, *Sargassum* sp., shells, wood (Calder & Maÿal 1998; Calder *et al.* 2003; Migotto & Cabral 2005; Bornancin 2008; Shimabukuro 2007; Fernandez *et al*. 2014, 2015).

***Lafoeina longitheca* Jäderholm, 1904a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 48°S to 49°S, and at 53.78°S 70.97°W (Galea 2007 p. 38; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 328; Galea *et al.* 2012a p. 24); Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—from 10 to 74m depth, on *Bougainvillia muscus* (Blanco 1994a; Galea 2007 p. 38; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 328).

***Opercularella lacerata* (Johnston, 1847)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanulina* (*Opercularella*) *lacerata*—Leloup 1935 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast (Wedler 1975).

***Opercularella ramosa* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanulina ramosa* Fraser, 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.2°S to 1.4°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

Habitat: polyp—on coral, nullipores and rock, from 55 to 110m depth (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Tetracanna octonema* Goy, 1979**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 16.48°S 39°W (Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

FAMILY CIRRHOLOVENIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984

***Cirrholovenia polynema* Kramp, 1959b**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 43.333°S in Chiloé (Fagetti 1973 p. 40).

***Cirrholovenia tetranema* Kramp, 1959b**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, at 8.75°S 34.75°W, from 23.70°S to 26.50°S, from 29°S to 35°S (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Moreira 1975, 1978; Goy 1979; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

FAMILY MITROCOMIDAE HAECKEL, 1879

***Cosmetirella davisi* (Browne, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Tiaropsis davisii* Browne, 1902 [medusa]; *Cosmetirella simplex* Browne, 1910; Vanhöffen 1912 [medusa]; *Cosmetirella kerguelensis* Vanhöffen, 1912 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 37.15°S to 55.84°S (Kramp 1966; Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 29°S to 55°S, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, at Strait of Magellan, at South Georgia (Browne 1902; Vanhöffen 1912; Kramp 1932, 1957; Thiel 1938a; Browne & Kramp 1939; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

Habitat: medusa—in subantarctic and antarctic waters (Kramp 1959a).

***Cosmetira pilosella* Forbes, 1848**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 27.75° to 29.17°S (Correia 1983).

***Halopsis ocellata* A. Agassiz, 1865b**

Remarks: Pagès & Orejas (1999) considered this medusa as a bipolar species, but either the Colombian records are incorrect or it is not bipolar sensu stricto.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 6.36°N to 5.50°N, from 41.5°S to 55.84°S in the Patagonian interior waters (Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 78, 80, 2014a; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40°S to 42.25°S, from 51°S to 54.84°S, and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Kramp 1957; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

***Mitrocomella brownei* (Kramp, 1930)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 29°S to 35°S, from 36°S to 45°S (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

***Mitrocomella frigida* (Browne, 1910)**

Synonyms in the area: *Cosmetira frigida* Browne, 1910; Vanhöffen 1912 [medusa].

Remarks: the records of the species for Uruguay and Argentina (Ramírez & Zamponi 1980; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Zamponi & Genzano 1994) are doubtful and have to be confirmed.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 53°S to 55.84°S in interior waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 40°S to 42.25°S, from 53°S to 53.42°S, at Strait of Magellan, at Antarctic sea (Browne 1910; Vanhöffen 1912; Kramp 1957, 1959a; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

Habitat: medusa –in antarctic and subantarctic waters (Kramp 1959a).

***Mitrocomella polydiademata* (Romanes, 1876)**

Synonyms in the area: *Cuspidella grandis*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 53°S to 55.84°S (Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at the Strait of Magellan (Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Pagès & Orejas 1999).

?*Mitrocomella polydiademata* (Romanes, 1876)

Synonyms in the area: *Cuspidella grandis* – Jäderholm 1920 p. 4 [non *Cuspidella grandis* Hincks, 1868] [polyp].

Remarks: This is a tentative identification since Jäderholm (1920 p. 4) did not provide description or any additional information in the record of the species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Cape Valentyn in Strait of Magellan (Jäderholm 1920 p. 4).

Habitat: polyp—on bryozoans (Jäderholm 1920 p. 4).

FAMILY PHIALELLIDAE RUSSELL, 1953

***Phialella belgicae* (Hartlaub, 1904)**

Synonyms in the area: *Opercularella belgicae*—Leloup 1974 p. 4; Genzano 1995; Galea 2007 p. 36–37; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 327; Genzano *et al.* 2009a [polyp].

Remarks: the species was shown by Peña Cantero *et al.* (2013) to produce medusae of the *Phialella* type.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 22°S to 54°S (Leloup 1974 p. 4; Galea 2007 p. 36–37; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 327); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 34.6°S 53.98°W, from 38°S to 40° S (Genzano 1995; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 32m depth, on bryozoans and polychaete tubes (Genzano 1995; Galea 2007 p. 36–37; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 327; Genzano et al. 2009a).

***Phialella chilensis* (Hartlaub, 1905)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanulina chilensis*—Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1909 [polyp].

Remarks: *Phialella chilensis* is thought to be the polyp stage of the medusa *Phialella falklandica* (Blanco *et al.* 2000a, see below). However, further studies are necessary to assess this hypothesis.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from 34°S to 55°S (Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1909; Blanco 1981a, 1984b, 1994a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Blanco *et al.* 2000a; Seo 2003; Genzano *et al.*

Habitat: polyp—from 2 to 250m depth, on *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1909; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1984b, 1994a; Blanco *et al.* 2000a; Seo 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

***Phialella falklandica* Browne, 1902**

Synonyms in the area: *Eucope falklandica* – Mayer 1910 [medusa]; *Phialella* ?*falklandica* – Galea *et al.* 2014 p. 8 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp–Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 43.77°S 73.03°W in Isla Tres Hermanas (Galea et al. 2014 p. 8); medusa–Pacific Ocean, Chile, off 42.38°S 72.42°W in fjord Comau (Galea 2007 p. 39); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 68.14°S 67.10°W, Strait of Magellan in San Martin Base, at 60.74°S 44.74°W in Islas Orcadas del Sur, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902; Mayer 1910; Vanhöffen 1912; Browne & Kramp 1939; Kramp 1957; Vannucci & Tundisi 1962; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: polyp–19.1m deep, on *Symplectoscyphus filiformis* (Allman, 1888) (Galea *et al.* 2014 p. 8).

***Phialella quadrata* (Forbes, 1848)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Campanulina chilensis* Hartlaub, 1905 p. 589–592; Leloup 1974 p. 3–4 [polyp]; *Phialella* cf. *quadrata*—Galea 2007 p. 39–42; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22–24 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23°S to the Strait of Magellan (Hartlaub 1905 p. 589–592; Kramp 1966 p. 8–9; Leloup 1974 p. 3–4; Galea 2007 p. 39–42; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 337; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22–24);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, from 18.25°S to 56°S (Fagetti 1973 p. 40; Palma 1994 p. 28; Palma & Apablaza 2004 p. 56; Apablaza & Palma 2006 p. 84, 86; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 80).

Habitat: polyp—up to 40m depth, on hydroids, algae and crab carapace (Leloup 1974 p. 3–4; Galea 2007 p. 39–42; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 337; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 22–24).

SUBORDER EIRENIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMILY AEQUOREIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

***Aequorea coerulescens* (Brandt, 1838)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, at 3.94°N 78°W, from 3.50°S to 43°S

(Kramp 1966, 1968; Fagetti 1973 p. 39; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma *et al.* 2011; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 35ºS to 44ºS, and at the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Bigelow 1909a; Kramp 1957; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al*. 2013).

Habitat: medusa—up to 128m depth (Kramp 1957).

***Aequorea forskalea* Péron & Lesueur, 1809**

Synonyms in the area: *Aequorea aequorea*—Kramp 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974; Goy 1979 [medusa].

Remarks: The specimens examined by Nascimento (2010) resemble *A. forskalea*, although they are not in good condition, preventing a conclusive identification.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 8.42°S 34.80°W, at 11.25°S 37.10°W, from 22.7°S to 26.75°S, from 29°S to 35°S, from 37°S to 52°S (Kramp 1957; Goy 1979; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Nagata *et al*. 2014a; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2014).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic species, from 20 to 125m depth (Kramp 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974; Nascimento 2010).

***Aequorea globosa* Eschscholtz, 1829**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 38.14°S, at south of Concepción Bay (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 50–51), from 41.5°S to 43.65°S along Chiloé internal sea (Palma *et al.* 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 29.50°S 49.00°W (Correia 1983).

Habitat: probably a stenohaline and eurythermic species (Correia 1983).

***Aequorea macrodactyla* (Brandt, 1835)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, at 7.17°N 78.25°W, from 1.50°N to 3.50°S, from 18.50°S to 55.84°S (Kramp 1965, 1968; Fagetti 1973 p. 39; Alvariño 1977; Segura-Puertas 1984; Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 23.4°S to 25.16°S and from Puerto Deseado at 47.75°S 65.92°W to Strait of Magellan (Kramp 1957; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Genzano *et al.* 2008a, Nogueira Jr. 2015c).

Habitat: medusa—up to 2500m depth (Kramp 1957).

***Aequorea* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Tronolone 2001).

Aequoreidae sp. 1

Distribution in South America: polyp and medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002).

***Rhacostoma atlanticum* L. Agassiz, 1851**

Synonyms in the area: *Rhacostoma atlantica*—Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. 2006; Nogueira Jr. & Haddad 2006a; Lindner *et al*. 2014 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Cabo de la Vela in La Guajira in the Caribbean Sea; Brazil to Argentina, from 23.7°S to 40°S (Kramp 1961; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Moreira 1975; Goy 1979; Zamponi 1983a, 1983b; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. 2006, 2012; Nogueira Jr. & Haddad 2006a; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Lindner *et al*. 2014; Nagata *et al*. 2014a; Schroeder *et al*. 2014).

***Zygocanna vagans* Bigelow, 1912**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia (Kramp 1961); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 28.84° to 29.50°S (Correia 1983).

Habitat: eurythermic and euryhaline species (Correia 1983).

FAMILY BLACKFORDIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984

***Blackfordia virginica* Mayer, 1910**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 7.68°S to 8.24°S, from 25°S to 26.50°S, and at the Río de la Plata Estuary (Paranaguá 1963; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2006, 2008a; Nogueira Jr. & Oliveira, 2006; Bardi & Marques 2009; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Freire *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—species considered a bioinvader (Genzano *et al.* 2006; Freire *et al*. 2014), commonly reported "within estuarine areas of temperate and tropical regions" (Bardi & Marques 2009:47).

FAMILY EIRENIDAE HAECKEL, 1879

***Eirene lactea* (Mayer, 1900)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 4°N 78°W (Baldrich 2007); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26.50°S to 27.42°S (Correia 1983).

***Eirene* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.85°S 45.42°W (Spiritus & Migotto 2008, abstract);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26°S to 26.5°S, and at 27.84°S 46.91°W (Correia 1983; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: polyp—interstitial, loosely attached to sand grains (Spiritus & Migotto 2008).

***Eirene viridula* (Péron & Lesueur, 1809)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Brazil, from 10°N to 0° (Equator) (Alvariño 1968; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Eutima coerulea* (L. Agassiz, 1862)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 29°S to 35°S (Navas-Pereira

1974, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Eutima* cf. *gegenbauri* (Haeckel, 1864)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.85°S 45.42°W (Oliveira & Lindner 2008, abstract).

Habitat: polyp—interstitial species, free or attached to sediments (Oliveira & Lindner 2008).

***Eutima gentiana* (Haeckel, 1879)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 10.266°N to 10.416°N in the Caribbean Sea (Moncaleano & Niño 1976).

?*Eutima gracilis* (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)

Remarks: the record of this species on the Argentinean coast needs to be confirmed (see Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 38°S 57.51°W (Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

***Eutima mira* McCrady, 1859**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10.27°N to 10.42°N in the Caribbean Sea, at 3.87°S 32.38°W, from 9.50°S to 10°S, at 12.94°S 38.54°W, at 16.48°S 39°W, from 26°S to 26.5°S, at 37.50°S 55.47°W, at 38°S 57.52°W (Vannucci 1957b; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Goy 1979; Zamponi 1983a; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—in shallow waters (Vannucci 1957b).

***Eutima sapinhoa* Narchi & Hebling, 1975**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.20°S to 24°S (Narchi & Hebling 1975; Migotto *et al.* 2002, 2004; Shimabukuro 2007);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.45°S 45°W (Narchi & Hebling 1975; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on soft body parts of *Tivela mactroides* (Migotto *et al.* 2004; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Eutonina scintillans* (Bigelow, 1909a)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 16.48°S 39°W, from 23.9°S to 24.5°S, at 38.90ºS 60ºW, at 39ºS 60.43ºW (Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Rodriguez *et al.* 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010).

Habitat: medusa—from 16 to 40m depth (Rodriguez *et al.* 2007; Nascimento 2010).

***Helgicirrha* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26ºS to 26.5ºS (Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira

Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

***Irenium teuscheri* (Haeckel, 1879)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, no specific record (Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Phialopsis diegensis* Torrey, 1909**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.25°N to 18.25°S, at 23ºS in Mejillones Bay (Fagetti 1973 p. 40; Segura-Puertas 1984); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 29°S to 35.16°S (Kramp 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species, up to 1000m depth (Kramp 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974).

FAMILY LOVENELLIDAE RUSSELL, 1953

***Lovenella nodosa* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.19°S 80.90°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 13 to 14m depth (Fraser 1938a).

***Lovenella producta* (G.O. Sars, 1874)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata (Fraser 1938a, 1948).

Habitat: from 82 to 100m depth (Fraser 1938a).

Lovenellidae sp.

Synonyms in the area: Lovenelidae—Nagata *et al*. 2014b [incorrect subsequent spelling] [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 25°S to 26°S (Nagata *et al*. 2014b).

***Mitrocomium cirratum* Haeckel, 1879**

Distribution in South America coast: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.80°W (Fernandez *et al*. 2015). medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20°S to 26.6°S (Vannucci 1957b; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. *et al*., 2015b).

Habitat: polyp—on fouling, from 2 to 4m depth (Fernandez *et al*. 2015); medusa—from 36m to 100m depth (Vannucci 1957b; Nogueira Jr. *et al*., 2015b).

FAMILY MALAGAZZIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984

***Malagazzia carolinae* (Mayer, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Phialucium carolinae*—Alvariño 1968; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Zamponi & Suarez 1991 [medusa]; *Phialucium carolinea*—Navas-Pereira 1980 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10°N to 0° (Equator), from 22.90°S to 23.10°S, from 26°S to 26.5°S, and from 29°S to 41°S (Alvariño 1968; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Malagazziidae sp. indet. 1

Remarks: species similar with *Malagazzia carolinae* (Mayer, 1900) (Tronolone 2001).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 24°S (Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Octophialucium haeckeli* (Vannucci & Moreira, 1966)**

Synonyms in the area: *Octocanna haeckeli*—Vannucci & Moreira 1966; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011 [medusa],

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 24°S 46.25°W, and from 26°S to 26.5°S (Vannucci & Moreira 1966; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—at 28m depth (Vannucci & Moreira 1966).

***Octophialucium bigelowi* Kramp, 1955**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 9.50°S to 10°S, from 20°S to 25°S, from 27.92° to 29.17°S (Goy 1979; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: probably an eurythermic species (Correia 1983).

FAMILY EUCHEILOTIDAE BOUILLON, 1984

***Eucheilota comata* Bigelow, 1909a**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.25°N to 18.25°S, at 33ºS in Valparaíso Bay (Kramp 1966; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993).

***Eucheilota diademata* Kramp, 1959b**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 27.42°S to 27.50°S (Correia 1983).

***Eucheilota duodecimalis* A. Agassiz, 1862**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 20.5°S to 35°S (Vannucci 1960, 1963; Moreira 1973, 1978; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—meroplanktonic, eurythermic and euryhaline species, from 19 to 30m depth (Vannucci 1963; Correia 1983).

***Eucheilota foresti* Goy, 1979**

Remarks: the validity of the species and its record have to be checked.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 35.84°S 56.32°W (Goy 1979; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

***Eucheilota maculata* Hartlaub, 1894**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 7.64°S 79.50°W (IMARPE database of zooplankton); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.70°S to 26.5°S (Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nagata *et al*. 2014a; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

***Eucheilota menoni* A. Agassiz, 1862**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 7.25°N to 3.50°S (Segura-Puertas 1984); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 25.67°S 48°W (Correia 1983).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species (Correia 1983).

***Eucheilota paradoxica* Mayer, 1900**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20.5°S to 30°S (Vannucci 1963; Navas-Pereira 1980; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nagata *et al*. 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015a).

***Eucheilota* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 30.58°S 47.58°W (Correia 1983).

***Eucheilota ventricularis* McCrady, 1859**

Synonyms in the area: *Eucheilota maculata*—Goy 1979 [non *Eucheilota maculata* Hartlaub, 1894] [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 20°S to 30°S, from 34°S to 55°S (Vannucci 1957, 1963; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Correia 1983; Zamponi 1983a; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Zamponi & Genzano 1994; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Guerrero *et al*. 2013; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: medusa—meroplanktonic, euryhaline and eurythermic species, at 52m depth (Vannucci 1957b).

SUBORDER PROBOSCOIDA BROCH, 1910

INFRAORDER CAMPANULARIIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*

FAMILY CAMPANULARIIDAE JOHNSTON, 1836

Campanulariidae sp.

Remarks: this species is closely related to the genus *Orthopyxis*, but due to its ambiguous phylogenetic position it was not identified to the species level (Cunha *et al*. 2015).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 49.15ºS 67.63ºW in Puerto San Julián (Cunha *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—at intertidal zone, on algae (Cunha *et al*. 2015).

Campanulariidae sp.1
Campanulariidae sp.2
Campanulariidae sp.3

Remarks: polyp—Migotto *et al.* (2001) found three morphospecies of the family Campanulariidae, not identified to the species level.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.82ºS 45.42ºW in São Sebastião Channel (Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002).

Habitat: polyp—at 1.5m depth, on ceramic test panels (Migotto *et al.* 2001).

Campanularia agas **Cornelius, 1982**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia laevis* Hartlaub, 1905 p. 565–567; Nutting 1915 p. 43; ?Vannucci 1954; Vervoort 1972 p. 85–87; Leloup 1974 p. 12; El Beshbeeshy 2011 [non *Campanularia laevis* Couch, 1844] [polyp]; ?*Campanularia_hincksii grandis*—Blanco 1968 [polyp]; *Campanularia hincksii*—Genzano 1990; Blanco 1994a [polyp]; *Clytia laevis*—Genzano *et al.* 2009a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.77°S to 53.38°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 565–567; Nutting 1915 p. 43; Vervoort 1972 p. 85–87; Leloup 1974 p. 12; Galea 2007 p. 83–84; Galea *et al.* 2007b p. 312, 2009a p. 318); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 22.94°S 41.94°W, from 35°S to 42°S (Vannucci 1954; Blanco 1968; Genzano 1990, 1995; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a, 2011; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Meretta & Genzano 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 8 to 550m depth, usually epizoic on other cnidarian colonies (dead gorgonians and other hydroids such as *Pennaria fragilis, Symplectoscyphus subdichotomus, Amphisbetia operculata*, *Plumularia setacea*, stems of tubulariids) (Vannucci 1954; Vervoort 1972 p. 85–87; Leloup 1974 p. 12; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Galea 2007 p. 83–84; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 318; Meretta & Genzano 2015).

Campanularia emarginata **Fraser, 1938a**

Remarks: Calder (1991) considered this species identical with *Campanularia hincksii* Alder, 1856, but later Calder *et al.* (2009) maintained it as a separate species, pending more detailed study. Here we follow Calder *et al.* (2009) and maintain *Campanularia emarginata* Fraser, 1938a as a separate species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.25°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—from 82 to 101m depth, on plumulariid stem (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2009).

?*Campanularia hesperia* **Torrey, 1904**

Remarks: Migotto *et al.* (2002) considered the records of *Campanularia hesperia* Torrey, 1904 by Vannucci Mendes (1946) and Vannucci (1951a) as doubtful. The description of Vannucci's specimens resemble *Orthopyxis sargassicola* (Nutting, 1915) by Migotto (1996).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.92ºS 46.34ºW (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—on algae (Vannucci Mendes 1946).

***Campanularia hincksii* Alder, 1856**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia hincksi*—Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Campanularia* cf. *hincksii*—Galea 2007 p. 84–86; Galea *et al.* 2007b p. 312, 2009b p. 4 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.35°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Chile, from 43.17°S to 43.42°S (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea 2007 p. 84–86; Galea *et al.* 2007b p. 312, 2009b p. 4); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 11.67°S to 13.25°S, at 21.70°S 40.18°W, from 22.98°S to 23.8°S, Argentina, from 38.1ºS to 40.68ºS (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Grohmann *et al.* 2003, 2011; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 4 to 570m depth, on coral algal buildups, coral reefs, *Amphisbetia operculata*, *Symplectoscyphus filiformis*, polychaete tubes, rocks (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2003; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Galea 2007 p. 84–86; Grohmann *et al.* 2011).

***Campanularia hicksoni* Totton, 1930**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 53.74°S 59.90°W and at 54.93ºS 66.78ºW in Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Seo 2003).

Habitat: polyp—from 130 to 535m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Seo 2003).

***Campanularia lennoxensis* Jäderholm, 1903**

Synonyms in the area: *Eucopella crenata*—Hartlaub 1905 [non *Orthopyxis crenata* (Hartlaub, 1901)] [polyp]; ?*Campanularia tincta* var. *eurycalyx*—Hartlaub 1905 [polyp]; ?*Campanularia lennoxensis*—Nutting 1915 p. 52–53 [non *Orthopyxis lennoxensis*—Vannucci Mendes 1946 = *Orthopyxis sargassicola* (Nutting, 1915)] [polyp] ; *Orthopyxis everta*—Blanco 1967a [polyp]; *Campanularia* (*Orthopyxis*) *everta*—Vervoort 1972 p. 87–89 [polyp] [non *Campanularia everta* Clark, 1876a]; ?*Campanularia euricalyx*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp] [incorrect subsequent spelling]; *Orthopyxis lennoxensis*—Wedler 1975; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: Millard (1971 p. 403–404) described *Campanularia subantarctica* and considered the species similar to *Campanularia lennoxensis* Jäderholm, 1903, which has thicker perisarc than that of Millard's species. Galea *et al.* (2009b p. 16–17) did not consider this difference as a valid character to distinguish both species and designated *Campanularia subantarctica* Millard, 1971 as a junior synonym of *Campanularia lennoxensis* Jäderholm, 1903. However, Cunha *et al*. (2015) found that perisarc thickness is informative for delimiting species in *Orthopyxis*, in spite of its intraspecific variation. Even though this was not tested for *C. subantarctica*, here we conservatively consider these species as separate, and the names included in the synonym of *C. lennoxensis* provisional, pending more detailed study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 43.37°S to 55.28°S (Jäderholm 1903 p. 268–269; Nutting 1915 p. 52–53; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 16–17); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Argentina, from 42.75°S to 53°S, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Hartlaub 1905; Blanco 1967a; Vervoort 1972; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 12 to 119m depth, on algae and epizoic on several species of hydroids (Jäderholm 1903; Blanco 1967a; Vervoort 1972 p. 87–89; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 16–17).

