



Alien Species Profile

Grandidierella gilesi Chilton, 1921 (Amphipoda, Aoridae), first encounter of non-indigenous amphipod in the Lam Ta Khong River, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, North-eastern Thailand

Koraon Wongkamhaeng[‡], Pongrat Dumrongrojwattana[§], Myung-Hwa Shin^l, Chaichat Boonyanusith[¶]

[‡] Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand

[§] Burapha University, Bangsaen, Thailand

^l National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea, Seocheon, South Korea

[¶] Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand

Corresponding author: Koraon Wongkamhaeng (koraon@gmail.com)

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Abstract

The first record of the non-indigenous, alien amphipod *Grandidierella gilesi* in the Lam Ta Khong River is presented. Previously, this Indo-Pacific amphipod had only been reported in the Indian Ocean, the Andaman Sea, the Gulf of Thailand, the South China Sea and Australia. In Thailand, *G. gilesi* was previously reported in an isolated pond in Bangkok. The present study constitutes another record of this species in inland water. The characteristics and variation of *G. gilesi*, observed in this study, are also discussed. All the specimens described here are preserved at the Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand.

Keywords

Aorid amphipod, Crustacea, non-indigenous, aquaculture, Lam Ta Khong River, Thailand

Grant title

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Hosting institution

Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Kasetsart University, Thailand, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Burapha University, Thailand

Ethics and security

This study was carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations in Animal Care & Use Guidelines of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Burapha University (IACUC BUU). Amphipods were anaesthetised with ice, then fixed in 10% formalin and finally preserved in 70% ethanol. The study area is a public area which required no specific permissions for this location. All efforts were made to minimise suffering and habitat destruction. This work did not involve endangered or protected species.

Author contributions

Koraon Wongkamhaeng: conceptualisation, methodology, resources, writing – original draft, writing – review & editing

Pongrat Dumrongrojwattana: conceptualisation, funding acquisition, methodology, resources

Chaichat Boonyanusith: methodology, review & editing

Myung-Hwa Shin: writing – review & editing

Conflicts of interest

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Introduction

Forty-three valid species of *Grandidierella* Coutière, 1904 have been recorded around the world (Horton et al. 2019). The members of this genus have circumtropical distribution. Two species of *Grandidierella*, *G. bonnieroides* Stephensen, 1947 and *G. japonica* Stephensen, 1938, are known as widespread non-indigenous amphipods. *Grandidierella bonnieroides* typically occurs around tropical areas, including the Saudi Coast, the Red Sea and the

Suez Canal (Myers 1981). This species was recorded in the Mediterranean Sea in a 2016 study, in which the author suggested that it may have travelled by ship transportation through the Suez Canal (Lo Brutto et al. 2016). *Grandidierella japonica* was originally described in Japan and introduced to the entire Pacific Ocean via the oyster trade and ship transportation in the 1960s (Chapman and Dorman 1975). It has invaded a high number of estuaries in Pacific North-America (Pilgrim et al. 2013) and has been spotted from several sites in Atlantic Europe. Recently, the arrival of *G. japonica* into the Mediterranean Sea has been recorded and further spreading is expected (Marchini et al. 2016).

Grandidierella gilesi Chilton, 1921 is a euryhaline species that has been reported in various habitats in the Indo-Pacific area (Fig. 1). The species generally occurs in polluted brackish waters, in which it constructs tubes on various types of hard substrate in association with *Jassa* sp. and polychaetes (Barnard et al. 1991). This species was first described in brackish water in Chilika Lake, India in 1921 (Chilton 1921). Later, *G. gilesi* was recorded in a large creek close to Tumidalametta Hill at 102 m elev. in Vizagapatam, India (Barnard 1935); this shows that the amphipod had migrated from the sea and settled in a fresh water habitat. *Grandidierella gilesi* has been recorded in other estuarine places, such as in Songkhla Lagoon (recorded as Tale Sap), the Pattani River (Chilton 1925) and Lapinig in the Philippines (Schellenberg 1938). It has also been reported in marine waters, such as in the Madras Coast, India (Asari and Myers 1982, Nayar 1959); the Natrang Coast, Vietnam (Imbach 1967); the Pinnakayal Coast, India (Sivaprakasam 1970); Surabaya, Java, Indonesia (Ledoyer 1979) and in the Port Beacon, Australia (Myers 1981).

