A checklist and bibliography of the Opisthobranchia (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of Victoria and the Bass Strait area, south-eastern Australia

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Abstract


A checklist of the opisthobranch fauna (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Opisthobranchia) of Victoria and the Bass Strait area, south-eastern Australia comprises a total of 364 nominal species, divided as follows: Acteonida and Cephalaspidea 77 species, Rhodopemphida 1 species, Sacoglossa 31 species, Anaspidea 10 species, Umerculida 2 species, Pleurobranchida 6 species, Pteropoda 25 species, and Nudibranchia 212 species. One hundred and thirty eight species (38%) are assigned to genus only; these include both unidentified and unnamed species. Forty species (11%) are yet to be taken alive within the checklist area. The bibliography includes references for the original descriptions of all the genera and all the named species, together with all literature pertinent in some way to the opisthobranch fauna of Victoria, the Bass Strait area, and south-eastern Australia.

Keywords

Mollusca, Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia, Australia, Victoria, Bass Strait, checklist

Introduction

This checklist is a compilation of the 364 opisthobranch mollusc species recorded from, or otherwise known to the author as occurring in, Victoria and the Bass Strait area, south-eastern Australia. Many entries are of unidentified and unnamed species, even generic placement is in doubt in some instances. Geographically, the checklist covers the opisthobranch fauna of the area enclosed by a line in the west from the Victoria/South Australia border to the north-west corner of Tasmania, a line in the east from the Victoria/New South Wales border to the north-east corner of Tasmania, the entire coastline of Victoria along the north, and the north coastline of Tasmania along the south (roughly 37°30′–41°S, 140°–150°E). Bass Strait itself is generally less than 100 m deep. However, the area delineated above includes slope waters up to 600 m deep in the west and 2000 m in the east, hence inclusion of some few deep-water species in the checklist.

Zoogeographically, Victoria and the Bass Strait area lies within the southern Australian temperate region, and many opisthobranch species have wide distributions across southern Australia. At times, warmer-water incursions, more commonly from the east than from the west, bring warm-temperate species into the Bass Strait area, and on rarer occasions, tropical and sub-tropical species to eastern Bass Strait. Cool-temperate species from south-eastern Tasmania are also sometimes recorded from Victoria and the Bass Strait area. Further afield, New Zealand too influences the Victorian and Bass Strait fauna with about 20 species in common, not including the pteropods.

Opisthobranchs are found from the intertidal to the deepest seas. The species in this checklist have a depth range of 0-1760 m, with the vast majority occurring in the top 30 m. Because of their beauty, opisthobranchs are favoured animals, especially of the SCUBA-diving fraternity, and many regional guides are available to help identify species seen, photographed or collected. For the Australian area, at least six such guides have been published within the past 20 years (Willan & Coleman, 1984; Coleman, 1989, 2001; Burn, 1989; Wells & Bryce, 1993; Marshall & Willan, 1999), each of which illustrates some species occurring within the Victoria and Bass Strait area. Most species however are small to very small, often not easily seen in life and difficult to distinguish clearly from their food host, and problematic to photograph and draw. No guide is available to help identify these small species.

Opisthobranchs are a very common component of the intertidal shorelines of Victoria and the Bass Strait area, both in numbers of species and number of specimens. The majority of species are small to very small and are therefore easily overlooked or not recognised. Nevertheless, by exploring the various habitats on and around a rocky reef on the central Victorian coastline (Wilson's Promontory to Cape Otway), it is possible for an experienced person to observe 20-30, exceptionally more than 40, species on a single low tide. Repeated fortnightly observation and exploitation of all accessible habitats over two years at a single location (Point Danger, Torquay, 1980-1981, R. Burn unpublished observations) resulted in a list of 95 species, at least 10% of which were new to science or previously unrecorded for Victoria. Over a longer period and by more than one observer, the channel banks at San Remo, Warrnambool produced a list exceeding 120 species, again with both new and unrecorded species (Burn, 1990). In deeper waters, the Bass Strait Survey 1979-1984 showed that opisthobranchs are common and diverse throughout the Strait, some 140 live-taken species having been separated from benthic samples. Five stations, sampled by epibenthic sled in depths of 55-130 m, averaged 21 species per station (Burn in Poore et al., 1985). However, large sampling gaps remain to be investigated: little is known of the shallow water opisthobranch fauna of eastern Victoria (Wilson's Promontory to Cape Howe) or of the eastern and western sections of the north coast of Tasmania.
Some species in the checklist have yet to be found alive in Victoria and the Bass Strait area. These species are marked with an asterisk (*). This applies particularly to records of shell-bearing species (Cephalaspidea, Anaspidea, Thecosomata). No attempt has been made to assess the interstitial opisthobranchs that may occur in the marine meioenthos of south-eastern Australia. Species likely to occur include members of the small order Acochlidioidea, as well as cephalaspideans (Philina, Philinoglossa) and aeolidoideans (Pseudoovermis).

The systematic classification followed in the checklist is essentially that tabled in *Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis* (Beesley et al., 1998). Papers published since 1995 (date of the final acceptance of manuscripts for the above publication) and the closing date (30 September 2006) of the checklist present no further need for changes, many changes, some major, some minor, some well supported, some speculative. At the time of writing, the newest "Working Classification of Gastropoda" (Bouchet & Rocroi, 2005) summarizes recent phylogenetic research, and speculates upon things to come. Reference to many of these changes is inserted at various points of the checklist.

**History of discovery**

"The history of discovery of opisthobranchs in Australia is best considered separately for those with shells and those without. Species with shells were included with other shelled molluscs by early collectors and so their discovery follows the path described elsewhere for other marine shells." (Rudman, 1998: 919). Shell-less species were too much of a problem for early collectors, so much so that they were almost totally ignored. The history of discovery of opisthobranchs in Victoria and the Bass Strait area mirrors that for Australia.

The very first shell-less opisthobranch reported from Victoria and the Bass Strait area was *Pleurobranchaea maculata* by Quoy & Gaimard (1832) who had dredged specimens in Westernport, Victoria between 12th-19th November 1826. Sixty-three years elapsed before the report of another species, *Scyllaea pelagica*, from dredgings near Port Phillip Heads by John Bracebridge Wilson (Hedley, 1895). Then, 10 years later, the great Danish opisthobranch worker Rudolph Bergh described seven northeast Tasmanian species sent to him by Miss Mary Lodder of Launceston: *Aeolidiella faustina* (= *Sparilla macleayi*), *Alloiodoris marmorata*, *Discodoris dubia* and *D. egena* (= *Paradoris dubia*), *Chromodoris tasmaniensis*, *Aphelodoris lucuosa* (= *A. berghi*), and *Acanthodoris mutifera* (Bergh, 1904; 1905). A very long gap followed.

During the 1930s and 1940s, Mrs Euphemia Freame of Seaford, well known for her activities in the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and her small bayside museum, collected opisthobranchs which she forwarded to Joyce Allan at the Australian Museum, Sydney for identification. These identifications were made available to the compilers of, and were included in, an inventory of the marine and estuarine molluscs of Victoria (Macpherson & Chapple, 1951). The species included in the inventory were: *Ceratosoma brevicaudatum*, *Hoplodoris nodulosa* (as *Staurodoris pustulata*), *Dendrodoris nigra* (as *D. melaena*) *Doriopsilla carneola* (as *Dendrodoris carneola*), *Paradoris dubia* (as *Alloiodoris marmorata*), *Aphelodoris berghi* (as *Archidoris varia*), and *Armina sp*. 1 (as *Armina cygnea* Bergh, 1876, a large species known from NSW, WA and possibly the northern coastline of Australia). At this stage, the checklist of Victorian and Bass Strait numbered 44 shell-bearing and eight shell-less or nudibranch species, totalling 52 species.

Shortly after, the writer collected his first nudibranch, *Ceratosoma brevicaudatum*, under stones among seagrass, San Remo, Westernport, 13 March 1954. A burgeoning interest in these animals soon led to a single-minded concentration on nudibranchs and shelled opisthobranchs, and the rapid expansion of knowledge of the Victorian fauna. The next listing of Victorian marine molluscs (Macpherson & Gabriel, 1962) included 58 shelled and 62 nudibranch species, a total of 120 species. In a little more than 10 years, the known opisthobranch fauna had more than doubled (Burn, 1957a, 1957b, 1958, 1960a). By 1980, the opisthobranch fauna known to the writer from Victoria and the Bass Strait area had more than doubled again to 250 species. This number included many species described or recorded in papers published from 1963 to 1979 (Burn, see bibliography), as well as many species awaiting description for want of additional material and time to work up the descriptive text.

The last quarter century have seen the number increase further with the descriptions of new species (Rudman, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1987a, 1987b, 1990; Willan, 1988; Miller & Willan, 1986). Intensive intertidal and subtidal field work by the writer and colleagues, and deeper water survey work in Bass Strait by Museum Victoria, have revealed additional new records and new species. All species, named, unnamed, and unidentified, have an entry in the checklist, the total now standing at 363, of which 152 are shell-bearing and 212 nudibranch species. And still more species await discovery!

**Use of the checklist**

Each entry for genus and species in the checklist includes page reference to its original description. In addition, for each species is listed: the type locality where designated; distribution by State and Territory clockwise around Australia (V – Victoria, T – Tasmania, SA – South Australia, WA – Western Australia, NT – Northern Territory, Q – Queensland, NSW – New South Wales; plus NZ – New Zealand, main and subantarctic islands); and depth range. Generic misplacements and species synonyms, by which species have been described or reported in the literature subsequent to the original description, are listed by name only. Reference to recent, mostly colour, figures of species, where available, are also included. In places, some systematic, taxonomic or distributional comment completes the entry. Entries for unnamed or unidentified species include some descriptive comment to separate that species from named congeners, and to aid its recognition.
Checklist

Class Opisthobranchia
Order Acteonida
Superfamily Acteonoidea
Family Acteonidae d’Orbigny, 1843

*Acteon Montfort, 1810

Type species. *Bulla tornatilis* Linnaeus, 1758

*Acteon fructuosus* Iredale, 1936

*Acteon retusus* Verco, 1907

*Acteon subroseus* Iredale, 1936

*Obrussena* Iredale, 1930

*Pupa* Röding, 1798

*Pupa affinis* (A. Adams, 1855)

*Pupa tragulata* Iredale, 1936

*Pupa solidula* Linnaeus, 1758

Of the two species hitherto listed for Victorian waters, his evidence for the inclusion of *nivea* as a synonym is conclusive. On the contrary, slight differences in the radula support retention of *tragulata* as a separate deeper-water species.

**Family Aplustridae Gray, 1847**

(=Hydatinidae Pilsbry, 1895)

The well-known family name Hydatinidae Pilsbry, 1895 is invalid. It is a homonym of the earlier “Hydatina Ehrenberg, 1838, based on Hydatina Ehrenberg, 1828 (Rotatifer); Hydatina Ehrenberg is invalid because its type genus is a junior homonym but it remains an available name” (Bouchet & Rocroi, 2005). It is replaced by Aplustridae Gray, 1847, the type genus of which *Aplustrum* Schumacher, 1817 is currently assigned to the synonymy of Hydatina Schumacher, 1817 (Rudman, 1972).

*Hydatina Schumacher, 1817*

*Hydatina physis* Linnaeus, 1758

*Hydatina physis*—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 22 (photo: species 5)

*Pupa tragulata* Iredale, 1936

*Pupa affinis* (A. Adams, 1855)

*Pupa solidula* Linnaeus, 1758

Buccinulus niveus Angas, 1871a: 19, pl. 1, fig. 27

Type locality. Moreton Bay, Queensland

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, tropical and warm temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-50 m

Beu (2004) presents a very extensive synonymy for this presumptive wide ranging tropical and warm temperate species.
*Ringicula grandinosa* Hinds, 1844

*Ringicula grandinosa* Hinds, 1844: 96

**Type locality.** Bais Negros, Philippines, 13 m

**Distribution.** V: 50-100 m

Both *Ringicula australis* and *R. grandinosa* are retainers from earlier lists of Victorian molluscs (e.g. Macpherson & Gabriel, 1962). Preserved subadult material from deep water in eastern Bass Strait is available but has yet to be formally identified.

**Order Cephalaspidea**

**Superfamily Philinoidea**

**Family Cylichnidae** H. & A. Adams, 1854

*Adamnestia* Iredale, 1936

*Adamnestia* Iredale, 1936: 333

**Type species.** *Adamnestia peroniana* Iredale, 1936 = *Bulla regularis* Gould, 1859 = *Bulla arachis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

*Adamnestia arachis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)

*Bulla arachis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 361

*Bulla regularis* Gould, 1859: 140

*Cylichna arachis*— Angas, 1867: 226

*Adamnestia peroniana* Iredale, 1936: 333

**Type locality.** King George Sound, Western Australia

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-200 m

*Cylichna* Lovén, 1846

*Cylichna* Lovén, 1846: 10

**Type species.** *Bulla cylindracea* Pennant, 1777

*Cylichna thetidis* Hedley, 1903

*Cylichna thetidis* Hedley, 1903: 395

**Type locality.** Off Manning River, NSW, 48 m

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 20-200 m

Gabriel (1962: 206, fig. 4) figured a row of teeth from the radula of *Cylichna thetidis* but inadvertently labelled the figure as representing his new marginellid species *Triginella malinoides* described earlier in the same paper.

*Cylichnella* Gabb, 1873

*Cylichnella* Gabb, 1873: 273

**Type species.** *Bulla bidentata* d’Orbigny, 1841

*Cylichnella* sp

**Distribution.** V: 150 m

Ovate shell, columella with strong plait; assignment doubtful.

*Scaphander* Montfort, 1810

*Scaphander* Montfort, 1810: 334

**Type species.** *Bulla lignaria* Linnaeus, 1758

**Scaphander illecebrosus** Iredale, 1925

*Scaphander illecebrosos* Iredale, 1925: 269, pl. 42, fig. 14

**Type locality.** 32 km east of Babel Island, Flinders Island, 120 m

**Distribution.** T: 150 m

*Scaphander sp*

**Distribution.** V: 150 m

A deep water species from off Lakes Entrance, smaller and more trapezoidal in shell shape than *S. illecebrosus* Iredale, 1925.

*Sphaerocylichna* Thiele, 1925

*Sphaerocylichna* Thiele, 1925: 242

**Type species.** *Clychna atyoides* Thiele, 1925

*Sphaerocylichna* encompasses a rather uniform series of deep water species, but little is known of the animals.

*Sphaerocylichna incommoda* (E. A. Smith, 1891)

*Bulla incommoda* E. A. Smith, 1891: 442

*Austrocylichna lagena* Burn, 1978: 99, fig. 9

**Type locality.** Off Sydney, NSW, 870 m

**Distribution.** NSW, V, SA: 250-870 m

A probable additional synonym is *Cylichna bulloides* Dell, 1956 from New Zealand.

*Tornatina* A. Adams, 1850

*Tornatina* A. Adams in Sowerby, 1850: 554

**Types species: Bulla voluta* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 (non Gmelin, 1791) = *Tornatina decorata* Pilsbry, 1904

*Tornatina apicina* Gould, 1859

*Tornatina apicina* Gould, 1859: 139

**Type locality.** Sydney Harbour, NSW

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T: 0-150 m

*Tornatina apiculata* (Tate, 1879)

*Uriculus apiculatus* Tate, 1879: 138

*Retaa apiculata*— Cotton & Godfrey, 1933: 75

**Type locality.** King George Sound, Western Australia

**Distribution.** V, SA, WA: 0-5 m

This species, with type locality King George Sound, WA, is a doubtful record for Victoria.

*Tornatina eumicra* (Crosse in Crosse & Fischer, 1865)

*Bulla eumicra* Crosse in Crosse & Fischer, 1865: 40, pl. 12, fig. 7

*Retusa eumicra*— Cotton & Godfrey, 1933: 75, pl. 1, fig. 3

**Type locality.** Spencer Gulf, South Australia

**Distribution.** V, SA, WA: 0-50 m

This species, with type locality St Vincent Gulf, SA, is a doubtful record for Victoria.

*Tornatina exserta* Hedley, 1903

*Tornatina exserta* Hedley, 1903: 393

**Type locality.** Off Manning River, NSW, 48 m

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T: 0-200 m

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**Tornatina sp 1**

Distribution. V, SA: 0-20 m

Species distinguished by milky-white blotches in the shell. Records of *Acteocina hofmani* (Angas, 1877) from Victoria are most likely misidentifications of this species. True *hofmani* is larger, more cylindrical, with stronger shoulders.

**Tornatina sp 2**

Distribution. V: 0-5 m

Exceedingly common estuarine and protected mud-flat species, shell marked by a thick orange-yellow periostracum. This is probably the species identified by Macpherson & Gabriel (1962: 245, fig. 284) as *Acteocina fusiformis* (A. Adams, 1850), a northern Pacific species from Japan.

**Tornatina sp 3**

Distribution. V, T: 1730 m

Distinguished by very rounded shoulders to the whorls and short nipple-like spire.

**Tornatina sp 4**

Distribution. V, T: 1730 m

Similar to above species, but with very open aperture.

**Family Retusidae Thiele, 1925**

*Retusa Brown, 1827*

*Retusa* Brown, 1827: pl. xxxviii, fig. 1

Type species. *Bulla obtusa* Montagu, 1803

*Retusa amphizosta* (Watson, 1886)

*Utriculus amphizostus* Watson, 1886: 336

Type locality. Cape York, Queensland, 13-17 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA: 0-100 m

May be a complex of similarly shaped species.

*Retusa atkinsoni* (Tenison Woods, 1876)

*Cylichna atkinsoni* Tenison Woods, 1876: 156

Type locality. Long Bay, Tasmania

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-100 m

Holotype figured by May (1903: 113, fig. 11).

