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A preliminary checklist of the marine gastropods (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of Moreton Bay, Queensland

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ABSTRACT

A preliminary checklist of the marine gastropod molluscs of Moreton Bay is presented, based on the collections of the Queensland Museum, supplemented by records from the Moreton Bay Workshop (2005), published literature and unpublished field records. 1023 species have to date been recorded from the bay area (Caloundra to the Gold Coast including bay islands, to 50 metres depth) representing 138 families and 446 genera. Dominating, in terms of species numbers, are caenogastropod 'prosobranchs' with 672 species (65% of the faunal total) most of which are carnivorous. In contrast, patellogastropods (true limpets), vetigastropods (trochids, turbinids and allies) and neritimorphs, despite containing some of the most abundant species of bay gastropods, constituent less than 8.0% of the total species count. The larger groups of caenogastropods are the Muricoidea (murex shells and allies, 100 species or 9.8% of faunal total), Conoidea (cones, terebrids and turrids: 122 species or 11.9%), Cypraeoidea (cowries and allies), Triphoroidea (triphorids plus cerithiopsids) and Buccinoidea (true whelks) – these three groups each with just over 70 species (each approximately 7.0% of the faunal total). Next in size to the Caenogastropoda is the Heterobranchia (opisthobranchs *sensu lato* plus pulmonates) with 273 recorded species (approximately 26% of faunal total), dominated by a large nudibranch component (145 species, almost half of which are doridoideans). The number of gastropod species that actually occur within Moreton Bay is unknown and likely to remain so until the appropriate taxonomic work and supplementary collecting are carried out. Certain families, such as the Cypraeidae (cowries), Ovulidae (allied cowries), Strombidae (strombs), Mitridae (mitres), Ranellidae (tritons) and Conidae (specifically subfamily Coninae — cone shells) are very well documented thanks largely to their popularity with collectors and/or specialists. Other groups, notably the small-shelled 'turrids', the various rissooidean families and pyramidellid heterobranchs almost certainly have significant numbers of unrecorded or undescribed species living in the bay, and hence such groups should be targeted in future studies. The impressive diversity of the bay gastropod fauna undoubtedly reflects the physical complexity of the region and the wide range of available habitats (sandflats, mudflats, seagrass areas, mangroves, rocky reefs, coral reefs). ❑ *Gastropoda, species list, molluscan fauna, Moreton Bay, Queensland.*

Within Moreton Bay the dominant molluscan components of the marine fauna are gastropods and bivalves, with the former clearly predominating in terms of the number of species (Stephenson *et al.* 1970, 1974; Carless *et al.* in Davie 1998). Ranging in size from the 30 cm baler shells

(Volutidae) down to a multitude of small to micro-taxa, the diversity of gastropod species found within the bay ranks among the most impressive anywhere along the Australian coastline. The richness of the gastropod fauna in Moreton Bay has long been known (e.g. Brazier 1879), and certainly there have been attempts to document some of the more conspicuous species from various localities (e.g. Bramble Bay: Stephenson *et al.* 1976; Serpentine Creek (Cribb Island): Stephenson *et al.* 1977; Wellington Point: Morgan & Hailstone 1986; Brisbane River: Hailstone 1976; Davie 1990) or of some popular families (e.g. Carless 1995–2006). The reasons for this richness lie not just in the large range of available habitats within the bay but also in the fact that the region forms part of an eastern Australian marine overlap zone. Within this zone, widespread northern tropical species extend south into New South Wales, and southern temperate forms extend north into south-eastern Queensland (see Ponder & Wells 1998). Tropical forms become less common moving southwards, and temperate species less common moving northwards. Endemic species are also found within this zone (Short & Potter 1987).

Moreton Bay is one of the most intensively utilised marine areas in Australia, directly impacted by rapid population growth and the attendent pressures from pollution, commercial and recreational activity and environmental factors such as water run-off, sedimentation and presumably even climate change (Neil 1998; Skilleter 1998; Tibbetts *et al.* 1998; Davie & Phillips 2008). It therefore seems timely that a working checklist of the marine Gastropoda occurring in the bay should be produced, if only to provide a faunal snapshot of this numerically and ecologically dominant group of invertebrates.

In May 1996 the members of the Queensland Branch of the Malacological Society of Australasia (MSA) formally recognised the need for a taxonomically-verified checklist of the marine molluscs of south-east Queensland, with the ultimate goal being a photographically illustrated guide based on published accounts, museum sources and member's own records (see Note 1). The late Terry Carless, prominent member of the MSA and Honorary Research Associate of the Queensland Museum was, up until his passing in 2006, compiling a list of the marine Gastropoda of south-east Queensland for the society. He also produced illustrated accounts of families such as the Columbellidae, Cypraeidae, Ovulidae, and Triphoridae with special emphasis on the bay fauna (Carless 2006). However, for many families occuring within the bay, no recent lists or taxonomic revisions have been published, and for several, the need for assessment of suprageneric groups is clearly evident. Current knowledge of most small--shelled families (i.e. shell length <10mm) known to occur in Moreton Bay is fragmentary, and the number of species here listed for these groups will inevitably increase once detailed work and fresh collecting are carried out. Nevertheless the purpose of the list is to fill an immediate need of researchers in south-east Queensland, and hopefully stimulate and assist the work needed to generate a more definitive list.

This paper is dedicated to the late Terry Carless, a dedicated amateur malacologist with an exceptional knowledge of, and experience in collecting, marine molluscs of Queensland and especially of Moreton Bay. He is greatly missed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The locality 'Moreton Bay' has often been used in a loose or erroneous context especially in connection with pre-1970 literature and as it refers to some of the older specimen lots held in the Queensland Museum (and undoubtedly in other museums). Even in recent literature 'Moreton Bay' is sometimes cited in relation to species known only from the outer continental shelf, well outside the bay and its direct area of influence (e.g. Wilson 1994: cone shells *Conus howelli*, *C. sculletti*, *C. minnamurra*, and muricids *Siphonochelus erythrostigma* and *S. pavlova*). While it is true that some gastropods can show a considerable depth range, most species tend to fall into a 'shallow water' or 'mid-deep water' category, a fact well known to commercial trawlers operating in south-east Queensland during the 1960s and 1970s (e.g. Evans 2000–2001). For the purposes of this checklist, 'Moreton Bay' is here defined as the waters and shores from Caloundra south to the Gold Coast (to the QLD/NSW border). It includes waters around Bribie, Moreton, North and South Stradbroke

Islands and the many inner-bay islands, as well as the shallow reefs off Cape Moreton (including Flinders Reef area). Gastropod species characteristic of deeper water (> 50m, ie beyond normal dive-collecting range) and normally only encountered by dredging, are therefore excluded.

This list is based on the marine gastropod collections held in the Queensland Museum, and material from the Moreton Bay Marine Workshop (February 2005), supplemented with records from the literature (with emphasis on recent accounts and those that are illustrated, including pertinent websites such as the *Sea Slug Forum*, and *Nudibranchs of the Sunshine Coast*) and collection records of the Malacological Society of Australasia. The source of information concerning confirmed locality data for Moreton Bay material is indicated in [square brackets] after each species in the list. We would like to emphasise that such sources are not an exhaustive catalogue of locality information and for some of the older literature (1960 and earlier) it has been necessary to interpret the use of names now considered invalid or synonyms (and where appropriate, we have indicated some of these after species names). Species with several confirmed locality records can generally be regarded as 'core' elements of the bay's gastropod fauna although for families such as the Conidae (Coninae only; cone shells), Strombidae (strombs), and Cypraeidae (cowries), Ranellidae (tritons) and Mitridae (mitres) there is an admitted 'collector' and/or taxonomic specialist bias. We have included some undetermined species in the list (e.g. *Metaxia* sp., *Janolus* sp.) primarily to establish the existence of a genus and/or family otherwise not represented, or to highlight known diversity in genera awaiting taxonomic attention. Where specific numbers are quoted in relation to undetermined species (e.g. *Retusa* sp. 1, *Retusa* sp. 2) these relate to the source document of the record (s). In general we have avoided inclusion of 'cf' species or subspecies except where these species or higher taxa are of current taxonomic interest. For brevity, and in order to keep the list as uncluttered for the user as possible, we have elected not to include species' synonymies. Such information can generally be found either in the literature (e.g. Wilson 1993, 1994; see references listed at the end of this account) or on taxonomically monitored websites such as the *Sea Slug Forum* (Rudman 2010); *OBIS Molluscan Database of the Academy of Natural Sciences*; and *Nudibranchs of the Sunshine Coast* (Cobb & Mullins 2010). There is currently much interest in nudibranchs and affiliated groups by divers, and species are constantly being added to local lists often as unidentified species (e.g. *Chromodoris* sp. 5, sp. 6 etc). This again underscores the provisional nature of the list presented herein. Partly for ease of reference, species' records taken from the Sea Slug Forum are credited to that website (i.e. Rudman 2010) and not to each individual contributor.

Gastropod classification has undergone major changes over the last three decades. Such changes have been driven by various factors including the fundamental (often radical) alternatives offered by Soviet workers during the 1970s (e.g. Golikov & Starobogatov 1975) and the wealth of new data from comparative anatomy and ultrastructure (of organs and spermatozoa), fossils and from detailed molecular analyses (see Colgan *et al.* 2003; Haszprunar 1988; Ponder & Lindberg 1997, 2008, for summaries and further literature). Recently, Fryda, Hausdorf, Ponder, Valdés & Warén (in Bouchet & Rocroi 2005) have proposed a new classification for the Gastropoda, this time encompassing all known suprageneric taxa, both living and fossil and it is largely this system we have employed herein (see Note 2). For all taxa above the level of superfamily, Fryda *et al.* (2005) have used the terms 'clade' and 'subclade' (i.e. non-Linnean hierarchy) to reflect current consensus, based on cladistic analyses, that such groups are monophyletic. However in order to preserve some degree of hierarchical signposting at higher classificatory levels we have, in this list, found it necessary to use the rank of 'Subclass' in place of 'Clade' for major subdivisions of the Gastropoda. Hence the clades Patellogastropoda, Vetigastropoda, Neritimorpha, Caenogastropoda and Heterobranchia, as used by Fryda *et al.* (2005), are each given the rank of subclass. Fryda *et al.* (2005) also used 'Tribes' within certain families, but in a list such as this we do not feel this extra level of complexity is warranted. In our list (which should not be considered a 'classification' but a working checklist), authorship for taxa is limited to genus and species; all authorships for supra-

generic taxa up to and including superfamily level, can be found in Fryda *et al.* (2005) and references cited therein. We would emphasise that recent taxonomic reviews of the Australian fauna do not exist for many families and genera of gastropods included herein, although wherever advances have been made, such works are identified and their salient features incorporated.

Data sources are listed at the back of this paper (numbered), with the exception of the following: M = Moreton Bay Workshop Survey (2005) material (housed in QM); QM = Queensland Museum Collection.

DISCUSSION

This study has recorded a total of 1023 species of Gastropoda from Moreton Bay and group numbers are summarised in Table 1. Notable is the dominance of the Caenogastropoda both in terms of species numbers (672) and higher taxa represented (65 families, 260 genera). Given that caenogastropods are now considered the largest division of the Gastropoda (Ponder *et al.* 2008), this result was perhaps to be expected, but the breadth of representation of families and genera remains impressive. Caenogastropods account for over two thirds of all gastropod species from the bay, mostly belonging to the Conoidea, Muricoidea, Buccinoidea, Cypraeoidea and Triphoroidea — these five groups comprising 438 of the 672 species, or about 65% of all caenogastropod species (see Table 1). It should not, however, be assumed that the most abundant and/or widespread gastropods within the bay necessarily belong to these groups. The cerithioidean family Batillariidae for example is represented by only two species (the mudwhelks *Pyrazus ebeninus* and *Battilaria australis*), but these are among the most prolific macrogastropods intertidally and clearly are of major ecological importance (as surface detritivore/grazers). Similarly the Littorinidae (12 species) feature heavily at many localities often with a pair of predominating species. Neverthless, species-rich superfamilies such as the Muricoidea and Buccinoidea have also produced locally dominant species (e.g. muricids *Morula marginalba, Lepsiella hanleyi* — both pests of oyster farms; nassariids — extremely important as predators and/or scavengers) and subtidally, small-shelled groups such as the Columbellidae are frequently well represented in grab samples by one or more species. Probably the most overlooked of the caenogastropod groups, because of their minute size, is the Rissooidea. The 48 species recorded in the present list is probably only a fraction of the rissooidean fauna of Moreton Bay and certainly much more research is warranted on these numerically abundant and ecologically important gastropods.

Regarding the 'archaeogastropod' groups, Moreton Bay does contain a wide variety of families and genera, but only the Fissurellidae, Trochidae and Neritidae are to any extent well represented within the core portion of the bay in terms of species. Collectively these groups account for less than 8% of the bay gastropod fauna (78 species). Nevertheless some species such as *Austrocochlea porcata* (Trochidae) and *Nerita squamulata* (Neritidae) are dominant intertidal species at several sites both on the mainland and bay island sides. The Haliotidae (abalones) are notable by their absence throughout most of the bay – the few species that have been recorded essentially limited to the northern portion of the bay, especially the seaward sides of the islands and are rarely encountered dead or alive. The status of all four of these species is still uncertain (see Geiger 1998; Note 3 herein).

Among the Heterobranchia occurring in Moreton Bay (273 species, representing 62 families and 144 genera), by far the most species-rich group is the Nudibranchia, with a total of 145 recorded species from 29 families and 69 genera. About one third of these come from the large and diverse doridoidean family Chromodorididae (50 species, mostly from the genera *Chromodoris*, *Hypselodoris* and *Ceratosoma*). A number of undetermined species of several nudibranch genera are also recorded by Cobb & Mullins (2010) from Moreton Bay (as here defined) but these are not included in the current list. Coleman (2001, 2008), Cobb & Willan (2006) and Cobb & Mullins (2010) record many additional species of nudibranchs and other heterobranchs from the Sunshine Coast north of Caloundra, and for this reason, these are also not listed here. Although many of these species may eventually be found in Moreton Bay it also possible that they have low tolerance to

Table 1. Breakdown of species composition according to superfamilies in Moreton Bay.

Taxon	No. of Species	Species % (approx.)
Subclass PATELLOGASTROPODA (12 species)		
Patelloidea	6	0.6%
Lottioidea	6	0.6%
Subclass VETIGASTROPODA (51 species)		
Fissurelloidea	13	1.3%
Haliotoidea	4	0.4%
Trochoidea	34	3.3%
Subclass NERITIMORPHA (15)		
Neritoidea	15	1.5%
Subclass CAENOGASTROPODA (672 species)		
Cerithioidea	35	3.4%
Littorinoidea	12	1.2%
Calyptraeoidea	1	0.1%
Capuloidea	2	0.2%
Cypraeoidea	71	6.9%
Cingulopsoidea	6	0.6%
Ficoidea	1	0.1%
Naticoidea	22	2.2%
Pterotracheoidea	1	0.1%
Rissooidea	48	4.7%
Stromboidea	13	1.3%
Tonnoidea	36	3.5%
Vanikoroidea	4	0.4%
Velutinoidea	12	1.2%
Vermetoidea	1	0.1%
Xenophoroidea	1	0.1%
Epitonioidea	21	2.1%
Eulimoidea	5	0.5%
Triphoroidea	72	7.0%
Buccinoidea	73	7.1%
Cancellarioidea	9	0.9%
Conoidea	122	11.9%
Muricoidea	100	9.8%
Olivoidea	4	0.4%
Subclass HETEROBRANCHIA (273 species)		
Acteonoidea	8	0.8%
Architectonicoidea	11	1.1%
Omalogyroidea	1	0.1%
Pyramidelloidea	21	2.1%
Ringiculoidea	2	0.2%
Rissoelloidea	1	0.1%
Bulloidea	4	0.4%
Haminoeoidea	4	0.4%
Philinoidea	16	1.6%
Cavolinioidea	7	0.7%
Aplysioidea	10	1.0%
Oxynooidea	2	0.2%
Plakobranchoidea	10	1.0%
Limapontioidea	6	0.6%
Umbraculoidea	2	0.2%
Pleurobranchoidea	6	0.6%
'NUDIBRANCHIA'		
Doridoidea	67	6.5%
Phyllidioidea	13	1.3%
Onchidoridoidea	3	0.3%
Polyceroidea	15	1.5%
Protonotidae (Unassigned Family)	2	0.2%
Arminoidea	2	0.2%
Tritonioidea	11	1.1%
Aeolidoidea	22	2.2%
Fionoidea	6	0.6%
Flabellinoidea	4	0.4%
'PULMONATA'		
Amphiboloidea	2	0.2%
Siphonaroidea	3	0.3%
Ellobioidea	7	0.7%
Onchidoidea	5	0.5%
Totals	1023	100%

salinity/water quality fluctuations to which the region is periodically subject (storm run-off, sedimentation). Rudman & Bergquist (2007) have presented a detailed list of sponge species consumed by the Chromodorididae and Actinocyclidae and their work indicates a high degree of prey-predator specificity. Indeed food availability combined with the short lifespan of nudibranchs (generally one year, often much less) led Willan & Coleman (1984) to comment that 'seldom will one be able to visit a location with the intention of finding a particular species and locate it successfully'. For this reason the

long list of nudibranch species recorded herein for Moreton Bay should not be misconstrued as a list of permanent nudibranch components of the fauna.

