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New genus of sea snail discovered in the Great African Seaforest



A parasitic sea snail discovered by a team of scientists.

Photo: Supplied

After nearly a decade of taxonomic puzzle-solving, a team of scientists from the University of Cape Town's (UCT) [Department of Biological Sciences](#), Sea Change Project, the University of Tokyo and Stellenbosch University has unveiled a remarkable discovery: a parasitic sea snail that represents not only a new species, but an entirely new genus. The findings are published in the [Journal of Molluscan Studies](#).

The snail was first observed in 2015 by Sea Change Project marine scientist Dr Jannes Landschoff and Rebecca MacKinnon, then an honours student at UCT, while studying the

biology of the Equitailed brittle star *Amphiura capensis*. This marine echinoderm is related to starfish. However, unlike starfish – which use tube feet to glide – brittle stars crawl across the seafloor by whipping their highly flexible, serpent-like arms.

Landschoff, who has carried out extensive research on brittle stars – particularly those that brood their young inside small chambers, like the Equitailed one – had launched a project on this species, together with UCT [Emeritus Professor Charles L Griffiths](#), at the beginning of his research career. This project became MacKinnon's honours thesis – and the catalyst for a fascinating discovery.

Commenting on the findings, Emeritus Professor Griffiths, said: "This is an exciting discovery, though, as it is the first time one of these parasitic molluscs has been found in a brittlestar, although many species are known from related groups such as starfish and sea urchins."

He added: "Finding new species in marine environments in South Africa is fairly routine, and both Jannes and I regularly discover new species in the course of our work. I have been involved in over 100 such discoveries over my 50-year career at UCT."

Several months into the study, MacKinnon and Landschoff discovered something peculiar: white, round globules about a millimetre in size nestled inside the brood chambers. After much sleuthing and studying, they realised these were parasitic snails belonging to the family Eulimidae, a group unfamiliar to the researchers. Tracking down experts who could shed light on the finding proved challenging. However, they were eventually pointed to Associate Professor Yasunori Kano and his student, Dr Tsuyoshi Takano at the University of Tokyo, both experts on this highly specialised group of parasitic snails. The team sent the few specimens they had to Japan – and so began a long and meticulous taxonomic process, led by the Japanese collaborators.

Nearly 10 years later, the results are in. The star-snail, now named *Introphauricola rebecca* n. gen. n. sp., in honour of MacKinnon, has been confirmed as both a new species and genus. Even more extraordinary, its biology – living as an internal parasite of brittle stars – is entirely new to Molluscan science.

The discovery highlights the many findings yet to be made in the richly biodiverse Great African Seaforest and contributes to the ongoing 1001 Seaforest Species project. This science and storytelling project – a partnership between Sea Change Project and Save Our Seas Foundation – aims to scientifically document and chronicle the stories of the kelp forest's distinctive species. The discovery of *Introphauricola rebecca* n. gen. n. sp., will be added to this repository, and underscores the value of scientific collaboration.

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