*Retusa chrysoma* Burn in *Burn & Bell, 1974*

*Retusa chrysoma* Burn in *Burn & Bell, 1974a*: 115-116, figs. 1-3

Type locality. Rocky Point, Yanakie, Corner Inlet, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-5 m

*Retusa atkinsoni* and *R. chrysoma* may be forms of the one species.

*Retusa pelyx* Burn in *Burn & Bell, 1974*

*Retusa pelyx* Burn in *Burn & Bell, 1974b*: 37-38, figs. 1-6

Type locality. Swan Bay, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-100 m

*Retusa protumida* (Hedley, 1903)

*Cylichna protumida* Hedley, 1903: 396

Type locality. Off Cape Three Points, NSW, 85-110 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 30-200 m

Examination of the animal of this sharply conical shelled species may prove it to be better placed in *Pyruclus* Pilsbry, 1895.

*Retusa pygmaea* (A. Adams, 1850)

*Bulla* (Cylichna) pygmaea A. Adams, 1850: 595

Type locality. Port Lincoln, South Australia

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-100 m

*Retusa sculpta* (Gatliff & Gabriel, 1913)

*Bullinella pygmaea sculpta* Gatliff & Gabriel, 1913a: 69

Type locality. Off Wilsons Promontory, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-50 m

*Retusa sculpta* remains enigmatic both for genus and for species. Very few live-taken specimens are known. It would seem that the name *sculpta* applies to the southern temperate-water form of a strongly sculptured tropical species that occurs sparsely along the eastern Australian seaboard.

*Retusa sp*

Distribution. V: 0 m

A species with regularly ovoid shell showing milky-white patches, the animal selectively feeding upon a different series of foraminiferan to *R. chrysoma* and *R. pelyx* (Burn & Bell, 1974a, b).

*Volvulella Newton, 1891*

*Volvulella Newton, 1891*: 268

Type species. *Bulla acuminata* Bruguière, 1792

This is *Rhizorus auctt.* (non Montfort, 1810 = *Bulla* Linnaeus, 1758).

*Volvulella rostrata* (A. Adams, 1850)

*Bulla rostrata* A. Adams in *Sowerby, 1850*: 596

*Volvulella parata* Iredale, 1936: 332

Type locality. Port Lincoln, South Australia

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-200 m

*Philine Ascianius, 1772*

*Philine Ascianius, 1772*: 329

Type species. *Bulla aperta* Linnaeus, 1767

*Philine angasi* (Crosse in *Crosse & Fischer, 1865*)

*Bullaea angasi* Crosse in Crosse & Fischer, 1865: 38

*Philine angasi.*—Burn, 1989: pl.44.2 (photo)

*Philine angasi.*—Edgar, 1997: 270, 271 (photo)

Type locality. Spencer Gulf, South Australia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-500 m
**Philine auriformis** Suter, 1909

*Philine auriformis* Suter, 1909: 257

Type locality. Akaroa Harbour, New Zealand, 8-12 m

Distribution. V, T, NZ: 25-90 m

Burn (1969:75) referred to a *Philine* with black-banded gastral plates, collected in 90 m off Lakes Entrance. This has since been identified with the New Zealand *P. auriformis* Suter, 1909, the distribution of which now includes bay localities along the west coast of North America (Gosliner, 1995; Behrens, 2004).

**Philine beachportensis** Verco, 1909

*Philine beachportensis* Verco, 1909: 275

Type locality. Off Beachport, South Australia, 365 m

Distribution. V, T, SA: 52-365 m

**Philine columnaria** Hedley & May, 1908

*Philine columnaria* Hedley & May, 1908: 123

Type locality. Off Cape Pillar, Tasmania, 220 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0 -200 m

**Philine teres** Hedley, 1903

*Philine teres* Hedley, 1903: 398

Type locality. Off Cape Three Points, NSW, 55-110 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 55-150 m

**Philine trapezia** Hedley, 1902

*Philine trapezia* Hedley, 1902a: 704

Type locality. Off Shark Point, Sydney Harbour, NSW, 25 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-200 m

**Philine sp 1**

Distribution. V, WA: 0-50 m

Orange-bodied, epifaunal species, possibly related to the widespread Indo-Pacific *P. rubrata* Gosliner, 1988.

**Philine sp 2**

Distribution. V: 0 m

Minute (2-3 mm long), white body, epifaunal.

**Philine sp 3**

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0 m

White cylindrical body, anterior shell margin with long denticles; infaunal.

**Philine sp 4**

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-3 m

Small, anteriorly slender, elongate animal, head much longer than visceral hump, infaunal in estuaries.

**Family Aglajidae** Pilsbry, 1895

**Melanochlamys** Cheeseman, 1881

*Melanochlamys* Cheeseman, 1881: 224

Type species. *Melanochlamys cylindrica* Cheeseman, 1881

**Melanochlamys queritor** (Burn, 1957)

*Aglaja queritor* Burn, 1957a:115

*Aglaja heni* Burn 1969: 71, figs. 8-9

*Aglaja (Melanochlamys) queritor.* — Burn, 1974: 50

Type locality. Portarlington, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-6 m

**Melanochlamys sp**

*Melanochlamys* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 119 (photo)

Distribution. V, T, SA: 3-71 m

Pale greyish body with sparse brown spotting dorsally; figured (Coleman, 2001: 119) as *Melanochlamys* sp from Bass Strait, 3 m on sand.

**Noalda** Iredale, 1936

*Noalda* Iredale, 1936: 334

Type species. *Hydatina exigua* Hedley, 1912

**Noalda exigua** (Hedley, 1912)

*Hydatina exigua* Hedley, 1912: 158

*Noalda exigua.* — Burn, 1998: 953, fig. 16-31 C-F

Type locality. Middle Head, Sydney Harbour, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-37 m

Animal and shell figured (Burn, 1998) from Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria, on algae at low tide.

**Philinopsis** Pease, 1860

*Philinopsis* Pease, 1860a:21

Type species. *Philinopsis speciosa* Pease, 1860

**Philinopsis cyanea** (Martens, 1879)

*Doridium cyanea* Martens, 1879: 738

Type locality. Inhambane, Mozambique

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, NT, tropical to warm temperate Indo-west Pacific: 0-20 m

Rudman (2006; “March 24. Comment on *Philinopsis cyanea?* from Victoria”) identifies, and pictures a 25 mm long animal seen at Steeles Rock, Portarlington, Port Phillip, Victoria by Trevor McMurrich, 18 March 2006. Reference to the original notes and sketches of the specimen reported (Burn, 1957a: 117) as *Aglaja taronga* from Swan Bay, Port Phillip, Victoria strongly suggests that this specimen should be re-identified as *Philinopsis cyanea*. The 1957 specimen was velvet black in colour with a narrow white edging to the parapodia, an orange line each side of the anterior part of the head shield, an orange submarginal band along each parapodium, and the posterior end of the head shield was held abruptly raised. This matches almost exactly the specimen illustrated in Rudman (2006).

**Philinopsis lineolata** (H. & A. Adams, 1854)

*Aglaja lineolata* H.& A. Adams, 1854: 27, pl. 58, fig. 4

*Philinopsis lineolata.*—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 31, 33 (photo: species 22)

*Philinopsis lineolata.*—Coleman, 2001: 120 (photo)

Type locality. Indo-Pacific

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, NT, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-60 m
**Philinopsis taronga** (Allan, 1933)

_Aglaia taronga_ Allan, 1933: 444

*Aglaia* (Philinopsis) _taronga_.—Burn, 1974: 50

_Chelidonura aureopunctata_ Rudman, 1968: 221

_Philinopsis taronga_.—Coleman, 2001: 121 (photo)

**Type locality.** Athol Bay, Sydney Harbour, NSW

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, NZ: 0-150 m

**Philinopsis** _sp 1_

**Distribution.** V, T: 0 m

Distinguished from congeners by the presence of short tentaculiform corners of the anterior foot.

**Philinopsis** _sp 2_

**Distribution.** V: 25-35 m

A small (<5 mm) all white species from deeper water off the Gippsland coast. Possibly to be identified with _Philinopsis virgo_ (Rudman, 1968) from 100 m in northern New Zealand, a larger (20 mm) completely white species.

**Philinopsis** _sp 3_

**Distribution.** V, SA, WA: 5-40 m

Pale brown species with network of brown lines on foot.

**Family Gastropteridae Swainson, 1840**

**Gastropteron** Kosse, 1813

_Gastropteron_ Kosse, 1813: 10

**Type species.** _Gastropteron meckeli_ Kosse, 1813

**Gastropteron** _sp_

**Distribution.** V, T: 70-150 m

Animal with large, very thin external shell enclosing visceral mass.

**Sagaminopteron** Tokioka & Baba, 1964

_Sagaminopteron_ Tokioka & Baba, 1964: 218

**Type species.** _Sagaminopteron ornatum_ Tokioka & Baba, 1964

**Sagaminopteron ornatum** Tokioka & Baba, 1964

_Sagaminopteron ornatum_ Tokioka & Baba, 1964: 218

_Sagaminopteron ornatum_.—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 29 (photo: species 17)

_Sagaminopteron ornatum_.—Edgar, 1997: 271 (photo)

_Sagaminopteron ornatum_.—Coleman, 2001: 121 (photo)

**Type locality.** Sagami Bay, Japan, 13 m

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-25 m

**Siphopteron** Gosliner, 1989

_Siphopteron_ Gosliner, 1989: 340

**Type species.** _Siphopteron tigrinum_ Gosliner, 1989

**Siphopteron** _sp 1_

**Distribution.** V, T: 0-20 m

An all orange or orange and yellow species with black tip to cephalic siphon and to visceral appendage.

**Siphopteron** _sp 2_

**Distribution.** V, WA: 0-20 m

Red or orange body with longitudinal blue lines on outer surfaces; close to _S. tigrinum_ Gosliner, 1989.

**Siphopteron** _sp 3_

**Distribution.** V: 0 m

A dark greyish species with pattern of reddish tessellated patches on visceral mass and parapodia.

**Superfamily Bulloidea**

**Family Bulidae Gray, 1827**

**Bulla** Linnaeus, 1758

_Bulla_ Linnaeus, 1758: 725

**Type species.** _Bulla ampulla_ Linnaeus, 1758

**Bulla quoyii** Gray in Dieffenbach, 1843

_Bulla australis_ Gray, 1825: 408 (non Férussac, 1822)

_Bulla australis_ Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 357 (non Férussac, 1822)

_Bulla quoyii_ Gray in Dieffenbach 1843: 243

_Bulla tenuissima_ Sowerby, 1868: pl. 1, fig. 4

_Bullaria botanica_ Hedley, 1918: M104

_Quibulla botanica_.—Iredale, 1929: 349

_Bulla quoyii_.—Willan, 1978: 58

_Bulla quoyii_.—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 25 (photo: species 10)

_Bulla quoyii_.—Edgar, 1997: 283 (photo)

**Type locality.** New Zealand

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-20 m

Willan (1978) reviewed the nomenclatural complexities of this species, and introduced the name _Bulla quoyii_ into the Australian molluscan fauna. Wells (1985) added _Bulla tenuissima_ Sowerby, 1868 to the synonymy of _Bulla quoyii_.

**Family Haminoeidae Pilsbry, 1895**

**Austrocylichna** Burn, 1974

_Austrocylichna_ Burn, 1974a: 44

**Type species.** _Bulla exigua_ A. Adams, 1850

**Austrocylichna exigua** (A. Adams, 1850)

_Bulla exigua_ A. Adams, 1850 in Adams, 1850: 58

_Bulla exigua_.—Coleman, 2001: 121 (photo)

**Type locality.** Port Lincoln, South Australia

**Distribution.** V, T, SA, WA: 0-20 m

**Clychmatas** Kuroda & Habe, 1952

_Clychmatas_ Kuroda & Habe, 1952: 51

**Type species.** _Bullinella striata_ Yamakawa, 1911 = _Haminea angusta_ Gould, 1859

**Clychmatas campanula** Burn, 1978

_Clychmatas campanula_ Burn, 1978b: 104-106, figs. 11-17

**Type locality.** Rocky Point, Yanakie, Corner Inlet, Victoria

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-5 m
**Haminoea [Turton] in Turton & Kingston in Carrington, 1830**

*Haminoea* [Turton] in Turton & Kingston in Carrington 1830: genus no. 63 (signature F8)

Type species. *Bulla hydatis* Linnaeus, 1758

ICZN Opinion 1942 (2000) corrects the spelling of both family and genus names to that used above, and attributed the genus name to an originally anonymous contribution by Turton, indicated by the square brackets, [ ], enclosing that author’s name.

*Haminoea maugeanensis* Burn, 1966

*Haminoea maugeanensis* Burn, 1966c: 330-331, figs 1-2

*Haminoea tenera*. — Angas, 1871b: 98 (non A. Adams, 1850)

Type locality. Port MacDonnell, South Australia

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-22 m

*Haminoea* sp

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 0 m

A small, thin shelled species, animal cream or yellowish without dark pigmented rosettes in the shell mantle.

*Liloa* Pilsbry, 1921

*Liloa* Pilsbry, 1921: 370

Type species. *Haminea tomaculum* Pilsbry, 1917

*Liloa brevis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)

*Bulla brevis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 358

*Haminea brevis*. — Angas, 1865: 188

*Bulla cuticulifera* Smith, 1872: 350

*Liloa brevis*. — Burn, 1989: pl.43.6 (photo)

*Liloa brevis*. — Coleman, 2001: 123 (photo)

Type locality. King George Sound, Western Australia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-22 m

*Limulatys* Iredale, 1936

*Limulatys* Iredale, 1936: 328

Type species. *Limulatys reliquus* Iredale, 1936

*Limulatys reliquus* Iredale, 1936

*Limulatys reliquus* Iredale, 1936: 328, pl.24, fig. 20

Type locality. Sydney Harbour, NSW, dredged

Distribution. NSW, V, NZ: 0-35 m

*Nipponatys* Kuroda & Habe, 1952

*Nipponatys* Kuroda & Habe, 1952: 72

Type species. *Alicula volvulina* A. Adams, 1862

*Nipponatys tumidus* Burn, 1978

*Nipponatys tumidus* Burn, 1978b: 101-102, fig. 10

Type locality. Thompsons Creek, Breamlea, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-20 m

Live-taken specimens are known only from south-eastern Tasmania

Superfamily Diaphanoidea

Family Diaphanidae Odhner, 1914

*Colpodaspis* M. Sars, 1870

*Colpodaspis* Sars, 1870: 70-74

Type species. *Colpodaspis pusilla* M. Sars, 1870

*Colpodaspis* sp 1

Distribution. V: 0-115 m

Dark blue mantle, without siphonal fold.

*Colpodaspis* sp 2

Distribution. V, SA: 0-95 m

Dark brown mantle, with siphonal fold.

*Colpodaspis* sp 3

*Colpodaspis* sp 3 Wells & Bryce, 1993: 24 (photo: species 9), 25

Distribution. V, WA: 0-15 m

Pale blue mantle, with siphonal fold.

*Diaphana* Brown, 1827

*Diaphana* Brown, 1827: pl. 38

Type species. *Diaphana candida* Brown, 1827 = *Diaphana minuta* Brown, 1827

*Diaphana brazieri* Angas, 1877

*Diaphana brazieri* Angas, 1877: 175, pl. 26, fig. 20

*Austrodiaphana brazieri* Pilsbry, 1895: 287, pl. 26, fig. 68

*Aplustrum brazieri* Hedley, 1902b: 16, pl. 3, fig. 36

Type locality. Sow & Pigs Reef, Sydney Harbour, NSW, 9 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ, ?Japan: 0-600 m


*Diaphana tasmanica* (Beddome, 1883)

*Akera tasmanica* Beddome, 1883: 169

Type locality. Off Old Station, Browns River Road, Tasmania, 15 m

Distribution. V, T, NZ: 0-10 m

Shell figured in Gatliiff and Gabriel (1908a: pl. 21, fig. 6-7), May (1923a: pl. 46, fig. 15) and Schiøtte (1998: fig. 7D-H, 8B).

*Diaphana* sp

Distribution. V: 70-200 m

A globose species similar in shell shape to *D. abyssalis* Schiøtte, 1998 and *D. globosa* (Lovén, 1846) (Schiøtte, 1998).

*Rhinodiaphana* Lemche, 1967

*Rhinodiaphana* Lemche, 1967: 208

Type species. *Utriculus ventricosus* Jeffreys, 1865
Rhinodiaphana sp

Distribution. V: 130 m

A deep-water species from eastern Bass Strait, shell external with very wide aperture as in the Northern European type species.

Toledonia Dall, 1902

Toledonia Dall, 1902: 512

Type species. Toledonia perplexa Dall, 1902

Toledonia sp

Distribution. V: 25 m

Closely related to T. succineaformis Powell, 1955 from off the Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand.

Superfamily Runcinoidea

Family Runcinidae H. & A. Adams, 1854

Runcina Forbes in Forbes & Hanley, 1851

Runcina Forbes in Forbes & Hanley, 1851: 611

Type species. Runcina hancocki Forbes in Forbes & Hanley, 1851 = Pelta coronata Quatrefages, 1844

Runcina australis Burn, 1963

Runcina australis Burn, 1963a: 11-14, figs 1-11

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-5 m

Runcina sp 1

Distribution. V: 0-51 m

Distinguished by the presence of a minute, partly coiled external shell projecting from the posterior notum.

Runcina sp 2

Distribution. V: 30-70 m

A deeper water species somewhat similar to the New Zealand Runcinella zelandica Odhner, 1924.

Family Ilbiidae Burn, 1963

Ilbia Burn, 1963

Ilbia Burn, 1963a: 15

Type species. Ilbia ilbi Burn, 1963

Ilbia ilbi Burn, 1963

Ilbia ilbi Burn, 1963a: 15-18, fig. 29-30
Ilbia ilbi. — Coleman, 2001: 123 (photo)

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-12 m

Order Rhodopemorpha

Family Rhodopidae Ihering, 1876

Systematic position unresolved.