Pyramidelloidean heterobranchs formed a significant proportion of the gastropods recovered from numerous grab-sample sites during the 2005 Moreton Bay Workshop survey although the number of species encountered was not particularly large (approximately 10 species). The small numbers of species for most heterobranch families occurring in Moreton Bay, especially the shelled groups (e.g. bullomorphs) probably reflects a combination of low collection effort to date combined with on-going difficulties in accurate identification of material (sometimes difficult even to genus or family level). Nevertheless the diversity of heterobranch families (62) and genera (144) represented in the bay fauna remains an impressive tally.

The question as to exactly how many gastropod species live within Moreton Bay (as defined in this account) remains a challenging and presently unanswerable one. While it is true that certain taxa, such as the Cypraeidae, Muricidae, Conidae and Strombidae are very well documented (a reflection both of popularity and research effort), a number of groups, especially those of small physical size (<1cm), are either poorly known or virtually unstudied (e.g. Rissooidea). This situation arises from a combination of factors, not the least being a lack of available (or recent) taxonomic literature dealing with such groups, a lack of adequate material from many sites within the bay and an on-going shortage of specialists capable of dealing with this material. Groups such as the Triphoroidea, 'Turridae' (*sensu lato*) and Pyramidelloidea are known to be extremely species-rich (Marshall 1983; Wells 1991; Schander *et al*. 1999), and hence the number listed in this account for each of these taxa may represent only a small proportion of the total occurring in Moreton Bay. For example, the Carless Collection (now in QM) contains many species of Triphoroidea collected within relatively small areas of the central-east and northern regions of the bay (Amity Point and Bongaree/Sandstone Point) suggesting that there may be many more species to add to the record once detailed collecting in other areas is carried out. According to Davie & Hooper (1998) the number of molluscan species occurring in Moreton Bay, based on estimates provided by T. Carless and K. Lamprell was 1345. This figure is close to the combined total of the gastropod and bivalve checklists presented by us in the current volume (1023 gastropods + 350 bivalves = 1373) but excluding the Polyplacophora, Cephalopoda and Scaphopoda (for Bivalvia list, see Healy & Potter 2010). The numbers of cephalopod and polyplacophoran (chiton) species from the bay are not known, although based on available QM records, their totals are unlikely to exceed 100 each, whereas the number of scaphopod species from the bay is very low — presently only five known (Lamprell & Healy 1998; JH pers. obs.).

Undoubtedly the physical complexity of the bay (geology, hydrology, interplay of oceanic currents, especially the East Australian Current and associated eddying) has been a major contributing factor to the development of a wide variety of habitats (estuarine, mangrove, coral reef, ocean beach, rocky shore and rocky reef, seagrass pasture) and the high species diversity (Neil 1998). Within the bay, the differences in benthic substratum type encountered between relatively closely placed dredge-sampling stations are often dramatic – sometimes passing from sand to clayey mud to gravel or coarse shell pieces within a single kilometre and with major changes in faunal composition through each substratum transition (JH pers. obs.). The rich diversity of gastropods (and other molluscs) within Moreton Bay appears to be paralleled in other major groups of invertebrates (e.g. Crustacea and Porifera – see Davie & Hooper 1998), further indicating the biological importance of the area and the need to preserve its integrity. The recent sighting of living tropical mudwhelks (*Telescopium telescopium* of the cerithioidean family Potamididae) at Nudgee Beach (J. Singfield and S. Quinnell, pers. com. to JH) has raised the issue of northern invasives and the possible reasons for sporadic appearances of such species (this species is not listed herein). It is tempting to suggest that such events may be linked to global weather and oceanic temperature changes but more work is required to test these ideas. Certainly it would appear wise to have regular monitoring of molluscan fauna in

selected bay localities, if only to ensure the early detection of invasives.

Finally, it is interesting to reflect on the diets of gastropods occurring in Moreton Bay as inferred from taxa which have been examined to date. Of the 1023 species, approximately 72% are either active predators (Conoidea, Naticoidea; Tonnoidea, Muricoidea, many Cypraeoidea, most nudibranchs), scavengers (several Buccinoidea, some Muricoidea) or parasitic/semi-parasitic (Pyramidelloidea, Eulimoidea). The remaining 28% are mostly algal grazers (e.g. patellogastropods, vetigastropods, Littorinoidea, some cowries, some Cerithioidea) and/or detritivores (most Cerithioidea, Rissooidea) with a few mucous-trap/ciliary feeders (e.g. Capuloidea, Vermetoidea, some Cerithioidea). Of the active predators: approximately 36% feed on polychaetes or sipunculids (most Conoidea and many Buccinoidea and Muricoidea); 25% feed on sponges (Triphoroidea, many nudibranchs, some cowries); 16 % feed on other molluscs (Naticoidea, many Muricoidea, some Conoidea, mostly preying on bivalves or other gastropods); 16% feed on solitary or colonial cnidarians (ovulid cypraeoideans, Epitonioidea, Architectonicoidea, aeolid nudibranchs) and 7% feed on other prey (echinoderms, ascidians, bryozoans, fish etc) (several Tonnoidea, some nudibranchs, some Muricoidea, some Conoidea). Such figures underscore the trophic importance of all of these prey groups to the bay's gastropod fauna, as in turn gastropods themselves form a significant dietary component of other animals such as crabs, fish, and other molluscs (gastropods, cephalopods).

CLASS GASTROPODA

SUBCLASS PATELLOGASTROPODA

SUPERFAMILY PATELLOIDEA

FAMILY PATELLIDAE

Cellana H. Adams, 1869
- *C. conciliata* Iredale, 1940 [QM]
- *C. radiata* (Born, 1778) [QM]
- *C. testudinaria* (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]
- *C. tramoserica* (Holten, 1802) [QM; 32; 44; 56]
- *C. turbator* Iredale, 1940 [QM; 56]

Patella Linnaeus, 1758

P. (*Scutellastra*) H. & A. Adams, 1854
- *P. (S.) chapmani* Tenison Woods, 1876 [QM; 44]

SUPERFAMILY LOTTIOIDEA

FAMILY LOTTIIDAE

SUBFAMILY LOTTIINAE

Notoacmea Iredale, 1915
- *N. flammea* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) [QM]
- *N. petterdi* (Tenison Woods, 1876) [QM; 56]

SUBFAMILY PATELLOIDIINAE

Patelloida Quoy & Gaimard, 1834
- *P. cryptalirata* (Macpherson, 1955) [56]
- *P. heteromorpha* (Oliver, 1926) [QM]
- *P. mimula* (Iredale, 1924) [QM]
- *P. saccharina* (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]

SUBCLASS VETIGASTROPODA

SUPERFAMILY FISSURELLOIDEA

FAMILY FISSURELLIDAE

SUBFAMILY FISSURELLINAE

Amblychilepas Pilsbry, 1890
- *A. nigrita* (Sowerby, 1834) [QM]

SUBFAMILY EMARGINULINAE

Emarginula Lamarck, 1801
- *E. dilecta* (A. Adams, 1851) [QM]
- *E. incisura* (A. Adams, 1853) [QM]

Diodora Gray, 1821
- *D. jukesii* (Reeve, 1850) [M; QM; 32; 56]
- *D. lineata* (Sowerby, 1835) [QM]
- *D. singaporensis* (Reeve, 1850) [44]
- *D. ticaonica* (Reeve, 1850) [QM]

Hemitoma Swainson, 1840

H. (*Montfortista*) Iredale, 1929
- *H. (M.) excentrica* (Iredale, 1929) [QM]

Montfortula Iredale, 1915
- *M. pulchra* (A. Adams, 1852) [QM]
- *M. rugosa* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) [QM]

Scutus Montfort, 1810
- *S. antipodes* Montfort, 1810 [QM; 32; 44; 56]
- *S. unguis* (Linnaeus, 1758) [M; QM; 19; 32; 44]

Tugali Gray, 1843
- *T. parmophoidea* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) [QM; 1]

SUPERFAMILY HALIOTOIDEA

FAMILY HALIOTIDAE (see Note 3)

Haliotis Linnaeus, 1758
- *H. brazieri* Angas, 1869 [QM]
- *H. ethalogus* (Iredale, 1927) [QM]
- *H. hargravesi* Cox, 1869 [QM; 56]
- *H. melculus* (Iredale, 1927) [QM]

SUPERFAMILY TROCHOIDEA (see Note 4)

FAMILY TROCHIDAE

SUBFAMILY TROCHINAE

Austrocochlea Fischer, 1855
- *A. porcata* (A. Adams, 1853) [QM; 32; 34; 56 (also as *A. constricta*)]

Calthalotia Iredale, 1929
C. arruensis (Watson, 1880) [61]
C. indistincta (Wood, 1828) [M; QM; 32; 56]
Clanculus Montfort, 1810
C. atropurpureus (Gould, 1849) [QM]
C. johnstoni Hedley, 1917 [QM]
Eurytrochus Fischer, 1880
E. strangei (A. Adams, 1853) [QM]
Notogibbula Iredale, 1924
N. bicarinata (A. Adams, 1854) [QM, as *N. coxi*]
Phasianotrochus Fischer, 1885
P. eximius (Perry, 1811) [QM; 1]

SUBFAMILY EUCYCLINAE

Euchelus Philippi, 1847
E. (*Vaceuchelus*) Iredale, 1929
E. (V.) ampullus Tate, 1893 [QM]
Herpetopoma Pilsbry, 1894
H. atrata (Gmelin, 1791) [M; QM; 19; 32; 53, 56 (also as *Euchelus atratus*)]
H. rubra (A. Adams, 1853) [QM]

SUBFAMILY HALISTYLINAE

Botelloides Strand, 1928
B. glomerosus (Hedley, 1907) [37]

SUBFAMILY SOLARIELLINAE

Spectamen Iredale, 1924
S. bellulus (Angas, 1869) [QM]

SUBFAMILY STOMATELLINAE

Stomatia Helbling, 1779
S. phymotis Helbling, 1779 [QM; 32; 56]

SUBFAMILY UMBONIINAE

Bankivia Krauss, 1848
B. fasciata (Menke, 1830) [QM]
Conotalopia Iredale, 1929)
C. tropicalis (Hedley, 1907) [QM]
Leiopyrga H. & A. Adams, 1863
L. cingulata (Adams, 1863) [QM]
Monilea Swainson, 1840
M. callifera (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 32; 56]
M. morti Iredale, 1919 [52, 53 also as *Talopia morti*]

FAMILY CALLIOSTOMATIDAE

Calliostoma Swainson, 1840
C. comptum (A. Adams, 1854) [QM]
Astele Swainson, 1855
A. (*Astele*) s.s.
A. (A.) speciosum (A. Adams, 1854) [QM; 32; 53; 56; 61]

FAMILY SKENEIDAE

Chunula Thiele, 1925
C. johnstoni (Beddome, 1883) [QM]
Lodderia Tate, 1899
L. lodderae (Petterd, 1884) [QM]

FAMILY TURBINIDAE

SUBFAMILY TURBININAE

Turbo Linnaeus, 1758
T. (*Turbo*) s.s.
T. (T.) petholatus Linnaeus, 1758 [QM]
T. (*Dinassovica*) Iredale, 1937
T. (D.) militaris Reeve, 1848 [QM; 32; 44; 56 as *T. imperialis*]
T. (*Marmarostoma*) Swainson, 1829
T. (M.) haynesi Preston, 1914 [QM; 32; 44; 56]
T. (*Subninella*) Thiele, 1929
T. (S.) undulatus Lightfoot, 1786 [QM; 32]
Astralium Link, 1807
A. tentoriiformis (Jonas, 1845) [QM; 44; 56]
Bolma Risso, 1826
B. aureola (Hedley, 1907) [56]

SUBFAMILY ANGARIINAE

Angaria Röding, 1798
A. delphinus (Linnaeus, 1758) [32]

FAMILY LIOTIDAE

Austroliotia Cotton, 1948
A. botanica (Hedley, 1915) [QM]

FAMILY PHASIANELLIDAE

SUBFAMILY PHASIANELLINAE

Phasianella Lamarck, 1804
P. solida (Born, 1778) [QM]
P. variegata Lamarck, 1822 [QM; 56]

SUBFAMILY TRICOLIINAE

Tricolia Risso, 1826
T. fordiana (Pilsbry, 1888) [QM; 61]

SUBCLASS NERITIMORPHA

SUPERFAMILY NERITOIDEA

FAMILY NERITIDAE

SUBFAMILY NERITINAE

Nerita Linnaeus, 1758
N. albicilla Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 56]
N. balteata Reeve, 1855 [QM; 32; 34 as *N. lineata*]
N. chamaeleon Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 34]
N. costata Gmelin, 1791 [QM; 32]
N. melanotragus (E.A. Smith, 1884) [QM; 32; 56 also as *N. atramentosa*] (see Note 5)
N. planospira Anton, 1839 [QM; 1; 34; 56]
N. plicata Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 1; 32; 56]
N. polita Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 1; 32; 56]
N. reticulata Karsten, 1789 [QM]
N. squamulata Le Guillou, 1841 [QM; 32; 56]
N. undata Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32]
Clithon Montfort, 1810
C. oualaniensis (Lesson, 1831) [M] (see Note 6)

FAMILY PHENACOLEPADIDAE

Phenacolepas Pilsbry, 1891
P. crenulata (Broderip, 1834) [QM]

Plesiothyreus Cossman, 1888
P. cytherae (Lesson, 1831) [56]
Cinnalepeta Iredale, 1929
C. cinnamomea (Gould, 1846) [QM; 1]

SUBCLASS CAENOGASTROPODA
CLADE SORBEOCONCHA
SUPERFAMILY CERITHIOIDEA

FAMILY CERITHIIDAE

SUBFAMILY CERITHIINAE

Cerithium Bruguière, 1789
C. atromarginatum Dautzenberg & Bouge, 1933 [24]
C. citrinum Sowerby, 1855 [QM; 44]
C. coralium Kiener, 1841 [24]
C. egenum Gould, 1849 [24]
C. nesioticum Pilsbry & Vanatta, 1906 [QM; 24; 32]
C. novaehollandiae A. Adams in Sowerby, 1855 [QM; 24; 44; 56]
C. punctatum Bruguière, 1792 [QM]
C. rostratum Sowerby, 1855 [24]
C. torresi E.A. Smith, 1884 [24]
Clypeomorus Jousseaume, 1888
C. batillariaeformis Habe & Kosuge, 1966 [23]
C. bifasciata (Sowerby, 1855) [QM; 32]
C. pellucida (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1852) [QM; 23]
C. petrosa (Wood, 1828) [QM; 23; 32; 56]
Rhinoclavis Swainson, 1840
R. aspera (Linnaeus, 1758) [32]
R. brettinghami Cernohorsky, 1974 [QM; 32]
R. vertagus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]

SUBFAMILY ALABININAE

Alaba H. & A. Adams, 1853
A. difformis (Laseron, 1956) [QM, as *Australaba difformis*); 32]
A. opiniosa (Iredale, 1936) [QM]

SUBFAMILY BITTININAE

Bittium Leach in Gray, 1847
B. (*Cacozeliana*) Strand, 1928
B. (C.) lacertinum (Gould, 1861) [QM]

