

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**

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*Type locality* (of *f. cylindracea*).—Western Australia (Preiss). *Type*.—MEL.

*Distribution*.—Tropical Australia, reaching as far south as King George's Sound, W.A. (in a rather depauperate form), but common and well developed on Rottnest I. and near Perth.

It is doubtful whether it is worth recognizing *cylindracea* as a distinct form of var. *laetevirens* of the highly variable *C. racemosa*.

***Caulerpa remotifolia*** Sonder 1852: 660; 1880: 37. J. Agardh 1872: 12. De Toni 1889: 448. Harvey 1859: pl. 107; 1863: synop. 715. Kützing 1857: 4, pl. 9. Lucas 1912: 169. Weber van Bosse 1898: 286. Womersley 1950: 147.

*Type locality*.—Lefebvre Peninsula, S.A. (F. v. Mueller). *Type*.—MEL.

*Distribution*.—In South Australia, known from Lefebvre Peninsula and sheltered bays on the north coast of Kangaroo I. In Victoria, from Port Phillip Bay (mouth of Little River, J. H. Willis). Kützing (1857: 4) gives "Tasmania. F. Mueller (herb. Sonder)", but there are no Tasmanian specimens from herb. Sonder in MEL, and the locality is probably an error. Sonder (1880: 37) also gives "West Australia".

***Caulerpa scapelliformis*** (R. Brown in Turner) C. Agardh 1821: 437; 1824: 181. J. Agardh 1872: 12. De Toni 1889: 449. Endlicher 1843: 16. Greville 1830: lxiii. Guiler 1952: 74. Harvey 1854: 564; 1858a: pl. 17; 1860b: 338; 1863: synop. 714. Kützing 1849: 496; 1857: 3, pl. 6, fig. 1. Lucas 1912: 169; 1928: 10; 1931a: 87, fig. 5; 1936: 34, fig. 16. May 1938: 212. Reinhold 1898: 35. Sonder 1846: 149; 1880: 37. Weber van Bosse 1898: 286, pl. 22, fig. 11, pl. 23, figs. 1-4. Wilson 1892: 189. Womersley 1950: 147.

*Fucus scapelliformis* R. Brown in Turner 1811: 96, pl. 174.

*Corruloria scapelliformis* Trevisan 1849: 133.

*Type locality*.—South coast of Australia (R. Brown). *Type*.—BM.

*Distribution*.—From Rottnest I. in Western Australia around southern Australia to Jarvis Bay in New South Wales and around Tasmania. Var. *denticulata* (DeCaisne) W. v. Bosse and var. *intermedia* W. v. Bosse are known from the East Indies, Ceylon, and the Red Sea.

Whether var. *intermedia* is worth recognizing is doubtful. This species in southern Australia is a distinct one, but very variable in width and robustness of thallus.

***Caulerpa sedoides*** (R. Brown in Turner) C. Agardh 1821: 438; 1824: 182. J. Agardh 1872: 39. De Toni 1889: 480. Endlicher 1843: 16. Greville 1830: lxiii. Guiler 1952: 74. Harvey 1855b: 261; 1859: pl. 72; 1860b: 338; 1863: synop. 720. Hooker and Harvey 1847: 416. Lucas 1912: 170; 1927: 556; 1928: 10; 1931a: 12, fig. 3; 1936: 47. May 1938: 213. Montagne 1845: 13. Sonder 1846: 150; 1852: 660; 1853: 507; 1880: 37. Weber van Bosse 1898: 387, pl. 34, figs. 10 and 11; 1910: 8. Wilson 1892: 189. Womersley 1950: 148.

*Fucus sedoides* R. Brown in Turner 1811: 92, pl. 172.

*Charvintia sedoides* Kützing 1849: 498; 1857: 6, pl. 15, fig. 1.

*Ahnfeldtia sedoides* Trevisan 1849: 143.

*Caulerpa geminata* Harvey 1854: 564.

*Type locality*.—Kent I., Bass Strait (R. Brown). *Type*.—BM.