Rhodope Koelliker, 1847

Rhodope Koelliker, 1847: 239

Type species. Rhodope veranii Koelliker, 1847

Haszprunar & Hess (2005) comparatively review all described and undescribed Rhodope species.

Rhodope sp

Distribution. V: 0 m

Known only from a single living specimen (Burn, 1998: 961, fig. 16.43).

Order Sacoglossa

Superfamily Oxynooidea

Family Volvatellidae Pilsbry, 1895

Ascobulla Ev. Marcus, 1972

Ascobulla Ev. Marcus, 1972: 286

Type species. Cylindrobulla ulula Er. Marcus & Ev. Marcus, 1970

Ascobulla fischeri (A. Adams & Angas, 1864)

Cylindrobulla fischeri A. Adams & Angas, 1864: 37
Ascobulla fischeri.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 59 (photo: species 59)

Type locality. Spencer Gulf, South Australia

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-15 m

Family Oxynoidae Stoliczka, 1868

Oxynoe Rafinesque, 1814

Oxynoe Rafinesque, 1814a: 162

Type species. Oxynoe olivacea Rafinesque, 1814

Oxynoe viridis (Pease, 1861)

Lophocercus viridis Pease, 1861: 246
Oxynoe viridis. — Burn, 1989: pl.46.5 (photo)
Oxynoe viridis. — Wells & Bryce, 1993: 61 (photo: species 63), 62
Oxynoe viridis. — Edgar, 1997: 274 (photo)
Oxynoe viridis. — Coleman, 2001:128 (photo)

Type locality. Pacific Islands

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m.

Roburnella Ev. Marcus, 1982

Roburnella Ev. Marcus, 1982:15

Type species. Lobiger wilsoni Tate, 1889

Roburnella wilsoni (Tate, 1889)

Lobiger wilsoni Tate, 1889: 66, pl.11, fig.12
Lophopleurella wilsoni Burn, 1966: 58
Roburnella wilsoni.—Burn, 1989: pl.46.4 (photo)
Roburnella wilsoni.—Coleman, 2001:129 (photo)

Type locality. South Channel, Port Phillip, Victoria, 16-34 m

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-22 m.

Family Juliidae E.A. Smith, 1885

Overseas workers have assigned all thin-shelled bivalved gastropods to the oldest available genus, Berthelinia Crosse, 1875, based upon the Paris Basin Eocene fossil Berthelinia elegans Crosse, 1875. The writer accepts that Berthelinia and Tamanovalva are probably synonymous, but retains Edentellina and Midorigai as separate genera. A fourth species
of this family occurring in Victorian waters appears to belong to yet another genus; provisionally, it is listed as *Berthelinia* sp.

**Edenttellina Gatiff & Gabriel, 1911**

*Edenttellina* Gatiff & Gabriel, 1911: 190

Type species. *Edentellina typica* Gatiff & Gabriel, 1911

**Edentellina typica Gatiff & Gabriel, 1911**

*Edentellina typica* Gatiff & Gabriel, 1911: 190, pl.46, figs 5-6

*Edentellina typica* — Burn, 1989: pl.46.3 (photo)

*Edentellina typica* — Coleman, 2001: 127 (photo)

Type locality. Portsea, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-2 m

**Midorigai Burn, 1960**

*Midorigai* Burn, 1960b: 45

Type species. *Midorigai australis* Burn, 1960: 46

**Midorigai australis Burn, 1960**

*Midorigai australis* Burn, 1960: 46, figs 8-14

*Midorigai australis* — Burn, 1989: pl.46.2 (photo)

*Midorigai australis* — Coleman, 2001:127-128 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-2 m

**Berthelinia rottnesti** (Jensen, 1993), from Rottnest Island, Western Australia, is the western cognate of, if not identical with, *Midorigai australis*. Both species have an obligate association with the green alga, *Caulerpa simpliciuscula*.

**Tamanovalva Kawaguti & Baba, 1959**

*Tamanovalva* Kawaguti & Baba, 1959: 178

Type species. *Tamanovalva limax* Kawaguti & Baba, 1959

**Tamanovalva babai Burn, 1965**

*Tamanovalva babai* Burn, 1965b: 735

*Tamanovalva babai* — Burn, 1989: pl.46.1 (photo)

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-3 m

**Berthelinia**

Distribution. V, WA: 0-2 m

Shell mantles plain green, shell shorter and broader than *Tamanovalva babai*, protoconch smaller and less upright.

**Superfamily Plakobranchioidea**

**Family Plakobranchidae Gray, 1840**

**Elysia Risso, 1818**

*Elysia* Risso, 1818: 375

Type species. *Elysia timida* Risso, 1818

**Elysia australis** (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

*Actaeon australis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 317

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-2 m

Thin whip-like rhinophores and a broader body separate *Elysia australis* from its partially sympatric congener *E. coodegeensis*, which has cylindrical rhinophores and an always present black stripe on the head.

**Elysia coodegeensis Angas, 1864**

*Elysia coodegeensis* Angas, 1864: 69, pl. 6, fig 4

*Elysia australis* — Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 148 & subsequent authors (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

*Elysia australis* — Wells & Bryce, 1993: 61 (photo: species 64), 62

*Elysia coodegeensis.* — Coleman, 2001:129 (photo)

Type locality. Coogee Bay, Sydney, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, NT: 0-3 m

**Elysia furvacauda Burn, 1958**

*Elysia furvacauda* Burn, 1958: 5, pl. 6, fig 1

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-3 m

A dark green or reddish-brown species densely speckled with reddish orange and blue pigment cells, with cream pigment marking the sinuses of the parapodial margins, the rhinophores auriculate, and the foot corners angulate.

**Elysia maoria Powell, 1937**

*Elysia maoria* Powell, 1937: 121, pl.30, fig. 5

*Elysia maoria.* — Coleman, 2001:129 (photo)

Type locality. Takapuna Reef, Auckland, New Zealand

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, NZ: 0-5 m

A dark green species associated with *Codium fragile tomentosoides* upon which it lives and feeds.

**Elysia sp 1**

Distribution. V: 0 m

A reddish brown species with two elongate tongue-like lobes projecting from each parapodal edge.

**Elysia sp 2**

Distribution. V: 0 m

A small green species with two sharp black-tipped projections along each parapodal edge.

**Elysia sp 3**

Distribution. V, SA: 0 m

This species was confused by Burn (1990) with *Elysia furvacauda* (Burn, 1990). Additional material of both this species and *E. furvacauda* indicates their separation, and that neither species is *E. japonica*, as suggested by Jensen (1985). This is a green or brownish species with black rhinophoral and tail tips. It is periodically common among seagrass and algae at San Remo, Westernport.

**Superfamily Limapontioidea**

**Family Caliphyllidae Tiberi, 1881**

**Polybranchia Pease, 1860**

*Polybranchia* Pease, 1860b: 141

Type species. *Polybranchia pellucida* Pease, 1860

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**Polybranchia pallens** (Burn, 1957)

*Cyerce nigra pallens* Burn, 1957b: 14, pl. 3, figs 8-11

*Polybranchia pallens*.— Burn, 1989: pl.47.3 (photo)

Type locality: Queenscliff, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-10 m

**Family Limapontiidae** Gray, 1847

**Costasiella** Pruvot-Fol, 1951

*Costasiella* Pruvot-Fol, 1951: 73

Type species. *Costasiella virescens* Pruvot-Fol, 1951

**Costasiella sp 1**

Distribution. NSW, V: 0 m

Drab yellowish-brown animal with high-domed pericardium and tentaculiform foot-corners.

**Costasiella sp 2**

Distribution. V: 0 m

Drab yellowish-brown animal with dorsally flattened pericardial swelling and rounded anterior foot.

**Aplysiopsis** Deshayes, 1853

*Aplysiopsis* Deshayes, 1853: explanation of plates p.56

Type species. *Aplysiopsis elegans* Deshayes, 1853

**Aplysiopsis formosa** Pruvot-Fol, 1953

*Aplysiopsis formosa* Pruvot-Fol, 1953: 47, pl. ii, fig. 21

*Aplysiopsis formosa*.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo)

Type locality. Mediterranean, Florida, temperate North Atlantic: 0-12 m.

**Ercolania** Trinchese, 1872

*Ercolania* Trinchese, 1872: 84

Type species. *Ercolania siotti* Trinchese, 1872

**Ercolania margaritae** Burn, 1974

*Ercolania margaritae* Burn, 1974a: 52, figs 7-10

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-16 m

**Ercolania sp 1**

Distribution. V: 0 m

A bright green and pink species living on the green alga *Apjohnia laetivirens*.

**Ercolania sp 2**

Distribution. V: 0 m

A mottled brownish species with very short rhinophores, and anal papilla projecting from the right side of the renal ridge well behind the pericardium. A very juvenile, newly settled specimen, less than 0.5 mm long, of this species was the basis of the record of *Limapontia* sp. from Victorian (Burn, 1973b).

**Ercolania sp 3**

Distribution. V: 0 m

A compact very black species with white stripe on each slender rhinophore, white tips to cerata, and anus flat on pericardium.

**Ercolania sp 4**

Distribution. V: 0-6 m

A black species with long slender white rhinophores, red or reddish-brown tips to cerata, and anus flat on pericardium. This species very closely resembles some figures of the Japanese *Ercolania boodleae* (Baba, 1938) (Nakano, 2004: 56, fig. 113).

**Hermaea Lovén, 1844**

*Hermaea* Lovén, 1844: 50

Type species. *Doris bifida* Montagu, 1815

**Hermaea sp 1**

*Hermaea* sp.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo: ‘Pink Hermaea’)

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-10 m

Brown line on pharynx, large leaf-life cerata, red digestive gland, high anal papilla.

**Hermaea sp 2**

*Hermaea* sp.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo: ‘Inflated Hermaea’)

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Cerata swollen, knobbly, club-shaped, red digestive gland, high anal papilla.

**Hermaea sp 3**

Distribution. V: 0 m

Cerata slender, knobbly, club-shaped, green digestive gland, anus low on neck.

**Hermaea sp 4**

Distribution. V: 0 m

Cerata swollen, knobbly with green digestive gland, anus low on neck.

**Hermaea sp 5**

Distribution. V: 0 m

Rhinophores simple (not auriculate as in other four species), cerata slender, knobbly, with very pale digestive gland.

**Placida** Trinchese, 1876

*Placida* Trinchese, 1876: 84

Type species. *Laura viridis* Trinchese, 1873

**Placida dendritica** (Alder & Hancock, 1843)

*Hermaea dendritica* Alder & Hancock, 1843: 233

*Placida dendritica*.— Burn, 1989: pl. 47.4 (photo)

*Placida dendritica*.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo)

Type locality. Torbay, England

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-10 m

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This circumglobal Codium-eating species probably represents a species complex, the members of which have still to be sorted out. The earliest name for an Australasian species is *Stiliger aoteana* Powell, 1937.

**Placida** sp

*Distribution.* V: 0-6 m

Differing from local specimens assigned to *Placida dendritic* by larger size, paler colour, different branching of the digestive gland to the cerata, and a different food alga (*Bryopsis*).

**Stiliger Ehrenberg, 1828**

*Stiliger Ehrenberg, 1828: pl. 1, fig. 3*

*Type species.* *Stiliger ornatus* Ehrenberg, 1828

**Stiliger smaragdinus** Baba, 1949

*Stiliger smaragdinus* Baba, 1949: 32, 129

**Stiliger smaragdinus** — Edgar, 1997: 275 (photo)

**Stiliger smaragdinus** — Vafidis, 1999: 118 (photo)

**Stiliger smaragdinus** — Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo)

*Type locality.* Off Sajima, Sagami Bay, Japan, 16 m

*Distribution.* Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT, NZ, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m

**Order Anaspidea**

Within this order, Willan (1998) and Valdés & Bouchet (2005) used two superfamilies, Akeroidea and Aplysioidae, each with a single family, Akeridae and Aplysiidae. Molecular, morphological and histological re-assessment of genus-level taxa (Medina & Walsh, 2000; Klassman-Kolb, 2004) confirmed the placement, basally, of *Akera* within the order, and indicated hitherto unrecognised relationships at both genus and species level.

**Family Akeridae Mazzarelli, 1891**

**Akera** Müller, 1776

*Akera Müller, 1776: 242*

*Type species.* *Akera bullata* Müller, 1776

**Akera soluta** (Gmelin, 1791)

*Bulla soluta* Gmelin, 1791: 3434

*Akera soluta* Gatilff & Gabriel, 1908b: 386

*Akera soluta* — Willan, 1998: 975, fig. 16.56

*Akera soluta* — Coleman, 2001: 123 (photo)

*Type locality.* Zanzibar

*Distribution.* Q, NSW, V, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m

Reported from San Remo, Victoria by Gatilff & Gabriel (1908: 386) from specimens in the collection of Mrs Agnes F. Kenyon of Melbourne, a well-known late 19th century shell-collector whose collection was purchased by Adelaide surgeon and malacologist Sir Joseph Verco, now deposited in the South Australian Museum. Mrs Kenyon did not include *Akera soluta* in her “A list of marine Mollusca of Victoria” (1898: 1-12, privately published: Melbourne). The only specimens (two dry lots) in the Museum Victoria collection are both localized as San Remo, Victoria, and are part of a large molluscan collection donated by the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, Tasmania in 1948. These are unaccompanied by collector or collection data. *Akera soluta* may occur at times in the estuaries of the far east of the State; the nearest live-taken records are from Merimbula Inlet, southern NSW (Day & Hutchings, 1984).

**Family Aplysiidae Lamarck, 1809**

**Aplysia Linnaeus, 1767**

*Aplysia Linnaeus, 1767: 1072*

*Type species.* *Aplysia depilans* Gmelin, 1791

**Aplysia dactylomela** Rang, 1828

*Aplysia dactylomela* Rang, 1828: 56

*Aplysia dactylomela.* — Wells & Bryce, 1993: 43, 44 (photo: species 39)

*Aplysia dactylomela.* — Edgar, 1997: 272, 273 (photo)

*Type locality.* Cape Verde Islands

*Distribution.* Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-20 m

**Aplysia juliana Quoy & Gaimard, 1832**

*Aplysia juliana* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 309

*Type locality.* Mauritius

*Distribution.* Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-20 m

The record of *Aplysia nigra* d’Orbigny, 1835 from Portland (Macpherson & Gabriel, 1962: 248) is possibly a misidentification of *Aplysia juliana*.

**Aplysia parvula** Guilding in Mörch, 1863

*Aplysia parvula* Guilding in Mörch, 1863: 22

*Aplysia concava* Sowerby, 1869: pl. 6, species 24

*Aplysia norfolkensis* Sowerby, 1869: pl. 10, species 42

*Aplysia parvula.* — Wells & Bryce, 1993: 43, 44 (photo: species 38)

*Aplysia parvula.* — Edgar, 1997: 272 (photo)

*Type locality.* St Thomas, West Indies

*Distribution.* Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-50 m

**Aplysia sowerbyi** Pilsby, 1895

*Aplysia sowerbyi* Pilsby, 1895: 101

*Type locality.* Sydney, NSW

*Distribution.* Q, NSW, V: 0-2 m

**Aplysia sydneyensis** Sowerby, 1869

*Aplysia sydneyensis* Sowerby, 1869: pl. 7, fig. 31

*Aplysia sydneyensis.* — Edgar, 1997: 273 (photo)

*Type locality.* Sydney, NSW

*Distribution.* Q, NSW, V, T: 0-23 m

**Bursatella** Blainville, 1817

*Bursatella Blainville, 1817: 138*

*Type species.* *Bursatella leachii* de Blainville, 1817

**Bursatella leachii** Blainville, 1817

*Bursatella leachii* Blainville, 1817: 138

*Bursatella leachii.* — Coleman, 2001: 125 (photo)

*Type locality.* Indian Ocean

*Distribution.* Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-30 m

A new record for Victoria. A single specimen of the NSW form of this species, collected in Western Port, is all that is known for Victoria (MV F19109). Coleman (2001:127, Southern Sea Hare) figured a 48 mm long animal from Mallacoota, 3 m on
reef, as Petalifera sp. This appears to be a small Bursatella leachi.

**Bursatella sp**

*Bursatella leachi.*— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 46, 47 (photo: species 44) (non Blainville, 1817)

*Bursatella sp.*— Edgar, 1997: 273 (photo)

**Distribution.** V, SA, WA: 0-10 m

A new record for Victoria; recently (6 May 2006) observed and photographed alive at Blairgowrie boat harbour, Port Phillip. Separated from the NSW form of *Bursatella leachii* by the dense coat of slender pointed papillae, the long narrow neck, and the humped, rather than swollen, body. Appears to be endemic to south Western Australia and South Australia, with rare incursions eastward into Victorian waters.

**Dolabrifera Gray, 1847**

*Dolabrifera* Gray, 1847: 162

**Type species.** Dolabella dolabrifera Cuvier, 1804

**Dolabrifera brazieri Sowerby, 1870**

*Dolabella brazieri* Sowerby, 1870: 250

**Type locality.** Northhead, Botany Bay, NSW

**Distribution.** NSW, V, NZ: 0-5 m

A new record for Victoria. In March 2005, a large 150 mm long specimen was seen and photographed by John Eichler at Cape Conran, eastern Victoria. In late February 2006, three slightly smaller 125 mm long specimens, two mottled pale fawn with wide green foot margin and one entirely dark brown with narrower yellowish foot margin, together with several typical flat parallel-stitched egg ribbons under stones, were observed and photographed at the same place by John Eichler and Platon Vafiadis. One specimen deposited in the Museum Victoria collection (F110093). Size and proximity to its south-eastern Australian range identifies these specimens as *Dolabrifera brazieri* Sowerby, 1870. Otherwise, there is little to separate *D. brazieri* from the smaller (to 50 mm long) circum-global tropical and temperate species *D. dolabrifera* (Cuvier, 1817); Klussman-Kolb (2004) examined specimens of both species, and maintained them under two names.