FAMILY BATILLARIIDAE

Pyrazus Montfort, 1810
P. ebeninus (Bruguière, 1792) [QM; 19; 32; 34; 56]
Batillaria Benson, 1842
B. australis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) [QM; 19; 32; 34; 53; 56; also as *Velacumantus australis*]

FAMILY DIALIDAE

Diala A. Adams, 1861
D. albugo (Watson, 1886) [39]
D. semistriata (Philippi, 1849) [QM as *D. varia*; 39]

FAMILY PLANAXIDAE

SUBFAMILY PLANAXINAE

Planaxis Lamarck, 1822
P. sulcatus (Born, 1780) [QM; 32; 56]
Hinea Gray, 1847
H. brasiliana (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 32; 56]

FAMILY POTAMIDIDAE

Cerithidea Swainson, 1840
C. anticipata Iredale, 1929 [QM; 32; 34 as *Cerithidea obtusa*]
C. largillierti (Philippi, 1849) [QM; 32; 34]

FAMILY SCALIOLIDAE

Finella A. Adams, 1860
F. fabrica (Laseron, 1956) [32]

FAMILY SILIQUARIIDAE

Pyxipoma Mörch, 1860
P. weldii (Tenison Woods, 1875) [1]
Tenagodus Guettard, 1770
T. australis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) [QM]

FAMILY TURRITELLIDAE

SUBFAMILY TURRITELLINAE

Colpospira Donald, 1900
C. aquamarina Garrard, 1972 [61]
C. cordisme (Watson, 1881) [1]
C. wollumbi Garrard, 1972 [1]
Gazameda Iredale, 1924
G. gunnii (Reeve, 1848) [QM; 1]
Haustator Montfort, 1810
H. (*Kurosioia*) Ida, 1952
H. (K.) cingulifera (Sowerby, 1825) [QM]

SUBCLADE HYPSOGASTROPODA
GROUP LITTORINIMORPHA
SUPERFAMILY LITTORINOIDEA

FAMILY LITTORINIDAE

SUBFAMILY LITTORININAE

Afrolittorina Williams, Reid & Littlewood, 2003
A. acutispira (E.A.Smith, 1892) [QM]
Austrolittorina Rosewater, 1970
A. unifasciata (Gray, 1826) [QM; 32; 56; also as *Nodilittorina unifasciata*]
Littoraria Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834
L. (*Littoraria*) s.s.
L. (L.) undulata (Gray, 1839) [QM]
L. (*L.*) Mörch, 1876
L. (L.) filosa (Sowerby, 1832) [QM]
L. (L.) luteola (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833) [QM; 45; 56]
L. (L.) philippiana (Reeve, 1857) [45; 61]
L. (L.) scabra (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 34; 45; 61]
L. (*Palustorina*) Reid, 1986
L. (P.) articulata (Philippi, 1846) [QM; 32; 45; 61]
Echinolittorina Habe, 1956
E. (*Granulittorina*) Habe & Kosuge, 1966
E. (G.) vidua (Gould, 1859) [QM as *E. millegrana*; 32; 46]

Nodilittorina von Martens, 1897
N. pyramidalis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833) [QM; 32; 56]

SUBFAMILY LACUNINAE

Bembicium Philippi, 1846
B. auratum (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) [QM; 32; 34; 56]
B. nanum (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 32; 56]

SUPERFAMILY CALYPTRAEOIDEA

FAMILY CALYPTRAEIDAE

Crepidula Lamarck, 1799
C. aculeata (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]

SUPERFAMILY CAPULOIDEA

FAMILY CAPULIDAE

Capulus Montfort, 1810
C. devotus Hedley, 1904 [QM]

Icuncula Iredale, 1924
I. torcularis (Tenison Woods, 1878) [1]

SUPERFAMILY CYPRAEOIDEA

FAMILY CYPRAEIDAE (see Note 7)

SUBFAMILY CYPRAEINAE

Cypraea Linnaeus, 1758
C. tigris Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 6; 15; 32; 33; 44; 56]

Mauritia Troschel, 1863
M. arabica (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]
M. eglantina (Duclos, 1833) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44]

SUBFAMILY ERRONEINAE

Erronea Troschel, 1863
E. caurica (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44]
E. cylindrica (Born, 1778) [QM; 6; 32]
E. errones (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]
E. listeri (Gray, 1824) [QM; 6; 32; 33 all as *Erronea felina* or *Cypraea felina*]
E. xanthodon (Sowerby, 1822) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]

Adusta Jousseaume, 1884
A. subviridis (Reeve, 1835) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]

Bistolida Cossmann, 1920
B. hirundo (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 44]
B. kieneri (Hidalgo, 1906) [44]
B. stolida (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32]
B. ursellus (Gmelin, 1791) [6]

Contradusta Meyer, 2003
C. walkeri (Sowerby, 1832) [QM; 6; 33]

Cribrarula Strand, 1929
C. cribraria (Linnaeus, 1758) [6; 32; 44]

Notadusta Schilder, 1935
N. punctata (Linnaeus, 1771) [6]

Ovatipsa Iredale, 1931
O. chinensis (Gmelin, 1791) [QM; 6; 32; 44; 56]

Palmadusta Iredale, 1930
P. asellus (Linnaeus, 1758) [6; 32]
P. clandestina (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44]
P. contaminata (Sowerby, 1832) [6]
P. humphreysii (Gray, 1825) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]
P. ziczac (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6]

Purpuradusta Schilder, 1935
P. fimbriata (Gmelin, 1791) [6]
P. gracilis (Gaskoin, 1849) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]
P. hammondae Iredale, 1939 [QM; 6; 32; 44; 56]
P. microdon (Gray, 1825) [6]
P. minoridens (Melvill, 1901) [QM; 6; 32; 44]

Talostolida Iredale, 1930
T. teres (Gmelin, 1791) [QM; 6; 32; 44]

SUBFAMILY EROSARIINAE

Erosaria Troschel, 1863
E. cernica Sowerby, 1870 [QM; 6; 32; 44]
E. erosa (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 15; 32; 33; 44; 53; 56]
E. flaveola (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 32; 33; 44; 56 also as *C. labrolineata*)]
E. helvola (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 44]
E. miliaris (Gmelin, 1791) [6; 32; 44]
E. poraria (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 44]

Monetaria Troschel, 1863
M. annulus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]
M. caputserpentis (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]
M. moneta (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44]

Nucleolaria Oyama, 1959
N. nucleus (Linnaeus, 1758) [6]

Staphylaea Jousseaume, 1884
S. limacina (Lamarck, 1810) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44]
S. staphylaea (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]

SUBFAMILY LURIINAE

Luria Jousseaume, 1884
L. isabella (Linnaeus, 1758) [6; 32; 44]

Lyncina Troschel, 1863
L. carneola (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]
L. lynx (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]
L. vitellus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 6; 32; 33; 44; 56]

Talparia Troschel, 1863
T. talpa (Linnaeus, 1758) [6]

SUBFAMILY UNCERTAIN

Pustularia Swainson, 1840
P. cicercula (Linnaeus, 1758) [6]
P. globulus (Linnaeus, 1758) [6]

FAMILY OVULIDAE (see Note 8)

SUBFAMILY OVULINAE

Ovula Bruguière, 1789
O. costellata Lamarck, 1810 [QM; 9; 32; 44]
O. ovum (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 9; 32; 44; 56]

Calpurnus Montfort, 1810
C. (*Calpurnus*) s.s.
C. (C.) verrucosus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 9; 44; 56]
C. (*Procalpurnus*) Thiele, 1939
C. (P.) lacteus (Lamarck, 1810) [QM; 9]

Crenovula Cate, 1973
C. striatula striatula (Sowerby, 1828) [QM; 9]
C. striatula trailli (A.Adams, 1856) [9]
C. striatula tinctura (Garrard, 1963) [QM; 9; 15 as *Primovula tinctura*; 44]

Habuprionovula Azuma, 1970
H. hervieri (Hedley, 1899) [9]

Primovula Thiele, 1925
P. (*Adamantia*) Cate, 1973
P. (A.) dubia Cate, 1973 [QM; 9]
P. (A.) uvula Cate, 1973 [QM; 9; 44]

Prionovolva Iredale, 1930
P. brevis (Sowerby, 1828) [QM; 9]
P. cavanaghi (Iredale, 1931) [QM; 9; 44]
P. pulchella (H. Adams, 1873) [QM; 9]
P. pudica (A. Adams, 1854) [44]
P. wilsoniana Cate, 1973 [QM; 9]

Prosimnia Schilder, 1927
P. semperi (Weinkauff, 1881) [QM; 9]

Pseudosimnia Schilder, 1927
P. (*Diminovula*) Iredale, 1930
P. (D.) alabaster (Reeve, 1865) [9; 61]
P. (D.) punctata (Duclos, 1831) [QM; 9]
P. (D.) incisa Azuma & Cate, 1971 [QM; 9]
P. (D.) whitworthi Cate, 1973 [QM; 9]
P. (*Inflatovula*) Cate, 1973
P. (I.) culmen Cate, 1973 [9; 44]
P. (*Labiovolva*) Cate, 1973
P. (L.) nubila Cate & Azuma, 1973 [9]

SUBFAMILY VOLVINAE

Volva Röding, 1798
V. volva (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 9]

Cymbovula Cate, 1974
C. queenslandica Cate, 1974 [QM; 9]

Phenacovolva Iredale, 1930
P. (*Phenacovolva*) s.s.
P. (P.) rosea rosea (A. Adams, 1854) [QM; 32]
P. (P.) rosea schmidi Fehse & Wiese, 1993 [15 as *P. schmidi*]
P. (*Pellasimnia*) Iredale, 1931
P. (P.) subreflexa (A. Adams & Reeve, 1848) [9]

SUPERFAMILY CINGULOPSOIDEA

FAMILY CINGULOPSIDAE

Eatonina Thiele, 1912
E. hutchingsae Ponder & Yoo, 1980 [43]

Eatoniopsis Thiele, 1912
E. (*Rufodardanula*) Ponder, 1965
E. (R.) castanea (Laseron, 1950) [43]

Pseudopisinna Ponder & Yoo, 1980
P. gregaria gregaria (Laseron, 1950) [43]
P. gregaria rugifera Ponder & Yoo, 1980 [43]

Tubbreva Ponder, 1965
T. parva Ponder & Yoo, 1980 [43]

FAMILY EATONIELLIDAE

Eatoniella Dall, 1876
E. (*Eatoniella*) s.s.
E. (E.) atropurpurea (Frauenfeld, 1867) [42]

Crassitoniella Ponder, 1965
C. flammea (Frauenfeld, 1867) [42]

SUPERFAMILY FICOIDEA

FAMILY FICIDAE

Ficus Röding, 1798
F. subintermedia (Orbigny, 1852) [QM]

SUPERFAMILY NATICOIDEA (see Note 9)

FAMILY NATICIDAE

SUBFAMILY NATICINAE

Natica Scopoli, 1777
N. stellata (Hedley, 1913) [QM]
N. vitellus (Linnaeus, 1758) [M; QM; 44; 56]

Naticarius Dumeril, 1806
N. alapapilionis (Röding, 1798) [QM]
N. colliei Récluz, 1844 [QM; 56; 61]
N. onca (Röding, 1798) [QM]

Notocochlis Powell, 1933
N. gualtieriana (Récluz, 1844) [QM; 44 as *Natica gualtieriana*]

SUBFAMILY POLINICINAE

Polinices Montfort, 1810
P. cumingianus (Récluz, 1844) [QM; 44 both as *Polinices powisiana*]
P. jukesii Reeve, 1855 [QM]
P. mammilla (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM also as *Polinices pyriformis*; 56]

Conuber Finlay & Marwick, 1937
C. conicus (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 15; 19; 32; 53]
C. incei (Philippi, 1851) [QM; 32; 56]

C. melastomus (Swainson, 1822) [44; 56]
C. sordidus (Swainson, 1821) [QM; 32; 56]

Glossaulax Pilsbry, 1929
G. didyma (Röding, 1798) [QM]

Mammilla Schumacher, 1817
M. melanostoma (Gmelin, 1791) [32; 44]
M. sebae (Récluz, 1844) [QM]
M. simiae (Deshayes, 1838) [QM]

Neverita Risso, 1826
N. aulacoglossa (Pilsbry & Vanatta, 1908) [QM as *Polinices didyma*]
N. peselephanti (Link, 1807) [QM as *Polinices peselephanti*]

SUBFAMILY SININAE

Sinum Röding, 1798
S. haliotoideum (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]

Eunaticina Fischer, 1885
E. linneana (Récluz, 1843) [QM]
E. papilla (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]

SUPERFAMILY PTEROTRACHEOIDEA (see Note 10)

FAMILY ATLANTIDAE

Atlanta Lesueur, 1817
A. peronii Lesueur, 1817 [QM]

SUPERFAMILY RISSOOIDEA (see Note 11)

FAMILY RISSOIDAE

SUBFAMILY RISSOINAE

Alvania Risso, 1826
A. (*Alvania*) s.s.
A. (A.) firma (Laseron, 1956) [QM]
A. (A.) novarensis Frauenfeld, 1867 [QM]
A. (*Linemera*) Finlay, 1924
A. (L.) suprasculpta May, 1915 [QM]

Lucidestea Laseron, 1956
L. nitens (Frauenfeld, 1867) [QM, as *Rissoa nitens*]

Merelina Iredale, 1915
M. queenslandica Laseron, 1956 [QM]

SUBFAMILY RISSOININAE

Rissoina Orbigny, 1840
R. (*Rissoina*) s.s.
R. (R.) ambigua (Gould, 1849) [QM]
R. (R.) crassa Angas, 1871 [QM]
R. (R.) heronensis (Laseron, 1956) [QM]
R. (*Phosinella*) Mörch, 1876
R. (P.) allanae Laseron, 1950 [QM]

FAMILY ANABATHRONIDAE (ANABATHRIDAE)

Anabathron Frauenfeld, 1867
A. ascensum Hedley, 1907 [QM]
A. contabulatum Frauenfeld, 1867 [QM]
A. lene (Hedley, 1915) [QM]

Amphithalamus Carpenter, 1865
A. (*Amphithalamus*) s.s.
A. (A.) incidatus (Frauenfeld, 1867) [QM]
A. (A.) fulcira (Laseron, 1956) [QM]
A. (A.) jacksoni (Brazier, 1894) [QM]

Badepigrus Iredale, 1955
B. improrsa (Laseron, 1956) [QM]
B. protractus (Hedley, 1904) [QM]

FAMILY ASSIMINEIDAE

Assiminea Fleming, 1828
A. (*Metassiminea*) Thiele, 1927
A. (M.) brazieri Tenison Woods, 1876 [QM]
A. (M.) buccinoides (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) [QM; 34 as *Hydrobia buccinoides*]
A. (M.) relata Cotton, 1942 [34]

FAMILY BARLEEIDAE

Pisinna Monterosato, 1878
P. castella (Laseron, 1950) [40]
P. frauenfeldi (Frauenfeld, 1867) [40]
P. kershawi (Tenison Woods, 1878) [40]
P. nitida Ponder & Yoo, 1976 [40]
P. salebrosa (Frauenfeld, 1867) [40]
P. tasmanica (Tennison-Woods, 1876) [40]
P. tumida simplicosta Ponder & Yoo, 1976 [40]
P. vincula (Laseron, 1950) [40]
P. perdigna (Laseron, 1956) [QM]

FAMILY CAECIDAE

Caecum Fleming, 1813
C. amputatum Hedley, 1893 [QM]
C. lilianum Hedley, 1903 [QM]
Caecum sp. [QM as *C. septimentum*]

Parastrophia de Folin, 1869
P. cygnicollis (Hedley, 1904) [QM]

FAMILY CALOPIIDAE

Calopia Ponder, 1999
C. imitata Ponder, 1999 [38]

FAMILY EMBLANDIDAE

Emblanda Iredale, 1955
E. emblematica (Hedley, 1906) [QM]

FAMILY EPIGRIDAE

Epigrus Hedley, 1903
E. cylindracea (Tenison Woods, 1878) [QM]
E. dissimilis (Watson, 1886) [QM]

FAMILY IRAVADIIDAE

Iravadia Blandford, 1867
I. (*Iravadia*) s.s.
I. (I.) quadrasi (Boettger, 1893) [QM]
I. (*Pseudonoba*) Boettger, 1902
I. (P.) delicata (Philippi, 1849) [QM]
I. (P.) sublevis (Laseron, 1956) [QM]