***Campanularia longitheca* Stechow, 1924**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.77°S 73.76°W in Chacao Channel (Leloup 1974 p. 12–13).

Habitat: polyp—at 40m depth, on *Symplectoscyphus ?pygmaeus* (Leloup 1974 p. 12–13).

***Campanularia megalocarpa* Fraser, 1947**

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2009), after examination of Fraser's specimen, concluded that the material does not conform with the genus *Campanularia* and further study is necessary to determine whether it should be assigned to the Clytiinae or Obeliinae. Here we follow Calder *et al.* (2009) and also retain the original name given by Fraser (1947) pending more detailed study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at 11.18ºN 64.28ºW, off Margarita Island (Fraser 1947; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—from 38 to 40m depth (Fraser 1947; Calder *et al.* 2009).

***Campanularia mollis* (Stechow, 1919)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia ?mollis*—Leloup 1974 p. 13 [polyp]; *Orthopyxis mollis*—Galea 2007 p. 86–88 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 22.08°S to 50.83°S (Leloup 1974 p. 17–18; Galea 2007 p. 86–88; Galea *et al.* 2007b p. 312).

Habitat: polyp—from 9 to 20m depth, on algae and epizoic on *Bougainvillia muscus, Sertularella geniculata* and *Symplectoscyphus* sp. (Leloup 1974 p. 13; Galea 2007 p. 86–88).

***Campanularia multidentata* Fraser, 1938a**

Synonyms in the area: *Clytia multidentata* Fraser, 1938a [polyp].

Remarks: here we follow Calder *et al.* (2009) in assigning this species to the genus *Campanularia* Lamarck, 1816.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—at 37m depth, on sand, shells and stem of hydroid (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2009).

***Campanularia sinuosa* Leloup, 1935**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaire (Leloup 1935).

Habitat: polyp—on *Sargassum* (Leloup 1935).

***Campanularia* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 49.15°S 67.63°W, from 53.03ºS to 53.32ºS in Bahía San Sebastián, Tierra del Fuego (López-Gappa & Sueiro 2007; Cunha *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 6 to 26m depth (López-Gappa & Sueiro 2007).

***Campanularia subantarctica* Millard, 1971**

Synonyms at the area: *Campanularia tincta*—Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1964; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp] [non *Campanularia tincta* Hincks, 1861b]; *Campanularia subantartica*—Genzano 1990, 1994b; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Genzano *et al*. 2009a; Seo 2003 [polyp] [incorrect subsequent spelling].

Remarks: the names included in the synonymy of *Campanularia subantarctica* Millard, 1971 are considered provisional, pending more detailed study (see remarks of *Campanularia lennoxensis* Jäderholm, 1903). The latitude given by Genzano (1990), as 83°S, is incorrect.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 38.13°S 57.51°W, and from 41.22ºS to 55.02°S (Jäderholm 1905; Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1964, 1984c, 1994a; Genzano 1990, 1994b; Genzano *et al*. 1991, 2009a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003; Cunha *et al*. 2015; Miranda *et al*. 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 100m depth, on hydroids such as *Amphisbetia operculata*, *Plumularia setacea* and *Symplectoscyphus marionensis*, algae and bryozoans (Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1984c; Genzano 1990, 1994b; Seo 2003).

***Campanularia tincta* Hincks, 1861b**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Campanularia tincta*—Nutting 1915 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Nutting 1915).

Habitat: polyp—on sertulariid (Nutting 1915).

?*Campanularia volubilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Synonyms in the area: ? *Campanularia volubilis* var. *antarctica* Ritchie, 1913—Blanco 1964 [polyp].

Remarks: according to Calder *et al.* (2003), the record given by Fraser (1938a) may be a misidentification because the specimens are infertile and *C. volubilis* (Linnaeus, 1758) is a species of high latitudes and cold waters. Peña-Cantero *et al.* (2004) assigned the record given by Blanco (1964), with doubt, to the species *Campanularia antarctica* Stechow, 1922.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 1°S to 1.5°S in Isla Floreana (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Punta Peñas, San Julián coast (Blanco 1964; Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—low tide, on hydroids of the family Sertulariidae (Fraser 1938a; Blanco 1964 ; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Orthopyxis caliculata* (Hincks, 1853)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia caliculata*—Jäderholm 1903 [polyp]; *Eucopella caliculata*—Fraser 1938b, 1948 [polyp]; *Orthopyxis clytioides*—Vannucci Mendes 1946, 1951a [non *Orthopyxis clytioides* (Lamouroux, 1824)] [polyp]; *Orthopyxis minuta* Vannucci 1949, 1951a [polyp]; *Orthopixis clytioides*—Milstein 1976 [non *Orthopyxis clytioides* (Lamouroux, 1824)] [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp]; *Campanularia integra*—Blanco ?1964, 1994a [non *Campanularia integra* MacGillivray, 1842] [polyp]; *Orthopyxis integra*—Miranda *et al.* 2011 [non *Orthopyxis integra* (MacGillivray, 1842)] [polyp].

Remarks: the validity of this species was supported by a recent phylogenetic study, in which it was redescribed (Cunha *et al.* 2015).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera, Chile, at around 55.35°S in Lennox Island (Jäderholm 1903 p. 268; Nutting 1915 p. 64–65; Fraser 1938b, 1948); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 20.33°S to 34°S, from 42°S to 49.5°S (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Blanco 1964, 1994a; Milstein 1976; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Cunha *et al.* 2015; Miranda *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 39m depth, on algae and hydroids such as *Obelia* sp. and Sertulariidae (Jäderholm 1903 p. 268; Fraser 1938b; Blanco 1964; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Cunha *et al.* 2015).

***Orthopyxis certidens* (Fraser, 1947)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia* (?) *certidens* Fraser, 1947 [polyp].

Remarks: Calder *et al.* (2009) believe this species could be conspecific with *Orthopyxis sargassicola* (Nutting 1915).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at 10.97ºN 65.4ºW in Isla Tortuga (Fraser 1947; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—from 4 to 9m depth, on sand and algae (Fraser 1947; Calder *et al.* 2009).

***Orthopyxis clytioides* (Lamouroux, 1824)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia clytioides*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 563–565 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 42.78°S to the Strait of Magellan (Hartlaub 1905 p. 563–565; Leloup 1974 p. 16–17; Nutting 1915 p. 66).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 8m depth, on algae and *Amphisbetia operculata* (Leloup 1974 p. 16–17).

***Orthopyxis compressa* (Clark, 1876b)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia compressa*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 562–563; Jäderholm 1905 p. 14–15 [polyp].

Remarks: Schuchert (2013a) considered the species as a synonym of *O. integra* (MacGillivray, 1842), however we believe that additional studies are necessary to clarify the status of the species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, in Smyth Channel (Hartlaub 1905 p. 562–563; Nutting 1915 p. 65–66); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Tierra del Fuego and Falklands (Malvinas) Islands (Jäderholm 1905 p. 14–15).

Habitat: polyp—at 15m depth, on algae and *Sertularella* sp. (Hartlaub 1905 p. 562–563).

***Orthopyxis crenata* (Hartlaub, 1901)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Campanularia caliculata*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 560–562 [non *Campanularia caliculata* Hincks, 1853] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 22.08°S to the Strait of Magellan (Hartlaub 1905 p. 560–562; Nutting 1915 p. 67; Leloup 1974 p. 17–18; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 19–22); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 4.04°S 38.19°W, at 23.51°S 45.14°W, from 26.78°S to 28.60°S (Cunha *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 8 to 14m depth, on algae and epizoic on *Symplectoscyphus subdichotomus* and *Thuiaria polycarpa* (Leloup 1974 p. 17–18; Galea et al. 2009b p. 19–22).

***Orthopyxis everta* (Clark, 1876a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Eucopella everta*—Fraser, 1938b, 1948 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 6.95°S 80.70°W in Isla Lobos de Afuera and at Bahia San Juan (Fraser 1938b, 1948).

Habitat: polyp—from 27 to 54m depth (Fraser 1938b, 1948).

***Orthopyxis hartlaubi* El Beshbeeshy, 2011**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia tincta*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 557–558; Jäderholm 1917 [polyp] [non *Campanularia tincta* Hincks, 1861b]; *Campanularia* (*Orthopyxis*) *everta*—Blanco 1976a [polyp] [non *Campanularia everta* Clark, 1876a]; *Orthopyxis hartlaubi* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 *nomen nudum* [polyp]; ?*Campanularia everta*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [non *Campanularia everta* Clark, 1876a]; *Campanularia hartlaubi*—Galea & Schories 2012a p. 59–61 [polyp].

Remarks: the name *Orthopyxis hartlaubi* El Beshbeeshy, 1991 is a *nomen nudum* because it was first proposed in an unpublished dissertation (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011). Recently, this name was made available by El Beshbeeshy (2011) (see article 50.1 of ICZN 1999). Galea & Schories (2012a p. 59–61) assigned this species to the genus *Campanularia* Lamarck, 1816 because of the lack of information concerning the production of a medusoid. Herein we maintain the original name given by El Beshbeeshy (2011) until more detailed studies add information about the reproduction of this species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, Smyth Channel (Hartlaub 1905 p. 557–558) and at 53.68ºS 70.97ºW in Punta Arenas (Galea & Schories 2012a p. 59–61); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 52.68ºS 67.33ºW, at 53.78ºS 70.97ºW, from 48.08°S to 54.12°S, at Beagle Channel and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Hartlaub 1905; Jäderholm 1905, 1917; Ritchie, 1907a; Blanco 1976a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 20 to 125m depth, on hydroids such as *Symplectoscyphus filiformis*, *Synthecium protectum*, *Parascyphus repens* and *Symplectoscyphus magellanicus* (Blanco 1976a; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 59–61).

Orthopyxis integra **(MacGillivray, 1842)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia integra*—Jäderholm 1910 p. 3; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003 [polyp].

Remarks: species of the genus *Orthopyxis* from the southwestern Atlantic were recently reviewed by Cunha *et al.* (2015), who concluded that none of their records should be assigned to *O. integra* (MacGillivray, 1842). Therefore, the occurrence of this species in the area still needs confirmation. Since information is lacking for several records to be confidently assigned to the typical *O. integra* (see Cunha *et al.* 2015), we retain their original identification until more information is available about the status of the species in the region.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, in Fitzroy Channel (Jäderholm 1910 p. 3); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 25.80°S to 26.80°S, Argentina, at 54.93°S 66.78°W and at 55.02°S 66.35°W, in Beagle Channel (Jäderholm 1910 p. 3; Haddad 1992; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000, abstract; Oliveira 2003; Seo 2003; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 14m depth, on algae, mussels and hydroids such as *Sertularella picta* (Jäderholm 1910 p. 3; Haddad 1992; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000; Oliveira 2003; Seo 2013; Menon *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007).

Orthopyxis mianzani **Cunha, Genzano & Marques, 2015**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Orthopyxis integra*—Grohmann *et al.* 2011 [non *Orthopyxis integra* (MacGillivray, 1842)] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.99°S 42.04°W, at 25.56°S 48.30°W, at 25.57°S 48.31°W, in Ilha do Mel, and at 26.78°S 48.60°W (Grohmann *et al.* 2011; Cunha *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 35m depth, on algae, mussel shells, cirripeds and *Phragmatopoma* sp. (Grohmann *et al.* 2011; Cunha *et al.* 2015).

Orthopyxis minor **(Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Eucopella minor* Fraser, 1938a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.18°S 80.93°W in Santa Elena Bay (Fraser

1938a; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—on *Sargassum* sp. (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2009).

***Orthopyxis norvegiae* (Broch, 1948)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia (Orthopyxis) norvegiae* Broch, 1948 [polyp]; *Campanularia norvegiae*—Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at South Georgia Island (Broch 1948; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—at 40m depth (Broch 1948).

***Orthopyxis sargassicola* (Nutting, 1915)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Campanularia lennoxensis*—Stechow 1914, 1919 [polyp]; *Campanularia sargassicola*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Orthopyxis lennoxensis*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a, 1951b [non *Campanularia lennoxensis* Jäderholm, 1903] [polyp]; ?*Orthopyxis billardi* Vannucci, 1954 [polyp]; *Orthopyxis crenata*—Vannucci 1954; Haddad, 1992 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Curaçao, at Bonaire, Brazil, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 20.20°S to 21.70°S, from 23°S to 28.77°S, at 35°S 53.10°W (Stechow 1914, 1919; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a, 1951b, 1954; Haddad, 1992; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2008, abstract; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000, abstract; Haddad *et al.* 2000, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Bornancin *et al.* 2006, abstract; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Cunha *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 2m depth, on algae, barnacles, mussels (Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951b; Migotto 1996; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000; Haddad *et al.* 2000, abstract; Oliveira 2003; Menon *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011).

***Orthopyxis* sp.**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 27°S to 27.30°S, Argentina, at 46.42°S 67.52°W (Shimabukuro 2007; Cunha *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on mussels (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Silicularia bilabiata* (Coughtrey, 1875)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Silicularia rosea*—Galea *et al.* 2009b [non *Silicularia rosea* Meyen, 1834] [polyp].

Remarks: Vervoort & Watson (2003 p. 442–446) and Galea *et al.* (2009b p. 18–19) considered *S. bilabiata* a synonym of *S. rosea* Meyen, 1834. Recently, Galea *et al.* (2014 p. 8–10) showed that the position of the hydrothecal rim and size of gonothecae could differentiate this species from the typical *S. rosea*, although this conclusion is provisional and needs further confirmation.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 39.95°S 73.62°W, at 43.40°S 74.08°W, in Corral and south of Chiloé (Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 18–19, 2014 p. 8–10); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, no specific record (Genzano & Zamponi 1997).

Habitat: polyp—from 8m to 10m depth, on seaweed (Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 18–19, 2014 p. 8–10).

***Silicularia pedunculata* (Jäderholm, 1904a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Silicularia divergens* Hartlaub, 1905 [polyp]; *Campanularia pedunculata*—Blanco 1994a [polyp].

Remarks: Ralph (1956) assigned this species to the genus *Orthopyxis* L. Agassiz, 1862. Galea & Schories (2012b p. 17–18), however, maintained this species in the genus *Silicularia* Meyen, 1834 until more material becomes available for study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, South Georgia Island (Hartlaub 1905; Blanco 1994a).

Habitat: polyp—on rocks (Hartlaub 1905).

Silicularia rosea Meyen, 1834

Synonyms in the area: *Hypanthea hemispherica* Allman, 1888 [polyp]; *Hypanthea georgiana* Pfeffer, 1889 [polyp]; *Hypanthea atlantica* Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890 [polyp]; *Hypanthea repens*—Marktanner-Turneretscher 1890; Jäderholm 1903 p. 271–272 [polyp]; *Eucopella reticulata* Hartlaub, 1905 [polyp]; *Silicularia hemispherica*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 576–578; Jäderholm 1905 [polyp]; *Silicularia hemipherica*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp]; *Silicularia reticulata*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: the female gonotheca of the species *Eucopella reticulata* Hartlaub, 1905 presents the typical shape of an immature gonotheca, according to the description provided by Ralph (1956) and Blanco (1967e) on the variation in the shape of the female gonothecae of *Silicularia bilabiata* (Coughtrey, 1874). Ralph (1956) included *Eucopella reticulata* Hartlaub, 1905 in the synonymy of *Silicularia bilabiata* (Coughtrey, 1874); later Vervoort & Watson (2003) and Galea *et al.* (2009b p. 18–19) included *Silicularia bilabiata* (Coughtrey, 1874) and *Eucopella reticulata* Hartlaub, 1905 in the synonymy of *Silicularia rosea* Meyen, 1834. Since it is still not clear if *S. bilabiata* and *S. rosea* are conspecific, here we considered these species separately and their synonymy provisional, pending more detailed study. See also remarks of *Silicularia bilabiata* (Coughtrey, 1874).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, from the Strait of Magellan to 56°S (Jäderholm 1903 p. 271–272; Hartlaub 1905 p. 572–578; Galea *et al.* 2014 p. 10); Atlantic Ocean, at 6ºS off Cape San Roque, from 48°S to 56°S (Meyen 1834; Allman 1888; Pfeffer 1889; Marktanner-Turneretscher 1890; Hartlaub 1905; Jäderholm 1905; Blanco 1964, 1994a; Stepanjants 1979; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Seo 2003; Cunha *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 40m depth on *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Allman 1888; Jäderholm 1903 p. 271–272; Hartlaub 1905 p. 572–578; Stepanjants 1979; Galea *et al.* 2014 p. 10).

Tulpa tulipifera (Allman, 1888)

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia tulipifera*—Jäderholm 1905 [polyp]; *Tulpa tulipera*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 41°S to 56°S, at Burdwood Bank and Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Jäderholm 1905; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Miranda *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 50 to 920m depth (El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011).

INFRAORDER OBELIIDA MARONNA, MIRANDA, PEÑA CANTERO, BARBEITOS & MARQUES, 2016

FAMILY CLYTIIDAE COCKERELL, 1911 *SENSU NOVUM*

Clytia arborescens Pictet, 1893

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 24°S to 25°S, from 26.5°S to 27.5°S (Cabral *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 35 to 100m depth, as free-floating planktonic colonies (Cabral *et al.* 2015).

***Clytia brunescens* (Bigelow, 1904)**

Synonyms in the area: *Phialidium brunescens*—Thiel 1938b; Vannucci 1951a; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981 [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 1°S 30°W (Thiel 1938b; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Clytia colombiana* Wedler, 1976**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia columbiana*—Bandel & Wedler 1987 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, in Santa Marta (Wedler 1975, 1976; Bandel & Wedler 1987).

Habitat: polyp—from 3 to 20m depth, on *Zostera marina* and *Syringodium filiforme* (Wedler 1975, 1976; Bandel & Wedler 1987).

***Clytia discoida* (Mayer, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Phialidium discoidum*—Kramp 1957; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981 [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 17°N to 11°N in the Caribbean Sea, Brazil, at 10.34°S 34.91°W in Aracaju (Kramp 1957; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—up to 208m depth (Kramp 1957).

***Clytia elsaeoswaldae* Stechow, 1914**

Synonyms in the area: *Clytia elsae-oswaldae*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a, 1951b [part] [polyp]; *Clytia cylindrica*—Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1954, 1958, 1963 [part] [polyp]; Vannucci & Ribeiro 1955 [part] [polyp and medusa]; Vannucci 1957b, 1963; Moreira, 1978 [medusa]; *Clytia hemisphaerica*—Migotto 1996; Lindner & Migotto 1999 [polyp and medusa]; Menon *et al.* 2006 [polyp]; *Clytia* cf. *gracilis* sp.2—Lindner 2000 [polyp and medusa].

Remarks: taxonomy of the species recently revised by Lindner *et al.* (2011).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at Fernando de Noronha (no specific record), from 20.55°S to 25.20°S (Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a, 1951b, 1954, 1958, 1963; Vannucci & Ribeiro 1955; Migotto 1996; Lindner & Migotto 1999; Lindner 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Lindner *et al.* 2011; Oliveira & Marques 2011; Silveira & Morandini, 2011);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.06ºS to 28ºS (Vannucci & Riveiro 1955; Vannucci 1957b, 1963; Moreira, 1978; Migotto 1996; Lindner & Migotto 1999; Lindner 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Lindner *et al.* 2011; Silveira & Morandini, 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 57m depth, on algae, angiosperms, anthozoans, artificial substrates, barnacles, bryozoans, ceramic settling plates, hydroids, mussels, sponges (Vannucci 1949; Vannucci & Ribeiro 1955; Migotto 1996; Lindner 2000, Lindner *et al.* 2011; Oliveira & Marques 2011).

medusa—up to 58m depth (Vannucci 1957b).

***Clytia fascicularis* Fraser, 1938a**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, at 2.16ºS 80.94ºW and 2.18°S 80.93°W in Santa Elena Bay, Peru, at 12.01°S 77.21°W in Callao (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—from 9 to 22m depth, on sand, shells, algae, coral, and hydroid (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2009).

***Clytia gracilicaulis* (Fraser, 1938a)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia gracilicaulis* Fraser, 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 0.42°S 90.32°W in Isla Baltra (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009).

Habitat: polyp—at 9m depth, on sand and calcareous substrate (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009).

***Clytia gracilis* (M. Sars, 1850)**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Gonothyraea gracilis*—Hartlaub 1905 p. 583–586; Nutting 1915 p. 70–71 [polyp]; *Laomedea cylindrica*—Leloup 1937; *Clytia attenuata*—Fraser 1938a; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Clytia cylindrica*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Wedler 1975; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Gonothyraea gracilis*—Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1947, 1948; Blanco 1967a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; ?*Thaumantias raridentata*—Vannucci 1951a, 1951b, 1954 [polyp]; *Clytia paulensis*—Blanco 1968, 1994a [non *Clytia paulensis* (Vanhöffen, 1910)] [polyp]; *Clytia hemisphaerica*—Haddad 1992; Grohmann 1997, 2006, 2007; Grohmann *et al.* 1997; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000; Marques & Migotto 2003; Shimabukuro 2007 [polyp] [non *Clytia hemisphaerica* (Linnaeus, 1767)]; *Clytia pelagica*—Wedler 1975 [polyp]; *Clytia elsaeoswaldae*—Shimabukuro, 2007; Amaral *et al.* 2009 [polyp].