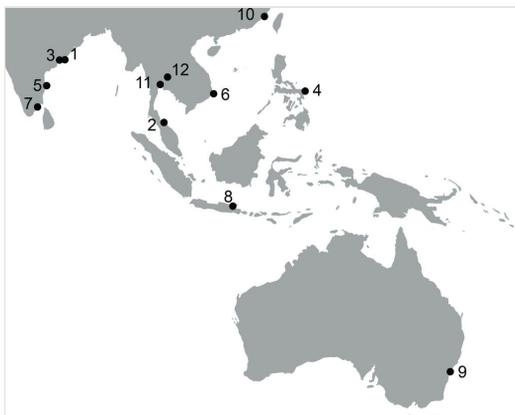


Figure 1. [doi](#)

Distribution of *Grandidierella gilesi*: 1. Chilika Lagoon, India (Chilton 1921); 2. Songkhla Lake (Tale Sap) and Pattani River and Malaysian State (Chilton 1925); 3. large creek close to Tumidalametta Hill at 102 m elev. in Vizagapatam, India (KHBarnard 1935); 4. Lapinig, Philippines (Schellenberg 1938); 5. Adyar, Madras Coast, India (Nayar 1959); 6. Natrang, Vietnam (Imbach 1967); 7. Pinnakayal, India (Sivaprakasam 1970); 8. Surabaya, Java, Indonesia (Ledoyer 1979); 9. Port Beacon, Brooklyn Gut, Hawksbury River, New South Wales (Myers 1981); 10. Qi'ao-Dan'gan Island Mangrove Nature Reserve on Qi'ao Island in the Pearl River Estuary, China (Wang et al. 2010); 11. Man-made freshwater pond in Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand (Wongkamhaeng et al. 2016) and 12. Lam Tha Kong River, Thailand (present study).

The Lam Ta Khong River is a major river in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, originating from the Dong Phraya Yen Ranges (Khao Yai National Park). It flows eastwards through the Pak Chong, Sikhiu, Sung Noen and Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima Districts over a distance of 224 km. The Lam Ta Khong Dam was constructed at the border of the Pak Chong and Sikhiu sub-district (Tesana 2002). The Lam Ta Khong River is part of the Mun River Basin, which is a tributary of the Mekong River. The Lam Ta Khong River is an important river in terms of agriculture and pumped storage. The river suffers from anthropogenic effects, including sewage and pollution (Setpong and Chuersuwan 2015). *Grandidierella gilesi* was found in a benthic macroinvertebrate sampling of the Lam Ta Khong River in the Sung Noen District.

The Lam Ta Khong River is situated in the northeast part of Thailand (Fig. 2). This river is divided into upper and lower areas by the Lam Ta Khong Dam. The present study was conducted on the lower area of the Lam Ta Khong River, covering an area of 2,210 km². Over the length of 120 km, this river receives pollution loads from anthropogenic activities including municipal, agricultural and industrial wastewaters. The Lam Ta Khong River Basin is influenced by the Southwest and Northwest monsoons, with annual rainfall around 1,000 mm (Setpong and Chuersuwan 2015). This area consists of farmland, forest, residential areas and aquacultural areas.

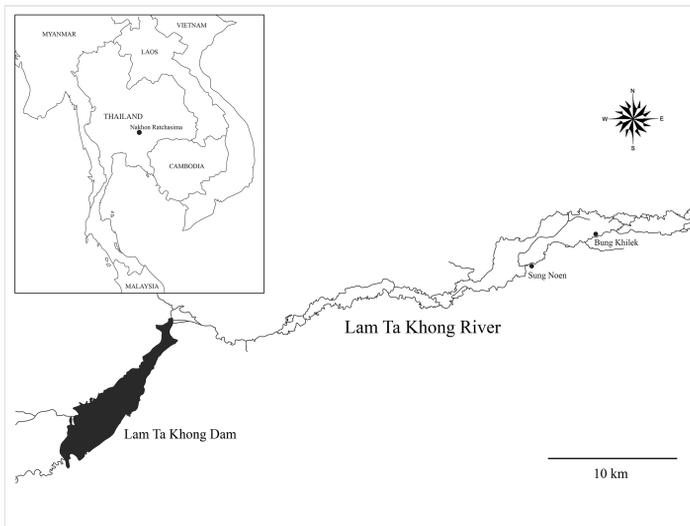


Figure 2. doi

Study site in the Lam Ta Khong River, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Thailand

Amphipods were collected in the Lam Ta Khong River at Sung Noen (14°54'06.6"N, 101°48'53.7"E), which has a silty clay bottom and at Bung Khilek (14°55'12.5"N, 101°51'43.2"E), which has a loamy sand bottom. The depth of both areas were 1.5 m and no aquatic plants were identified. The water temperature ranged from 20–34°C. The samples were collected in July and November 2016 using a D-frame net and then fixed in 10% buffered formalin. Amphipod specimens were then sorted out and stored in 70%

alcohol. Twenty specimens were examined under a stereomicroscope and dissected. A photograph (Canon EOS) was taken of each specimen and the total length of each specimen was measured from the tip of the rostrum to the apex of the telson using Acrobat Pro X. Drawings were produced using a drawing tube attached to an Olympus CH30 light microscope. These pencil drawings were scanned and digitally inked using a WACOM bamboo CTH-970 graphics board, according to the method described by Coleman (2003). Specimens were deposited in the Prince of Songkla University Zoological Collection (PSUZC). The following abbreviations are used in the figures: A, antenna; Gn, gnathopod; LL, lower lip; Md, mandible; Mx, maxilla; Mp, maxilliped; P, pereopod; PL, pleopod; T, telson; UL, upper lip; Ur, uropod.

