

AN ILLUSTRATED INVENTORY OF THE SEA SLUGS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA (GASTROPODA: HETEROBRANCHIA)

MATT J. NIMBS^{1,2} AND STEPHEN D.A. SMITH^{1,2}

¹National Marine Science Centre, Southern Cross University, Bay Drive, Coffs Harbour NSW 2456, Australia

²Marine Ecology Research Centre, Southern Cross University, Lismore NSW 2480, Australia

Correspondence: Matt Nimbs, matt.nimbs@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Although the Indo-Pacific is the global centre of diversity for the heterobranch sea slugs, their distribution remains, in many places, largely unknown. On the Australian east coast, their diversity decreases from approximately 1000 species in the northern Great Barrier Reef to fewer than 400 in Bass Strait. While occurrence records for some of the more populated sections of the coast are well known, data are patchy for more remote areas. Many species have very short life-cycles, so they can respond rapidly to changes in environmental conditions. The New South Wales coast is a recognised climate change hot-spot and southward shifts in distribution have already been documented for several species. However, thorough documentation of present distributions is an essential prerequisite for identifying further range extensions. While distribution data are available in the public realm, much is also held privately as photographic collections, diaries and logs. This paper consolidates the current occurrence data from both private and public sources as part of a broader study of sea slug distribution in south-eastern Australia and provides an inventory by region. A total of 382 species, 155 genera and 54 families is reported from the mainland coast of New South Wales.

Keywords: biogeography, climate change, nudibranch, range extension

The extant heterobranch sea slugs are the result of numerous evolutionary pathways where early prosobranchs have successfully lost their external shell (Thompson 1976). Until very recently they were generally known as the opisthobranchs which also included shelled animals in the superfamily Acteonoidea (including the genera *Aplustrum* Schumacher, 1817; *Bullina* Férussac, 1822 and *Hydatina* Schumacher, 1817) (Dinapoli & Klussmann-Kolb 2010; Schrödl et al. 2011; Wägele et al. 2014). The modern infraclass Opisthobranchia is now restricted to the orders Cephalaspidea P. Fischer, 1883 (head-shield slugs), Sacoglossa Ihering, 1876 (sap-sucking slugs), Anaspidea Fischer, 1883 (sea-hares), Pleurobranchomorpha Pelseneer, 1906 (side-gill slugs), Nudibranchia Cuvier, 1817 (nudibranchs) and Umbraculida Odhner, 1939 (umbrella shells) (Coleman 2015; Gosliner et al. 2015; Ruppert & Barnes 1994; Thompson 1976; WoRMS 2015).

Most individual slugs live for less than 12 months, and are regarded as spatio-temporally rare (Marshall & Willan 1999). Their rapid generational turnover means that many populations can respond quickly to favourable conditions and may exhibit boom-and-bust cycles (Rudman 1998p). In so doing, they have scientific importance as potential indicators of environmental change (Goddard et al. 2016). They are also useful indicators of wider diversity (Smith 2005), some are considered invasive (Giacobbe & De Matteo 2013; Hewitt 2002; Sliwa et al. 2009; Willan 1987, 2004), many are used in biochemical investigations

(Benkendorff et al. 2001; Cimino et al. 1985; Pettit et al. 1987), and some species, e.g. *Aplysia* and *Tritonia*, are used in studies of neurophysiology (Ruben et al. 1981; Willows et al. 1973).

The generally sparse distribution and ephemerality of sea slugs means that, to efficiently and cost-effectively document their distribution and occurrence, long-term survey efforts are needed over a broad area (Burn 2006; Bertsch 2011; Cobb & Willan 2006; Marshall & Willan 1999). In many parts of the Indo-Pacific, even basic species lists are lacking (Gosliner & Draheim, 1996) and, as a result, apparent spatial restrictions for some taxa may simply prove to be a consequence of limited sampling effort (Gosliner & Draheim 1996). Fortunately, sea slugs are often highly sought after by recreational divers, underwater photographers and amateur malacologists (Behrens et al. 2005; Cobb & Willan 2006; Coleman 2008; Nimbs et al. 2015, 2016; Thompson 1976) many of whom have developed comprehensive regional lists. Some species are interstitial burrowers (Thompson 1976) and, as such, are not particularly brightly coloured, and others may be wholly pelagic (e.g. species in the orders Thecosomata and Gymnosomata) (Rudman & Willan 1998). These animals rarely draw the attention of divers and photographers and are therefore not always comprehensively included in species lists, photographic collections and identification guides (pers. obs.).

On the Australian east coast, sea slug diversity is highest in the tropics (Gosliner & Draheim 1996; Rudman & Willan 1998) reducing from approximately 1,000 species in the northern Great Barrier Reef (GBR) to 400 species (nominal and undescribed) in temperate Victorian waters (Burn 2015). Distributions on some sections of coast are well documented however, large sampling gaps remain (Burn 2006). The most comprehensive species inventories for New South Wales (NSW) are for areas of coast near major population centres (Smith 2008) whilst, for some regional areas, there is very little information. It is therefore likely that these lesser-known areas support a much higher diversity than is presently recognised. The comprehensive documentation of regional data-sets will not only increase knowledge at sites between the better-known areas, thus confirming assumed biogeographic distributional limits (Burn 2006), but also serve as a basis for detecting shifts in distribution due to changing environmental conditions (Barry et al. 1995; Wassmann et al. 2011).

The NSW coast lies within a tropical and temperate overlap zone containing the southernmost range limit for tropical species and the northernmost distribution limit for temperate taxa (Bennett & Daikin 1987). The area forms part of a known climate change hot-spot (Hobday & Lough 2011; Robinson et al. 2015) where southern range extensions are anticipated in response to warming conditions (Przeslawski et al. 2008; Beger et al. 2014). Indeed, recent analysis of distributional data from the northern NSW coast, where comprehensive records have been kept since the 1980s, has already identified shifts in southern distribution for eleven sea slug species into northern NSW (Nimbs et al. 2015; Nimbs & Smith 2016) and twelve species to central NSW (Nimbs et al. 2016).

Ongoing changes in distribution patterns illustrate the importance of consolidating current statewide occurrence data, held in both the public realm as museum records and published papers, or privately as personal records of observations (García & Bertsch 2009). The purpose of this inventory is to amalgamate data from reliable sources in order to document the current biodiversity and distribution of sea slugs across NSW. A total of 382 described species is reported from NSW waters, with photographs of 260 provided here. Additionally, southern range extensions for four species, *Haminoea ovalis* Pease, 1868, *Hallaxa indecora* (Bergh 1905), *Goniobranchus setoensis* (Baba 1938) and *Stiliger ornatus* Ehrenberg 1828 are documented.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The taxonomic structure of this inventory follows WoRMS (2015) and is restricted to those taxa that are the primary focus of photographers and amateurs, the predominantly epibenthic slugs of the Opisthobranchia. As such, the

inventory does not include species in the wholly planktonic orders Gymnosomata and Thecosomata, or the primarily infaunal Acochlidiacea. However, the pelagic genera *Fiona* and *Glaucus*, which are occasionally observed and photographed among beach wrack and pumice (pers. obs.), have been included.

Historic and contemporary occurrence data were sourced from the scientific literature, published and unpublished regional checklists, field guides and reports authored by experienced molluscan workers. Online data sources included museum records, public observations, regional inventories maintained by amateur malacologists and citizen scientists, personal webpages and blogs. Other electronic sources included photo-sharing websites and social media. Data were also collected from personal photograph collections and species lists held by divers, photographers and amateur malacologists (Table 1). In several cases, data were acquired via personal interviews and direct examination of dive-logs and photo collections between July 2015 and January 2016 (under a Southern Cross University Human Ethics Research permit ECN-15-217).

Occurrence data were compiled for each species with each geographic location quantified using a decimal latitude. It is important to note that the level of recorded detail varied: some records were specific to a single dive site, whereas others were more general, e.g. 'Yamba area'. In many locations, only a small number of species were recorded, sometimes only one or two, so these data were aggregated into larger, more comprehensive regional species lists (where present) into a single sample for sections of coast spanning approximately 110 km (Figure 1).

Only species observed at sites on the mainland coast were considered; those recorded exclusively from Lord Howe Island and nearby reefs (part of NSW) were not included. Each species entry contains: NSW distribution data noted as an abbreviation for each sample location (Table 2); basic ecological information, and distribution in Australian waters, but not external territories (e.g. Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, etc). Australian distribution outside NSW is listed by state, abbreviated as follows: Northern Territory (NT), Queensland (QLD), Victoria (Vic), Tasmania (Tas), South Australia (SA) and Western Australia (WA).

Only taxa that could be identified without doubt were included (Dayrat 2011). Therefore, any undescribed taxa, and those recorded as cf. or aff., have not been listed. Recent and ongoing systematic studies using molecular methods, while resolving some phylogenies and hence nomenclature, have also resulted in uncertainty about the names for some species, including some that are common in the study area. Rather than omitting those species, we have taken the approach of deferring to WoRMS (2015) in

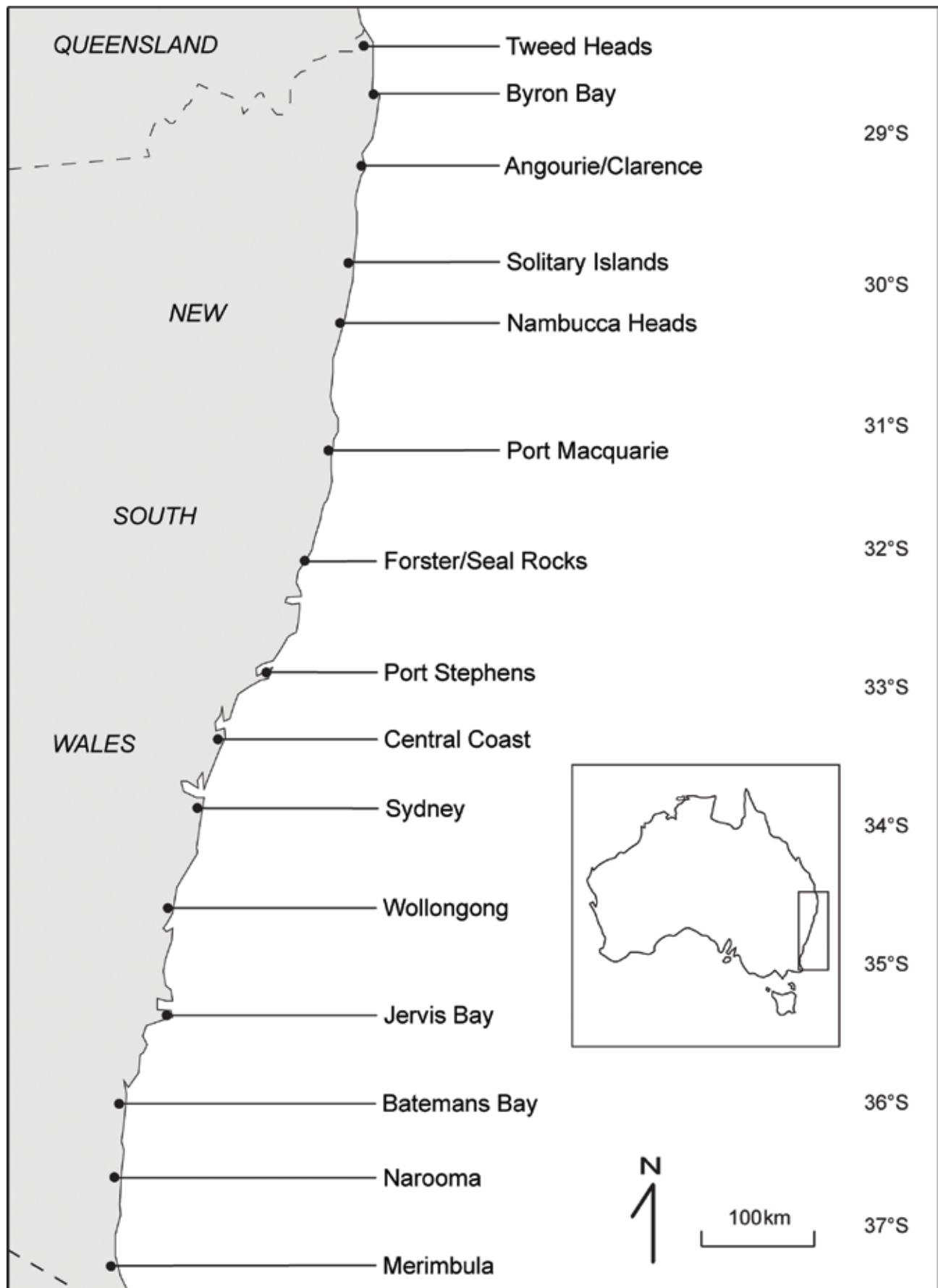


Figure 1: The NSW coast with sample locations indicated. Shading represents land, inset indicates map location within Australia.

the choice of species names. Where available, photographs of living animals are included for reference. Whilst the majority of images were taken by the authors (SDAS used a Nikon D40X in a Nexus housing, a Nikon D600 in a Nauticam housing, or a Canon G16 in a WP-DC52 housing; MN used an Olympus TG-3 in an Olympus PT-056 housing) some additional photographs were provided by Denis Riek (taken using an Olympus C-7070 in an Olympus PT-020 housing).

Table 1: Summary of data sources

Source type	Reference
<i>Published literature</i>	Allan (1947)
	Iredale & McMichael (1962)
	Willan & Coleman (1984)
	Rose (1985)
	Coleman (2001, 2008, 2015)
	Burn (2006)
<i>Unpublished regional lists</i>	Buchanan (1989)
	Cobb & Mullins (2003)
	Riek (2013)
	Harasti (2014)
	Davis (2015)
	Smith & Davis (2013); Smith (2013)
	Aston (2011)
	Clarke & Buckland (2015)
<i>Electronic sources</i>	McFadyen (1990)
	Heming (2006)
	Hunt (2011)
	Nudi Pixel (2011)
	Banks (2015)
	Good (2015)
	ALA (2016)
	Rudman (2010)
	NudiBase (2014)
	Lawrence (2008)
	SURG (2014)
<i>Photo collections</i>	Strachan, I. , Great Lakes Underwater Group
	Larkin, M.
	Turnbull, J. (Turnbull 2011)
	Dinh, K. (Dinh 2014)
	Anderson, D. (Anderson 2006)
	Shellharbour SCUBA (Shellharbour Scuba 2014)
	Gillespie, S. (Gillespie 2013)
	Barker, B.
	McMaster, M.
<i>Dive logs</i>	Newson, S.
	Trevor-Jones, A. (Trevor-Jones 2015)
	Poyner, G.
	Wimbush, D.

Table 2: Sampling locations with abbreviations and coordinates (Datum: WGS84)

Sample location	Abbreviation	Coordinates
Tweed Heads	TW	28°10'16"S, 153°33'20"E
Byron Bay	BB	28°38'06"S, 153°37'53"E
Angourie/Clarence	AC	29°26'19"S, 153°22'20"E
Solitary Islands	SI	30°12'19"S, 153°16'01"E
Nambucca Heads	NH	30°38'46"S, 153°01'01"E
Port Macquarie	PM	31°25'55"S, 152°55'14"E
Forster/Seal Rocks	FSR	32°12'54"S, 152°38'09"E
Port Stephens	PS	32°42'36"S, 152°09'00"E
Central Coast	CC	33°11'29"S, 151°37'26"E
Sydney	S	33°50'05"S, 151°17'30"E
Wollongong	W	34°25'28"S, 150°54'26"E
Jervis Bay	JB	35°05'37"S, 150°48'14"E
Batemans Bay	BB	35°43'17"S, 150°16'01"E
Narooma	NA	36°16'06"S, 150°08'25"E
Merimbula	ME	36°53'33"S, 149°55'30"E

RESULTS

*Systematics***Class Gastropoda Cuvier, 1795****Subclass Heterobranchia Burmeister, 1837****Infraclass Opisthobranchia Milne-Edwards, 1848****Order Anaspidea Fischer, 1883****Family Akeridae Mazzarelli, 1891****Genus *Akera* Müller, 1776****1. *Akera soluta* Gmelin, 1791****Locations:** PS, SYD, JB, NAR, MER.**Ecology:** Herbivorous, usually among sea grass in shallow-water estuaries with areas of sandy substrate (Chalmer et al. 1976).**Distribution:** WA, QLD, Vic (Burn 2015: 103; Coleman 2015: 48; Marshall & Willan 1999: 172; Wells & Bryce 1993: 42).**Family Aplysiidae Lamarck, 1809****Genus *Aplysia* Linnaeus, 1767****2. *Aplysia argus* Rüppell & Leuckart, 1830****Figure 2A.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, S, JB, BT.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes algae (Eales 1960; Marshall & Willan 1999: 27; Rudman 1999a).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 27; Nimbs et al. 2016).**3. *Aplysia extraordinaria* (Allan, 1932)****Figure 2B.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI, PS, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes algae (Allan 1932a; Eales 1960; Rudman 1999b).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Rudman 1999b).**4. *Aplysia juliana* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832****Figure 2C.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, CC, S, W, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes foliose algae (Burn 2015: 104–105; Eales 1960).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 50–51; Rudman 1999c).**5. *Aplysia oculifera* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850****Figure 2D.****Locations:** PS, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes foliose algae (Coleman 2015: 51).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 51).**6. *Aplysia parvula* Guilding in Mörch, 1863****Figure 2E.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes foliose algae (Burn 2015: 106–107; Eales 1960; Marshall & Willan 1999: 27–28).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 27–28; Burn 2015: 106–107).**7. *Aplysia sydneyensis* G. B. Sowerby I, 1869****Figure 2F.****Locations:** PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes foliose algae (Eales 1960; Burn 2015: 106–107).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015: 106–107; Coleman 2015: 52; Nimbs et al. 2016).**Genus *Bursatella* de Blainville, 1817****8. *Bursatella leachii* de Blainville, 1817****Figure 2G.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PS, CC, S, W, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, estuaries, sandy and silty sediments (Coleman 2015: 52; Nimbs et al. 2016).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 52; Rudman 1998e; Wells & Bryce 1993: 44).**Genus *Dolabella* Lamarck, 1801****9. *Dolabella auricularia* ([Lightfoot], 1786)****Figure 2H.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, FSI, PS, CC, SYD, JB, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (Nimbs et al. 2016).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Rudman 1999j; Wells & Bryce 1993: 47).**Genus *Dolabrifera* J. E. Gray, 1847****10. *Dolabrifera brazieri* G. B. Sowerby II, 1870****Figure 2I.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, SYD, W, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks. Consumes algae (Burn 2015: 108–109; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic. (Coleman 2015: 53; Burn 2015: 108–109).**11. *Dolabrifera dolabrifera* (Rang, 1828)****Figure 2J.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.

Consumes algae (Marshall & Willan 1999: 59; pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 53; Marshall & Willan 1999: 59; Wells & Bryce 1993: 46).

Genus *Notarchus* Cuvier, 1816

12. *Notarchus indicus* Schweigger, 1820

Figure 2K.

Locations: PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.

Consumes algae (Yonow 2008: 55; pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 54; pers. obs.).