Nozeba Iredale, 1915
N. topaziaca (Hedley, 1908) [QM]

FAMILY STENOTHYRIDAE

Stenothyra Benson, 1856
S. australis Hedley, 1901 [QM; 34]

FAMILY TRUNCATELLIDAE

Truncatella Risso, 1826
T. scalarina Cox, 1867 [QM]

FAMILY TORNIDAE

SUBFAMILY VITRINELLINAE

Callomphala A. Adams & Angas, 1864
C. lucida A. Adams & Angas, 1864 [QM]
Liotropia Laseron, 1958
L. introspecta (Hedley, 1907) [QM; 8]
Pseudoliotia Tate, 1898
P. axialis Laseron, 1958 [QM; 7]
P. gowllandi (Brazier, 1874) [7]
P. micans (A.Adams, 1850) [QM; 7]
P. speciosa (Angas, 1877) [QM; 7]

SUPERFAMILY STROMBOIDEA

FAMILY STROMBIDAE

Lambis Röding, 1798
L. lambis (Linnaeus, 1758) [44]
L. truncata (Humphrey, 1786) [32; 44]
Strombus Linnaeus, 1758
S. (*Canarium*) Schumacher, 1817
S. (C.) erythrinus Dillwyn, 1817 [QM; 44]
S. (C.) labiatus (Röding, 1798) [QM; 32; 44; 56]
S. (C.) microurceus (Kira, 1959) [QM; 32; 44]
S. (C.) mutabilis Swainson, 1821 [QM; 44; 56]
S. (*Conomurex*) Fischer, 1884
S. (C.) luhuanus Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 44; 56]
S. (*Dolomena*) Iredale, 1931
S. (D.) dilatatus Swainson, 1821 [44]
S. (*Doxander*) Iredale, 1931
S. (D.) campbelli Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834 [QM; 32; 44; 53; 56]
S. (D.) vittatus Linnaeus, 1758 [53]
S. (*Euprotomus*) Gill, 1870
S. (E.) aurisdianae Linnaeus, 1758 [56]
S. (E.) aratrum (Röding, 1798) [56]
S. (*Gibberulus*) Jousseaume, 1888
S. (G.) gibberulus Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32]

SUPERFAMILY TONNOIDEA

FAMILY TONNIDAE

SUBFAMILY TONNINAE

Tonna Brunnich, 1772
T. chinensis (Dillwyn, 1817) [QM]
T. perdix (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]
T. tetracotula Hedley, 1919 [QM]
T. variegata (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 32; 56]

SUBFAMILY CASSINAE

Casmaria H. & A. Adams, 1853
C. ponderosa (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]

SUBFAMILY PHALINAE

Phalium Link, 1807
P. areola (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 32; 44; 56]
P. bandatum (Perry, 1811) [QM; 32; 56]
Semicassis (Mörch, 1852)
S. bisulcata (Schubert & Wagner, 1820) [QM]
S. labiata (Perry, 1811) [QM; 1]
S. sophia (Brazier, 1872) [QM]

FAMILY BURSIDAE

Bursa Röding, 1798
B. granularis (Röding, 1798) [QM; 44; 56]
B. rhodostoma (Beck in Sowerby, 1835) [44]
Bufonaria Schumacher, 1817
B. magaritula (Deshayes, 1832) [61]
Tutufa Jousseaume, 1881
T. (*Tutufa*) s.s.
T. (*T.*) *bubo* (Linnaeus, 1758) [61]

FAMILY PERSONIDAE

Distorsio Röding, 1798
D. reticularis (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]

FAMILY RANELLIDAE

SUBFAMILY RANELLINAE

Gyrineum Link, 1807
G. lacunatum (Mighels, 1845) [QM; 32; 44; 56]

SUBFAMILY CYMATIINAE

Cymatium Röding, 1798
C. (*Gelagna*) Schaufuss, 1869
C. (G.) succinctum (Linnaeus, 1771) [QM; 32]
C. (*Gutturnium*) Mörch, 1852
C. (G.) muricinum (Röding, 1798) [QM]
C. (*Lotoria*) Emerson & Old, 1963
C. (L.) lotorium (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]
C. (*Monoplex*) Perry, 1811
C. (M.) aquatile (Reeve, 1844) [QM]
C. (M.) exaratum (Reeve, 1844) [QM; 44]
C. (M.) mundum (Gould, 1849) [QM]
C. (M.) nicobaricum (Röding, 1798) [QM]
C. (M.) parthenopeum (von Salis, 1793) [QM; 32; 44; 56]
C. (M.) pileare (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 32; 44; 56]
C. (M.) vespaceum (Lamarck, 1822) [QM]
C. (*Ranularia*) Schumacher, 1817
C. (R.) caudatum (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]
C. (R.) gutturnium (Röding, 1798) [QM]
C. (R.) sarcostomum (Reeve, 1844) [QM; 44]
C. (*Septa*) Perry, 1810
C. (S.) hepaticum (Röding, 1798) [QM]
C. (S.) occidentale (Mörch, 1877) [QM; 32]
C. (S.) rubeculum (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]
C. (*Turritriton*) Dall, 1904
C. (T.) labiosum (Wood, 1828) [QM; 32]
Cabestana Röding, 1798
C. spengleri Perry, 1811 [QM; 32; 44; 56]
Charonia Gistel, 1848

C. lampas (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 1; 32]
C. tritonis (Linnaeus, 1758) [32; 44]

SUPERFAMILY VANIKOROIDEA

FAMILY VANIKORIDAE

Vanikoro Quoy & Gaimard, 1832
V. cancellata (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 15]
V. helicoidea Le Guillou, 1842 [QM]
Couthouyia A. Adams, 1860
C. cf *gracilis* (Henn & Brazier, 1894) [QM]

FAMILY HIPPONICIDAE

Hipponix Defrance, 1819
H. conicus (Schumacher, 1817) [QM]

SUPERFAMILY VELUTINOIDEA

FAMILY LAMELLARIIDAE

Lamellaria Montagu, 1815
'*Lamellaria* sp.' [see Note 12]

FAMILY TRIVIIDAE

SUBFAMILY TRIVIINAE

Trivia Gray, 1832
T. (*Cleotrivia*) Iredale, 1930
T. (C.) globosa (Sowerby, 1832) [QM]
T. (*Ellatrivia*) Iredale, 1931
T. (E.) merces (Iredale, 1924) [QM]
T. (*Trivirostra*) Jousseaume, 1884
T. (T.) edgari Shaw, 1909 [QM]
T. (T.) hordacea (Kiener, 1843) [QM]
T. (T.) oryza (Lamarck, 1810) [QM; 56]
T. (T.) pellucidula (Reeve, 1846) [QM]

SUBFAMILY ERATOINAE

Proterato Schilder, 1927
P. (*Cypraeerato*) Schilder, 1932
P. (C.) angistoma (Sowerby, 1832) [QM; 61]
P. (C.) gemma (Bavay, 1917) [QM]
P. (*Eratoena*) Iredale, 1935
P. (E.) sulcifera (Sowerby, 1832) [QM]
P. (*Sulcerato*) Finlay, 1930
P. (S.) lachryma (Sowerby, 1832) [QM]
P. (S.) recondita (Melvill & Standen, 1903) [QM]

SUPERFAMILY VERMETOIDEA

FAMILY VERMETIDAE (see Note 13)

Serpulorbis Sassi, 1827
Serpulorbis sp. (Lamarck, 1818) [QM]

SUPERFAMILY XENOPHOROIDEA

FAMILY XENOPHORIDAE

Xenophora Fischer, 1887
Xenophora sp. [32]

GROUP PTENOGLOSSA

SUPERFAMILY EPITONIOIDEA

FAMILY EPITONIIDAE (see Note 14)

Epitonium Röding, 1798
E. barissum (Iredale, 1936) [44]
E. christyi (Iredale, 1936) [QM]
E. imperialis (Sowerby, 1844) [32; 44; 56]
E. irregulare (Sowerby, 1844) [QM]
E. jukesianum (Forbes, 1852) [44, as *E. ampacta*]
E. lyrum (Sowerby, 1844) [44]
E. millecostatum (Pease, 1861) [QM]
E. minorum (Iredale, 1936) [QM]
E. perplexum Pease, 1867 [QM also as *E. perplicatum*; 44]
E. replicatum (Sowerby, 1844) [QM; 44]
E. sexcostum Jousseaume, 1912 [61]
E. tacitum Iredale, 1936 [QM]
E. tenellum (Hutton, 1885) [32; 56 as *E. helicornuum*]
Cirsotrema Mörch, 1852
C. morchi (Angas, 1871) [QM]
Acrilla H. & A. Adams, 1860
A. acuminata (Sowerby, 1844) [32]
Eglisia Gray, 1847
E. tricarinata A. Adams & Reeve, 1850 [56]
Opalia H. & A. Adams, 1853
O. ballinensis (E.A. Smith, 1891) [32]

FAMILY JANTHINIDAE

Janthina Röding, 1798
J. exigua Lamarck, 1816 [32; 44; 56]
J. janthina (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 32; 44; 56]
J. pallida (Thompson, 1840) [44 as *J. globosa*]
Recluzia Petit, 1853
R. hargravesi Cox, 1870 [QM; 44; 61]

SUPERFAMILY EULIMOIDEA (see Note 15)

FAMILY EULIMIDAE

Eulima Risso, 1826
Eulima sp. [M]
Hypermastus Pilsbry, 1918
Hypermastus sp. [M]
Mucronalia A. Adams, 1860
Mucronalia sp. [M]
Pictobalcis Laseron; 1955
Pictobalcis sp. [M]
Sticteulima Laseron, 1955
S. lentiginosus (A. Adams, 1861) [QM as *Lentigobalcis lentiginosa*]

SUPERFAMILY TRIPHOROIDEA (see Note 16)

FAMILY TRIPHORIDAE

SUBFAMILY TRIPHORINAE

Triphora Blainville, 1828
T. granulata (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850) [QM; 11]
T. tesselata (Kosuge, 1963) [QM; 11]
T. truncis (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
Aclophora Laseron, 1958

A. alveata Laseron, 1958 [QM; 11]
A. kerslakei Laseron, 1958 [30]
A. robusta Laseron, 1958 [QM; 11; 30; 61]
A. xystica (Jousseaume, 1884) [11 as *A. grandiosa*]
Aclophoropsis Marshall, 1983
A. maculosa (Hedley, 1908) [QM; 11]
Bouchetriphora Marshall, 1983
B. aspergata (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11; 30 as *Coriophora nigrogranosa*]
B. pallida (Pease, 1870) [QM; 11]
Cautor Finlay, 1927
C. intermissa (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
C. similis (Pease, 1871) [M; QM; 11]
Euthymella Thiele, 1929
E. elegans (Hinds, 1843) [QM; 11]
E. elongata (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
E. kosugei Marshall, 1983 [11]
Inella Bayle, 1879
I. acicula Laseron, 1958 [QM; 11]
I. hervieri (Kosuge, 1963) [QM; 11]
I. pavimenta (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
Iniforis Jousseaume, 1884
I. violaceus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1843) [QM; 11]
Latitriphora Marshall, 1983
L. conferta (Laseron, 1958) [30 as *Aclophora conferta*]
Mastonia Hinds, 1843
M. rubra (Hinds, 1843) [QM; 11]
M. ustulata (Hervier, 1897) [QM; 11]
Mesophora Laseron, 1958
M. fulva (Laseron, 1958) [QM]
M. fusca (Dunker, 1860) [QM; 11; 30 as *M. bowenensis*]
M. inconspicua (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
M. mistura (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
M. pallenta (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
M. rufosutura Laseron, 1958 [QM; 11]
M. tigris (Laseron, 1958) [30 as *Coriophora tigris*]
Monophorus Grillo, 1877
M. constricta (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
M. diminuta (Laseron, 1958) [QM; 11]
M. subora (Laseron, 1958) [QM]
Nanaphora Laseron, 1958
N. caloundra Laseron, 1958 [QM; 30]
N. tricolor Laseron, 1958 [QM; 30]
Obesula Jousseaume, 1898
O. tribulationis (Hedley, 1909) [QM; 11]
Opimaphora Laseron, 1958
O. albogemmata Laseron, 1958 [QM]
O. litorea Laseron, 1958 [QM]
O. sarcira Laseron, 1958 [QM; 11]
Sagenotriphora Marshall, 1983
S. ampulla (Hedley, 1903) [QM; 11]
Subulophora Laseron, 1958
S. rutilians (Hervier, 1897) [QM; 11]
Talophora Gründel, 1975
T. subulata (Laseron, 1958) [QM]
Tetraphora Laseron, 1958
T. inigua (Jousseaume, 1898) [QM; 11]
T. mapoonensis Laseron, 1958 [QM; 11]
Viriola Jousseaume, 1884
V. cancellata (Hinds, 1843) [QM]
V. elegans (Hinds, 1843) [QM]
V. incisa (Pease, 1861) [QM]
V. truncata Marshall, 1983 [QM]

SUBFAMILY METAXIINAE

Metaxia Monterosato, 1884
Metaxia sp. [QM; 11]
Seilarex Iredale, 1924
S. turritelliformis (Angas, 1877) [QM; 11]
S. verconis Cotton, 1951 [11]

FAMILY CERITHIOPSIDAE

Clathropsis Laseron, 1956
C. maritima Laseron, 1956 [QM; 28]
C. mellita Laseron, 1956 [QM]
Conciliopsis Laseron, 1956
C. carrota Laseron, 1956 [QM]
Horologica Laseron, 1956
H. bicolor Laseron, 1956 [QM]
H. bipartita Laseron, 1956 [QM]
H. minareta Laseron, 1956 [QM]
H. telegraphica (Hedley, 1909) [QM]
Joculator Hedley, 1909
J. albordina Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. columna Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. continens Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. melania Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. minima Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. semiplica Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. subula Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. tomacula tomacula Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. tomacula negrita Laseron, 1956 [QM]
J. tribulationis (Hedley, 1909) [QM]
J. varians Laseron, 1956 [QM]
Seila A.Adams, 1861
S. crocea (Angas, 1871) [QM; 52 as *Cerithiopsis (Notoseila) crocea*]
Synthopsis Laseron, 1956
S. columna Laseron, 1956 [QM]
Tubercliopsis Laseron, 1956
T. bowenensis Laseron, 1956 [QM]
T. capricornia Laseron, 1956 [QM]
T. elongata Laseron, 1956 [QM]

GROUP NEOGASTROPODA
SUPERFAMILY BUCCINOIDEA

FAMILY BUCCINIDAE

SUBFAMILY BUCCININAE

Phos Watson, 1882

P. sculptilis Watson, 1886 [QM; 53]
P. senticosus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 56]

SUBFAMILY PISANIINAE

Cantharus Röding, 1798
C. (*Clivipollia*) Iredale, 1929
C. (C.) pulcher (Reeve, 1846) [QM]
C. (*Pollia*) Gray in Sowerby, 1834
C. (P.) fumosus (Dillwyn, 1817) [QM]
C. (P.) undosus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 56]
C. (*Prodotia*) Dall, 1924
C. (P.) iostomus (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) [QM]

Engina Gray, 1839
E. armillata (Reeve, 1846) [QM; 44]
E. concinna (Reeve, 1846) [QM]
E. incarnata (Deshayes, 1834) [QM]
E. lineata (Reeve, 1846) [QM]
E. siderea (Reeve, 1846) [QM]
E. zonalis (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 44; 56]

Pisania Bivona, 1832
P. crenilabrum A. Adams, 1855 [QM]
P. luctuosa Tapperone-Canefri, 1875 [QM]

FAMILY COLUBRARIIDAE

Colubraria Schumacher, 1817
C. brazieri (Angas, 1869) [QM; 62 as *Fusus brazieri*]
C. castanea Kuroda & Habe, 1952 [QM]
C. nitidula (Sowerby, 1833) [QM]

FAMILY COLUMBELLIDAE (see Note 17)

SUBFAMILY COLUMBELLINAE

Euplica Dall, 1889
E. scripta (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 56 both as *Pyrene scripta*]
E. turturina (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 44 both as *Pyrene turturina*]
E. varians (Sowerby, 1832) [QM as *Pyrene varians* and *Zafra varians*]