General information

Taxonomy

Scientific name: *Grandidierella gilesi*

Species authority: Chilton, 1921

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Malacostraca

Order: Amphipoda

Family: Aoridae

Species characteristics

Environment system: Brackish

Species identification / Similar species

Grandidierella gilesi shows some distinct characteristics which occurs in both male and female, having gnathopod 2 very slender; basis elongate, broadening distally; merus triangular, bearing a row of long pectinate setae, strongly produced posteriorly; carpus and propodus slender, carpus longer than propodus, expanded medially with 2 rows of long pectinate setae on posterior margin, propodus distal end expanded, palm forward projecting process, dactylus fitting palm. *Grandidierella gilesi* resembles *Grandidierella exilis* from the Arabian Sea. Both have gnathopod 2 merus with a row of long pectinate setae, but differ in the male and female gnathopod 2 carpus and propodus are sub-equal (vs. carpus longer than propodus in *G. gilesi*), merus sub-quadrated, not strongly produced (vs. strongly produced in *G. gilesi*).

Species description

Antennae elongate (Fig. 3), antenna 1 slender, ratio of peduncle 1–3 as 3:4.5:1; accessory flagellum uni-articulate, short. Antenna 2 subequal in length with antenna 1; peduncular article 3 not elongate, peduncle rather stout in male, flagellum much shorter than article 5 of peduncle, with 4–3 articles. Mouthparts (Fig. 4), mandible normal, palp weak, very slender, palp articles ratio 2.5:4:4, article 3 subrectangular, with apical and marginal setae. Labium with entire outer lobes, with well-developed inner lobes, mandibular lobes long, pointed. Maxilla 1 inner plate vestigial, without setae; outer plate with 10–11 robust setae; palp 2-articulate. Maxilla 2 inner plate with mediofacial row of setae. Maxilliped inner plate with distal robust setae; outer plate normal, almost reaching apex of palp article 2, with setae only on medial margin; palp with 4 articles, articles ratio 2.9:3:2. Coxae very small, relatively short, discontinuous. Gnathopods 1–2 (Fig. 3) different. Gnathopod 1 larger than 2, in male, carpochebate; coxa subtriangular; basis 2x as long as broad, posterior margin produced; carpus 1.8x as long as broad, posteroventral corner produced with a large tooth and a smaller tooth present on inner face; propodus 2x as long as dactylus. Gnathopod 2 coxa subquadrate; articles ratio from basis to dactylus 4:1:2:3:3:1 basis elongate, 4x as long as broad; merus subtriangular, posterodistal corner produced; posterior margin of merus and carpus lined with long plumose setae; propodus both margins lined with plumose setae, palm transverse. Pereopods 3–4 (Fig. 5) alike; basis slender; merus distally extended; both margins of basis – propodus sparsely setae. Pereopods 5–7 length ratios 6:11:9. Epimeron 3 smooth, not bisinuate. Uropods 1–2 (Fig. 5) biramous, normal, rami subequal; peduncle with ventrodistal process. Uropod 2, 0.6x as long as uropod 1. Uropod 3 uniramous, peduncle expanded, 0.3x as long as ramus. Telson entire, short, broader than long with 2 hooked apical cusps.

Distribution

Countries:

- Thailand

Date: 2016-7-15

Habitat

Habitat description

The amphipod is a euryhaline species and has been recorded in soft bottom habitats from open seas to estuaries with salinities ranging from 15 ppt to 32 ppt. This amphipod is a tube builder and it attaches its tubes to hard substrates, including sticks from trees, algae and oyster shells.