*Distribution*.—From Rottnest I. in Western Australia around southern Australia to Bowen, Qld., and around Tasmania. New Zealand; Friendly Is.

Weber van Bosse recognizes three forms, f. *tasmanica* J. Agardh, f. *geminata* Harvey, and f. *crassicaulis* J. Agardh. These appear to be only growth or ecological forms, the arrangements and size of the rammenta being very variable, even on one plant.

**Caulerpa simpliciuscula** (Turner) C. Agardh 1821: 439; 1824: 182. J. Agardh 1872: 41. De Toni 1889: 482. Endlicher 1843: 16. Guiler 1952: 74. Harvey 1854: 563; 1859: pl. 65 in part (not figs. 3 and 4 = *C. vesiculifera*); 1860b: 338; 1863: synop. 722. Lucas 1912: 170; 1928: 10; 1931a: 93, fig. 4; 1936: 47. Sonder 1853: 507; 1880: 37. Weber van Bosse 1898: 377, pl. 34, figs. 3 and 4. Wilson 1892: 189. Womersley 1950: 148.

*Fucus simpliciusculus* Turner 1811: 98, pl. 175.

*Codium simpliciusculum* Greville 1830: lxvii.

*Ahnfeldtia simpliciuscula* Trevisan 1849: 143.

*Charwinia simpliciuscula* Kützing 1849: 499; 1857: 5, pl. 11, fig. 3.

*Caulerpa vesiculifera* J. Agardh 1872: 40 in part.

*Type locality*.—Kent I., Bass Strait (R. Brown). *Type*.—BM.

*Distribution*.—Port Denison, W.A., around southern Australia to Wilson's Promontory, Vic., and around Tasmania.

var. *laxa* nom. nov.

*C. simpliciuscula* var. *vesiculifera* Harvey in original MS. sense. Weber van Bosse 1898: 378. Guiler 1952: 74. Womersley 1950: 148. Not Harvey 1859: pl. 65, figs. 3 and 4 (= *C. vesiculifera* Harvey).

*Type locality*.—Georgetown, Tas. (Gunn?). *Type*.—TCD.

*Distribution*.—North coast of Kangaroo I., S.A., to Phillip I., Vic., and around Tasmania.

This variety occurs in calm, sheltered waters, whereas the species occurs on more open, rougher coasts.

The rammenta are only slightly larger than those in the species (500–700  $\mu$  broad against 300–600  $\mu$  broad) but are more loosely arranged, thinner-walled, and collapse on drying. Possibly var. *laxa* may prove to be an ecological form of the species, but in the absence of good evidence for this it is best kept as a distinct variety.

Much confusion has existed between *C. simpliciuscula* var. *laxa* and *C. vesiculifera* Harvey (= *C. ethelae* Weber van Bosse). Harvey's earliest specimen of his var. *vesiculifera* of *C. simpliciuscula* was one from Georgetown, Tas., dated "June 1849". This is in TCD and represents Harvey's earliest concept of his variety, which, however, was not described until 1859. By this time Harvey had distributed and placed in his herbarium another entity as var. *vesiculifera*, and his 1859 description applies clearly to this latter alga. He described the rammenta as being very much larger than in the species, more loosely arranged and swollen, and of a darker green colour. Together with his figures (1859: pl. 65, figs. 3 and 4), this clearly indicates the entity he was describing, and this he later (1863: synop. 721) raised to specific rank as *C. vesiculifera*.

Weber van Bosse (1898: 379) comments on two discrepancies in Harvey's account. Firstly, Harvey (1859) described the variety as "more slender" than the species, whereas it is usually just as robust; secondly, his Figure 4 in Plate 65 shows a vesicle without the papillate base which Weber van Bosse showed to be a feature of the entity.

There are, as far as is known, only two taxa involved, and it is clear that Harvey's *C. vesiculifera* and Weber van Bosse's *C. ethelae* are the same entity. Harvey's "more slender" description does not invalidate the rest of his quite unmistakable description, and his failure to show the papillate base of the ramonta is not surprising in dried material at that time.

