Erratum to: Missing species among Mediterranean non-Siphonophoran Hydrozoa

Cinzia Gravili · Stanislao Bevilacqua · Antonio Terlizzi ·
Ferdinando Boero

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Unfortunately, in the original publication of the article, Table 1 was published incorrectly. The correct version of Table 1 is provided in this erratum.

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C. Gravili (✉) · S. Bevilacqua · A. Terlizzi · F. Boero
Laboratory of Zoology and Marine Biology, Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie Biologiche e Ambientali, Di.S.Te.B.A., Università del Salento, Via Prov.le Lecce-Monteroni, 73100 Lecce, Italy
e-mail: cinzia.gravili@unisalento.it

F. Boero
CNR-ISMAR, Via de Marini, 6, 16149 Genoa, Italy

Table 1 Non-Siphonophoran Hydrozoa Missing species (NSHMs) in the Mediterranean Sea

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
Class Hydroidomedusae						
Subclass Anthomedusae						
<i>Bougainvillia multica</i> (Haeckel, 1879)	Algéciras (Gibraltar); 1867 (Haeckel 1879) as <i>Lizusa multica</i>	Mediterranean-Atlantic	See original description	–	100 %	Doubtful species [see Kramp (1955), Schuchert (2007)]
<i>Lizzia octostyla</i> (Haeckel, 1879)	Corfu: 1877 [(Haeckel 1879) as <i>Dysmorphosa octostyla</i>]	Endemic of the Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Trieste [Neppi and Stiasny (1911) as <i>Podocoryne octostyla</i> ; Neppi and Stiasny (1913)]; Villefranche: 1954 Kramp (1957a) as <i>Koellikerina fasciculata</i> juv.	78 %	Northern Adriatic Sea (Benović and Lučić 1996) reported as last record in Adriatic Sea: (Neppi and Stiasny 1913)
<i>Eudendrium arbuscula</i> Wright, 1859	Queensferry (close to Edinburgh), Firth of Forth, Scotland: 1858 (Wright 1859)	Boreal (North Atlantic, Mediterranean)	France, Algeria, Syria (Marinopoulos 1992) (but gives no records; in the absence of reliable data relating to the records, it has been hypothesized that the records in France, Algeria and Syria had occurred in three individual years)	–	26 %	The Mediterranean records Marinopoulos (1992) are likely misidentifications [see Schuchert (2008b)]
<i>Podocoryne borealis</i> (Mayer, 1900)	Eastport Harbor, Maine, USA: 1898 (Mayer 1900a) as <i>Lymnorea borealis</i>	Boreal (North Atlantic, Mediterranean)	Mediterranean Sea: Trégoubouff and Rose (1957) as <i>Podocoryne borealis</i> but give no records; Naples: 1952 (Riedl 1959) as <i>P. borealis</i> (uncertain reports)	–	100 %	The Mediterranean records are unreliable [Schuchert (2008a) as <i>Hydractinia borealis</i>]; genus transfer by Schuchert (2013)

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Amphitema turrida</i> (Mayer, 1900)	Tortugas, Florida, USA: 1897–1899 (Mayer 1900b) as <i>Dissonema turrida</i>	Circumtropical (Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean)	Villefranche-sur-Mer: 1964 (Goy 1973)	–	100 %	New Mediterranean material is needed for a further evaluation of the status of this form [see Schuchert (2007)]
<i>Merga galleri</i> Brinckmann, 1962	Mergellina Harbour, Naples: 1960 (Brinckmann 1962)	Endemic of the Mediterranean Sea	See original description	–	100 %	
<i>Octotiana russelli</i> Kramp, 1953	Great Barrier Reef, Southwestern Pacific: 1929 (Australia) (Kramp 1953)	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean	Bay of Villefranche-sur-Mer: 1954 (Goy 1973) as <i>Octotiana violacea</i>	–	100 %	The presence of this species in the Mediterranean is uncertain [see Schuchert (2007)]
<i>Protiana tetranema</i> (Péron and Lesueur, 1810)	Coast of The Netherlands: 1809 Péron and Lesueur (1810) as <i>Oceania Tetranema</i>	Mediterranean-Atlantic	Adriatic (Pell 1918)	Adriatic: 1913–1914 (Pell 1938)	49 %	Doubtful, unrecognizable species [for more details see Schuchert (2009)]
<i>Tregubovia atentaculata</i> Picard, 1958	Villefranche-sur-Mer: 1955 (Picard 1958b)	Endemic of the Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Villefranche-sur-Mer: 1966 (Goy 1973)	81 %	Very rare species: only two or three specimens have been reported in the literature [see Schuchert (2009)]
<i>Protohydra leuckartii</i> Greeff, 1869	Ostende (Greeff 1869)	Boreal (circumglobal in temperate brackish waters of the northern hemisphere), Mediterranean	Canet Plage, Southern France: 1950 (Nyholm 1951)	–	100 %	