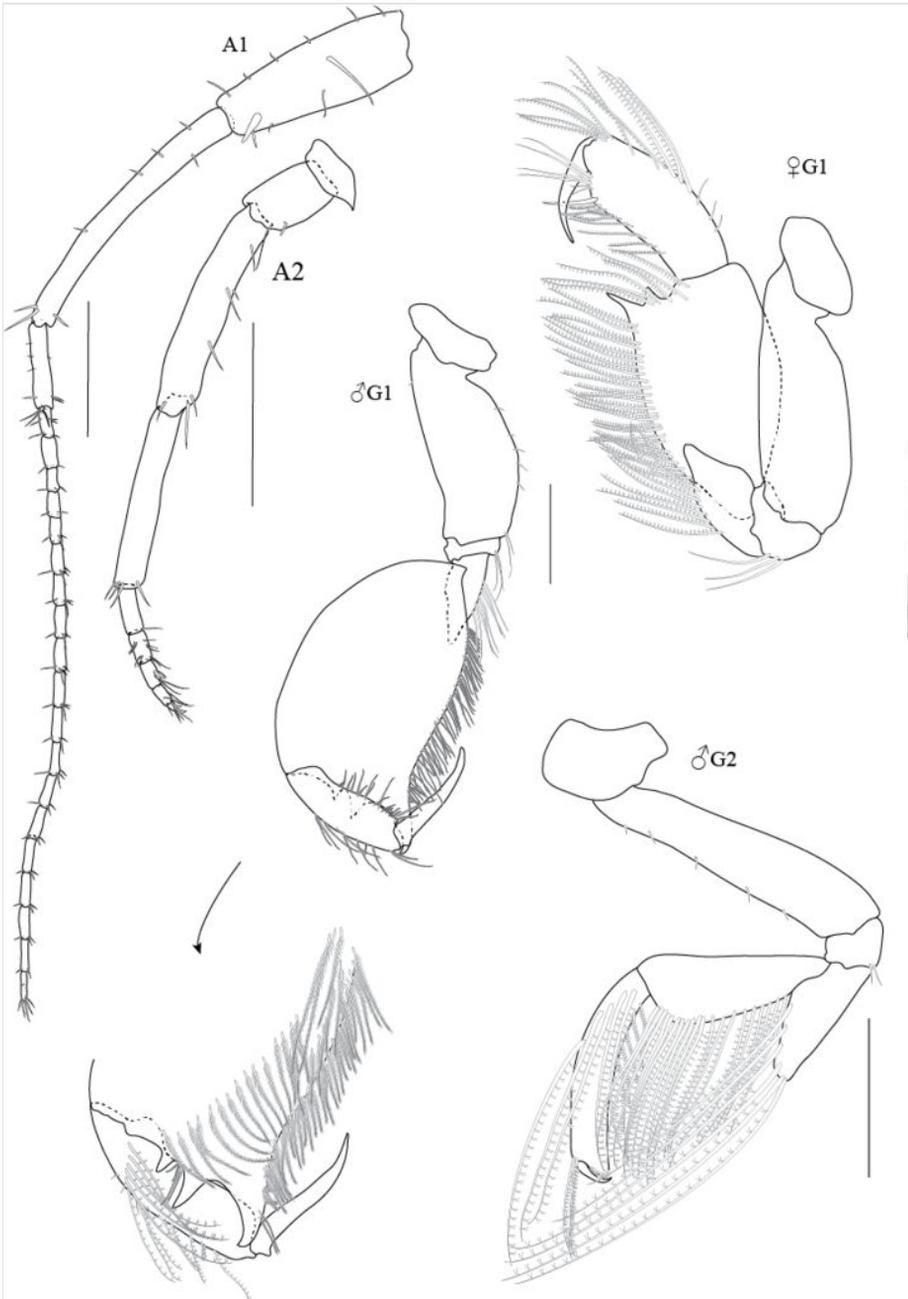


Figure 3. [doi](#)

Grandidierella gilesi Chilton, 1921, male 6.7 mm and female 6.1 mm from Lam Ta Khong River. A1, antenna 1; A2, antenna 2; G1, gnathopod 1; G2, gnathopod 2. All scale bars represent 0.5 mm.

