

New record of *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982 (Amphipoda, Melitidae) from Yonaguni Island, Japan

Hiro Yoshimura¹, Ko Tomikawa¹

¹ Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashihiroshima, Hiroshima, Japan

Corresponding author: Hiro Yoshimura (wrassebera@gmail.com)

Abstract. We report *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982 from Yonaguni Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan. These specimens represent the first record of this species from not only Japan but also from the Philippine Sea. Herein, we provide a detailed description and the cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) sequences of the Yonaguni Island specimens. A key to the Japanese *Melita* species is also provided.

Key words. COI, intertidal, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, taxonomy

Yoshimura H, Tomikawa K (2025) New record of *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982 (Amphipoda, Melitidae) from Yonaguni Island, Japan. Check List 21 (5): 917–924. <https://doi.org/10.15560/21.5.917>

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Melita* Leach, 1814 occurs in marine, brackish, and freshwater environments worldwide (Tomikawa et al. 2022). To date, this genus comprises 65 species (Choi and Kim 2024; Horton et al. 2025). Seventeen species of *Melita* have been reported from Japanese waters (Tomikawa et al. 2024): *M. bingoensis* Yamato, 1987; *M. choshigawaensis* Tomikawa, Hirashima, Hirai & Uchiyama, 2018; *M. hoshinoi* Yamato, 1990; *M. koreana* Stephensen, 1944; *M. longidactyla* Hirayama, 1987; *M. miyakoensis* Tomikawa & Aoyagi, 2022 in Tomikawa et al. (2022); *M. nagatai* Yamato, 1987; *M. nunomurai* Tomikawa & Sasaki, 2022 in Tomikawa et al. (2022); *M. ogasawaraensis* Tomikawa & Sasaki, 2022 in Tomikawa et al. (2022); *M. okinawaensis* Tomikawa & Nakano, 2022 in Tomikawa et al. (2022); *M. panda* Tomikawa, Yamato & Ariyama, 2024; *M. pilopropoda* Hirayama, 1987; *M. quadridentata* Yamato, 1990; *M. rylovae* Bulychëva, 1955; *M. setiflagella* Yamato, 1988; *M. shimizui* (Uéno, 1940); and *M. tuberculata* Nagata, 1965. However, taxonomic studies of *Melita* remain scarce in most regions of Japan. In particular, records from the Ryukyu Islands are limited, with only *M. okinawaensis* previously known from brackish waters of Okinawa Island (Tomikawa et al. 2022).

Recently, *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982 was collected for the first time from the intertidal zone of Yonaguni Island in the Ryukyu Islands (Figure 1). This finding represents not only the first record of *M. alluaudi* in Japan but also the first record of this species from the Philippine Sea. In the present study, we provide a detailed description and illustrations of specimens from Yonaguni Island, together with mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) sequences for future taxonomic and phylogenetic studies. In addition, we present a dichotomous key to facilitate the identification of Japanese *Melita* species.



Academic editor: Raquel Xavier

Received: 7 August 2025

Accepted: 2 October 2025

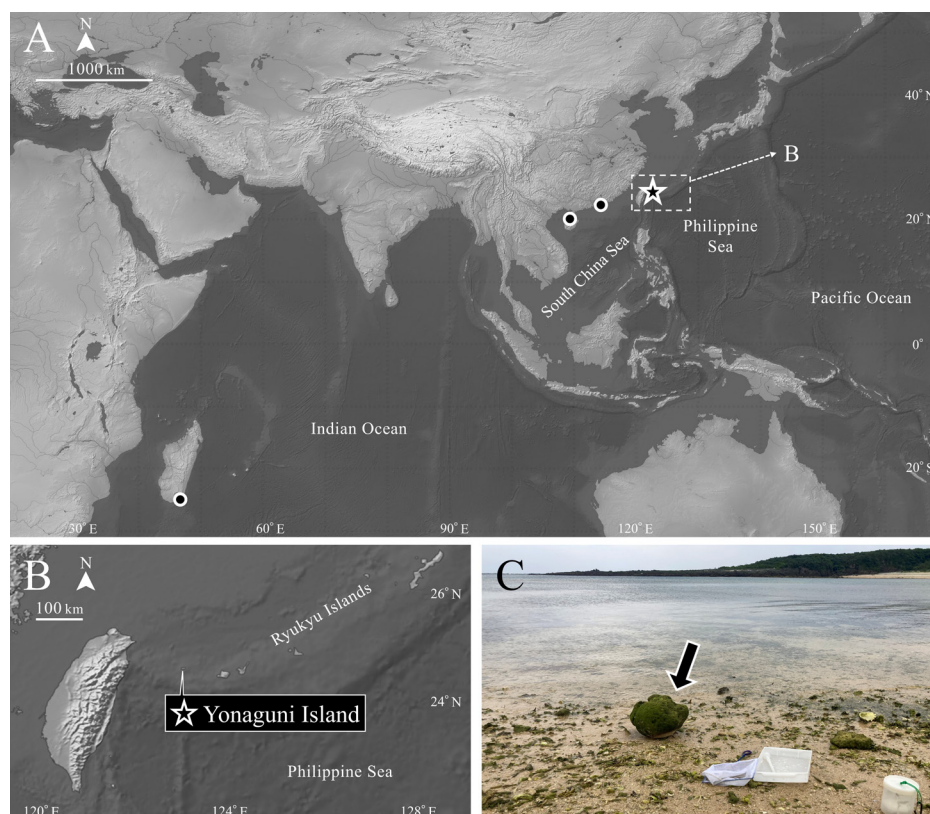
Published: 9 October 2025

Copyright © The authors. This is an open-access article distributed under terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (Attribution 4.0 International – CC BY 4.0)