Genus *Petalifera* J. E. Gray, 1847

13. *Petalifera petalifera* (Rang, 1828)

Locations: SI, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, on macroalgae (pers. obs.).

Distribution: NSW (Rudman 2005b).

14. *Petalifera ramosa* Baba, 1959

Figure 2L.

Locations: TW, PS, CC, S, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.

Consumes algae (pers. obs.).

Distribution: NSW (Rudman 1999n; Nimbs et al. 2016).

Genus *Stylocheilus* Gould, 1852

15. *Stylocheilus longicauda* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

Figure 2M.

Locations: TW, SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.

Consumes algae (Coleman 2015: 55).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 55).

16. *Stylocheilus striatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832

Figure 2N.

Locations: SI, PM, PS, S, W, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.

Consumes algae (pers. obs.).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 55; Nimbs et al. 2016).

Genus *Syphonota* H. & A. Adams, 1858

17. *Syphonota geographica* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)

Figure 2O.

Locations: PS, CC, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes algae (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 55; Rudman 1999r).

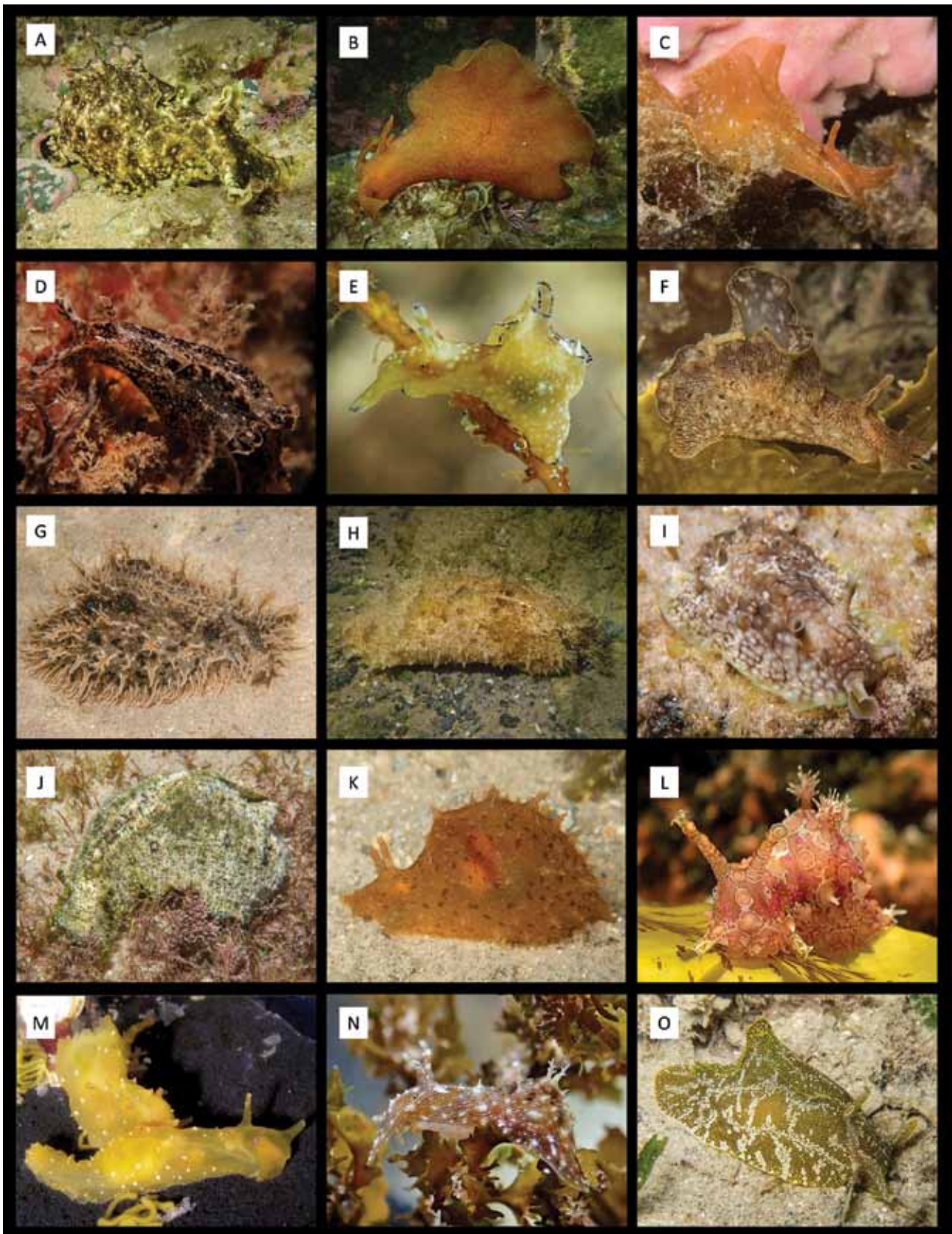


Figure 2: A, *Aplysia argus*. B, *Aplysia extraordinaria*. C, *Aplysia juliana*. D, *Aplysia oculifera*. E, *Aplysia parvula*. F, *Aplysia sydneyensis*. G, *Bursatella leachii*. H, *Dolabella auricularia*. I, *Dolabrifera brazieri*. J, *Dolabrifera dolabrifera*. K, *Notarchus indicus*. L, *Petalifera ramosa*. M, *Stylocheilus longicauda*. N, *Stylocheilus striatus*. O, *Syphonota geographica*. Photos: A, B, E, H, L, N, Matt J. Nimbs; C, F, G, I, J, K, O, Stephen D. A. Smith; M, Denis Riek; D, Peter Davey.

Order Cephalaspidea P. Fischer, 1883**Family Cylichnidae H. & A. Adams, 1854****Genus *Cylichna* Lovén, 1846****18. *Cylichna thetidis* Hedley, 1903.****Locations:** AC, PM, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Subtidal to 100 m, in sand and muddy sediments.**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2006, 2015: 54; Grove 2015n).**Genus *Liloa* Pilsbry, 1901****19. *Liloa brevis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833****Locations:** PS, CC, S, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal. Feeds on algal film on sand and mud sediments occasionally among seagrasses (Burn 2015: 66; Rudman 1998l).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 66).**Family Retusidae Thiele, 1925****Genus *Retusa* T. Brown, 1827****20. *Retusa protumida* (Hedley, 1903)****Locations:** TW, PM, PS, S, W, JB, BT, ME.**Ecology:** Subtidal sand and muddy sediments (Grove 2015q).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Burn 2006).**Family Philinidae Gray, 1850 (1815)****Genus *Philine* Ascanius, 1772****21. *Philine angasi* (Crosse, 1865)****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PS, CC, S, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Sandy sediments. Consumes bivalve molluscs (Wells & Bryce 1993: 37).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2006; Rudman 1998m).**22. *Philine orca* Gosliner, 1988****Figure 3A.****Locations:** TW, SI, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal (Gosliner et al. 2015: 40; Marshall & Willan 1999: 18), often under rocks (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999).**23. *Philine teres* Hedley, 1903****Locations:** CC, S, W.**Ecology:** Deep subtidal on sand and mud sediments (Grove 2015c).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2006; Grove 2015c).**24. *Philine trapezia* Hedley, 1902****Figure 3B.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal, on algal turf (Rudman 1998n) or under rocks (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW (Rudman 1998n).**Family Aglajidae Pilsbry, 1895 (1847)****Genus *Chelidonura* A. Adams, 1850****25. *Chelidonura electra* Rudman, 1970****Figure 3C.****Locations:** AC, SI, S.**Ecology:** A specialised consumer of acoel flatworms, often seen on corals or rocky reefs (Gosliner et al. 2015: 50; Marshall & Willan 1999: 18; Rudman 1998g).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 41; Rudman 1998g).**26. *Chelidonura fulvipunctata* Baba, 1938****Figure 3D.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, in sandy areas interspersed with turf algae (Marshall & Willan 1999: 19). Populations often seasonal (Rudman 1998h). Consumes polychaete worms (Marshall & Willan 1999: 19).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 41; Marshall & Willan 1999: 19; Wells & Bryce 1993: 29).**27. *Chelidonura hirundinina* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)****Figure 3E.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, S, JB, ME.**Ecology:** On rocky or sandy substrate, consumes acoel flatworms (Gosliner et al. 2015: 52).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, WA (Wells & Bryce 1993: 26; NudiPixel 2011).**Remarks:** This species is likely to be part of a species complex (Camacho-Garcia et al. 2014) presently recognised to have a circumtropical distribution.**28. *Chelidonura inornata* Baba, 1949****Figure 3F.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, S, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, on sands and rocky reef, consumes polychaetes (Gosliner et al. 2015: 51; Marshall & Willan 1999: 20).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 42).**29. *Chelidonura sandrana* Rudman, 1973****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** On sandy substrate and rocky reef (Rudman 1998i).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island, WA (Coleman 2015: 44; Marshall & Willan 1999: 171; Wells & Bryce 1993: 25).**Remarks:** Australian observations of yellow spotted specimens of this species have been previously recorded as *Chelidonura tsurugensis* (Baba & Abe,

1959), however, we treat these as being *C. sandrana* (Turner & Wilson 2011).

30. *Chelidonura varians* Eliot, 1903

Locations: AC, W.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal on sand, presumed to eat acoel flatworms (Gosliner et al. 2015: 50).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 44).

Genus *Melanochlamys* Cheeseman, 1881

31. *Melanochlamys queritor* (Burn, 1957)

Locations: PS, S.

Ecology: On sand and among algal turf on rocky reef, often intertidal or shallow subtidal (Rudman 2003f). Consumes polychaetes (Burn 1989).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas, WA (Burn 2015: 89; Rudman 2003f).

Genus *Noalda* Iredale, 1936

32. *Noalda exigua* (Hedley, 1912)

Locations: S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal.

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Burn 2006, 2015: 50–51).

Genus *Philinopsis* Pease, 1860

33. *Philinopsis fulciphallus* Gosliner, 2011

Locations: BB.

Ecology: Shallow rocky reef and soft sediments (Gosliner et al. 2015: 47).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Cobb & Mullins 2003; Clarke & Buckland 2015).

34. *Philinopsis lineolata* H. & A. Adams, 1854

Locations: PS, S, JB.

Ecology: On sandy sediments, in intertidal and shallow subtidal, consumes polychaetes (Gosliner et al. 2015: 46; Marshall & Willan 1999: 22–23).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA (Burn 2006; Coleman 2015: 45; Marshall & Willan 1999: 22–23; Wells & Bryce 1993: 22).

35. *Philinopsis orientalis* (Baba, 1949)

Locations: PS.

Ecology: Rocky reefs, soft sediments, occasionally under rocks (Gosliner et al. 2015: 48).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 171).

36. *Philinopsis pilsbryi* (Eliot, 1900)

Figure 3G.

Locations: TW, BB.

Ecology: On sand and scattered rock, consumes polychaetes (Gosliner et al. 2015: 47; Marshall & Willan 1999: 23).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 46; Marshall & Willan 1999: 23; Rudman 2007h).

37. *Philinopsis reticulata* (Eliot, 1903)

Locations: PS.

Ecology: On sand in shallow subtidal (pers. obs).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 47).

38. *Philinopsis speciosa* Pease, 1860

Figure 3H.

Locations: TW, BB, SI, PS, S, JB, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal on sand, silt and mud sediments. Consumes bubble shells and other sea slugs (Rudman 1972; Burn 2015: 50; Gosliner et al. 2015: 45; Yonow 2008: 82).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 48).

39. *Philinopsis taronga* (Allan, 1933)

Locations: SI, PS, S, JB, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to deep subtidal, on silt and muddy sediments. Consumes other sea slugs (Burn 2015: 52–53; Coleman 2015: 48).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas (Coleman 2015: 48).

Family Gastropteridae Swainson, 1840

Genus *Sagaminopteron* Tokioka & Baba, 1964

40. *Sagaminopteron ornatum* Tokioka & Baba, 1964

Figure 3I.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, FSR, W, JB.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, consumes encrusting sponge in the genus *Dysidea* (Gosliner et al. 2015: 56) on rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 57; Marshall & Willan 1999: 24).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Burn 2006; Coleman 2015: 57; Marshall & Willan 1999: 24).

41. *Sagaminopteron psychedelicum* Carlson & Hoff, 1974

Locations: BB, SI.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal on rocky and coral reefs, consumes *Dysidea* sponge (Gosliner et al. 2015: 56; Yonow 2008: 87).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 57).

Family Diaphanidae Odhner, 1914 (1857)

Genus *Diaphana* T. Brown, 1827

42. *Diaphana brazieri* Angas, 1877

Locations: CC, S, W.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal on silt and sand sediments, sometimes under rocks among algae (Burn 2015: 58; Gosliner et al. 2015: 21; Grove 2015b).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2006).

Family Colpodaspididae Oskars, Bouchet & Malaquias, 2015

Genus *Colpodaspis* M. Sars, 1870

43. *Colpodaspis thompsoni* G. H. Brown, 1979

Figure 3J.

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, often under rocks (Gosliner et al. 2015: 56; pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 56; Nimbs et al. 2015).

Remarks: We observed this species for the first time in NSW in 2015 (Nimbs et al. 2015) with the southernmost distribution limit at the Solitary Islands.

Family Bullidae Gray, 1827

Genus *Bulla* Linnaeus, 1758

44. *Bulla ampulla* Linnaeus, 1767

Locations: TW, SI, PM, PS, S.

Ecology: On silt or sand sediments, often among seagrass, occasionally under rocks (Rudman 1998d).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, Tas, WA (ALA 2016).

45. *Bulla orientalis* Habe, 1950

Figure 3K.

Locations: TW, PS, CC, S, JB, NA, ME.

Ecology: Shallow sand sediments among seagrass and areas of coral debris (Malaquias & Reid 2008).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Cobb & Mullins 2003).

Remarks: We have followed Malaquias & Reid (2008) and treated earlier NSW observations recorded as *B. punctulata* A. Adams in Sowerby, 1850 as this species.

46. *Bulla vernicosa* Gould, 1859

Locations: TW, PS, S.

Ecology: Intertidal and shallow subtidal in areas of sand or silt sediment among seagrasses (Malaquias & Reid 2008: 529).

Distribution: WA, QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 56).

Family Haminoeidae Pilsbry, 1895

Genus *Haminoea* Turton & Kingston [in Carrington] 1830

47. *Haminoea crocata* Pease, 1860

Locations: PS, CC, S.

Ecology: Little is known of the ecology species but it is presumed to be similar to that of other haminoeids.

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA (ALA 2015a).

48. *Haminoea cymbalum* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Figure 3L.

Locations: SI, PM, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, on sand and algal turf (pers. obs.), consumes filamentous algae (Coleman 2015: 59–60; Gosliner et al. 2015: 29)

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 26).

49. *Haminoea ovalis* Pease, 1868

Figure 3M.

Locations: PS.

Ecology: Intertidal and shallow subtidal on rocky reef (pers. obs.; Gosliner et al. 2015: 29). Consumes the filamentous green algae *Lyngbya* sp. (Coleman 2015: 60).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 60; Rudman 2005a).

Remarks: Observations of this species at Swansea Channel in 2015 by Meryl Larkin and later by the authors at Tomaree Head, Port Stephens in 2016 represent the first observations of this species in NSW. These constitute a considerable southern range extension of 1000 km from the previous southernmost observation at Heron Island in 2005 (Rudman 2005a).

Genus *Limulatys* Iredale, 1936

50. *Limulatys reliquus* Iredale, 1936

Locations: PS, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, little else is known of the ecology of this species (Burn 2006).

Distribution: NSW, Vic (Burn 2006).

Order Nudibranchia Cuvier, 1817

Family Hexabanchidae Bergh, 1891

Genus *Hexabanchus* Ehrenberg, 1828

51. *Hexabanchus sanguineus* (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1830)

Figure 3N.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, on rocky reef, occasionally on sand. Feeds on encrusting sponges and ascidians (Marshall & Willan 1999: 49; Wells & Bryce 1993: 93; Yonow 2008: 144; Thompson 1972b).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015; Marshall & Willan 1999).

Family Polyceridae Alder & Hancock, 1845

Genus *Crimora* Alder & Hancock, 1864

52. *Crimora lutea* Baba, 1949

Figure 3O.

Locations: SI, PS, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal rocky reef, consumes grey/green arborescent bryozoans (Allan 1957; Gosliner et al. 2015: 121; Rudman 1999f).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA, Tas (Coleman 2015: 264; Marshall & Willan 1999: 50; Wells & Bryce 1993: 81).

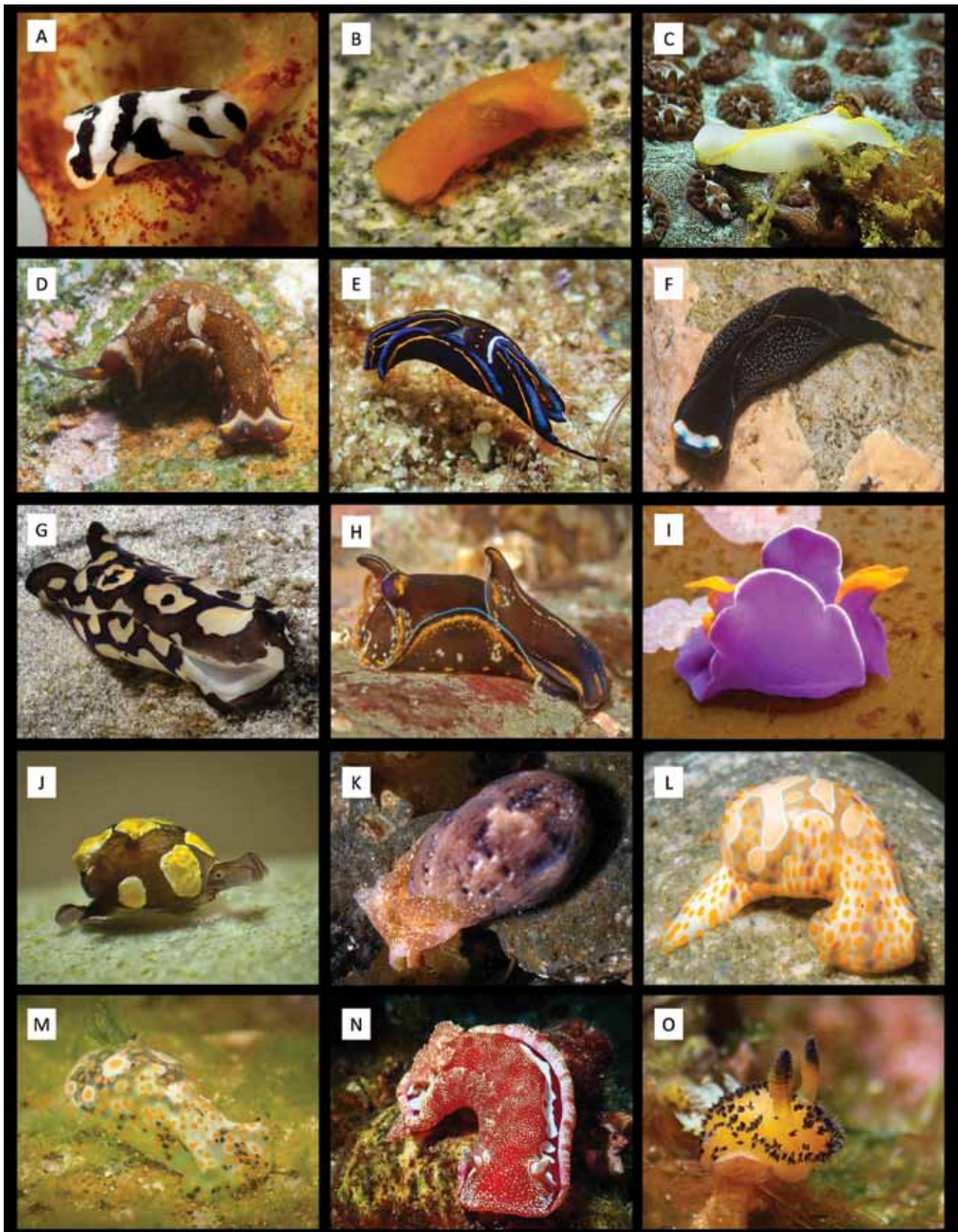


Figure 3: A, *Philine orca*. B, *Philine trapezia*. C, *Chelidonura electra*. D, *Chelidonura fulvipunctata*. E, *Chelidonura hirundinina*. F, *Chelidonura inornata*. G, *Philinopsis pilsbryi*. H, *Philinopsis speciosa*. I, *Sagaminopteron ornatum*. J, *Colpodaspis thompsoni*. K, *Bulla orientalis*. L, *Haminoea cymbalum*. M, *Haminoea ovalis*. N, *Hexabranhus sanguineus*. O, *Crimora lutea*. Photos: A, B, C, E, J, M, N, O, Matt J. Nimbs; D, F, H, I, L, Stephen D. A. Smith; G, K, Denis Riek.