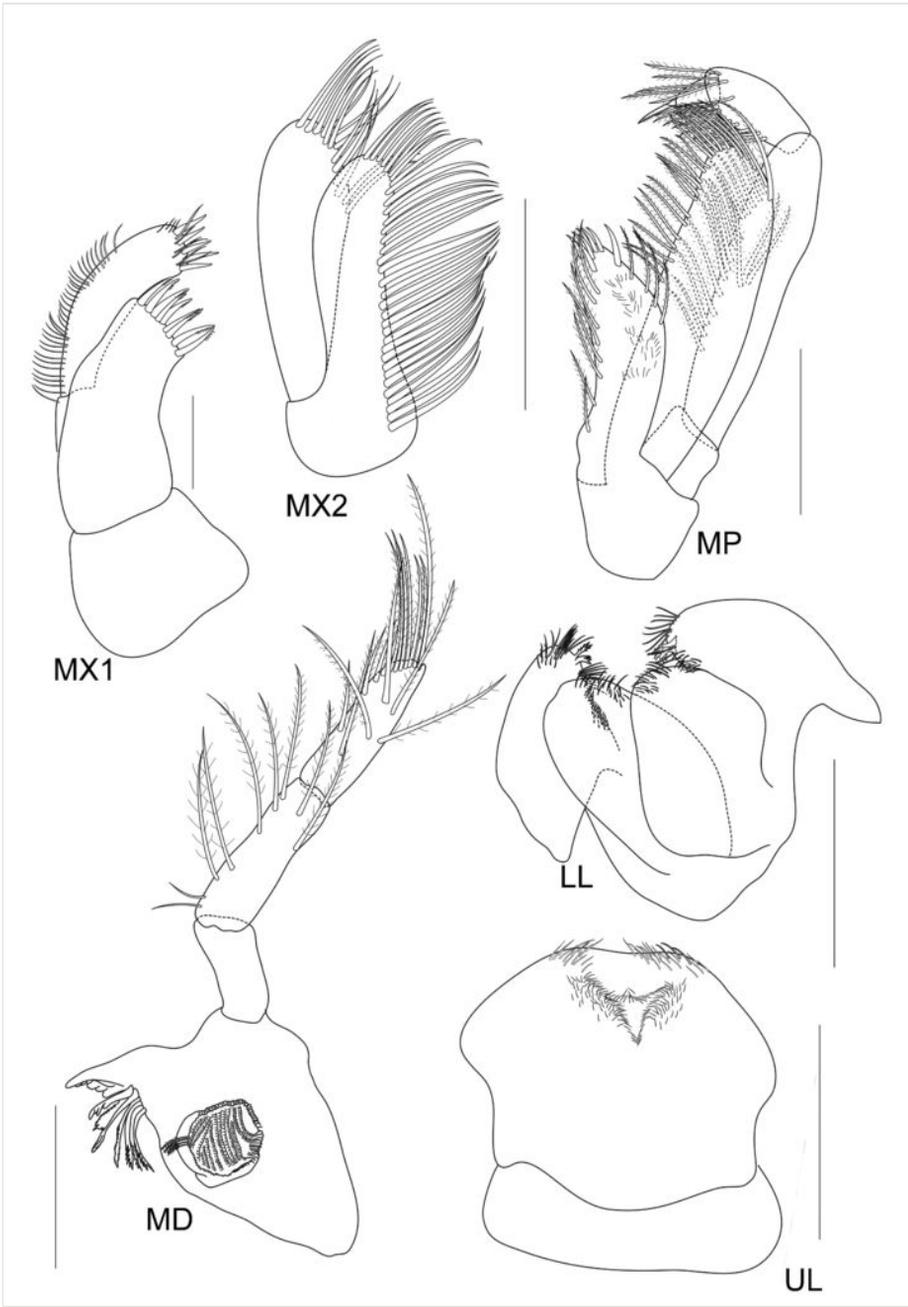
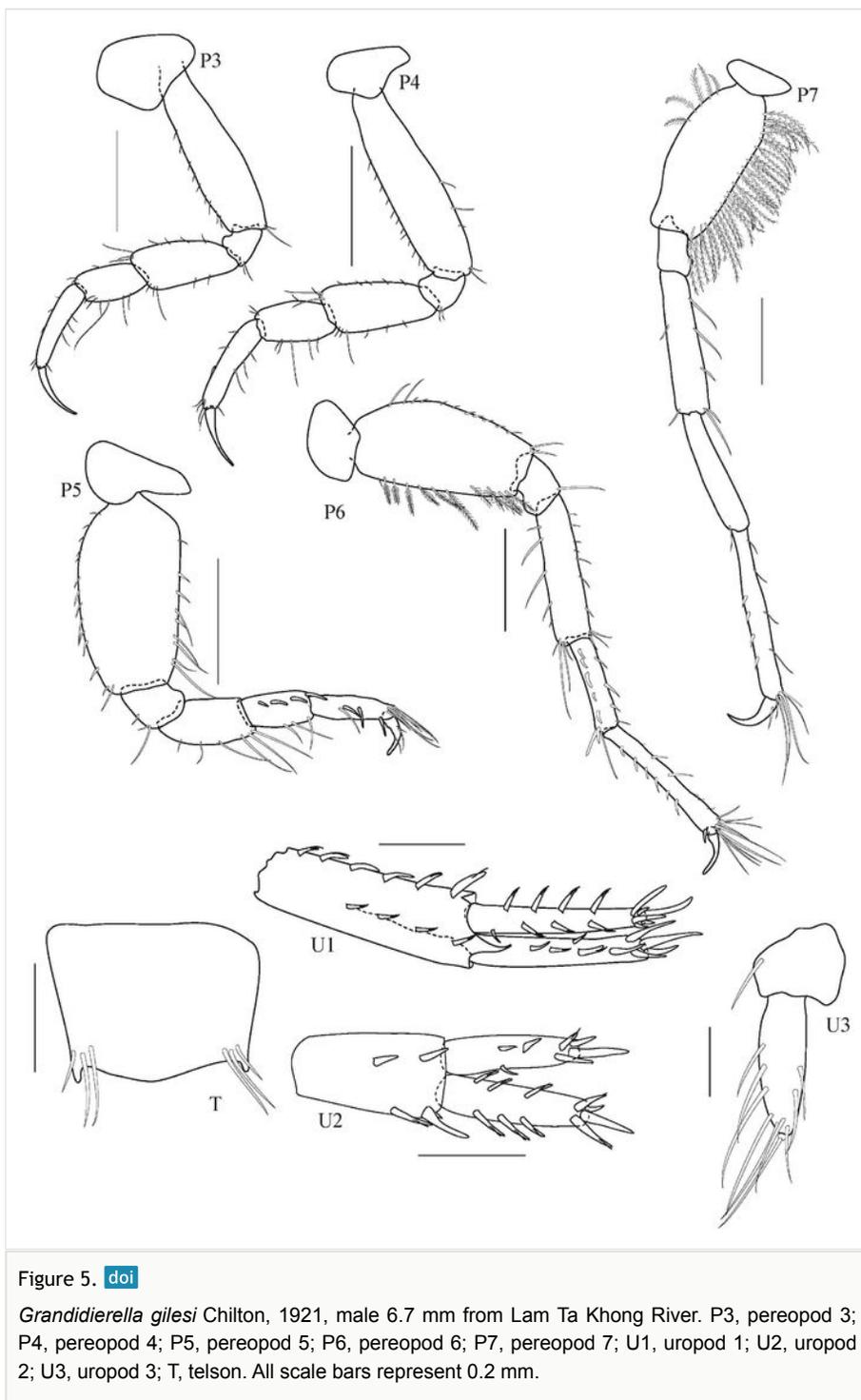