SUBFAMILY PYRENINAE

Aesopus Gould, 1860
A. spiculum (Duclos in Chenu, 1846) [QM]
Anachis H. & A. Adams, 1853
A. atkinsoni Tenison Woods, 1875 [M; QM]
A. lurida (Hedley, 1907) [QM]
A. marquesa (Gaskoin, 1852) [M]
A. miser (Sowerby, 1844) [M]
A. smithi (Angas, 1877) [QM]
A. spiculum (Duclos in Chenu, 1846) [QM]
Graphicomassa Iredale, 1929
G. albina (Kiener, 1841) [QM; 56]
Indomitrella Oostingh, 1940
I. puella (Sowerby, 1844) [QM]
Mitrella Risso, 1826
M. abyssicola (Brazier, 1877) [QM]
M. intexta (Gaskoin, 1852) [QM]
M. moleculina (Duclos, 1840) [QM
M. peroniana (Hedley, 1913) [QM]
M. semiconvexa (Lamarck, 1822) [QM]
M. tayloriana (Reeve, 1859) [QM]
M. venulata (Sowerby, 1894) [QM]
Pardalinops deMaintenon, 2008
P. testudinaria (Link, 1807) [QM; 32; 56 as *Pyrene testudinaria*]
Parviterebra Pilsbry, 1904
P. brazieri (Angas, 1875) [QM]
P. trilineata (A. Adams & Angas, 1864) [QM]
Pyrene Röding, 1798
P. flava (Bruguière, 1789) [QM]
P. punctata (Bruguière, 1789) [QM; 56]
Zafra A. Adams, 1860
Z. darwini Angas, 1877 [M]
Z. pumila (Dunker, 1860) [QM]
Z. troglodytes (Souverbie, 1866) [QM]

FAMILY FASCIOLARIIDAE

Fusinus Rafinesque, 1815
F. colus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 32; 53; 56]
F. nicobaricus (Röding, 1798) [32]
Latirolagena Harris, 1897
L. smaragdula (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]
Latirus Montfort, 1810
L. turritus (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]
Nodopelagia Hedley, 1915
N. brazieri (Angas, 1877) [62]
Peristernia Mörch,1852
P. incarnata (Kiener, 1830) [QM]
P. nassatula (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 44]
P. ustulata (Reeve, 1847) [QM]
Saginafusus Iredale, 1931
S. pricei (E.A. Smith, 1887) [QM]

FAMILY NASSARIIDAE

SUBFAMILY NASSARIINAE

Nassarius Dumeril, 1806
N. (*Nassarius*) s.s.
N. (N.) coronatus (Bruguière, 1789) [QM; 32; 56]
N. (*Alectrion*) Montfort, 1810
N. (A.) glans (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]
N. (A.) particeps (Hedley, 1915) [QM]
N. (*Hima*) Leach in Gray, 1852
N. (H.) pauperus (Gould, 1850) [QM; 32; 51; 52; also as *Reticunassa paupera*]
N. (*Niotha*) H. & A. Adams, 1853
N. (N.) albescens (Dunker, 1846) [QM]
N. (N.) conoidalis (Deshayes, 1832) [QM; 53 as *Niotha gemmulata*]
N. (N.) echinatus (A. Adams, 1852) [QM]
N. (N.) pauperatus (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 32]
N. (*Plicarcularia*) Thiele, 1929
N. (P.) burchardi (Dunker in Philippi, 1849) [QM; 32; 34]
N. (P.) globosus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833) [62]

N. (P.) jonasii (Dunker, 1846) [QM; 19; 32; 56]
N. (P.) pullus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 15; 56; 62]
N. (*Telasco*) H. & A. Adams, 1853
N. (T.) gaudiosus (Hinds, 1844) [QM]
N. (T.) luridus (Gould, 1850) [QM; 62]
N. (*Zeuxis*) H. & A. Adams, 1853
N. (Z.) algidus (Reeve, 1853) [QM]
N. (Z.) celebensis (Schepman, 1907) [62]
N. (Z.) comptus (A. Adams, 1852) [QM]
N. (Z.) dorsatus (Röding, 1798) [QM; 15; 19; 32; 56]
N. (Z.) melanoides (Reeve, 1853) [QM; 62]
N. (Z.) olivaceus (Bruguière, 1789) [QM; 32; 62]

SUPERFAMILY CANCELLARIOIDEA

FAMILY CANCELLARIIDAE

SUBFAMILY CANCELLARIINAE

Cancellaria Lamarck, 1799
C. (*Merica*) H. & A. Adams, 1854
C. (M.) elegans Sowerby, 1822 [QM]
C. (*Nevia*) Jousseaume, 1887
C. (N.) spirata Lamarck, 1822 [QM]
C. (*Sydaphera*) Iredale, 1929
C. (S.) granosa Sowerby, 1832 [QM *as Trigonostoma granosa*]
C. (S.) spengleriana Deshayes, 1830 [QM]
Trigonostoma Blainville, 1827
T. amasia (Iredale, 1930) [QM; 56]
T. obliquata (Lamarck, 1822) [QM]
T. scalariformis (Lamarck, 1822) [62]
T. scalarina (Lamarck, 1822) [QM]

SUBFAMILY PLESIOTRITONINAE

Tritonoharpa Dall, 1908
T. angasi (Brazier, 1877) [QM; 62]

SUPERFAMILY CONOIDEA (see Note 18)

FAMILY CONIDAE

SUBFAMILY CONINAE

Conus Linnaeus, 1758
C. ammiralis Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 44]
C. arenatus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM; 32; 44]
C. canonicus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [44]
C. capitaneus Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 44; 56]
C. catus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM; 32]
C. chaldaeus (Röding, 1798) [QM]
C. coronatus Gmelin, 1791 [QM; 32]
C. cyanostoma A. Adams, 1854 [QM; 32; 44]
C. distans Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [32]
C. ebraeus Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 56]
C. eburneus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM]
C. emaciatus Reeve, 1849 [QM]
C. episcopatus daMotta, 1982 [QM; 44]
C. ferrugineus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM; 32; as *C. planorbis*]
C. flavidus Lamarck, 1810 [QM; 32; 44]
C. geographus Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 56]
C. imperialis Linnaeus, 1758 [44]
C. leopardus (Röding, 1798) [QM; 56]
C. lischkeanus Weinkauff 1875 [QM; 56]
C. litoglyphus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM]
C. litteratus Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 44]
C. lividus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM; 32; 44]
C. miles Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 44]
C. miliaris Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM]
C. moreleti Crosse, 1858 [62]
C. muriculatus Sowerby, 1833 [QM; 44; 56]
C. musicus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM; 32; 44; 56]
C. mustelinus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM]
C. obscurus Sowerby, 1833 [QM; 44]
C. omaria Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM; 32; 44; 56]
C. planorbis Born, 1778 [QM; 44; 56; 62; also as *C. vitulinus*]
C. pulicarius Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM]
C. quercinus Lightfoot, 1786 [QM; 44; 56]
C. rattus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM]
C. rufimaculosus Macpherson, 1959 [QM; 32; 44]
C. sanguinolentus Quoy & Gaimard, 1834 [QM]
C. sponsalis Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [QM]
C. striatus Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 44; 56; 61]
C. suturatus Reeve, 1844 [62]
C. terebra Born, 1778 [QM; 32; 44]
C. tessulatus Born, 1778 [QM; 56; 62]
C. textile Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 44; 56]
C. varius Linnaeus, 1758 [32; 44]
C. vexillum Gmelin, 1791 [QM; 32; 44]
C. virgo Linnaeus, 1758 [QM; 32; 44]

SUBFAMILY CLATHURELLINAE

Etrema Hedley, 1918
E. alliterata (Hedley, 1916) [QM; 22]
E. capillata Hedley, 1922 [QM]
E. catapasta Hedley, 1922 [52]
E. crassilabrum (Reeve, 1843) [QM]
E. curtisiana Hedley, 1922 [QM]
E. firma Hedley, 1922 [QM]
E. orirufa Hedley, 1922 [QM]
E. scalarina (Deshayes, 1863) [QM]
E. spurca (Hinds, 1843) [QM; 52]
E. tortilabra Hedley, 1922 [QM]
Eucithara Fischer, 1883
E. arenivaga Hedley, 1922 [QM; 32]
E. crassilabrum (Reeve, 1846) [QM]
E. cylindrica (Reeve, 1846) [QM]
E. phyllidis Hedley, 1922 [QM]
Lienardia Jousseaume, 1884
L. lischkeana (Pilsbry, 1904) [QM]
L. malleti (Reeve, 1852) [QM]
L. punctilla Hedley, 1922 [QM]
Pulsarella Laseron, 1954
P. cognata (E.A. Smith, 1877) [22 as *Asthenotoma cognata*)

SUBFAMILY MANGELIINAE

Antiguraleus Powell, 1939
A. serpentis (Laseron, 1954) [QM]

A. tepidus (Laseron, 1954) [QM]

Apispiralia Laseron, 1954
A. catena Laseron, 1954 [QM]

Filodrillia Hedley, 1922
F. haswelli (Hedley, 1907) [QM]
F. stadialis Hedley, 1922 [QM]

Guraleus Hedley, 1918
G. fascinus Hedley, 1922 [QM]
G. mitralis (A. Adams & Angas, 1869) [QM]
G. pictus (A. Adams & Angas, 1864) [QM; 22]
G. tasmantis Laseron, 1954 [QM]

Heterocithara Hedley, 1922
H. bilineata (Angas, 1871) [QM]
H. erismata Hedley, 1922 [QM]

Marita Hedley, 1922
M. bella A. Adams & Angas, 1864 [QM]

Paramontana Laseron, 1954
P. fusca Laseron, 1954 [QM]
P. modesta (Angas, 1877) [QM]

Turrella Laseron, 1954
T. asperrima Laseron, 1954 [QM]
T. tenuilirata (Angas, 1871) [QM]

FAMILY DRILLIIDAE

Epidirona Iredale, 1931
E. cosifera Laseron, 1954 [QM]

Inquisitor Hedley, 1918
I. flindersianus Hedley, 1922 [QM; 53; 55]
I. lassulus Hedley, 1922 [QM]
I. spicata (Hinds, 1843) [QM]
I. sterrhus (Watson, 1881) [QM also as *I. formidabilis*; 55; 56]

Ptychobela Thiele, 1925
P. flavidula (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 55]

Splendrillia Hedley, 1922
S. nernia (Hedley, 1903) [QM]

Tomopleura Casey, 1904
T. carrota Laseron, 1954 [QM]
T. foliacea Laseron, 1954 [QM]
T. thola Laseron, 1954 [QM]

FAMILY TEREBRIDAE

SUBFAMILY TEREBRINAE

Duplicaria, Dall, 1908
D. bernardii (Deshayes, 1857) [QM; 44]

Terenolla Iredale, 1929
T. pygmaea (Hinds, 1844) [M]

Terebra Bruguière, 1789
T. amanda Hinds, 1844 [QM]
T. areolata (Link, 1807) [QM; 32; 44]
T. ballina (Hedley, 1915) [QM; 32; 44; 56]
T. dimidiata (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 44]
T. laevigata Gray, 1834 [QM]
T. paucistriata (E.A. Smith, 1873) [QM]
T. subulata (Linnaeus, 1767) [QM; 32; 44]
T. triseriata Gray, 1834 [QM; 44; 56]

FAMILY TURRIDAE

SUBFAMILY TURRINAE

Turridrupa Hedley, 1922
T. albofasciata (E.A. Smith, 1877) [QM]
T. bijubata (Reeve, 1843) [QM]
T. cerithina (Anton, 1839) [QM]
T. cincta (Lamarck, 1822) [QM]

Xenuroturris Iredale, 1929
X. millepunctata (Sowerby, 1908) [QM]

SUBFAMILY DAPHNELLINAE

Daphnella Hinds, 1844
D. botanica Hedley, 1918 [QM]
D. cheverti Hedley, 1922 [52]
D. souverbiei (E.A. Smith, 1882) [22 as *Hemidaphne souverbiei*)

Asperdaphne Hedley, 1922
A. hayesiana (Angas, 1871) [QM]
A. moretonica (E.A. Smith, 1882) [22]

Exomilus Hedley, 1918
E. anxius (Hedley, 1909) [QM]

Kermia Oliver, 1915
K. barnardi (Brazier, 1876) [QM]
K. canistra (Hedley, 1922) [QM]
K. daedalea (Garrett, 1873) [QM]

Neopotilla Hedley, 1918
N. tropicalis Hedley, 1922 [QM]

Philbertia Monterosato, 1864
P. attenuata (Hedley, 1922) [QM]
P. canistra (Hedley, 1922) [QM]
P. pustulata (Angas, 1877) [QM]
P. ramsayi (Brazier, 1876) [QM]

Tasmadaphne Laseron, 1954
T. aculeola (Hedley, 1915) [QM]

SUBFAMILY MITROMORPHINAE

Mitromorpha Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1883
M. atramentosa (Reeve, 1849) [QM]

SUBFAMILY TURRICULINAE

Vexitomina Powell, 1942
V. coxi (Angas, 1867) [62]
V. metcalfei (Angas, 1867) [52 as *Inquisitor metcalfei*]

SUPERFAMILY MURICOIDEA

FAMILY MURICIDAE

SUBFAMILY MURICINAE

Aspella Mörch, 1877
A. producta (Pease, 1861) [QM]
Aspella sp. [32]

Chicoreus Montfort, 1810
C. denudatus (Perry, 1811) [56]
C. microphyllus (Lamarck, 1816) [32]
C. ramosus (Linnaeus, 1758) [15; 32; 44; 56]

Pterynotus Swainson, 1833

P. (*Pterochelus*) Jousseaume, 1880
P. (P.) duffusi (Iredale, 1936) [62]

SUBFAMILY CORALLIOPHILINAE

Coralliophila H. & A. Adams, 1853
C. bulbiformis (Conrad, 1833) [QM]
C. erosa (Röding, 1798) [QM]
C. radula (A. Adams, 1855) [QM]
C. squamosissima (E.A. Smith, 1876) [QM]
Mipus de Gregorio, 1885
M. nodosus (A. Adams, 1854) [QM]
Quoyula Iredale, 1912
Q. madreporarum (Sowerby, 1832) [QM]

SUBFAMILY ERGALATAXINAE

Cronia H. & A. Adams, 1853
C. (*Cronia*) s.s.
C. (C.) aurantiaca (Hombron & Jaquinot, 1835) [QM; 32; 44]
C. (*Ergalatax*) Iredale, 1931
C. (E.) contracta (Reeve, 1846) [QM]
C. (E.) margariticola (Broderip, 1833) [QM]
Lataxiena Jousseaume, 1883
L. (*Lataxiena*) s.s.
L. (L.) blosvillei (Deshayes, 1832) [62]
L. (L.) fimbriata (Hinds, 1844) [QM; 44]
L. (*Orania*) Pallary, 1900
L. (O.) ficula (Reeve, 1848) [M]
Maculotriton Dall, 1904
M. serriale (Deshayes, 1830) [QM; 32]
Muricodrupa Iredale, 1918
M. fiscella (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]
Pascula Dall, 1908
P. ochrostoma (Blainville, 1832) [QM as *Drupella ochrostoma* or *Cronia ochrostoma*]

SUBFAMILY HAUSTRINAE

Lepsiella Iredale, 1912
L. (*Bedeva*) Iredale, 1924
L. (B.) hanleyi (Angas, 1867) [QM; 32; 44; 51; 54; 56; also as *B. hanleyi*]

SUBFAMILY MURICOPSINAE

Favartia Jousseaume, 1880
F. confusa (Brazier, 1877) [35; 62]
Homalocantha Mörch, 1852
H. anatomica (Perry, 1811) [QM]
Murexiella Clench & Perez Farfante, 1945
M. brazieri (Angas, 1877) [1; 35; 62]
Muricopsis Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1882
M. purpurcrispina Ponder, 1972 [62]