**Petalifera/Phyllaplysia sp.**

**Distribution.** V: 2 m

A small flat greenish species is sometimes common on seagrass (*Posidonia*) in the inlets of eastern Victoria. It remains to be identified at both genus and species level.

**Order Umbraculida**

Wägale & Willan (2000) found the Pleurobranchioidea to be the sister-group to the Nudibranchia, proposing the new higher taxon Nudipleura to encompass both groups. Consequently, Notaspidea retained only the superfamily Umbraculoidea. Since then, Notaspidea has been replaced by Umbraculida (Valdès & Bouchet, 2005).

**Superfamily Umbraculoidea**

**Family Tylodinidae Gray, 1847**

**Tylodina Rafinesque, 1814**

*Tylodina* Rafinesque, 1814a: 162

**Type species.** Tylodina punctulata Rafinesque, 1814 = Patella perversa Gmelin, 1791

**Tylodina corticalis** (Tate, 1889)

*Umbrella corticalis* Tate, 1889: 65, pl. 11, fig. 11

**Tylodina corticalis.**— Burn, 1989: pl. 47.5 (photo)

**Tylodina corticalis.**— Wells & Bryce, 1993:50-51 (photo: species 49)

**Tylodina corticalis.**— Coleman, 2001: 135 (photo)

**Type locality.** South Channel, Port Phillip, Victoria, 14-34 m

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-100 m

**Family Umbraculidae Dall, 1889**

See Valdès (2001b) and Willan & Burn (2003) for commentaries concerning publication date, authorship and type species of both Umbraculum and Tylodina.

**Umbraculum Schumacher, 1817**

*Umbraculum Schumacher, 1817: 55, 177

**Type species.** Umbella chinensis Lamarck, 1801 = Patella umbraculum [Lightfoot] 1786

**Umbraculum umbraculum** (Lightfoot, 1786)

*Patella umbraculum* [Lightfoot] 1786: 178

*Patella umbraculum sinicum.*— Gabriel, 1962: 201

*Umbraculum sinicum.*— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 51 (photo: species 50), 52

*Umbraculum umbraculum.*— Coleman, 2001: 135 (photo)

**Type locality.** Chinese Seas

**Distribution.** Circum-global tropical and temperate seas, occurring in waters to 100 m deep off south-eastern Tasmania

**Order Pleurobranchida**

**Superfamily Pleurobranchioidea**

Now grouped with the Nudibranchia in the clade Nudipleura (Wägale & Willan, 2000), more recently with the doridinian Anthobranchia in the new subclade Pleuroanthobranchia (Grande et al., 2004) within the Nudipleura.

**Family Pleurobranchidae Gray, 1827**

**Berthella Blainville, 1824**

*Berthella Blainville, 1824: 262

**Type species.** Berthellina porosa Blainville, 1824 = Bulla plumula Montagu, 1803

**Berthella medietas** Burn, 1962

*Berthella medietas* Burn, 1962b: 142, pl. 1, fig 3; pl. 2, figs 7-8

*Berthella medietas.*— Burn, 1989: pl. 48.2 (photo)

**Type locality.** Flinders, Victoria

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-50 m

**Berthella serenitas** Burn, 1962

*Berthella serenitas* Burn, 1962b: 143-144, pl. 1, fig 4; pl. 2, figs 5-6

**Type locality.** Flinders, Victoria

**Distribution.** V: 0 m

**Berthellina Gardiner, 1936**

*Berthellina Gardiner, 1936: 198

**Type species.** Berthellina engeli Gardiner, 1936
**Berthellina citrina** (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828)

*Pleurobranchus citrina* Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828: 20, pl. 1, fig. 1

*Berthellina citrina.*— Burn, 1989: pl.48.1 (photo)

*Berthellina citrina.*— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 54, 55 (photo: species 55)

*Berthellina citrina.*— Edgar, 1997: 276 (photo)

*Berthellina citrina.*— Coleman, 2001: 136 (photo)

**Type locality.** Suez, Egypt

**Distribution.** Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-150 m

Gosliner (2006) states that *Berthellina delicata* (Pease, 1861) “is the common member of the genus found in the western Pacific. There are no external characteristics that distinguish species of *Berthellina.*” Species are separated by differences in “their genitalia”. Identification of south-eastern Australian material will need to be revised.

*Pleurobranchaea* Leue, 1813

*Pleurobranchaea* Leue, 1813: 11

**Type species.** *Pleurobranchaea meckelii* Meckel in Leue, 1813

*Pleurobranchaea maculata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

*Pleurobranchus maculatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 301

*Pleurobranchaea maculata.*— Burn, 1989: pl.48.3 (photo)

*Pleurobranchaea maculata.*— Edgar, 1997: 276 (photo)

*Pleurobranchaea maculata.*— Coleman, 2001: 138 (photo)

**Type locality.** Southern Australia

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-50 m

*Pleurobranchaea* sp

**Distribution.** V: 80-120 m

A small (5 mm long) deep-water species from eastern Bass Strait, in which a shell is retained within a small posterior mantle cavity.

*Pleurobranchus Cuvier, 1804*

*Pleurobranchus* Cuvier, 1804: 275

**Type species.** *Pleurobranchus peronii* Cuvier, 1804

*Pleurobranchus hilli* (Hedley, 1894)

*Oscantis hilli* Hedley, 1894: 127

*Pleurobranchus hilli.*— Burn, 1989: pl.47.6 (photo)

*Pleurobranchus ovalis.*— Burn, 1990: 10 (non Pease, 1860)

**Type locality.** Off Sow & Pigs Reef, Port Jackson, NSW, 17 m

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA: 0-46 m

The record of *Pleurobranchus ovalis* Pease, 1860 from San Remo, Westernport (Burn, 1990:10) is based upon a 10 mm long juvenile specimen of this large (to 400 mm long) species.

**Order Pteropoda**

The pteropods of this checklist include the thecosomes as listed by Macpherson & Gabriel (1962), plus an additional species recently collected alive at Wilsons Promontory, and several others the distribution of which (van der Spoel, 1967, 1976) may include eastern Victoria and the Bass Strait area. Gymnosomes have not been reported from Victorian waters. Those listed below have distributions that include eastern and south-eastern Australia, and may at times extend their range into local waters. Newman (1998) gives an overview of the Australian fauna and its distribution.

Klussmann-Kolb & Dinapoli (2006) review the systematic position of both the Thecosomata and Gymnosomata, showing these to be “sister groups and together closely related to Anaspidea.”

**Suborder Thecosomata**

**Family Limacinidae Gray, 1840**

*Limacina Bosc, 1817*

*Limacina* Bosc, 1817: 42

*Spiratella* Blainville, 1817: 407

**Type species.** *Clio helicina* Phipps, 1774

*Limacina builmodae* (d’Orbigny, 1836)

*Atlanta builmodae* d’Orbigny, 1836: 179

**Type locality.** Atlantic Ocean

**Distribution.** Eastern Victoria

*Limacina helicina* (Phipps, 1774)

*Clio helicina* Phipps, 1774: 195

**Type locality.** Northern Atlantic Ocean

**Distribution.** van der Spoel (1967) maps this species to include the southern half of Tasmania

*Limacina helicoides* Jeffreys, 1877

*Limacina helicoides* Jeffreys, 1877: 338

**Type locality.** North Atlantic Ocean

**Distribution.** van der Spoel (1967) plots a distributional centre off the central coast of New South Wales

*Limacina inflata* (d’Orbigny, 1836)

*Atlanta inflata* d’Orbigny, 1836: 174

**Type locality.** Mid-Atlantic Ocean

**Distribution.** Eastern Victoria

*Limacina lesueuri* (d’Orbigny, 1836)

*Atlanta lesueuri* d’Orbigny, 1836

**Type locality.** Atlantic Ocean

**Distribution.** Eastern Victoria

*Limacina retroversa* (Fleming, 1823)

*Fusus retroversa* Fleming, 1823: 498, pl. 15, fig. 2

**Type locality.** Atlantic Ocean

**Distribution.** Eastern Victoria

*Limacina trochiformis* (d’Orbigny, 1836)

*Limacina trochiformis* d’Orbigny, 1836: 177

**Type locality.** Atlantic Ocean

**Distribution.** Eastern Victoria
Family Cavoliniiidae Gray, 1850

*Cavolinia* Abildgaard, 1791
*Cavolinia* Abildgaard, 1791: 175
Type species. *Anomia tridentata* Niebuhr, 1775 (ex Forsskal ms)

* *Cavolinia gibbosa* (d’Orbigny, 1836)
*Hyalaea gibbosa* d’Orbigny, 1836: 95
Type locality. Atlantic Ocean
Distribution. Eastern Victoria

* *Clio* Linnaeus, 1767
*Clio* Linnaeus, 1767: 1094
Type species. *Clio pyramidata* Linnaeus, 1767

* *Clio pyramidata* Linnaeus, 1767
*Clio pyramidata* Linnaeus, 1767: 1094
Type locality. Atlantic Ocean
Distribution. Off Melbourne (Pelseneer, 1888)

* *Creseis* Rang, 1828
*Creseis* Rang, 1828a: 305
Type species. *Creseis virgula* Rang, 1828

* *Creseis virgula* Rang, 1828
*Creseis virgula* Rang, 1828a: 316
Type locality. Atlantic Ocean
Distribution. Eastern Victoria

* *Cuvierina* Boas, 1886
*Cuvierina* Boas, 1886: 131
Type species. *Cuvieria columella* Rang, 1828

* *Cuvierina columella* (Rang, 1827)
*Cuvieria columella* Rang, 1827: 323
*Cuvieria minor* McCoy, 1885: 15
Type locality. Indian Ocean
Distribution. Portland, Victoria; world seas

When describing a specimen of basking shark caught off Portland, western Victoria, McCoy (1885) gave the name *Cuveria minor* to the minute “fusiform, pointed and slightly arched at the posterior end, mouth contracted, oblique” shells filling the intestines with a red pulpy mass.

* *Diacavolinia* van der Spoel, 1987
*Diacavolinia* van der Spoel, 1987: 78
Type species. *Hyalaea longirostris* Blainville, 1821

* *Diacavolinia longirostris* (Blainville, 1821)
*Hyalaea longirostris* Blainville, 1821: 82
Type locality. West Indian Seas
Distribution. Eastern Victoria

* *Diacriola* Gray, 1847
*Diacria* Gray, 1847: 203
Type species. *Hyalaea trispinosa* Blainville, 1821

* *Diacria trispinosa* (Blainville, 1821)
*Hyalaea trispinosa* Blainville, 1821: 82
Type locality. Western Indian Seas
Distribution. Eastern Victoria

* *Styliola* Gray, 1850
*Styliola* Gray, 1850a: 16
Type species. *Cleodora subula* Quoy & Gaimard, 1827

* *Styliola subula* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)
*Cleodora subula* Quoy & Gaimard, 1827: 233
*Styliola recta* (Lesueur ms.) Blainville, 1827: 655
Type locality. Teneriffe
Distribution. Off Melbourne (Pelseneer, 1888)

Family Peraclididae Tesch, 1913

* *Peraclis* Forbes, 1844
*Peraclis* Forbes, 1844: 186
Type species. *Atlanta reticulata* d’Orbigny, 1836

* *Peraclis reticulata* (d’Orbigny, 1836)
*Atlanta reticulata* d’Orbigny, 1836: 178
Type locality. Atlantic Ocean
Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) shows a strong population centre along the central and northern NSW coast and into the Tasman Sea.

* *Peraclis valdiviae* (Meisenheimer, 1905)
*Procymbulia valdiviae* Meisenheimer, 1905: 14
Type locality. Southern Indian Ocean
Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicates a population centre along the central and northern NSW coast. Two other species with population centres further offshore into the Tasman Sea are: *Peraclis apicifarius* Meisenheimer, 1906 and *P. moluccensis* Tesch, 1903.

Family Cymbuliidae Gray, 1840

* *Corolla* Dall, 1871
*Corolla* Dall, 1871: 137
Type species. *Corolla spectabilis* Dall, 1871

* *Corolla ovata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)
*Cymbulia ovata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 373
*Corolla ovata* — Newman, 1998: 984, fig.16.64A
Type locality. Ambon, Indonesia
Distribution. Gulf of Carpentaria, seas north of New Guinea, V.
A new record of Victorian waters: 1 specimen swimming in water column, Gulch/Landing Station area, south-east corner of Wilsons Promontory, 7 April 2000, leg. Glenys Greenwood (MV F110341).
Suborder Gymnosomata

Family Pneumodermatidae Latreille, 1825

Pneumodermopsis Keferstein, 1862

Pneumodermopsis Keferstein, 1862: 645

Type species. Pneumodermon ciliatum Gegenbaur, 1855

*Pneumodermopsis (Crucibranchaea) macrochira Meisenheimer, 1905

Pneumodermopsis (Crucibranchaea) macrochira Meisenheimer, 1905: 47

Type locality. Indian Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicates a strong population centre along the NSW coast.

Family Notobranchaeidae Pelseneer, 1886

Notobranchaea Pelseneer, 1886

Notobranchaea Pelseneer, 1886: 224

Type species. Notobranchaea macdonaldi Pelseneer, 1886

*Notobranchaea inopinata Pelseneer, 1887

Notobranchaea inopinata Pelseneer, 1887: 40

Type locality. east of Japan

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) shows a population centre along the central to northern NSW coast.

Family Cliopsidae O.G. Costa, 1873

Cliopsis Troschel, 1854

Cliopsis Troschel, 1854: 222

Type species. Cliopsis krohni Troschel, 1854

*Cliopsis krohni Troschel, 1854

Cliopsis krohni Troschel, 1854: 222

Type locality. Messina, Italy

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) shows a strong population centre along the central to northern NSW coast and into the Tasman Sea.

Pruvotella Pruvot-Fol, 1932

Pruvotella Pruvot-Fol, 1932: 511

Type species. Pneumodermon pellucidus Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

*Pruvotella danae Pruvot-Fol, 1942

Pruvotella danae Pruvot-Fol, 1942: 17

Type locality. Northern Tasman Sea

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) shows a population centre off the northern NSW coast.

Family Clionidae Rafinesque, 1815

Thliiptodon Boas, 1886

Thliiptodon Boas, 1886: 174

Type species. Thliiptodon gegenbauri Boas, 1886

*Thliiptodon antarcticus Meisenheimer, 1906

Thliiptodon antarcticus Meisenheimer, 1906: 144

Type locality. Antarctica

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicated a population centre along the central to northern NSW coast.

*Thliiptodon diaphanus (Meisenheimer, 1903)

Pierceceas diaphanas Meisenheimer, 1903: 93

Type locality. Central Pacific Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicated a population centre along the central to northern NSW coast.

*Thliiptodon gegenbauri Boas, 1886

Thliiptodon gegenbauri Boas, 1886: 174

Type locality. Messina, Italy

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicated a population centre along the central to northern NSW coast.

Family Hydromylidae Pruvot-Fol, 1942 (1862)

Hydromyles Gistel, 1848

Hydromyles Gistel, 1848: 9

Type species. Psyche globulosa Rang, 1825

*Hydromyles globulosa (Rang, 1825)

Psyche globulosa Rang, 1825: 284

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicated a strong population centre along the NSW coast and into the Tasman Sea.

Order Nudibranchia

Now grouped with the Pleurobranchoidea in the clade Nudipleura (Wägele & Willan, 2000). More recently, it is the Doridina (= Anthobranchia) only that is grouped with the Pleurobranchoidea in the new subclade Pleuroanthobranchia (Grande et al., 2004) within the Nudipleura.

Suborder Doridina

(= Anthobranchia)

Superfamily Ochridoridoidae

(= Anadoridoidea,
  = Phanerobranchia)

Family Goniodorididae H. & A. Adams, 1854

Ancula Lovén, 1846

Ancula Lovén, 1846: 137

Type species. Polycera cristata Alder, 1841 = Tritonia gibbsa Risso, 1818

Ancula mapae (Burn, 1961)

Drepaniella mapae Burn, 1961b: 102-104, with 1 text fig

Eucrairia mapae.—Burn, 1961d: 51

Ancula mapae.—Burn, 1990: 12

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-10 m

Goniodoridiella Pruvot-Fol, 1933

Goniodoridiella Pruvot-Fol, 1933: 116

Type species. Goniodoridiella savignyi Pruvot-Fol, 1933

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Goniodoridiella savignyi Pruvot-Fol, 1933
Goniodoridiella savignyi Pruvot-Fol, 1933: 117-118, pl. 2, figs 23-26
Type locality. Gulf of Suez, Egypt
Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-10 m

Goniodoris Forbes & Goodsir, 1839
Goniodoris Forbes & Goodsir, 1839: 647
Type species. Doris nodosa Montagu, 1808

Goniodoris meracula Burn, 1958
Goniodoris meracula Burn, 1958: 10, pl. 2, fig 10-11
Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria
Distribution. V: 0-10 m
Goniodoris meracula is an uncommonly seen largish species (20 mm long) originally and subsequently found nestled into and eating encrusting ascidians. It has wide thin edges of the foot to line the cavity created. Goniodoris sp. is a more common smaller compact species (less than 10 mm long) with thick foot edges. It has been found crawling among algae in rock pools, and in deeper-water dredged samples.

Lophodoris G.O.Sars, 1878
Type species. Goniodoris danielsseni Friele & Hansen, 1876

Okenia Menke, 1830
Okenia Menke, 1830: 10
Type species. Idalia elegans Leuckart, 1828

Okenia mija 1967
Okenia mija Burn, 1967a: 55, figs 4-5
Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria
Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-15 m
Distinguished by the presence of a single papilla in the mid-line behind the gills. Victorian specimens are small (<5 mm) and rare. Central NSW and south-eastern Tasmanian specimens are much larger (14 & 20 mm, 12 mm maximum length respectively) (Coleman, 2001: 52, Sydney Okenia; Rudman, 2004) and maybe represent a different species.