Figure 4. [doi](#)

Grandidierella gilesi Chilton, 1921, male 6.7 mm from Lam Ta Khong River. MX1, maxilla 1; MX2, maxilla 2; MD, mandible; MP, maxilliped; LL, lower lip; UL, upper lip. All scale bars represent 0.2 mm.



Environmental requirements

Soft bottom, brackish water with salinity range from 15 ppt to 32 ppt.

Habitats:

- 12. Marine Intertidal
- 15. Artificial/Marine

Distribution

Native range

Chilika Lagoon, India (Chilton 1921); Songkhla Lake (Tale Sap) and Pattani River and Malaysian State (Chilton 1925); large creek close to Tumidalametta Hill at 102 m elev. in Vizagapatam, India (Barnard 1935); Lapinig, Philippines (Schellenberg 1938); Adyar, Madras Coast, India (Nayar 1959); Nhatrang, Vietnam (Imbach 1967); Pinnakayal, India (Sivaprakasam 1970i); Surabaya, Java, Indonesia (Ledoyer 1979); Port beacon, Brooklyn Gut, Hawksbury River, New South Wales (Myers 1981);

Dispersal and spread

Sung Noen, Lam Ta Khong River 14°54'06.6"N, 101°48'53.7"E, silty clay, depth 1.5 m and Bung Khilek, Lam Ta Khong River, 14°55'12.5"N, 101°51'43.2"E, loamy sand bottom, depth 1.5 m, 200 km from the Gulf of Thailand. According to data from the Department of Fisheries, pathways of introduction may possibly be related to the *Litopenaeus vannamei* farms in the abandoned saltpan in None Pradu District, 50 km from the study site. In 2011, there was a massive flood, covering two-thirds of the country which included this area. The amphipod, living in the aquaculture system, may have migrated to the Lam Ta Khong River during the flood at that time.

Provenance/Status: 1. Alien

Invasiveness: 2. Not invasive

Occurrence: 1.0 Absent

Introduction type: 4. Unintentional

Abundance: 1. Rare / Sporadic / Localised

Countries:

- Thailand

Date: 2016-7-15

Newly reported occurrences

Materials

- a. scientificName: *Grandidierella gilesi*; taxonConceptID: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; taxonID: Introduced; kingdom: Animalia; phylum: Arthropoda; class: Malacostraca; order: Amphipoda; family: Aoridae; genus: *Grandidierella*; specificEpithet: *gilesi*; scientificNameAuthorship: Chilton, 1921; locationID: 14°54'06.6"N, 101°48'53.7"E; continent: Asia; waterBody: river; country: Thailand; stateProvince: Nakhon Ratchasima; county: Thailand; municipality: Sung Noen; locality: Lam Ta Khong River; verbatimElevation: 212 m; verbatimDepth: 1.5 m; verbatimCoordinates: 14°54'06.6"N, 101°48'53.7"E; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; samplingProtocol: D-frame net collecting; eventDate: 07/07/2016; individualID: *Grandidierella gilesi*; individualCount: 16; sex: male; lifeStage: adult; preparations: 70% alcohol; reproductiveCondition: mature; behavior: tube builder, attached to a log at the bottom of the river; catalogNumber: PSUZC- 0449; occurrenceDetails: Asari KP, Myers AA (1982); occurrenceRemarks: silty clay, depth 1.5 m, 0 ppt; recordNumber: Boonyanusith, C., D-frame net collecting.; recordedBy: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; occurrenceStatus: Dominant, lives with aquatic insects; disposition: deposited at Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand; identifiedBy: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; dateIdentified: 2016; modified: 09/05/2019; language: en; collectionCode: Crustacea; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen; occurrenceID: urn:catalog:PSUZC:Crus:0449
- b. scientificName: *Grandidierella gilesi*; taxonConceptID: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; taxonID: Introduced; kingdom: Animalia; phylum: Arthropoda; class: Malacostraca; order: Amphipoda; family: Aoridae; genus: *Grandidierella*; specificEpithet: *gilesi*; scientificNameAuthorship: Chilton, 1921; locationID: 14°54'06.6"N, 101°48'53.7"E; continent: Asia; waterBody: river; country: Thailand; stateProvince: Nakhon Ratchasima; county: Thailand; municipality: Sung Noen; locality: Lam Ta Khong River; verbatimElevation: 212 m; verbatimDepth: 1.5 m; verbatimCoordinates: 14°54'06.6"N, 101°48'53.7"E; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; samplingProtocol: D-frame net collecting; eventDate: 07/07/2016; individualID: *Grandidierella gilesi*; individualCount: 58; sex: female; lifeStage: adult; preparations: 70% alcohol; reproductiveCondition: mature; behavior: tube builder, attached to a log at the bottom of the river; catalogNumber: PSUZC- 0449; occurrenceDetails: Asari KP, Myers AA (1982); occurrenceRemarks: silty clay, depth 1.5 m, 0 ppt; recordNumber: Boonyanusith, C., D-frame net collecting.; recordedBy: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; occurrenceStatus: Dominant, lives with aquatic insects; disposition: deposited at Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand; identifiedBy: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; dateIdentified: 2016; modified: 09/05/2019; language: en; collectionCode: Crustacea; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen; occurrenceID: urn:catalog:PSUZC:Crus:0449
- c. scientificName: *Grandidierella gilesi*; taxonConceptID: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; taxonID: Introduced; kingdom: Animalia; phylum: Arthropoda; class: Malacostraca; order: Amphipoda; family: Aoridae; genus: *Grandidierella*; specificEpithet: *gilesi*; scientificNameAuthorship: Chilton, 1921; locationID: 14°55'12.5"N, 101°51'43.2"E; continent: Asia; waterBody: river; country: Thailand; stateProvince: Nakhon Ratchasima; county: Thailand; municipality: Bung Khilek; locality: Lam Ta Khong River; verbatimElevation: 205 m; verbatimDepth: 1.5 m; verbatimCoordinates: 14°55'12.5"N, 101°51'43.2"E; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; samplingProtocol: hand-collecting; eventDate: 19/09/2016; individualID: *Grandidierella gilesi*; individualCount: 18; sex: male;