Remarks: a common species with difficult taxonomy. A list of the different forms is in Lindner (2000) and Migotto *et al.* (2002). The record by Hartlaub (1905) of *Thaumantias inconspicua* Forbes 1948 from Cabulco, Chile, may represent this species, but the name given by Forbes (1948) is included in the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology (Opinion 1465) (Calder 1991), and most of their medusae were assigned to *C. hemisphaerica* or *C. gracilis*. However, we prefer to keep this specimen under the synonymy of *C. gracilis* until more data is available.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, at 2.99°N 78.19°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, from 0.3°N to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 0.56°N 80.01°W in San Francisco Bay, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata, at 2.18°S 80.90°W in La Libertad, Peru, at 12.01°S 77.21°W in Callao, at 14.25°S 76.17°W in Bahia Independencia, at 15.25°S 75.24°W in Bahia San Nicolás (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003); Chile, from 33.67°S to 55°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 583–586; Nutting 1915 p. 70–71; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 23); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from Santa Marta to Cabo de la Vela coast, Venezuela, at Isla Coche, Brazil to Argentina, from 3°S to 4°S, at 8.71°S 35°W, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 11.25°S to 47°S (Leloup 1937; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Fraser 1947; Vannucci 1949, 1951a, 1951b, 1954; Blanco 1967a, 1968, 1994a; Wedler 1975; Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2002, 2009a, 2011; Haddad 1992; Genzano 1994a, 1994b, 1998; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Grohmann 1997, 2006, 2007, abstract; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2011; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002, 2004; Kelmo & Attril 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a, abstract; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2009; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Brandini & Silva 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Flynn & Valèrio-Berardo 2012; Marques *et al.* 2013; Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015; Meretta & Genzano 2015); medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 36ºS to 42.84ºS (Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al.*

2013).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, from intertidal zone to 164m, on algae, ascidians, barnacles, bryozoans, barnacles, corals, mussels, gastropods, hydroids, mud, polychaete tubes, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, sand, shells, spines of *Eucidaris* sp., spongesfouling, wood (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Haddad 1992; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Genzano 1998; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2009a; Calder *et al.* 2003; Kelmo & Attril 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a; Bornancin 2008; Grohmann 2007; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 23; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015; Meretta & Genzano 2015).

Clytia cf. *gracilis* sp. 1

Synonyms in the area: *Clytia gracilis*—Migotto 1996 [polyp].

Remarks: species similar to *Clytia gracilis* (M. Sars, 1850) and other congeners, with unknown taxonomical status (Lindner 2000).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.80°S 45.40°W (Migotto 1996; Lindner 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2002);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.83°S 45.42°W (Lindner 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—up to 1.5m depth, on ceramic settling plate and mussels (Migotto 1996; Lindner 2000).

Clytia cf. *gracilis* sp. 3

Remarks: only one colony sampled, with unknown taxonomical status (Lindner 2000).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.80°S 45.38°W (Lindner 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—on *Lytocarpia tridentata* (Lindner 2000).

Clytia hemisphaerica (Linnaeus, 1767)

Synonyms in the area: *Clytia coronata*—Stechow 1914, 1919 [polyp]; *Campanularia raridentata*—Jäderholm 1920 p. 3 [polyp]; *Laomedea raridentata*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Laomedea coronata*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Clytia edwardsi*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Clytia johnstoni*—Fraser 1938a [polyp]; *Phialidium hemisphaericum*—Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983 [medusa]; *Campanularia raridentata*—Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, Ecuador, from 0.2°S to 0.6°S between Isla Fernandina and Isla Isabela, Chile, Iquique and from 22.08°S to 53.37°S (Jäderholm 1920 p. 3; Fraser 1938a; Leloup 1974 p. 14–16; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Klein Bonaire, Bonaire, Argentina, at 39.50°S 61.50°W, at 46.65°S 66°W, at 46.72°S 66.20°W (Leloup 1935; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Genzano 1995; Genzano *et al.* 2009a);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10.27°N to 10.42°N, 11°N to 17°N, from 29°S to 44°S (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Failla-Siquier 2006; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—from 3 to 300m depth, on algae, corals, decapods carapace, as well as epizoic on the hydroids *Halecium delicatulum*, *Obelia dichotoma*, *Orthopyxis mollis, Plumularia setacea*, *Sertularella geniculata, S. polyzonias*, *Symplectoscyphus subdichotomus*, stems of tubulariids (Leloup 1935; Fraser 1938a; Leloup 1974 p. 14–16; Genzano 1995; Calder *et al.* 2003);

medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species (Navas-Pereira 1974).

***Clytia hummelincki* (Leloup, 1935)**

Synonyms in the area: *Laomedea hummelincki* Leloup, 1935 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.38°N 91.82°W in Isla Wolf, at 0.79°S 89.50°W in Isla San Cristóbal (Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaire, Brazil, at 8.71°S 35°W, from 11.25°S to 13.20°S, from 23.82°S to 25.98°S, at 28.80°S 45.40°W (Leloup 1935; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on intertidal zone and rocky shores, in shallow waters, on algae, mud, mussels, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, *Pennaria disticha*, *Pavona* sp., rocks, shells, sponges, test panels (Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Calder *et al.* 2003; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Clytia kincaidi* (Nutting, 1899)**

Synonyms in the area: *Laomedea kincaidi*—Leloup 1935 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.2°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago (Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003); Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaire and Klein Bonaire (Leloup 1935).

Habitat: polyp—from 55 to 128m depth, on wood and oysters of the genus *Ostrea* (Leloup 1935; Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003).

***Clytia linearis* (Thornely, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Clytia acutidentata* Fraser, 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009 [polyp]; *Clytia carinadentata*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009 [polyp]; *Gonothyraea serialis* Fraser, 1938a, 1938b, 1948 [polyp]; *Laomedea* (*Phialidium*) *tottoni*—Vervoort 1968 [polyp]; *Laomedea tottoni*—Wedler 1973, 1975; Leloup 1974 p. 21–22 [polyp]; *Laomedea (Obelia) tottoni*—Mergner 1977, 1987 [polyp]; *Clytia* cf. *linearis*—Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 2, 4 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, Ecuador, from 1.7°N to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 2.18°S 80.90°W in La Libertad (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009); Chile, from 41.73°S to 52.15°S (Leloup 1974 p. 21-22; Galea 2007 p. 88-89; Galea *et al.* 2007a p. 161, 2007b p. 312, 2009a p. 320, 2009b p. 2, 4); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from Cartagena to Santa Marta coast, Brazil, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, from 11.25°S to 13.20°S, from 18.50°S to 26.80°S (Vervoort 1968; Wedler 1973, 1975; Mergner 1977, 1987; Migotto 1996; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003, 2008, abstract; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Lindner 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Lindner & Migotto 2002; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Oliveira 2003; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a, abstract; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al.* 2015);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.799°S 45.383°W (Lindner 2000; Lindner & Migotto 2002; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 57m depth, on algae, ascidians, barnacles, brachiopods, bryozoans, ceramic test-panels and fouling, corals, crab carapaces, mussels, dead gorgonians, gastropods, hydroids (e.g., *Bougainvillia muscus, Halecium delicatulum, Hybocodon chilensis, Lafoea dumosa, Plumularia setacea, Sertularella fuegonensis, S. polyzonias*, *Symplectoscyphus* sp.), polychaete tubes, rocks, sand, shells, sponges, wood (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Vannucci 1949; Wedler 1973, 1975; Migotto 1996; Lindner 2000; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Lindner & Migotto 2002; Calder *et al.* 2003; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro & Marques 2006a; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea *et*

al. 2009a p. 320; Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015).

***Clytia lomae* (Torrey, 1909)**

Synonyms in the area: *Phialidium lomae*—Zamponi 1992; Zamponi & Genzano 1994 [medusa].

Remarks: West & Renshaw (1970) suggested that *Clytia attenuata* is the hydroid stage of *C. lomae*, but this synonymy is not universally accepted and needs to be confirmed or rejected based on further evidence.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 7.55°S to 8.7°S; Uruguay to Argentina, from 34ºS to 43.84ºS (Zamponi 1992; Zamponi & Genzano 1994; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al.* 2013; Gusmão *et al.* 2015).

***Clytia macrocarpa* Fraser, 1938b**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Peru, from 6.92°S to 15.24°S (Fraser 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 82m depth, on rock and algae (Fraser 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2009).

***Clytia macrotheca* (Perkins, 1908)**

Synonyms in the area: *Laomedea macrotheca*—Leloup 1935 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaire, Brazil, from 11.25°S to 13.20°S (Leloup 1935; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—on corals, hydroids (*Halecium bermudense*, Sertulariidae), rocks (Leloup 1935; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Shimabukuro 2007).

***Clytia noliformis* (McCrady, 1859)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia ptychocyathus* Allman, 1888; Nutting 1915; Vannucci 1951a [polyp]; *Campanularia noliformis*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Clytia folleata*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a [non *Epenthesis folleata* McCrady, 1859] [polyp]; *Phyalidium folleatum*—Correia 1983 [medusa]; *Phyalidium noliforme*—Correia 1983 [medusa].

Remarks: Vannucci (1951a) reported several species that are presently considered to belong to *Clytia noliformis*.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 1.60ºS 80.86ºW in Isla Salango, Chile, at 42.78°S 73.20°W in Corcovado Gulf (Fraser 1948; Leloup 1974 p. 16); Atlantic Ocean, at Curaçao, at Klein Bonaire and Bonaire, Venezuela, at Isla Coche, Brazil, at 9.77°S 35.84°W, from 11.50°S to 18.25°S, at 21°S 40.18°W, at 22.38°S 41.75°W, from 23.50°S to 26.78°S, Argentina (no specific record) and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Allman 1888; Nutting 1915; Jäderholm 1917; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Fraser 1947; Vannucci 1951a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Lindner & Migotto 1998, 2001, 2002; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Grohmann *et al.* 2003, 2008, abstract; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2015);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 11.50°S to 18.25°S; at 23.85°S 45.42°W, at 23.92°S 46.34°W, from 26.50°S to 28.25°S (Correia 1983; Lindner & Migotto 2002; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—up to 40m depth, on algae, ascidians, mussels, *Amphisbetia operculata*, *Sertularia marginata*, sponges and wood (Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Fraser 1947, 1948; Leloup 1974 p. 16; Lindner & Migotto 1998, 2002; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007);

medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species (Correia 1983).

***Clytia paulensis* (Vanhöffen, 1910)**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 43.88ºS 73.75ºW, at 43.93ºS 73.86ºW in Guaitecas Archipelago and from 53ºS to 54ºS (Galea 2007 p. 89–90; Galea *et al.* 2007b p. 312, 2009a p. 321); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.71°S 35°W, from 9.70°S to 9.95°S, at 20.30°S 40.30°W, from 22.9°S to 24°S, Argentina, no specific record (Grohmann 1997, 2006; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2011; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Shimabukuro 2007).

Habitat: polyp—intertidal zone to 30m depth, on rocky shores, on algae, ascidians, hydroids (e.g., *Obelia dichotoma, Symplectoscyphus filiformis* and *S. subdichotomus*), sandstone reef, sponges (Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea *et al.* 2009a p. 321).

***Clytia reloncavia* Galea & Schories, 2012a**

Synonyms in the area: *Clytia gigantea*—Leloup 1974 p. 13–14 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41.50°S to 42.44°S in Reloncaví Sound and Gulf of Ancud (Leloup 1974 p. 13–14; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 62).

Habitat: polyp—from 20 to 300m depth, on worm tubes, epizoic on other hydroids such as *Bougainvillia muscus*, *Halecium fraseri*, *Halecium beanii*, *Sertularella polyzonias*, stems of unidentified tubulariids (Leloup 1974 p. 13–14; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 62).

***Clytia similis* Fraser, 1947**

Remarks: this species was considered conspecific with *Clytia hemisphaerica* (Linnaeus, 1767) by Calder (1991), but here we follow Calder *et al.* (2009) and retain the original name given by Fraser (1947), pending more detailed study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at 10.84ºN 63.90ºW in Isla Coche, at 10.82ºN 64.26ºW in Isla Cubagua (Fraser 1947; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—from 4 to 60m depth, on algae, bryozoan and stem of *Eudendrium* (Fraser 1947; Calder *et al.* 2009).

***Clytia simplex* (Browne, 1902)**

Synonyms in the area: *Phialidium simplex*—Browne 1902, 1908; Thiel 1938b; Browne & Kramp 1939; Vannucci 1951a; Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 40; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Segura-Puertas 1984; Zamponi & Suarez 1991 [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador to Chile, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, from 31.866ºS to 55.833ºS, and at northwest and southwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 40; Segura-Puertas 1984; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Galea 2007 p. 90–91; Galea *et al.* 2007a p. 161; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 73, 2007b p. 73–78, 80–81, 2011 p. 263–264, 266; Villenas *et al.* 2009); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 29°S to 55°S, Strait of Magellan and Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902, 1908; Thiel 1938b; Browne & Kramp 1939; Vannucci 1951a; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Guerrero *et al.* 2013).

Habitat: medusa—on surface plankton to 50m depth (Galea 2007 p. 168).

***Clytia* sp.**

Synonyms in the area: *Phialidium* sp.—Vannucci 1958; Moreira 1973; Correia 1983; Palma 1985, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995 [medusa]; ?*Clytia* cf. *gigantea*—Galea et al. 2009b p. 22–23 [polyp].

Remarks: Tronolone (2001, 2008) remarked on the impossibility of identification of *Clytia* medusae because of character overlapping among species. Vannucci (1957b) recorded two specimens belonging to the genus *Clytia* together with the records of *Clytia cylindrica* Agassiz, 1862. Galea's *et al.* (2009b p. 22–23) record of *C. gigantea* was assigned by Galea & Schories (2012a p. 62–63) to *Clytia* sp.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 29.18°S to 53.78°S (Galea 2007 p. 91; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 22–23; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 62–63); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Brazil, from 9.70°S to 9.80°S, from 23.25°S to 27.5°S (Wedler 1975; Migotto *et al.* 2004; Shimabukuro 2007; Nagata *et al.* 2014b; Cabral *et al.* 2015);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23.50ºS to 46ºS, at 33.67ºS 78.84ºW (Palma 1985, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma *et al.* 2007b); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.86ºS 32.38ºW, at 20.5ºS 29.36ºW, from 20.5°S to 29.50°S, Argentina, from 40.83°S to 42.25°S (Vannucci 1957b, 1958; Moreira 1973; Correia 1983; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nascimento 2010; Guerrero *et al.* 2013; Nagata *et al.* 2014a, 2014b).

Habitat: polyp—from 9 to 26m, on ascidians, bryozoans, *Caprella* sp., polychaete tubes, red algae, hydroids (e.g., *Symplectoscyphus subdichotomus*, *Hybocodon chilensis*, *Plumularia setacea*, *Symplectoscyphus filiformis*), *Microphrys bicornutus*, *Mithraculus forceps*, mussels, sponges, and as free floating planktonic colonies (Galea 2007 p. 91; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 62–63; Nagata *et al.* 2014b; Cabral *et al.* 2015).

***Clytia* sp. 1**
***Clytia* sp. 2**
***Clytia* sp. 3**

Remarks: polyp—Marques *et al.* (2006) found three morphospecies of *Clytia*, not identified to the species level (Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 3.30°S to 4.20°S (Marques *et al.* 2006; Shimabukuro 2007);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26.1°S to 26.3°S at Babitonga Bay (Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015a).

Habitat: polyp—on *Eudendrium carneum* and sponges (Shimabukuro 2007).

***Clytia stolonifera* Blackburn, 1938**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.53°S 38.8°W, at 23.77°S 45.42°W (Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015).

Habitat: polyp—from 2 to 4m depth, on fouling (Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015).

***Clytia uchidai* (Kramp, 1961)**

Synonyms in the area: *Phialidium uchidai*—Cely & Chiquillo 1993 [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 6.62°N to 4.18°N, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S (Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993).

***Gastroblasta ovale* (Mayer, 1900)**

Synonyms in the area: *Gastroblasta ovalis*—Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; ?*Phialidium ovale*—Ramírez & Zamponi 1981 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23°S to 24°S (Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Habitat: in shallow waters (Vannucci 1949).

FAMILY OBELIIDAE HAECKEL, 1879 SENSU NOVUM

Gonothyraea loveni (Allman, 1859)

Synonyms in the area: *Gonothyraea inornata*—Blanco 1968; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a [polyp]; *Gonothyrae loveni*—Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1972 [polyp] [incorrect subsequent spelling].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Mar del Plata, Quequen harbor and San Matías Gulf (Blanco 1968, 1994a; Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1972; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—on artificial panels set for fouling studies (Genzano *et al.* 2009a).

Hartlaubella gelatinosa (Pallas, 1766)

Synonyms in the area: *Obelia gelatinosa*—Jäderholm 1903 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 39°S to 52°S (Jäderholm 1903; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Miranda *et al.* 2015).

Habitat: polyp—at low tide, on rocks (Jäderholm 1903).

Laomedea angulata Hincks, 1861a

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia angulata*—Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Ritchie 1907a; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi, 1997).

Habitat: polyp—at 117m depth (Ritchie 1907a).

Laomedea calceolifera (Hincks, 1871)

Synonyms in the area: ?*Campanularia calceolifera*—Vannucci 1949, 1951a [polyp].

Remarks: Vannucci (1949:230) studied material without gonophores and considered it difficult to identify species of the genus based on trophosome only. She contrasted the trophosome of her material with those of *Obelia braziliensis* (=?*Obelia dichotoma*) and *Obelia hyalina* (=?*Obelia dichotoma*). Therefore, we consider the record doubtful until further material can be sampled.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.55°S 40.24°W, from 22.50°S to 23.30°S (Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.55°S 40.24°W, at 22.94°S 43.87°W, at 23°S 42°W (Vannucci 1951a).

Habitat: polyp—at 35m depth (Vannucci 1949).

Obelia austrogeorgiae Jäderholm, 1904a

Synonyms in the area: *Obelia austro-georgiae* Jäderholm, 1904a; *Obelia bicuspidata*—Stepanjants 1979 [polyp].

Remarks: Cornelius (1975, 1982) was not certain of the validity of *Obelia austrogeorgiae* Jäderholm, 1904a, but Calder (1991) considered it valid and assigned Stepanjants' (1979) record of *O. bicuspidata* to *O. austrogeorgiae*. Here we follow Calder (1991) and consider this species valid until more detailed study is done to elucidate its status.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Patagonia Shelf (no specific record) and South Georgia Island (Jäderholm 1904a, 1905; Nutting 1915; Stepanjants 1979).

Habitat: polyp—from 1.8 to 140m depth (Nutting 1915; Stepanjants 1979).

***Obelia bidentata* Clark, 1875**

Synonyms in the area: *Laomedea spinulosa* var. *minor*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Gonothyrea bicuspidata*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a [polyp]; *Obelia* ?*oxydentata*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a [polyp]; *Obelia bicuspidata*—Nutting 1915; Vannucci 1954; Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1972; Blanco 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; *Obelia oxydentata*—Rodriguez 1963 [polyp]; *Laomedea (Obelia) bicuspidata*—Vervoort 1968, 1972 [polyp]; *Laomedea bicuspidata*—Wedler 1973, 1975 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 43.39°S to the Strait of Magellan (Pagès & Orejas 1999 p. 54; Galea *et al.* 2009b p. 23–24); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Bonaire, Colombia, from Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta to Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at Isla de Zapara and La Guaira coast, Brazil to Argentina, at 3.54°S 38.8°W, at 8.71°S 35°W, from 11.25°S to 13.20°S, from 22.50°S to 26.76°S, from 36°S to 54.41°S (Jäderholm 1903; Nutting 1915; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a, 1954; Rodriguez 1963; Vervoort 1968; Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1972; Vervoort 1972; Stepanjants 1979; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Blanco 1994a; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Genzano & Zamponi 2003; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2009a; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Marques *et al.* 2013; Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015; Miranda *et al.* 2015);
medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23°S 42°W, at 23.92°S 46.34°W (Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—in estuarine regions and rocky shores, from intertidal zone to 75m depth, on algae, ascidians, bryozoans, barnacles, corals, mussels, hydroids (e.g., *Dynamena crisioides, Symplectoscyphus milneanus, Synthecium protectum, Bougainvillia superciliaris*), mud, polychaete tubes, *Rhizophora mangle* roots, rocks, shells, fouling and wood (Leloup 1935; Vannucci 1949; Rodriguez 1963; Wedler 1973, 1975; Migotto 1996; Calder & Maÿal 1998; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Galea et al. 2009b p. 23–24; Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015).

***Obelia dichotoma* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia brasiliensis* Meyen, 1834 [polyp]; *Campanularia obtusidens* Jäderholm, 1904b p. 2 [polyp]; *Obelia angulosa*—Stechow 1914, 1919; Vannucci 1951a; Blanco 1968, 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano *et al.* 2009a [polyp]; ?*Campanularia obtusidens*—Nutting 1915 p. 44; Vannucci 1951a [polyp]; *Obelia flabellata*—Nutting 1915 [polyp]; *Laomedea longicyatha*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Laomedea sargassi*—Leloup 1935 [polyp]; *Clytia longicyatha*—Fraser 1938a [polyp]; *Obelia alternata*—Fraser 1938a, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009 [polyp]; *Obelia equilateralis* Fraser, 1938a, 1948, Calder *et al.* 2009 [polyp]; *Obelia obtusidens*—Fraser 1938a, 1948 [polyp]; *Obelia plicata*—Fraser 1938a, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Obelia tenuis* Fraser, 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009 [polyp]; *Obelia braziliensis*—Nutting 1915; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1951a [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp]; *Obelia griffini*—Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a, 1954 [polyp]; *Obelia brazilienses*—Vannucci 1949 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [polyp]; *Obelia hyalina*—Vannucci 1949, 1951a; Blanco 1967b, 1994a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997 [polyp]; Vannucci 1955 [polyp and medusa]; *Obelia commissuralis*—Vannucci 1951a, 1951b, 1954 [polyp]; *Obelia gracilis*—Blanco 1967d, 1994a; Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1972; Genzano *et al.* 1991; Genzano & Zamponi

1997 [polyp]; *Laomedea (Obelia) congdoni*—Vervoort 1968; Mergner 1977, 1987 [polyp]; *Laomedea congdoni*—Wedler 1975 [polyp]; *Laomedea dichotoma*—Wedler 1975 [polyp]; *Obelia longissima*—Milstein 1976 [part] [non *Obelia longissima* (Pallas, 1766)] [polyp].