METHODS

The specimens were collected from under the dead coral (indicated by an arrow in Figure 1C) located on an intertidal sand flat exposed to low tide. While still alive, some specimens were photographed using a digital camera (EOS M6; Canon, Tokyo, Japan) with a lens (LAOWA 65 mm f/2.8 Macro Photo Lens; Venus Optics, Heifei, China). After photographs were taken, the specimens were fixed and preserved in 99% ethanol. All appendages of examined specimens were dissected in 50% ethanol and mounted in gum-chloral medium on glass slides under a stereomicroscope (SZ61; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). The specimens were examined using a light microscope (Eclipse Ni-U; Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) and illustrated with the aid of a camera lucida (Y-IDT Drawing Tube; Nikon, Tokyo, Japan). Body length, which was measured from the rostrum tip to the base of the telson along the dorsal curvature, was recorded to the nearest 0.1 mm. The examined specimens are deposited in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba (NSMT).

Figure 1. Collecting locations and habitat of *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982. **A.** Collecting locations reported in the previous studies (circle) and the present study (star). **B.** Location of the collection site in the present study, Yonaguni Island. **C.** Habitat on Yonaguni Island. Map data from the Natural Earth (<https://www.naturalearthdata.com/>).



Genomic DNA was extracted from muscles of pereonites and pleonites, using the protocol described by Tomikawa et al. (2014). The primer set used for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and cycles sequencing (CS) was LCO1490 and HCO2198 designed by Folmer et al. (1994). PCR and CS were performed according to the methods described by Yoshimura and Tomikawa (2025). The DNA sequences are deposited with the International Nucleotide Sequence Database (INSD) through the DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ). DDBJ accession numbers are LC887590 and LC887591.

RESULTS

Family Melitidae

Genus *Melita* Leach, 1814

Melita alluaudi Ledoyer, 1982

New Japanese name: ナンヨウメリタヨコエビ (Nanyou-merita-yokoebi)

Figures 2–6

Melita alluaudi Ledoyer 1982: 567, fig. 215—Ren 2012: 266, fig. 116.

New record. JAPAN — OKINAWA PREFECTURE • Ryukyu Islands, Yonaguni Island, Kataburu Beach; 24°26'26"N, 122°58'26"E; intertidal zone; 17.III.2025; H. Yoshimura leg.; under a dead coral (Figure 1); 1 ♂, slide, NSMT-Cr 33011, DDBJ: LC887590; 1 ♀, slide, NSMT-Cr 33012, DDBJ: LC887591; 1 ♂, slide, NSMT-Cr 33013; 1 ♀, slide, NSMT-Cr 33014.

Description of male. 9.1 mm (NSMT-Cr 33011). Head (Figure 2A) lateral cephalic lobe rounded; antennal sinus incised. Pereonites 1–7 (Figure 2A) dorsally smooth. Epimeral plates 1–3 (Figure 3A–C) with 1, 2, and 2 short setae on posterior margins, respectively; epimeral plate 3 posterodistal corner produced, ventral margin with 3 robust setae. Pleonites 1–3 (Figure 3D) dorsal margins without teeth, each with 4 short setae. Urosomite 1 (Figure 3D) dorsal margin without teeth, with 2 short setae. Urosomite 2 (Figures 2B, 3D) with a minute dorsal tooth and 3 robust setae on each side.

Antenna 1 (Figure 3E, F) length 0.6× body length; length ratio of peduncular articles 1–3 as 1.0: 1.2: 0.4; peduncular article 1 posterodistal corner with robust seta; posterior margin of peduncular article 2 with 6 clusters of slender and robust setae; primary flagellum 27-articulate; accessory flagellum (Figure 3F) 5-articulate, terminal article tiny. Antenna 2 (Figure 3G) length 0.7× length of antenna 1; gland cone of peduncular