Okenia plana Baba, 1960
Okenia plana Baba, 1960: 80-81, pl. 7, figs. 2a-b
Okenia plana.— Rudman, 2004: figs 20C, 29F
Type locality. Toba, Japan
Distribution. Q, NSW, V, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-3 m

Okenia sp 1
Okenia mija.— Rudman, 2004: 29 (non Burn, 1967)
Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-130 m
A small (<4 mm) “rubbery” translucent white species with a slender bundle of long spicules visible within the stiff papillae, and with many long spicules visible within the body wall. Differs from the small species reported from South Australia as Okenia zoothryon (Smallwood, 1910) (Rudman, 2004) by the median notch in the cup-like rhinophoral lamellae.

Okenia sp 2
Distribution. V: 0 m
A small (<4 mm) soft creamy white species with no spicules in the flexible papillae and relatively fewer shorter curved spicules in the body wall. Similar to Okenia mija but without the single papilla in the mid-line behind the gills.

Okenia sp 3
Distribution. V: 0-55 m
A stout bodied white species with numerous rather spatulate papillae along the pallial margin.

Okenia sp 4
Distribution. V: 10-74 m
A Goniodoris-like species with broad foot, high body and narrow dorsum, with several long slender papillae along each side. Smaller and somewhat similar to the North Atlantic Okenia aspersa (Alder & Hancock, 1845, (= O. quadricornis (Montagu, 1815)).

Trapania Pruvot-Fol, 1931
Trapania Pruvot-Fol, 1931: 309
Type species. Drepania fusca Lafont, 1874
Rudman (1987b) reviewed the genus Trapania.

Trapania aureopunctata Rudman, 1987
Trapania aureopunctata Rudman, 1987b: 203
Type locality. Clovelly, Sydney, NSW, 10-15 m
Distribution. NSW, V: 3-15 m

Trapania benni Rudman, 1987
Trapania benni Rudman, 1987b: 193
Trapania benni.— Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)
Type locality. Clovely, Sydney, NSW, 10-15 m
Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-23 m

Trapania brunnea Rudman, 1987
Trapania brunnea Rudman, 1987b: 190
Trapania brunnea.— Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)
Type locality. Clovelly, Sydney, NSW, 10-15 m
Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-20 m

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Family Onchidorididae Gray, 1827

**Acanthodoris** J.E. Gray in M.E.Gray, 1850

*Acanthodoris* J.E. Gray in M.E.Gray, 1850b: 103

Type species. *Doris pilosa* Abildgaard in Müller, 1789

**Acanthodoris metulifera** Bergh, 1905

*Acanthodoris metulifera* Bergh, 1905: 98-100, pl. 7, figs. 3-6

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T: 0-43 m

This species may be synonymous with the New Zealand *A. mollicella* Abraham, 1877.

**Acanthodoris nanega** Burn, 1969

*Acanthodoris nanega* Burn, 1969: 91-92, figs 41-43

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. V, SA: 0-3.6 m

*Fahey & Valdés (2005)* present morphological data for this species in their recent review of *Acanthodoris*.

**Corambe** Bergh, 1869

*Corambe* Bergh, 1869: 359 (footnote)

Type species. *Corambe sargassicola* Bergh, 1871

Millen & Martynov, 2005 have advanced convincing evidence for inclusion of *Corambe* and associated genera within the family Onchidorididae.

**Corambe sp**

*Corambe* sp.— Rudman, 1998: 990, fig 16.71, pl.35.8

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-17 m

A very small (<5 m), cryptic species periodically common upon its food, the encrusting bryozoan *Electra pilosa*.

**Diaphorodoris** Iredale & O’Donoghue, 1923

*Diaphorodoris* Iredale & O’Donoghue, 1923: 97, 221

Type species. *Doris luteocincta* M. Sars, 1870

**Diaphorodoris sp**

*Diaphorodoris* sp.— Rudman, 1998: 990, fig 16.71, pl.35.8

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-17 m

A very small (<5 m), cryptic species periodically common upon its food, the encrusting bryozoan *Electra pilosa*.

**Onchidoris** Blainville, 1816

*Onchidoris* Blainville, 1816: 96-97

Type species. *Onchidoris leachii* Blainville, 1816

**Onchidoris maugeansis** (Burn, 1958)

*Lamellidoris maugeansis* Burn, 1958: 26, pl. 7, figs. 8, 9, text fig. 4

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-3 m

**Family Polyceridae Alder & Hancock, 1845**

**Crimora** Alder & Hancock, 1845

*Crimora* Alder & Hancock, 1845: 263

Type species. *Crimora papulata* Alder & Hancock, 1862

**Crimora multidigitalis** (Burn, 1957)

*Eupharas multidigitalis* Burn, 1957b: 15-16, pl. 2, figs. 1-6

Type locality. [Point Danger], Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T: 0-55 m

**Kalopolcamus Bergh, 1879**

*Kalopolcamus Bergh, 1879a: 623, footnote

Type species. *Eupharas croceus* Philippi, 1836 = *Doris ramosa* Cantraine, 1835

**Kalopolcamus ramosus** (Cantraine, 1835)

*Doris ramosa Cantraine, 1835: 383

Kalopolcamus ramosus.— Burn, 1989: pl.55.1 (photo)

Type locality. Adriatic Sea

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-130 m

**Polycera Cuvier, 1817**

*Polycera Cuvier, 1817: 390

Type species. *Doris quadrilineata* Müller, 1776

**Polycera hedgtheli** Er. Marcus, 1964

*Polycera hedgtheli* Er. Marcus, 1964: 128-131 with 4 text figs

Type locality. Tomales Bay, California, USA

Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA, NZ, California, Japan, southern Europe, southern Africa: 0-10 m

A member of the international fouling community, first found in California, now common across southern Australia.

**Polycera janjukia** Burn, 1962

*Polycera janjukia* Burn, 1962c: 99-100, figs 3-4

*Polycera janjukia*.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo)

*Polycera janjukia*.— Miller, 2005: 52, pl.1, fig. 3

Type locality. [Point Danger], Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-20 m

**Polycera melanosticta** Miller, 1996

*Polycera melanosticta* Miller, 1996: 444

Type locality. Devonport Naval Base, Waitemata Harbour, New Zealand

Distribution. NSW, V, NZ: 0-25 m

**Polycera parvula** (Burn, 1958)

*Palio parvula* Burn, 1958: 23-24, pl. 6, figs. 2, 3, text fig. 2

*Polycera parvula*.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo)

*Polycera parvula*.— Miller, 2005: 52, pl. 1, fig. 4

Type locality. [Point Danger], Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-130 m

**Polycera sp 1**

*Polycera* sp.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo: ‘Gaudy Polycera’)

Distribution. V: 0-12 m

Similar to *Polycera parvula*, but with a circlet of small dark-tipped gills.
**Polycera sp 2**

*Polycera* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo: ‘Remarkable Polycera’)

*Distribution.* NSW, V: 0-20 m

Similar to *Polycera parvula*; body smooth or slightly papillose, white overlaid with patchy to dense deep pink pigment, gills small, gill appendages smooth, bulbous, orange tipped.

**Polycera sp 3**

*Distribution.* V: 8 m

Similar to *Polycera parvula*; pinkish-orange body papillose all over including orange-tipped scoop-like appendages each side of large gills.

**Polycera sp 4**

*Polycera* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo: ‘Portsea Polycera’)

*Distribution.* V, SA: 0-10 m

A dark greyish species with white frosting all over, body pustulose, anterior edge of foot with stout tentaculiform corners.

**Polycera sp 5**

*Polycera* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo: ‘Yellow-Speckled Polycera’)

*Distribution.* V: 0-10 m

Semitranslucent body with dense yellow speckling all over, gills large.

**Polycera sp 6**

*Distribution.* V: 0 m

A deep-water species with a single appendage each side of the gills and another on the outer side of each rhinophore. Possibly wrongly assigned to genus and family.

**Polycera sp 7**

*Distribution.* V, SA: 0 m

A deep-water species with smooth body.

**Tambja Burn, 1962**

*Tambja* Burn, 1962c: 98

Type species. *Nembrotha verconis* Basedow & Hedley, 1905

**Tambja verconis (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)**

*Nembrotha (?) verconis* Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 158, pl. 2, fig. 1-3

*Tambja verconis.* — Burn, 1989: pl.54.6 (photo)

*Tambja verconis.* — Edgar, 1997: 277 (photo)

*Tambja verconis.* — Coleman, 2001: 46 (photo)

*Type locality.* Off Newland Head, Backstairs Passage, South Australia, 45 m

*Distribution.* NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-50 m

**Tambja sp 1**

*Tambja* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 46 (photo: ‘Southern Tambja’)

*Distribution.* NSW, V, T, SA: 0-20 m

Dull green body with brown rhinophores and gills. May involve more that one species.

**Tambja sp 2**

*Distribution.* V: 0 m

Bright orange body with purple-tipped rhinophores and gills. Body-coloured, rather than yellow, gills separate this species from the tropical species figured by Coleman (2001: 46) as “Orange Tambja” from Lord Howe Island, and by Nakano (2004:110) as *Tambja sp 2* from Japan. Also similar to the tropical Indo-Pacific and northern Australian (Q, NSW, WA) *Tambja limaciformis* (Eliot, 1908), but lacks the white spotting of that species (Marshall & Willan, 1999: 56, fig. 88).

**Thecacera Fleming, 1828**

*Thecacera* Fleming, 1828: 283

*Type species.* *Doris pennigera* Montagu, 1815

**Thecacera pennigera (Montagu, 1815)**

*Doris pennigera* Montagu, 1815: 17, pl. 4, fig. 5

*Thecacera pennigera.* — Willan & Coleman, 1984: 15, fig. 24

*Thecacera pennigera.* — Rudman, 1998: 993, fig 16.74B

*Thecacera pennigera.* — Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo)

*Type locality.* Devonshire, England

*Distribution.* NSW, V, SA, NZ: 5-10 m

A wide spread member of the international fouling community, recently (2003) photographed off Rosebud, Port Phillip.

**Family Gymnodorididae Odhner, 1941**

**Gymnodoris Stimpson, 1855**

*Gymnodoris* Stimpson, 1855b: 379

*Type species.* *Gymnodoris maculata* Stimpson, 1855

**Gymnodoris alba (Bergh, 1877)**

*Trevelyana alba* Bergh, 1877c: 443-443, pl. 57, figs. 1-12

*Gymnodoris alba.* — Wells & Bryce, 1993: 88 (photo: species 100)

*Gymnodoris alba.* — Coleman, 2001: 49 (photo)

*Type locality.* Burias Island, Philippines

*Distribution.* Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT, tropical Indo-Pacific: 0-30 m

**Gymnodoris (Burn, 1957)**

*Nembrotha arnoldi* Burn, 1957b: 16, pl. 2, figs. 13, 14

*Gymnodoris arnoldi.* — Willan & Coleman, 1984: 17, fig. 32

*Gymnodoris arnoldi.* — Burn, 1989: pl.55.2 (photo)

*Gymnodoris arnoldi.* — Coleman, 2001: 49 (photo)

*Type locality.* [Point Danger], Torquay, Victoria

*Distribution.* V, T, SA: 0-60 m

**Paliolla Burn, 1958**

*Paliolla* Burn, 1958: 7

*Type species.* *Polycera cooki* Angas, 1864
Paliolla cooki (Angas, 1864)
Polyserca cooki Angas, 1864: 58-59, pl. 5, fig. 6
Paliolla cooki.— Burn, 1989: pl.55.3 (photo)
Paliolla sp.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 88, 90 (photo: species 104)
Paliolla cooki.— Coleman, 2001: 51 (photo)
Type locality. Botany Bay, NSW
Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT: 0-130 m

Family Aegiridae Fischer, 1883
Aegires Lovén, 1844
Aegires Lovén, 1844: 49
Type species. Polycera punctilucens d’Orbigny, 1837

Aegires exeches Fahey & Gosliner, 2004
Aegires exeches Fahey & Gosliner, 2004: 656, figs. 48E, 58-61
Type locality. Hekili Point, Maui, Hawaii
Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, tropical Pacific: 0-100 m

Family Vayssiereidae Thiele, 1931
Bouchet & Rocroi (2005: 118) point out the priority of Okadaididae Baba, 1930 over Vayssiereidae Thiele, 1931, and their preference for using the former name. Prevailing use of Vayssiereidae by opisthobranch workers indicate reversal of precedence is the better option.

Vayssierea Risbec, 1928
Vayssierea Risbec, 1928: 289
Okadaia Baba, 1930: 47
Pelibranchus Ralph, 1944: 24
Type species. Vayssierea caledonica Risbec, 1928

Vayssierea caledonica Risbec, 1928
Vayssierea caledonica Risbec, 1928: 290-292
Vayssierea caledonica.— Rudman, 1998: 997, fig.16.80
Vayssierea caledonica.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 211, fig 91
Vayssierea caledonica.— Coleman, 2001: 48 (photo)
Type locality. Orphelinat Bay, Noumea, New Caledonia
Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-3 m

In Victoria, found in association with its food, the serpulid polychaete worm Salminca dysteri.

Suborder Doridina
(= Cryptobranchia,
  = Eudoridioidea)
The sequence of family and genus taxa in the section follows that presented by Valdés (2002: 629).

Superfamily Phyllidioidea

Family Dendrodorididae O’donoghue, 1924
Dendrodoris Ehrenberg, 1831
Dendrodoris Ehrenberg, 1831: signature g2
Type species. Dendrodoris lugubris Ehrenberg, 1831

Dendrodoris albopurpura Burn, 1957
Dendrodoris albopurpura Burn, 1957b: 13, pl. 3, fig. 3, 12
Dendrodoris albopurpura.— Burn, 1989: pl. 53.5 (photo)

Dendrodoris albopurpura.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 140 (photo: species 180)
Type locality. Flinders, Victoria
Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-10 m

Dendrodoris albopurpura is a big soft species with large purplish black spots on the median part of the back (Burn, 1989: pl.53.3; Wells & Bryce, 1993: species 180), not to be confused with the equally big but firm tropical Indo-Pacific species D. elongata Baba, 1936 and D. albobrunnea Allan, 1933, both of which have small brown spots on the back (Willan & Coleman, 1984: 41, figs 121-122).

Dendrodoris aurea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)
Doris aurea Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 265, pl. 19, figs. 4-7
Type locality. Jervis Bay, NSW
Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA: 0-10 m

A large all orange-pink species.

Dendrodoris arborescens (Collingwood, 1881)
Doridopsis arborescens Collingwood, 1881: 134, pl. 10, fig. 15-17
Dendrodoris fumata auctt. non Rüppell & Leuckart
Dendrodoris nigra auctt. non Stimpson, 1855
Dendrodoris nigra.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 141 (photo: species 182)
Dendrodoris nigra.— Coleman, 2001: 87 (photo: AMPI 61)
Type locality. Slut Island, Hainan Straits, China
Distribution. All Australian states, wide spread Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m.

As foreshadowed (Goddard, 2005), larval characteristics separate this rather distinctively coloured species from its congeners (Brodie & Calado, 2006). The report (Freame, 1935) of a purplish black sea-slug with red border from Victorian water refers to this species.

Dendrodoris gunnamatta Allan, 1932
Dendrodoris gunnamatta Allan, 1932: 97-98, pl. 5, figs. 4-7
Dendrodoris gunnamatta.— Coleman, 2001: 87 (photo)
Type locality. Gunnamatta Bay, Port Hacking, NSW
Distribution. Q, NSW, V, NZ: 0-5 m
An occasional visitor from warmer northern waters.

Dendrodoris maugeana Burn, 1962
Dendrodoris maugeana Burn, 1962c: 104, fig. 8
Dendrodoris sp.— Coleman, 2001: 87 (photo: ‘Brown-speckled Dendrodoris’)
Dendrodoris maugeana.— Brodie, 2005: 38, fig. 1A
Type locality. Flinders, Victoria
Distribution. V, T, WA: 0-15 m

Dendrodoris nigra (Stimpson, 1855)
Doris nigra Stimpson, 1855b: 380
Actinodoris australis Angas, 1864: 49, pl. 4, fig. 8
Dendrodoris melaea Allan, 1932: 98, pl. 7, fig. 11
Dendrodoris nigra.— Burn, 1989: pl. 53.4 (photo)
Type locality. Loo Choo & Kikaisima Islands, Japan
Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, NT: 0-26 m

Victorian records (Burn, 1990) are of large brownish animals with indistinct pale orange submarginal band around notum.
**Doriopsilla Bergh, 1880**

*Doriopsilla Bergh, 1880*: 316

Type species. *Doriopsilla areolata Bergh, 1880*

**Doriopsilla carneola (Angas, 1864)**

*Doris carneola Angas, 1864*: 48-49, pl. 4, fig. 7

*Dendrodoris carneola.*—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 140 (photo: species 181)

*Doriopsilla carneola.*—Coleman, 2001: 88 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-22 m

**Doriopsilla miniata (Alder & Hancock, 1864)**

*Doridopsis miniata Alder & Hancock, 1864*: 130, pl. 31, figs. 18, 19

*Doriopsilla miniata.*—Coleman, 2001: 88 (photo)

Type locality. Waltair, India

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, WA, Indo-Pacific: 0-20 m

**Doriopsilla peculiaris (Abraham, 1877)**

*Doris peculiaris Abraham, 1877*: 258, pl. 30, figs. 15-17

*Doriopsilla peculiaris.*—Burn, 1989: pl. 54.3-4 (photo)

*Doriopsilla peculiaris.*—Edgar, 1997: 281 (photo)

*Doriopsilla peculiaris.*—Coleman, 2001: 88 (photo)

Type locality. South Australia (Port Lincoln)

**Distribution.** V, T, SA: 0-30 m

**Doriopsilla sp 1**

**Distribution.** V: 50-150 m

A highly spiculose species with strongly pustulose notum; possibly a form of *Doriopsilla areolata Bergh, 1880* from the Atlantic.