Harvey's 1863 description of the species *C. vesiculifera* was validated by his reference to his previous figures and description as var. *vesiculifera*, and his specimens from the first two localities given (Western Port and Port Phillip) are *C. vesiculifera*; his specimens from his third locality (Georgetown), were mostly var. *laxa* of *C. simpliciuscula*, but may have included *C. vesiculifera*.

*C. vesiculifera* Harvey, 1863, thus appears to be a validly described species, and Weber van Bosse had insufficient grounds for renaming it *C. ethelae*. As *C. simpliciuscula* var. *vesiculifera* of Weber van Bosse was not the same as Harvey's described variety (though the same as Harvey's original herbarium use of the name), this entity is renamed var. *laxa*.

**Caulerpa trifaria** Harvey 1863: pl. 261, synop. 730. J. Agardh 1872: 16. De Toni 1889: 454. Guiler 1952: 75. Lucas 1912: 169; 1928: 10; 1931a: 88; 1936: 39, fig. 20. Sonder 1880: 37. Weber van Bosse 1898: 229. Wilson 1892: 180. Womersley 1950: 148.

*Caulerpa plumaris* var. *elegans* Reinhold 1897: 44.

*Caulerpa sertularioides* sensu Lucas 1936: 34.

*Type locality*.—Port Phillip Heads (Harvey). *Type*.—TCD.

*Distribution*.—From Cottosloo, W.A., to Western Port in Victoria and around Tasmania. A plant of relatively calm coasts.

**Caulerpa vesiculifera** Harvey 1863: synop. 721. J. Agardh 1872: 40. De Toni 1889: 481. Lucas 1912: 170; 1928: 10; 1931a: 92; 1936: 47. Reinhold 1898: 35. Sonder 1880: 37. Wilson 1892: 180.

*Caulerpa simpliciuscula* var. *vesiculifera* Harvey 1869: pl. 65, figs. 3 and 4 (not figs. 1 and 2).

*Caulerpa ethelae* Weber van Bosse 1898: 384, pl. 34, figs. 5 and 6. Womersley 1950: 146.

*Type locality*.—Western Port, Vic. (Harvey). *Type*.—TCD.

*Distribution*.—From Elliston in South Australia to Western Port, Vic., and probably on the north coast of Tasmania. This species is discussed under *Caulerpa simpliciuscula* var. *laxa*.

## Family DERBESACEAE

### Genus DERBESIA Solier

**Derbesia clavaeformis** (J. Agardh) De Toni 1889: 425. Lucas 1912: 168. Womersley 1950: 144.

*Bryopsis clavaeformis* J. Agardh 1887: 20. Lucas 1912: 168. Wilson 1892: 187.

*Type locality*.—Western Port, Vic. (Wilson). *Type*.—LD (herb. Agardh No. 14897).

*Distribution*.—Only known from Port Phillip and Western Port, Vic., and West Bay and Pennington Bay on Kangaroo I.

**Derbesia marina** (Lyngbye) Solier. Kjellmann 1897: 1–21, pl. 1. Borgesen 1903: 520. De Toni 1889: 426. Kylin 1949: 68. Setchell and Gardner 1920: 165, pl. 15, fig. 3. Smith 1944: 71, pl. 8, fig. 4.

*Vaucheria marina* Lyngbye 1819: 79, pl. 22A.

*Type locality*.—Faroe Is. *Type*.—C (herb. Lyngbye).

*Distribution*.—Northern Europe; Pacific coast of North America. In Australia, from Scott's Bay, Eyre Peninsula, and Vivonno Bay, Kangaroo I.

The South Australian material agrees in all respects with liquid-preserved and dried specimens of Borgesen's from the Faroes (seen in C), and is very like Lyngbye's figures. Lyngbye's type specimen is scarcely suitable for examination.

### Family CODIACEAE

#### Genus AVRAINVILLEA Decaisne

**Avrainvillea clavatiramea** A. & E. S. Gepp 1911: 33, figs. 92 and 93. Lucas 1912: 170.

*Avrainvillea obscura* Wilson 1892: 188.

*Type locality*.—Corio Bay, Port Phillip, Vic. (Wilson). *Type*.—BM.