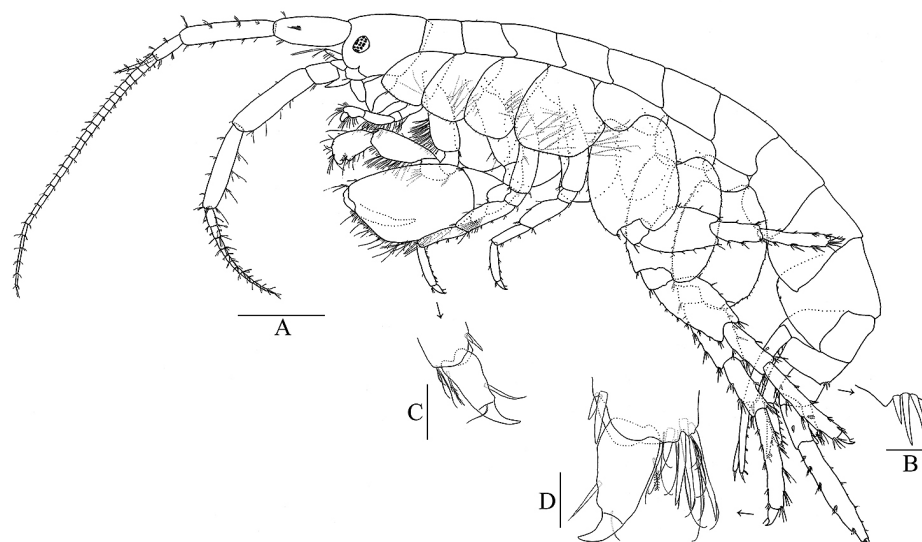
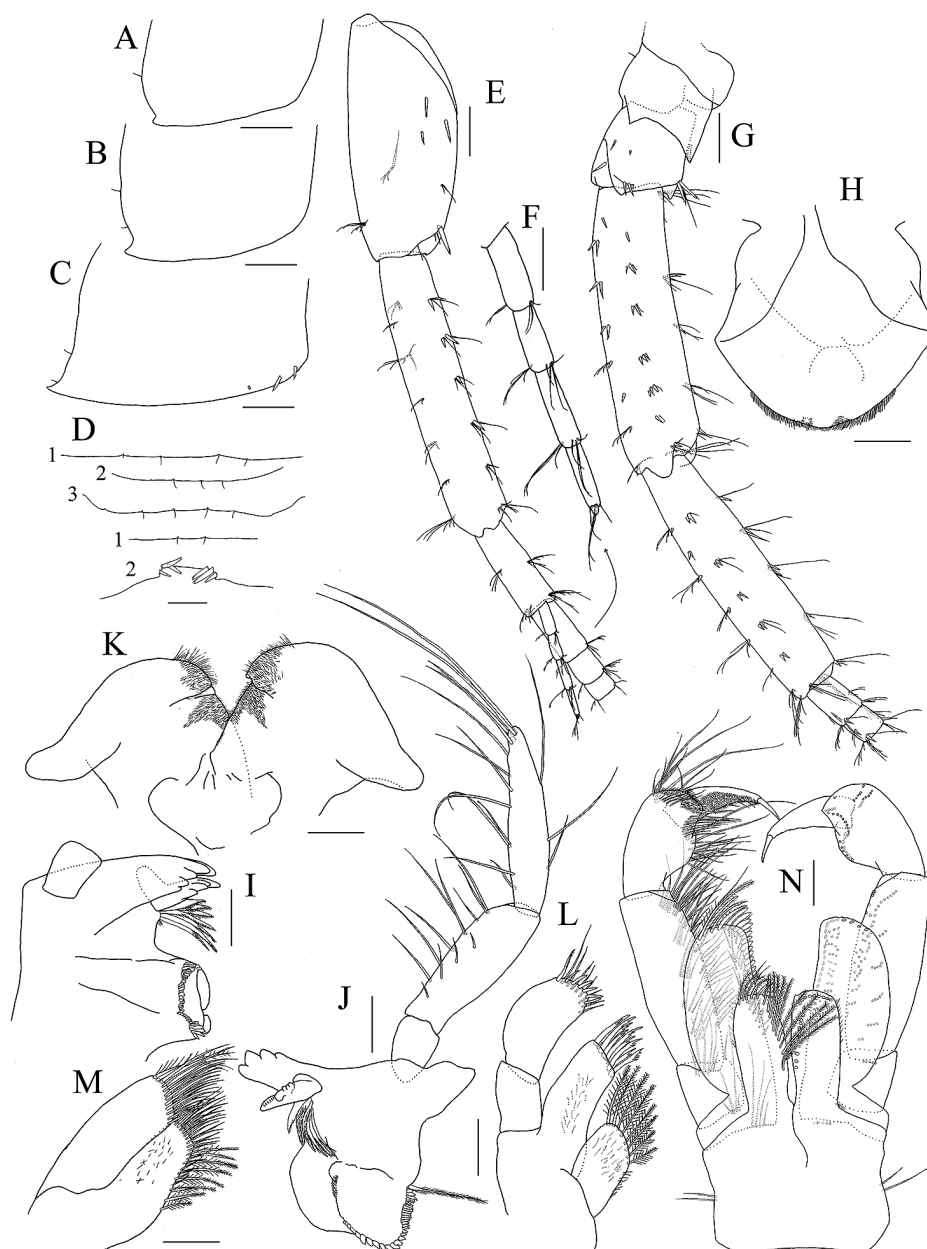


Figure 2. *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982, male, 9.1 mm (NSMT-Cr 33011). **A.** Habitus, lateral view. **B.** Robust setae on dorsal margin of urosomite 2, lateral view. **C.** Dactylus of left pereopods 3, lateral view. **D.** Dactylus of left pereopods 7, lateral view. Scale bars: A = 1.0 mm; B–D = 0.1 mm.