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Acauloides ammisatum</i> Bouillon, 1965	Roscoff, English Channel Bouillon (1965)	Boreal (Northeastern Atlantic, Mediterranean)	Banyuls-sur-Mer: 1961 (Monniot 1962) as ? <i>Psammocoryne</i> (invalid nomen nudum)	–	100 %	It is unclear whether <i>A. ammisatum</i> occurs in the Mediterranean [for more details see Schuchert (2006)]
<i>Acauloides ilonae</i> (Brinckmann-Voss, 1966)	Gulf of Pozzuoli, Naples Brinckmann-Voss (1966) as <i>Acaulis ilonae</i>	Endemic of the Mediterranean Sea	Gulf of Pozzuoli, Naples: 1960–1961 (Brinckmann-Voss 1966)	–	100 %	The occurrence of this species outside the Mediterranean is uncertain [for more details see Schuchert (2006)]
<i>Psammohydra nana</i> Schulz, 1950	Western Baltic Sea: 1948 (Schulz 1950)	Boreal (Western Baltic, Northeastern Atlantic, Mediterranean)	Marseille, Western Mediterranean (Swedmark 1956)	Rovigno, Adriatic Sea: 1965 (Salvini-Plawen 1966)	74 %	The taxonomic position of this animal is unclear (Schuchert 2006)
<i>Eleutheria clapedtii</i> Hartlaub, 1889	Tahitou near St. Vaast la Hogue (Normandy, France) (Hartlaub 1889)	Mediterranean-Atlantic	Naples (Hartlaub 1889)	Naples: Pavesi in a letter to Spagnolini, published 1877 [see Mayer (1910c), Brinckmann-Voss (1970)]	100 %	The polyp has not yet been identified in the sea and only the young polyp without medusae buds is known from cultivation experiments [see Schuchert (2006)]

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Staurocladia portmanni</i> Brinckmann, 1964	Gulf of Sorrento (polyp stage), Ischia, Naples (medusa stage): 1963 (Brinckmann 1964)	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Gulf of Naples: 1963 Brinckmann-Voss (1987); 1963 [see Bouillon et al. (1995)]	100 %	For more details about its behaviour see Brinckmann-Voss (1970)
<i>Corymorpha forbesii</i> (Mayer, 1894)	Nassau Harbour, Bahamas: 1893 (Mayer 1894) as <i>Hybocodon forbesii</i>	Circumtropical (Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, Red Sea, Mediterranean)	Gulf of Pozzuoli, Naples: 1962 (Brinckmann-Voss 1967)	–	100 %	For more details about this species see Brinckmann-Voss (1970), Schuchert (2010)
<i>Branchioceranthus italicus</i> Stechow, 1921	Gulf of Naples: 1905 [Lo Bianco (1909) as <i>Branchioceranthus</i> sp.]	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	–	100 %	Stechow (1921) introduced the name <i>B. italicus</i> for Lo Bianco's material [for more details see Schuchert (2010)]
<i>Coryne caespes</i> Allman, 1871	Gulf of La Spezia (Allman 1871–1872)	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	–	100 %	<i>C. caespes</i> could belong to <i>C. pinneti</i> or <i>C. muscoides</i> Schuchert (2001)
<i>Coryne fucicola</i> (De Filippi, 1866)	Turin (in an aquarium): 1864 [De Filippi (1866) as <i>Halobotrys fucicola</i>]; no type locality specified	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Villefranche-sur-Mer, Balaguir, France (Du Plessis 1888)	84 %	For a complete redescription based on field collected material [see Schuchert (2005)]