**Doriopsilla sp 2**

**Distribution.** V: 85 m

A narrowly elongate species with smooth highly spiculose notum.

**Superfamily Doridoidea**

**Family Actinocyclidae O’donoghue, 1929**

**Hallaxa Eliot, 1909**

*Hallaxa Eliot, 1909*: 80-90

Type species. *Hallaxa decorata Bergh, 1878*

**Hallaxa michaeli Gosliner & Johnson, 1994**

*Hallaxa indecora.*—Burn, 1958: 27, non Bergh, 1905

*Hallaxa michaeli Gosliner & Johnson, 1994*: 182

*Hallaxa michaeli.*—Coleman, 2001: 63 (photo)

Type locality. Batemans Bay, NSW

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T: 0-55 m

**Hallaxa sp 1**

**Distribution.** V: 0 m

Distinguished from preceding species by flatter body and orange-mottled patterning.

**Hallaxa sp 2**

**Distribution.** V: 3-6 m

Very small (<5 mm) flattened white species with a single brown radial line each side on the notum. Notum highly spiculose.

**Family Chromodorididae Bergh, 1891**

Rudman (1984) reviewed the genera assigned to this family, almost all of which occur in the Australian region.

**Cadlina Bergh, 1878**

*Cadlina Bergh, 1878*: XXIX

Type species. *Doris repanda Alder & Hancock, 1842 = Doris laevis Linnaeus, 1767*

**Cadlina tasmanica Rudman, 1990**

*Cadlina tasmanica Rudman, 1990*: 304

Type locality. Bicheno, Tasmania

**Distribution.** V, T: 0-6 m

**Cadlina sp 1**

**Distribution.** V, T, SA: 0-130 m

Similar to the south Western Australian *Cadlina nigrobranchiata Rudman, 1985*, but distinguished by the tripartite colour pattern of the rhinophores and the absence of a yellow notal margin.

**Cadlina sp 2**

**Distribution.** V: 200 m

Notum nodulose, known only from preserved material.

**Ceratosoma J. E. Gray in M. E. Gray, 1850**

*Ceratosoma J. E. Gray in M. E. Gray, 1850*: 105

Type species. *Polycera cornigera A. Adams & Reeve in A. Adams, 1848 = Doris trilobata J. E. Gray, 1827*

Rudman (1988) reviewed the species of this genus, including anatomical details and coloured illustrations of the two Victorian species.

**Ceratosoma amoenum (Cheeseman, 1886)**

*Chromodoris amoena Cheeseman, 1886*: 137

*Chromodoris amoena.*—Burn, 1989: pl. 48.5 (photo)

*Ceratosoma amoena.*—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 129 (photo: species 163)

*Ceratosoma amoena.*—Edgar, 1997: 278 (photo)

*Ceratosoma amoenum.*—Coleman, 2001: 64-5 (photo)

Type locality. Whangaroa Harbour, New Zealand

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 3-20 m

**Ceratosoma brevicaudatum Abraham, 1876**

*Ceratosoma brevicaudatum Abraham, 1876*: 142-143, pl. 8, fig. 6

*Ceratosoma adelaidae Basedow & Hedley, 1905*: 156, pl. 10, fig. 3-4

*Ceratosoma brevicaudatum.*—Burn, 1989: pl. 55.0 (photo)

*Ceratosoma brevicaudatum.*—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 130 (photo: species 164)

*Ceratosoma brevicaudatum.*—Edgar, 1997: 279 (photo)

*Ceratosoma brevicaudatum.*—Coleman, 2001: 65 (photo)

Type locality. Abrolhos Islands, Western Australia

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-120 m

**Chromodoris Alder & Hancock, 1855**

*Chromodoris Alder & Hancock, 1855*: XVII

Type species. *Doris magnifica Quoy & Gaimard, 1832*
Chromodoris alternata (Burn, 1957)
Glossodoris alternata Burn, 1957b: 17, pl. 1, figs. 10-11
Chromodoris alternata — Burn, 1989: pl. 48.4 (photo)
Chromodoris alternata — Wells & Bryce, 1993: 124 (photo: species 155)
Chromodoris alternata — Coleman, 2001: 67 (photo)

Type locality. Portarlington, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-60 m

Chromodoris ambigua Rudman, 1987
Chromodoris ambigua — Burn, 1987a: 334
Chromodoris sp. — Burn, 1989: pl. 49.6 (photo)
Chromodoris ambigua. — Coleman, 2001: 67 (photo)

Type locality. Griffiths Point, Port Sorrell, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-20 m

Chromodoris epicuria (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)
Hypsedolodoris epicuria Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 153-154, pl. 7, figs. 1-3
Glossodoris victoriae Burn, 1957b: 16, pl. 3, fig. 4
Chromodoris epicuria — Burn, 1989: pl. 49.1-2 (photo)
Chromodoris epicuria. — Wells & Bryce, 1993: 121 (photo: species 149)
Chromodoris epicuria. — Edgar, 1997: 279 (photo)
Chromodoris epicuria. — Coleman, 2001: 70 (photo)

Type locality. Port Willunga, South Australia

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-15 m

Chromodoris multimaculosa Rudman, 1987
Chromodoris multimaculosa Rudman, 1987a: 331
Type locality. Horseshoe Reef, Devonport, Tasmania

Distribution. V(?), T: 0-15 m

Chromodoris tasmaniensis Bergh, 1905
Chromodoris tasmaniensis Bergh, 1905: 69-70, pl. 5, figs. 12-15
Chromodoris tasmaniensis. — Burn, 1989: pl. 48.6 (photo)
Chromodoris tasmaniensis. — Edgar, 1997: 279 (photo)
Chromodoris tasmaniensis. — Coleman, 2001: 73-74 (photo)

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-25 m

This name may represent a species complex.

Chromodoris tinctoria (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828)
Doris tinctoria Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828: 32, pl. 6, fig. 4
Chromodoris tinctoria. — Burn, 1989: pl. 49.4 (photo)
Chromodoris tinctoria. — Coleman, 2001: 74 (photo)

Type locality. Tor, Egypt

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, Indo-Pacific: 0-30 m

Chromodoris thompsoni Rudman, 1983
Chromodoris thompsoni Rudman, 1983: 131
Chromodoris thompsoni. — Burn, 1989: pl. 49.3 (photo)
Chromodoris thompsoni. — Coleman, 2001: 74 (photo)

Type locality. Wattamolla Bay, Sydney, NSW, 24 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-10 m

Chromodoris sp
Chromodoris sp. — Coleman, 2001: 75 (photo: ‘Haloed Chromodoris’)

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 10-15 m

Digidentis Rudman, 1984
Digidentis Rudman, 1984: 226

Type species. Glossodoris arbata. Burn, 1961

Digidentis arbata (Burn, 1961)
Glossodoris arbata Burn, 1961c: 55-56, pl. 15
Digidentis arbata. — Burn, 1989: pl. 51.3 (photo)
Digidentis arbata. — Coleman, 2001: 76 (photo)

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, WA: 0-85 m

Digidentis kulonda (Burn, 1966)
Hypsedolodoris kulonda Burn, 1966a: 191
Glossodoris kulonda. — Burn, 1989: pl. 50.2 (photo)

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: T: 0-30 m

An all white species with creamy-yellow notal margins.

Digidentis perplexa (Burn, 1957)
Glossodoris perplexa Burn, 1957b: 17, pl. 3, fig. 1
Digidentis perplexa. — Burn, 1989: pl. 51.4 (photo)
Digidentis perplexa. — Coleman, 2001: 76 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: T: 0-30 m

Hypsedolodoris Stimpson, 1855
Hypsedolodoris Stimpson, 1855a: 389

Type species. Goniodoris ? obscura Stimpson, 1855

Hypsedolodoris bennetti (Angas, 1864)
Goniodoris bennetti Angas, 1864: 51-52, pl. 4, fig. 10
Hypsedolodoris bennetti. — Burn, 1989: pl. 50.6 (photo)
Hypsedolodoris bennetti. — Edgar, 1997: 280 (photo), 281
Hypsedolodoris bennetti. — Coleman, 2001: 79 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-20 m

Mexichromis Bertsch, 1977
Mexichromis Bertsch, 1977: 113

Type species. Chromodoris antonii Bertsch, 1976

Mexichromis macropus Rudman, 1983
Mexichromis macropus Rudman, 1983: 158
Mexichromis macropus. — Burn, 1989: pl. 51.2 (photo)
Mexichromis macropus. — Coleman, 2001: 83 (photo)

Type locality. Western River Cove, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 10 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA: 5-20 m

Noumea Risbec, 1928
Noumea Risbec, 1928: 165

Type species. Noumea romeri Risbec, 1928

Noumea aureopunctata Rudman, 1987
Noumea aureopunctata Rudman, 1987a: 315

Type locality. West of Don River mouth, Devonport, Tasmania, 7 m
Distribution. V, T: 7-12 m
http://www.seaslugforum.net/noum_aure.htm)

**Noumea closeorum** Rudman, 1986

Type locality. Boat Harbour, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-10 m

Similar to preceding species, but turns brown or black upon preservation. Being dedicated to husband and wife, the patronym is here corrected to *closeorum*.

**Noumea haliclona** (Burn, 1957)

*Glossodoris haliclona* Burn, 1957b: 17, pl. 3, fig. 2

**Noumea sulphurea** Rudman, 1986

Type locality. Portarlington, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-20 m

**Noumea sulphurea** Rudman, 1986

Type locality. Jibbon Head, Port Hacking, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-12 m

**Verconia Pruvot-Fol, 1931**

*Verconia* Pruvot-Fol, 1931: 310

Type species. *Albiana? verconis* Basedow & Hedley, 1905

**Verconia verconis** (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)

*Albiana? verconis* Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 154, pl. 4, figs. 1-4

**Verconia verconis**. — Burn, 1989: pl. 50.4 (photo)

**Verconia verconis**. — Coleman, 2001: 86 (photo)

Type locality: Antechamber Bay, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 45m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-12 m

**Family Dorididae Rafinesque, 1815**

**Aldisa Bergh, 1878**

*Aldisa* Bergh, Bergh, 1878: 38

Type species. *Doris zelandica* Alder & Hancock, 1854

**Aldisa sp**

Distribution. V: 29 m

A greenish species as preserved, with two large yellowish depressions along the mid-line of the notum.

**Aphelodoris Bergh, 1879**

*Aphelodoris* Bergh, 1879c: 108

Type species: *Aphelodoris antillensis* Bergh, 1879

**Aphelodoris berghi Odhner, 1924**

*Aphelodoris berghi* Odhner, 1924: 53-54

*Aphelodoris berghi*. — Burn, 1989: pl. 53.1 (photo)

*Aphelodoris berghii*. — Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-30 m

Swims by flexing the body.

**Aphelodoris rossquici Burn, 1966**

*Aphelodoris rossquici* Burn, 1966c: 339-341, figs 10-11, 31

*Aphelodoris cf. varia* AMPI 375. — Coleman, 2001: 54 (photo)

Type locality. Ocean Beach, Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-50 m

The species figured in Coleman (2001: 54) under this name does not appear to be correctly identified. AMPI 375 in Coleman (2001:54) appears to be closer.

**Aphelodoris varia** (Abraham, 1877)

*Doris variabilis* Angas, 1864: 44, pl. 4, fig. 1, non Kelaart, 1858

*Doris varia* Abraham, 1877: 209

*Aphelodoris varia*. — Edgar, 1997: 278 (photo)

*Aphelodoris varia*. — Coleman, 2001: 54 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-20 m

**Aphelodoris sp 1**

Distribution. V: 0-3 m

A large orange species with sketchy patches of brown on the notum, somewhat akin to AMPI 374 from 5 m, Bass Strait (Coleman 2001: 54).

**Aphelodoris sp 2**

Distribution. V: 43 m

A small (20 mm) creamy-yellow species with a series of maroon spots in the median area of the notum, and traces of brownish concentric lines submarginally. Swims by strongly flexing the body.

**Archidoris Bergh, 1878**

*Archidoris* Bergh, 1878: 616

Type species. *Doris tuberculata* Cuvier, 1804, non Müller, 1778

= *Doris pseudoargus* Rapp, 1827

Genus synonymized with *Doris* (Valdés, 2002).

**Archidoris wellingtonensis** (Abraham, 1877)

*Doris wellingtonensis* Abraham, 1877: 259, pl. 29, figs. 27-28

*Archidoris wellingtonensis*. — Willan & Coleman, 1984: 32, 33, fig.90 (photo)

*Archidoris wellingtonensis*. — Coleman, 2001: 55 (photo)

Type locality. New Zealand

Distribution. V, T, NZ: 0-50 m

**Doris Linnaeus, 1758**

*Doris Linnaeus*, 1758: 653

Type species. *Doris verrucosa* Linnaeus, 1758
Doris cameroni (Allan, 1947)
Archidoris cameroni Allan, 1947: 450, pl. 42, figs. 6, 7
Doris cf. cameroni.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 105 (photo: species 126)
Doris cf. cameroni.— Coleman, 2001: 56 (photo)

Type locality. Angourie Pool, NSW
Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA: 0-60 m
This name may involve more than one species.

Doris sp 1
Doris sp.— Coleman, 2001: 57 (photo: ‘Eastern Doris’)

Distribution. V: 0 m
Bright yellow in colour with a few white star-like marks on the notum. This is possibly the species figured in Coleman (2001:57) as “Eastern Doris”.

Doris sp 2
Distribution. V: 10-12 m
A small (=10mm) elongate oval species of low profile with gills close to posterior end of notum, colour pale yellow with transverse brown bar at level of rhinophores and narrow brown notal margin, notal papillae polygonal, flattened on top with one to five small dark integumental spots.

Doriopsis Pease, 1860
Doriopsis Pease, 1860a: 32
Type species. Doriopsis granulosa Pease, 1860
Genus synonymized with Doris (Valdés, 2002).

Doriopsis flabellifera (Cheseman, 1881)
Doriopsis flabellifera Cheseman, 1881: 222-223
Type locality. Auckland Harbour, New Zealand
Distribution. V, NZ: 0-20 m

Neodoris Baba, 1938
Neodoris Baba, 1938: 13
Type species. Neodoris tricolor Baba, 1938
Genus synonymized with Doris (Valdés, 2002).

Neodoris chrysoderma (Angas, 1864)
Doris chrysoderma Angas, 1864: 46, pl. 4, fig. 3
Praegliscita chrysoderma.— Burn, 1957b: 19, pl. 1, fig. 1-5
Neodoris chrysoderma.— Burn, 1989: pl. 51.6 (photo)
Neodoris chrysoderma.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 102, 104 (photo: species 124)
Neodoris chrysoderma.— Edgar, 1997: 278 (photo)
Neodoris chrysoderma.— Coleman, 2001: 57 (photo)

Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA: 0-50 m

Family Discodorididae Bergh, 1891

Alloiodoris Bergh, 1904
Alloiodoris Bergh, 1904: 41
Type species. Alloiodoris marmorata Bergh, 1904

Alloiodoris marmorata Bergh, 1904
Alloiodoris marmorata Bergh, 1904: 42-44, pl. 3, figs. 12-19
Alloiodoris marmorata.— Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania
Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-33 m

Discodoris Bergh, 1877
Discodoris Bergh, 1877a: 61
Type species. Discodoris boholiensis Bergh, 1877

Discodoris crawfordi Burn, 1969
Discodoris crawfordi Burn, 1969: 84-85, figs 19-24
Discodoris cf. crawfordi.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 99 (photo: species 116)

Type locality. South Channel, Port Phillip, Victoria, 18 m
Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 5-30 m

Discodoris palma Allman, 1933
Discodoris palma Allman, 1933: 448-449, pl. 56, figs. 11, 12
Discodoris palma.— Willan & Coleman, 1984: 36, 37, fig.111 (photo)
Discodoris palma.— Coleman, 2001: 56 (photo)

Type locality. Shoreham, Westport, Victoria
Distribution. V: 0-48 m

Discodoris turia Burn, 1969
Discodoris turia Burn, 1969: 86, figs 25-29

Type locality. Waratah Bay, Victoria
Distribution. V: 5-15 m

Discodoris sp 1
Discodoris sp.— Coleman, 2001: 56 (photo: ‘Dappled Discodoris’)

Distribution. V, SA: 10 m
A pink species with darker blotches.

Discodoris sp 2
Distribution. V, T: 20 m
A small (20 mm) lighter and darker grey species, broadly oval in shape, the notum with a thick jelly-like skin of mucous. Found embedded in shallow hollows that it eats in a sponge of similar colour.

Hoplodoris Bergh, 1880
Hoplodoris Bergh, 1880a: 51
Type species. Hoplodoris desmoparypha Bergh, 1880 = Doris grandiflora Pease, 1860

Hoplodoris nodulosa (Angas, 1864)
Doris nodulosa Angas, 1864: 48, pl. 4, fig. 6
Doris pustulata Abraham, 1877
Homiodoris novaezelandiae Bergh, 1904
Hoplodoris nodulosa.— Burn, 1989: pl. 52.6 (photo)
Hoplodoris nodulosa.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 102, 104 (photo: species 125)

Hoplodoris nodulosa.— Coleman, 2001: 57 (photo)
**Paradoris dubia**

Type species. *Paradoris dubia* Bergh, 1877: 73

Type species. *Doris argo* Linnaeus, 1767

Genus reviewed by Dorgan, Valdés and Gosliner (2002). The following species is listed with little new data.

**Platydoris galbana** Burn, 1958

*Platydoris galbana* Burn, 1958: 13-14, pl. 1, fig 6-7

**Type locality.** Sutherlands Bay, Phillip Island, Victoria

**Distribution.** NSW, V: 0-30 m

Listed as a protected species under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act, Victoria.