Figure 3. *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982, male, 9.1 mm (NSMT-Cr 33011). **A–C.** Right epimeral plates 1–3, lateral views. **D.** Dorsal margins of pleonites 1–3 and urosomites 1, 2, dorsal view. **E.** Right antenna 1, medial view. **F.** Right accessory flagellum, medial view. **G.** Right antenna 2, medial view. **H.** Upper lip, anterior view. **I.** Incisor, lacinia mobilis, accessory setal row, and molar process of left mandible, dorsal view. **J.** Right mandible, medial view. **K.** Lower lip, ventral view. **L.** Left maxilla 1, dorsal view. **M.** Right maxilla 2, ventral view. **N.** Maxilliped, dorsal view. Scale bars: A–E, G = 0.2 mm; F, H–N = 0.1 mm.



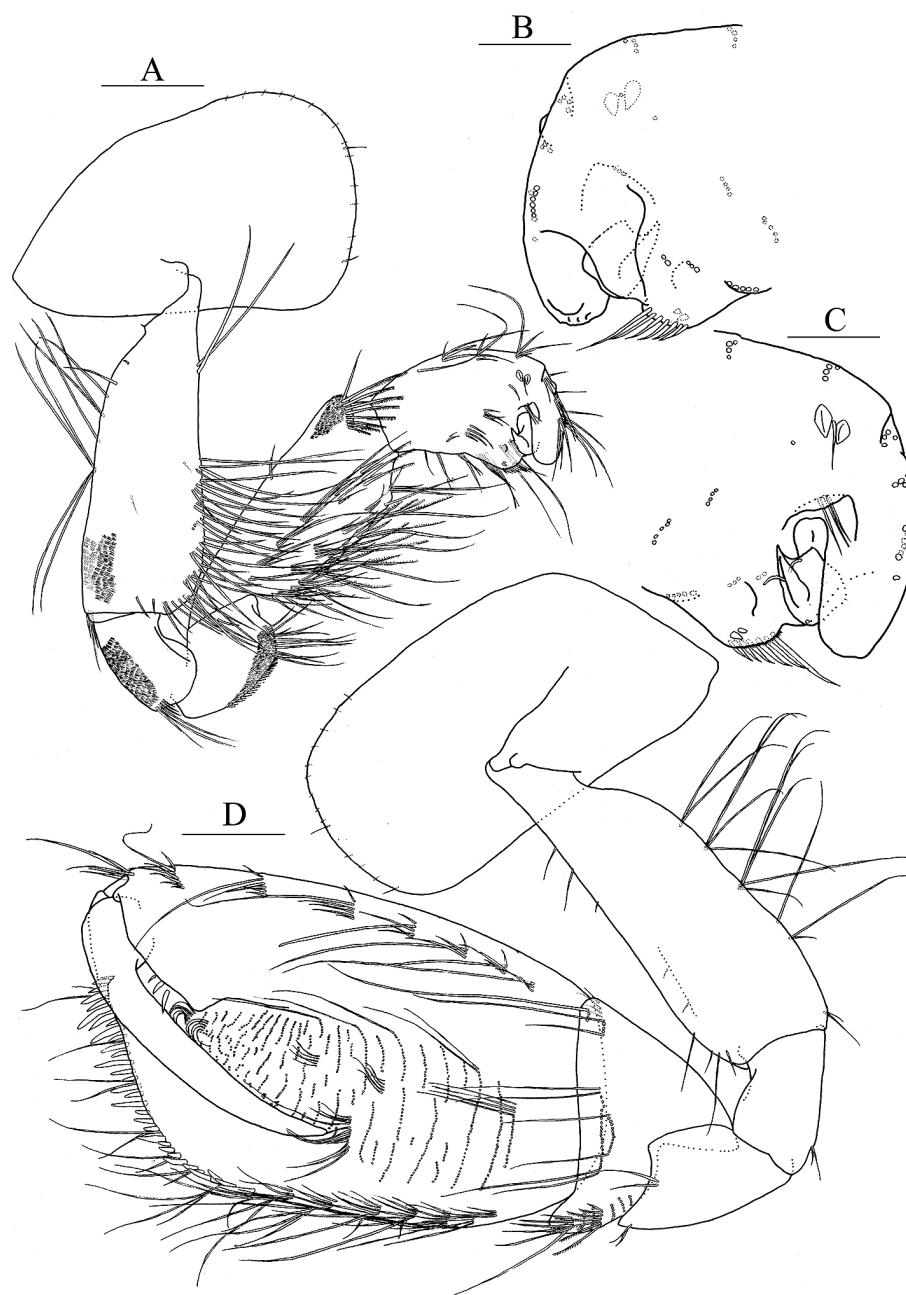


Figure 4. *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982, male, 9.1 mm (NSMT-Cr 33011). **A.** Left gnathopod 1, medial view. **B, C.** Palmar margin of propodus and dactylus of left gnathopod 1, lateral and medial view, respectively. **D.** Right gnathopod 2, medial view. Scale bars: A, D = 0.3 mm; B, C = 0.1 mm.

article 2 reaching half of peduncular article 3; peduncular article 3 with robust setae on medial surface and posterodistal corner; peduncular articles 4 and 5 almost same length; flagellum 12-articulate.