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Siphonohydra adriatica</i> Salvini-Plawen, 1966	Rovigno: 1965 (Salvini-Plawen 1966)	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	–	100 %	The gonophores of this animal must be known to assess the validity of the genus and species [see Schuchert (2010)]
<i>Tricyclusa singularis</i> (Schulze, 1876)	Bay of Muggia, Trieste: 1875 (Schulze 1876) as <i>Tiarella singularis</i>	Boreal (Northeastern Atlantic, Mediterranean)	Bay of Muggia, Trieste: 1875 (Schulze 1876)	–	100 %	After its discovery, it has never been found again in the Mediterranean Sea [for more details see Schuchert (2006)]
<i>Ectopleura sacculifera</i> Kramp, 1957	Pacific coast of Ecuador: 1926–1937 (Kramp 1957b)	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean	Near Naples: 1963 (Brinckmann-Voss 1970)	–	100 %	For more details about this species see Schuchert (2010)
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Northeastern Atlantic (Linnaeus 1758)	Boreal (Northern Atlantic and Pacific, Arctic Sea, Mediterranean)	Cap de Creus, Spanish coast: 1902–1904 Motz-Kossowska (1905)	Naples (Stechow (1923)	35 %	The Mediterranean records need reconfirmation [for more details see Schuchert (2010)]
<i>Rosalinda incrustans</i> (Kramp, 1947)	Off Southwestern of Portugal (Kramp 1947)	Atlantic Ocean, West of Gibraltar; Western Mediterranean (Costa Brava and Corsica)	Rosas, Spain: 1958 [see Bouillon et al. (1995)]	West of Corsica (42.355°N 09.611°W): 1958 [see Schuchert (2010)]	100 %	For more details about this species [see Schuchert (2010)]

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
Subclass Leptomedusae						
<i>Aequorea pensilis</i> (Haeckel, 1879)	? Mediterranean Eschscholtz (1829) as <i>Mesonema pensile</i>	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean	See original description	–	100 %	Mediterranean record is doubtful [see Bouillon et al. (2004)]
<i>Zygocanna vagans</i> Bigelow, 1912	Philippines Bigelow (1912)	Non classifiable (mainly Indo-Pacific), Mediterranean	Split Canal, Adriatic Sea (Babnik 1948) as <i>Zygocanna</i> sp.	–	100 %	
<i>Calycella syringa</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	No type locality specified (Linnaeus 1767) as <i>Sertularia syringa</i>	Boreal (occurs North to Arctic Ocean, Mediterranean)	Rovigno [Pieper (1884)—Heller's collection]	–	100 %	For more details about this species [see Cornelius (1978, 1982, 1995)]
<i>Eutonina scintillans</i> (Bigelow, 1909)	Pacific coast of Mexico: 1904–1905 (Bigelow 1909) as <i>Eutimalphes scintillans</i>	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean	Gulf of Trieste: 1910 (Neppi and Stiasny 1911)	Gulf of Trieste: 1910 (Neppi and Stiasny 1913) as <i>Eutimum scintillans</i> ; Ligurian Sea: 1963 (Goy 1973)	50 %	

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Heligicirra cari</i> (Haeckel, 1864)	Nice, France (Haeckel 1864) as <i>Tima cari</i>	Mediterranean-Atlantic	See original description	Naples: 1876 [Spagnolini (1877) as <i>Tima cari</i> ; Mayer (1910c) as <i>Eirene viridula</i>]; Tunis: 1923–1924 [Ranson (1925) as <i>E. viridula</i>]	90 %	
<i>Laodicea neptuna</i> Mayer, 1900	Tortugas, Florida: 1898 (Mayer 1900b)	Mediterranean-Atlantic	Gulf of Naples: 1962 (Brinckmann-Voss 1987)	–	100 %	Doubtful status [see Bouillon et al. (2004)]
<i>Meliceritissa adriatica</i> Neppi, 1915	Adriatic Sea: 1913–1914 (Neppi 1915)	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Adriatic Sea [Neppi (1922) about the Najade Expedition results]	100 %	Picard refers this species to <i>Octogonade mediterranea</i> [see Addenda in Kramp (1961)]
<i>Eucheilota maasi</i> Neppi and Stiasny, 1911	Trieste, Adriatic Sea: 1910 (Neppi and Stiasny 1911)	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Trieste: 1910 (Neppi and Stiasny 1913); Adriatic: 1913–1914 (Pell 1918, 1938)	96 %	

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Eucheilota maculata</i> Hartlaub, 1894	Heligoland, North Sea Hartlaub (1894) as <i>Euchilota maculata</i>	Non classifiable	Illes Medes: 1977–1982 Gili (1982) as <i>Campanulina</i>	Illes Medes: 1977–1982 (Gili et al. 1984); North coast of Cape of Creus (Northeastern Spain); 1980–1981 (Gili and Castelló 1985) all as <i>Campanulina</i> <i>hincksi</i>	26 %	Hydroid doubtfully reported from Mediterranean; medusa never collected in Mediterranean Sea [see Bouillon et al. (2004)]
<i>Hydranthea aloysii</i> (Zoja, 1893)	Naples; 1891 (Zoja 1893) as <i>Umbrellaria aloysii</i>	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Trieste [Hadzi (1914) as <i>Georginella</i> <i>diaphana</i>]; Marseille; 1953 (Huvé 1954)	74 %	This species is insufficiently described (could be any haleciid or Iovenellid, probably a juvenile of <i>H.</i> <i>margarica</i>) [see Bouillon et al. (2004)]
<i>Orchistonella graeffei</i> (Neppi and Stiasny, 1911)	Trieste; 1910 (Neppi and Stiasny 1911)	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Ligurian Sea: 1966 (Goy 1973)	46 %	