*Distribution*.—Only known from the type locality.

This is the only species of this tropical genus known from southern Australia, and is apparently rare.

#### Genus CALLIPSYGMA J. G. Agardh

**Callipsygma wilsonis** J. Agardh 1887: 65-7. De Toni 1889: 505. A. and E. S. Gepp 1904: 364, pl. 467, figs. 5-7; 1911: 63, figs. 144-146. Lucas 1912: 170. Printz 1927: 317, fig. 247. Wille 1897: 142; 1911: 128. Wilson 1892: 188.

*Type locality*.—Sorrento, Port Phillip Heads, Vic. (Wilson). *Type*.—LD (herb. Agardh No. 15723). *Type fragment* in BM.

*Distribution*.—Only the type collection known.

#### Genus CHLORODESMIS Bailey & Harvey

**Chlorodesmis australis** Womersley 1955: 388, fig. 3.

*Type locality*.—Robe, S.A. (Womersley). *Type*.—AD (No. 12250).

*Distribution*.—Type locality and Pennington Bay, Kangaroo I.

**Chlorodesmis pusilla** Womersley 1955: 389, fig. 4.

*Type locality*.—Pennington Bay, Kangaroo I., S.A. (Womersley). *Type*.—AD (No. A7020).

*Distribution*.—Type locality and Vivonne Bay, Kangaroo I.

#### Genus CODIUM Stackhouse

A full taxonomic account of *Codium* in southern Australia is given by Silva and Womersley (1956).

**Codium australicum** Silva in Silva and Womersley 1956.

*Type locality*.—Robe, S.A. (Wollaston). *Type*.—AD (No. 20409).

*Distribution*.—Geographic Bay, W.A., around southern Australia to Maroubra Bay, N.S.W.; Tasmania. New Zealand.

**Codium capitulum** Silva & Womersley 1956.

*Type locality*.—Elliston, S.A. (Womersley). *Type*.—AD (No. A19384).

*Distribution*.—From Point Sinclair to Point Westall, on the west coast of Eyre Peninsula and Port Willunga in St. Vincent's Gulf, S.A. Point Lonsdale, Vic. (Iona Maclellan, UC).

**Codium dimorphum** Svedelius 1900: 300, pl. 16, fig. 1; pl. 17, figs. 16–19.

*Codium adhaerens* var. *incrassatum* Dollow 1952: 124, figs. 8 and 9.

*Type locality*.—Melinca, Guaitecas Is., Chili (P. Dusen). *Type*.—Herb. Svedelius, Uppsala; fragment in UC.

*Distribution*.—East coast of Tasmania (Port Arthur, Tasman I., and Cape Forester). New Zealand; Chatham I.; Chile.

**Codium duthiae** Silva in Silva and Womersley 1956.

*Codium elongatum* Harvey 1863: synop. 734. Lucas 1912: 171 in part. Sonder 1880: 38 in part. Wilson 1892: 187.

*Codium decorticatum* Lucas 1936: 56 (in part). Guiler 1952: 75?

*Codium galeatum* Womersley 1950: 145 (in part).

*Type locality*.—Strandfontein, False Bay, South Africa (G. F. Papenfuss, Nov. 13, 1935). *Type*.—UC (No. 920260).

*Distribution*.—From Champion Bay, W.A., to Western Port in Victoria. South Africa. In Australia *C. duthiae* is mainly found in quiet sheltered bays and inlets, such as St. Vincent's and Spencer Gulfs, and American River inlet on Kangaroo I.

**Codium fragile** (Suringar) Hariot. De Toni 1889: 495. Guiler 1952: 75. Lovring 1946: 216. Lucas 1936: 54, fig. 37. May 1938: 212. Schmidt 1923: 47, figs. 29–32. Setchell and Gardner 1920: 171, pl. 28 and 29. Silva 1951: 96, fig. 22.

*Acanthocodium fragile* Suringar 1867: 258.

*Codium tomentosum* sensu Guiler 1952: 75 (in part). Harvey 1860b: 339; 1863: synop. 733 (in part). Hooker and Harvey 1847: 416. Sonder 1853: 506; 1880: 38 (in part).