SUBFAMILY RAPANINAE

Agnewia Tenison Woods, 1879
A. tritoniformis (Blainville, 1832) [54]
Dicathais Iredale, 1936
D. orbita (Gmelin, 1791) [QM; 32; 44; 54; 56]
Drupa Röding, 1798
D. (*Drupa*) s.s.
D. (D.) morum Röding, 1798 [QM; 32]
D. (D.) ricinus (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 44]
D. (*Ricinella*) Schumacher, 1817
D. (R.) rubusidaeus Röding, 1798 [QM]
Drupella Thiele, 1925
D. cornus (Röding, 1798) [QM; 17]
D. rugosa (Born, 1778) [QM; 17; 56]
Drupina Dall, 1923
D. grossularia (Röding, 1798) [QM]
Mancinella Link, 1807
M. alouina Röding, 1798 [QM; 56]
M. ambustulatus Hedley, 1912 [QM; 44; 62]
M. echinata (Blainville, 1832) [44]
Morula Schumacher, 1817
M. (*Morula*) s.s.
M. (M.) granulata (Duclos, 1832) [QM]
M. (M.) marginalba Blainville, 1832 [QM; 32; 56]
M. (M.) uva (Röding, 1798) [QM; 44]
M. (*Spinidrupa*) Habe & Kosuge, 1966
M. (S.) biconica (Blainville, 1832) [QM]
M. (S.) dumosa (Conrad, 1837) [QM]
M. (S.) spinosa (H. & A. Adams, 1853) [QM]
Nassa Röding, 1798
N. serta (Bruguière, 1789) [QM]
Phycothais Tan, 2003
P. botanica (Hedley, 1918) [54]
Vexilla Swainson, 1840
V. vexillum (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]

SUBFAMILY TYPHINAE

Typhis Montfort, 1810
T. philippensis Watson, 1883 [1]

FAMILY COSTELLARIIDAE (see Note 19)

Vexillum Röding, 1798
V. (*Vexillum*) s.s.
V. (V.) plicarium (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]
V. (V.) takakuwai Cernohorsky & Azuma, 1974 [62]
V. (Costellaria) Swainson, 1840
V. (C.) acromiale (Hedley 1915) [62]
V. (C.) amanda (Reeve, 1845) [QM]
V. (C.) collinsoni (A. Adams, 1864) [QM]
V. (C.) daedalum (Reeve, 1845) [QM]
V. (C.) exasperatum (Gmelin, 1791) [QM; 56]
V. (C.) festum (Reeve, 1845) [QM]
V. (C.) obeliscus (Reeve, 1844) [QM; 62]
V. (C.) pacificum (Reeve, 1845) [QM]
V. (C.) semifasciata (Lamarck, 1811) [QM]
V. (*Pusia*) Swainson, 1840
V. (P.) aureolineatum Turner, 1988 [QM]
V. (P.) cancellarioides (Anton, 1839) [62]
V. (P.) consanguineum (Reeve, 1845) [QM]
V. (P.) microzonias (Lamarck, 1811) [QM]
V. (P.) pardalis (Küster, 1841) [QM]
V. (P.) patriarchalis (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]

FAMILY CYSTISCIDAE

SUBFAMILY CYSTISCINAE Stimpson, 1965

Cystiscus Stimpson, 1865
C. angasi (Crosse, 1870) [QM]

FAMILY HARPIDAE

Morum Röding, 1798
M. (*Herculea*) H. & A. Adams 1858
M. (H.) ponderosum (Hanley, 1858) [44]

FAMILY MARGINELLIDAE

SUBFAMILY MARGINELLINAE

Austroginella Laseron, 1957
A. queenslandica Laseron, 1957 [QM; 29]
Balanetta Jousseaume, 1875
B. baylei (Jousseaume, 1875) [QM]
Mesoginella Laseron, 1957
M. strangei (Angas, 1877) [QM]

FAMILY MITRIDAE (see Note 20)

SUBFAMILY MITRINAE

Mitra Lamarck, 1798
M. (*Mitra*) s.s.
M. (M.) ambigua Swainson, 1829 [QM]
M. (M.) cooki Sowerby, 1874 [QM]
M. (M.) mitra (Linnaeus, 1758) [32; 44; 56]
M. (M.) solida Reeve, 1844 [QM]
M. (M.) stictica Link, 1807 [QM]
M. (M.) variabilis Reeve, 1844 [QM; 32; 56]
M. (*Nebularia*) Swainson, 1840
M. (N.) amaura Hervier, 1898 [QM]
M. (N.) aurantia (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]
M. (N.) coronata Lamarck, 1811 [QM; 44]
M. (N.) cucumerina Lamarck, 1811 [62]
M. (N.) luctuosa A. Adams, 1853 [QM; 44; 56; 62]
M. (N.) lugubris Swainson, 1822 [QM; 56]
M. (N.) procissa Reeve, 1844 [QM]
M. (*Strigatella*) Swainson, 1840
M. (S.) assimilis Pease, 1868 [QM]
M. (S.) litterata Lamarck, 1811) [QM]
M. (S.) retusa Lamarck, 1811 [QM]
M. (S.) scutulata (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]

SUBFAMILY CYLINDROMITRINAE

Pterygia Röding, 1798
P. crenulata (Gmelin, 1791) [QM; 32; 44]
P. nucea (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]

SUBFAMILY IMBRICARIINAE

Imbricaria Schumacher, 1817
I. conularis (Lamarck, 1811) [QM]
I. punctata (Swainson, 1821) [QM; 62]
Scabricola Swainson, 1840
S. eximia A. Adams, 1853 [62]
Cancilla Swainson, 1840
C. (*Domiporta*) Cernohorsky, 1970
C. (D.) filiaris (Linnaeus, 1771) [QM]
C. (D.) granatina (Lamarck, 1811) [QM; 62]
C. (D.) praestantissima (Röding, 1798) [QM; 44; 62]

FAMILY TURBINELLIDAE

SUBFAMILY VASINAE

Tudivasum Rosenberg & Petit, 1987
T. armigera (A. Adams, 1855) [QM; 32; 62]
T. spinosa (H. & A. Adams, 1863) [62]

FAMILY VOLUTIDAE

SUBFAMILY AMORIINAE

Amoria Gray, 1855
A. (*Amoria*) s.s.
A. (A.) zebra (Leach, 1814) [QM; 32; 44]
A. (*Cymbiolista*) Iredale, 1929
A. (C.) hunteri (Iredale, 1931) [QM; 32; 44]

SUBFAMILY CYMBIINAE

Cymbiola Swainson, 1831
C. magnifica (Gebauer, 1802) [32]
Melo Broderip in Sowerby, 1826
M. (*Melocorona*) Pilsbry & Olsson, 1954
M. (M.) amphora (Lightfoot, 1786) [QM; 32]

SUPERFAMILY OLIVOIDEA

FAMILY OLIVIDAE

SUBFAMILY OLIVINAE

Oliva Bruguière, 1789
O. (*Oliva*) s.s.
O. (O.) oliva (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM]
O. (*Annulatoliva*) Petuch & Sargent, 1986
O. (A.) amethystina (Röding, 1798) [QM; 32]

SUBFAMILY ANCILLARINAE

Ancillista Iredale, 1936
A. velesiana Iredale, 1936 [QM]

FAMILY OLIVELLIDAE

Belloliva Peile, 1922
B. leucozona (A. Adams & Angas, 1864) [62]

SUBCLASS HETEROBRANCHIA
[INFORMAL GROUP 'LOWER HETEROSTROPHA']
SUPERFAMILY ACTEONOIDEA

FAMILY ACTEONIDAE

Japonacteon Taki, 1956
J. suturalis (A. Adams, 1855) [12]
Pupa Röding, 1792
P. cf *strigosa* (Gould, 1859) [M; 12 as *P. fumata, P.* cf *nivea*]
P. sulcata (Gmelin, 1791) [12; 56]

FAMILY BULLINIDAE

Bullina Férussac, 1822
B. lineata (Gray, 1825) [10; 12; 44; 56]

FAMILY APLUSTRIDAE

Hydatina Schumacher, 1817
H. albocincta (Van der Hoeven, 1839) [10]
H. amplustre (Linnaeus, 1758) [10]

H. physis (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 10; 12; 13; 32; 44; 50; 56]
Micromelo Pilsbry, 1895
M. undata (Bruguière, 1792) [12; 13]

SUPERFAMILY ARCHITECTONICOIDEA

FAMILY ARCHITECTONICIDAE

Architectonica
A. grandiosa Iredale, 1931 [32; 56]
A. perspectiva (Linnaeus, 1758) [QM; 32; 56]
Philippia J.E. Gray, 1847
P. lutea (Lamarck, 1822) [56]
Psilaxis
P. oxytropis (A. Adams, 1855) [32]
P. radiatus (Röding, 1798) [QM]

SUBFAMILY HELIACINAE

Heliacus Orbigny in Sagra, 1842
H. (*Heliacus*) s.s.
H. (*H.*) *variegatus* (Gmelin, 1791) [QM; 56]
H. (*Grandeliacus*) Iredale, 1957
H. (G.) stramineus (Gmelin, 1791) [56]
H. (*Torinista*) Iredale, 1936
H. (T.) hyperionis Bieler, 1993 [18 as *Heliacus (Torinista) delectabilis*]
H. (T.) implexus (Mighels, 1845) [32]
H. (T.) infundibuliformis Gmelin, 1791 [QM]
Pseudotorinia Sacco, 1892
P. laseronorum (Iredale, 1936) [32]

SUPERFAMILY OMALOGYROIDEA

FAMILY AMMONICERIDAE

Ammonicera Vayssiére, 1893
Ammonicera sp. [32]

SUPERFAMILY PYRAMIDELLOIDEA
(see Note 21)

FAMILY PYRAMIDELLIDAE

Cossmannica Dall & Bartsch, 1904 *incertae sedis*
C. subcarina Laseron, 1959 [31]

SUBFAMILY PYRAMIDELLINAE

Pyramidella Lamarck, 1799
P. (*Pyramidella*) s.s.
P. (P.) acus (Gmelin, 1791) [QM]
Longchaeus Mörch, 1875
L. obtusa (Laseron, 1959) [31 as *Wingenella obtusa*]

FAMILY ODOSTOMIIDAE

SUBFAMILY CHRYSALLIDINAE

Odostomia Fleming, 1817
O. (*Odostomia*) s.s.
O. (O.) occultidens May, 1915 [QM]
O. (*Linopyrga*) Laws, 1941
O. (L.) delicatula Laseron, 1959 [31]
O. (L.) pascoei Angas, 1867 [QM]
Parthenina Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1883
P. fasciata (Laseron, 1959) [31 as *Elodiamea fasciata*]

SUBFAMILY CYCLOSTREMELLINAE

Pseudoskenella Ponder, 1973
P. depressa Ponder, 1973 [36]
Chrysallida Carpenter, 1857
C. (*Pyrgulina*) A. Adams, 1863
C. (P.) pupaeformis (Souverbie, 1865) [QM]
Miralda A. Adams, 1864
Miralda sp. [M]
Syrnola A. Adams, 1860
S. tincta Angas, 1871 *incertae sedis* [QM]
S. (*Agatha*) A.Adams, 1860
S. (A.) laevis (Angas, 1867) [QM]
S. (A.) simplex (Angas, 1871) [QM]

FAMILY TURBONILLIDAE

SUBFAMILY CINGULININAE

Cingulina A. Adams, 1860
C. austrina Laseron, 1959 [31]
C. imperita Laseron, 1959 [31]
C. spina (Crosse & Fischer, 1864) [QM]

SUBFAMILY EULIMELLINAE

Koloonella Laseron, 1959
K. capricornia Laseron, 1959 [31]
K. moniliformis (Hedley & Musson, 1894) [QM]
Turbonilla Risso, 1826
T. (*Turbonilla*) s.s.
T. (T.) mariae Angas, 1877 [QM]
T. (*Chemnitzia*) Orbigny, 1839
T. (C.) fusca (A. Adams, 1855) [QM]

FAMILY AMATHINIDAE

Amathina J.E. Gray, 1842
A. tricarinata (Linnaeus, 1767) [QM; M]

SUPERFAMILY RINGICULOIDEA

FAMILY RINGICULIDAE

Ringicula Deshayes, 1838
R. doliaris Gould, 1860 [QM; 12 as *Ringicula* sp. 3]
Ringicula sp. 1 [12]

SUPERFAMILY RISSOELLOIDEA

FAMILY RISSOELLIDAE

Rissoella Gray, 1847
R. (Jeffreysiella) Thiele, 1912
R. (Jeffreysiella) colleenae pacifica Ponder & Yoo, 1977 [41]

[INFORMAL GROUP OPISTHOBRANCHIA]
(see Note 22)

CLADE CEPHALASPIDEA

SUPERFAMILY BULLOIDEA

FAMILY BULLIDAE

Bulla Linnaeus, 1758
- *B. ampulla* Linnaeus, 1758 [QM]
- *B. angasi* (Pilsbry, 1893) [13]
- *B. punctulata* A. Adams, 1850 [13]
- *B. vernicosa* Gould, 1859 [QM; 13; 32; 56; 57]

SUPERFAMILY HAMINOEOIDEA

FAMILY HAMINOEIDAE

Haminoea Turton & Kingston in Carrington, 1830
- *H. wallisi* Gray, 1825 [12, 16 (as *H. fusca*); 32; 56]

Atys Montfort, 1810
- *Atys* sp. 1 [12]
- *Atys* sp. 2 [12]

Nipponatys Kuroda & Habe, 1952
- *N. tumida* Burn, 1978 [4]

SUPERFAMILY PHILINOIDEA

FAMILY PHILINIDAE

Philine Ascanius, 1772
- *P. angasi* (Crosse & Fischer, 1865) [32; 52; 53]
- *P.* cf *elegans* Bergh, 1905 [12]
- *P. trapezia* Hedley, 1902 [12]

Melanochlamys Cheesman, 1881
- *Melanochlamys* sp. 1 [12]

FAMILY AGLAJIDAE

Chelidonura A. Adams, 1850
- *C. varians* Eliot, 1903 [50]
- *C. fulvipunctata* Baba, 1938 [12]
- *C. inornata* Baba, 1949 [12]

Philinopsis Pease, 1860
- *P. lineolata* (H & A Adams, 1854) [12]

FAMILY CYLICHNIDAE

Cylichna Lovén, 1846
- *Cylichna* sp. [M]

Adamnestia Iredale, 1936
- *A. thetidis* Hedley, 1903 [52; 53]

Austrocylichna Burn, 1974
- *A. leucampyx* Burn, 1978 [4]

Retusa Brown, 1827
- *Retusa* sp. 1 [12]
- *Retusa* sp. 2 [12]

Rhizorus Montfort, 1810
- *Rhizorus* sp. [M]

Tornatina A.Adams, 1850
- *Tornatina* sp. 3 [M; 12]

FAMILY GASTROPTERIDAE

Sagaminopteron Tokioka & Baba, 1964
- *S. ornata* Tokioka & Baba, 1964 [56]

CLADE THECOSOMATA
[PTEROPODA](see Note 23)

SUPERFAMILY CAVOLINIOIDEA

FAMILY CAVOLINIIDAE

Cavolinia Abildgaard, 1791
- *C. globulosa* Gray, 1850 [QM]
- *C. inflexa* (Lesueur, 1813) [QM]
- *C. tridentata* (Forsk l in Niebuhr, 1775) [QM]

Clio Linnaeus, 1767
- *C. pyramidata* Linnaeus, 1767 [QM]

Creseis Rang, 1828
- *C. acicula* (Rang, 1828) [QM]
- *C. virgula* (Rang, 1828) [QM]

Diacria J.E. Gray, 1842
- *D. trispinosa* (Blainville, 1821) [QM]

CLADE APLYSIOMORPHA

SUPERFAMILY APLYSIOIDEA

FAMILY APLYSIIDAE

SUBFAMILY APLYSIINAE

Aplysia Linnaeus, 1767
- *A. dactylomela* Rang, 1828 [QM; 12; 13; 16; 32; 56]
- *A. extraordinaria* (Allan, 1932) [3]
- *A.* c.f. *kurodai* (Baba, 1937) [12]
- *A. parvula* Guilding in Mörch, 1863 [12]
- *A. sowerbyi* Pilsbry, 1895 [12; 32; 56]

SUBFAMILY DOLABELLINAE

Dolabella Lamarck, 1801
- *D. auricularia* (Lightfoot, 1736) [QM also as *D. scapula*; 44]

SUBFAMILY DOLABRIFERINAE

Dolabrifera Gray, 1847
- *D. brazieri* Sowerby, 1870 [12]
- *D. dolabrifera* (Cuvier, 1817) [12]