53. *Crimora multidigitalis* Burn, 1957

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, on arborescent bryozoans (Grove 2015a).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015: 170–171).

Genus *Kalinga* Alder & Hancock, 1864

54. *Kalinga ornata* Alder & Hancock, 1864

Figure 4A.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, S, JB.

Ecology: Subtidal on sand sediments, consumes brittle stars (Coleman 2015: 265; Gosliner et al. 2015: 113).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (ALA 2015c; Rudman 1999k44720).

Genus *Kaloplocamus* Bergh, 1879

55. *Kaloplocamus acutus* Baba, 1949

Figure 4B.

Locations: TW, BB, SI, PS, S, JB.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, occasionally under rocks, consumes bryozoans (Coleman 2015: 265; Gosliner et al. 2015: 114; Marshall & Willan 1999: 50).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Rudman 2001f).

56. *Kaloplocamus peludo* Vallès & Gosliner, 2006

Locations: PS.

Ecology: On rocky reefs, consumes arborescent bryozoans (Gosliner et al. 2015: 114).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 265).

57. *Kaloplocamus ramosus* (Cantraine, 1835)

Figure 4C.

Locations: TW, SI, PS, CC, S, JB.

Ecology: Shallow to deep subtidal, consumes bryozoans (Coleman 2015: 265–266; Gosliner 1987: 98).

Distribution: NSW (Coleman 2015: 265–266).

Remarks: Similar to Vallès & Gosliner (2006), we have followed Marshall & Willan (1999: 50) and treated records of *Kaloplocamus yatesi* (Angas, 1864) from NSW as *K. ramosus*.

Genus *Limacia* O. F. Müller, 1781

58. *Limacia ornata* (Baba, 1937)

Locations: TW, SI, PS, CC, S, W.

Ecology: Subtidal rocky reef, occasionally under rocks. Consumes bryozoans (Coleman 2015: 266).

Distribution: NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 266; Rudman 2003e).

Genus *Plocamopherus* Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828

59. *Plocamopherus ceylonicus* (Kelaart, 1858)

Locations: TW, AC, SI, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, often under rock (Marshall & Willan 1999: 51).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 270).

60. *Plocamopherus imperialis* Angas, 1864

Figure 4D.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, PM, PS, S, JB, BT, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, occasionally under rocks, consumes bryozoans (Grove 2015d; Marshall & Willan 1999: 51). Can be seasonally abundant (pers. obs.).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 271; Grove 2015d).

61. *Plocamopherus pecoso* Vallès & Gosliner, 2006

Figure 4E.

Locations: TW.

Ecology: Consumes arborescent bryozoans (Gosliner et al. 2015: 117).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Cobb & Mullins 2003).

62. *Plocamopherus tilesii* Bergh, 1877

Locations: PS, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, on sandy sediment (Coleman 2015: 271; Gosliner et al. 2015: 116).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 271).

Genus *Nembrotha* Bergh, 1877

63. *Nembrotha kubaryana* Bergh, 1877

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Subtidal rocky reef, consumes solitary ascidians (Gosliner et al. 2015: 122).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 267; Marshall & Willan 1999: 173; Wells & Bryce 1993: 92).

64. *Nembrotha lineolata* Bergh, 1905

Locations: BB, AC, SI, PS,

Ecology: Subtidal, feeds on compound ascidians (Gosliner et al. 1996).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 267–268; Marshall & Willan 1999: 52; Wells & Bryce 1993: 96).

65. *Nembrotha livingstonei* Allan, 1933

Figure 4F.

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Intertidal and subtidal rocky reef (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 268).

66. *Nembrotha purpureolineata* O'Donoghue, 1924**Figure 4G.****Locations:** BB, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Rocky or sandy reef, consumes solitary ascidians (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Pola et al. 2008; Wells & Bryce 1993: 81–82).67. *Nembrotha rosannulata* Pola, Cervera & Gosliner, 2008**Figure 4H.****Locations:** SI, FSR, PS, S.**Ecology:** Subtidal on sandy and rocky reef, consumes ascidians (Coleman 2015: 268; Pola et al. 2008; Rudman 2008a).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Pola et al. 2008).68. *Nembrotha yonowae* Goethel & Debelius, 1992**Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** On rocky reef (Coleman 2015).**Distribution:** NSW (Pola et al. 2008).**Genus *Polycera* Cuvier 1816**69. *Polycera capensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824**Figure 4I.****Locations:** FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, on rocky reef (pers. obs.; Rudman 1998o). Consumes arborescent bryozoans in the genus *Bugula* (Gosliner 1987: 96).**Distribution:** NSW (Rudman 1998o).70. *Polycera hedgpethi* E. R. Marcus, 1964**Locations:** PS, S, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Bugula* sp. bryozoans (Coleman 2015: 272).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA (Wilson 2006; Wells & Bryce 1993: 82).71. *Polycera janjuka* Burn, 1962**Locations:** SI, PS, S, W.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, consumes bryozoans (Burn 2015: 174–175).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015: 174–175; Coleman 2015: 272–273; Burn 2006).72. *Polycera melanosticta* M. C. Miller, 1996**Figure 4J.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, occasionally under rocks (pers. obs.). Consumes bryozoans (Coleman 2015: 273).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic (Burn 2015: 272–273).73. *Polycera risbeci* Odhner, 1941**Figure 4K.****Locations:** TW, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal (Marshall & Willan 1999: 53). Consumes arborescent bryozoans (Gosliner et al. 2015).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Gosliner et al. 2015: 113).**Genus *Roboastra* Bergh, 1877**74. *Roboastra gracilis* (Bergh, 1877)**Figure 4L.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef, sandy sediments (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 274; Wells & Bryce 1993: 90).75. *Roboastra luteolineata* (Baba, 1936)**Figure 4M.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, consumes polycerid sea slugs (Pola et al. 2005).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 274; Pola et al. 2005).**Genus *Tambja* Burn, 1962**76. *Tambja limaciformis* (Eliot, 1908)**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, under rocks (Marshall & Willan 1999: 56; Pola et al. 2006).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 56; Pola et al. 2006; Wells & Bryce 1993: 95).77. *Tambja morosa* (Bergh, 1877)**Figure 4N.****Locations:** BB, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, consumes arborescent bryozoans (Marshall & Willan 1999: 57).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 57; Pola et al. 2006; Wells & Bryce 1993: 89).78. *Tambja tenuilineata* M. C. Miller & Haagh, 2005**Figure 4O.****Locations:** BB, AC, SI, PS, S, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, consumes arborescent bryozoans (Marshall & Willan 1999: 57; Pola et al. 2006).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 57; Pola et al. 2006; Wells & Bryce 1993: 89).

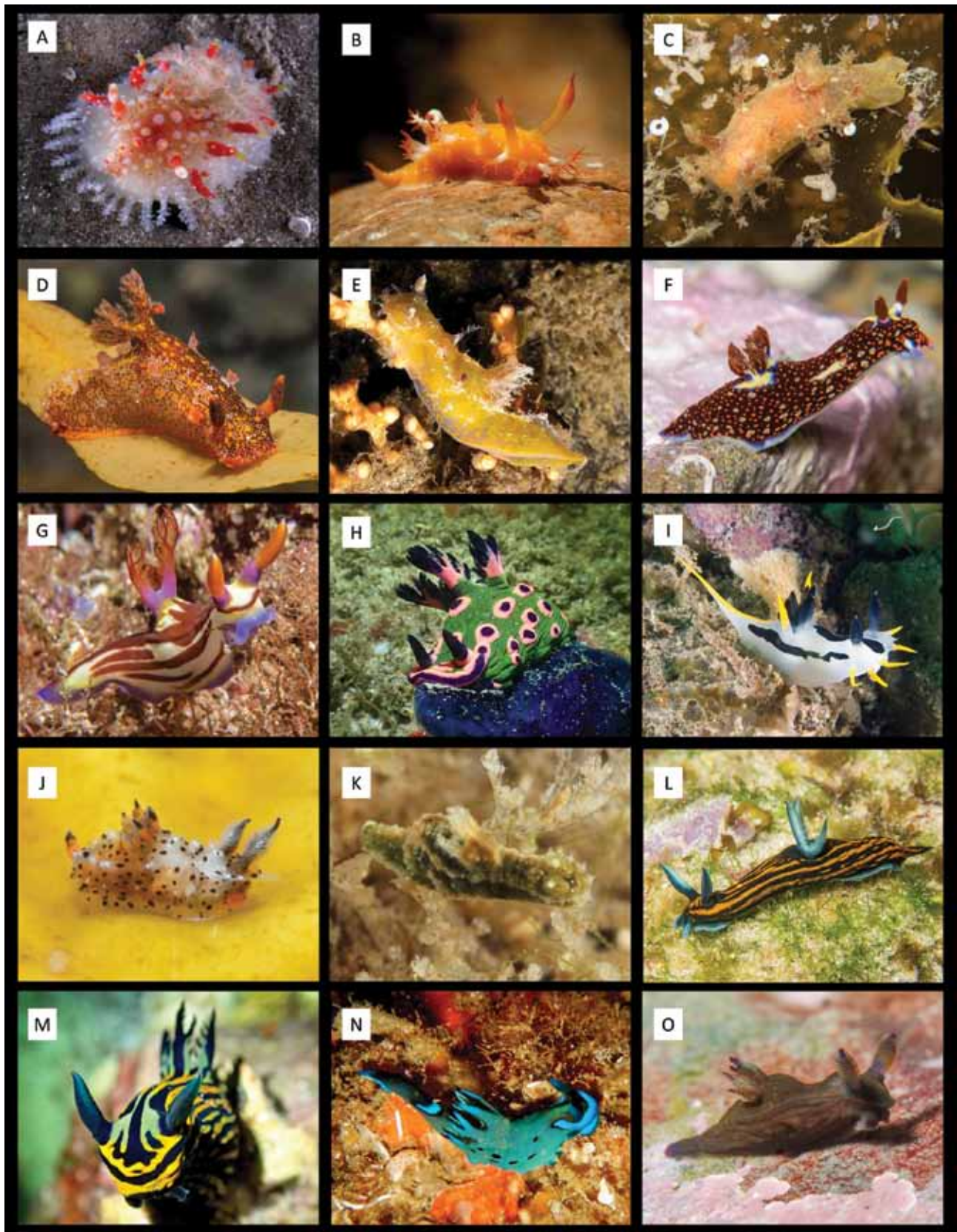


Figure 4: A, *Kalinga ornata*. B, *Kaloplocamus acutus*. C, *Kaloplocamus ramosus*. D, *Plocamopherus imperialis*. E, *Plocamopherus pecoso*. F, *Nembrotha livingstonei*. G, *Nembrotha purpureolineata*. H, *Nembrotha rosannulata*. I, *Polycera capensis*. J, *Polycera melanosticta*. K, *Polycera risbeci*. L, *Roboastra gracilis*. M, *Roboastra luteolineata*. N, *Tambja morosa*. O, *Tambja tenuilineata*. Photos: B, H, M, N, Matt J. Nimbs; C, D, F, G, I, J, L, O, Stephen D. A. Smith; A, E, K, Denis Riek.

79. *Tambja verconis* (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)**Figure 5A.****Locations:** FSR, PS, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef, consumes the arborescent bryozoan *Virididentula* sp. (Burn 2015: 178–179).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 178–179; Grove 2015t).80. *Tambja victoriae* Pola, Cervera & Gosliner, 2008**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, consumes the arborescent bryozoan *Virididentula* sp. (Coleman 2015: 279; Gosliner et al. 2015: 127; Pola et al. 2006).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Pola et al. 2006; Rudman 2005d).**Genus Thecacera Fleming, 1828**81. *Thecacera pennigera* (Montagu, 1813)**Figure 5B.****Locations:** TW, PS, S.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, among foliose algae (pers. obs.) and ship fouling communities (Willan 1976).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, SA (Burn 2015: 180–181).82. *Thecacera pacifica* (Bergh, 1883)**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 279–280; Yonow 2008: 140).**Distribution:** NT, NSW, WA. (Coleman 2015: 279–280).**Family Okadaidae Baba, 1930****Genus Vayssiarea Risbec, 1928**83. *Vayssiarea felis* (Collingwood, 1881)**Figure 5C.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, consumes the polychaete *Spirorbis* sp. (Coleman 2015: 303; Gosliner et al. 2015: 130).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 58).**Remarks:** We follow Rudman (2000l) and treat NSW records of *Vayssiarea caledonica* as *V. felis*.**Family Goniodorididae H. & A. Adams, 1854****Genus Ancula (Burn, 1961)**84. *Ancula mapae* (Burn, 1961)**Figure 5D.****Locations:** BB, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, consumes kamptozoans (Burn 2015: 154–155).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic (Burn 2015: 154).**Genus Goniodoridella Pruvot-Fol, 1933**85. *Goniodoridella savignyi* Pruvot-Fol, 1933**Figure 5E.****Locations:** TW, AC, SWR, PS, CC, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, consumes arborescent bryozoans (Burn 2015; Coleman 2015; Marshall & Willan 1999).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic (Coleman 2015: 235; Nudi Pixel 2011).**Genus Goniodoris Forbes & Goodsir, 1839**86. *Goniodoris joubini* Risbec, 1928**Locations:** TW, PS.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, under rocks, consumes compound ascidians (Coleman 2015: 235; Yonow 2008: 128–129).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 66–67; Rudman 2002a).87. *Goniodoris meracula* Burn, 1958**Figure 5F.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, S, W, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, consumes *Botrylloides* sp. colonial ascidians (Burn 2015: 156–157).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, SA (Burn 2015: 156).**Genus Okenia Menke, 1830**88. *Okenia atkinsonorum* Rudman, 2007**Figure 5G.****Locations:** SI, PS, CC, S, W.**Ecology:** Subtidal rocky reef (pers. obs.), consumes the bryozoan *Pleurotoichus* sp. (Rudman 2007i).**Distribution:** NSW (Coleman 2015: 236).89. *Okenia echinata* Baba, 1949**Figure 5H.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal, under rocks (pers. obs.), consumes bryozoans (Burn 2015: 156–157).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic (Burn 2015: 156–157; Coleman 2015: 236).90. *Okenia eolida* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)**Figure 5I.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, consumes *Membranipora* sp. bryozoan on foliose macroalgae (pers. obs.; Burn 2015: 158–159).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic. (Burn 2015: 158–159; Coleman 2015: 238).91. *Okenia hallucigenia* Rudman, 2004**Locations:** SI, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal rocky reef (pers. obs.), consumes the bryozoan *Pleurotoichus* sp. (Rudman 2004a).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 237; Rudman 2004b).

92. *Okenia harastii* Pola, Roldán & Padilla, 2014

Locations: PS, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky and sandy reef. Consumes arborescent bryozoans (Pola et al. 2014).

Distribution: NSW, possibly SA (Pola et al. 2014).

Remarks: We follow Pola et al. (2014) and consider NSW records of *Okenia zoobotryon* to be *O. harastii*.

93. *Okenia mellita* Rudman, 2004

Locations: BB, SI, S, W, JB, NA.

Ecology: Rocky reef, consumes bryozoans (Rudman 2004c).

Distribution: NSW (Rudman 2004c).

94. *Okenia pellucida* Burn, 1967

Figure 5J.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, SWR, PS, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef, consumes the arborescent bryozoan *Amathia* sp. (pers. obs.; Coleman 2015: 238).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Rudman 2004a).

95. *Okenia pilosa* (Bouchet & Ortea, 1983)

Figure 5K.

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Intertidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.), consumes encrusting bryozoans (Bouchet & Ortea 1983).

Distribution: NSW (pers. obs.).

96. *Okenia purpurata* Rudman, 2004

Figure 5L.

Locations: BB, SI, PS.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal, rocky reef, consumes the arborescent bryozoan *Amathia* sp. (pers. obs., Rudman 2004d; Coleman 2015: 238).

Distribution: NSW (Rudman 2004d).

97. *Okenia vena* Rudman, 2004

Figure 5M.

Locations: BB, SI, PS.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal, rocky reef, consumes the arborescent bryozoan *Amathia* sp. (pers. obs., Rudman 2004d; Coleman 2015: 240).

Distribution: NSW (Coleman 2015: 240).

98. *Okenia stellata* Rudman, 2004

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef, consumes the bryozoan *Pleurotoichus* sp. (Rudman 2004e).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Rudman 2004e).

Genus *Trapania* Pruvot-Fol, 1931

99. *Trapania aurata* Rudman, 1987

Locations: BB.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef, consumes bryozoans (Rudman 1998t).

Distribution: NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 240; Rudman 1998t).

100. *Trapania aureopunctata* Rudman, 1987

Locations: S.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal, rocky reef, consumes kamptozoans (Burn 2015: 160).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Rudman 2004g).

101. *Trapania benni* Rudman, 1987

Locations: PS, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 2015: 162–163).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, SA (Rudman 2001k).

102. *Trapania brunnea* Rudman, 1987

Figure 5N.

Locations: TW, SI, PS, CC, S, JB.

Ecology: Intertidal and shallow subtidal, rocky reef, on sponges (pers. obs.; Burn 2015: 162–163; Rudman 1987).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas (Coleman 2015: 240–241).