Remarks: *Obelia dichotoma* is very similar to *Obelia longissima* and, consequently, the distribution of both species is unclear (see *O. longissima* below).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2.99°N 78.199°W in Gorgona Island, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, at 5.99°N 77.36°W in Port Utria, Ecuador, from 0.3°N to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, at 1.28°S 81.07°W in Isla La Plata, at 2.18°S 80.90°W in La Libertad, at 2.16ºS 80.94ºW, at 2.18°S 80.93°W and at 2.21ºS 80ºW in Santa Elena Bay, at 15.25°S 75.24°W in Bahia San Nicolás, Chile, from 22.08°S to 54°S (Jäderholm 1904b p. 2; Nutting 1915 p. 44; Leloup, 1974 p. 18–19; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939, 1948; Galea 2007 p. 91–93; Calder *et al.* 2003, 2009; Galea *et al.* 2007a p. 161, 2007b p. 312, 2009a p. 322, 2009b p. 2, 4); Atlantic Ocean, at Aruba, at Bonaire, Colombia, at Santa Marta coast, Venezuela, at La Guaira coast, at 11.13°N 63.84°W in Margarita Island, Brazil to Argentina, from 3.54°S to 4.12°S, from 8.05°S to 13.20°S, from 20.50°S to 32.50°S, from 34°S to 53°S (Meyen 1834; Nutting 1915; Stechow 1914, 1919; Leloup 1935; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1951a, 1951b, 1954, 1955; Blanco 1967b, 1967d, 1968, 1994a; Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles 1972; Wedler 1975; Milstein 1976; Bandel & Wedler 1987; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2002, 2009a; Haddad 1992; Genzano 1994a; Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Grohmann 1997, 2006, 2007, abstract; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Nogueira *et al.* 1997; Rosso & Marques 1997; Horta *et al.* 2001, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2001, 2002; Kelmo & Attrill 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Bornancin *et al.* 2006, abstract; Marques *et al.* 2006; Miranda & Marques 2006, abstract; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Bornancin & Haddad 2008, abstract; Amaral *et al.* 2010b; Cangussu *et al.* 2010; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Genzano 2010; Kremer & Rocha 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Bumbeer & Rocha 2012; Flynn & Valèrio-Berardo 2012; Marques *et al.* 2013; Velásquez *et al.* 2013; Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015; Masi *et al.* 2015; Meretta & Genzano 2015);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23°S to 25°S, Argentina, at 38.08ºS 57.51ºW (Vannucci 1955; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 128m, on algae, *Antipathes galapagensis*, ascidians, barnacles, bryozoans, corals, mussels, decapods, *Diopatra cuprea*, *Eucidaris* sp., gastropods, gorgonians, hydroids (e.g., *Amphisbetia operculata*, *Bougainvillia muscus, Hybocodon chilensis, Plumularia setacea*, *Sertularella polyzonias, Symplectoscyphus* sp.), *Lepas* sp., *Macrocystis pyrifera, Mithraculus forceps*, polychaete tubes, rocks, shells, sponges, turtle carapaces, test panels, wood (Leloup 1935; Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Leloup 1974 p. 18–19; Wedler 1975; Bandel & Wedler 1987; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Migotto *et al.* 2001; Calder *et al.* 2003; Marques & Migotto 2003; Oliveira 2003; Bornancin *et al.* 2006; Marques *et al.* 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Galea 2007 p. 91–93; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Calder *et al.* 2009; Cunha & Jacobucci 2010; Genzano 2010; Miranda *et al.* 2011; Velásquez *et al.* 2013; Fernandez *et al.* 2014, 2015; Masi *et al.* 2015; Meretta & Genzano 2015).

Obelia geniculata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Synonyms in the area: *Campanularia prolifera* Meyen, 1834 [polyp]; *Obelia geniculata* f. *typica*—Hartlaub 1904 p. 6 [polyp]; *Obelia geniculata* var. *subsessilis* Jäderholm, 1904b p. 2–3 [polyp]; *Laomedea geniculata*—Leloup 1974 p. 19–21; Wedler 1975 [polyp].

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, from 0.35°N to 1.24°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Peru, at 12.01°S 77.21°W in Callao, at 15.33°S 75.16°W in Bahia San Juan (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1939; Calder *et al.* 2003); Chile, from 22.08°S to 55.37°S (Jäderholm 1904b p. 2–3; Hartlaub 1904 p. 6, 1905 p. 581–582; Nutting 1915 p. 73–76; Leloup 1974 p. 19–21; Orejas *et al.* 2000; Galea 2007 p. 93–94; Galea *et al.* 2007a p. 161, 2007b p. 312, 2009a p. 323); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from Santa Marta to Bahia Honda coast, Brazil to Argentina, at 9.80°S 35.80°W, from 20°S to 28.77°S, from 32°S to 56°S, at Tierra del Fuego, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and at South Georgia Island (Meyen 1834; Allman 1888; Versluys 1899; Hartlaub 1904, 1905; Jäderholm 1903, 1905, 1910; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949, 1950, 1951a; Blanco 1964; Wedler 1975; Blanco & Morris 1977; Bandel & Wedler 1987; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano *et al.* 1991; Haddad 1992;

Migotto 1996; Genzano & Zamponi 1997; Grohmann 1997, 2006; Grohmann *et al.* 1997, 2003; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000, abstract; Haddad *et al.* 2000, abstract; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Oliveira 2003; Seo 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Menon *et al.* 2006, abstract; Bornancin 2008; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Maronna *et al.* 2008, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Miranda *et al.* 2011, 2015; Marques *et al.* 2013);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 20.550°S 40.233°W, at 20.833°S 40.000°W, at 24.183°S 46.783°W, at 25.833°S 48.583°W (Vannucci 1951a).

Habitat: polyp—from intertidal zone to 1200m depth, on *Macrocystis pyrifera*, carapace of *Eurypodius latreillii,* mussels, hydroids (Allman 1888; Versluys 1899; Hartlaub 1904 p. 6; Jäderholm 1904b p. 2–3; Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Vannucci Mendes 1946; Vannucci 1949; Leloup 1974 p. 19–21; Blanco & Morris 1977; Bandel & Wedler 1987; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Haddad 1992; Migotto 1996; Haddad & Chiaverini 2000; Calder *et al.* 2003; Oliveira 2003; Oliveira *et al.* 2006; Grohmann 2006; Menon *et al.* 2006; Bornancin 2008; Galea 2007 p. 93–94; Oliveira & Marques 2007, 2011; Shimabukuro 2007; Miranda *et al.* 2011).

***Obelia longa* Stechow, 1921c**

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 39.03°S 55.65°W, at 46°S 66°W (Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2009a; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Zamponi *et al.* 1998).

Habitat: from 87 to 200m depth (Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano *et al.* 1991, 2009a; Genzano & Zamponi 2003).

***Obelia longissima* (Pallas, 1766)**

Synonyms in the area: *Obelia articulata*—Fraser 1938a; Calder *et al.* 2003 [polyp]; *Laomedea* (*Obelia*) *longissima* Vervoort, 1972 [polyp]; *Laomedea longissima*—Leloup 1974 [polyp]; *Obelia gracilis*—Milstein 1976 [polyp]; *Obelia dichotoma*—Zamponi 1987 [polyp] [non *Obelia dichotoma* (Linnaeus, 1758)].

Remarks: Cornelius (1975) synonymized *Obelia longissima* with *O. dichotoma* but later on, Cornelius (1995) considered both species as valid. Östman (1982, 1999) demonstrated that *O. dichotoma* and *O. longissima* have differences in the cnidome, and both may be considered as valid species. However, considering that some geographical records in the literature of these species are still confusing, further studies are necessary in order to confirm their validity or adopt any synonymy (see also *O. dichotoma* above). Genzano *et al.* (2009a) considered the record of *Obelia dichotoma* by Zamponi (1987) a misidentification that should be assigned to *O. longissima.*

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.78°N 77.60°W in Octavia Bay, Ecuador, from 0.3°S to 1.5°S in Galápagos Archipelago, Chile, from 41.16°S to 53.38°S (Hartlaub 1905 p. 582–583; Fraser 1938a, 1948; Vervoort 1972 p. 93–95; Leloup 1974 p. 21; Calder et al. 2003; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 63); Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay to Argentina, from 34.6°S to 55°S (Jäderholm 1910, 1917; Blanco 1964, 1967b, 1994a; Vervoort 1972; Milstein 1976; Zamponi 1987; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano 1994a, 2002; Genzano & Zamponi 1997, 2003; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Zamponi *et al.* 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2002, 2008b, 2009a);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 39.66ºS 61.38ºW, at 39.66ºS 61.85ºW, at 40.01ºS 61.00ºW, and along Buenos Aires coast (Genzano *et al.* 2008a, 2008b).

Habitat: polyp—from 3 to 300m depth, on ship hulls, shells, hydroids, rocks and dead gorgonians (Jäderholm 1910; Fraser 1938a; Vervoort 1972 p. 93–95; Leloup 1974 p. 21; El Beshbeeshy 1991, 2011; Genzano & Rodriguez 1998; Genzano *et al.* 2002; Calder *et al.* 2003; Galea & Schories 2012a p. 63).

***Obelia microtheca* Fraser, 1938a**

Remarks: this species was included in the synonymy of *Obelia dichotoma* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Cornelius (1975) and Calder (1991), but we follow Calder *et al.* (2009) and maintain it separate, pending more detailed study.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at 2.18°S 80.90°W in La Libertad, at 2.14°S 81°W in Santa Elena Bay, Peru, at 14.25°S 76.17°W in Bahia Independencia (Fraser 1938a, 1938b, 1948; Calder *et al.* 2009).

Habitat: polyp—from 5 to 18m depth, on rock, shells, gorgonids, bryozoans, octocoral stems (Fraser 1938a, 1938b; Calder *et al.* 2009).

***Obelia* sp.**

Remarks: the link between polyp and medusa stages of the species of *Obelia* is difficult to ascertain due to the absence of characters in distinguishing the medusa stages, which are usually identified simply as *Obelia* spp. (e.g., in Tronolone 2001, 2008). The distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.50°S to 24°S, Argentina, at Mar del Plata coast (Shimabukuro 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2011);

medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 18.50°S to 56°S (Kramp 1966; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Galea 2007 p. 94–96; Galea *et al.* 2007a p. 161; Palma *et al.* 2007a, 2007b, 2014a; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 10°N to 0° (Equator), at Fernando de Noronha (no specific record), from 7.55°S to 8.7°S, from 22.9°S to 42.25°S (Vannucci 1957b, 1958, 1963; Alvariño 1968; Moreira 1973; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi1980; Correia 1983; Zamponi 1983a; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Guerrero *et al.* 2013; Nagata *et al.* 2014a, 2014b; Gusmão *et al.* 2015; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015a).

Habitat: polyp—on sponges (Shimabukuro 2007);

medusa—on surface plankton to 50m depth (Galea 2007 p. 94–96).

SUPERORDER SIPHONOPHORAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

ORDER CYSTONECTAE HAECKEL, 1887

FAMILY PHYSALIIDAE BRANDT, 1835

***Physalia physalis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Synonyms in the area: *Physalia* sp.—Hartt 1868.

Remarks: Species redescribed by Bardi & Marques (2007).

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 18ºS to 45ºS (Moyano & Valdovinos 1984; Araya *et al*. 2015), Isla de Pascua (Easter Island) (Leloup 1935; Fagetti 1958); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 40ºS (Mianzan & Girola 1990; Freitas *et al.* 1995; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Haddad *et al.* 2002; Bardi 2005; Bardi & Marques 2007; Haddad Jr. *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Araujo 2012).

Habitat: pleustonic species, commonly found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012). In Pacific coast it is most frequent in coastal waters in the northern and central zone during the El Niño events.

FAMILY RHIZOPHYSIDAE BRANDT, 1835

***Rhizophysa eysenhardti* Gegenbaur, 1859**

Remarks: possibly a synonym of *Rhizophysa* sp. cited by Pagès *et al.* (2001).

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, northern Chile, at 23.5ºS off Antofagasta (Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006), and Colombia, from 7°N to 5°N at 77°W (Cely & Chiquillo 1993).

Habitat: oceanic species, widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Rhizophysa filiformis* (Forskål, 1775)**

Synonyms in the area: *Epibulia ritteriana* Haeckel, 1888; Alvariño, 1981; Pugh 1999.

Remarks: Pugh (1999) comments that *Epibulia ritteriana* is probably a junior synonym of this species. Records of *Rhizophysa* spp. in Araujo (2012) are possibly this species.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 6°N to 1°N, 77°W to 82°W (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, Buenos Aires coast, in front of the Río de la Plata (Alvariño 1981), from 36ºS to 38ºS (specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: oceanic species, widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

ORDER PHYSONECTAE HAECKEL, 1888

FAMILY AGALMATIDAE BRANDT, 1835

***Agalma elegans* (Sars, 1846)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 1°N 79°W (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Chile, from 23ºS to 37ºS (Palma 1973, 1977, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma & Silva 2006; Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11°N 74ºW in Gaira Inlet (Domínguez 2002), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 38ºS (Alvariño 1971; Alvariño 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, widely distributed in the tropical, subtropical and temperate waters. Often found in epipelagic and tropical waters (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Agalma okeni* Eschscholtz, 1825**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 3°N to 1°N (Cely & Chiquillo 1993); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 54ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: epipelagic and deep sea species, widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Athorybia rosacea* (Forskål, 1775)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, from 5°S to 12°S (IMARPE, database), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001), at 33ºS off Valparaiso, (Palma 1973, 1977); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 36ºS (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Rare, but widely distributed in warm waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Halistemma rubrum* (Vogt, 1852)**

Synonyms in the area: *Stephanomia rubra*—Alvariño 1981.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 23°S off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 42ºS (Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, widely distributed in the tropical, subtropical and temperate waters. Species mainly found in the warm waters (Totton 1954, 1965; Alvariño 1971, 1981; Suárez-Morales & Gasca 1991; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pagès *et al.* 1992; Araujo 2006, 2012; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Halistemma striata* Totton 1965**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 6°N to 1°N (Cely & Chiquillo 1993); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 33ºS (Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: oceanic species (Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Melophysa melo* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, Coastal Humboldt Current (Totton 1965); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 10ºS, northeastern Fernando de Noronha Island and northwestern São Pedro e São Paulo Archipelago (Totton 1954; Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: oceanic species, found in tropical waters (Alvariño 1981).

***Nanomia bijuga* (Delle Chiaje, 1841)**

Synonyms in the area: *Stephanomia bijuga*—Palma 1986; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 5°N to 1°N (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Chile, at 33°S off Valparaiso (Palma 1986); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 54ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002, Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, widely distributed in the tropical, subtropical and temperate waters. Species mainly found in the warm waters (Alvariño 1971; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Nanomia cara* A. Agassiz, 1865**

Remarks: Araujo's (2006) record for the Brazilian coast is a mistake. Pacific records subject to confirmation.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2°N 79ºW (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 14° to 17°S (IMARPE database).

FAMILY APOLEMIIDAE HUXLEY, 1859

***Apolemia uvaria* (Lesueur, 1815)**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, Cartagena Bay, at 10°N 75°W, Brazil, from 1ºS to 4ºS, and at *ca.* 24°S (Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Araujo 2006, 2012; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species (Araujo 2012).

***Apolemia* sp. 1**

Remarks: Pugh (1999) comments that the apolemiids could probably present over ten different species not yet described. Our personal observations are consistent with that view. This taxon is possibly one of these undescribed species.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 27ºS (Araujo 2012; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic species (Araujo 2012).

FAMILY ERENNIDAE PUGH, 2001

***Erenna richardi* Bedot, 1904**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 31ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: oceanic species, widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1981; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

FAMILY FORSKALIIDAE HAECKEL, 1888

***Forskalia contorta* (Milne Edwards, 1841)**

Synonyms in the area: *Forskalia leuckarti*—Pugh, 1999; Araujo, 2006.

Remarks: Pugh (2003) considered *Forskalia leuckarti* to be a junior synonym of this species.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 3ºS to 14ºS (Araujo 2006, 2012).

Habitat: oceanic species (Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999, 2003; Araujo 2012).

***Forskalia edwardsi* Kölliker, 1853**

Remarks: this species was not recorded by Alvariño (1981) and Pugh (1999) for the southwestern Atlantic, but it was recorded in the Equatorial region off the Amazon estuary, by Alvariño (1968, 1971). Pugh (1999) reported this species only off the African coast.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, off the Amazon estuary (Alvariño 1968, 1971; Migotto *et al.* 2002), from 3ºS to 13ºS (Araújo 2006, 2012).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, widely distributed in the tropical, subtropical and temperate waters. Species casually found in cold water (Alvariño 1971; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

FAMILY PHYSOPHORIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

***Physophora hydrostatica* Forskål, 1775**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 6°N to 3°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 7ºS to 10ºS (IMARPE, database), Chile, at 36ºS off Concepción (R. Giesecke, pers. comm.), at 43ºS 74ºW off Boca del Guafo (Palma & Rosales 1997); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 55ºS (Alvariño 1981; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, with circumtropical distribution. In Peruvian waters, found in superficial

layers (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; specimens collected in this study).

FAMILY PYROSTEPHIDAE MOSER, 1925

Bargmannia elongata Totton, 1954

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 59ºS (Totton 1954; Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

Pyrostephos vanhoeffeni Moser, 1925

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaiso (Palma & Rosales 1995), at the fjords and channels of southern Chile (Palma & Rosales 1997; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2007b, 2011, 2014a; Palma & Aravena 2001; Palma & Silva 2004; Villenas *et al.* 2009); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 39º to 65ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Guerrero *et al.* 2010; Araujo 2012; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, restricted to Antarctic and Subantarctic waters (Totton 1965; Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Palma & Silva 2004; Guerrero *et al.* 2010; Araujo 2012).

FAMILY RESOMIIDAE PUGH, 2006

Resomia sp.

Synonyms in the area: *Moseria* spp.—Pugh (1999); *Moseria* cf. *convoluta*—Araujo (2006); *Resomia convolta* cf. (Moser, 1925)—Araujo (2012).

Remarks: a new generic name and family was proposed by Pugh (2006), because the generic name *Moseria* was pre-occupied, and the characteristics of the species differed from all other known physonects. Presence of one or more (as stated by Pugh 1999) species in the area are subject to confirmation.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 3ºS to 12ºS (Araujo, 2006, 2012).

FAMILY RHODALIIDAE HAECKEL, 1888

Rhodalia miranda Haeckel, 1888

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay-Argentina, from 35º to 56ºS on slope (Haeckel 1888; Riemann-Zurneck 1991; Araujo 2012).

Habitat: epibenthic species, with demersal habit (Riemann-Zurneck 1991; Araujo 2012).

FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS (MONOECIOUS PHYSONECTAE)

Cordagalma ordinatum (Haeckel, 1888)

Synonyms in the area: *Cordagalma cordiformis*—Palma 1973, 1977, 1994; Araujo 2006.

Remarks: Pugh (2006, p.40) comments the synonymy with *C. cordiforme*.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Humboldt Current System (Pagès *et al.* 2001), off Valparaíso (Palma 1973, 1977, 1994); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 3ºS (Araujo, 2006, 2012), from 26ºS to 47ºS (Araujo 2012; specimens collected in this study), at 54ºS (Araujo 2012; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic, widely distributed in the tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Lychnagalma utricularia* (Claus, 1879)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 7°N 77°W (Cely & Chiquillo 1993); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 4ºS (Araujo 2006, 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: mesopelagic and deep sea species, widely distributed in the tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Araujo 2006, 2012; Bouillon *et al.* 2006; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS (DIOECIOUS PHYSONECTAE)

***Marrus antarcticus* Totton, 1954**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 33ºS to 67ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002)

Habitat: oceanic species. It is a typical species of the austral high latitudes (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999).

***Marrus* cf. *orthocanna* (Kramp, 1942)**

Remarks: in Migotto *et al.* (2002) faunistic revision, the record for the species is a mistake as Alvariño (1981) did not record the species for Brazilian waters. Araujo (2012) reported the occurrence of a specimen that closely resembles this species at southeastern Brazil. However, the material observed, a single nectophore, was not well preserved. So, new material of this species, in better condition, needs to be examined to confirm the species occurrence in the area.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23ºS 41ºW (Araujo *et al.* 2010; Araujo 2012).

Habitat: neritic species (Araujo *et al.* 2010; Araujo 2012).

ORDER CALYCOPHORAE LEUCKART, 1854

FAMILY ABYLIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

***Abyla bicarinata* Moser, 1925**

Synonyms in the area: *Abyla brownia* Sears, 1953; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; *Abyla tottoni* Sears, 1953—Totton 1954; Pugh 1999.

Remarks: Pugh (1999) considered that *Abyla brownie* Sears, 1953 and *A. tottoni* Sears, 1953 were junior synonyms of this species.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 27ºS near Pascua Island (Palma 1999); Atlantic Ocean, off Brazilian coast (Totton 1954; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002)

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in the tropical and subtropical waters (Pugh 1999).

***Abyla haeckeli* Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908**

Synonyms in the area: *Abyla ingeborgae* Sears, 1953; Totton 1954.

Remarks: for synonymy see Pugh (1999).

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 1ºN 79ºW (Alvariño 1976); Atlantic Ocean,

Brazil, from 0º to 24ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup 1937; Totton 1954; Alvariño 1968, 1971; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Abyla trigona* Quoy & Gaimard, 1827**

Synonyms in the area: *Abyla carina* Haeckel, 1888; Totton 1954; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; *Abyla peruana* Sears, 1953; Bigelow 1911; *Abyla schmidti* Sears, 1953; Alvariño 1969.

Remarks: For synonymy see Pugh (1999).