Upper lip (Figure 3H) ventral margin bearing short setae. Mandible (Figure 3I, J) with left and right incisors bearing 5 and 4 dentate, respectively; left lacinia mobilis 4-dentate, right lacinia mobilis with 2 large and several small dentate; accessory setal row comprising 7 setae on the left and 6 setae on the right; molar process triturate with plumose seta; palp 3-articulate; article 1 without setae, article 2 and 3 with 12 and 15 setae, respectively. Lower lip (Figure 3K) with outer lobes laterally expanded, bearing apical setae; inner lobes rounded, reduced. Maxilla 1 (Figure 3L) with inner plate bearing 8 plumose setae; outer plate with 9 dentate robust setae; palp 2-articulate, outer margins bare. Maxilla 2 (Figure 3M) inner plate without oblique inner row of setae. Maxilliped (Figure 3N) inner plate bearing plumose setae on apical and inner margins, with robust seta at innerdistal corner; outer plate obovate, with 4 plumose setae on apical margin, spatula plumose setae on apical and inner margins, respectively, bearing slender setae on ventral inner submargin, reaching three fourths of palp article 2; palp 4-articulate, article 2 medial margin with 2 rows of setae, apical margin of article 3 and inner margin of article 4 covered with fine setae.

Gnathopod 1 (Figure 4A–C) ventral margin of coxa with small setae; basis anterior and posterior margins with long setae, posterodistal submargin covered with fine setae laterally and medially; ischium and merus posterior margins covered with fine setae laterally and medially; carpus length 1.6× length of propodus,