**Rostanga Bergh, 1879**

**Rostanga Bergh, 1879:** 353

Type species. *Doris concinna* Alder & Hancock, 1848 = *Doris rubra* Risso, 1818

Rudman & Avern (1989) reviewed the genus *Rostanga*, providing colour illustrations of each of the species reported from Victoria and information on their egg ribbons.

**Rostanga australis** Rudman & Avern, 1989

*Rostanga australis* Rudman & Avern, 1989: 312

**Type locality.** Portsea Pier, Port Phillip Bay, Victoria

**Distribution.** V, T, SA, WA: 0-20 m

**Rostanga bassia** Rudman & Avern, 1989

*Rostanga bassia* Rudman & Avern, 1989: 310

**Type locality.** West Head, Flinders, Victoria

**Distribution.** V: 0 m

**Rostanga bifurcata** Rudman & Avern, 1989

*Rostanga bifurcata* Rudman & Avern, 1989: 293

**Type locality.** Inscription Point, Kurnell, Sydney, NSW, 12 m

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, WA, tropical Indo-West Pacific: 5-19 m.


**Rostanga calamus** Rudman & Avern, 1989

*Rostanga calamus* Rudman & Avern, 1989: 300

**Rostanga arbutus** auct. non Angas, 1864


**Type locality.** woolgoolga, NSW

**Type locality.** Woolgoolga, NSW

**Sclerodoris Eliot, 1904**

*Sclerodoris Eliot, 1904:* 355, 360-361

**Type species.** *Doris osseosa* Kelaart, 1859

Iredale & McMichael (1962-93) designated *Doris osseosa* Kelaart, 1859 as type species of *Sclerodoris*, and were followed in this by Thompson & Brown (1974). Rudman (1978:84) however selected *Sclerodoris tuberculata* Eliot, 1904 as type species.
species, and Valdés & Gosliner (2001:166) and Valdés (2001a:296) subsequently re-designated the same species as type. As justification for their action, Valdés & Gosliner (2001) expressed doubt as to the identification of the material identified by Elliot (1904) as *Doris osseosa*.

**Sclerodoris tarka Burn, 1969**

*Sclerodoris tarka* Burn, 1969: 88-90, figs 35-40

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-43 m

The species figured in Burn (1989: pl 52, fig.4) under this name is *Sclerodoris* sp. below.

**Sclerodoris treberthi (Burn, 1962)**

*Asteronotus (Tumha) treberthi* Burn, 1962a: 161-163, pl. 1, figs. 3-5, text figs. 13, 14

*Sclerodoris treberthi*.— Burn, 1989: pl. 52.5 (photo)

Type locality. Fiddlers Bay, Spencer Gulf, South Australia

Distribution. V, SA: 0-10 m

**Sclerodoris sp**

*Sclerodoris tarka.—* Burn, 1989: pl. 52.4 (photo)

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-12 m

A brownish-orange species to 40 mm long, notum crowded with small conical papillae interspersed with scattered larger papillae, always with a prebranchial brown patch. Figured in Burn (1989: pl.52.4), where it is misidentified as *Sclerodoris tarka*.

**Thordisa Bergh, 1877**

*Thordisa Bergh*, 1877b: 540

Type species. *Thordisa maculigera* Bergh, 1877

**Thordisa sanguinea Baba, 1955**

*Thordisa sanguinea* Baba, 1955: 47, pl. 10, figs. 25, 26, text fig. 25

*Thordisa sanguinea.—* Coleman, 2001: 62 (photo)

Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan, 10 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, Japan: 0-15 m

**Thordisa verrucosa (Crosse in Angas, 1864)**

*Goniodoris verrucosa* Crosse in Angas, 1864: 56-57, pl. 5, fig. 4

*Thordisa sabulosa* Burn, 1957: 20, pl. 1, figs. 6-9

*Thordisa verrucosa.—* Coleman, 2001: 63 (photo)

Type locality. Shark Island, Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-25 m

**Marianina Pruvot-Fol, 1930**

*Marianina Pruvot-Fol*, 1930: 229

Type species. *Marianina rosea* Pruvot-Fol, 1930

*Marianina* is retained in Tritoniidae following Willan (1988), rather than maintaining a separate family for this monotypic genus.

**Marianina rosea (Pruvot-Fol, 1930)**

*Marianina rosea* Pruvot-Fol, 1930: 229

*Marianina rosea.—* Willan & Coleman, 1984: 50, 51, fig. 165 (photo)

*Marianina rosea.—* Burn, 1989: pl. 43.5 (photo)

*Marianina rosea.—* Marshall & Willan, 1999: 247, fig. 233 (photo)

*Marianina rosea.—* Coleman, 2001: 95 (photo)

Type locality. Kuto, New Caledonia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-25 m

**Marioniopsis Odhner, 1934**

*Marioniopsis Odhner*, 1934: 286

Type species. *Tritonia cyanobranchiata* Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828

Smith & Gosliner (2005) suggest uniting *Marioniopsis* with the earlier *Mariona* Vayssière, 1877.

**Marioniopsis platyctenea Willan, 1988**

*Marioniopsis platyctenea* Willan, 1988: 49


Type locality. Julian Rocks, Cape Byron, NSW, 11 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, WA: 3-20 m

**Paratritonia Baba, 1949**

*Paratritonia Baba*, 1949: 84-85, 166

Type species. *Paratritonia lutea* Baba, 1949

**Paratritonia lutea Baba, 1949**

*Paratritonia lutea* Baba, 1949: 85-86, 166, pl. 34, figs. 123, text figs. 104-106

*Paratritonia cf. lutea* ‘Sea Fan Tritonia’.— Coleman, 2001: 96 (photo)

Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan, 60-100 m

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 3-10 m

Probably needs to be re-identified.
**Tritonia Cuvier, 1797**
*Tritonia* Cuvier, 1797: 387

Type species. *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, 1803

**Tritonia sp 1**

*Distribution.* V: 0 m
Small (<10 mm), pale bluish pink, long velar processes.

**Tritonia sp 2**

*Distribution.* V: 0-5 m
Small (<10 mm), fawn to pale brown, velum with projecting corners only, branching of lateral processes ill-formed.

**Tritonia sp 3**
*Tritonia* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 97 (photo: ’Patchwork Tritonia’)
*Tritonia* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 97 (photo: ’Carijoa Tritonia’)

*Distribution.* Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-30 m
To 30 mm length, orange body with white velar and lateral processes.

**Tritonia sp 4**
*Tritonia* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 97 (photo: ’Latticed Tritonia’)

*Distribution.* V: 3-10 m
To 25 mm length, white body with paler whitish patches, velar and lateral processes white.

**Tritonia sp 5**

*Distribution.* V: 5 m
To 20 mm length, fawn body with brown reticulum on notum, velar and lateral processes brownish.

**Tritonia sp 6**

*Distribution.* V: 50 m
To 15 mm length, notum papillose in known preserved material. A deeper water species possibly to be identified with a tropical or subtropical species.

**Tritonia sp 7**

*Distribution.* V: 600 m
To 30 mm length, in life body blotched red and fawn.

**Tritonia sp 8**
*Tritonia nilsodhneri.* — Coleman, 2001: 97 (photo)

*Distribution.* NSW, V: 8-20 m
To 25 mm length, body colour orange, notum whitish (NSW) or with pale whitish tracery (V). Figured in Coleman (2001: 97), where it is misidentified as the western European *Tritonia nilsodhneri* Ev. Marcus, 1983.

**Family Dendronotidae Allman, 1845**

**Dendronotus Alder & Hancock, 1845**

*Dendronotus* Alder & Hancock, 1845: 47, fam. 3, pl. 3

Type species. *Doris arborescens* Müller, 1776, = *Amphitrite frondosa* Ascanius, 1774

**Dendronotus sp**

*Distribution.* V, T: 10-80 m
Small (<10 mm) pinkish-red species with densely ramose lateral appendages. Known only from subtidal to deep water.

**Family Dotidae Gray, 1845**

**Doto Oken, 1815**

*Doto* Oken, 1815: 278

Type species. *Doris coronata* Gmelin, 1791

**Doto ostenta Burn, 1958**

*Doto ostenta* Burn, 1958: 16, pl. 1, fig 5, text fig 9
*Doto ostenta.* — Burn, 1989: pl. 56,5 (photo)
*Doto ostenta.* — Beesely et al., 1998: pl. 36, figs 6-7 (photo)
*Doto ostenta.* — Coleman, 2001: 99 (photo)

*Type locality.* Torquay, Victoria

*Distribution.* NSW, V, T, SA: 0-85 m
A rare wholly black form may represent another species. This is the only *Doto* species in Victorian waters with a black spot in the tip of the secondary papillae on the cerata.

**Doto pita Er. Marcus, 1955**

*Doto pita* Er. Marcus, 1955: 169-170, pl. 24, figs. 161-167
*Doto pita.* — Coleman, 2001: 99 (photo)

*Type locality.* São Sebastião, Brazil

*Distribution.* V, NZ, Japan: 0-95 m
Originally described from Brazil, *Doto pita* has since been reported from many of the world’s seas. Cerata irregularly shaped, rather angular.

**Doto sp 1**

*Distribution.* V: 0 m
Cerata strongly curved, secondary papillae on outer side only. Similar to the North Atlantic *Doto doerga* Ev. & Er. Marcus, 1963

**Doto sp 2**

*Doto* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 99 (photo: ’Red Backed Doto’)

*Distribution.* NSW, V, T: 5-33 m
White body with red stripe along middle of notum branching to each rhinophore, secondary papillae on cerata brownish.

**Doto sp 3**

*Doto* sp. — Coleman, 2001: 99 (photo: ’Coleman’s Doto’)

*Distribution.* V, T: 10-40 m
White body with pink spots on sides and notum, cerata long, fawn.

**Doto sp 4**

*Distribution.* V: 30 m
Cerata orange with black speckling.
Family Scyllaeidae Alder & Hancock, 1855

Crosslandia Eliot, 1902
Crosslandia Eliot, 1902: 64
Type species. Crosslandia fusca Eliot, 1902 = Crosslandia viridis Eliot, 1902

Crosslandia viridis Eliot, 1902
Crosslandia viridis Eliot, 1902: 64-68, pl. 5, figs 1-8, text figs. 2-4
Crosslandia viridis.—Burn, 1989: pl. 56.3 (photo)
Crosslandia viridis.—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 174 (photo: species 224)
Crosslandia viridis.—Coleman, 2001: 100 (photo)

Type locality. Zanzibar, Africa
Distribution. Q, V, WA, tropical Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m

Scyllaea Linnaeus, 1758
Scyllaea Linnaeus, 1758: 656
Type species. Scyllaea pelagica Linnaeus, 1758

Scyllaea pelagica Linnaeus, 1758
Scyllaea pelagica Linnaeus, 1758: 656
Scyllaea pelagica.—Burn, 1989: pl. 56.2 (photo)
Scyllaea pelagica.—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 173 (photo: species 223)
Scyllaea pelagica.—Coleman, 2001: 100 (photo)

Type locality. “in Pelagi Fuco Natante”
Distribution. All tropical and temperate seas: 5-10 m
First reported from Victoria by Hedley (1895).

Family Tethydidae Rafinesque, 1815

Melibe Rang, 1829
Melibe Rang, 1829: 129
Type species. Melibe rosea Rang, 1829

Melibe australis (Angas, 1864)
Melibe australis Angas, 1864: 62-62, pl. 6, fig. 2
Melibe australis.—Burn, 1989: pl. 56.4 (photo)
Melibe australis.—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 174, 175 (photo: species 225)
Melibe australis.—Coleman, 2001: 100 (photo)

Type locality. Watsons Bay, Port Jackson, NSW
Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-10 m

Melibe maugeana Burn, 1960
Melibe pellucida Burn, 1957b: 24, pl. 3, fig. 5-7, non Bergh, 1904
Melibe maugeana Burn, 1960c: 70
Type locality. Torquay, Victoria
Distribution. V: 0-10 m
Cerata long, round in section, single or double pointed at apex, rhinophore sheath with wing-like keel behind.

Melibe sp 1
Distribution. V: 0 m
Cerata short, swollen, club-shaped, with finely-pointed short papillae all over.

Melibe sp 2
Distribution. V: 0 m
Like Melibe maugeana, but with long slender papillae projecting from cerata.

Melibe sp 3
Distribution. V: 0-10 m
Body greenish orange, angular; cerata long, apically wedge-shaped.

Suborder Arminina

Family Arminidae Iredale & O’donoghue, 1923

Armina Rafinesque, 1814
Armina Rafinesque, 1814: 30
Type species. Armina tigrina Rafinesque, 1814

Armina sp 1
Armina sp.—Edgar, 1997: 283 (photo)
Dermatobranchus sp.—Coleman, 2001: 103 (photo: ‘Coastal Dermatobranchus’)

Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA: 2-55 m
A periodically common black and white species.

Armina sp 2
Distribution. V: 55 m
Greenish animal with minute dark spots, known from dredged specimens. Probably to be identified with a warmer species occurring in Queensland or New South Wales.

Dermatobranchus van Hasselt, 1824
Dermatobranchus van Hasselt, 1824: 37
Type species. Dermatobranchus striatus van Hasselt, 1824

Dermatobranchus pulcherrimus Miller & Willan, 1986
Type locality. Colville Channel, Outer Hauraki Gulf, New Zealand, 55 m
Distribution. V, T, NZ: 0-30 m
Animal pinkish-red with slender longitudinal white ridges on notum.

Heterodoris Verrill & Emerton, 1882
Heterodoris Verrill & Emerton, 1882: 548-549
Type species. Heterodoris robusta Verrill & Emerton, 1882

Heterodoris sp
Distribution. NSW, V: 600 m
A large (>50 mm) species, pale flesh colour in life.

Family Zephyrinidae Iredale & O’donoghue, 1923

Caldukia Burn & Miller, 1969
Caldukia Burn & Miller, 1969: 23-24
Type species. Proctonotus ? affinis Burn, 1958

Caldukia affinis (Burn, 1958)
Proctonotus ? affinis Burn, 1958: 32-33, pl. 7, figs. 15, text fig. 8
Caldukia affinis.—Burn, 1989: pl. 56.1 (photo)
Caldukia affinis.—Coleman, 2001: 104 (photo)

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**Type locality.** Torquay, Victoria

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA: 0-55 m

**Janolus Bergh, 1884**

Janolus Bergh, 1884a: 18

**Type species.** Janolus australis Bergh, 1884

**Janolus hyalinus (Alder & Hancock, 1854)**

*Antiopa hyalina* Alder & Hancock, 1854: 105

**Type locality.** Hilbro Island, Dee River, England

**Distribution.** V, NZ: 0-18 m

This species is considered an introduction to south-eastern Australia and New Zealand (Miller & Willan, 1986) from European waters. Reassessment and revision of the species is desirable.

**Janolus sp 1**

*Janolus* sp.— Coleman, 2001: 104 (photo: 'Ringed Janolus')

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-20 m

An orange species with numerous crowded smooth cerata. Victorian and Tasmanian specimens attain 15-20 mm in length, elsewhere it can exceed 40 mm. May involve more than one species.

**Janolus sp 2**

*Antiopella* sp.— Coleman, 2001: 103 (photo: 'Lined Antiopella')

**Distribution.** V: 0-10 m

A pale species with brown patches on the body and silvery-white lines along the cerata.

**Janolus sp 3**

**Distribution.** V: 0-3 m

Differs from preceding species by irregular bands of golden flecks around the cerata.

**Family Madrellidae Preston, 1911**

**Madrella Alder & Hancock, 1864**

**Madrella** Alder & Hancock, 1864: 141-142

**Type species.** Madrella ferruginosa Alder & Hancock, 1864

**Madrella sanguinea (Angas, 1864)**

*Janus sanguineus* Angas, 1864: 63-64, pl. 6, fig. 5

*Madrella sanguinea.*— Burn, 1989: pl. 55.6 (photo)

**Type locality.** Watsons Bay, Port Jackson, NSW

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, WA, NT, Indo-Pacific: 0-30 m

Flabellina rubrolineata.—  Wells & Bryce, 1993: 151 (photo: species 196)

Flabellina rubrolineata.— Edgar, 1997: 282, 283 (photo)

Flabellina rubrolineata.— Coleman, 2001: 106 (photo)

**Type locality.** Suez, Egypt

This species has a purple body with darker extremities, wrinkled rhinophores, and tentaculiform foot corners.

**Flabellina sp 2**

**Distribution.** V: 0-10 m

Very similar to the preceding species, differing in the broadly rounded and expanded anterior foot.

**Flabellina sp 3**

**Distribution.** V: 10-30 m

Separated from *Flabellina poenicia* and *F. rubrolineata* by the presence of long slender tentaculiform foot-corners and mulberry-like clavus of the rhinophores.

**Tularia Burn, 1966**

**Tularia** Burn, 1966e: 26

**Type species.** Cuthona bractea Burn, 1962

**Tularia bractea (Burn, 1962)**

*Cuthona bractea* Burn, 1962e: 110-111. text figs. 11-12

**Tularia bractea.*— Coleman, 2001: 109 (photo)

**Type locality.** Torquay, Victoria

**Distribution.** V, T, SA, NZ: 0-15 m
Family Eubranchidae Odhner, 1934

*Eubranchus* Forbes, 1838

*Eubranchus tricolor* Forbes, 1838

**Type species.** *Eubranchus tricolor* Forbes, 1838

*Eubranchus rubeolus* Burn, 1964

*Eubranchus rubeolus* Burn, 1964b: 13-14, figs 6-10

**Type locality.** Point Lonsdale, Victoria

**Distribution.** V: 0 m

Specimens recorded from New Zealand under this name (Miller, 1971) need to be re-identified.