103. *Trapania japonica* (Baba, 1935)

Locations: S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Rudman & Darvell 1990).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Rudman 2002g; Marshall & Willan 1999: 174).

Family Onchidorididae Gray, 1827

Genus *Diaphorodoris* Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923

104. *Diaphorodoris mitsuui* (Baba, 1938)

Locations: PS.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal, rocky reef, consumes encrusting bryozoans (Coleman 2015: 252; Gosliner et al. 2015: 146).

Distribution: NSW, Tas (Rudman 2001b).

Family Gymnodorididae Odhner, 1941

Genus *Gymnodoris* Stimpson, 1855

105. *Gymnodoris alba* (Bergh, 1877)

Figure 5O.

Locations: TW, SI, SWR, PS, S, JB.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, sand and rocky reef. Consumes sea slugs (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT (Marshall & Willan 1999: 62–63).

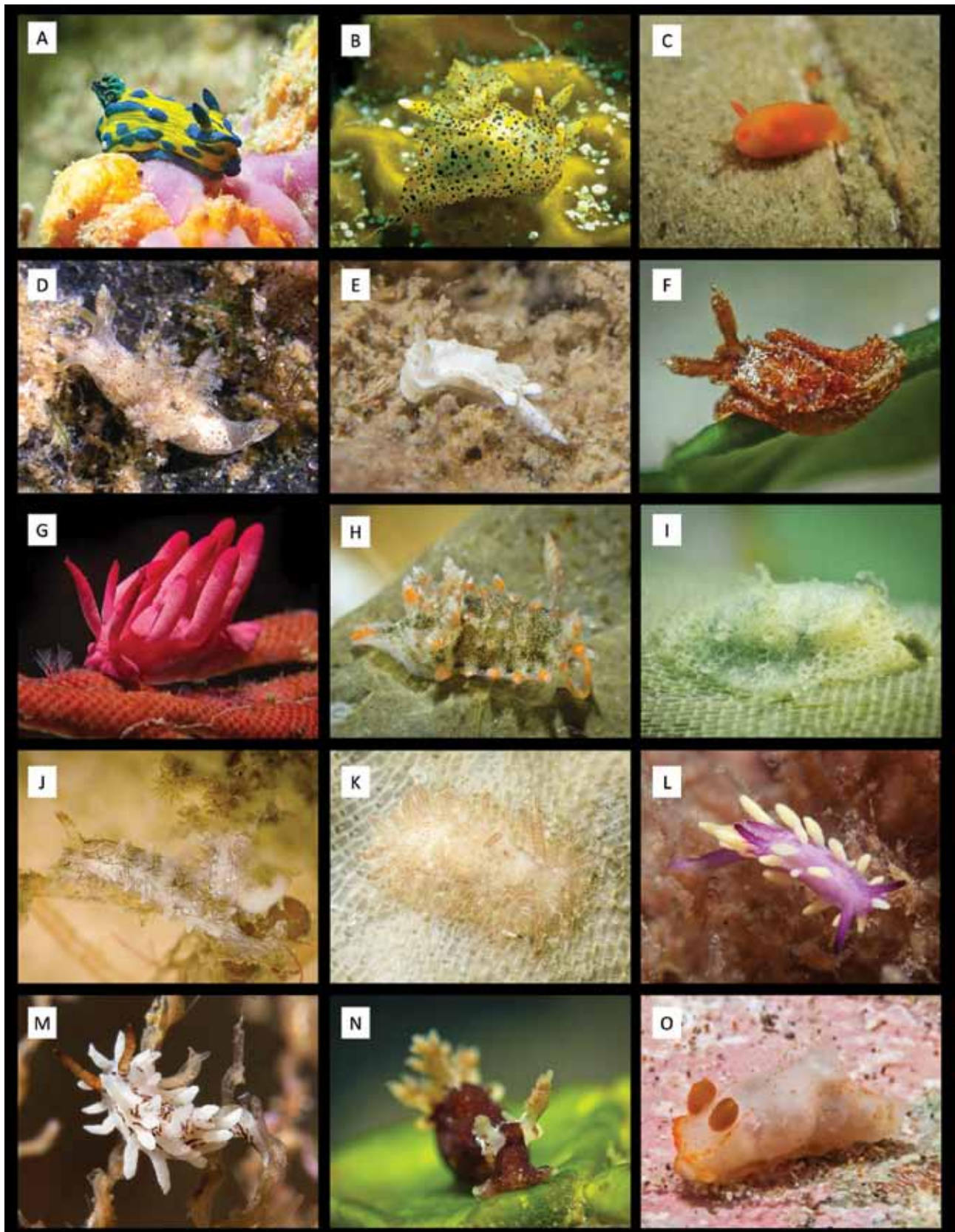


Figure 5: A, *Tambja verconis*. B, *Thecacera pennigera*. C, *Vayssierea felis*. D, *Ancula mapae*. E, *Goniadoridella savignyi*. F, *Goniadoris meracula*. G, *Okenia atkinsonorum*. H, *Okenia echinata*. I, *Okenia eolida*. J, *Okenia pellucida*. K, *Okenia pilosa*. L, *Okenia purpurata*. M, *Okenia vena*. N, *Trapania brunnea*. O, *Gymnodoris alba*. Photos: A, B, C, H, I, N, Matt J. Nimbs; E, F, G, J, K, L, M, O, Stephen D. A. Smith; D, Denis Riek.

106. *Gymnodoris aurita* (Gould, 1852)**Locations:** AC, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sand and rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 151). Consumes sea slugs (Coleman 2015: 151; Gosliner et al. 2015: 244).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 151; Marshall & Willan 1999).107. *Gymnodoris bicolor* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)**Figure 6A.****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, sand and rocky reef (pers. obs.; Coleman 2015: 244). Consumes sea slugs (Cobb & Willan 2006: 88).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 244).108. *Gymnodoris inornata* Bergh, 1880**Figure 6B.****Locations:** TW.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sea slugs (Coleman 2015: 246).**Distribution:** NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 246).109. *Gymnodoris okinawae* Baba, 1936**Figure 6C.****Locations:** TW, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal, subtidal, rocky reef, under rocks (pers. obs.). Consumes sea slugs (Marshall & Willan 1999: 64).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 247).110. *Gymnodoris striata* (Eliot, 1908)**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, sandy sediments (Marshall & Willan 1999: 62). Consumes sea slugs (Yonow 2008: 130).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 243; Marshall & Willan 1999: 62).111. *Paliolla cooki* (Angas, 1864)**Locations:** SI, CC, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to deep subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes encrusting bryozoan *Beania* sp. (Burn 2015: 166–167).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, SA (Burn 2006).

Family Aegiridae P. Fischer, 1883

Genus *Aegires* Lovén, 1844112. *Aegires citrinus* Pruvot-Fol, 1930**Figure 6D.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, frequently under rocks (pers. obs.). Consumes encrusting sponge *Leucetta* sp. (Coleman 2015: 91).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 91).113. *Aegires exeches* Fahey & Gosliner, 2004**Locations:** TW, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, sand and rocky reef, under rocks (Coleman 2015: 89; Gosliner et al. 2015: 148). Consumes encrusting sponges (Burn 2015: 118–119; Grove 2015f).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015).114. *Aegires punctilucens* (d'Orbigny, 1837)**Locations:** AC, SI, PM, S,**Ecology:** Subtidal (Rudman 2003b).**Distribution:** NSW (Rudman 2003b).115. *Aegires villosus* Farran, 1905**Figure 6E.****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the encrusting sponge *Leucetta* sp. (Coleman 2015: 92).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 92).Genus *Notodoris* Bergh, 1875116. *Notodoris gardineri* Eliot, 1906**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges in the genus *Pericharax* and *Leucetta* (Marshall & Willan 1999: 60–61; Rudman 2003g).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 90; Marshall & Willan 1999: 60–61).

Family Actinocyclusidae O'Donoghue, 1929

Genus *Actinocyclus* Ehrenberg, 1831117. *Actinocyclus verrucosus* Ehrenberg, 1831**Figure 6F.****Locations:** AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes encrusting sponges (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 174; Wells & Bryce 1993: 94).Genus *Hallaxa* Eliot, 1909118. *Hallaxa fuscescens* (Pease, 1871)**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, under rocks (Coleman 2015: 87; Gosliner et al. 2015: 205).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 87).119. *Hallaxa iju* Gosliner & S. Johnson, 1994**Figure 6G.****Locations:** TW, W.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal (Gosliner et al.

2015: 206).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 87).

120. *Hallaxa indecora* (Bergh, 1905)

Figure 6H.

Locations: SI, PS, JB.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal, rocky reef, under rocks (Coleman 2015: 88; Gosliner et al. 2015: 206).

Consumes encrusting sponge (pers. obs.)

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 88).

Remarks: We report an observation of a single specimen of this species at Currarong, NSW on 11 November 2015. This represents a 400 km southern range extension from the previous southernmost observation at Port Stephens.

121. *Hallaxa michaeli* Gosliner & S. Johnson, 1994

Locations: PS, S, JB, BT.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes encrusting sponge *Halisarca* sp. (Coleman 2015: 88).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015: 116–117; Gosliner & Johnson 1994).

Family Chromodorididae Bergh, 1891

Genus Ardeadoris Rudman, 1984

122. *Ardeadoris averni* (Rudman, 1985)

Figure 6I.

Locations: BB, AC, SI, S, W.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Gosliner et al. 2015: 241). Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 103).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 103).

123. *Ardeadoris rubroannulata* Rudman, 1986

Figure 6J.

Locations: SI, S, JB.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 111). Consumes sponges (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 105).

Genus Cadlinella Thiele, 1931

124. *Cadlinella ornatissima* Risbec, 1928

Figure 6K.

Locations: AC, SI, S, W, JB.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the sponge *Halisarca* sp. (Coleman 2015: 112).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 87–88; Rudman 1998f).

Genus Ceratosoma A. Adams & Reeve, 1850

125. *Ceratosoma amoenum* (Cheeseman, 1886)

Figure 6L.

Locations: TW, BB, SI, SWR, PS, CC, S, JB, BT, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.; Burn 2015: 120–121). Consumes sponges (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Coleman 2015; Grove 2015; Marshall & Willan 1999; Wells & Bryce 1993).

126. *Ceratosoma brevicaudatum* Abraham, 1876

Figure 6M.

Locations: BB, SI, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 2015: 120–121). Consumes sponges (pers. obs.; Coleman 2015: 113).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 120–121; Wells & Bryce 1993: 129).

127. *Ceratosoma tenue* Abraham, 1876

Figure 6N.

Locations: TW, BB, SI, PS, W.

Ecology: Subtidal rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes sponges (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015).

128. *Ceratosoma trilobatum* (J. E. Gray, 1827)

Locations: TW, SI.

Ecology: Subtidal rocky reef. Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponges (Coleman 2015: 114–115).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 89).

Genus Chromodoris Alder & Hancock, 1855

129. *Chromodoris aspersa* (Gould, 1852)

Figure 6O.

Locations: AC, SI, JB.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (pers. obs.; Yonow, 2008: 179).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 116; Marshall & Willan 1999: 91).

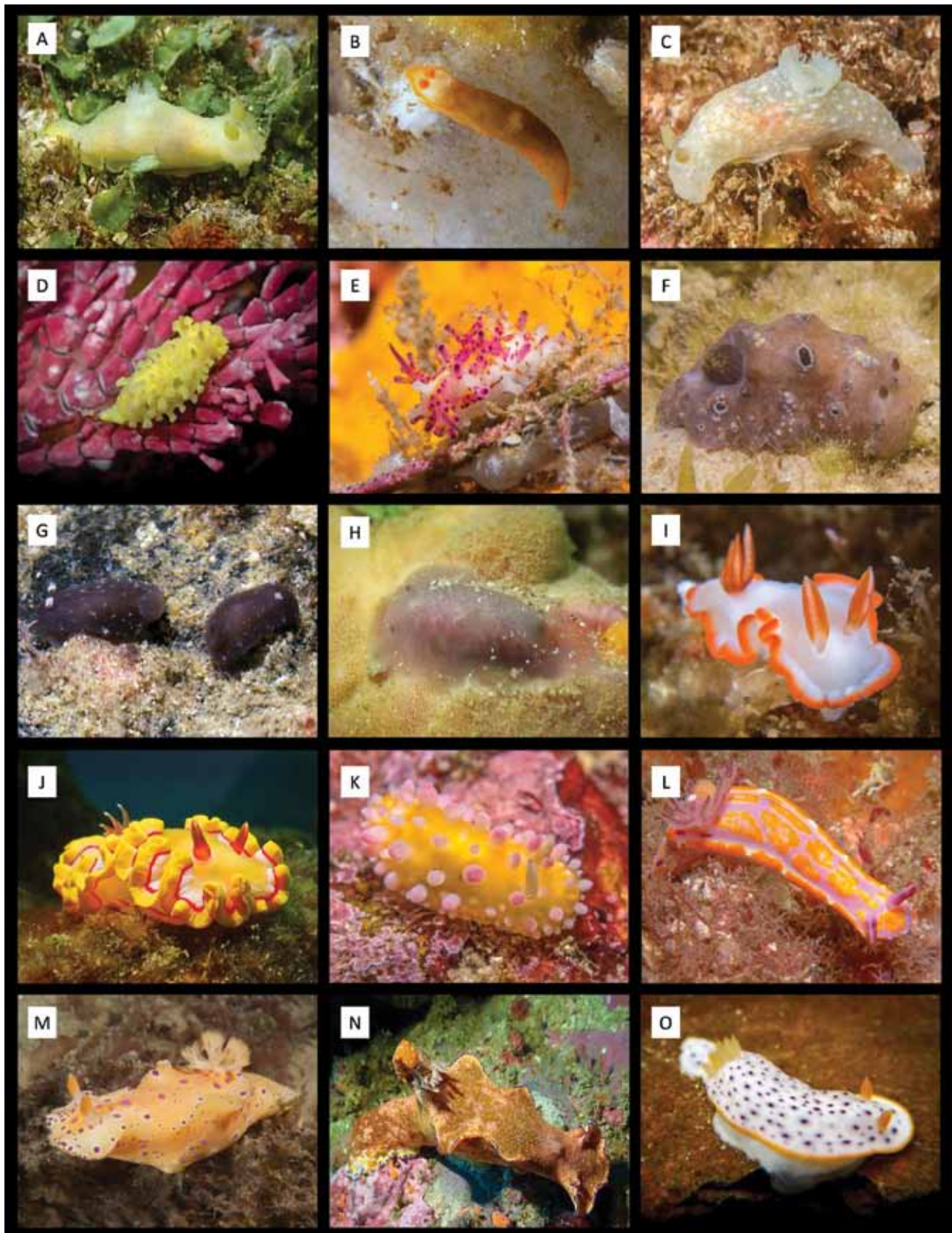


Figure 6: A, *Gymnodoris bicolor*. B, *Gymnodoris inornata*. C, *Gymnodoris okinawae*. D, *Aegires citrinus*. E, *Aegires villosus*. F, *Actinocyclus verrucosus*. G, *Hallaxa iju*. H, *Hallaxa indecora*. I, *Ardeadoris averni*. J, *Ardeadoris rubroannulata*. K, *Cadlinella ornatissima*. L, *Ceratosoma amoenum*. M, *Ceratosoma brevicaudatum*. N, *Ceratosoma tenue*. O, *Chromodoris aspersa*. Photos: A, D, H, J, N, O, Matt J. Nimbs; C, E, F, I, K, L, M, Stephen D. A. Smith; B, G, Denis Riek.

130. *Chromodoris buchananae* Gosliner & Behrens, 2000

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Subtidal rocky reef.

Distribution: NSW (Gosliner & Behrens 2000).

Remarks: This species was described from a specimen found at South Solitary Island, NSW in 1997 and another specimen has never been found since. It is likely that the holotype was an aberrant specimen of *Chromodoris kuiteri* Rudman, 1982 (R. C. Willan, pers. comm.; suggested in Debelius & Kuitert 2007: 169).

131. *Chromodoris elisabethina* Bergh, 1877

Figure 7A.

Locations: TW, SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponge (Coleman 2015: 118).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 118).

132. *Chromodoris joshi* Gosliner & Behrens, 1998

Locations: BB.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Gosliner & Behrens 1998).

Distribution: NSW (Clarke & Buckland 2015).

133. *Chromodoris kuiteri* Rudman, 1982

Figure 7B.

Locations: SI, PS, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (Marshall & Willan 1999: 96). Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponge (Coleman 2015: 119).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 119).

134. *Chromodoris magnifica* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Locations: TW.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 97–98).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 97–98).

135. *Chromodoris striatella* Bergh, 1877

Figure 7C.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 122).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 122; Wells & Bryce 1993: 156).

136. *Chromodoris strigata* Rudman, 1982

Figure 7D.

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Coleman 2015: 123).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 123).

137. *Chromodoris thompsoni* Rudman, 1983

Locations: PS, CC, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the sponge *Chelonaplysilla* sp. (Coleman 2015: 123).

Distribution: NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).

Genus *Diversidoris* Rudman, 1987

138. *Diversidoris aurantionodulosa* Rudman, 1987

Figure 7E.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Darwinella* sp. sponge (Rudman 2001c).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 124).

139. *Diversidoris flava* (Eliot, 1904)

Locations: BB, SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 124).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 124).

140. *Diversidoris sulphurea* (Rudman, 1987)

Figure 7F.

Locations: SI, FSR, PS, S, W, JB.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal (Burn 2015: 124–125).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 124–125; Coleman 2015: 125).

Genus *Doriprismatica* d'Orbigny, 1839

141. *Doriprismatica atromarginata* (Cuvier, 1804)

Figure 7G.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, SWR, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges: *Spongia* sp., *Fasciospongia* sp. and *Luffariella* sp. (Marshall & Willan 1999: 102–103).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 125; Wells & Bryce 1993: 170).

Genus *Glossodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831

142. *Glossodoris angasi* Rudman, 1986

Figure 7H.

Locations: BB, AC, SI, PS, CC, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal (pers. obs.). Consumes encrusting sponges (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD (pers. obs.), NSW (Rudman 2001d).

143. *Glossodoris rufomarginata* (Bergh, 1890)

Figure 7I.

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the sponge

Spongia sp. (Marshall & Willan 1999: 105; Coleman 2015: 129).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Wells & Bryce 1993: 169).

Genus *Goniobranchnus* Pease, 1866

144. *Goniobranchnus albonares* (Rudman, 1990)

Locations: TW, BB, SI, PS, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 130).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Rudman 1998j).

145. *Goniobranchnus albopunctatus* (Garrett, 1879)

Locations: S.

Ecology: Rocky Reef (Coleman 2015: 130).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Rudman 2000h).

146. *Goniobranchnus aureopurpureus* (Collingwood, 1881)

Figure 7J.

Locations: TW, BB, SI, PS, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 91).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 91; Wells & Bryce 1993: 145).

147. *Goniobranchnus collingwoodi* (Rudman, 1987)

Figure 7K.

Locations: TW, BB, SI, PS, S, NA.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes *Dictyodendrilla* sp. sponge (Coleman 2015: 133–134).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015; Wells & Bryce 1993: 144).