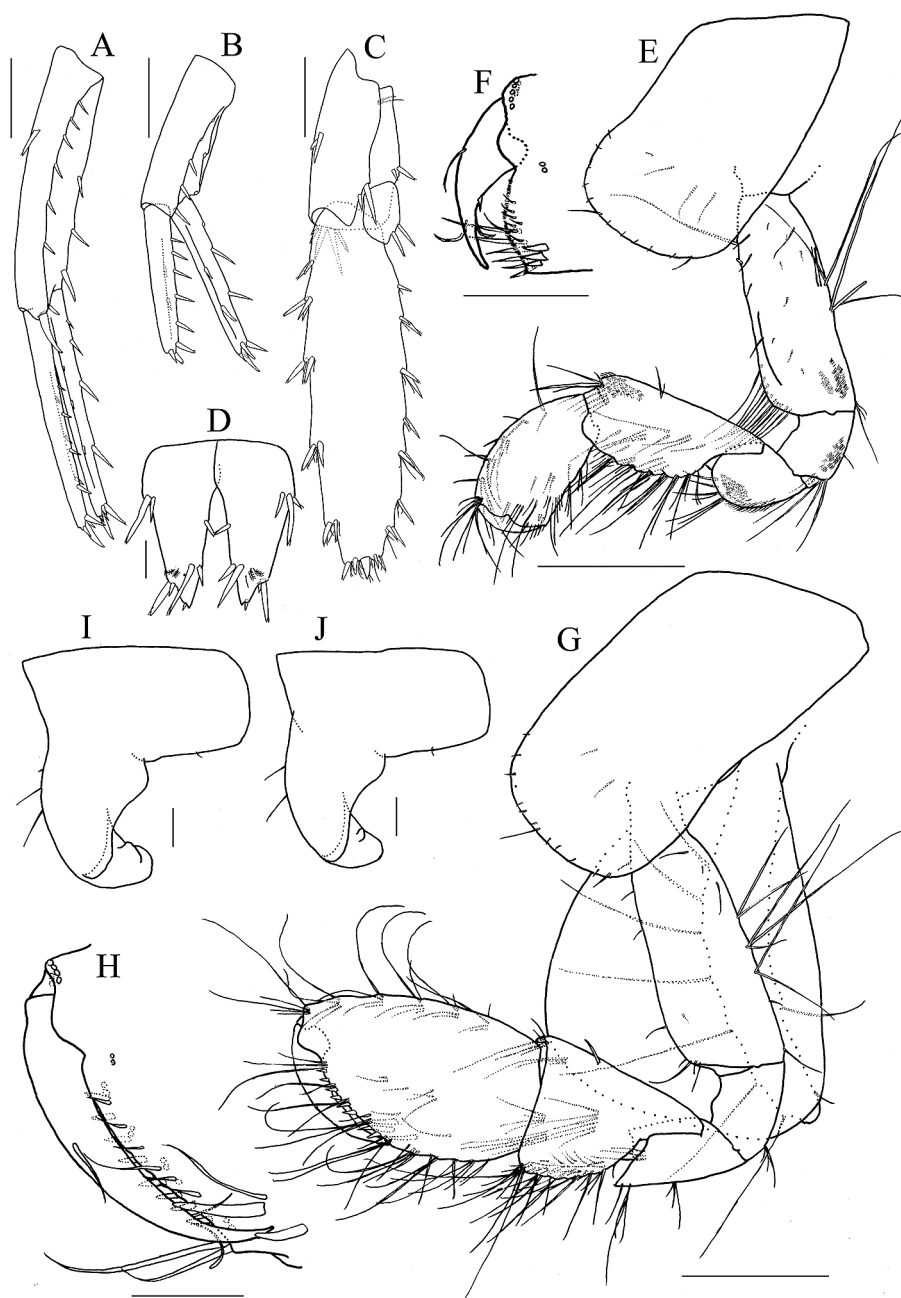


Figure 5. *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982, (A–D) male, 9.1 mm (NSMT-Cr 33011), (E–I) female, 6.2 mm (NSMT-Cr 33012), and (J) female, 6.0 mm (NSMT-Cr 33014). **A.** Left uropod 1, lateral view. **B.** Left uropod 2, lateral view. **C.** Left uropod 3, dorsal view. **D.** Telson, dorsal view. **E.** Left gnathopod 1, lateral view. **F.** Palmar margin of propodus and dactylus of right gnathopod 1, medial view. **G.** Left gnathopod 2, lateral view. **H.** Palmar margin of propodus and dactylus of right gnathopod 2, medial view. **I, J.** Pereopod 6 coxa, lateral view. Scale bars: A–C, E, G = 0.3 mm; D, F, H–J = 0.1 mm.

anterodistal corner covered with fine setae medially, and bearing row of weakly plumose setae; propodus anterodistal projection forming rectangular hood, covering dactylus (Figure 4B, C), with 2 (left gnathopod 1) or 3 (right gnathopod 1) robust setae at the base of anterodistal projection projecting vertically toward the medial side, posterodistal corner with 2 robust and 7 slender setae, a rounded hump at the base of posterodistal corner rising vertically in the medial direction; tip of dactylus directed medially, anteroproximal margin, anterodistal margin, and posterodistal margin with seta, respectively. Gnathopod 2 (Figure 4D) ventral margin of coxa with small setae; basis posterior margin with long setae; propodus subrectangular, medial surface with dense, slender setae, with a ridge running from the base of dactylus toward medial surface, with 3 robust setae on medial surface between a ridge and dactylus, palmar margin oblique with a row of robust setae.

Pereopods 3, 4 (Figure 2A) ventral margins of coxa with small setae; basis anteroproximal and posterior margins with long setae; dactylus (Figure 2C) with plumose seta on anteroproximal margin, a slender seta on posterior margin and at base of nail, respectively. Pereopods 5–7 (Figure 2A) basis expanded, anterior margin bearing a series of small robust setae, posterior margin weakly serrate; merus weakly expanded, length 1.8, 1.8, 2.0× width, respectively; dactylus (Figure 2D) with plumose seta on posteroproximal margin, with slender seta on anterior margin and at the base of nail, respectively; coxal plate 5 biobate, with small seta on distal margin of anterior lobe; coxal plate 6 biobate, with small seta on anterior margin of anterior



Figure 6. *Melita alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982, male (NSMT-Cr 33011) held female (NSMT-Cr 33012) in precopula. Scale bar: 1.0 mm.

lobe and posterior margin of posterior lobe, respectively; coxal plate 7 semicircular, with small seta on posterior margin.

Coxal gills (Figure 2A) present on gnathopod 2, and pereopods 3–6.

Uropod 1 (Figure 5A) peduncle length $1.2\times$ length of rami, with 8 dorsolateral, 3 dorsomedial, and 1 basofacial robust setae; outer ramus almost as long as inner ramus, with 4 and 3 robust setae on lateral and medial margins, respectively, distal part with 4 robust setae; inner ramus with 3 lateral, 4 medial, and 5 apical robust setae. Uropod 2 (Figure 5B) peduncle length $1.1\times$ length of outer ramus, with 5 dorsolateral, and 2 dorsomedial robust setae; outer ramus length $0.9\times$ length of inner ramus, with 5 and 2 robust setae on lateral and medial margins, respectively, distal part with 3 robust setae; inner ramus with 2 lateral, 3 medial, and 4 apical robust setae. Uropod 3 (Figure 5C) peduncle length $0.5\times$ length of outer ramus; outer ramus broad, 2-articulate, article 1 lateral and medial margins with 6 and 8 clusters of setae, respectively; article 2 small, length $0.05\times$ length of article 1.

Telson (Figure 5D) length $1.1\times$ width, cleft, each lobe with 2 or 3 and 1 robust setae on lateral and medial margins, respectively, distal part with 5 robust, 2 plumose, and 1 slender setae.

Sexually dimorphic characters of two females: 6.2 mm (NSMT-Cr 33012); 6.0 mm (NSMT-Cr 33014). Gnathopod 1 (Figure 5E, F) carpus length $1.3\times$ length of propodus; propodus anterodistal corner not projected, palmar margin vertical, posterodistal corner with 2 or 3 robust setae medially. Gnathopod 2 (Figure 5G, H) propodus subovate, medial surface with a few slender setae, palmar margin oblique with 8 robust setae laterally, and 2 or 3 robust setae on palmar corner.