*Eubranchus* sp 1

**Distribution.** V: 0-10 m

A brownish species (to 15 mm length) with three circlets of bluntly pointed secondary papillae on the cerata, and the anus opening behind two rows of cerata on the right side.

*Eubranchus* sp 2

**Distribution.** V: 0-10 m

Very similar to preceding species in shape and colour, distinguished by smaller size (7 mm) and anal opening behind three rows of cerata.

*Eubranchus* sp 3

**Distribution.** V: 0 m

A small white species with a red patch on the head and black spots on the cerata.

*Eubranchus* sp 4

**Distribution.** V: 0 m

A small reddish-brown species with very long tentaculiform foot corners.

*Eubranchus* sp 5

**Distribution.** V: 0 m

A small species with inflated smooth cerata, much resembling the European *Eubranchus pallidus* (Alder & Hancock, 1842) in shape and colour pattern.

*Eubranchus* sp 6

**Distribution.** V: 8-10 m

Body white, to 12 mm long, striped dorsally and laterally deep red, cerata spirally twisted, grey with six slightly knobby yellowish rings.

*Eubranchus* sp 7

**Distribution.** V: 10-12 m

A small (<5 mm) species with white body and slightly knobby inflated cerata, with orange digestive gland.

*Eubranchus* sp 8

**Distribution.** V: 6-10 m

A small (<5 mm) species with dense orange speckling all over body, indigo blue tips to oral tentacles and rhinophores, and black digestive gland in elongate, slightly knobby cerata.

Family Aeolidiidae Gray, 1827

*Aeolidiella* Bergh, 1867

*Aeolidiella* Bergh, 1867: 99

**Type species.** *Eolis alderi* Cocks, 1852 = *Eolida soemmerringii* auct (ICZN suppressed)

*Aeolidiella drusilla* Bergh, 1900

*Aeolidiella drusilla* Bergh, 1900: 233-235, pl.20, figs 41-46

*Aeolidiella drusilla*.— Coleman, 2001: 115 (photo)

**Type locality.** French Pass, Cook Strait, New Zealand

**Distribution.** V, T, NZ: 0-58 m

Antaeolidiella Miller, 2001

*Antaeolidiella* Miller, 2001: 634

**Type species.** *Aeolidiella indica* Bergh, 1888

*Antaeolidiella foulsii* (Angas, 1864)

*Aeolis foulsii* (Angas, 1864): 64-65, pl.6, fig 3

*Aeolidiella indica* Bergh, 1888: 755, pl. 78, fig. 1-2

*Aeolidiella takanosimensis* Baba, 1930: 122, pl. 4, fig. 5 a-c

*Antaeolidiella indica*.— Coleman, 2001: 115 (photo)

**Type locality.** Port Jackson, NSW

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, wide-spread Indo-Pacific: 0-15 m

Like *Aeolidiella takanosimensis* Baba, 1930 from Japan, specimens from Victorian waters are opaque white with a series of reddish orange diamond-shaped patches, each with a white centre, along the mid-line of the body. NSW specimens have a pale to bright orange body with or without patches along the mid-line, the latter agreeing closely with the description and figure of *Aeolis foulsii* Angas, 1864. *Antaeolidiella foulsii* is an earlier name for the wide-spread species currently known as *A. indica* (Bergh, 1888). It has been suggested that the even earlier *Eolis cacaotica* Stimpson, 1855, also from Port Jackson (= Sydney Harbour), may be identical with *A. foulsii* (Burn, 1965).

*Baeolidia* Bergh, 1888

*Baeolidia* Bergh, 1888: 777

**Type species.** *Baeolidia moebii* Bergh, 1888

*Baeolidia australis* (Rudman, 1982)

*Spurilla australis* Rudman, 1982: 164

*Spurilla australis*.— Burn, 1989: pl. 57.5 (photo).— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 154, 155 (photo: species 201)

*Baeolidia australis*.— Coleman, 2001: 115-6 (photo)

**Type locality.** Pilot Beach, near Laurieton, NSW

**Distribution.** Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, NZ: 0-12 m

*Burnaia* Miller, 2001

*Burnaia* Miller, 2001: 659

**Type species.** *Aeolidia helicochorda* Miller, 1988

*Burnaia helicochorda* (Miller, 1988)

*Aeolidia helicochorda* Miller, 1988: 391

**Type locality.** Goat Island Bay, Leigh, New Zealand

**Distribution.** NSW, V, T, SA, NZ: 0-10 m

*Cerberilla* Bergh, 1873

*Cerberilla* Bergh, 1873: 160

**Type species.** *Cerberilla longicirrha* Bergh, 1873
Cerberilla incola Burn, 1974
Cerberilla incola Burn, 1974a: 54-55, figs 11-14

Type locality. Corio Bay, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-50 m

Cerberilla sp 1

Distribution. V, SA: 5-30 m

Larger than the preceding species, with two stripes of black along the dorsal surface of each ceras.

Cerberilla sp 2

Distribution. V, T: 20 m

Head with long black oral tentacles, cerata all yellow.

Spurilla Bergh, 1864

Spurilla Bergh, 1864: 205

Type species. Eolis neopolitana Delle Chiaje, 1841

Spurilla macleayi (Angas, 1864)

Aeolis macleayi Angas, 1864: 65-66, pl. 6, fig. 4
Spurilla macleayi.— Burn, 1989: pl. 57.6 (photo)
Spurilla macleayi.— Coleman, 2001: 116 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-30 m

It is very probable that Aeolidiella faustina Bergh, 1900 from New Zealand (Miller, 2001) and Tasmania (Bergh, 1904) is synonymous with Spurilla macleayi.

Family Glaucidae Gray, 1827

This family is restricted to the truly pelagic species, rather than embracing the whole of the facelinid aeolids (Willan, 1987; Valdés & Campillo, 2004).

Glaucus Forster, 1777

Glaucus Forster, 1777: 49

Type species. Glaucus atlanticus Forster, 1777

The genus Glaucilla Bergh, 1860 has now been reduced to synonymy with Glaucus (Valdés & Campillo, 2004).

Glaucus atlanticus Forster, 1777

Glaucus atlanticus Forster, 1777: 49
Glaucus atlanticus.— Coleman, 2001: 115 (photo)

Type locality. South Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern V, world-wide seas: 0 m

Open ocean pelagic species, washed ashore after storms.

Glaucus marginatus (Bergh, 1860)

Glaucilla marginatus Bergh, 1860: 325, pl. 8, fig. 9
Glaucilla marginata.— Coleman, 2001: 115 (photo)

Type locality. not recorded [Hawaiian Islands]

Distribution. Eastern V, Pacific: 0 m

Open ocean pelagic species, washed ashore after storms. Far less common than preceding species.

Family Facelinidae Bergh, 1889

Austraeolis Burn, 1962
Austraeolis Burn, 1962c: 120

Type species. Flabellina ornata Angas, 1864

Austraeolis ornata (Angas, 1864)

Flabellina ornata Angas, 1864: 67-68, pl. 6, fig. 7
Rizzoliana australis Bergh, 1884: 27, pl. 9, fig. 1-5
Austraeolis westralis Burn, 1966e: 31, fig. 11-14

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-100 m

Cratena Bergh, 1864
Cratena Bergh, 1864: 198, 213

Type species. Doris peregrina Gmelin, 1791

Cratena lineata (Eliot, 1905)

Facelina lineata Eliot, 1905: 288-289, pl. 16, figs. 4-5, pl. 17, figs 10-11
Cratena lineata.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 255, fig. 266 (photo)
Cratena lineata.— Coleman, 2001: 110 (photo)

Type locality. Prison Island, Zanzibar, Africa

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, Indo-West Pacific: 0-18 m

Echinopsole Macnae, 1954
Echinopsole Macnae, 1954: 25-26

Type species. Echinopsole fulvus Macnae, 1954

Echinopsole brevicerae Burn, 1962
Echinopsole brevicerae Burn, 1962c: 124-125, figs 25-26
Echinopsole brevicerae.— Burn, 1989: pl. 57.4 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, SA: 0-10 m

Facelina Alder & Hancock, 1855
Facelina Alder & Hancock, 1855: XXII

Type species. Eolida coronata Forbes & Goodsir, 1839 = Doris auriculata Müller, 1776

Facelina hartleyi Burn, 1962
Facelina hartleyi Burn, 1962c: 116, fig 17
Austraeolis facia Burn, 1962c: 122-3, figs. 23-24
Phidiana hartleyi.— Coleman, 2001: 111 (photo)

Type locality. Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-12 m

Facelina newcombi (Angas, 1864)
Flabellina newcombi Angas, 1864: 68-69, pl. 6, fig. 8
Phidiana newcombi.— Coleman, 2001: 112 (photo)

Type locality. Coogee Bay, Sydney, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-10 m
Facelina sp 1
Distribution. V: 0 m
White body with yellow spots on sides and dorsum, blue line on long tail, cerata with yellowish stripes over brown digestive gland.

Facelina sp 2
Distribution. V: 0 m
Species with pink body becoming deep mauve at extremities, cerata white over red digestive gland, rhinophores roughened, foot corners very wide.

Facelina sp 3
Distribution. V: 0 m
Similar to Facelina newcombi in size and to F. hartleyi in colouration, but easily separated from both by sparsely papillate (not annulate) rhinophores and white outlining of cerata.

Favorinus J.E.Gray in M.E.Gray, 1850
Favorinus J.E.Gray in M. E. Gray, 1850b: 109
Type species. Eolis alba Alder & Hancock, 1844 (non Eolidia alba van Hasselt, 1824) = Doris branchialis Rathke, 1806

Favorinus pannuceus Burn, 1962
Favorinus pannuceus Burn, 1962c: 117, fig 18
Type locality. Flinders, Victoria
Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Palisa Edmunds, 1964
Palisa Edmunds, 1964:12
Type species. Palisa papillata Edmunds, 1964

Palisa sp
Palisa sp.— Coleman, 2001: 111 (photo: ‘Ghostly Palisa’)
Distribution. V: 0 m

Phyllodesmium Ehrenberg, 1831
Phyllodesmium Ehrenberg, 1831: signature h3
Type species. Phyllodesmium hyalinum Ehrenberg, 1831

Phyllodesmium macphersonae (Burn, 1962)
Cratena macphersonae Burn, 1962c: 118-119, text figs. 19, 20
Phyllodesmium macphersonae.— Burn, 1989: pl. 56.6 (photo)
Phyllodesmium macphersonae.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 257, fig. 274 (photo)
Phyllodesmium macphersonae.— Coleman, 2001: 113 (photo)
Type locality. Flinders pier, Victoria
Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT, Indo-West Pacific: 0-13 m

Phyllodesmium poindimiei (Risbec, 1928)
Aeolidia poindimiei Risbec, 1928: 246-247, text fig. 87, pl.9, fig 3
Phyllodesmium poindimiei.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 160, 161 (photo: species 209)
Phyllodesmium poindimiei.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 257, fig. 275 (photo)
Phyllodesmium poindimiei.— Coleman, 2001: 113 (photo)
Type locality. Poidimié, New Caledonia
Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, Indo-West Pacific: 0-25 m

Phyllodesmium serratum (Baba, 1949)
Hervia serrata Baba, 1949: 105, 179, pl. 46. figs. 156-157, text figs. 142, 143
Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan
Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT, Indo-West Pacific: 0-20 m

Family Embletoniidae Pruvot-Fol, 1954
Embletonia Alder & Hancock, 1851
Embletonia Alder & Hancock, 1851: fam. 3, genus 14, pl.38
Type species. Pteroechilus pulcher Alder & Hancock, 1844

Family Tergipedidae Bergh, 1889
Tergipes Cuvier, 1805
Tergipes Cuvier, 1805: 433
Type species. Limax tergipes Forskål, 1775

Tergipes sp
Distribution. V, SA, WA: 0-5 m
Possibly to be identified with Tergipes tergipes (Forskål, 1775) of Atlantic distribution. Larger specimens (>7 mm) consistently possess two cerata in the right and left anterior liver branches, whereas this is unusual in European specimens.

Trinchesia von Ihering, 1879
Trinchesia Ihering, 1879: 137
Type species. Doris caerulea Montagu, 1804
Use of Trinchesia in place of Cuthona Alder & Hancock, 1855 follows Miller (2004).

Trinchesia anulata (Baba, 1949)
Cratena anulata Baba, 1949: 98-9, 175, pl.41 fig 145, textfigs 126, 127
Cuthona anulata.— Coleman, 2001: 107 (photo)
Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan, 0-16 m
Distribution. V, Indo-West Pacific: 0-20 m

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*Trinchesia catachroma* (Burn, 1963)

*Catriona catachroma* Burn, 1963b: 15-16, figs 1-6

*Cuthona catachroma.* — Coleman, 2001: 107-8 (photo)

**Type locality.** Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

**Distribution.** *V: 0-12 m*

*Trinchesia ornata* (Baba, 1937)

*Cuthona (Hervia) ornata* Baba, 1937: 331, pl.2, fig.4

*Cuthona ornata.* — Marshall & Willan, 1999: 251, fig.254

**Type locality.** Tomioka, Amakusa, Japan

**Distribution.** *Q, V, Japan, southern Africa: 0-10 m*

*Trinchesia sororum* Burn, 1964

*Trinchesia sororum* Burn, 1964b: 17-18, figs 11-15

**Type locality.** Point Lonsdale, Victoria

**Distribution.** *V: 0 m*

*Trinchesia thelmae* (Burn, 1964)

*Toorna thelmae* Burn, 1964b: 20-21, figs 16-21

*Cuthona thelmae.* — Coleman, 2001: 108 (photo)

**Type locality.** Point Lonsdale, Victoria

**Distribution.** *V, SA: 0-10 m*

*Trinchesia viridiana* (Burn, 1962)

*Catriona viridiana* Burn, 1962c: 111-112, text fig 13

*Cuthona viridiana.* — Coleman, 2001: 108 (photo)

**Type locality.** Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

**Distribution.** *V: 0-10 m*

*Trinchesia sp 1*

**Distribution.** *V: 0 m*

White body ornamented with blood-red spots and patches on sides and dorsum.

*Trinchesia sp 2*


**Distribution.** *V: 0-12 m*


*Trinchesia sp 3*

*Cuthona sp.* — Coleman, 2001: 108 (photo: ‘Seagrass Cuthona’)

**Distribution.** *V, T, SA: 0-10 m*

A flattish fawn and orange species adapted to life between the leaves of the seagrass *Amphibolis antarctica.*

*Trinchesia sp 4*

**Distribution.** *V: 0 m*

Known only from preserved material. Cerata black.

*Trinchesia sp 5*

**Distribution.** *V: 0-2 m*

Very small species (to 7 mm), colourless or palest yellowish, digestive gland fawn to brown, speckled with dark brown dots, strongly visible in body and cerata. At times, common in association with the hydroids *Obelia dichotoma* and *Monotheca flexuosa* upon which it lives, eats and lays a small 1½ - 2 coiled sausage of shining white eggs.

*Trinchesia sp 6*

**Distribution.** *V: 15 m*

Known from preserved specimens only. Very similar to *Trinchesia zelandica* (Odhner, 1924) from the Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand.

*Trinchesia sp 7*

**Distribution.** *V: 0 m*

Cerata white with subapical blue band, below which a yellow spot.

*Trinchesia sp 8*

**Distribution.** *V, SA: 0 m*

Cerata white with bright white net-like pattern all over, body with pale blue diamond-shaped patches along dorsum.

*Trinchesia sp 9*

**Distribution.** *V: 0 m*

Cerata with bright pink digestive gland and ochre yellow tip.

*Trinchesia sp 10*

**Distribution.** *V: 0-10 m*

Smaller and broader than *Trinchesia catachroma,* but with similar colour pattern, cerata inflated basally, with four rings of yellow.

*Trinchesia sp 11*

**Distribution.** *V: 0-12 m*

Differentiated from preceding species by the wriggly or spirally twisted rhinophores, and the cerata with white tip below which a yellow and a blue band.

*Trinchesia sp 12*

**Distribution.** *V: 0-12 m*

A very slender dull white species to 8 mm long, with long rhinophores, relatively few small, yellow and brown cerata, and a long tail, all overlaid with small silvery-white spots.

*Trinchesia sp 13*

**Distribution.** *V: 0-10 m*

Body pale pink or orange, cerata with blue patch at mid-length and dark red apex, rhinophores irregularly shaped.

*Trinchesia sp 14*

**Distribution.** *V: 5-8 m*

Body mauve, tips of rhinophores, tentacles and tail reddish-purple, basal third of cerata opaque white above which a well-separated yellow and a cream ring, foot corners rounded. *Facelina sp. 2* is similarly, but more strongly, coloured, and is readily distinguished by very wide tentaculiform foot-corners.

*Trinchesia sp 15*

**Distribution.** *V: 5-8 m*

Head and body with reddish-brown maculations, rhinophores with yellow band below clear tip, cerata long, crooked like an elbow, cream becoming pinkish sub-apically.
Family Fionidae Gray, 1857

Fiona Alder & Hancock in Forbes & Hanley, 1851

Fiona Alder & Hancock in Forbes & Hanley, 1851: contents, x, note

Type species. Oithona nobilis Alder & Hancock in Forbes & Hanley, 1851 = Eolidia pinnata Eschscholtz, 1831

Fiona pinnata (Eschscholtz, 1831)

Eolidia alba van Hasselt, 1824: 23
Eolidia pinnata Eschscholtz, 1831: 14, pl.19, fig 1
Fiona pinnata.— Coleman, 2001: 116 (photo)

Type locality. Sitka, Alaska

Distribution. Pelagic, world-wide, washed ashore after storms: 0 m

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Bibliography

This bibliography comprises (a) the primary reference for every genus and species entry in the checklist, and (b) an as complete as possible list of other papers, articles and books that in some way cover species of the opisthobranch fauna of Victoria and the Bass Strait area.


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