- lifeStage: adult; preparations: 70% alcohol; reproductiveCondition: mature; behavior: tube builder, attached to a log at the bottom of the river; catalogNumber: PSUZC-0448; occurrenceDetails: Asari KP, Myers AA (1982); occurrenceRemarks: loamy sand bottom, depth 1.5 m, 0 ppt; recordNumber: Boonyanusith, C., D-frame net collecting.; recordedBy: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; occurrenceStatus: Dominant, lives with aquatic insects; disposition: deposited at Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand.; identifiedBy: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; dateIdentified: 2016; modified: 09/05/2019; language: en; collectionCode: Crustacea; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen; occurrenceID: urn:catalog:PSUZC:Crus:0448
- d. scientificName: *Grandidierella gilesi*; taxonConceptID: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; taxonID: Introduced; kingdom: Animalia; phylum: Arthropoda; class: Malacostraca; order: Amphipoda; family: Aoridae; genus: *Grandidierella*; specificEpithet: *gilesi*; scientificNameAuthorship: Chilton, 1921; locationID: 14°55'12.5"N, 101°51'43.2"E; continent: Asia; waterBody: river; country: Thailand; stateProvince: Nakhon Ratchasima; county: Thailand; municipality: Bung Khilek; locality: Lam Ta Khong River; verbatimElevation: 205 m; verbatimDepth: 1.5 m; verbatimCoordinates: 14°55'12.5"N, 101°51'43.2"E; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; samplingProtocol: hand-collecting; individualID: *Grandidierella gilesi*; individualCount: 30; sex: female; lifeStage: adult; preparations: 70% alcohol; reproductiveCondition: mature; behavior: tube builder, attached to a log at the bottom of the river; catalogNumber: PSUZC-0448; occurrenceDetails: Asari KP, Myers AA (1982); occurrenceRemarks: loamy sand bottom, depth 1.5 m, 0 ppt; recordNumber: Boonyanusith, C., D-frame net collecting.; recordedBy: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; occurrenceStatus: Dominant, lives with aquatic insects; disposition: deposited at Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand.; identifiedBy: Koraon Wongkamhaeng; dateIdentified: 2016; modified: 09/05/2019; language: en; collectionCode: Crustacea; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen; occurrenceID: urn:catalog:PSUZC:Crus:0448

Impact

Impact mechanism:

- 1. Competition
- 7. Bio-fouling
- 8. Grazing/Herbivory/Browsing

Impact outcomes:

- 1. Environmental Ecosystem - Habitat

Locations:

- Thailand

Threatened species impacted by alien

The amphipods have the potential to affect native fauna such as freshwater sponges via habitat modification through tube-building. In coastal polychaete aquaculture in eastern

Thailand, the invasion of this amphipod species was observed and the aggressive behaviour was recorded from the farmer.

Management

Management information

Observation and monitoring on *Grandidierella gilesi* spread are needed in other rivers in Thailand in order to prevent spreading to aquaculture areas.

