

## **Cephalochordata** Owen, 1846 (Lancelots)

### **Branchiostomatidae** Bonaparte, 1841

= Asymmetronidae

= Epigonichthyidae

#### ***Epigonichthys*** Peters, 1876

= *Asymmetron* Andrews, 1893

= *Amphipleurichthys* Whitley, 1932

= *Bathyamphioxus* Whitley, 1932

= *Heteropleuron* Kirkaldy, 1895

= *Merscalpellus* Whitley, 1932

= *Notasymmetron* Whitley, 1932

= *Zeamphioxus* Whitley, 1932

(With gonads in one row to the right of the chorda)

#### ***E. bassanus*** (Günther, 1884)

Endemical at Australia

#### ***E. australis*** (Raff, 1912)

Endemical at Australia

#### ***E. cultellus*** Peters, 1876

Australia, Solomon Islands, Philippines, Tanzania, Zanzibar, etc.

#### ***E. lucayanus*** (Andrews, 1893)

= *Asymmetron lucayanus* Andrews, 1893

In warmer parts of the Atlantic (south to St. Helena), Taiwan, Japan, Hawaii, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Red Sea, etc. (described originally from Bahamas, which earlier was named Lucayas – the larvae were described as *Amphioxides pelagicus* Goldschmidt, 1905 from the Indian Ocean, in the thought that it was an adult animal and it also got the names *Amphioxides valdiviae* Goldschmidt, 1905 – also from the Indian Ocean and *Amphioxides stenururus* Goldschmidt, 1905)

#### ***E. maldivensis*** (Forster Cooper, 1903)

Taiwan, Japan, Maldives, Australia, Red Sea, Madagascar, Tanzania, etc.

#### ***E. hectori*** (Benham, 1901)

at New Zealand

#### ***E. cingalensis*** (Kirkaldy, 1894)

Northern Indian Ocean. Beside this species name around 20 synonymous names exist in the literature

#### ***Branchiostoma*** O.G. Costa, 1834

= *Amphioxus* Yarrell, 1836

(With gonad in two rows, one in each side of the chorda)

#### ***B. lanceolatum*** (Pallas, 1774)

= *Limax lanceolatum* P.S. Pallas, 1774 (type of *Amphioxus* – Britain)

= *Branchiostoma lubricus* O.G. Costa, 1834 (genotype – Mediterranean)

= *Branchiostoma haeckelii* Franz, 1922

Northern Europe, Mediterranean, parts of Indian Ocean

#### ***B. belcheri*** (Gray, 1847)

Pacific Ocean, where it is widely distributed between East Asia down to Australia and at Madagascar and South Africa

*B. floridae* Hubbs, 1922  
Florida

*B. caribaeum* Sundevall, 1852  
Caribbean

*B. virginiae* Hubbs, 1922  
Virginia

*B. platae* Hubbs, 1922  
Argentina & south Brazil

*B. elongatum* (Sundevall, 1852)  
Chile

*B. californiense* J.G. Cooper (el. Andrews), 1893  
California (may reach 8 cm in length and may be eaten by man)

*B. bennetti* Boschung & Gunter, 1966  
Louisiana

*B. longirostrum* Boschung, 1983  
Mexican Golf

*B. bermudae* Hubbs, 1922  
Bermudas

*B. moretonensis* Kelly, 1966  
endemic at northeast Australia (this name may possibly be a synonym of another species)

*B. senegalense* Webb, 1955  
northwest Africa

*B. gambiense* Webb, 1958  
at coastline of Gambia

*B. nigeriense* Webb, 1955  
West Africa

*B. africae* Hubbs, in Monod, 1927  
Cameroun

*B. leonense* Webb, 1956  
Sierra Leone

*B. takoradii* Webb, 1956  
Ghana

*B. capense* Gilchrist, 1902  
South Africa

*B. bazarutense* Gilchrist, 1923  
Mozambique

*B. marambaiensis* S.H.G. da Silva, 1980

Brazil

*B. indicum* (Willey, 1901)

Bengalian Bay

*B. malayanum* Webb, 1956

Singapore, Hongkong, Solomon Islands, etc.

*B. arabiae* Webb, 1957

Aldabra

*B. tattersalli* Hubbs, 1922

Northern Indian Ocean.