148. *Goniobranchnus daphne* (Angas, 1864)

Figure 7L.

Locations: TW, AC, PS, S, JB.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Chelonaphysilla* sp. sponge (Coleman 2015: 135).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 135).

149. *Goniobranchnus epicurius* (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)

Locations: JB.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal (Burn 2015: 126). Consumes the sponge *Darwinella* sp. (Coleman 2015: 135).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 126; Rudman 1987a; Wells & Bryce 1993: 149).

150. *Goniobranchnus fidelis* (Kelaart, 1858)

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef.

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 135; Wells & Bryce 1993: 135).

151. *Goniobranchnus geometricus* (Risbec, 1928)

Figure 7M.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, PS, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Chelonaphysilla* sp. sponge (Marshall & Willan 1999: 95–96).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 135).

152. *Goniobranchnus hunterae* (Rudman, 1983)

Locations: SI, PS, CC, S, JB, ME.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).

Distribution: NSW (Coleman 2015: 137).

153. *Goniobranchnus kuniei* (Pruvot-Fol, 1930)

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 96–97).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 96–97).

154. *Goniobranchnus leopardus* (Rudman, 1987)

Figure 7N.

Locations: TW, BB, SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Chelonaphysilla* sp. sponge (Coleman 2015: 137–138).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 137–138).

155. *Goniobranchnus loringi* (Angas, 1864)

Locations: SI, PS, CC, S, W, ME.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).

Distribution: NSW (Rudman 1999e).

156. *Goniobranchnus roboi* (Gosliner & Behrens, 1998)

Figure 7O.

Locations: TW, PS, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Coleman 2015: 139).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Nudi Pixel 2011).



Figure 7: A, *Chromodoris elisabethina*. B, *Chromodoris kuiteri*. C, *Chromodoris striatella*. D, *Chromodoris strigata*. E, *Diversidoris aurantionodulosa*. F, *Diversidoris sulphurea*. G, *Doriprismatica atromarginata*. H, *Glossodoris angasi*. I, *Glossodoris rufomarginata*. J, *Goniobranchus aureopurpureus*. K, *Goniobranchus collingwoodi*. L, *Goniobranchus daphne*. M, *Goniobranchus geometricus*. N, *Goniobranchus leopardus*. O, *Goniobranchus roboi*. Photos: C, D, F, H, L, Matt J. Nimbs; A, B, E, G, I, J, K, M, O, Stephen D. A. Smith; N, Denis Riek.

157. *Goniobranchus rufomaculatus* (Pease, 1871)

Locations: TW.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 139).

Distribution: QLD, NSW. (Rudman 2000b).

158. *Goniobranchus setoensis* (Baba, 1938)

Figure 8A.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, PS, S, NA.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 135; Wells & Bryce 1993: 143; Rudman 2007f).

Remarks: There are several Australian observations of animals that lack purple spots on their longitudinal dorsal lines recorded as *Goniobranchus decorus*, however this colour pattern is consistent with Baba's (1938) original description of *Glossodoris setoensis*. Thus, we follow Gosliner et al. (2015) and treat records of *G. decorus* as *G. setoensis*. We report an observation of a single specimen of this species at Narooma, NSW on 28 April 2016 by Bill Barker. This represents a 350 km range extension from the previous southernmost observation at Sydney.

159. *Goniobranchus splendidus* (Angas, 1864)

Figure 8B.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Chelonaphysilla* sp. sponge in NSW (Rudman 1984: 257).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 99).

160. *Goniobranchus tasmaniensis* (Bergh, 1905)

Locations: FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Darwinella* sp. sponge (Burn 2015: 122–123).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Grove 2015m).

161. *Goniobranchus tinctorius* (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1830)

Figure 8C.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, PS, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (Marshall & Willan 1999: 99–100).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 140).

162. *Goniobranchus verrieri* (Crosse, 1875)

Locations: TW, SI, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 141).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Wells & Bryce 1993: 148).

163. *Goniobranchus woodwardae* (Rudman, 1983)

Figure 8D.

Locations: SI, PS, CC, S, W, JB, BT.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Callyspongia* sp. sponges (Rudman 1998k).

Distribution: NSW (Coleman 2015: 141; Rudman 1998k).

Genus *Hypselodoris* Stimpson, 1855

164. *Hypselodoris bennetti* (Angas, 1864)

Figure 8E.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, SWR, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes *Psammocinia* sp. sponges (Coleman 2015: 142).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic (Burn 2015: 126–127; Nudi Pixel 2011; Gosliner & Johnson 1997).

165. *Hypselodoris bullockii* (Collingwood, 1881)

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponge (Marshall & Willan 1999: 109).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 109; Wells & Bryce 1993: 119).

166. *Hypselodoris emma* Rudman, 1977

Locations: BB, SI.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 107).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 107).

167. *Hypselodoris jacksoni* N. G. Wilson & Willan, 2007

Figure 8F.

Locations: BB, SI, PS, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Rudman 2007e).

168. *Hypselodoris maculosa* (Pease, 1871)

Figure 8G.

Locations: BB, AC, SI, SWR, PS.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 147; Marshall & Willan 1999: 107–108).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 107–108; Wells & Bryce 1993: 142).

169. *Hypselodoris maritima* (Baba, 1949)

Figure 8H.

Locations: BB, AC, SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes encrusting sponges (pers. obs.).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 108).

170. *Hypselodoris nigrostriata* (Eliot, 1904)**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 147–148).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (ALA 2015b).171. *Hypselodoris obscura* (Stimpson, 1855).**Figure 8I.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, SWR, FSR, PS, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponge (Marshall & Willan 1999: 110).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, SA, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 110; Wells & Bryce 1993: 140; Johnson & Valdés 2001).172. *Hypselodoris tryoni* (Garrett, 1873)**Figure 8J.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponge (Marshall & Willan 1999: 116–117).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 147).173. *Hypselodoris whitei* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)**Figure 8K.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal. Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 109).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 109).174. *Hypselodoris zephyra* Gosliner & R. F. Johnson, 1999**Figure 8L.****Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponge (Coleman 2015: 151).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Gosliner & Johnson 1999).**Genus *Mexichromis* Bertsch, 1977**175. *Mexichromis festiva* (Angas, 1864)**Figure 8M.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, PM, PS, CC, S, W, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes encrusting sponges (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 111; Coleman 2015: 152–153).176. *Mexichromis lemniscata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)**Figure 8N.****Locations:** TW, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 101).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 101).177. *Mexichromis macropus* Rudman, 1983**Locations:** SI, PS, S, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 153; Burn 2015: 128–129).**Distribution:** NSW, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 153).178. *Mexichromis mariei* (Crosse, 1872)**Locations:** AC, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 153–154).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, BSW, WA (Rudman 1999).179. *Mexichromis pusilla* (Bergh, 1874)**Locations:** SI, W, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).**Genus *Miamira* Bergh, 1875**180. *Miamira magnifica* Eliot, 1904**Figure 8O.****Locations:** BB, AC, SI, PS, CC, S, W, BT.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Wells & Bryce 1993: 175).

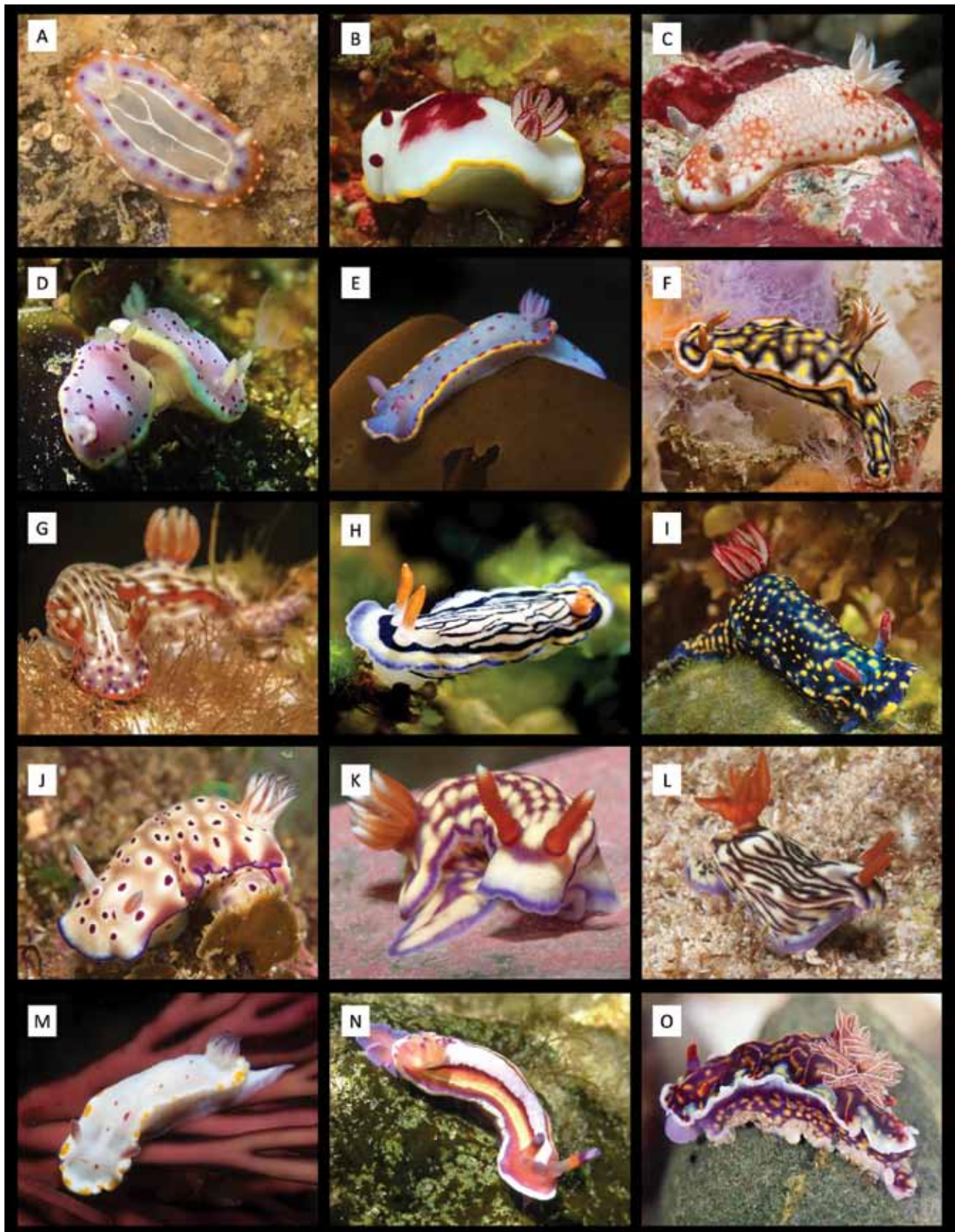


Figure 8: A, *Goniobranchus setoensis*. B, *Goniobranchus splendidus*. C, *Goniobranchus tinctorius*. D, *Goniobranchus woodwardae*. E, *Hypselodoris bennetti*. F, *Hypselodoris jacksoni*. G, *Hypselodoris maculosa*. H, *Hypselodoris maritima*. I, *Hypselodoris obscura*. J, *Hypselodoris tryoni*. K, *Hypselodoris whitei*. L, *Hypselodoris zephyra*. M, *Mexichromis festiva*. N, *Mexichromis lemniscata*. O, *Miamira magnifica*. Photos: B, D, H, I, Matt J. Nimbs; A, C, E, F, G, J, K, L, M, O, Stephen D. A. Smith; N, Denis Riek.

181. *Miamira moloch* (Rudman, 1988)**Figure 9A.****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Marshall & Willan 1999: 88–89).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).182. *Miamira sinuata* (Van Hasselt, 1824)**Locations:** BB, SI, PS, S, W.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 156–157).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 156–157).**Genus *Risbecia* Odhner, 1934**183. *Risbecia godeffroyana* (Bergh, 1877)**Figure 9B.****Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Dysidea* sp. sponge (Rudman 2001j).**Distribution:** Australia: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 144).**Remarks:** Although the taxonomic status of *R. godeffroyana* is currently in doubt (treated as *Hypselodoris* sp. in Gosliner et al. 2015) we follow WoRMS (2015) and include it here for completeness.**Genus *Thorunna* Bergh, 1878**184. *Thorunna australis* (Risbec, 1928)**Locations:** BB, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 159–160), occasionally under rocks (Gosliner et al. 2015: 249).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Rudman 1998q; Nudi Pixel 2011).185. *Thorunna daniellae* (Kay & Young, 1969)**Figure 9C.****Locations:** BB, SI, SWR, PS, S.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 160).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 160; Nudi Pixel 2011).186. *Thorunna florens* (Baba, 1949)**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy reef (pers. obs.; Coleman 2015: 160).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, SA, WA (Rudman 1998r; Wells & Bryce 1993: 162).187. *Thorunna montrouzieri* Rudman, 1995**Figure 9D.****Locations:** TW.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Rudman 1998s).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).188. *Thorunna furtiva* Bergh, 1878**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 117).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 160; Nudi Pixel 2011).189. *Thorunna perplexa* (Burn, 1957)**Locations:** BB, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal. Consumes sponges (Grove 2015v).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas (Grove 2015v).190. *Thorunna purpuripedis* Rudman & S. Johnson, 1985**Figure 9E.****Locations:** SI, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Rudman 1985).**Genus *Verconia* Pruvot-Fol, 1931**191. *Verconia alboannulata* (Rudman, 1986)**Figure 9F.****Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 157).192. *Verconia decussata* (Risbec, 1928)**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes darwinellid sponges (Rudman 2001h).**Distribution:** NSW (Rudman 2001h).193. *Verconia haliclona* (Burn, 1957)**Figure 9G.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, PS, S, W, JB, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes the sponge *Darwinella* sp. (Burn 2015: 128–129).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 128–129).194. *Verconia laboutei* (Rudman, 1986)**Figure 9H.****Locations:** BB, SI, PS, CC, S.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 158; Nudi Pixel 2011).195. *Verconia norba* (Er. Marcus & Ev. Marcus, 1970)**Figure 9I.****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 158; Nudi Pixel 2011).

196. *Verconia purpurea* (Baba, 1949)**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 112).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 112).197. *Verconia romeri* (Risbec, 1928)**Locations:** AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 159). Consumes encrusting sponges, occasionally under rocks (Marshall & Willan 1999: 113).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 159).198. *Verconia simplex* (Pease, 1871)**Figure 9J.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (pers. obs.). Consumes encrusting sponge *Darwinella* sp. (Rudman 2000i).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Rudman 2000i).199. *Verconia spencerensis* (Rudman, 1987)**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Rudman 1987b).**Distribution:** NSW, SA (Rudman 1987a; Nudi Pixel 2011).200. *Verconia varians* (Pease, 1871)**Locations:** BB, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).201. *Verconia verconis* (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)**Locations:** S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Darwinella* sp. sponge (Burn 2015: 130–131).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 130–131).

Family Dorididae Rafinesque, 1815

Genus *Aphelodoris* Bergh, 1879202. *Aphelodoris varia* (Abraham, 1877)**Figure 9K.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Burn 2015: 150–151). Can be locally abundant (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas (Grove 2015i).Genus *Doris* Linnaeus, 1758203. *Doris cameroni* (Allan, 1947)**Figure 9L.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Rudman 2000e).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 152–153; Allan 1947).204. *Doris chrysoderma* Angas, 1864**Figure 9M.****Locations:** SI, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (pers. obs.; Burn 2015: 152–153).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 152–153; Rudman 1999m; Wells & Bryce 1993: 124).205. *Doris granulosa* (Pease, 1860)**Figure 9N.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef, on encrusting sponge, possibly *Haliclona* sp. (Rudman 2003d), under rocks (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 204; Rudman 2003d).206. *Doris immonda* Risbec, 1928**Figure 9O.****Locations:** SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef, under rocks (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, SA (Aston 2012; Brodie & Willan 1993).



Figure 9: A, *Miamira moloch*. B, *Risbecia godeffroyana*. C, *Thorunna daniellae*. D, *Thorunna montrouzieri*. E, *Thorunna purpuropedis*. F, *Verconia alboannulata*. G, *Verconia haliclona*. H, *Verconia laboutei*. I, *Verconia norba*. J, *Verconia simplex*. K, *Aphelodoris varia*. L, *Doris cameroni*. M, *Doris chrysoderma*. N, *Doris granulosa*. O, *Doris immonda*. Photos: A, E, F, H, K, L, M, O, Matt J. Nimbs; B, C, G, I, J, N, Stephen D. A. Smith; D, Denis Riek.

Family Discodorididae Bergh, 1891**Genus *Alloiiodoris* Bergh, 1904****207. *Alloiiodoris marmorata* Bergh, 1904****Locations:** PS, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, sandy sediments and rocky reef (Burn 2015: 136–137).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Burn 2015: 136–137; Grove 2015h).**Genus *Atagema* Gray, 1850****208. *Atagema albata* (Burn, 1962)****Locations:** AC, SI, PM, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, under rocks (Burn 1962b). Consumes sponges (Grove 2015j).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Grove 2015j; Burn 2006:26).**209. *Atagema intacta* (Kelaart, 1858)****Figure 10A.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes *Iotrochota* sp. sponges (Coleman 2015: 168–169).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 168–169; Nudi Pixel 2011; Wells & Bryce 1993: 137).**210. *Atagema osseosa* (Kelaart, 1858)****Figure 10B.****Locations:** TW, SI, SWR.**Ecology:** Rocky reef, consumes sponges (Rudman 1998b).**Distribution:** NSW, QLD (Rudman 1998b; Nudi Pixel 2011).**211. *Atagema spongiosa* (Kelaart, 1858)****Figure 10C.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (Coleman 2015: 170). Consumes sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 85).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 85).**Genus *Halgerda* Bergh, 1880****212. *Halgerda elegans* Bergh, 1905****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 175; Gosliner et al. 2015: 186).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 148; Marshall & Willan 1999: 110).**213. *Halgerda tessellata* (Bergh, 1880)****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015:178).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Nudi Pixel 2011; Wells & Bryce 1993: 122).**214. *Halgerda willeyi* Eliot, 1904****Figure 10D.****Locations:** AC, SI, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.; Marshall & Willan 1999:78).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 78).**Genus *Carminodoris* Bergh, 1889****215. *Carminodoris grandiflora* (Pease, 1860)****Figure 10E.****Locations:** TW, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (pers. obs.), under rocks (Gosliner et al. 2015: 176).**Distribution:** NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 180).**Genus *Hoplodoris* Bergh, 1880****216. *Hoplodoris nodulosa* (Angas, 1864)****Figure 10F.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, occasionally under rocks (Burn 2015: 138–139).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 180; Wells & Bryce 1993: 125).**Genus *Jorunna* Bergh, 1876****217. *Jorunna funebris* (Kelaart, 1858)****Figure 10G.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes the sponges *Callyspongia* (*Euplaccella*) sp., *Haliclona* sp., *Xenospongia* sp. (Coleman 2015: 180–181) and *Ianthella* sp. (Marshall & Willan 1999: 78–79).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 180–181; Wells & Bryce 1993: 135).**218. *Jorunna pantherina* (Angas, 1864)****Figure 10H.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, SWR, PS, S, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (Burn 2015: 140). Consumes encrusting sponges (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA. (Burn 2015: 140l).