Coxal plate 6 (Figure 5I, J) anterior lobe depth $1.3\times$ width of coxa, strongly hooked, with 2 or 3 setae on anterior margin.

Oostegites (Figure 5G) present on gnathopod 2, and pereopods 3–5, narrow with setae.

Coloration in life. Body generally translucent (Figure 6); eyes black; antennae 1 and 2 peduncle articles distally brown.

Variation. Accessory flagellum of antenna 1 4- or 5-articulate. Rounded hump at base of male gnathopod 1 propodus posterodistal corner indistinct in the 7.5 mm male (NSMT-Cr 33013).

Distribution. Madagascar: Tôlanaro (Ledoyer 1982). China: Daya Bay, Guangdong; Linchang Reef, Hainan (Ren 2012). Japan: Yonaguni Island, Okinawa (present study) (Figure 1A).

Identification. The specimens in the present study agree well with the original description of *M. alluaudi* by having the following features: 1) urosomite 1 dorsal margin not produced; 2) urosomite 2 with a minute dorsal tooth and 3 robust setae on each side; 3) epimeral plate 3 posterodistal corner produced; 4) male gnathopod 1 propodus anterodistal projection forming rectangular hood, covering the dactylus; 5) male gnathopod 2 propodus subrectangular; 6) uropod 3 outer ramus broad, 2-articulate; and 7) telson with robust setae on lateral margin. The original description of *M. alluaudi* provides only limited morphological information because the description is very brief and several appendages are unillustrated. Nonetheless, the present specimens exhibit the above diagnostic features consistent with the original description, and no distinguishing differences were found. Therefore, the specimens are identified as *M. alluaudi*.

Key to species of *Melita* from Japan

- 1 Uropod 3 outer ramus 1-articulate 2
- Uropod 3 outer ramus 2-articulate 14
- 2 Pleonites 1–3 each with dorsal teeth *M. tuberculata* Nagata, 1965
- Pleonites 1–3 without dorsal teeth 3
- 3 Eyes absent *M. miyakoensis* Tomikawa & Aoyagi, 2022
- Eyes present 4
- 4 Antennal sinus of head absent; pereopods 3 and 4 with long, feeble dactyli
..... *M. longidactyla* Hirayama, 1987
- Antennal sinus of head present; pereopods 3 and 4 with short, stout dactyli 5
- 5 Antennal sinus of head incised 6
- Antennal sinus of head rounded or right-angled 10
- 6 Antenna 2 flagellum densely setose *M. setiflagella* Yamato, 1988
- Antenna 2 flagellum sparsely setose 7
- 7 Body black-and-white; anterodistal projection of male gnathopod 1 propodus fully covering dactylus .
..... *M. panda* Tomikawa, Yamato & Ariyama, 2024
- Body almost all gray; anterodistal projection of male gnathopod 1 propodus not completely covering
dactylus 8
- 8 Urosomite 2 without dorsal teeth *M. koreana* Stephensen, 1944
- Urosomite 2 with a minute dorsal tooth on each side 9
- 9 Male gnathopod 1 propodus with robust seta on palmar corner, lacking robust setae on medial surface;
female coxa 6 deeper than wide *M. nagatai* Yamato, 1987
- Male gnathopod 1 propodus without robust seta on palmar corner, bearing robust setae on medial
surface; female coxa 6 shallower than wide *M. bingoensis* Yamato, 1987
- 10 Telson shorter than wide *M. nunomurai* Tomikawa & Sasaki, 2022
- Telson as long as or longer than wide 11
- 11 Male gnathopod 1 propodus with anterodistal hood; female coxa 6 deeper than wide; female coxae 1
and 2 with concavity in anterior edge bearing numerous setae
..... *M. ogasawaraensis* Tomikawa & Sasaki, 2022
- Male gnathopod 1 propodus without anterodistal hood; female coxa 6 wider than deep; female coxae 1
and 2 without concavity in anterior edge 12
- 12 Male uropod 3 outer ramus approximately 5× width; female coxa 6 wider than deep
..... *M. shimizui* (Uéno, 1940)
- Male uropod 3 outer ramus longer than 7× width; female coxa 6 as wide as depth 13
- 13 Male gnathopod 2 propodus proximally elevated; female gnathopod 2 basis with small palmate setae .
M. okinawaensis Tomikawa & Nakano, 2022
- Male gnathopod 2 propodus not proximally elevated; female gnathopod 2 basis without small palmate
setae *M. choshigawaensis* Tomikawa, Hirashima, Hirai & Uchiyama, 2018
- 14 Uropod 3 outer ramus with long setae *M. quadridentata* Yamato, 1990
- Uropod 3 outer ramus without long setae 15
- 15 Maxilla 1 palp article 1 without setae; male gnathopod 2 propodus with squarish palmar corner 16
- Maxilla 1 palp article 1 with setae; male gnathopod 2 propodus with transverse palmar margin 17
- 16 Pleonites 1–3 with dorsal teeth *M. rylovae* Bulyčeva, 1955
- Pleonites 1–3 without dorsal teeth *M. alluaudi* Ledoyer, 1982
- 17 Setae on maxilla 1 palp article 1 reaching distal part of palp article 2; pereopods 5–7 with basis not ex-
tremely expanded, length more than 1.3× width *M. hoshinoi* Yamato, 1990
- Setae on maxilla 1 palp article 1 not reaching distal part of palp article 2; pereopods 5–7 with basis ex-
tremely expanded, length less than 1.3× width *M. pilopropoda* Hirayama, 1987