SUBFAMILY BURSATELLINAE

Bursatella Blainville, 1817
- *B. leachii* Blainville, 1817 [QM; 5; 16; 32; 50]

SUBFAMILY NOTARCHINAE

Stylocheilus Gould, 1852
- *S. striatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) [5]

CLADE SACOGLOSSA

SUBCLADE OXYNOACEA

SUPERFAMILY OXYNOOIDEA

FAMILY JULIIDAE

Julia Gould, 1862
- *J. exquisita* (Gould, 1862) [12; 13]

FAMILY VOLVATELLIDAE

Volvatella Pease, 1860
- *V.* cf *pyriformis* Pease, 1860 [M; QM]

SUBCLADE PLAKOBRANCHAEA

SUPERFAMILY PLAKOBRANCHOIDEA

FAMILY PLAKOBRANCHIDAE

Elysia Risso, 1818
- *E. australis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) [12; 13]
- *E. bangtawaensis* Swennen, 1997 [16]
- *E. coodgeensis* (Angas, 1864) [12; 56 as *E. australis*]
- *E.* cf *furvacauda* Burn, 1958 [12]
- *E. ornata* (Swainson, 1840) [50]
- *E.* cf *tomentosa* Jensen, 1997 [50]
- *E. verrucosa* Jensen, 1985 [12]

Thuridilla Bergh, 1872
- *T. gracilis* (Risbec, 1928) [12]
- *T. neona* Gosliner, 1995 [12; 13]
- *T. vatae* (Risbec, 1928) [16]

SUPERFAMILY LIMAPONTIOIDEA

FAMILY LIMAPONTIIDAE

Ercolania Trinchese, 1872
- *Ercolania* sp. 1 [12]

FAMILY CALIPHYLLIDAE

Cyerce Bergh, 1871
- *C. nigra* Bergh, 1871 [12]
- *C. nigricans* Pease, 1866 [12; 50]

Polybranchia Pease, 1860
- *P. orientalis* (Kelaart, 1858) [13]

FAMILY HERMAEIDAE

Hermaea Loven, 1844 (see Note 24)
- *Hermaea* sp. 2 [12]
- *Hermaea* sp. 3 [12]

CLADE UMBRACULIDA (see Note 25)

SUPERFAMILY UMBRACULOIDEA

FAMILY UMBRACULIDAE

Umbraculum Schumacher, 1817
- *U. umbraculum* (Lightfoot, 1786) [QM; 20; 32; 50]

FAMILY TYLODINIDAE

Tylodina Rafinesque, 1819
- *T. corticalis* (Tate, 1889) [14]

CLADE NUDIPLEURA

SUBCLADE PLEUROBRANCHOMORPHA

SUPERFAMILY PLEUROBRANCHOIDEA

FAMILY PLEUROBRANCHIDAE

SUBFAMILY PLEUROBRANCHINAE

Berthella Blainville, 1825
- *B. martensi* (Pilsbry, 1896) [50]

Berthellina Gardiner, 1936
- *B. citrina* (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828) [QM; 12; 20; 56]

Pleurobranchus Cuvier, 1804
- *P. albiguttatus* (Bergh, 1905) [12]
- *P. grandis* Pease, 1868 [50]
- *P. peroni* Cuvier, 1804 [QM; 12; 14; 16; 20; 56]

SUBFAMILY PLEUROBRANCHAEINAE

Pleurobranchaea Leue, 1813
- *P. maculata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) [3]

CLADE EUCTENIDIACEA (see Note 26)

SUBCLADE DORIDACEA

SUPERFAMILY DORIDOIDEA

FAMILY DORIDIDAE

Doris Linnaeus, 1758
- *Doris* sp. [13]

Hoplodoris Bergh, 1880
- *H. nodulosa* (Angas, 1864) [QM; 13; 60]

Siraius Marcus, 1955
- *S. immonda* (Risbec, 1928) [50]

FAMILY ACTINOCYCLIDAE

Actinocyclus Ehrenberg, 1831
- *A. japonicus* (Eliot, 1913) [27]

FAMILY CHROMODORIDIDAE

Chromodoris Alder & Hancock, 1855
- *C. albopunctata* (Garratt, 1879) [12; 13]
- *C. aspersa* Gould, 1852 [12; 14; 16]
- *C. aureopurpurea* Collingwood, 1881 [12; 13; 14; 16; 50; 56]
- *C. burni* Rudman, 1982 [12; 13; 50]
- *C. collingwoodi* Rudman, 1987 [16; 50; 59]
- *C. daphne* (Angas, 1864) [14; 16; 47; 56]
- *C. decora* (Pease, 1860) [12; 13]
- *C. elisabethina* Bergh, 1877 [QM; 12; 13; 14; 16; 50; 60]
- *C. kuiteri* Rudman, 1982 [QM; 12; 13; 32; 56]
- *C. leopardus* Rudman, 1987 [49; 50]
- *C. lochi* Rudman, 1982 [12]
- *C. splendida* (Angas, 1864) [QM; 12; 13; 14; 32; 50; 56]
- *C. strigata* Rudman, 1982 [12; 13; 14; 16; 50]
- *C. tinctoria* (Ruppell & Leuckart, 1828) [12; 50; 60]

Ceratosoma J.E. GRAY 1850
- *C. amoenum* (Cheeseman, 1886) [50; 60 as *Chromodoris amoena*]
- *C. flavicostatum* (Baba, 1940) [16]
- *C. magnificum* (Eliot, 1910) [14]
- *C. moloch* Rudman, 1988 [16; 50]
- *C. tenue* Abraham, 1876 [QM; 12; 13; 14; 32; 50]
- *C. trilobatum* (J.E. Gray, 1827) [12; 13; 50; 56]

Diversidoris Rudman, 1987
- *D. aurantionodulosa* Rudman, 1987 [49]

Glossodoris Ehrenberg, 1831
- *G. atromarginata* (Cuvier, 1804) [QM; 12; 13; 21; 27; 32; 50; 56; also as *Casella atromarginata*]
- *G. cincta* (Bergh, 1888) [12; 13; 50]
- *G. electra* Rudman, 1990 [12]

G. rubroannulata Rudman, 1986 [12; 13; 59]
G. rufomarginata Rudman, 1986 [12; 14]
Hypselodoris Stimpson, 1855
H. bennetti (Angas, 1864) [13; 27 as *Glossodoris bennetti*; 60]
H. bullocki (Collingwood, 1881) [12; 13; 50]
H. emmae Rudman, 1977 [12; 13]
H. ? *infucata* (Rüppell & Leukart, 1828) [50]
H. jackonsoni Wilson & Willan, 2007 [50; 63]
H. kaname Baba, 1994 [50]
H. maculosa Risbec, 1928 [56; 59]
H. maritima (Baba, 1949) [13]
H. obscura (Stimpson, 1855) [QM; 12; 13; 14; 32; 56]
H. whitei (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850) [12]
H. zephyra Gosliner & Johnson, 1999 [50]
Mexichromis Bertsch, 1977
M. festiva (Angas, 1864) [12; 13; 50; 56; 59]
M. macropus Rudman, 1983 [32; 56; 59]
Miamira Bergh, 1874
M. flavicostata Baba, 1949 [27]
Noumea Risbec, 1928
N. alboannulata Rudman, 1988 [12; 13; 59]
N. crocea Rudman, 1985 [16; 48; 50]
N. flava (Eliot, 1904) [12]
Pectenodoris Rudman, 1984
P. trilineata (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850) [50]
Risbecia Odhner, 1934
R. godeffroyana Bergh, 1877 [12]
R. tryoni (Garrett, 1873) [50; 59]
Thorunna Bergh, 1878
T. australis (Risbec, 1928) [13]
T. daniellae (Kay & Young, 1969) [12]
T. ? *florens* (Baba, 1949) [50]
T. montrouzieri Rudman, 1995 [12]

FAMILY DISCODORIDIDAE

Discodoris Bergh, 1877
D. fragilis (Alder & Hancock, 1864) [13; 56; 59]
D. lilacina (Gould, 1852) [16]
D. palma Allan, 1933 [12; 13; 56; 60]
Atagema Gray, 1850
A. ornata (Ehrenbergh, 1831) [60 as *Trippa intecta*]
A. spongiosa (Kelaart, 1858) [56]
Halgerda Bergh, 1880
H. aurantiomaculata (Allan, 1932) [12; 13]
H. willeyi Eliot, 1903 [56]
Jorunna Bergh, 1876
J. funebris (Kelaart, 1858) [56]
J. pantherina (Angas, 1864) [60]
Jorunna sp. 3 [12]
Platydoris Bergh, 1877
P. formosa (Alder & Hancock, 1864) [13]
Rostanga Bergh, 1879
R. bifurcata Rudman & Avern, 1989 [13]
Sclerodoris Eliot, 1904
S. tarka Burn, 1969 [12; 13]
Thordisa Bergh, 1877
T. verrucosa (Angas, 1864) [12; 13]

SUPERFAMILY PHYLLIDIOIDEA

FAMILY PHYLLIDIIDAE

Phyllidia Cuvier, 1797
P. elegans Bergh, 1869 [2]
P. ocellata Cuvier, 1804 [2; 12; 14; 16; 56]
P. picta Provot-Fol, 1957 [16]
P. varicosa Lamarck, 1801 [QM; 2; 14; 32; 56]
Fryeria J.E. Gray, 1853
F. marindica (Yonow & Hayward, 1991) [59]
Phyllidiella Bergh, 1869
P. lizae Brunckhorst, 1993 [2]
P. pustulosa (Cuvier, 1804) [2; 12; 13; 21 (as *Phyllidea nobilis*), 56]
Phyllidiopsis Bergh, 1875
P. fissurata Brunckhorst, 1993 [QM; 2; 12; 13; 14; 16; 32]

FAMILY DENDRODORIDIDAE

Dendrodoris Ehrenberg, 1831
D. albobrunnea Allan, 1933 [56; 60]
D. denisoni (Angas, 1864) [QM; 12; 50]
D. fumata (Ruppell & Leuckart, 1831) [12; 13; 56]
D. nigra (Stimpson, 1855) [12; 19; 27; 32; 56]
D. rainfordi Allan, 1932 [50]

SUPERFAMILY ONCHIDORIDOIDEA

FAMILY GONIODORIDIDAE

Okenia Leuckart & Bronn in Menke, 1830
O. brunneomaculata Gosliner, 2004 [12]
O. pellucida Burn, 1967 [14, 16]
O. plana Baba, 1960 [13]

SUPERFAMILY POLYCEROIDEA

FAMILY POLYCERIDAE

SUBFAMILY POLYCERINAE

Polycera Cuvier, 1817
P. melanosticta Miller, 1996 [12]

SUBFAMILY KALINGINAE

Kalinga Alder & Hancock, 1864
K. ornata Alder & Hancock, 1864 [16; 27; 50]

SUBFAMILY NEMBROTHINAE

Nembrotha Bergh, 1877
N. livingstonei Allan, 1933 [12]
Tambja Burn, 1962
T. morosa (Bergh, 1877) [50]
T. tenuilineata Miller & Haagh, 205 [12; 13]
T. cf *verconis* (Basedow & Hedley, 1905) [50]

SUBFAMILY TRIOPHINAE

Kaloplocamus Bergh, 1893
K. acutus Baba, 1949 [12]

Plocamopherus Leucart, 1828
P. ceylonicus (Kelaart, 1858) [12; 13]
P. imperialis (Angas, 1864) [13]

FAMILY AEGIRETIDAE

Aegires Lovén, 1844
A. flores Fahey & Gosliner, 2004 [50]
A. gardineri (Eliot, 1906) [12; 13]

FAMILY GYMNODORIDIDAE

Gymnodoris Stimpson, 1855
G. aurita (Gould, 1852) [14, 16; 50]
G. cf *nigricolor* Baba, 1960 [12]

FAMILY HEXABRANCHIDAE

Hexabranchus Ehrenberg, 1831
H. sanguineus (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828) [QM; 12; 13; 21; 32]

FAMILY OKADAIIDAE

Vayssierea Risbec, 1928
V. caledonica (Risbec, 1928) [12; 13]

CLADE CLADOBRANCHIA
UNASSIGNED FAMILIES

FAMILY MADRELLIDAE

Madrella Alder & Hancock, 1864
M. ferruginosa Alder & Hancock, 1864 [12]

FAMILY PROTONOTIDAE

Janolus Bergh, 1884
Janolus sp. 1 [50]

SUBCLADE EUARMINIDA
SUPERFAMILY ARMINOIDEA

FAMILY ARMINIDAE

Armina Raphinesque, 1814
A. cygnea (Bergh, 1876) [56]
Dermatobranchus Hasselt, 1924
Dermatobranchus sp. 2 [12]

SUBCLADE DENDRONOTIDA
SUPERFAMILY TRITONIOIDEA

FAMILY TRITONIIDAE

Marianina Pruvot-Fol., 1931
M. rosea (Pruvot-Fol, 1930) [12]
Marionia Vayssi re, 1877
M. cyanobranchiata (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1831)[13]
M. cf *distincta* Bergh, 1905 [12; 13]
M. pustulosa Odhner, 1936 [12; 13]

FAMILY BORNELLIDAE

Bornella A. Adams & Reeve, 1848
B. anquilla Johnson, 1984 [12; 13; 32; 50]
B. stellifer (A. Adams & Reeve, 1848) [12; 13; 14; 50]

FAMILY HANCOCKIIDAE

Hancockia Gosse, 1877
H. burni Thompson, 1972 [12]

FAMILY LOMANOTOIDAE

Lomanotus Verany, 1844
L. vermiformis Eliot, 1908 [12; 13; 16; 21; 56]

FAMILY PHYLLIROIDAE

Tritonopsis Eliot, 1905
T. alba (Baba, 1949) [27 as *Tritoniopsilla alba*; 53; 56]

FAMILY SCYLLAEIDAE

Notobryon Odhner, 1936
N. bijecurum Baba, 1949 [27]

FAMILY TETHYDIDAE

Melibe Rang, 1829
M. japonica Eliot, 1910 [QM also as *M. mirifica*; 12] (see Note 27)

SUBCLADE AEOLIDIDA
SUPERFAMILY AEOLIDOIDEA

FAMILY AEOLIDIIDAE

Anteaeolidiella Miller, 2001
A. indica (Bergh, 1888) [12]
Baeolidia Bergh, 1888
B. major (Eliot, 1903) [12]
Cerberilla Bergh, 1873
C. affinis Bergh, 1888 [50]
C. asamusiensis Baba, 1940 [12]
Spurilla Bergh, 1864
S. alba (Risbec, 1928) [3 as *Aeolidiella alba*; 60]
S. major (Eliot, 1903) [50]
S. neapolitana (Delle Chiaje, 1823) [12]

FAMILY FACELINIDAE

SUBFAMILY FACELININAE

Mordilla Bergh, 1888
M. brockii Bergh, 1888 [12]

SUBFAMILY CRATENINAE

Cratena Bergh, 1864
C. lineata (Eliot, 1904) [12; 60]
C. simba Edmunds, 1970 [13]

SUBFAMILY FAVORININAE

Favorinus M.E. Gray, 1850
F. tsuruganus Baba & Abe, 1964 [13; 58; 60]
Austraeolis Burn, 1962
A. ornata (Angas, 1864) [3; 12; 13; 56; 60]
Godiva Macnae, 1954
G. quadricolor (Barnard, 1927) [12; 13; 16]
G. ? rachelae Rudman, 1980 [50]
Phyllodesmium Ehrenberg, 1831
P. crypticum Rudman, 1981 [13; 50]
P. longicirrum (Bergh, 1905) [14]
P. poindimiei (Angas, 1864) [12; 13]

SUBFAMILY HERVIELLINAE

Herviella Baba, 1949

H. albida Baba, 1966 [13]
H. claror Burn, 1963 [13]

SUBFAMILY PTERAEOLIDINAE

Pteraeolidia Bergh, 1875
P. ianthina (Angas, 1864) [13; 50; 56]

FAMILY GLAUCIDAE

Glaucus Forster, 1777
Glaucus atlanticus Forster, 1777 [32; 50]
G. marginatus (Bergh, 1860) [QM; 32]

SUPERFAMILY FIONOIDEA

FAMILY FIONIDAE

Fiona Alder & Hancock, 1855
F. pinnata (Eschscholtz, 1831) [QM]