219. *Jorunna parva* (Baba, 1938)**Figure 10I.****Locations:** SI, PS, CC.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Lord Howe Island (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 181).220. *Jorunna ramicola* M. C. Miller, 1996**Figure 10J.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes grey sponges (Gosliner et al. 2015: 196).**Distribution:** NSW (Nimbs et al. 2016).**Genus *Paradoris* Bergh, 1884**221. *Paradoris dubia* (Bergh, 1904)**Locations:** SI, PS, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, occasionally under rocks (Coleman 2015: 184).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Rudman 2007g; Dayrat 2006).**Genus *Peltodoris* Bergh, 1880**222. *Peltodoris murrea* (Abraham, 1877)**Figure 10K.****Locations:** SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, under rocks (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 185; Rudman 2007a).**Genus *Platydorid* Bergh, 1877**223. *Platydorid cruenta* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)**Locations:** TW, AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal, rocky reef, under rocks (Marshall & Willan 1999: 80).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 186; Marshall & Willan 1999: 80; Rudman 2000k).224. *Platydorid ellioti* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (Coleman 2015: 186; Gosliner et al. 2015: 201).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 186; Nudi Pixel 2011).225. *Platydorid formosa* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)**Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (Coleman 2015: 186).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 81; Coleman 2015: 186).226. *Platydorid galbana* Burn, 1958**Locations:** PS, S, W.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (Burn 2015: 142–143).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic (Burn 2015: 142–143).227. *Platydorid sanguinea* Bergh, 1905**Figure 10L.****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, sandy substrate (Gosliner 2015: 202; Coleman 2015: 188).

Occasionally under rocks (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Nimbs & Smith 2016).**Genus *Rostanga* Bergh, 1879**228. *Rostanga arbutus* (Angas, 1864)**Figure 10M.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (pers. obs.; Thompson 1975). Consumes the sponge *Clathria* sp. (Coleman 2015: 190).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 190; Nudi Pixel 2011).229. *Rostanga bifurcata* Rudman & Avern, 1989**Locations:** AC, SI, PS, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal rocky reef. Consumes *Antho* sp. sponges (Rudman 2002g).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Rudman 2002g; Nudi Pixel 2011; Wells & Bryce 1993:132).230. *Rostanga calumus* Rudman & Avern, 1989**Figure 10N.****Locations:** SI, PM, S, JB.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (Burn 2015: 142–143). Consumes *Clathria* (*Axosuberites*) sp. sponges (Grove 2015r).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Grove 2015r; Wells & Bryce 1993: 133).231. *Rostanga crawfordi* (Burn, 1969)**Figure 10O.****Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 2015: 144–145).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 144–145; Rudman 2002f).

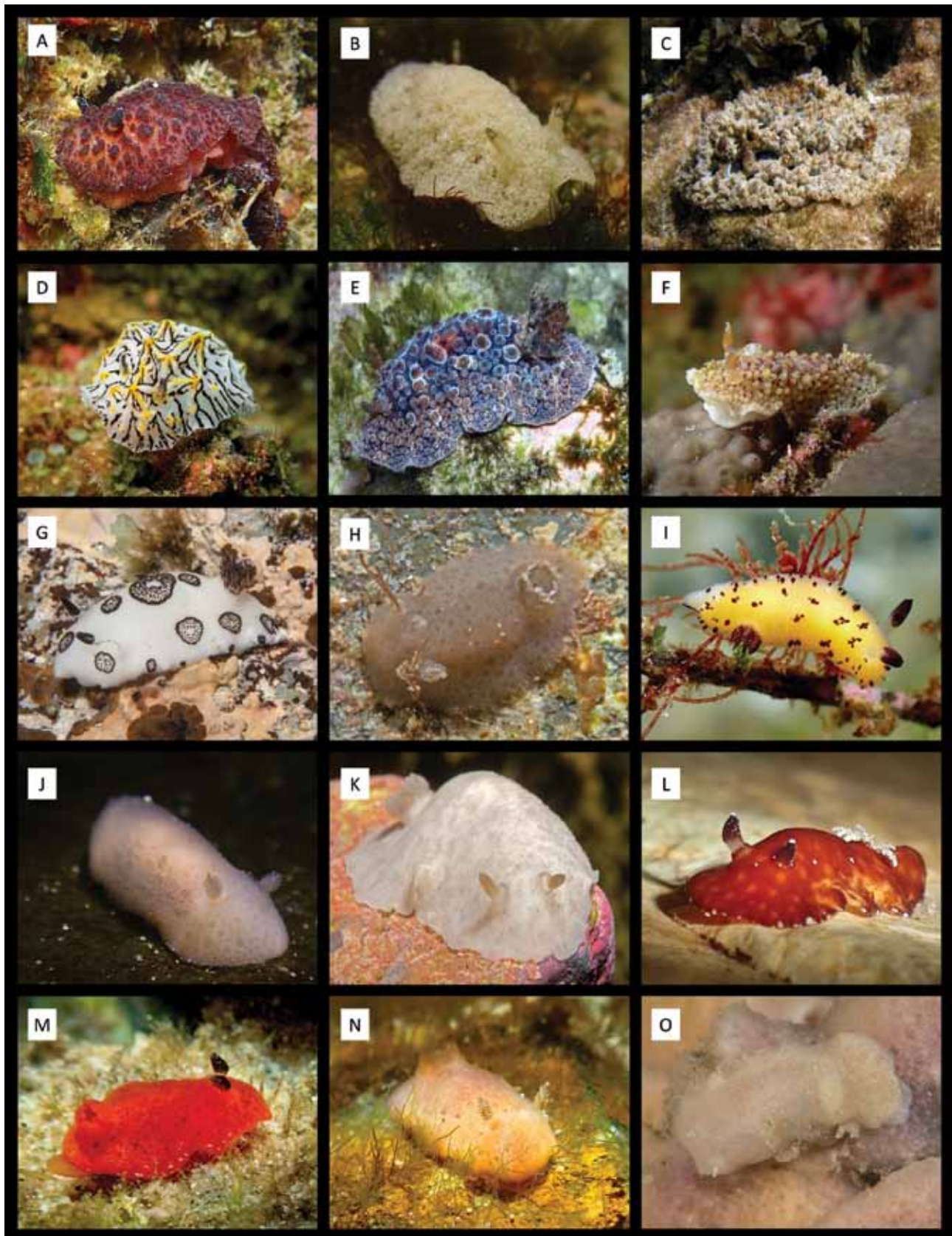


Figure 10: A, *Atagema intecta*. B, *Atagema osseosa*. C, *Atagema spongiosa*. D, *Halgerda willeyi*. E, *Carminodoris grandiflora*. F, *Hoplodoris nodulosa*. G, *Jorunna funebris*. H, *Jorunna pantherina*. I, *Jorunna parva*. J, *Jorunna ramicola*. K, *Peltodoris murrea*. L, *Platydorid sanguinea*. M, *Rostanga arbutus*. N, *Rostanga calumus*. O, *Rostanga crawfordi*. Photos: A, B, D, F, I, J, L, N, Matt J. Nimbs; G, H, K, M, O, Stephen D. A. Smith; C, E, Denis Riek.

Genus *Sclerodoris* Eliot, 1904**232. *Sclerodoris apiculata* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)****Figure 11A.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal, under rocks (Coleman 2015: 192).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 83; Coleman 2015: 192).**233. *Sclerodoris rubicunda* (Baba, 1949)****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef and silty sediments (Coleman 2015: 192).**Distribution:** NSW (Coleman 2015: 192; Nudi Pixel 2011).**234. *Sclerodoris tarka* Burn, 1969****Figure 11B.****Locations:** SI, PS, S,**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 2015: 144–145).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Grove 2015s; Coleman 2015: 195).**Genus *Sebadoris* Er. Marcus & Ev. Marcus, 1960****235. *Sebadoris nubilosa* (Pease, 1871)****Locations:** TW, AC.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, sandy sediment, under rocks (Marshall & Willan 1999: 84).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, WA (Nudi Pixel 2011; Marshall & Willan 1999: 84; Coleman 2015: 196).**Genus *Tayuva* Er. Marcus & Ev. Marcus, 1967****236. *Tayuva lilacina* (Gould, 1852)****Figure 11C.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, often under rocks (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Rudman 1999i).**Genus *Thordisa* Bergh, 1877****237. *Thordisa tahala* Chan & Gosliner, 2007****Figure 11D.****Locations:** TW, AC, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).**238. *Thordisa verrucosa* (Crosse in Angas, 1864)****Figure 11E.****Locations:** SI, FSR, PS, S, JB, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (Grove 2015u).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas (Grove 2015u; Burn 2015: 148–149).**Family Dendrodorididae O'Donoghue, 1924 (1864)****Genus *Dendrodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831****239. *Dendrodoris albobrunnea* Allan, 1933****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, under rocks (Gosliner et al. 2015: 271)**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Allan 1933; Wells & Bryce 1993: 184).**240. *Dendrodoris arborescens* (Collingwood, 1881)****Locations:** TW.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Halichondria* sp. sponge (Brodie & Calado 2006).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Brodie & Calado 2006; Coleman 2015: 161).**241. *Dendrodoris coronata* Kay & Young, 1969****Figure 11F.****Locations:** TW, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Kay & Young 1969).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 162; Nudi Pixel 2011).**242. *Dendrodoris elongata* Baba, 1936****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 163).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Nudi Pixel 2011; Wells & Bryce 1993: 184).**243. *Dendrodoris fumata* (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1830)****Figure 11G.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, S, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, sandy sediments (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 163; Brodie et al. 1997; Wells & Bryce 1993: 178).**244. *Dendrodoris gunnamatta* Allan, 1932****Figure 11H.****Locations:** PS, S, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, sandy sediments (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW (Allan 1932b).**245. *Dendrodoris guttata* (Odhner, 1917)****Figure 11I.****Locations:** AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 175).

246. *Dendrodoris krusensternii* (Gray, 1850)**Figure 11J.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 163; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 163; Wells & Bryce 1993:186).247. *Dendrodoris nigra* (Stimpson, 1855)**Figure 11K.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PS, S, W, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (pers. obs.). Consumes *Tedania* sp. sponge (Coleman 2015: 164; Burn 2015: 134–135).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Burn 2015: 134–135; Grove 2015o).248. *Dendrodoris tuberculosa* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)**Figure 11L.****Locations:** AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, sandy sediments (Coleman 2015: 166; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 166; Rudman 1999h).**Genus *Doriopsilla* Bergh, 1880**249. *Doriopsilla aurea* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)**Locations:** SI, CC, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 2015: 132–133).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 132–133; Rudman 2000c).250. *Doriopsilla carneola* (Angas, 1864)**Locations:** PS, S, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, often under rocks (Burn 2015: 134–135).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 166–167; Rudman 2000d; Burn 1962b).251. *Doriopsilla miniata* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)**Figure 11M.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Marshall & Willan 1999: 175; Coleman 2015: 167).252. *Doriopsilla peculiaris* (Abraham, 1877)**Figure 11N.****Locations:** SI, PS, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, sand and silt sediments (Burn 2015: 136–137; Coleman 2015: 167).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 136–137).**Family Phyllidiidae Rafinesque, 1814****Genus *Phyllidia* Cuvier, 1797**253. *Phyllidia coelestis* Bergh, 1905**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (Marshall & Willan 1999: 122; Coleman 2015: 254).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Brunckhorst 1993).254. *Phyllidia elegans* Bergh, 1869**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Marshall & Willan 1999: 122; Coleman 2015: 254).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Brunckhorst 1993; Coleman 2015: 254).255. *Phyllidia exquisita* Brunckhorst, 1993**Figure 11O.****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 254–255; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 254–255; Brunckhorst 1993).

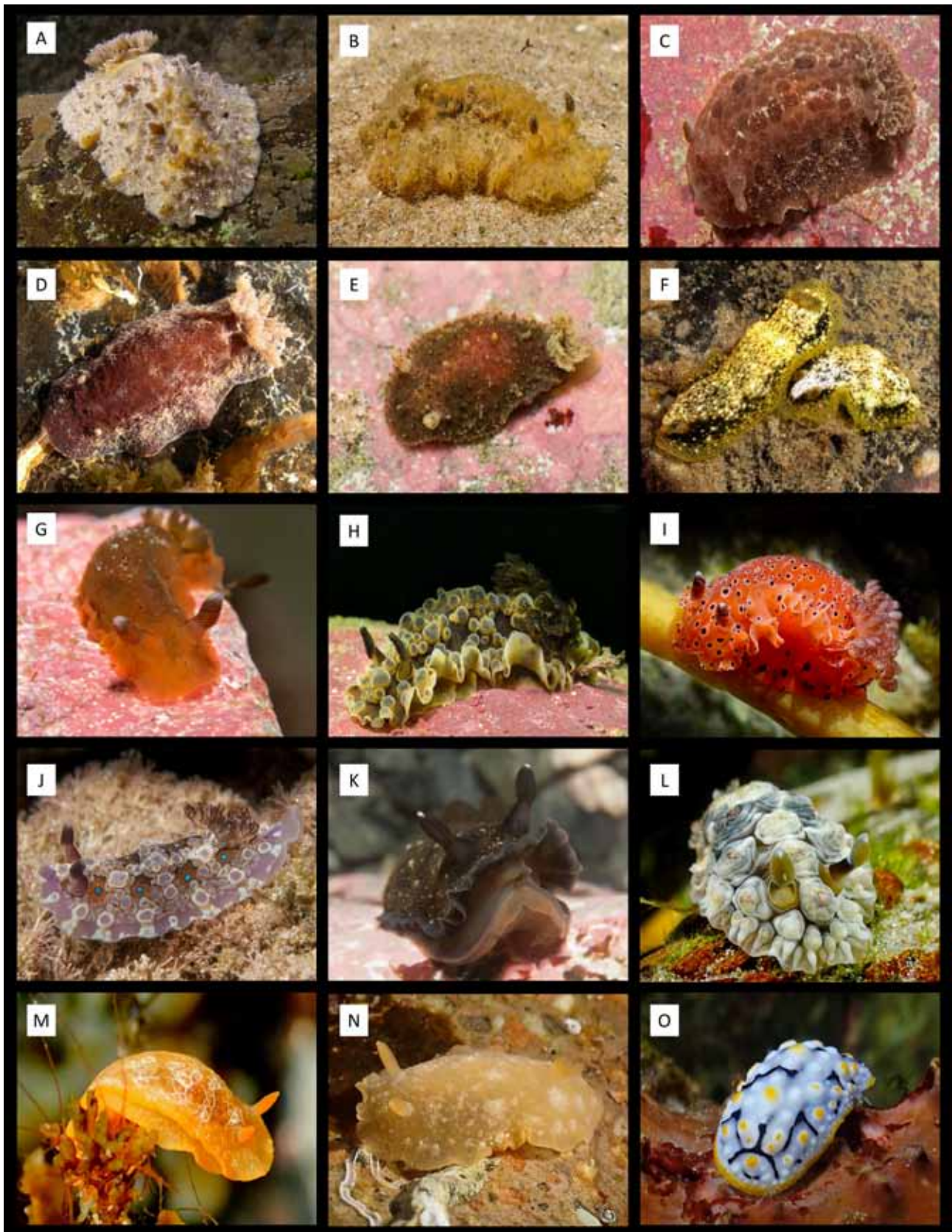


Figure 11: A, *Sclerodoris apiculata*. B, *Sclerodoris tarka*. C, *Tayuva lilacina*. D, *Thordisa tahala*. E, *Thordisa verrucosa*. F, *Dendrodoris coronata*. G, *Dendrodoris fumata*. H, *Dendrodoris gunnamatta*. I, *Dendrodoris guttata*. J, *Dendrodoris krusensternii*. K, *Dendrodoris nigra*. L, *Dendrodoris tuberculata*. M, *Doriopsilla miniata*. N, *Doriopsilla peculiaris*. O, *Phyllidia exquisita*. Photos: H, I, L, M, N, O, Matt J. Nimbs; B, C, E, G, J, K, Stephen D. A. Smith; A, D, F, Denis Riek.

256. *Phyllidia ocellata* Cuvier, 1804**Figure 12A.****Locations:** BB, SI, SWR.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Marshall & Willan 1999: 123).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 123).257. *Phyllidia varicosa* Lamarck, 1801**Locations:** TW, BB, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Marshall & Willan 1999: 124). Consumes sponges in the family Halichondriidae Gray, 1867 (Coleman 2015: 258).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Brunckhorst 1993; Coleman 2015: 257–258).Genus *Phyllidiella* Bergh, 1869258. *Phyllidiella pustulosa* (Cuvier, 1804)**Figure 12B.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Halichondria* sp., *Tetilla* sp. and *Hymeniacidon* sp. sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 125–126).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, SA, WA (Brunckhorst 1993; Coleman 2015: 259–260).Genus *Phyllidiopsis* Bergh, 1876259. *Phyllidiopsis cardinalis* Bergh, 1876**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 261–262).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Brunckhorst 1993; Coleman 2015: 261–262).

Family Arminidae Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923 (1841)

Genus *Armina* Rafinesque, 1814260. *Armina cygnea* (Bergh, 1876)**Locations:** PS, S, JB.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy sediments (Kolb & Wägele 1998; Coleman 2015: 176). Consumes sea pens (Pennatulacea) (Rudman & Willan 1998: 1008).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, SA, WA (Rudman 1998a).261. *Armina magna* Baba, 1955**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy reef. Consumes sea pens (Pennatulacea) (Rudman & Willan 1998: 1008; Rudman 2010b).**Distribution:** NSW (Coleman 2015: 98; Rudman 2010b).262. *Armina major* Baba, 1949**Locations:** PS, S.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes sea pens (Pennatulacea) (Rudman & Willan 1998: 1008).**Distribution:** NSW (Coleman 2015: 98).263. *Armina papillata* Baba, 1933**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes sea pens (Pennatulacea) (Rudman & Willan 1998: 1008).**Distribution:** NSW (Coleman 2015: 98).264. *Armina semperi* (Bergh, 1861)**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes sea pens (Pennatulacea) (Rudman & Willan 1998: 1008; Rudman 2003c).**Distribution:** NSW (Rudman 2003c).Genus *Dermatobranchus* van Hasselt, 1824265. *Dermatobranchus dendronephthypagus* Gosliner & Fahey, 2011**Figure 12C.****Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes alcyonacean soft corals (Wen et al. 2006) including the gorgonian *Euplexaura* sp. (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 100).266. *Dermatobranchus primus* Baba, 1976**Locations:** TW, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).

Family Madrellidae Preston, 1911

Genus *Madrella* Alder & Hancock, 1864267. *Madrella ferruginosa* Alder & Hancock, 1864**Figure 12E.****Locations:** TW, SI, CC.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under boulders or among foliose algae (pers. obs.). Consumes encrusting bryozoans such as *Mucropetraliella* sp. (Burn 2015: 200).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 252; Burn 2015: 198–199).268. *Madrella sanguinea* (Angas, 1864)**Figure 12F.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, PS, S, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under boulders or among foliose algae (pers. obs.). Consumes encrusting bryozoans such as *Mucropetraliella* sp. (Klemke & Keough 1991; Rudman 2001g).**Distribution:** NSW (Rudman 2001g).