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, off Peru, (Ayón & Aronés 1997; IMARPE database), Chile, from 25ºS to 33ºS, off Pascua Island, Caldera and adjacent waters of Juan Fernández archipelago (Leloup 1932; Palma 1999; Palma & Silva 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, at Marguerita Island (Alvariño 1969), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 38ºS (Leloup 1932; Totton 1954; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, distributed in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Abylopsis eschscholtzii* (Huxley, 1859)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7ºN to 1ºN (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 8ºS to 18ºS and off Callao (Bigelow 1911; IMARPE database), Chile, from 25ºS to 27ºS in Pascua Island and Caldeira (Palma 1999; Palma & Silva 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela, in Gulf of Cariaco (Legaré 1961; Alvariño 1971), Colombia, at 11ºN in Gaira Inlet (Domínguez 2002), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934, 1955); Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 48ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup 1932, 1934, 1937, 1955; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- and mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Abylopsis tetragona* (Otto, 1823)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7°N to 1°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 4°S to 8°S (Bigelow 1911; IMARPE, database), Chile, from 23ºS to 55ºS and adjacent waters of Juan Fernández archipelago (Palma 1973, 1977, 1985, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995, 1997; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2011; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma & Silva 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 17°N to 10ºN, at San Andrés, Providencia Island, Cartagena Bay and Gaira Inlet (Alvariño 1968, 1971; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983; Domínguez 2002), Venezuela, at 10ºN, in Gulf of Cariaco (Legarè 1961), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935); Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 48ºS (Chun 1897; Moser 1925; Leloup 1932, 1934, 1937; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al*., 2015b).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- and mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Bassia bassensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1833)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 5°N to 1°N (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Ecuador to

Chile, from 0º to 41ºS (Alvariño 1971), from 8ºS to 18ºS (IMARPE, database), from 23ºS to 37ºS (Palma 1973, 1977; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma & Silva 2006; Pavez *et al.* 2010), at 33ºS 78ºW in the adjacent waters of Juan Fernández archipelago (Leloup 1932); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 17°N to 10ºN, at San Andrés, Providencia Island, Cartagena Bay and Gaira Inlet (Alvariño 1968, 1971; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983; Domínguez 2002), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934, Leloup & Hentschel 1935), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 49ºS (Chun 1897; Moser 1925; Leloup 1934, 1937, 1955; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- and mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Ceratocymba dentata **(Bigelow, 1918)**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 18ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

Ceratocymba leuckarti **(Huxley, 1859)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, from 6ºS to 16ºS (IMARPE database); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 39ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Alvariño *et al.* 1990; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

Ceratocymba sagittata **(Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 48ºS (Alvariño 1971; 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Enneagonum hyalinum **(Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 1°N to 7°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 7°S to 18°S (Bigelow 1911; IMARPE database), Chile, from 22ºS to 24ºS (Bigelow 1911; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 11°N to 17ºN at San Andrés, Providencia Island and Gaira Inlet (Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983; Domínguez 2002), Venezuela, in Gulf of Cariaco (Alvariño 1969, 1971), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 48ºS (Chun 1897; Leloup 1934, 1937; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

FAMILY CLAUSOPHYIDAE Totton, 1965

Chuniphyes moserae Totton, 1954

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 67ºS (Moser 1925; Totton 1954; Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pugh *et al.* 1997; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Pagès *et al.* 1994; Pugh *et al.* 1997; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

Chuniphyes multidentata Lens and van Riemsdijk, 1908

Synonyms in the area: *Chuniphyes problematica* Moser, 1925; *Eudoxia problematica* (Moser, 1925); Leloup 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 59ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: oceanic species, epi- and mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999, Pugh & Gasca 2009; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Crystallophyes amygdalina Moser, 1925

Synonyms in the area: *Thalassophyes ferrarii* Alvariño & Frankwick 1983; Pugh 1999.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 33ºS to 48ºS (Alvariño & Frankwick 1983; Ulloa *et al.* 2000); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 67ºS (Leloup 1934; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès *et al.* 1994; Pugh *et al.* 1997; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

Heteropyramis crystallina (Moser, 1925)

Synonyms in the area: *Thalassophyes crystallina*—Moser 1925; Leloup & Hentschel 1935.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 67ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: oceanic species (Pagès *et al.* 1994; Pugh *et al.* 1997; Pugh 1999).

Heteropyramis maculata Moser, 1925

Synonyms in the area: *Heteropyramis alcala* Alvariño & Frankwick 1983.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 33ºS to 39ºS (Alvariño & Frankwick 1983; Ulloa *et al.* 2000); Atlantic Ocean, off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 63ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Bigelow & Sears 1937; Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Araujo 2012).

Habitat: oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Araujo 2012).

FAMILY DIPHYIDAE QUOY & GAIMARD, 1827

***Chelophyes appendiculata* (Eschscholtz, 1829)**

Synonyms in the area: *Diphyes sieboldi*—Leloup 1934; *Eudoxia russelli*—Leloup 1934; *Chelophyes contorta*—Alvariño 1981; Araujo, 2006; *Chelophyes eppendiculata*—Abreu & Nogueira 1989 [incorrect subsequent spelling]; *Chellophyes appendiculata*—Nogueira & Oliveira 1991 [incorrect subsequent spelling]; *Chalophyes appendiculata*—Nogueira & Oliveira 1991 [incorrect subsequent spelling].

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia from 7°N to 1°N (Alvariño 1976, Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 6°S to 8°S (IMARPE database), Chile, from 33ºS to 48.959°S (Leloup 1932, Palma 1973, 1977, 1985; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2014a; Palma & Silva 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 10°N 75°W in Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976), from 17°N to 11°N (Giraldo & Villalobos 1983), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 56ºS (Leloup 1932, 1934; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Epi- and mesopelagic. One of the most common and abundant siphonophores in all seas, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Chelophyes contorta* (Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908)**

Remarks: South Atlantic records (*e.g.*, Alvariño 1981; Araujo 2006) are probably misidentifications of *C. appendiculata*. Pacific records are subject to confirmation.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7°N to 1°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 5ºS to 7ºS (IMARPE database).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagés & Gili 1992).

***Dimophyes arctica* (Chun, 1897)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 41°S to 55°S in the fjords and channels of southern Chile (Palma & Rosales 1997; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2007b, 2011, 2014a; Palma & Aravena 2001; Villenas *et al.* 2009); Atlantic Ocean, off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 67ºS (Leloup 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Leloup 1955; Totton 1954; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Pugh 1999; Araujo 2006; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Epi- mesopelagic distribution in tropical latitudes and epipelagic in high latitudes. Cosmopolitan. (Alvariño 1971; Pagès *et al.* 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Diphyes bojani* (Eschscholtz, 1829)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7°N to 3°N, 77°W to 80°W (Alvariño 1976), Peru, at 8ºS 79ºW (IMARPE Database), Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma 1973, 1977), at 33.7ºS 78.8ºW in adjacent waters of Juan Fernández archipelago (Leloup 1932); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 10.27°N to 10.42°N, 75.50°W to 75.57°W off Cartagena Bay, at 11.2°N 74.2°W off Gaira Inlet (Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Domínguez 2002), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil to Argentina, from 0° to 41°S (Leloup 1932, 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Legaré 1961; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh, 1999; Migotto *et al.*, 2002; Araujo, 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.*, 2010; Silveira & Morandini, 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015b; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- to bathypelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Pagés & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Diphyes chamissonis* (Huxley, 1959)**

Remarks: doubtful record, subject to further confirmation.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.2°N 74.2°W off Gaira Inlet (Domínguez 2002).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species (Alvariño 1971; Pagés & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999)

***Diphyes dispar* Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7.5°N to 1.5°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, at 4.98°S 8.7°W (IMARPE database), Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma 1973, 1977), at 33.7ºS 78.8ºW in adjacent waters of Juan Fernández archipelago (Leloup 1932); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 17°N to 11°N off San Andrés and Providencia Island (Giraldo & Villalobos 1983), at 11.2°N 74.2°W off Gaira Inlet (Domínguez 2002), Venezuela, at Gulf of Cariaco (Legaré 1961), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 45ºS (Leloup 1932, 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1974; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Pagés & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Eudoxoides mitra* (Huxley, 1859)**

Synonyms in the area: *Diphyopsis mitra*—Alvariño 1971, 1976, 1981; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Araujo 2003, 2006; *Muggiaea kochii*—Santander *et al.* 1981.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7.5°N to 1.8°N, 77.6°W to 82.1°W (Alvariño 1976), from 7.1°N to 1.1°N, 77.3°W to 79.5°W (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 6.8°S to 17°S (Santander *et al.* 1981; IMARPE database); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.2°N 74.2°W off Gaira Inlet (Domínguez 2002), Venezuela, at Gulf of Cariaco (Legaré 1961), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934; Alvariño 1971), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 44ºS (Leloup 1932, 1934, 1937, 1955; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2003 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1974; Pagés & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Eudoxoides spiralis* (Bigelow, 1911)**

Synonyms in the area: *Muggiaea spiralis*—Leloup 1932.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7.1°N to 1.5°N (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 13°S to 17°S (IMARPE database), Chile, from 20ºS to 55ºS (Leloup 1932; Palma 1973, 1977, 1985, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma & Silva 2006), in the fjords and channels of southern Chile (Palma & Rosales 1997; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2007b; Palma & Aravena 2001); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.2°N 74.2°W off Gaira Inlet (Domínguez 2002), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 60ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup 1933 1955; Seguin

1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2003, 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Pagés & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012)

***Gilia reticulata* (Totton, 1954)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Ulloa *et al.* 2000); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 59ºS (Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical, temperate and polar waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh *et al.* 1997; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Lensia achilles* Totton, 1941**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 65ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Found in epipelagic waters in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia ajax* Totton, 1941**

Remarks: the records for this species in northern Chile extends its latitudinal range to 23ºS in the Pacific Ocean.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 44ºS (Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Rare, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999).

***Lensia campanella* (Moser, 1917)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5.5°N 77.6°W (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 11°S to 13.2°S (IMARPE database), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.2°N 74.2°W off Gaira Inlet (Domínguez 2002), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 38ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971; Dias 1994; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Epi—to mesopelagic, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia challengeri* Totton, 1954**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7.5°N to 2°N (Alvariño 1976), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 13°S (Araujo 2012) and 20.5°S to 29°S (Dias 1994; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Epipelagic, rare, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate regions (Alvariño 1971; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia conoidea* (Keferstein & Ehlers, 1860)**

Synonyms in the area: *Lensia truncata*—Leloup 1934; *Galeolaria truncata*—Leloup 1932; Hardy & Gunther 1935.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 33ºS (Valparaíso) to 55ºS (Cape Horn) (Leloup 1932; Palma 1973, 1977, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1997; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2007b, 2011, 2014a; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Palma & Aravena 2001; Villenas *et al.* 2009); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 17°N to 11°N off San Andrés and Providencia Island between (Giraldo & Villalobos 1983), from 10.4°N to 10.2°N in Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976), off French Guiana (Leloup & Hentschel 1935), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 60ºS, and eastern Falklands (Malvinas) Islands (Leloup 1934; Hardy & Gunther 1935; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical, subtropical, temperate and subantarctic waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016). This species is rare in the coastal waters of northern and central Chile, but is very abundant in the fjords and channels of southern Chile.

***Lensia cossack* Totton, 1941**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, from 5°S to 16°S (IMARPE database), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Palma & Apablaza 2004), at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma & Silva 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 42ºS (Totton 1941; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- to mesopelagic, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia fowleri* (Bigelow, 1911)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 8.14°S 79.56°W (IMARPE Database), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006), at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma & Silva 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 10.5°N to 10.3°N, 75.5°W to 75.6°W at Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 45ºS (Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Alvariño 1971, 1981; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 19992; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia grimaldii* Leloup, 1933**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil, from 0º to 34ºS (Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Totton 1941; Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic, epipelagic species (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia hardy* Totton, 1941**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7.15°N to 1.8°N (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Apablaza & Palma 2006), at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma 1973, 1977); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 57ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical, subtropical, temperate and subantarctic waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès *et al.* 1992; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999; Araujo 2012; Nishiyama 2016).

***Lensia havock* Totton, 1941**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 67ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: oceanic species, mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia hostile* Totton, 1941**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Ulloa *et al.* 2000); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 66ºS (Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Lensia hotspur* Totton, 1941**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, from 10°S to 16°S (IMARPE Database), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006), at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma 1973, 1977, 1994; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma & Silva 2006); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 43ºS (Totton 1941; Alvariño 1971; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Epipelagic, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès *et al.* 1991; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia hunter* Totton, 1941**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 39ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic, mesopelagic species (Pugh 1999; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

***Lensia leloupi* Totton, 1954**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 7.5°N 78.6°W (Alvariño 1976); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 28ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic, epipelagic species (Pugh 1999; Araujo 2012; Nishiyama 2016).

Lensia leouveteau **Totton, 1941**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Ulloa *et al.* 2000); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 33ºS (Totton 1941; Alvariño 1971; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Nishiyama 2016).

Lensia meteori **(Leloup, 1934)**

Synonyms in the area: *Galetta meteori* Leloup, 1934.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma & Rosales 1995; Ulloa *et al.* 2000), from 47°S to 53ºS in the Patagonian interior waters (Palma *et al.* 1999, 2014a); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 39ºS (Leloup 1934; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1971, 1981; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- to mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1974, 1999; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Lensia multicristata **(Moser, 1925)**

Synonyms in the area: *Lensia multicristata* forme *typica* Leloup (1934).

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 5°N to 3.1°N (Alvariño 1976), Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Palma & Silva 2006), at 36ºS off Concepción (R. Giesecke pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 10.4°N to 10.2°N in Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934; Leloupi & Hentschel 1935), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 57ºS (Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Totton 1954; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Lensia subtilis **(Chun, 1886)**

Synonyms in the area: *Diphyes lensia*—Nogueira & Oliveira (1991).

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5°N 77°W (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006), at 33ºS off Valparaíso, and from 47.801°S to 49.496°S in the Patagonian interior waters (Palma & Rosales 1995; Palma *et al*. 2014a).; Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 11.2°N 74.2°W in Gaira Inlet (Domínguez 2002), off French Guiana (Leloup 1934), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 48ºS (Leloup 1934; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015b; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- to mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia subtiloides* (Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5°N 77°W (Cely & Chiquillo 1993); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 28ºS (Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nishiyama 2016; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Lensia* cf. *tottoni* Daniel & Daniel, 1963**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 1º to 14ºS (Araujo 2012).

Habitat: oceanic species (Araujo 2012).

***Muggiaea atlantica* Cunningham, 1892**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7.1°N to 1.8°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), off Peru (Bigelow 1911a; Alvariño 1971; Santander *et al.* 1981; IMARPE database), Chile, from 18ºS to 55ºS (Palma 1973, 1977, 1985, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995, 1997; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2007b, 2011, 2014a; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Aravena 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma & Silva 2006; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 17°N to 11°N (Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 40ºS (Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh 1974, 1999; Araujo 2012).

***Muggiaea bargmannae* Totton, 1954**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 47.801°S in the Patagonian interior waters and is the first record for the Pacific coast of South America (Palma *et al*. 2014a).

Habitat: is a bipolar species mainly collected in boreal waters (Totton 1965; Pugh 1999).

***Muggiaea kochii* (Will, 1844)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, off Peru (IMARPE database), Chile, at 23ºS (Bigelow 1911; Alvariño 1971); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 17°N to 11°N (Montecaleano & Niño 1976; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983; Domínguez 2002), Venezuela, in Gulf of Cariaco (Legaré 1961; Alvariño 1971), Brazil to Argentina, from 2ºN to 39ºS (Leloup 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015b; Nishiyama *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- to mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971, 1974; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Pugh 1999; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Sulculeolaria biloba* (Sars, 1846)**

Synonyms in the area: *Galeolaria australis*—Leloup, 1932.

Remarks: the numerous doubtful synonyms used for this species in the past, such as *Galeolaria australis* (Leloup, 1932) make it difficult to confirm some of the early records (Totton 1954; Pagès & Gili 1992).

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 5°N to 4°N (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, off northern coast (IMARPE database); Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001), at 33ºS 78ºW in adjacent waters off Juan Fernández archipelago (Leloup 1932); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 48ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup 1937; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Pugh 1999, Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; specimens collected in this sudy).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Gili 1986; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Sulculeolaria chuni* (Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908)**

Synonyms in the area: *Galeolaria chuni*—Leloup 1932.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7°N to 1°N (Alvariño 1976, Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 06ºS to 18ºS (IMARPE database), Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma 1973, 1977, 1994; Ulloa *et al.* 2000), at 33ºS 78ºW in adjacent waters off Juan Fernández archipelago (Leloup 1932); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil from 0º to 33ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Dias 1994; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epi- to mesopelagic, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Abreu & Nogueira 1989; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Sulculeolaria monoica* (Chun, 1888)**

Synonyms in the area: *Galeolaria monoica*—Leloup 1932.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7°N to 2°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Chile, at 23°S off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001), at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma & Silva 2006), at 33ºS 78ºW in adjacent waters off Juan Fernández archipelago (Leloup 1932); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0° to 31ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup 1932, 1937; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Sulculeolaria quadrivalvis* Blainville, 1834**

Synonyms in the area: *Galeolaria quadrivalvis*—Leloup 1932; *Sulculeolaria brintoni*—Alvariño 1981.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 6°N to 1°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 12°S to 18ºS (IMARPE database), Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma 1973, 1977, 1994; Palma & Silva 2006), at 33ºS 78ºW in the adjacent waters of Juan Fernández archipelago (Leloup 1932); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 31ºS (Moser 1925; Leloup 1932a; Alvariño 1971, 1981; Cordeiro & Montú 1991; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Sulculeolaria turgida* (Gegenbaur, 1853)**

Synonyms in the area: *Galetta australis*—Leloup 1934; *Sulculeolaria angusta*—Alvariño 1968; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006; *Sulculeolaria bigelowi*—Alvariño 1968; Araujo 2006.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7°N to 1°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 6ºS to 12ºS (IMARPE database); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 39ºS (Totton 1954; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

FAMILY HIPPOPODIIDAE KÖLLIKER, 1853

Hippopodius hippopus (Forskål, 1776)

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 7°N to 1°N (Alvariño 1976; Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Peru, from 8ºS to 16ºS (IMARPE database), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001; Apablaza & Palma 2006); Atlantic Ocean, off French Guiana (Leloup 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935), Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 48ºS (Moser 1925; Seguin 1965; Alvariño 1968, 1971; Nogueira & Oliveira 1991; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic, widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1974; Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Vogtia glabra Bigelow, 1918

Synonyms in the area: *Hippopodius glabrus*—Leloup 1934.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 60ºS (Leloup 1934; Leloup & Hentschel 1935; Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Alvariño *et al.* 1990; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, mesopelagic, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Leloup 1955; Alvariño 1971; Alvariño *et al.* 1990; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Vogtia pentacantha Kölliker, 1853

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 2°N 78°W (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Chile, at 44ºS 74ºW off Boca del Guafo (Palma & Rosales 1997; Palma & Apablaza 2004); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, equatorial region off the Amazon estuary (Alvariño 1968, 1971; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

Vogtia serrata (Moser, 1925)

Synonyms in the area: *Vogtia kuruae*—Alvariño 1981; Ulloa *et al.* 2000.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Ulloa *et al.* 2000), at 43ºS 73ºW in Corcovado Gulf (Palma & Rosales 1997); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 65ºS (Moser 1925; Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic, epi- to bathypelçagic species. Rare, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Vogtia spinosa* Keferstein & Ehlers, 1861**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 6°N to 3°N (Alvariño 1976), Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995), at 37ºS off Concepción (Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 59ºS (Alvariño 1971; Pugh 1999, Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

FAMILY PRAYIDAE KÖLLIKER, 1853

***Amphicaryon acaule* Chun, 1888**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23ºS to 37°S off Antofagasta to off Concepción (Palma 1973, 1977, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 37ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002, Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Araujo 2012; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1981; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Amphicaryon ernesti* Totton, 1954**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, from 5°N to 3°N (Alvariño 1976), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 35ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. It is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Amphicaryon peltifera* (Haeckel, 1888)**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 38ºS (Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical waters (Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Lilyopsis rosea* Chun, 1885**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 35º to 40ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species (Alvariño 1981).

***Maresearsia praeclara* Totton, 1954**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Pagès *et al.* 2001); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0º to 8ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Totton 1965; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Nectadamas diomedeae* (Bigelow, 1911)**

Synonyms in the area: *Nectopyramis diomedae*—Alvariño 1971, 1981.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 62ºS (Totton 1954; Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Rare, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Pugh *et al.* 1997; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Nectopyramis natans* (Bigelow, 1911)**

Synonyms in the area: *Nectopyramis spinosa* Sears, 1952 (partim)—Alvariño 1971, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002.

Remarks: *Nectopyramis thetis* is a synonym of *N. spinosa* Sears, 1952 (partim) (Pugh 1992).

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 65ºS (Totton 1954; Alvariño 1971, 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: oceanic species. Rare, found in tropical and subtropical waters (Alvariño 1981; Pugh *et al.* 1997; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Nectopyramis thetis* Bigelow, 1911**

Synonyms in the area: *Nectopyramis spinosa* Sears, 1952 (partim)—Alvariño 1971, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002.

Remarks: *Nectopyramis thetis* is a synonym of *N. spinosa* Sears, 1952 (partim) (Pugh 1992). Araujo (2006) cited this species for northeastern Brazilian coast, but identification needs further confirmation, with the comparison with material in better conditions.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 0º to 34ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: oceanic species (Pugh 1999; Araujo 2012).

***Praya dubia* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)**

Synonyms in the area: *Nectodroma dubia*—Alvariño 1976, 1981.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Palma & Apablaza 2004), at 33ºS off Valparaiso (Palma 1973, 1977); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 44ºS (Alvariño 1981; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pugh & Gasca 2009).

***Praya reticulata* (Bigelow, 1911)**

Synonyms in the area: *Nectodroma reticulata*—Alvariño 1971, 1981.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, off Colombian and Peruvian coasts (Bigelow 1931; Alvariño 1971).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species (Pagès & Gili 1992; Pugh 1999).

***Rosacea cymbiformis* (Delle Chiaje, 1822)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 5°N 78ºW (Cely & Chiquillo 1993), Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaiso (Moser 1925; Palma 1973, 1977; Palma & Rosales 1995), from 44ºS to 46ºS in the fjords and channels of southern Chile (Palma *et al.* 2007b); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0° to 4°S (Araujo 2006, 2012).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species. Found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Alvariño 1971; Pagès & Gili 1992; Mapstone 2005; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Rosacea plicata* sensu Bigelow, 1911**

Remarks: not *Rosacea plicata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1827.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23ºS to 46ºS (Palma 1973, 1977, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma & Silva 2006; Palma *et al.* 2007b); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 0º to 65ºS (Alvariño 1968, 1971, 1981; Dias 1994; Pugh 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Araujo 2006, 2012; Araujo *et al.* 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, widely distributed in worldwide waters (Alvariño 1971; Alvariño *et al.* 1990; Pagès & Gili 1992; Araujo 2012).

