

{rokbox title=|Variación intraespecífica de los tubérculos dorsales en los machos de *Caprella scaura* :: Foto: Macarena Ros (Universidad de Sevilla)|
thumb=|images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-maite-vazquez-luis-amphipoda-caprella-scaura-ros-et-al-2014-thumb.jpg|images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-maite-vazquez-luis-amphipoda-caprella-scaura-ros-et-al-2014.jpg{/rokbox}

M. Ros, J.M. Guerra-García, C. Navarro-Barranco, M.P. Cabezas and **M. Vázquez-Luis**, (2014).

[The spreading of the non-native caprellid \(Crustacea: Amphipoda\)](#)

[*Caprella scaura*](#)

[Templeton, 1836 into southern Europe and northern Africa: a complicated taxonomic history](#)

. Mediterranean Marine Science (2014). Vol 15 Nº 1, 145-155. DOI: 10.12681/mms.469.

Abstract: *Caprella scaura*, originally described by Templeton (1836) from Mauritius and later reported as several subspecies from numerous areas of the world, was found for the first time in the Mediterranean in 1994. Since this report, the species was found in several Mediterranean locations. To explore the current distribution of *C. scaura* in the Iberian Peninsula and adjacent areas, we surveyed marine fouling communities from 88 marinas along the whole Iberian Peninsula and North Africa, 3 from Italy, 1 from France, 1 from Malta and 1 from Greece between June 2011 and June 2012. The results of this survey report the first confirmed record of

C. scaura

in Corsica (France), Creta (Greece) and Morocco, and confirm an extensive distribution of *C. scaura*

along the Spanish Mediterranean coast and the Strait of Gibraltar. The species was absent in the north Atlantic coast of Spain and the upper distribution limit in the eastern Atlantic coast is the locality of Cascais, in the south coast of Portugal. All populations studied belong to the same morphological form, with match with the subspecies

C. scaura typica

from Brazil and

C. scaura scaura

from Mauritius, suggesting that these two subspecies could correspond to the same “variety”.

Keywords: Non-indigenous species, invasive species, first record, introduction pattern; fouling community, Mediterranean Sea