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Plumularia syriaca</i> Billard, 1931	Gulf of Alexandrette, Syria coast: 1929 (Billard 1931)	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	–	100 %	
<i>Sertularella tenella</i> (Alder, 1856)	No type locality was given by Alder (1856), probably Northumberland, England [see Cornelius (1979)]	Cosmopolitan (Northern Atlantic, Caribbean Sea, North Pacific Ocean, Mediterranean)	Monaco: 1929 by Leloup [see Bouillon et al. (1995)]	–	100 %	Doubtful species, probably conspecific with <i>Sertularella rugosa</i> [see Cornelius (1995)]
<i>Thyroscyphus fruticosus</i> (Esper, 1793)	Type locality unknown (Esper (1793) as <i>Spongia fruticosa</i>)	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean	Adriatic: 1885 Marktanner-Turneretscher (1890) as <i>Campanularia fruticosa</i>	–	100 %	Schmidt (1973) considered the migration of this species through the Suez-Canal
<i>Octogonade mediterranea</i> Zoja, 1896	Messina, Sicily: 1894 (Zoja 1896)	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Dalmatian coast, Adriatic Sea: 1913–1914 (Pell 1918)	83 %	
<i>Tiaropsidium mediterraneum</i> (Metchnikoff, 1886)	Messina, Sicily: 1883 (Metchnikoff 1886a) as <i>Tiaropsis mediterranea</i>	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Kvarnerola, Adriatic Sea (Hadzi 1916), 1914 as <i>Camella vilae-velebiti</i> and <i>Tiaropsis mediterranea</i> ; Gulf of Marseille (Picard 1951b)	73 %	Doubtful record in the South Adriatic Sea, Otranto Channel, Apulia, Italy: 2003 (Piraino et al. 2013)

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Harilaubella gelatinosa</i> (Pallas, 1766)	Belgian coast, specimen not located (Pallas 1766) as <i>Serrularia gelatinosa</i>	Mainly boreal: Northeastern Atlantic, Western Atlantic and Indo-Pacific (New Zealand), Mediterranean	Lesina Adriatic Sea [Heller (1868)] as <i>Laomedea gelatinosa</i>	Naples (Du Plessis 1881) as <i>Obelia gelatinosa</i> ; Trieste (Adriatic Sea) (Graeffe 1884) as <i>Obelia gelatinosa</i> ; Naples: 1905 Lo (Bianco 1909) as <i>Obelia gelatinosa</i> ; Gulf of Rapallo (Ligurian Sea); 1948 (Rossi 1950) as <i>Laomedea gelatinosa</i>	70 %	
<i>Laomedea neglecta</i> Alder, 1856	Cullercoats and Tynemouth, UK (Alder 1856)	Boreal (Northeastern Atlantic, Mediterranean)	Rovigno (Adriatic Sea): 1896 (Schneider 1898) as <i>Campanularia neglecta</i>	Kotora; Jablanac (Adriatic Sea): 1907 (Babic 1910) as <i>Campanularia neglecta</i> ; Canale della Corsia, Quarnero: 1911 (Broch 1912); Split, Adriatic Sea: 1931 (Broch 1933) as <i>Laomedea (Gonothyrea) neglecta</i>	89 %	

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
Subclass Limnomedusae						
<i>Amorhydra janowicz</i>	Roscoff, France (Swedmark and Teissier 1958)	Mediterranean-Atlantic	Rovigno: 1965 (Salvini Plawen 1966)	Ischia (Clausen 1971)	76 %	
Class Automedusa						
Subclass Actinulidae						
<i>Halammohydra octopoides</i>	Kieler Bucht (Baltic Sea): 1924 (Remane 1927)	Cosmopolitan	Marseille (Swedmark 1956)	Rovigno: 1965 (Salvini Plawen 1966)	54 %	
Subclass Narcomedusae						
<i>Cunina polygonia</i> (Haeckel 1879)	Corfu and Messina: 1877–1878 (Haeckel 1879) as <i>Cunocanthia polygonia</i>	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	–	100 %	Doubtful status [see Bouillon et al. (2004)]
<i>Cunina proboscidea</i> E. & L. Metschnikoff, 1871	Messina (Gegenbaur 1857) as <i>Cunina vitrea</i>	Endemic of Mediterranean Sea	See original description	Mediterranean (E. and L. Metschnikoff 1871); Naples [Mayer (1910c) as <i>Cunina vitrea</i> = <i>C. proboscidea</i>]; Spanish Mediterranean coast (Ranson 1936); Naples: 1962 [see Bouillon et al. (1995)]	80 %	