FAMILY SPHAERONECTIDAE HUXLEY, 1859

***Sphaeronectes fragilis* Carré, 1967**

Remarks: the record from Argentinean coast needs confirmation, as only a single, not well preserved, nectophore was found in this area.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23ºS to 43ºS, and in the fjords and channels of southern Chile (Palma & Rosales 1995, 1997; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Palma & Aravena 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma *et al.* 2007b, 2011; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 43ºS (Araujo 2012).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical, temperate waters (Pugh 2009; Araujo 2012).

***Sphaeronectes gamulini* Carré, 1966**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23ºS to 33ºS, off Antofagasta and off Valparaíso (Palma 1984; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Apablaza & Palma 2006).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in the tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters (Pugh 2009).

***Sphaeronectes irregularis* (Claus, 1873)**

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23ºS to 43ºS, off Antofagasta, off Valparaíso, and along Chiloé interior sea (Palma 1984; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma *et al.* 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical, temperate and polar waters (Pugh 2009).

***Sphaeronectes koellikeri* Huxley, 1859**

Synonyms in the area: *Sphaeronectes gracilis*—Palma 1973, 1977, 1985, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995, 1997; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2007b, 2011; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Aravena 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Palma & Silva 2006; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Pavez *et al.* 2010.

Remarks: Pugh (2009) explained why *Sphaeronectes gracilis* is a junior synonym of this species.

Distribution in South America: Pacific coast, Chile, from 20ºS to 55ºS, in the fjords and channels of southern

Chile and in the Juan Fernández archipelago (Palma 1973, 1977, 1985, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995, 1997; Palma *et al.* 1999, 2007b, 2011, 2014a; Ulloa *et al.* 2000; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Aravena 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Palma & Silva 2006; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic coast, Brazil to Argentina, from 26ºS to 55ºS (Araujo 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2014, 2015b).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters (Pagès & Gili 1992; Pagès *et al.* 1992; Pugh 1999; Pugh 2009; Pugh & Gasca 2009; Araujo 2012).

SUBCLASS TRACHYLINAE HAECKEL, 1879

ORDER LIMNOMEDUSAE KRAMP, 1938

FAMILY MONOBRACHIIDAE MERESCHKOWSKY, 1877

Monobrachium parasitum Mereschkowsky, 1877

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 21°S to 23°S (Grohmann *et al.* 2013).

Habitat: from 701 to 998m depth, on the bivalve mollusk *Mendicula ferruginosa* (Grohmann *et al.* 2013)

FAMILY OLINDIIDAE HAECKEL, 1879

Aglauropsis agassizii F. Müller, 1865 *nomem dubium*

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26°S to 29.30°S (F. Müller 1865; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Aglauropsis conantii Browne, 1902

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 49ºS to 52.84ºS, and at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Kramp 1957; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Aglauropsis kawari Moreira & Yamashita, 1972

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 26.72°S to 33.75°S, from 34.84ºS to 39.84ºS (Moreira & Yamashita 1972; Girola *et al.* 1992; Zamponi 1992; Zamponi & Genzano 1994; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2014).

Craspedacusta sowerbii Lankester, 1880

Remarks: this species was recorded from Bahia de Cartagena by Moncaleano & Niño (1976). However, *Craspedacusta sowerbyi* is a freshwater species (Bouillon *et al.* 2004), suggesting that the record is likely a misidentification for the area. According to Fleming & Hazelwood (1967), medusae of *C. sowerbii* do not tolerate salinities above 3 ppt.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33.8°S 73.1°W in Concepción (Quezada 1969a p. 32, 1973 p. 227), at 37.9°S 78.3°W in Contulmo (Quezada 1973 p. 227), at 39.0°S 72.1°W in Carilafquén lagoon (Figueroa & Ríos 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 10.27°N to 10.42°N in the Bahia de Cartagena (Moncaleano & Niño 1976).

Habitat: medusa—found in fresh and estuarine waters (Quezada 1969a p. 32, 1973 p. 227).

***Cubaia aphrodite* Mayer, 1894**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 8.75°S 34.75°W (Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Gonionemus vertens* A. Agassiz, 1862**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 38°S 57.55°W (Rodriguez *et al.* 2014).

Habitat: medusa—the species has been considered non-indigenous and invasive in several parts of the world (Wolff 2005; Rodriguez *et al.* 2014).

***Gossea brachymera* Bigelow, 1909a**

Synonyms in the area: ?*Octobulbacea montehermosensis* Zamponi, 1983b; Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 33°S to 46°S (Fagetti 1973 p. 41; Palma *et al*. 2007a); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 25.80°S to 26.5°S, from 29°S to 35°S, from 37.14ºS to 39.84ºS, and near entrance of Strait of Magellan (Kramp 1957; Vannucci & Tundisi 1962; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nogueira Jr. 2006; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nagata *et al.* 2014a; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015a).

Habitat: medusa—stenohaline and eurythermic species, from 2 to 38m depth (Kramp 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974).

***Olindias sambaquiensis* F. Müller, 1861**

Synonyms in the area: *Olindias phosphorica*—Zamponi 1983a; Genzano *et al.* 2008a [non *Olindias phosphorica* (Delle Chiaje, 1841)] [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 23.5°S to 42°S (F. Müller 1861; Vannucci 1951a, 1951b; Vannucci & Tundisi 1962; Goy 1979; Mianzan 1989; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Failla-Siquier 2006; Nogueira Jr. 2006; Nogueira Jr. & Haddad 2006b, 2006c; Ale *et al.* 2007; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Lindner *et al.* 2014; Nagata *et al.* 2014a; Schroeder *et al.* 2014).

Habitat: medusa—demersal habit (Ale *et al.* 2007), endemic to coastal waters of southern Brazilian, Uruguayan and Northern Argentinean coasts.

***Vallentinia falklandica* Browne, 1902**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at Malvinas (Falkland) Islands (Browne 1902; Browne & Kramp 1939; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

***Vallentinia gabriellae* Vannucci Mendes, 1948**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23.5°S to 24.5°S (Vannucci Mendes 1948; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

ORDER NARCOMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1879

FAMILY AEGINIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856a

Aegina citrea Eschscholtz, 1829

Synonyms in the area: *Aegina rosea*—Vannucci 1951a.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 33°S to 33.67°S (Fagetti 1973 p. 45); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, at 7.25°N 78.90°W, from 10°N to 35°S (Thiel 1936; Alvariño 1968; Vannucci 1951a, 1957a; Kramp 1959a, Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983; Segura-Puertas 1984; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—species widely distributed in the warm and temperate parts of all oceans; in cold waters it is restricted to deep water, but in warm areas it may occur at all depths (Kramp 1959a; Segura-Puertas 1984).

Aeginura beebeii Bigelow, 1940

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 7.5°N to 18.25°S (Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984).

Habitat: medusa—shallow water species (Segura-Puertas 1984).

Aeginura grimaldii Maas, 1904

Synonyms in the area: *Aeginura lanzerotae*—Vannucci 1951a.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, at 7.50°N 78.42°W, at 21.27°S 70.12°W (Kramp 1968; Alvariño 1976; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Brazil, from 10.42°N to 4°S and from 8.90°S to 15°S (Vannucci 1951a; Alvariño 1968; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Solmundella bitentaculata (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 20°N to 55.84°S (Kramp 1952, 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 46–47; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Pagès, *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Baldrich 2007; Galea 2007 p. 96; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 75–76, 2011; Villenas *et al.* 2009; IMARPE database of zooplankton); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Uruguay, from 10.42°N to 35°S, at Strait of Magellan, Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and Antarctic waters (Kramp 1957; Vannucci 1957a; Alvariño 1968; Moreira 1973; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Correia 1983; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Tronolone 2008; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al.* 2014; Gusmão *et al.* 2015; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

Habitat: medusa—from 10 to 1200m depth, stenohaline and eurythermic species (Vannucci 1957a; Navas-Pereira 1974; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

FAMILY CUNINIDAE BIGELOW, 1913

Cunina duplicata Maas, 1893

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 5.50°N to 4.80°N, from 3.50°S to 34.28°S, and at southwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Kramp 1968; Fagetti 1973 p. 46; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, no specific record in the Brazilian waters, at 38.74°S 49.31°W, at 52.97°S 48.34°W (Kramp 1957, 1959a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—central and southern parts of the Atlantic Ocean, from 400 to 1600m depth (Kramp 1957, 1959a).

Cunina frugifera Kramp, 1948

Remarks: the record by Genzano *et al.* (2008a) corresponds to a specimen of *Pegantha laevis* Bigelow, 1909a. The distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 5°N to 4.77°N, from 3.50°S to 18.50°S, and at northwest and southwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 20.5°S to 40°S (Kramp 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

Habitat: medusa—up to 1400m depth (Kramp 1957), occurring in warm waters of Atlantic Ocean and southwards to Uruguay (Kramp 1959a; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

Cunina globosa Eschscholtz, 1829

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.52°N to 18.25°S, at northwest and southwest of Galápagos Archipelago, from 35.55°S to 37°S (Kramp 1966; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 26.75°S 47.35°W to 26.75°S 48.45°W (specimens collected in this study).

Cunina octonaria McCrady, 1859

Synonyms in the area: *Cunina Köllikeri* F. Müller, 1861 [medusa]; *Cunocthanta octonaria*—Vannucci 1951a [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, at 42.17°S in Huinay Scientific Field Station, Comau Fjord (Segura-Puertas 1984; Galea 2007; IMARPE database of zooplankton); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10°N to 54°S (F. Müller 1861; Kramp 1957; Vannucci 1951a, 1957b; Alvariño 1968; Moreira 1973, 1978; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Goy 1979; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Correia 1983; Zamponi 1983a; Tronolone 2001; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nagata *et al.* 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015a).

Habitat: medusa –euryhaline and eurythermic species, recorded up to 2000m depth, on warm waters (Kramp 1957; Correia 1983; Segura-Puertas 1984).

Cunina peregrina Bigelow, 1909a

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.50°N to 46.67°S (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Palma & Rosales 1995; Palma & Apablaza

2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Palma *et al.* 2007a, 2007b; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 3.8 S to 35°S (Kramp 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Goy 1979; Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: euryhaline and eurythermic species (Correia 1983).

***Cunina* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 25.40°S to 25.50°S, at 26.75°S 47.55°W, at 29.25°S 49°W (Correia 1983; and specimens collected in this study).

***Cunina tenella* (Bigelow, 1909a)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Peru, from 7.5°N to 15°S, and at west of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984).

Habitat: medusa—epipelagic species (Segura-Puertas 1984).

Cuninidae sp.

Synonyms in the area: Cuninidae sp. indet. 1—Tronolone 2008.

Remarks: specimens examined by Tronolone (2008) and by Nascimento (2010) were damaged and poorly preserved, making it impossible to identify.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.90°S to 28.70°S (Tronolone 2008; Nascimento 2010).

Solmissus atlantica* Zamponi, 1983b *nomen dubium

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 36.8°S 56°W (Zamponi 1983a, 1983b).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic species (Zamponi 1983a).

***Solmissus faberi* Haeckel, 1879**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 30°S to 35°S (Ramírez & Zamponi 1981).

***Solmissus incisa* (Fewkes, 1886)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 12°S 77.15°W (Chirichigno, pers. comm.).

Habitat: medusa—species from depth waters (Chirichigno, pers. comm.).

***Solmissus marshalli* Agassiz & Mayer, 1902**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species (see Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 12°S to 37°S, and no specific location in Colombia (Kramp 1961, 1966; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pavez *et al.* 2010);

Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 22.6 S 30 W (Kramp 1957; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—from 250 to 1900m depth (Kramp 1957).

FAMILY SOLMARISIDAE HAECKEL, 1879

Pegantha clara Bigelow, 1909b

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.50°N to 37°S, and at northwest and southwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Kramp 1961, 1968; Segura-Puertas 1984; Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 6.73 N 33.55 W, at 10.34 S 34.91 W (Kramp 1957; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa –to 1950m depth (Kramp 1957).

Pegantha laevis Bigelow, 1909a

Synonyms in the area: *Cunina frugifera*—Genzano *et al.* 2008a [non *Cunina frugifera* Kramp, 1948].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, at 4.57°S 81.28°W, at 39.92ºS in oceanic waters off Valdivia (Fagetti 1973; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 31.27° S 29.94° W, from 43° S to 53°S (Kramp 1957; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—up to 2500m depth (Kramp 1957).

Pegantha martagon Haeckel, 1879

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 1.5°N to 18.25°S, at 33ºS off Valparaíso, and at northwest and southwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Kramp 1959a, 1965, 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 46; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, at 3.29°S 29.96°W, at 38.73°S 49.31°W, from 43°S to 55°S (Kramp 1957; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—in shallow waters, occasionally from 100 to 300m depth (Kramp 1957; Segura-Puertas 1984).

Pegantha rubiginosa (Kölliker, 1853)

Synonyms in the area: *Cunina rubiginosa*—Vannucci 1951a.

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 4°S to 5°S (Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Pegantha sp.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 9.60°S to 9.75°S (Goy 1979; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Pegantha triloba* Haeckel, 1879**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 2°N to 30°S (Kramp 1965, 1968; Segura-Puertas 1984; Baldrich 2007); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, no specific record (Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—species with a wide vertical distribution (Chirichigno, pers. comm.).

***Solmaris corona* (Keferstein & Ehlers, 1861)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 25.44°S to 25.50°S, from 26.75°S to 26.77°S, from 29°S to 35°S (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Nagata *et al.* 2014a, 2014b).

Habitat: euryhaline species, epipelagic (Correia 1983; Nogueira Jr *et al*. 2014, 2015b).

***Solmaris flavescens* (Kölliker, 1853)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 0° (Equator) to 5°S (Thiel 1935; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Solmaris rhodoloma* (Brandt, 1838)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador to Chile, at 23°S in Mejillones Bay, and at southwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Segura-Puertas 1984; Apablaza & Palma 2006).

Habitat: medusa—epipelagic species, from warm and temperate waters (Segura-Puertas 1984).

***Solmaris* sp.**

Remarks: Vannucci (1957a) remarked that both *S. corona* and *S. flavescens* are present in her material, but "much difficulty was encountered in separating these two species" and, therefore, she decided to leave as *Solmaris* spp. (Vannucci 1957a:84).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 23°S to 26.50°S, from 28°S to 30°S, at 32.18ºS 51.75ºW (Vannucci 1957a; Moreira 1973; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

FAMILY TETRAPLATIIDAE COLLINS, BENTLAGE, LINDNER, LINDSAY, HADDOCK, JARMS, NORENBURG, JANKOWSKY & CARTWRIGHT, 2008

***Tetraplatia volitans* Busch, 1851**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 10.266°N to 10.416°N in the Caribbean Sea, Brazil, from 20.5°S to 24°S (Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

Habitat: up to 250m depth (Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

ORDER TRACHYMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1866

FAMILY GERYONIIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

Geryonia proboscidalis (Forskål, 1775)

Synonyms in the area: *Geryonia porboscidalis*—Segura-Puertas 1984 [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 6.45°N to 1.57°N, from 3.5°S to 18.50°S, and at northwest of Galápagos Archipelago (Fagetti 1973 p. 43; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 0° (Equator) to 3.8°S, from 29°S to 35°S (Vannucci 1951a, 1957a; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Goy 1979; Correia 1983; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and probably euryhaline species, present in tropical and subtropical waters (Correia 1983; Segura-Puertas 1984).

Liriope tetraphylla (Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821)

Synonyms in the area: *Liriope catharinensis* F. Müller, 1859 [medusa]; *Geryonia proboscidalis*—Zamponi & Genzano 1994; Genzano *et al.* 2008a [medusa].

Remarks: Collins *et al.* (2008) suggested that this species may be referable to Limnomedusae.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 20°N to 20°S, from 22.50°S to 46°S (Kramp 1965, 1966; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Baldrich 2007; Palma et al. 2007a p. 70, 73, 2007b p. 74, 80, 2011; Pavez *et al.* 2010; IMARPE database of zooplankton; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 17°N to 39.84°S, at 47°S 59°W, at 54.97°S 66.80°W (F. Müller 1859; Vannucci 1951a, 1951b, 1957a; Kramp 1957; Vannucci & Tundisi 1962; Alvariño 1968; Moreira 1973, 1978; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Goy 1979; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1980, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Correia 1983; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983; Zamponi 1983a; Zamponi & Suarez 1991; Zamponi & Genzano 1994; Tronolone 2001, 2008; Domínguez 2002; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Tronolone & Migotto 2005, abstract; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Oliveira *et al.* 2010b, abstract; Blough *et al.* 2011; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nagata *et al.* 2014a, 2014b; Gusmão *et al.* 2015; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015a, 2015b).

Habitat: holoplanktonic, eurythermic and euryhaline species, usually distributed and common in warm waters of all oceans (Kramp 1959a).

FAMILY HALICREATIDAE FEWKES, 1886

Botrynema brucei Browne, 1908

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 28.34°S 48.50°W (Correia 1983).

Botrynema sp.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 31.50°S 46.50°W (Correia 1983).

Halicreas minimum Fewkes, 1882

Synonyms in the area: *Halicreas papillosum*—Vannucci 1951b [medusa] [non *Halicreas papillosum* Vanhöffen,

1903].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, at 7.25°N 78.90°W, from 3.50°S to 18.25°S, from 21.27°S to 43.34°S (Kramp 1959a, 1968; Fagetti 1973 p. 43; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Chirichigno, pers. comm.); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10°N to 10°S, from 30°S to 35°S and from 44°S to 51.12°S (Vannucci 1951b; Alvariño 1968; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Zamponi 1983b; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

***Haliscera bigelowi* Kramp, 1947**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 35.55°S in Concepción Bay (Kramp 1966).

***Haliscera conica* Vanhöffen, 1903**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, at 37°S in Concepción Bay (Pavez *et al.* 2010).

***Halitrephes maasi* Bigelow, 1909a**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 18.50°S to 34.94°S (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 43; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Palma & Apablaza 2004); Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay, Argentina, from 35.74°S to 52.68°S (Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Zamponi 1983a; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa—widely distributed species (Zamponi 1983a).

FAMILY RHOPALONEMATIDAE RUSSELL, 1953

***Aglantha digitale* (F. Müller, 1776)**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, no specific record (Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Aglantha elata* (Haeckel, 1879)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, from 10.27°N to 10.42°N in the Caribbean Sea (Moncaleano & Niño 1976).

***Aglantha* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 27.75°S 47.92°W (Correia 1983).

***Aglaura hemistoma* Péron & Lesueur, 1809**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 20°N to 55.84°S (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 41–42; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma 1985; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Baldrich 2007; Palma *et al.* 2007a p. 70, 73, 2007b p. 80; Villenas *et al.* 2009); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Uruguay, from 17°N to 35°S (Vannucci

1957, 1963; Alvariño 1968; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Goy 1979; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Correia 1983; Giraldo & Villalobos 1983; Domínguez 2002; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Tronolone 2008; Nascimento 2010; Oliveira *et al.* 2010b, abstract; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al.* 2014; Nagata *et al.* 2014a, 2014b; Gusmão *et al.* 2015; Nogueira Jr. *et al*., 2015b).

Habitat: medusa—eurythermic and euryhaline species, epi-mesopelagic, distributed in warm and temperate waters of all oceans, including Mediterranean Sea (Kramp 1957; Navas-Pereira 1974; Correia 1983; Segura-Puertas 1984; Bonecker *et al.* 2014). In southeastern Brazilian coast the species is associated with the tropical water mass of the Brazil Current (Oliveira *et al.* 2010b, abstract; Bonecker *et al.* 2014; Nagata *et al.* 2014a, 2014b; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

***Amphogona apicata* Kramp, 1957**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.25°N to 18.25°S, from 23°S to 55.84°S (Segura-Puertas 1984; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Galea 2007 p. 97; Palma et al. 2007a p. 70, 73, 2007b p. 73–81, 2014b; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Brasil, from 20.5°S to 24°S, Argentina, at east of Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, at north of South Georgia, at Strait of Magellan and Beagle Channel (Kramp 1957; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

Habitat: medusa—from 250 to 1200m depth (Kramp 1957; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

***Amphogona apsteini* (Vanhöffen, 1903)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru, from 3°S to 18°S (Segura-Puertas 1984); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 20°S to 35°S, at 36.95°S 54.20°W, from 52.25°S to 55°S (Vannucci 1963; Moreira 1973; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nagata *et al.* 2014a, 2014b).

***Colobonema sericeum* Vanhöffen, 1903**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 7.17°N to 7.52°N, from 34°S to 55.84°S (Kramp 1965; Fagetti 1973 p. 42; Alvariño 1976; Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 3.29°S to 3.34°S, at 31.27°S 29.94°W, at 35.30°S 19°W, and at Strait of Magellan (Kramp 1957; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

Habitat: medusa—species widely distributed between boreal and subantarctic waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999).

***Colobonema typicum* (Maas, 1897)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 6.25°N 77.67°W (Alvariño 1976).

***Crossota alba* Bigelow, 1913**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 34.34°S at south of Valparaíso (Fagetti 1973 p. 42).

***Crossota brunnea* Vanhöffen, 1903**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 30°S to 33.67°S (Fagetti 1973 p. 42–43; Palma & Rosales 1995); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, no specific record, Argentina, at 37.65°S 55.88°W, and at

northwest of South Georgia (Vanhöffen 1912; Kramp 1948; Vannucci 1951a; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a).

Habitat: medusa –bathypelagic species occurring in all oceans of the south hemisphere (Kramp 1959a).

***Homoeonema platygonon* Browne, 1903**

Synonyms in the area: *Homoeonema platigonon*—Ramírez & Zamponi 1981 [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, no specific record (Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Pantachogon haeckeli* Maas, 1893**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 33°S to 34.67°S (Fagetti 1973 p. 44); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 10°S to 15°S, from 30°S to 35°S (Ramírez & Zamponi 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Persa incolorata* McCrady, 1859**

Synonyms in the area: *Persa incolrata*—Ramírez & Zamponi 1981 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [medusa].

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Uruguay, from 29°S to 35°S (Thiel 1935; Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Migotto *et al.* 2002).