DISCUSSION

Melita alluaudi was originally described by Ledoyer (1982) based on specimens from Madagascar. Subsequently, Ren (2012) recorded this species in southern China. The present study represents the third record of *M. alluaudi* and the first record from Japan and the Philippine Sea. Ren (2012) described *M. alluaudi* based on the specimens collected from beneath stones on shallow coral reefs, and his description shows no significant differences from the material examined our study. Notably, the environment where Ren collected

his specimens is similar to the habitat in which our specimens were found. Thus, by conducting surveys in same habitats, *M. alluaudi* could be discovered in other regions where this species has not been recorded.

The original description of *M. alluaudi* lacks morphological information for several appendages. For example, maxilla 2 and female coxa 6, which are diagnostic features of other *Melita* species, were not described. Since *M. alluaudi* has been subsequently recorded from China and Japan, it is necessary to clarify its diagnostic characters using materials from both the type locality and newly recorded regions. In the future, it will be desirable to redescribe the type material and supplement the missing data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Vjacheslav S. Labay, Benoit Gouillieux, and Young-Hyo Kim for their constructive and valuable comments on this manuscript. We also thank Raquel Xavier for editing a draft of this manuscript. We appreciate the Natural Science Center for Basic Research and Development for providing access to the experimental equipment.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement is reported.

Funding

This study was financially supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) through a Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows [25KJ1881] to HY and JSPS KAKENHI grants [22K06373 and 23K22282] to KT.

Author contributions

Conceptualization: HY. Data curation: HY, KT. Formal analysis: HY. Funding acquisition: HY, KT. Investigation: HY. Methodology: HY, KT. Resources: HY. Supervision: KT. Visualization: HY. Project administration: HY, KT. Software: HY. Validation: HY, KT. Writing – original draft: HY, KT. Writing – review and editing: HY, KT.

Author ORCID iDs

Hiro Yoshimura  <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-1297-4368>

Ko Tomikawa  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1521-9016>

Data availability

All data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text.

REFERENCES

- Choi JH, Kim YH (2024) A new species of the genus *Melita* (Crustacea, Amphipoda, Melitidae) and a new record for *Melita shimizui* from Korean Brackish Waters. *Zootaxa* 5551 (3): 512–530. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5551.3.4>
- Folmer O, Black M, Hoeh W, Lutz R, Vrijenhoek R (1994) DNA primers for amplification of mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I from diverse metazoan invertebrates. *Molecular Marine Biology and Biotechnology* 3: 294–299.
- Horton T, Lowry J, De Broyer C, Bellan-Santini D, Copilas-Ciocianu D, Corbari L, Costello MJ, Daneliya M, Dauvin, JC, Fišer C, Gasca R, Grabowski M, Guerra-García JM, Hendrycks E, Hughes L, Jaume D, Jazdzewski K, Kim YH, King R, Krapp-Schickel T, LeCroy S, Lörz AN, Mamos T, Senna AR, Serejo C, Souza-Filho JF, Tandberg AH, Thomas JD, Thurston M, Vader W, Väinölä R, Valls Domedel G, Vonk R, White K, Zeidler W (2025) World Amphipoda Database. *Melita* Leach, 1814. <https://marinespecies.org/amphipoda/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=101679>. Accessed on: 2025-08-04.
- Ledoyer M (1982) Crustacés amphipodes gammariens. Familles des Acanthonotozomatidae à Gammaridae. *Faune de Madagascar* 59 (1): 1–598.
- Ren X (2012) *Fauna Sinica, Invertebrata*. Vol. 43. Crustacea: Amphipoda: Gammaridea (II). Science Press, Beijing, China, 651 pp. [Title in English and text in Chinese.]
- Tomikawa K, Yamato S, Ariyama H (2024) *Melita panda*, a new species of Melitidae (Crustacea, Amphipoda) from Japan. *ZooKeys* 1212: 267–283. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1212.128858>
- Tomikawa K, Sasaki T, Aoyagi M, Nakano T (2022) Taxonomy and phylogeny of the genus *Melita* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Melitidae) from the West Pacific islands, with descriptions of four new species. *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 296: 141–160. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcz.2021.12.005>
- Tomikawa K, Kobayashi N, Kyono M, Ishimaru SI, Grygier MJ (2014) Description of a new species of *Sternomoera* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Pontogeneiidae) from Japan, with an analysis of the phylogenetic relationships among the Japanese species based on the 28S rRNA gene. *Zoological Science* 31: 475–490. <https://doi.org/10.2108/zs140026>
- Yoshimura H, Tomikawa K (2025) A new species of the genus *Elasmopus* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Maeridae), from Honshu, Japan. *Zootaxa* 5653 (2): 286–296. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5653.2.8>