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Pegantlia rubiginosa</i> (Kölliker, 1853)	Messina: 1852 Kölliker (1853) as <i>Eurystoma rubiginosum</i>	Circumtropical (Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean)	See original description	Messina (Gegenbaur 1857) as <i>Aegineta prolifera</i> ; Villefranche-sur-Mer, Nice (Haeckel 1864); Naples (Spagnolini 1871), Pavesi (1878) as <i>Aegineta prolifera</i> ; Naples: 1859 Keferstein and (Ehlers 1861), (Spagnolini 1871) as <i>Aegineta gemmifera</i> ; (Carus 1884); Capri: 1902 (Lo Bianco 1903) as <i>Cunina rhododactyla</i> ; Eolie 1902 (Lo Bianco 1903) as <i>Cunina rhododactyla</i> ; Naples [Lo Bianco (1909) as <i>Cunina rhododactyla</i> ; Ebbecke (1957) as <i>C. rhododactylus</i> ; Vannucci (1966)]; Adriatic Sea (Expedition 'Najade') Grobben (1915); Neppi (1915) as <i>Cunina prolifera</i> ; Villefranche-sur-Mer (Caziot 1921 as <i>C. prolifera</i>); Balearic Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, Strait of Messina, western Mediterranean: 1910–1911 (Kramp 1924 as <i>C. rubiginosa</i>); Villefranche-sur-Mer: 1954 (Kramp 1957b); Strait of Gibraltar: 1967 (Casanova 1980); Naples: 1956–1962 (see Bouillon et al. 1995); Ligurian Sea: 1963 (Goy 1973)	99 %	

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Peganiha triloba</i> Haeckel, 1879	Zanzibar, East Africa (Haeckel 1879)	Circumtropical (Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean)	Balearics (Vanhöffen 1913)	–	100 %	For more details about its records [see Kramp (1961)]
<i>Solmaris corona</i> (Keferstein and Ehlers, 1861)	Naples: 1859 (Keferstein and Ehlers 1861) as <i>Aegineta corona</i>	Circumtropical (Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean)	See original description	Naples (Haeckel 1879 as <i>Solmaris corona</i> and <i>S. coronantha</i>); Balearics: 1909 (Ranson 1936); Strait of Gibraltar: 1967 (Casanova 1980)	66 %	
Subclass Trachymedusae						
<i>Petatus atavus</i> Haeckel, 1879	Izmir (Smyrna), Turkey: 1873 (Haeckel 1879) and Canary Islands as <i>Petatus tetranema</i>	Mediterranean-Atlantic	See original description	–	100 %	
<i>Amphogona pusilla</i> Hartlaub, 1909	Djibuti, East Africa: 1904 (Hartlaub 1909)	Indo-Pacific, Mediterranean	Villefranche-sur-Mer (Ligurian Sea): 1964 (Goy 1973)	–	100 %	
<i>Arctapodema ampla</i> (Vanhöffen, 1902)	Bouvet Island (South Atlantic): 1898 (Vanhöffen 1902) as <i>Homozonema amplum</i>	Circumtropical (Antarctic, southern and tropical Atlantic, Mediterranean)	Algeria coast, off Mostaganem: 1908 (Ranson 1936) as <i>Arctapodema amplum</i>	Adriatic Sea: 1913–1914 (Pell 1938) as <i>Isonema najadis</i> Villefranche-sur-Mer: 1963–1964 (Goy 1971); Nice, Corsica: 1963 (Goy 1973)	69 %	

Table 1 continued

Taxa	Type locality and original description	Distribution	1st Mediterranean record	Other records in Mediterranean	Confidence of extinction index	Remarks
<i>Pantachogon militare</i> (Maas, 1893)	North of Bermudas: 1889 (Maas 1893)	Tropical-Atlantic	Capri: 1902 (Lo Bianco 1903) as <i>Homoeonema militare</i>	–	100 %	

Taxa Class, subclass, species

C Confidence of extinction index ($C \geq 95\%$ to postulate a case of extinction; $80\% \leq C \leq 94\%$ to raise a case of putative extinction)