FAMILY EUBRANCHIDAE

Eubranchus Forbs, 1838
E. ? *echizenicus* Baba, 1975 [50]
Eubranchus sp. [12]

FAMILY TERGIPEDIDAE

SUBFAMILY CUTHONINAE

Phestilla Bergh, 1874
P. melanobrachia Bergh, 1874 [12]
Trinchesia Ihering, 1879 (see Note 28)
T. sibogae (Bergh, 1905) [12; 56]
T. yamasui (Hamatani, 1993) [12; 13]

SUPERFAMILY FLABELLINOIDEA

FAMILY FLABELLINIDAE

Flabellina Voigt, 1834
F. bicolor (Kelaart, 1858) [12; 13; 59]
F. bilas Gosliner & Willan, 1991 [12; 13]
F. ornata (Risbec, 1928) [27; 60]
F. rubrolineata (O'Donoghue, 1929) [14; 16; 32; 50; 56]

[INFORMAL GROUP PULMONATA]
[INFORMAL SUBGROUP BASOMMATOPHORA]

SUPERFAMILY AMPHIBOLOIDEA (see Note 29)

FAMILY AMPHIBOLIDAE

Salinator Hedley, 1900
S. fragilis (Lamarck, 1822) [QM; 34]

FAMILY PHALLOMEDUSIDAE

Phallomedusa Golding, Ponder & Byrne, 2007
P. solida (von Martens, 1878) [QM; 34; 56 all as *Salinator solida*]

SUPERFAMILY SIPHONARIOIDEA

FAMILY SIPHONARIIDAE

Siphonaria Sowerby, 1824
S. denticulata Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 [QM; 56]
S. funiculata Reeve, 1856 [QM; 25]
S. zelandica Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 [26]

CLADE EUPULMONATA
SUPERFAMILY ELLOBIOIDEA

FAMILY ELLOBIIDAE

Cassidula Gray, 1847
C. nucleus (Gmelin, 1791) [34]
C. zonata H. & A. Adams, 1854 [34]
Laemodonta Philippi, 1846
L. typica (H & A Adams, 1854) [QM]
Marinula King & Broderip, 1831
M. xanthostoma H. & A. Adams, 1855 [QM]
Pleuroloba Hyman, Rouse & Ponder, 2005 (see Note 30)
P. quoyi (H. & A. Adams, 1855) [QM; 32; 34; 56; all as *Ophicardelus quoyi*]
Ophicardelus Beck, 1837
O. ornatus (Férussac, 1821) [QM; 32; 34]
O. sulcatus (H. & A. Adams, 1855) [QM; 32; 34]

CLADE SYSTELLOMMATOPHORA
SUPERFAMILY ONCHIDOIDEA (see Note 31)

FAMILY ONCHIDIIDAE

Onchidella Gray, 1850
O. patelloides Quoy & Gaimard, 1832 [QM]
Onchidina Semper, 1885
O. australis (Gray, 1882) [QM; 56]
Onchidium Buchannan, 1800
O. damelii [QM; 32]
Peronia Fleming, 1822
P. verruculata (Cuvier, 1830) [QM; 15; 56]
Uncertain
Onchidiidae sp. [QM] (see Note 32)

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NOTES ON THE TEXT

Note 1. In the early 1980s MSA member Jim Whittle produced a useful, privately distributed list of molluscs from South East Queensland. Although valuable for subsequent checklist development, its taxonomic content was based on older literature and many names cited in that list have now been relegated to the ranks of synonomy.

Note 2. Like Fryda *et al.* (2005) we have listed the name-stem taxon for each taxonomic level, followed alphabetically by other constituent taxa. In some instances Fryda *et al.* (2005) do not adhere to alphabetic arrangement for superfamilies listed after the nominate taxon, and in this respect our list (which is not intended as a 'classification') differs from theirs.

Note 3. Geiger (1998) reviewed the Recent Haliotidae and concluded that *Haliotis melculus* Iredale, 1927, and *H. ethologus* Iredale, 1927, were synonyms of *H. brazieri* and *H. hargravesi*

respectively. While he draws attention to suspected *H. hargravesi-H. brazeri* hybrids (and illustrates examples) he also refers to a *H. hargravesi-H. brazieri* 'continuum' suggesting the possibility that all four nominal taxa may be variants of a single species. The status of Iredale's taxa will only be settled when animals become available for anatomical and molecular study.

Note 4. Williams *et al.* (2008) have recently concluded, on the basis of molecular evidence, that families allocated by Fryda *et al*. (2005) to a superfamily Turbinoidea (Turbinidae Liotiidae and Phasianellidae) should be returned to the Trochoidea (their 'traditional' position). This departure from the Fryda *et al.* classification is adopted here. Aside from the larger-sized (>1cm) species, the Trochoidea of Moreton Bay are poorly known and clearly in need of taxonomic review.

Note 5. This is the name that must be used for Moreton Bay black nerites. The often cited name *Nerita atramentosa* Reeve, 1855 applies to a similar species occurring in southern Australia (for figures and discussion see Spencer *et al*. 2007).

Note 6. This species is sometimes placed in *Theodoxus*, but Haynes (2005) has upheld its inclusion in *Clithon* (and the validity of that genus).

Note 7. The arrangement of the Cypraeidae follows that of Meyer (2003) based on extensive molecular work, although we have, for consistency reasons, not utilised the category of 'tribe'. Many authors consider all extant cypraeids as belonging to *Cypraea* (e.g. Burgess 1970, 1985; Liltved 1989) and probably for reasons of simplicity, this is often applied in faunal lists (e.g. Slack-Smith & Bryce 2004). However, Meyer's study, combined with the extensive fossil history of the Cypraeidae (for literature, see Meyer 2003), supports the recognition of many genera within the family (e.g. Allan 1956; Lorenz & Hubert 1993).

Note 8. The arrangement of Ovulidae essentially follows that of Higo *et al*. (1999) (see Carless 2005a).

Note 9. The classification and identifications of naticid material held by QM follows that of T. Huelsken (Huelsken 2008).

Note 10. The Pterotracheoidea (= 'Heteropoda') of Moreton Bay are very poorly known: our QM *Atlanta* record consists of beachdrift material.

Note 11. Taxonomic work relevant to the Australian marine Rissooidea has largely focussed on issues at the level of genus and above. To date species-level reviews are limited to the Barleeidae and some smaller families (Ponder & Yoo 1976) and Laseron's (1956b) early work continues to be important. We list here only those species with confirmed records from Moreton Bay rather than species with published inferred ranges that include this region. Given their small physical size, it seems likely that the Moreton Bay rissooidean fauna contains many more species than cited here.

Note 12. Allan (1958) records a '*Lamellaria* sp. D' from Kirra (Gold Coast) but stated that its generic placement was provisional. This record is included simply to establish the presence of the Lamellariidae in Moreton Bay (as defined herein).

Note 13. The Vermetoidea of Moreton Bay essentially remain unstudied. At present only the genus *Serpulorbis* has been confirmed from the area (R. Bieler, pers. com. to JH) but in all likelihood other genera such as *Dendropoma* have representatives among the fauna.

Note 14. Although several subgenera of *Epitonium* have been proposed little consensus exists as to their application and hence we here follow Wilson (1993) in using the name in a wider sense. Four undetermined species of Epitoniidae were also obtained from Moreton Bay Workshop (2005) benthic samples (central bay).

Note 15. The Eulimoidea from Moreton Bay are very poorly known and the few taxa listed here are included merely to establish the presence of various genera in the bay fauna.

Note 16. Carless (2005), using Laseron's early account (1958) and Marshall's (1983) revision, has provided a very useful summary of the Triphoridae from the north and central-eastern portion of the bay. At the time of his death TC had organised his own Cerithiopsidae collection (Moreton Bay well represented) based on Laseron's (1956a) work. Aside from Marshall's (1978) account, no recent anatomy and/or molecular based revisions of this family have been attempted and hence the validity of many of Laseron's species has yet to be tested.

Note 17. Carless (2004a) lists a further three species of Columbellidae from SE Queensland some of which may eventually be shown to occur in Moreton Bay (as defined herein). The

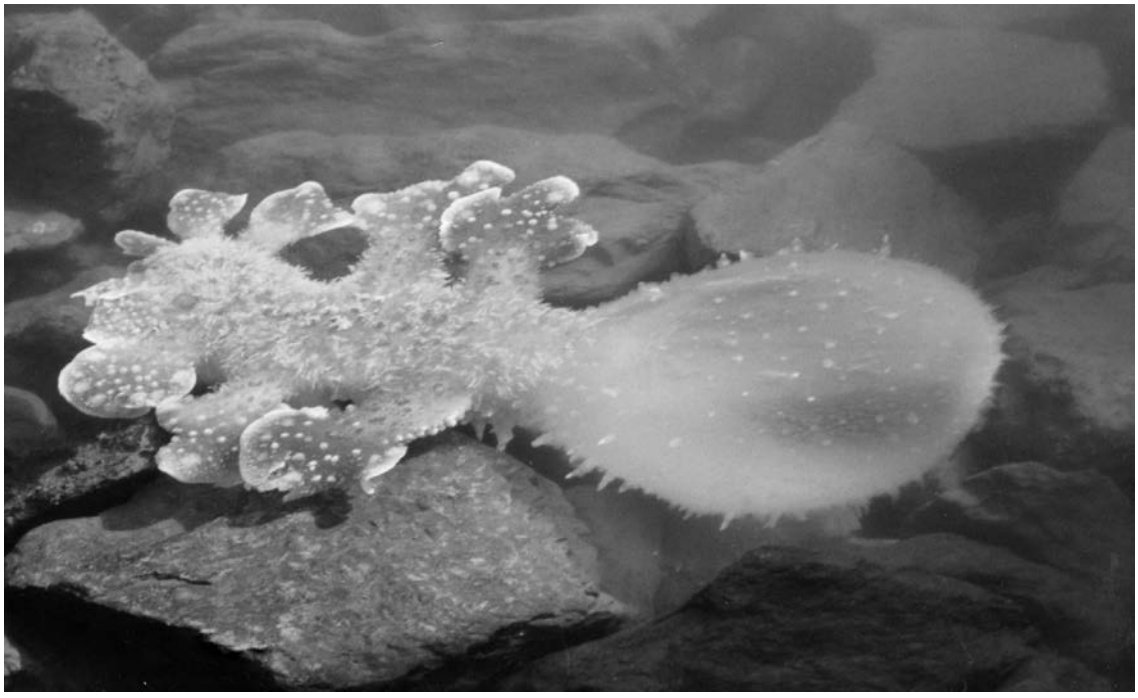

FIG 1. *Melibe japonica* Eliot, 1910 (Nudibranchia, Tethyiidae) photographed alive and intact in a canal at Wellington Point, Moreton Bay in early February 1994. The entire animal measures approximately 450 mm in length. The right hand side of the photograph shows the fully extended oral veil, while on the left hand side the large colourful cerata are observed. Large numbers of these impressive nudibranchs have been seen in Moreton Bay in recent years, most commonly in commercial trawling nets. For further discussion see Note 27. Photo: courtesy Rod Foster.

generic placement of some species is modified according to deMaintenon (2008).

Note 18. All Coninae are here treated as belonging to *Conus* until molecular and anatomical work can establish the validity of the numerous nominal genera/subgenera (for a recent discussion see Duda *et al*. 2001). The classification of Fryda *et al.* (2005) expanded the Conidae to include some groups formerly allocated to the Turridae. Other than the Coninae (which are reasonably well known), all other groups of Conoidea from southern Queensland waters have remained largely ignored for more than 50 years, hence the listing here is very provisional. Undoubtedly the Moreton Bay fauna of this group contains many as yet undescribed or unrecorded conoideans.

Note 19. Strong *et al.* (1996) record a further 12 species of Costellariidae fom SE Queensland, some of which may eventually be shown to occur in Moreton Bay (as defined herein).

Note 20. Strong *et al.* (1996) record a further 17 species of Mitridae fom SE Queensland, some of which may eventually be shown to occur in Moreton Bay (as defined herein).

Note 21. Pyramidelloideans are arranged according to the recent revision (based on shell features) by Schander *et al.* (1999), who admit that their arrangement is a very provisional one (in the absence of sufficient comparative anatomy and molecular data). Aside from the work of Laseron (1959), the Pyramidelloidea of Moreton Bay essentially remain unstudied. The species listed here from our records and published literature possibly represent only a small proportion of the total pyramidelloidean fauna from the region.

Note 22. Many more opisthobranch species (including numerous nudibranchs) are recorded from the northern section of the Sunshine Coast (e.g. see Coleman 2001, 2008; Cobb & Willan 2006; Cobb & Mullins 2010) and may even-

tually be found within Moreton Bay (as defined herein). The shelled bullomorph families (e.g. Haminoeidae, Cylichnidae) are clearly in need of taxonomic revision and the names applied to some Indo-Pacific species must be considered as provisional only.

Note 23. The pteropod records of Moreton Bay are all derived from beach drift shells.

Note 24. Cobb & Mullins (2010) place this genus within Styligeridae; however we have followed Fryda *et al.* (2005) who recognise the H. & A. Adams family Hermaeidae.

Note 25. Although long regarded as pleurobranchs the umbraculidans are now considered a distinct though still pleurobranch-allied group (see Wagele & Willan 2000; Fryda *et al*. 2005).

Note 26. It is important to bear in mind that a collecting record for a nudibranch species does not imply that it is a constant faunal component. The occurrence of many species of opisthobranchs (and especially many nudibranch species) in southeast Queensland can be very sporadic (see Willan & Coleman 1984).

Note 27. The presence of this large and spectacular species in Moreton Bay has only recently been established. A damaged 30cm specimen (minus cerata) now in the QM collection was found washed ashore at Myora, North Stradbroke Island in August 2008 and tentatively identified by Dr K. Townsend (Moreton Bay Marine Station) as *Melibe japonica*, a view with which we concur. An even larger (approximately 50cm) intact swimming specimen (which appears to be this species) was photographed at the Moreton Bay Yacht Club Marina at Redcliffe in December 2007 (for images see Sea Slug Forum website). The QM Malacology section files have a photographic record of this species (also intact, length approximately 45cm) observed alive in the canals at Wellington Point (1994) (see Fig. 1). Dr W.B. Rudman initially suggested the Moreton Bay species might be *M. viridis* Kelaart, 1858, but he has subsequately confirmed the identification as *M. japonica* (see *Sea Slug Forum* Oct 22, 2008, item #21985). In addition he has proposed that *M. mirifica* Allan 1932 (long known from Australian waters, including Moreton Bay, see Kenny 1970) should now be regarded as a synonym of *M. japonica*. Willan & Colman (1984) had previously suggested that this might prove to be the case. *Melibe japonica* gives off an unappealling (but distinctive) citrus-like odour which helps to discriminate it in the field. Large numbers of these enormous animals were caught by trawlers in Moreton Bay in late 2008, and first brought to the attention of the QM at that time, however discussions between JH and local trawler operators indicates that *M. japonica* has been common in a number of areas of the bay at least since the mid-1970s, and probably earlier. It seems likely that this species is a normal component of the bay's gastropod fauna but not in the large numbers recently recorded.

Note 28. These species are often placed in the genus *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855, but are here included in *Trinchesia* following Miller (2004). However this placement should be regarded as provisional in the light of the apparent phylogenetic complexity of '*Cuthona*' (see also Rudman's comments on the *Sea Slug Forum* item #21285, '*Cuthona* or *Trinchesia* ?').

Note 29. Golding *et al.* (2007) have recently established the genus *Phallomedusa* and the family Phallomedusidae for *Salinator solida* (and a related species) based on important differences of the reproductive system.

Note 30. Hyman *et al*. (2005) established *Pleuroloba* to accommodate two species formerly placed in *Ophicardelus* (*O. quoyi*, *O. costellaris*)

Note 31. The Onchidiidae of Queensland have never been rigorously assessed from the taxonomic perspective and in some cases uncertainty exists as to species identity and generic assignment (also see Note 32).

Note 32. In November 2008 an unusual (and locally common) onchidiid was found at Macleay Island, southern Moreton Bay, characterised by raised papillae and two dorsal reddish-brown stripes. Although its identification and even generic placement are undetermined it is here included as part of the known bay onchidiid fauna.

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