***Rhopalonema funerarium* Vanhöffen, 1903**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 5°N to 4.77°N, at 33.67°S 78.83°W, at northwest and southwest of Galápagos Archipelago, and at oceanic stations near Ecuador and Peru (Fagetti 1973 p. 44–45; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma 1985; Cely & Chiquillo 1993).

***Rhopalonema velatum* Gegenbaur, 1856a**

Synonyms in the area: *Phopalonema velatum*—Navas-Pereira 1981 [incorrect subsequent spelling]; *Rophalonema velatum*—Palma *et al.*, 2011 [incorrect subsequent spelling] [medusa].

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 20°N to 55.84°S (Kramp 1961, 1966; Fagetti 1973 p. 45; Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas 1984; Cely & Chiquillo 1993; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Apablaza & Palma 2006; Baldrich 2007; Palma et al. 2007a p. 70, 2007b p. 74, 78, 80, 2011; Villenas *et al.* 2009; Pavez *et al.* 2010; Bravo *et al*. 2011); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10.42°N to 55.84°S, and at Strait of Magellan (Vannucci 1957b; Alvariño 1968; Navas-Pereira 1974; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Goy 1979; Navas-Pereira 1980, 1981; Ramírez & Zamponi 1980, 1981; Correia 1983; Zamponi 1983a, 1985; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Bonecker *et al.* 2014; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

Habitat: medusa—species widely distributed between boreal and subantarctic waters, epipelagic (Pagès & Orejas 1999; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

Rhopalonematidae sp.

Remarks: specimens examined by Nascimento (2010) are damaged and poorly preserved, making them impossible to identify.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 22.8°S to 26.5°S (Nascimento 2010; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

***Sminthea eurygaster* Gegenbaur, 1856a**

Remarks: the distribution range provided by Ramírez & Zamponi (1981) is not based on specific records and, therefore, we did not consider that information for this species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 1.50°N to 54.775°S, and at north and south of Galápagos Archipelago (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973; Segura-Puertas 1984; Palma & Rosales 1995; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Palma *et al*. 2014b); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 20.5°S to 24.5°S, from 30°S to 35°S, at 39.38°S 55.18°W, at 53.90°S 62.92°W (Navas-Pereira 1974, 1981; Zamponi 1985; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Genzano *et al.* 2008a; Nascimento 2010; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

Habitat: medusa—species epi- to bathypelagic (Segura-Puertas 1984; Bonecker *et al.* 2014).

***Tetrorchis erythrogaster* Bigelow, 1909a**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia, at 7°N 80.54°W (Alvariño 1976; Segura-Puertas, 1984).

***Tetrorchis* sp.**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 29°S 48.67°W (Correia 1983).

CLASS SCYPHOZOA GOETTE, 1887

ORDER CORONATAE VANHÖFFEN, 1892

FAMILY ATOLLIDAE HICKSON, 1906

***Atolla chuni* Vanhöffen, 1902**

Remarks: the species was wrongly listed for the Brazilian coast by Mianzan & Cornelius (1999), Migotto *et al*. (2002) and Silveira & Morandini (2011). Most of the records are south of 35°S (Larson, 1986) and around the Antarctic Convergence (Larson 1986; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, off southern Chile; Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 35ºS to 54.8ºS (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Habitat: medusa—oceanic, meso- and bathypelagic (Larson, 1986; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

***Atolla wyvillei* Haeckel, 1880**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, off Colombia, Ecuador and Peru (Kramp 1961, 1968), Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Fagetti 1973), at 33.7ºS 78.8ºW in adjacent waters off Juan Fernández archipelago; Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, off Bahia state (Morandini 2003) and off São Paulo state (Silveira & Morandini 2011),

Argentina, at 54.8ºS 55.6ºW (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Habitat: medusa—oceanic, mesopelagic and bathypelagic (Larson 1986; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

FAMILY LINUCHIDAE HAECKEL, 1880

Linuche unguiculata (Swartz, 1788)

Remarks: the medusae are common in Caribbean waters (Larson 1992). They probably occur at the Caribbean coasts of Colombia and Venezuela.

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, from 20°S to 27°S (Silveira & Morandini 1998; Morandini *et al.* 2005a; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: polyp—coastal, on coral debris;

medusa—coastal shallow waters (Silveira & Morandini 1998; Morandini *et al.* 2005a).

FAMILY NAUSITHOIDAE HAECKEL, 1880

Nausithoe albatrossi (Maas, 1897)

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 41.6°S 72.3°W (Kramp 1952).

Habitat: medusa—oceanic, mesopelagic (Kramp 1952).

Nausithoe atlantica Broch, 1914

Remarks: some authors (Bigelow 1928; Kramp 1961) consider this species as conspecific with *Nausithoe rubra*.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33ºS off Valparaíso (Fagetti 1973), at 33.6ºS 78.8ºW in adjacent waters off Juan Fernández archipelago (Fagetti 1973); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 26.75°S 47.55°W and at 27.3°S 48.15°W off Santa Catarina state (Correia 1983).

Habitat: oceanic, mesopelagic and bathypelagic (Russell 1956, 1970).

Nausithoe aurea Silveira & Morandini, 1997

Remarks: the species was described and its life cycle unraveled from polyps growing on dead corals (Silveira & Morandini 1997).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, southeastern Brazil (Silveira & Morandini 1997; Morandini & Silveira 2001; Morandini *et al.* 2005a);

medusa—Atlantic Ocean, from 21°S to 27°S (Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2014, 2015b).

Habitat: polyp—coastal, on calcareous debris in shallow waters (Morandini *et al.* 2005a);

medusa—epipelagic.

Nausithoe punctata Kölliker, 1853

Remarks: this worldwide distributed species is probably a species complex. Detailed studies on morphology, life cycle and genetics will provide further evidence to distinguish forms in this species complex. The life cycle is known for colonial specimens growing on sponges from the Mediterranean (Werner 1973). A recent description of the medusa stage is provided by Jarms (2002).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, off Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (Segura-Puertas 1984), Chile, from 19.6ºS to 37ºS (Kramp 1966; Fagetti 1973); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 3.9°S 33.6°W near Atol das Rocas, at 11.8°S 37.3°W off Bahia, from 23°S to 26.7°S (Goy 1979; Neumann-Leitão *et al*. 2008; Silveira &

Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2014, 2015b).

Habitat: epipelagic, neritic and oceanic (Kramp 1966; Goy 1979).

***Nausithoe rubra* Vanhöffen, 1902**

Remarks: *Nausithoe rubra* is considered by some authors (Bigelow 1928; Kramp 1961) as conspecific with *Nausithoe atlantica*. Because there is no conclusive revision on the group, we decided to maintain both species.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru Current (N. Chirichigno unpublished data), Chile, from 41.5°S to 43.65°S in Chiloé interior sea (Palma *et al.* 2011).

Habitat: mesopelagic and bathypelagic, oceanic (Bigelow 1928; Kramp 1961).

FAMILY PERIPHYLLIDAE HAECKEL, 1880

***Periphylla periphylla* (Péron & Lesueur, 1810)**

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, off Ecuador and Peru (Kramp 1968), Chile, from 30ºS to 43ºS (Fagetti 1973); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, off Bahia, Espírito Santo and São Paulo states (Morandini 2003; Silveira & Morandini 2011), Uruguay to Argentina, from 36ºS to 55ºS (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Habitat: oceanic, meso-bathypelagic (Larson 1986; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS

***Stephanoscyphistoma corniformis* (Komai, 1936)**

Remarks: a species of coronate polyp with no link as yet to any medusa species. Several species might be hidden under this name, probably belonging to the genera *Atorella* or *Nausithoe* (Morandini & Jarms 2005).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, southeastern coast of Brazil (Silveira & Morandini 1996; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: benthic, usually associated with calcareous substrata (Silveira & Morandini 1996).

***Stephanoscyphistoma simplex* (Kirkpatrick, 1890)**

Remarks: a species of coronate polyp with no link as yet to any medusa species. Several species might be hidden under this name, probably belonging to the genera *Atorella* or *Nausithoe* (Morandini & Jarms 2005).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, off Ceará (Kramp 1951).

Habitat: benthic, preferably associated with calcareous substrata (Silveira & Morandini 1996).

ORDER RHIZOSTOMEAE CUVIER, 1800

FAMILY CASSIOPEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

***Cassiopea andromeda* (Forskål, 1775)**

Remarks: species of the genus *Cassiopea* are hard to identify (Holland *et al*. 2004) due to similar morphology. The first Brazilian record refers only to the polyp stage and medusae reared in laboratory conditions (Migotto *et al*. 2002; Morandini *et al*. 2005a). Medusae were found in several places along the coast of Brazil, but mostly based on photographic records, precise identification of some of these populations still remains uncertain (Morandini et *al*.

2016).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Atlantic Ocean, south and southeastern coasts of Brazil (Migotto *et al*. 2002; Morandini *et al*. 2005a; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Morandini *et al*. in press); medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Cabo Frio, Rio de Janeiro, southeastern Brazil (Morandini *et al*. 2016).

Habitat: shallow water species (Morandini *et al*. 2005a).

FAMILY CATOSTYLIDAE CLAUS, 1883

Catostylus ornatellus (Vanhöffen, 1888)

Remarks: there is no other report of this species (only re-arrangement in other genera). Probably it was misidentified (damaged specimen) or is a rare species. Because there are no reports of medusae from the Ecuadorian coast, its status is maintained until further specimens are found.

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, at Puná Island, near Guayaquil (Vanhöffen 1888).

Habitat: neritic species.

FAMILY LYCHNORHIZIDAE HAECKEL, 1880

Lychnorhiza lucerna Haeckel, 1880

Synonyms in the area: *Cramborhiza flagellata* Haeckel, 1880; *Catostylus cruciatus*—Mayer 1910; Vannucci 1957a; Goy 1979; *Lychnorhiza flagellata*—Vanhöffen 1888; *Rhizostoma pulmo*—Moncaleano & Niño 1976.

Remarks: one of the commonest medusae in Argentinean and Brazilian waters (Mianzan & Cornelius, 1999). Its metagenetic life cycle was described by Schiariti *et al.* (2008). The taxonomic status was unraveled by Morandini (2009). Aspects of its trophic ecology were investigated by Nagata (2015).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 10.9°N 74.3°W in Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Cedeño-Posso & Lecompte 2013b), off French Guiana (Ranson 1945), Brazil to Argentina, from 10°N to 39°S (Kramp 1961; Mianzan *et al.* 1988; Olagüe *et al.* 1990; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Silveira & Cornelius 2000; Morandini *et al.* 2005a, 2005b; Nogueira Jr. & Haddad 2006a; Morandini *et al.* 2006b; Schiariti 2008; Soares *et al.* 2009; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012).

Habitat: neritic species commonly found in estuaries and in coastal waters (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Morandini *et al.* 2005a; Schiariti 2008).

FAMILY MASTIGIIDAE STIASNY, 1921

Phyllorhiza punctata von Lendenfeld, 1884

Synonyms in the area: *Mastigias scintillae* Moreira, 1961.

Remarks: considered an invasive species in Atlantic waters (Graham *et al.* 2003; Bolton & Graham 2004). At the first invasion event in Brazil, the species was considered new to science (Moreira 1961) and suddenly disappeared. After more than 30 years, the species re-appeared and was studied and reported by Silveira & Cornelius (2000), Haddad & Nogueira Jr (2006), and Morandini *et al.* (2006b).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Brazil from 3°N to 27°S (Silveira & Cornelius 2000; Haddad & Nogueira Jr 2006; Morandini *et al.* 2006b; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012).

Habitat: neritic species commonly found in estuaries and in coastal waters (Silveira & Cornelius 2000).

FAMILY STOMOLOPHIDAE HAECKEL, 1880

Stomolophus meleagris L. Agassiz, 1860

Synonyms in the area: *Stomolophus fritillaria* Haeckel, 1880.

Remarks: North and South American specimens were considered as different species by some authors (*e.g.*, Mayer 1910; Kramp 1961) in the past. Here we consider all records as a single species, until the completion of further detailed morphological/molecular studies on the taxa. Edible species, currently under commercial exploitation in the Gulf of Mexico (Rudloe 1996).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Ecuador (Guayaquil) to Peru, from 2°S to 11°S (Ranson 1945; Kramp 1968); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10°N to 38°S (Haeckel 1880; Ranson 1945; Vannucci 1957a; Kramp 1961; Mianzan 1989a; Morandini *et al.* 2005a; Soares *et al.* 2009; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic species commonly found in estuaries and in coastal waters (Mayer 1910).

ORDER SEMAEOSTOMEAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

FAMILY CYANEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862

Desmonema chierchianum Vanhöffen, 1888

Remarks: for distinction between species of the genera, see Larson (1986) and Mianzan & Cornelius (1999).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 35ºS to 55ºS (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Habitat: near surface, mostly neritic, found along the 200 m isobath (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Desmonema gaudichaudi (Lesson, 1830)

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 53ºS to 55.83ºS (Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 57ºS 60.5ºW and at 45.5ºS 62.5ºW (specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: near surface, mostly neritic (Pagès & Orejas 1999; and specimens collected in this study).

FAMILY DRYMONEMATIDAE HAECKEL, 1880

Drymonema gorgo Müller, 1883

Synonyms in the area: *Drymonema victoria*—Moncaleano & Niño 1976; *Drymonema dalmatinum*—Cornelius & Silveira 1997; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Morandini *et al.* 2005a; Silveira & Morandini 2011.

Remarks: rare in South Atlantic waters (Cornelius & Silveira 1997); specimens from Gulf of Mexico, USA and Caribbean as *Drymonema larsoni* (Bayha & Dawson 2010).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 10°N 75°W in Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976), Brazil, from 23ºS to 27°S (Vannucci 1957a; Cornelius & Silveira 1997; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Morandini *et al.* 2005a; Silveira & Morandini 2011), Argentina, from to 38.6ºS to 39ºS at the Buenos Aires Province coast (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Habitat: neritic waters (Cornelius & Silveira 1997).

FAMILY PELAGIIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856b

Chrysaora lactea Eschscholtz, 1829

Synonyms in the area: *Dactylometra lactea*—Agassiz 1862; Mayer 1910; *Chrysaora hysoscella*—Vannucci 1954, 1957a; Goy 1979; Mianzan *et al.* 1988; Mianzan 1989a; Olagüe *et al.* 1990; *Chrysaora quinquecirrha*—Goy 1979; Mianzan *et al.* 1988.

Remarks: the species was first described from the Brazilian coast (Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro state) by Eschscholtz (1829). Some confusion remained in the literature about the correct name to be used (*Dactylometra*) and the species identification (see Goy 1979; Mianzan 1989a, 1989b). Redescription of the species occurred recently (Morandini *et al.* 2006a) and the metagenetic life cycle was described (Morandini *et al.* 2004).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 12°N to 40°S (Ranson 1949; Oliveira 1950; Vannucci 1954, 1957a; Goy 1979, Mianzan 1989a, 1989b; Olagüe *et al.* 1990; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Migotto *et al.* 2002; Morandini *et al.* 2004, 2005a, 2005b, 2006a; Morandini & Marques 2010; Silveira & Morandini 2011; Nogueira Jr. 2012).

Habitat: neritic species, abundant in coastal and estuarine waters (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Chrysaora plocamia (Lesson, 1830)

Remarks: in Peru forming blooms and also massive numbers are stranded in huge aggregations found mainly in shallow waters, from subtidal line (8–10m until 100m depth), becoming less abundant towards offshore (Quiñones-Dávila 2008; Quiñones *et al*. 2015). Massive numbers of stranded medusae found in Patagonian coastal areas (Mianzan *et al.* 2005).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, from 5°S to 55.015°S (Stiasny 1937; Morandini & Marques 2010; Bravo *et al*. 2011; Mianzan *et al*. 2014; Palma *et al*. 2011, 2014b; Quiñones *et al*. 2015); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 42°S along the Patagonian coastal waters (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Mianzan *et al.* 2005; Morandini & Marques 2010).

Habitat: neritic, found in coastal and estuarine waters (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999). Dense aggregations at water surface observed in some Peruvian coastal areas, as Punta Salinas (11.2°S), Chilca (12.6°S), and Pisco (13.75°S) (Quiñones-Dávila 2008; Quiñones *et al*. 2015); Massive numbers of stranded medusae found in Patagonian coastal areas, where this species can cause mortality in salmon farming (Mianzan *et al.* 2005).

Pelagia noctiluca (Forskål, 1775)

Remarks: species with holoplanktonic life cycle (Rottini Sandrini & Avian 1983). Aggregations occasionally found off Peruvian waters, at night (Quiñones pers. observ.).

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Colombia to Chile, from 5°N to 34°S (Kramp 1961, 1968; Fagetti 1973 p.45; Segura-Puertas 1984); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil from 23ºS to 28ºS (Mianzan & Guerrero 2000; Tronolone *et al.* 2002; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: neritic and oceanic species, epipelagic (Kramp 1961).

FAMILY PHACELLOPHORIDAE STRAEHLER-POHL, WIDMER & MORANDINI, 2011

Phacellophora camtschatica Brandt, 1838

Distribution in South America: medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru, from 5.07°S 81.17°W to 8.45°S 78.61°W (specimens collected in this study), Chile, from 18ºS to 43ºS (Kramp 1952, 1968; Fagetti 1973); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 35ºS to 54ºS (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Habitat: near surface, mostly neritic (Kramp 1961).

FAMILY ULMARIDAE HAECKEL, 1880

Aurelia sp.

Synonyms in the area: *Aurelia aurita*—Pantin & Dias 1952; Vannucci 1957a; Goy 1979; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Neumann-Leitão *et al*. 2008.

Remarks: historically there were at least 13 species and varieties of the genus *Aurelia* (Mayer 1910a). However, none was described for the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans surrounding the South America (Kramp 1961). Traditionally specimens from the Pacific and Atlantic coasts were named "*Aurelia aurita*" by different authors. Recent molecular studies suggested distinction between specimens from different parts of the world (Dawson & Jacobs 2001; Schroth *et al.* 2002), which were morphologically confirmed for some species (Dawson 2003). Until further morphological and molecular studies are conducted with specimens from South America, we provisionally leave the species as undetermined. Valid species with metagenetic life cycle are *Aurelia aurita*, *Aurelia labiata* and *Aurelia limbata* (see Tronolone *et al.* 2002).

Distribution in South America: polyp—Pacific Ocean, Chilean Fjords (Häussermann *et al*. 2009); medusa—Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 5.33°S 81.27°W off Sechura Bay (Luis Caccha pers. comm.), Chile, from 53ºS to 55.83ºS n the Patagonian interior waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999; Häussermann *et al*. 2009; Palma *et al*. 2014b); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, at 10.41ºN 75.6ºW in Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976), Brazil to Argentina, from 04ºS to 40.5ºS (Mianzan & Cornelius 1999; Morandini *et al.* 2005a; Neumann-Leitão *et al*. 2008; Silveira & Morandini 2011).

Habitat: epipelagic, mostly neritic (Kramp 1961).

Stygiomedusa gigantea (Browne, 1910)

Distribution in South America: medusa—Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, 45ºS to 55ºS (Larson 1986; Mianzan & Cornelius 1999).

Habitat: mesopelagic (Larson 1986).

CLASS STAUROZOA MARQUES & COLLINS, 2004

ORDER STAUROMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1879

FAMILY KISHINOUYEIDAE UCHIDA, 1929

Calvadosia corbini (Larson, 1980)

Synonyms in the area: *Kishinouyea corbini*—Grohmann *et al.* 1999; Miranda & Marques 2016; Miranda *et al*. 2016.

Remarks: The genus *Kishinouyea* Mayer, 1910 was considered by Miranda *et al*. (2016) as a junior synonym of *Calvadosia* Clark, 1863.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 19.93°S 40.12°W in Santa Cruz, Espírito Santo state and at 17.99°S 39.27°W in Recife de Viçosa, Abrolhos, Bahia state (Grohmann *et al.* 1999; Miranda & Marques 2016).

Habitat: coastal. Epiphytic mainly on *Sargassum ramifolium* (Grohmann *et al.* 1999).

Calvadosia capensis (Carlgren, 1938)

Synonyms in the area: *Lucernariopsis capensis*—Miranda *et al.* 2012; Miranda *et al*. 2016.

Remarks: The genus *Lucernariopsis* Uchida, 1929 was considered by Miranda *et al*. (2016) as a junior synonym of *Calvadosia* Clark, 1863.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 24.18°S 46.78°W in Itanhaém, São Paulo state (Miranda *et al.* 2012).

Habitat: coastal. Epiphytic on *Sargassum* sp. (Miranda *et al.* 2012).

FAMILY HALICLYSTIDAE HAECKEL, 1879

Haliclystus antarcticus Pfeffer, 1889

Synonyms in the area: *Haliclystus auricula*—Kramp 1952; Amor 1962; Quezada 1969b; Mianzan 1989a; Zagal 2004a, 2004b, 2008 [non *Haliclystus auricula* Clark, 1863].

Remarks: Miranda *et al.* (2009) redescribed the species and proposed that the specimens identified as *Haliclystus auricula* Clark, 1863 in Chile (Kramp 1952; Quezada 1969b; Zagal 2004a, 2004b, 2008) and Argentina (Amor 1962; Mianzan 1989a) should be classified as *Haliclystus antarcticus* (Pfeffer, 1889). Miranda *et al.* (2010) used molecular data to propose the life cycle of the species.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, southern Chile, at 37.03°S 73.55°W, at 39.78°S 73.34°W, at 52.65°S 71.45°W (Kramp 1952; Quezada 1969b; Zagal 2004a, 2004b; Miranda *et al.* 2009); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 42.76°S 65.03°W, at 47.75°S 65.91°W, and at South Georgia Island (Pfeffer 1889; Thiel 1928; Carlgren 1930; Kramp 1961; Amor 1962; Mianzan 1989a; Davenport 1998; Miranda *et al.* 2009, 2010).

Habitat: coastal, found in tide pools on rock and on algae (Kramp 1952; Amor 1962; Quezada 1969b; Mianzan 1989a; Zagal 2004a, 2004b; Miranda *et al.* 2009).