Management categories:

- 7. Monitoring

Locations:

- Thailand

Start date: 2016-7-01

End date: 2020-12-31

Uses

Economic value

This amphipod species has been reported as a major food in the stomach contents of some economic fish species. It can be reared as live food in coastal and freshwater aquaculture.

Environmental services

Amphipods play many important roles in the trophodynamics link between primary producers to larger animals in higher trophic levels. This species is a filter feeder which cleans suspended particles in the water column.

Discussion

The *Grandidierella gilesi*, found in the present study, were similar to those described by Asari and Myers (1982) in gnathopod 2, each of which had a merus with long plumose marginal setae on the anterior margin, a carpus with two rows of long plumose setae and a propodus with long plumose marginal setae. However, one large and one small tooth on the inner face are present on the gnathopod 1 carpus of the specimens from Lam Tha Kong River, studied here (Fig. 3). Such teeth were not documented in the *G. gilesi*

observed in other areas, such as the Indian Ocean (Chilton 1921, Barnard 1935, Nayar 1959, Asari and Myers 1982), the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea (Chilton 1925, Wongkamhaeng et al. 2016) and Australia (Myers 1981).

Grandidierella gilesi specimens were abundant in both study sites and present in all of the replicates. These specimens occurred in both silty clay and loamy sand and appeared to prefer deeper water. This species of amphipod is a tube builder and typically lives in a mass of detritus and debris. Some members of this species attach their tubes to sticks from trees. Along the 20 km observation area, *G. gilesi* was only found in Sung Noen and Bung Khilek. This amphipod was present all year round in Sung Noen but occurred only in the dry season (November) in Bung Khilek. It is possible that the population present in Bung Khilek was smaller and was therefore washed out during the rainy season. Several aquatic insect families can be found in the same area, including Ecnomidae, Leptoceridae, Chironomidae, Caenidae, Baetidae, Callopterygidae and Gomphidae. Freshwater clams of the genus *Cobucula* and palaemonid shrimps have also been found in this area.

A variety of reports of other non-indigenous *Grandidierella* species have discussed their introduction pathways. For example, *Grandidierella japonica* was introduced with the importation of Japanese oysters and *Crassostres gigas* (Chapman and Dorman 1975; Jourde et al. 2013) has been transported via ballast water or fouling attached to international shipping (Carlton and Eldredge 2009). Moreover, *Grandidierella bonnieroides* may also have been transported via ship fouling or ballast sediment (Jourde et al. 2013). In the case of *Grandidierella gilesi*, it has been reported in areas from brackish waters to coastal zone areas in the Indo-Pacific area (Barnard 1935, Chilton 1921, Chilton 1925, Imbach 1967, Ledoyer 1979, Lowry and Stoddart 2003, Nayar 1959, Sivaprakasam 1970, Schellenberg 1938, Wang et al. 2010) and it can also survive in mangrove forests (Bussarawich 1985). This amphipod was first reported outside of its natural range in a man-made pond at Kasetsart University in Bangkok (35 km from the sea), possibly introduced through freshwater oyster aquaculture (Wongkamhaeng et al. 2016). Barnard et al. (1991) mentioned that *G. gilesi* is a tube builder and is often associated with oyster shells; therefore, this amphipod might have entered the university pond via oyster shells.

The present study site was located approximately 200 km from the Gulf of Thailand. According to data from the Department of Fisheries, one pathway for *G. gilesi* introduction may have been related to *Litopenaeus vannamei* farms in some abandoned salt pans in Nong Pradu District, 50 km from the study site. *Litopenaeus vannamei* are marine shrimps. The farms in this area operate by transporting post-larvae shrimps from hatcheries in the Gulf of Thailand and directly introducing them to the farms. *Grandidierella gilesi* could have entered the hatcheries via the seawater pump or live food or could have been introduced along with the shrimp larvae. In 2011, a massive flood covered two-thirds of the country, including this area. The amphipod living in the aquaculture system may have migrated to the Lam Ta Khong River during this flood. Further sampling of the amphipod in the *L. vannamei* farm is needed. Genetic comparison between the population from the Lam Ta Khong River and other sources in Thailand might explain the origin and the process for the introduction of *G. gilesi* into this area. Another potential vector for alien amphipod

introduction is ornithochory (Figuerola and Green 2002; Pandolfi et al. 2017), of which further observation is needed.

Conclusions

The first record of the non-indigenous amphipod *Grandidierella gilesi* in the Lam Ta Khong River is presented. Previously, this Indo-Pacific amphipod was only found in estuaries and marine water areas. In Thailand, *G. gilesi* was reported in an isolated pond in Bangkok; this study constitutes another record of this species in inland waters. The male specimens from this area displayed variations on the gnathopod 2 carpus in that it is armed with one large and one small tooth on the inner face. These have not been documented in *G. gilesi*. One pathway of amphipod introduction may be related to *Litopenaeus vannamei* farms in an abandoned saltpan in the None Pradu District, 50 km from the study site. The amphipods living in this aquaculture system may have migrated to the Lam Ta Khong River during a flood that occurred in the rainy season.

Acknowledgements

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