Family Proctonotidae Gray, 1853**Genus *Caldukia* Burn & M.C. Miller, 1969****269. *Caldukia affinis* (Burn, 1958)****Locations:** AC, PS, S, W, JB, BT, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the bryozoan *Beania* sp. (Burn 2015: 200–201).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Burn 2015: 200–201; Coleman 2015: 303; Burn & Miller 1969).**Genus *Janolus* Bergh, 1884****270. *Janolus savinkini* Martynov & Korshunova, 2012****Figure 12G.****Locations:** TW.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes arborescent bryozoans (Gosliner et al. 2015: 306).**Distribution:** NSW (Martynov & Korshunova 2012).**Family Tritoniidae Lamarck, 1809****Genus *Marianina* Pruvot-Fol, 1931****271. *Marianina rosea* (Pruvot-Fol, 1930)****Figure 12H.****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes arborescent bryozoans (Gosliner et al. 2015).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 129).**Genus *Marionia* Vayssi re, 1877****272. *Marionia cyanobranchiata* (R ppell & Leuckart, 1828)****Figure 12I.****Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, often under rocks (pers. obs.). Consumes *Xenia* sp. soft corals.**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 175).**Remarks:** It is possible that our observations are of *Marionia arborescens*, but further research is required to confirm this.**273. *Marionia pustulosa* Odhner, 1936****Figure 12J.****Locations:** SI, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Simularia* sp. soft corals.**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 175; Coleman 2015: 296; Thompson 1972a).**274. *Marionia rubra* (R ppell & Leuckart, 1828)****Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes soft corals (Gosliner et al. 2015: 323).**Distribution:** NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).**275. *Marionia platyctenea* (Willan, 1988)****Figure 12K.****Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes the encrusting octocoral *Erythropodium* sp. (Willan 1988; Coleman 2015: 296).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA, (Willan 1988; Burn 2015: 192–193).**Family Bornellidae Bergh, 1874****Genus *Bornella* Gray, 1850****276. *Bornella anguilla* Johnson, 1984****Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Plumularia* sp. hydroids (Coleman 2015: 105).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 105; Wells & Bryce 1993: 221).**277. *Bornella hermanni* Angas, 1864****Figure 12L.****Locations:** SI, PS, S, JB, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD (pers. obs.), NSW (Rudman 2009).**278. *Bornella stellifera* (Adams & Reeve [in A. Adams], 1848)****Locations:** SI, PS, S, W, JB, BT, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, under rocks (Marshall & Willan 1999: 132–133).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 132–133).**Family Lomanotidae Bergh, 1890****Genus *Lomanotus* Verany, 1844****279. *Lomanotus vermiformis* Eliot, 1908****Figure 12M.****Locations:** TW.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the hydroid *Macrorhynchia* sp. (Willan 1988; Marshall & Willan 1999: 133–134).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW (Willan 1988; Nudi Pixel 2011).**Family Hancockiidae MacFarland, 1923****Genus *Hancockia* Gosse, 1877****280. *Hancockia burni* Thompson, 1972****Figure 12N.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, S, JB, BT,**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, on foliose macroalgae (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Thompson 1972a; Wells & Bryce 1993: 222).

Family Dotidae Gray, 1853**Genus *Doto* Oken, 1815****281. *Doto ostenta* Burn, 1958**

Locations: SI, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, often under rocks or on foliose algae. Consumes hydroids (Burn 2015: 184–185).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Burn 2015: 184–185; Grove 2015p).

Family Scyllaeidae Alder & Hancock, 1855**Genus *Crosslandia* Eliot, 1902****282. *Crosslandia viridis* Eliot, 1902**

Figure 12O.

Locations: TW, SI, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, on foliose macroalgae & seagrasses (Burn 2015: 186–187).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, SA (Coleman 2015: 282).



Figure 12: A, *Phyllidia ocellata*. B, *Phyllidiella pustulosa*. C, *Dermatobranchus dendronephthyphagus*. D, *Dermatobranchus primus*. E, *Madrella ferruginosa*. F, *Madrella sanguinea*. G, *Janolus savinkini*. H, *Marianina rosea*. I, *Marionina cyanobranchiata*. J, *Marionina pustulosa*. K, *Marionina platyctenea*. L, *Bornella hermanni*. M, *Lomanotus vermiformis*. N, *Hancockia burni*. O, *Crosslandia viridis*. Photos: A, B, C, F, H, I, J, O, Matt J. Nimbs; D, E, K, L, N, Stephen D. A. Smith; G, M, Denis Riek.

Genus *Notobryon* Odhner, 1936**283. *Notobryon wardi* Odhner, 1936****Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW. (Marshall & Willan 1999: 176).**Family Tethydidae Rafinesque, 1815****Genus *Melibe* Rang, 1829****284. *Melibe australis* Angas, 1864****Figure 13A.****Locations:** AC, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, occasionally under rocks or on foliose algae (Burn 2015: 190–191; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 190–191; Gosliner & Smith 2003; Wells & Bryce 1993: 225).**Family Flabellinidae Bergh, 1889****Genus *Babakina* Roller, 1973****285. *Babakina indopacifica* Gosliner, Gonzalez-Duarte & Cervera, 2007****Locations:** BB.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 212).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Cobb & Mullins 2013; Coleman 2015: 212).**Genus *Flabellina* Gray, 1833****286. *Flabellina bicolor* (Kelaart, 1858)****Figure 13B.****Locations:** BB, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks. Consumes thecate hydroids (Marshall & Willan 1999: 135–136).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 135–136).**287. *Flabellina poenicia* (Burn, 1957)****Figure 13C.****Locations:** SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks or among foliose algae (Burn 1957; Burn 2015: 224–225; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Burn 2015: 224–225).**288. *Flabellina rubrolineata* (O'Donoghue, 1929)****Figure 13D.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI, SWR, PS, S, W.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes thecate hydroids (Marshall & Willan 1999: 137).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, WA (Burn 2006).**Genus *Tularia* Burn, 1966****289. *Tularia bractea* (Burn, 1962)****Figure 13E.****Locations:** PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, on foliose algae (Burn 2015: 226–227).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Burn 2015: 226–227).**Family Eubranchidae Odhner, 1934****Genus *Eubranchus* Forbes, 1838****290. *Eubranchus inabai* Baba, 1964****Figure 13F.****Locations:** SI, FSR, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes epibiont hydroids on foliose algae (Gosliner et al. 2015: 336).**Distribution:** NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).**291. *Eubranchus ocellatus* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)****Figure 13G.****Locations:** SI, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally on foliose algae (pers. obs.). Consumes hydroids (Gosliner et al. 2015: 337).**Distribution:** NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).**Family Tergipedidae Bergh, 1889****Genus *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855****We follow WoRMS (2015) and Rudman (2008b) and treat *Trinchesia* Ihering, 1879 as a junior synonym of *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855.****292. *Cuthona acinosa* (Risbec, 1928)****Figure 13H.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal, rocky reef. Consumes thecate hydroids (Marshall & Willan 1999: 140).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 283).**293. *Cuthona kuiteri* Rudman, 1981****Figure 13I.****Locations:** SI, PS, S, NA.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the hydroid *Zyzyzus* sp. (Rudman 2003a; 1981b).**Distribution:** NSW (Rudman 2003a; 1981b).**294. *Cuthona ornata* Baba, 1937****Locations:** BB, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 284).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).

295. *Cuthona puellula* Baba, 1955**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Nimbs et al. 2016).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nimbs et al. 2016; Rudman 2000b).296. *Cuthona sibogae* (Bergh, 1905)**Figure 13J.****Locations:** TW, SI, SWR, PS, S, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes thecate hydroid *Sertularella* sp. (Marshall & Willan 1999: 141).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 141; Coleman 2015: 285).297. *Cuthona thelmae* (Burn, 1964)**Locations:** PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 2015: 234–235; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, SA (Burn 2015: 234–235; Burn 1964).298. *Cuthona yamasui* Hamatani, 1993**Figure 13K.****Locations:** TW, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the hydroid *Macrorhynchia* sp. (Coleman 2015: 288).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 288; Nudi Pixel 2011).**Genus *Myja* Bergh, 1896**299. *Myja longicornis* Bergh, 1896**Figure 13L.****Locations:** TW, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes the hydroid *Eudendrium* sp. (pers. obs.; Koehler 2016).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 282; Nudi Pixel 2011).**Genus *Phestilla* Bergh, 1874**300. *Phestilla melanobrachia* Bergh, 1874**Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reefs with coral. Consumes *Tubastraea* sp. corals (Marshall & Willan 1999: 145).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 283; Marshall & Willan 1999: 283).301. *Phestilla minor* Rudman, 1981**Figure 13M.****Locations:** TW.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef with coral. Consumes *Porites* sp. corals (Rudman 1981a).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 283; Nudi Pixel 2011; Rudman 1999o).**Family Aeolidiidae Gray, 1827****Genus *Aeolidiella* Bergh, 1867**302. *Aeolidiella drusilla* Bergh, 1900**Locations:** W, BB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments. Consumes anemones (Burn 2015: 204–205; Coleman 2015: 92).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015: 204–205; Grove 2015g).**Genus *Anteaeolidiella* M. C. Miller, 2001**303. *Anteaeolidiella cacaotica* (Stimpson, 1855)**Figure 13N.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PS, S, BT, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, often under rocks (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 92).**Genus *Baeolidia* Bergh, 1888**304. *Baeolidia australis* (Rudman, 1982)**Figure 13O.****Locations:** TW, SI, SWR, PM, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, often among foliose algae. Consumes anemones (Burn 2015: 206–207; Coleman 2015: 93; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 93; Wells & Bryce 1993: 201).



Figure 13: A, *Melibe australis*. B, *Flabellina bicolor*. C, *Flabellina poenicia*. D, *Flabellina rubrolineata*. E, *Tularia bractea*. F, *Eubranchius inabai*. G, *Eubranchius ocellatus*. H, *Cuthona acinosa*. I, *Cuthona kuiteri*. J, *Cuthona sibogae*. K, *Cuthona yamasui*. L, *Myja longicornis*. M, *Phestilla minor*. N, *Antaeolidiella cacaotica*. O, *Baeolidia australis*. Photos: D, E, F, G, Matt J. Nimbs; A, B, C, H, I, J, L, N, O, Stephen D. A. Smith; K, M, Denis Riek.

305. *Baeolidia macleayi* (Angas, 1864)**Figure 14A.****Locations:** S, W.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, often under rocks. Consumes anemones (Burn 2015: 206–207).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 93; Burn 2015: 206–207; Rudman 2004f).306. *Baeolidia moebii* Bergh, 1888**Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (Coleman 2015: 93).**Distribution:** NSW (Coleman 2015: 93).**Genus *Bulbaeolidia* Carmona, Pola, Gosliner & Cervera, 2013**307. *Bulbaeolidia alba* (Risbec, 1928)**Locations:** TW, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 94; Nudi Pixel 2011; Rudman 2000a).**Genus *Burnaia* M. C. Miller, 2001**308. *Burnaia helicochorda* (M. C. Miller, 1988)**Figure 14B.****Locations:** AC, SI, PM, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, often on foliose algae (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, Tas, SA (Burn 2015: 208–209; Rudman 2001a).**Genus *Cerberilla* Bergh, 1873**309. *Cerberilla affinis* Bergh, 1888**Locations:** PS, S, NA.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, sandy sediments (Marshall & Willan 1999: 54). Consumes sand-dwelling anemones (Marshall & Willan 1999: 54).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 94; Nudi Pixel 2011).310. *Cerberilla ambonensis* Bergh, 1905**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes sand-swelling anemones (Coleman 2015: 95).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW (Cobb & Willan 2002).311. *Cerberilla asamusiensis* Baba, 1940**Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes sand-dwelling anemones (Coleman 2015: 95).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 95).**Genus *Limenandra* Haefelfinger & Stamm, 1958**312. *Limenandra confusa* Carmona, Pola, Gosliner & Cervera, 2013.**Locations:** AC, SI, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (Rudman 2002e).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).**Genus *Spurilla* Bergh, 1864**313. *Spurilla braziliana* MacFarland, 1909**Figure 14C.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal, often under rocks. Consumes anemones (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, SA (Coleman 2015: 97; Red Map 2015).**Family Pleurolidiidae Burn, 1966****Genus *Pleurolidia* Burn, 1966**314. *Pleurolidia juliae* Burn, 1966**Figure 14D.****Locations:** TW, SI.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the hydroid *Solanderia* sp. (Marshall & Willan 1999: 154–155).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 154–155; Coleman 2015: 97).**Family Facelinidae Bergh, 1889****Genus *Austraeolis* Burn, 1962**315. *Austraeolis ornata* (Angas, 1864)**Figure 14E.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, SWR, PM, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, often under rocks or on foliose algae (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 216–217).**Genus *Caloria* Trinchese, 1888**316. *Caloria indica* (Bergh, 1896)**Figure 14F.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes hydroids (Marshall & Willan 1999: 149–150).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 149–150; Coleman 2015: 220).

Genus *Cratena* Bergh, 1864

317. *Cratena lineata* (Eliot, 1905)

Figure 14G.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, PS, S, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (Marshall & Willan 1999: 146; pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 212–213; Marshall & Willan 1999: 146; Hales 2010).

318. *Cratena simba* Edmunds, 1970

Figure 14H.

Locations: TW, BB, SI, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (Marshall & Willan 1999: 147; pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011).

Genus *Facelina* Alder & Hancock, 1855

319. *Facelina newcombi* (Angas, 1864)

Figure 14I.

Locations: AC, SI, PS, S, JB, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes hydroids (Burn 2015: 218–219; pers. obs.).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, SA (Burn 2015: 218–219; Coleman 2015: 213).

320. *Facelina rhodopos* Yonow, 2000

Figure 14J.

Locations: TW, SI, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Rudman 2002d).

Genus *Favorinus* Gray, 1850

321. *Favorinus japonicus* Baba, 1949

Figure 14K.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes opisthobranch eggs (Bertsch & Johnson 1981; Gosliner et al. 2015: 363; Rudman 2007c).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Marshall & Willan 1999: 176; Coleman 2015: 215; Rudman 1988a).

322. *Favorinus tsuruganus* Baba & Abe, 1964

Figure 14L.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, PS, S.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments. Consumes opisthobranch eggs (Willan 1983).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 216).

Genus *Godiva* Macnae, 1954

323. *Godiva quadricolor* (Barnard, 1927)

Figure 14M.

Locations: SI, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Willan 2004; Coleman 2015: 216–217).

Genus *Herviella* Baba, 1949

324. *Herviella albida* Baba, 1966

Figure 14N.

Locations: TW.

Ecology: Subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 218).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Rudman 2001e; Nudi Pixel 2011).

325. *Herviella claror* Burn, 1963

Figure 14O.

Locations: TW, AC, SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under boulders (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW. (Burn 1963; Nimbs et al. 2015).



Figure 14: A, *Baeolidia macleayi*. B, *Burnaia helicochorda*. C, *Spurilla braziliana*. D, *Pleurolidia juliae*. E, *Austraeolis ornata*. F, *Caloria indica*. G, *Cratena lineata*. H, *Cratena simba*. I, *Facelina newcombi*. J, *Facelina rhodopos*. K, *Favorinus japonicus*. L, *Favorinus tsuruganus*. M, *Godiva quadricolor*. N, *Herviella albida*. O, *Herviella claror*. Photos: B, D, H, J, K, M, O, Matt J. Nimbs; A, C, E, F, G, I, L, Stephen D. A. Smith; N, Denis Riek.

Genus *Moridilla* Bergh, 1888**326. *Moridilla brockii* Bergh, 1888****Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks. Consumes hydroids (Marshall & Willan 1999: 148–149)**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 148–149; Coleman 2015: 219; Wells & Bryce 1993: 204).**Genus *Phidiana* Gray, 1850****327. *Phidiana bourailli* (Risbec, 1928)****Figure 15A.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Marshall & Willan 1999: 149; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 220).**Genus *Phyllodesmium* Ehrenberg, 1831****328. *Phyllodesmium crypticum* Rudman, 1981****Figure 15B.****Locations:** BB, AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Xenia* sp. soft corals (Coleman 2015: 222; Gosliner et al. 2015: 372; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 222).**329. *Phyllodesmium macphersonae* (Burn, 1962)****Figure 15C.****Locations:** TW, SI, S, W, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 2015: 220–221; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Burn 2015: 220–221; Rudman 1991; Wells & Bryce 1993: 208).**330. *Phyllodesmium magnum* Rudman, 1991****Figure 15D.****Locations:** BB, SI, SWR.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the octocoral *Sinularia* sp. (Rudman 1991)**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 224–225; Rudman 1999p; Wells & Bryce 1993: 210).**331. *Phyllodesmium poindimiei* (Risbec, 1928)****Figure 15E.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Carijoa* sp. and *Telesteo* sp. soft corals (Marshall & Willan 1999: 151–152; Wagner et al. 2009).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA. (Coleman 2015: 225).**332. *Phyllodesmium serratum* (Baba, 1949)****Figure 15F.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, PM, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Carijoa* sp. soft corals (Coleman 2015: 226; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Coleman 2015: 226; Burn 2015: 222–223).**Genus *Pteraeolidia* Bergh, 1875****333. *Pteraeolidia semperi* (Bergh, 1870)****Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, SA, WA (Wilson & Burghardt 2015; Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 228).**334. *Pteraeolidia ianthina* (Angas, 1864)****Figure 15G.****Locations:** TW, SI, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW (Wilson & Burghardt 2015).**Genus *Sakuraeolis* Baba, 1965****335. *Sakuraeolis nungunoides* Rudman, 1980****Locations:** TW, PS.**Ecology:** Subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 229; Rudman 1980).**Family Glaucidae Gray, 1827****Genus *Glaucus* Forster, 1777****336. *Glaucus atlanticus* Forster, 1777****Figure 15H.****Locations:** TW, BB, AC, SI, PS, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Pelagic. Consumes siphonophores (Bieri 1966; Thompson & Bennett 1970; Churchill et al. 2014).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015: 228–229).**337. *Glaucus bennettiae* Churchill, Valdés & Ó Foighil 2014****Figure 15I.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI, PS, S, ME.**Ecology:** Pelagic. Consumes siphonophores (Bieri 1966; Thompson & Bennett 1970).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic (Burn 2015: 228–229; Churchill, Valdés & Ó Foighil 2014).

Family Fionidae Gray, 1857

Genus *Fiona* Alder & Hancock [in Forbes & Hanley], 1853

338. *Fiona pinnata* (Eschscholtz, 1831)

Figure 15J.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, S, ME.

Ecology: Pelagic, on floating objects. Consumes *Lepas* sp. barnacles (Burn 2015:222–223).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015:222–223).