PHYLUM CTENOPHORA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

CLASS NUDA CHUN, 1879

ORDER BEROIDA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825

FAMILY BEROIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825

Beroe cucumis Fabricius, 1780

Remarks: Harbison *et al.* (1978) documented the presence of *Beroe* spp., "most of them ressembling *Beroe cucumis*" off the northern Brazilian coast and Guianas.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, from 3ºS to 55ºS (Palma 1971, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès & Orejas 1999; Palma & Apablaza 2004; IMARPE database 2009; Pavez *et al.* 2010); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil to Argentina, from 30°S to 59°S (Mianzan 1999; Oliveira *et al.* 2007).

Habitat: epipelagic species (Mayer 1912; Harbison *et al.* 1978).

Beroe forskalii Milne-Edwards, 1841

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 13.8°S 76.26°W in Bahia de Paracas (specimens collected in this study); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23.8° S, 45.4°W, in the São Sebastião Channel (Oliveira & Migotto, 2014).

Habitat: epi-mesopelagic species (Lindsay & Hunt 2005).

Beroe gracilis Künne, 1939

Remarks: The species assingned as *Beroe* sp. in Palma (1994) and Palma & Rosales 1995) are, in fact, *B. gracilis.*

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 32°– 36°30'S, in Valparaíso Bay and off Dichato (Oliveira *et al.* 2014).

Habitat: Epi-mesopelagic species (Wrobel & Mills, 2003).

Beroe ovata Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821

Remarks: "*Beroe forskali* Chun" and "larves de *Beroe forskali*" recorded by Seguin (1965) are *B. ovata*. *Beroe cucumis* from Cartagena Bay (Moncaleano & Niño 1976) is also considered as *B. ovata*.

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 10°N to 42°S (Domaneschi 1976; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Genzano & Zamponi 1993; Mianzan 1986, 1999; Oliveira & Migotto 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2007; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Nogueira Jr. *et al*. 2015b).

Habitat: euryhaline and neritic species, found in coastal and estuarine waters (Mianzan 1986; Oliveira & Migotto 2006).

CLASS TENTACULATA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825—non-monophyletic

ORDER CESTIDA GEGENBAUR, 1856b

FAMILY CESTIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856b

Cestum veneris Lesueur, 1813

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at 33°S near Valparaiso (specimens colleced in this study); Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Brazil (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Mianzan 1999; Oliveira 2007; Oliveira *et al.* 2007).

Habitat: epipelagic species, found in neritic and oceanic waters (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Oliveira 2007; Lindner 2014).

Velamen parallelum (Fol, 1869)

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 10.2°S 78.9°W (IMARPE database 2009), Chile, at 23ºS off Antofagasta (Palma & Apablaza 2004); Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela to Brazil, from 10°N to 2°S (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Mianzan 1999; Oliveira *et al.* 2007; Nogueira Jr. *et al.* 2015b).

Habitat: epipelagic species (Mayer 1912; Harbison *et al.* 1978).

ORDER THALASSOCALYCIDA MADIN & HARBISON, 1978

FAMILY THALASSOCALYCIDAE MADIN & HARBISON, 1978

Thalassocalyce inconstans Madin & Harbison, 1978

Synonyms in the area: *Mnemiopsis* sp.—Palma 1971, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995.

Remarks: *Ocyropsis* sp. registered at 23°S off Antofagasta, Chile, by Pagès *et al.* (2001) is believed to be, in fact, *T. inconstans*.

Distribution in South America Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 23°S to 37°S (Palma 1971, 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Pavez *et al.* 2010).

Habitat: epipelagic species (Madin & Harbison 1978; Palma & Apablaza 2004).

ORDER LOBATA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825

FAMILY BOLINOPSIDAE BIGELOW, 1912

Bolinopsis vitrea (L. Agassiz, 1860)

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Suriname to Brazil, from 11ºN to 24ºS (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Oliveira & Migotto 2006; Oliveira 2007, Oliveira *et al.* 2007).

Habitat: epipelagic species, found in coastal and oceanic waters (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Oliveira & Migotto 2006).

***Mnemiopsis leidyi* A. Agassiz, 1865**

Synonyms in the area: *Mnemia schweiggeri* Eschscholtz, 1825; *Alcinoe vermiculata* Rang, 1828; *Mnemia schweiggeri*—Eschscholtz 1829; *Alcinoe rosea* Mertens, 1833; *Alcinoe vermiculata*—Moser 1910; *Alcinoe rosea*—Moser 1910; *Mnemiopsis mccradyi*—Petrechen 1946; Mianzan & Sabatini 1985; Mianzan 1999; Mianzan & Guerrero 2000; Morandini *et al.* 2005b.

Remarks: records of *Mnemiopsis* sp. for the Chilean coast (Palma 1994; Palma & Rosales 1995) are possibly misidentifications (Palma, pers. comm.). For more taxonomical details see Oliveira (2007) and Oliveira *et al.* (2010a, abstract).

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Colombia to Argentina, from 12ºN to 46ºS (Eschscholtz 1825, 1829; Rang 1828; Mertens 1833; Moser 1910; Petrechen 1946; Moncaleano & Niño 1976; Mianzan & Sabatini 1985; Mianzan 1999; Mianzan & Guerrero 2000; Morandini *et al.* 2005b; Oliveira & Migotto 2006; Oliveira 2007; Oliveira *et al.* 2007, 2010a, abstract; Nogueira Jr. 2012; Lindner, 2014).

Habitat: euryhaline and neritic species, found in coastal and estuarine waters (Mianzan & Sabatini 1985; Oliveira & Migotto 2006; Oliveira 2007).

FAMILY EURHAMPHAEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1860

***Eurhamphaea vexilligera* Gegenbaur, 1856b**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela to Brazil, from 12°N to 1°S (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Mianzan 1999; Oliveira *et al.* 2007).

Habitat: epipelagic species, found in tropical waters (Harbison *et al.* 1978).

FAMILY LEUCOTHEIDAE KRUMBACH, 1925

***Leucothea multicornis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, French Guiana to Brazil, from 6ºN to 24ºS (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Oliveira & Migotto 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2007).

Habitat: epipelagic species, found in coastal and oceanic tropical and suptropical waters (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Oliveira & Migotto 2006).

FAMILY OCYROPSIDAE HARBISON & MADIN, 1982

***Ocyropsis crystallina* (Rang, 1828)**

Remarks: the morphotype occurring along the Atlantic South American coast is that assigned as *Ocyropsis crystallina crystallina* subspecies by Harbison & Miller (1986).

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela to Brazil, 12ºN to 24ºS (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Mianzan 1999; Oliveira & Migotto 2006; Oliveira *et al.* 2007).

Habitat: epipelagic species, found in oceanic and coastal waters (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Harbison & Miller 1986; Oliveira & Migotto 2006).

***Ocyropsis maculata* (Rang, 1828)**

Synonyms in the area: *Ocyropsis* sp.—Harbison *et al.* 1978.

Remarks: the two subspecies forms of *O. maculata* described by Harbison & Miller (1986) were assigned to the Amazonian Province (off northeastern South America).

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Venezuela to Brazil, from 12°N to 1°S (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Harbison & Miller 1986; Mianzan 1999; Oliveira *et al.* 2007).

Habitat: epipelagic species, found in oceanic waters (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Harbison & Miller 1986).

ORDER CYDIPPIDA GEGENBAUR, 1856b

FAMILY LAMPEIDAE KRUMBACH, 1925

Lampea pancerina (Chun, 1879)

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Suriname to Argentina, from 11ºN to 41ºS (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Mianzan 1999; specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: epipelagic, with occurrences associated with salps, their usual preys (Harbison *et al.* 1978).

FAMILY MERTENSIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1860

Callianira antarctica Chun, 1897

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, from 54°S to 55°S (Chun 1898; Pagès & Orejas 1999); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at 52°S (Mianzan 1999).

Habitat: epi-mesopelagic species, found in Antarctic and Subantarctic waters (Pagès & Orejas 1999).

Mertensia ovum (Fabricius, 1780)

Synonyms in the area: *Mertensia* sp.—Richter 1996.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Chile, at Beagle Channel (Richter 1996); Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, at about 52°S (Mianzan 1999).

Habitat: epipelagic species.

FAMILY PLEUROBRACHIIDAE CHUN 1880

Hormiphora plumosa L. Agassiz, 1860

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru, at 10.2°S 78.9°W (IMARPE database); Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at about 3°N, from 20.5°S to 24°S (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Mianzan 1999; Oliveira *et al.* 2007; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Habitat: epipelagic species (Harbison *et al.* 1978; Bonecker *et al*. 2014).

Pleurobrachia bachei A. Agassiz, 1860

Synonyms in the area: *Pleurobrachia pileus*—Palma 1971,1994; Palma & Meruane 1975; Palma & Rosales 1995; *Pleurobrachia* sp.—Pagès *et al.* 2001.

Remarks: the species was recorded off Valparaiso region (33ºS) as *Pleurobrachia pileus* by Palma (1971, 1994), Palma & Meruane (1975), and Palma & Rosales (1995). Moreover, the species reported as *Pleurobrachia* sp. from off Antofagasta by Pagès *et al.* (2001) is considered here as the same species.

Distribution in South America: Pacific Ocean, Peru to Chile, from 3°S to 47°S (Palma 1971, 1994; Palma & Meruane 1975; Palma & Rosales 1995; Pagès *et al.* 2001; Palma & Apablaza 2004; Pavez *et al.* 2006, 2010; and specimens collected in this study).

Habitat: epipelagic species, very abundant in coastal waters (Palma & Rosales 1995; Palma & Apablaza 2004).

***Pleurobrachia pileus* (F. Müller, 1776)**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Argentina, from 37°S to 47°S (Mianzan 1999).

Habitat: epipelagic species.

ORDER PLATYCTENIDA MORTENSEN, 1912

FAMILY COELOPLANIDAE WILLEY, 1896

***Vallicula multiformis* Rankin, 1956**

Distribution in South America: Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, at 23ºS 45ºW in Ubatuba and Ilhabela, São Paulo state (Marcus 1957; Oliveira & Migotto 2007; Oliveira 2007).

Habitat: benthic creeping species, found on rocks and on algae (Marcus 1957; Oliveira & Migotto 2007; Oliveira 2007).

TABLE 1. Summary of the number of unique morphotypes (i.e., diagnosed as different morphotypes) and total entries (i.e., also considering the morphotypes in which the identification is assigned as "sp." in the literature, and they are not the unique representatives of their genus in South America) for taxa above the the family level.

Taxon	Unique determined species	All entries
PHYLUM CNIDARIA VERRILL, 1865—SUBPHYLUM MEDUSOZOA PETERSEN, 1979	780	938
CLASS CUBOZOA WERNER, 1973	5	5
ORDER CARYBDEIDA LESSON, 1843	3	3
FAMILY ALATINIDAE GERSHWIN, 2005	1	1
FAMILY TAMOYIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	1	1
FAMILY TRIPEDALIIDAE CONANT, 1897	1	1
ORDER CHIRODROPIDA HAECKEL, 1880	2	2
FAMILY CHIROPSALMIDAE THIEL, 1936	2	2
CLASS HYDROZOA OWEN, 1843	748	905
SUBCLASS HYDROIDOLINA COLLINS, 2000	691	840
"SUPERORDER ANTHOATHECATA" CORNELIUS, 1992	193	247
ORDER APLANULATA COLLINS ET AL., 2005	28	32
FAMILY CANDELABRIDAE STECHOW, 1921a	2	2
FAMILY CORYMORPHIDAE ALLMAN, 1872	10	10
FAMILY EUPHYSIDAE HAECKEL, 1879	2	2
FAMILY MARGELOPSIDAE UCHIDA, 1927	1	1
FAMILY PROTOHYDRIDAE ALLMAN, 1888	0	1
FAMILY TUBULARIIDAE FLEMING, 1828	13	16
ORDER CAPITATA KÜHN, 1913	42	56
FAMILY ASYNCORYNIDAE KRAMP, 1949	1	1
FAMILY CLADOCORYNIDAE ALLMAN, 1872	1	2
FAMILY CLADONEMATIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856a	4	6
FAMILY CORYNIDAE JOHNSTON, 1836	10	14
FAMILY HALIMEDUSIDAE ARAI & BRINCKMANN-VOSS, 1980	1	1
FAMILY HYDROCORYNIDAE REES, 1957	2	2

.....continued on the next page

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon	Unique determined species	All entries
FAMILY MILLEPORIDAE FLEMING, 1828	6	8
FAMILY MOERISIIDAE POCHE, 1914	1	1
FAMILY PENNARIIDAE McCRADY, 1859	1	2
FAMILY PORPITIDAE GOLDFUSS, 1818	2	2
FAMILY SOLANDERIIDAE MARSHALL, 1892	1	1
FAMILY SPHAEROCORYNIDAE PRÉVOT, 1959	3	6
FAMILY ZANCLEIDAE RUSSELL, 1953	7	8
FAMILY ZANCLEOPSIDAE BOUILLON, 1978	1	1
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS	1	1
"ORDER FILIFERA" KÜHN, 1913	123	159
FAMILY BALELLIDAE STECHOW, 1922	1	1
FAMILY BYTHOTIARIDAE MAAS, 1905	7	9
FAMILY BOUGAINVILLIIDAE LÜTKEN, 1850	25	33
FAMILY CORDYLOPHORIDAE VON LENDENFELD, 1885	1	1
FAMILY CYTAEIDIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	2	4
FAMILY EUDENDRIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	16	25
FAMILY HYDRACTINIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	19	23
FAMILY NIOBIIDAE PETERSEN, 1979	1	2
FAMILY OCEANIIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829	6	8
FAMILY PANDEIDAE HAECKEL, 1879	18	23
FAMILY PROBOSCIDACTYLIDAE HAND & HENDRICKSON, 1950	4	5
FAMILY PROTIARIDAE HAECKEL, 1879	1	2
FAMILY RATHKEIDAE RUSSELL, 1953	7	7
FAMILY RHYSIIDAE BRINCKMANN, 1965	0	1
FAMILY STYLASTERIDAE GRAY, 1847	15	15
SUPERORDER LEPTOTHECATA CORNELIUS, 1992	404	495
ORDER INCERTAE SEDIS	18	21
FAMILY DIPLEUROSOMATIDAE BOECK, 1866	2	2
FAMILY HEBELLIDAE FRASER, 1912	13	16
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS	2	2
FAMILY MELICERTIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	1	1
ORDER LAFOEIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*	23	40
FAMILY LAFOEIDAE A. AGASSIZ, 1865a	17	32
FAMILY SYNTHECIIDAE MARKTANNER-TURNERETSCHER, 1890	6	8
ORDER LAODICEIDA MARONNA ET AL., 2016	12	13
FAMILY LAODICEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	7	8
FAMILY TIARANNIDAE RUSSELL, 1940	5	5
ORDER MACROCOLONIA LECLÈRE ET AL., 2009	236	278
SUBORDER HALECIIDA BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*	37	44

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon	Unique determined species	All entries
FAMILY HALECIIDAE HINCKS, 1868	37	44
SUBORDER PLUMUPHENIIDA MARONNA ET AL., 2016	85	100
FAMILY AGLAOPHENIIDAE MARKTANNER-TURNERETSCHER, 1890	27	35
FAMILY HALOPTERIDIDAE MILLARD, 1962	18	23
FAMILY KIRCHENPAUERIIDAE STECHOW, 1921b	6	6
FAMILY PLUMULARIIDAE McCRADY, 1859	32	34
FAMILY SCHIZOTRICHIDAE PEÑA CANTERO ET AL., 2010	2	2
SUBORDER SERTULARIIDA MARONNA ET AL., 2016	76	90
FAMILY SERTULARELLIDAE MARONNA ET AL., 2016	35	41
FAMILY SERTULARIIDAE LAMOUROUX, 1812	36	43
FAMILY THYROSCYPHIDAE STECHOW, 1920	5	6
SUBORDER STAUROTHECIIDA MARONNA ET AL., 2016	38	44
FAMILY STAUROTHECIIDAE MARONNA ET AL., 2016	7	7
FAMILY SYMPLECTOSCYPHIDAE MARONNA ET AL., 2016	31	37
ORDER STATOCYSTA LECLÈRE ET AL., 2009	115	143
SUBORDER INCERTAE SEDIS	1	1
SUBORDER CAMPANULINIDAE BOUILLON, 1984 *SENSU NOVUM*	22	26
FAMILY CAMPANULINIDAE HINCKS, 1868	10	13
FAMILY CIRRHOLOVENIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984	2	2
FAMILY MITROCOMIDAE HAECKEL, 1879	6	7
FAMILY PHIALELLIDAE RUSSELL, 1953	4	4
SUBORDER EIRENIDA MARONNA ET AL., 2016	30	39
FAMILY AEQUOREIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829	6	8
FAMILY BLACKFORDIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984	1	1
FAMILY EIRENIDAE HAECKEL, 1879	9	13
FAMILY EUCHEILOTIDAE BOUILLON, 1984	8	9
FAMILY LOVENELLIDAE RUSSELL, 1953	3	4
FAMILY MALAGAZZIIDAE BOUILLON, 1984	3	4
SUBORDER PROBOSCOIDA BROCH, 1910	62	77
FAMILY CAMPANULARIIDAE JONHSTON, 1836	28	36
FAMILY CLYTIIDAE COCKERELL, 1911 *SENSU NOVUM*	23	29
FAMILY OBELIIDAE HAECKEL, 1879 *SENSU NOVUM*	11	12
SUPERORDER SIPHONOPHORAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829	94	98
ORDER CYSTONECTAE HAECKEL, 1887	3	3
FAMILY PHYSALIIDAE BRANDT, 1835	1	1
FAMILY RHIZOPHYSIDAE BRANDT, 1835	2	2
ORDER PHYSONECTAE HAECKEL, 1888	19	22
FAMILY AGALMATIDAE BRANDT, 1835	8	8
FAMILY APOLEMIIDAE HUXLEY, 1859	1	2
FAMILY ERENNIDAE PUGH 2001	1	1

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon	Unique determined species	All entries
FAMILY FORSKALIIDAE HAECKEL, 1888	2	2
FAMILY PHYSOPHORIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829	1	1
FAMILY PYROSTEPHIDAE MOSER, 1925	2	2
FAMILY RESOMIIDAE PUGH, 2006	0	1
FAMILY RHODALIIDAE HAECKEL, 1888	1	1
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS (MONOECIOUS PHYSONECTAE)	2	2
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS (DIOECIOUS PHYSONECTAE)	1	2
ORDER CALYCOPHORAE LEUCKART, 1854	72	73
FAMILY ABYLIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	10	10
FAMILY CLAUSOPHYIDAE TOTTON 1965	5	5
FAMILY DIPHYIDAE QUOY & GAIMARD, 1827	36	37
FAMILY HIPPOPODIIDAE KÖLLIKER, 1853	5	5
FAMILY PRAYIDAE KÖLLIKER, 1853	12	12
FAMILY SPHAERONECTIDAE HUXLEY, 1859	4	4
SUBCLASS TRACHYLINAE HAECKEL, 1879	57	65
ORDER LIMNOMEDUSAE KRAMP, 1938	11	11
FAMILY MONOBRACHIIDAE MERESCHKOWSKY, 1877	1	1
FAMILY OLINDIIDAE HAECKEL, 1879	10	10
ORDER NARCOMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1879	23	27
FAMILY AEGINIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856a	4	4
FAMILY CUNINIDAE BIGELOW, 1913	10	12
FAMILY SOLMARISIDAE HAECKEL, 1879	8	10
FAMILY TETRAPLATIIDAE COLLINS ET AL., 2008	1	1
ORDER TRACHYMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1866	23	27
FAMILY GERYONIIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829	2	2
FAMILY HALICREATIDAE FEWKES, 1886	5	6
FAMILY RHOPALONEMATIDAE RUSSELL, 1953	16	19
CLASS SCYPHOZOA GOETTE, 1887	24	25
ORDER CORONATAE VANHÖFFEN, 1892	11	11
FAMILY ATOLLIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	2	2
FAMILY LINUCHIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	1	1
FAMILY NAUSITHOIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	5	5
FAMILY PERIPHYLLIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	1	1
FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS	2	2
ORDER RHIZOSTOMEAE CUVIER, 1800	5	5
FAMILY CASSIOPEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	1	1
FAMILY CATOSTYLIDAE CLAUS, 1883	1	1
FAMILY LYCHNORHIZIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	1	1
FAMILY MASTIGIIDAE STIASNY, 1921	1	1
FAMILY STOMOLOPHIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	1	1
ORDER SEMAEOSTOMEAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	8	9

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon	Unique determined species	All entries
FAMILY CYANEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1862	2	2
FAMILY DRYMONEMATIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	1	1
FAMILY PELAGIIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856b	3	3
FAMILY PHACELLOPHORIDAE STRAEHLER-POHL ET AL., 2011	1	1
FAMILY ULMARIDAE HAECKEL, 1880	1	2
CLASS STAUROZOA MARQUES & COLLINS, 2004	3	3
ORDER STAUROMEDUSAE HAECKEL, 1879	3	3
FAMILY KISHINOUYEIDAE UCHIDA, 1929	2	2
FAMILY HALICLYSTIDAE HAECKEL, 1879	1	1
PHYLUM CTENOPHORA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829	20	20
CLASS NUDA CHUN, 1879	4	4
ORDER BEROIDA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825	4	4
FAMILY BEROIDAE ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825	4	4
CLASS TENTACULATA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825	16	16
ORDER CESTIDA GEGENBAUR, 1856b	2	2
FAMILY CESTIDAE GEGENBAUR, 1856b	2	2
ORDER THALASSOCALYCIDA MADIN & HARBISON, 1978	1	1
FAMILY THALASSOCALYCIDAE MADIN & HARBISON, 1978	1	1
ORDER LOBATA ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1825	6	6
FAMILY BOLINOPSIDAE BIGELOW, 1912	2	2
FAMILY EURHAMPHAEIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1860	1	1
FAMILY LEUCOTHEIDAE KRUMBACH, 1925	1	1
FAMILY OCYROPSIDAE HARBISON & MADIN, 1982	2	2
ORDER CYDIPPIDA GEGENBAUR, 1856b	6	6
FAMILY LAMPEIDAE KRUMBACH, 1925	1	1
FAMILY MERTENSIIDAE L. AGASSIZ, 1860	2	2
FAMILY PLEUROBRACHIIDAE CHUN 1880	3	3
ORDER PLATYCTENIDA MORTENSEN, 1912	1	1
FAMILY COELOPLANIDAE WILLEY, 1896	1	1

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