Family Embletoniidae Alder & Hancock, 1851

Genus *Embletonia* Alder & Hancock, 1851

339. *Embletonia gracilis* Risbec, 1928

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 1966; Burn 2015: 210–211).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas (Burn 2015; Nudi Pixel 2011).

Order Pleurobranchomorpha Pelseneer, 1906

Family Pleurobranchaeidae Pilsbry, 1896

Genus *Euselenops* Pilsbry, 1896

340. *Euselenops luniceps* (Cuvier, 1816)

Figure 15K.

Locations: TW, SI, PS, S, JB, ME.

Ecology: Subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes brittle stars (Order Ophiurida) (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Marshall & Willan 1999: 173; Coleman 2015: 79).

Genus *Pleurobranchaea* Leue, 1813

341. *Pleurobranchaea maculata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Figure 15L.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, PS, S, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef and sandy sediments, under rocks (Burn 2015: 114–115). Consumes *Actinia* sp. anemones (Ottaway 1977) and motile invertebrates (Coleman 2015: 79).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA. (Burn 2015: 114–115; Coleman 2015: 79).

342. *Pleurobranchaea brockii* Bergh, 1897

Locations: S.

Ecology: Subtidal on sandy sediments. Consumes sand dwelling invertebrates (Coleman 2015: 79; Rudman 2001i).

Distribution: NSW (Rudman 2001i).

Family Pleurobranchidae

Genus *Berthella* de Blainville, 1824

343. *Berthella martensi* (Pilsbry, 1896)

Figure 15M.

Locations: BB, AC, SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, may consume sponges (Marshall & Willan 1999: 44–45; Willan 1984).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 44–45; Coleman 2015: 77–78; Wells & Bryce 1993: 54).

344. *Berthella stellata* (Risso, 1826)

Figure 15N.

Locations: TW, AC, SI, PS, CC, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (pers. obs.). Consumes sponges (Rudman 1999d).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 78; Nudi Pixel 2011; Rudman 1999a).

Genus *Berthellina* Gardiner, 1936

345. *Berthellina citrina* (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828)

Figure 15O.

Locations: TW, SI, PS, CC, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef, under rocks (Burn 2015:112–113; pers. obs.). Consumes *Plakina* sp. sponges (Grove 2015k).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Grove 2015k; Burn 1962a; Wells & Bryce 1993: 55).

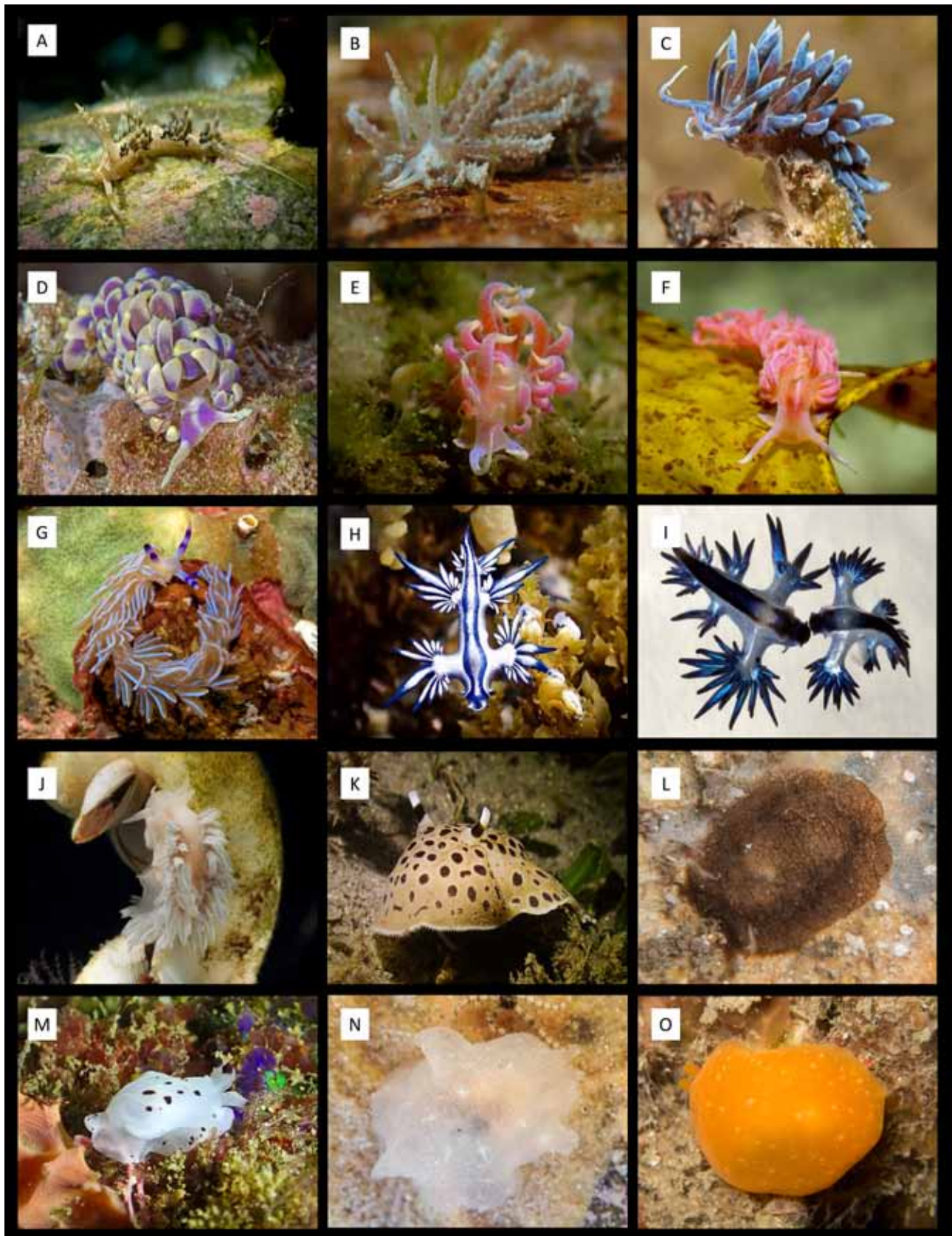


Figure 15: A, *Phidiana bourailli*. B, *Phyllodesmium crypticum*. C, *Phyllodesmium macphersonae*. D, *Phyllodesmium magnum*. E, *Phyllodesmium poindimiei*. F, *Phyllodesmium serratum*. G, *Pteraeolidia ianthina*. H, *Glaucus atlanticus*. I, *Glaucus bennettiae*. J, *Fiona pinnata*. K, *Euselenops luniceps*. L, *Pleurobranchaea maculata*. M, *Berthella martensi*. N, *Berthella stellata*. O, *Berthellina citrina*. Photos: A, B, E, F, H, K, M, Matt J. Nimbs; C, D, G, L, N, O, Stephen D. A. Smith; I, J, Denis Riek.

Genus *Pleurobranchus* Cuvier, 1804

346. *Pleurobranchus albiguttatus* (Bergh, 1905)

Figure 16A.

Locations: TW, SI, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes compound ascidians (Marshall & Willan 1999: 46).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 80; Marshall & Willan 1999: 46).

347. *Pleurobranchus forskalii* Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828

Figure 16B.

Locations: TW, AC, PS, S, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes compound ascidians (Marshall & Willan 1999: 46–47).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 80; Marshall & Willan 1999: 46–47; Wells & Bryce 1993: 56–57).

348. *Pleurobranchus grandis* Pease, 1868

Locations: AC, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes colonial ascidians (Marshall & Willan 1999: 47–48).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 80–81; Marshall & Willan 1999: 47–48).

349. *Pleurobranchus hilli* (Hedley, 1894)

Locations: PS, S, JB, BT, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, sandy sediments. Consumes *Botrylloides* sp. ascidians (Burn 2015: 114–115).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 114–115; Nudi Pixel 2011).

350. *Pleurobranchus peronii* Cuvier, 1804

Figure 16C.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.). Consumes *Ritterella* sp. ascidians (Coleman 2015: 81–82).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 81–82; Nudi Pixel 2011).

351. *Pleurobranchus weberi* (Bergh, 1905)

Figure 16D.

Locations: TW.

Ecology: Subtidal, sandy sediments (Coleman 2015: 82).

Distribution: NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 82).

Order Runcinacea Burn, 1963

Family Runcinidae H. Adams & A. Adams, 1854

Genus *Runcina* Forbes [in Forbes & Hanley], 1851

352. *Runcina fijiensis* T. Thompson & Brodie, 1988

Figure 16E.

Locations: TW, BB.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, among algae (Coleman 2015: 85; Cobb & Mullins 2003).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 85).

Family Ilbiidae Burn, 1963

Genus *Ilbia* Burn, 1963

353. *Ilbia ilbi* Burn, 1963

Figure 16F.

Locations: TW, SI, PM, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, among algae (Burn 2015: 68–69; pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic (Burn 2006; Burn 2015: 68–69; Hales 2010).

Order Sacoglossa Ihering, 1876

Family Oxynoidae Stoliczka, 1868 (1847)

Genus *Lobiger* Krohn, 1847

354. *Lobiger viridis* Pease, 1863

Figure 16G.

Locations: TW, SI, PS, CC.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Caulerpa* sp. algae (Gosliner et al. 2015: 70; pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 66).

Remarks: We follow Gosliner et al. (2015) and treat Australian observations recorded as *L. souverbii* (which is a Caribbean species) as being *L. viridis*.

Genus *Oxynoe* Rafinesque, 1814

355. *Oxynoe viridis* (Pease, 1861)

Figure 16H.

Locations: TW, SI, PS, S,

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Caulerpa* sp. algae (Burn 2015: 94–95; pers. obs.).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA (Burn 1966a; Burn 2015: 94–95).

Family Juliidae E. A. Smith, 1885**Genus *Berthelinia* Crosse, 1875****356. *Berthelinia limax* (Kawaguti & Baba, 1959)****Figure 16I.****Locations:** TW, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.Consumes *Caulerpa* sp. algae (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 62).**Family Plakobranchidae Gray, 1840****Genus *Elysia* Risso, 1818****357. *Elysia australis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)****Figure 16J.****Locations:** TW, AC, SI, PM, PS, S, W.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.

Consumes filamentous green algae (Allan 1947a; Burn 2015: 96–97; pers. obs.).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 96–97; Wells & Bryce 1993: 64).**Remarks:** Although WoRMS lists both *E. australis* and *Elysia coodgensis* (Angas, 1864) as valid names, both species were considered to be synonymous by Allan (1947a: 439) and Jensen & Wells (1990) also noted the synonymy, retaining *E. australis* as the senior. Thus, we report records of *E. coodgensis* here.**358. *Elysia bangtawaensis* Swennen, 1998****Figure 16K.****Locations:** TW, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal, estuaries and mangrove mud flats (Rudman 2007b).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Rudman 2007b).**359. *Elysia bennettiae* Thompson, 1973****Figure 16L.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the filamentous green algae *Chlorodesmis* sp. (Marshall & Willan 1999: 31).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Rudman 2002c).**360. *Elysia expansa* (O'Donoghue, 1924)****Locations:** PS.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes algae (Coleman 2015: 68).**Distribution:** NSW, SA, WA (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 68; Wells & Bryce 1993: 68).**361. *Elysia furvacauda* Burn, 1958****Figure 16M.****Locations:** SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Burn 2015: 96–97; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic, SA (Burn 2015: 96–97).**362. *Elysia maoria* Powell, 1937****Figure 16N.****Locations:** TW, SI, PM, PS, JB, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.Consumes *Codium* sp. algae (Burn 2015: 98–99; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Vic, SA (Burn 2015: 98–99; Rudman 2000f).**363. *Elysia obtusa* Baba, 1938****Locations:** SI, PS.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.Consumes *Bryopsis* sp. algae (Coleman 2015: 69).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 69).**364. *Elysia marginata* (Pease, 1871)****Figure 16O.****Locations:** AC, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef.

Consumes algae (pers. obs.).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 33–34).**Remarks:** Krug et al. (2013) indicate that *Elysia ornata* (Swainson 1840) is restricted to the Caribbean. Thus we use the junior synonym *E. marginata* for records of *E. ornata* from Australia.



Figure 16: A, *Pleurobranchus albiguttatus*. B, *Pleurobranchus forskalii*. C, *Pleurobranchus peronii*. D, *Pleurobranchus weberi*. E, *Runcina fijiensis*. F, *Ilbia ilbi*. G, *Lobiger viridis*. H, *Oxynoe viridis*. I, *Berthelinia limax*. J, *Elysia australis*. K, *Elysia bangtawaensis*. L, *Elysia bennettae*. M, *Elysia furvacauda*. N, *Elysia maoria*. O, *Elysia marginata*. Photos: G, H, O, Matt J. Nimbs; C, F, J, M, N, Stephen D. A. Smith; A, B, D, E, I, K, L, Denis Riek.

365. *Elysia pusilla* (Bergh, 1871)**Figure 17A.****Locations:** TW, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes the algae *Halimeda* sp. (Marshall & Willan 1999: 37; Nimbs et al. 2015).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 34; Marshall & Willan 1999: 37; Wells & Bryce 1993: 67).366. *Elysia tomentosa* Jensen, 1997**Figure 17B.****Locations:** TW, SI, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes algae (Marshall & Willan 1999: 34; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Marshall & Willan 1999: 34; Nudi Pixel 2011).367. *Elysia yaeyamana* Baba, 1936**Figure 17C.****Locations:** TW, BB, SI.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes algae (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 73).**Genus *Thuridilla* Bergh, 1872**368. *Thuridilla carlsoni* Gosliner, 1995**Figure 17D.****Locations:** BB, SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes algae (Marshall & Willan 1999: 39).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 74; Marshall & Willan 1999: 39).369. *Thuridilla gracilis* (Risbec, 1928)**Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Shallow subtidal, rocky reef (Coleman 2015: 75).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 75).**Family Limapontiidae Gray, 1847****Genus *Ercolania* Trinchese, 1872**370. *Ercolania boodlea* (Baba, 1938)**Locations:** JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes algae (Burn 2015: 90–91).**Distribution:** NSW, Vic (Burn 2015: 90–91; Rudman 2000g).**Genus *Placida* Trinchese, 1876**371. *Placida cremoniana* (Trinchese, 1892)**Figure 17E.****Locations:** SI, S, W.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes filamentous green algae (pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA. (Coleman 2015: 64; Rudman 2000j).372. *Placida dendritica* (Alder & Hancock, 1843)**Figure 17F.****Locations:** TW, SI, PM, PS, S, W, NA, ME.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Codium* sp. algae (Burn 2015: 92–93; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA. (Burn 2015: 92–93; Rudman 1999q). *Placida dendritica* is likely to be part of a species complex (Trowbridge 2002).**Genus *Stiliger* Ehrenberg, 1828**373. *Stiliger aureomarginatus* Jensen, 1993**Figure 17G.****Locations:** SI, PM, PS, S.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Codium* sp. algae (Coleman 2015: 65).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 65; Wells & Bryce 1993: 79).374. *Stiliger ornatus* Ehrenberg, 1828**Figure 17H.****Locations:** SI.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Codium* sp. algae (Marshall & Willan 1999: 41–42; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** QLD, NSW, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 65; Marshall & Willan 1999: 41–42).**Remarks:** We report the first observation of this species from coastal NSW. One 7 mm specimen was found on *Codium* sp. algae at 1.0 m depth at Sawtell ocean swimming pool on 31 March 2016. Prior to this observation the only other record from the Australian east coast was from Heron Island, QLD (Marshall & Willan 1999: 41–42). Our observation represents a 760 km southern range extension.375. *Stiliger smaragdinus* Baba, 1949**Figure 17I.****Locations:** SI, PS, JB.**Ecology:** Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Caulerpa* sp. algae (Burn 2015: 92–93; pers. obs.).**Distribution:** NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA. (Burn 2015: 92–93; Coleman 2015: 65).

Family Hermaeidae H. Adams & A. Adams, 1854

Genus *Hermaea* Lovén, 1844

376. *Hermaea evelinemarkusae* K. R. Jensen, 1995

Figure 17J.

Locations: SI, PS.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes filamentous red algae (Jensen 1993; pers. obs.).

Distribution: NSW, Vic, SA, WA (Burn 2015: 82–83).

Family Calyphyllidae Tiberi, 1881

Genus *Cyerce* Bergh, 1870

377. *Cyerce elegans* Bergh, 1870

Locations: SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes algae (Coleman 2015: 82).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Coleman 2015: 82; Marshall & Willan 1999: 42).

378. *Cyerce nigricans* (Pease, 1866)

Figure 17K.

Locations: BB, SI.

Ecology: Shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Chlorodesmis* sp. algae (Rudman 1999g; Coleman 2015: 83).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, WA (Coleman 2015: 83; Rudman 1999g; Wells & Bryce 1993: 77).

Genus *Polybranchia* Pease, 1860

379. *Polybranchia orientalis* (Kelaart, 1858)

Figure 17L.

Locations: TW, SI, PS, CC, S.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef, occasionally under rocks (pers. obs.). Consumes algae (Coleman 2015: 84).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Coleman 2015: 84; Nudi Pixel 2011).

Family Volvatellidae Pilsbry, 1895

Genus *Volvatella* Pease, 1860

380. *Volvatella angeliniana* Ichikawa, 1993

Figure 17M.

Locations: TW, SI.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef (pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW (Nudi Pixel 2011; Rudman 2005c).

Order Umbraculida Odhner, 1939

Family Tylodinidae Gray, 1847

Genus *Tylodina* Rafinesque, 1814

381. *Tylodina corticalis* (Tate, 1889)

Figure 17N.

Locations: TW, BB, SI, PS, CC, S, W, JB, NA.

Ecology: Intertidal to subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes sponges (Burn 2015: 110–111; pers. obs.).

Distribution: QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Rudman 1999s; Wells & Bryce 1993: 49).

Family Umbraculidae Dall, 1889 (1827)

Genus *Umbraculum* Schumacher, 1817

382. *Umbraculum umbraculum* (Lightfoot, 1786)

Figure 17O.

Locations: TW, BB, AC, SI, PM, FSR, PS, CC, S, W, JB, BT, NA, ME.

Ecology: Intertidal to shallow subtidal, rocky reef. Consumes *Tethya* sp. and *Plakina* sp. sponges (Coleman 2015: 86; Burn 2015: 110–111).

Distribution: NT, QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, Lord Howe Island (Coleman 2015: 86; Grove 2015e).



Figure 17: A, *Elysia pusilla*. B, *Elysia tomentosa*. C, *Elysia yaeyamana*. D, *Thuridilla carlsoni*. E, *Placida cremoniana*. F, *Placida dendritica*. G, *Stiliger aureomarginatus*. H, *Stiliger ornatus*. I, *Stiliger smaragdinus*. J, *Hermaea evelinemarcusae*. K, *Cyerce nigricans*. L, *Polybranchia orientalis*. M, *Volvatella angeliniana*. N, *Tylodina corticalis*. O, *Umbraculum umbraculum*. Photos: A, F, J, L, O, Matt J. Nimbs; B, D, E, G, H, I, K, M, N, Stephen D. A. Smith; C, Denis Riek.

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