*Codium tomentosum* var. *australasicum* Aroschoug 1854: 368 (in part).

*Codium mucronatum* J. Agardh 1887: 43. Cotton 1912: 115, pl. 8, fig. 7. De Toni 1889: 494. Lucas 1912: 171; 1928: 10. Wilson 1892: 187.

*Type locality*.—Japan (Textor). *Type*.—L (No. 910.187–1712).

*Distribution*.—From Victor Harbour, S.A., around Victoria to Brisbane in Queensland (possibly to Rockingham Bay) and around Tasmania. The Australian form was separated by J. Agardh (1887: 44) as var. *tasmanicum*. Var. *novae-zelandiae* also occurs in south-eastern Australia (see Silva and Womersley 1956).

**Codium galeatum** J. Agardh 1887: 42, pl. 1, fig. 1. De Toni 1889: 494. Guiler 1952: 75. Lucas 1912: 171; 1913: 59; 1928: 10; 1936: 54, fig. 35a. Schmidt 1923: 45, fig. 27. Wilson 1892: 187. Womersley 1950: 145 (in part).

*Codium tomentosum* sensu Harvey 1854: 504; 1863: synop. 733 (in part). Sonder 1852: 600 (as to Rivoli Bay locality); 1880: 38.

*Codium tomentosum* var. *australasicum* Aroschoug 1854: 368 (in part).

*Type locality*.—Port Phillip, Vic. (F. v. Mueller). *Lectotype*.—LD (herb. Agardh No. 15588).

*Distribution*.—From Champion Bay, W.A., around southern Australia to Ballina, N.S.W. (possibly to Rockingham Bay in Queensland), and around Tasmania.

In the original description J. Agardh gave as a synonym (in part) *Fucus simpliciusculus* Turner (= *Caulerpa simpliciuscula*). This is incorrect as there is no *Codium* on Turner's type sheet of this species.

**Codium harveyi** Silva in Silva and Womersley 1956.

*Type locality*.—Vivonne Bay, Kangaroo I., S.A. (Womersley). *Type*.—AD (No. 10557).

*Distribution*.—Champion Bay, W.A., along southern Australia to Lako Macquarie, N.S.W.; Tasmania. New Zealand.

**Codium laminarioides** Harvey 1854: 565; 1863: synop. 735. J. Agardh 1887: 47. De Toni 1889: 497. Lucas 1912: 171. Schmidt 1923: 59. Sonder 1880: 38.

*Type locality*.—Rottnest I., W.A. (Harvey). *Lectotype*.—TCD (Harvey No. 574).

*Distribution*.—Cottesloe to King George's Sound, W.A.

**Codium lucasii** Setchell in Lucas 1935: 200, fig. 3; 1936: 50, figs. 31a-h. Guiler 1952: 75. May 1938: 212. Silva 1951: 87, 92-4, fig. 11. Womersley 1950: 145.

*Codium adhaerens* sensu Harvey 1863: synop. 739. Lucas 1912: 171. May 1938: 212. Sonder 1880: 38.

*Type locality*.—Bondi, N.S.W. (Lucas). *Type*.—UC (395199).

*Distribution*.—From Cottesloe, W.A., around southern Australia, to Redcliffe, Qld., and around Tasmania. Lord Howe I.

**Codium mamillosum** Harvey 1854: 565; 1858a: pl. 41; 1863: synop. 737. J. Agardh 1887: 39. De Toni 1889: 491. Lucas 1912: 171; 1927: 558; 1929: 46; 1936: 53, fig. 34. Schmidt 1923: 37, fig. 17. Sonder 1880: 38. Womersley 1950: 145; 1953: 36.

*Codium bursa* var. *australis* Sonder 1852: 660; 1853: 506.

*Codium bursa* sensu Sonder 1880: 38. Guiler 1952: 75? Harvey 1863: synop. 738. Lucas 1912: 171; 1928: 10. Wilson 1892: 187. (These references apply mainly to *C. mamillosum* but many probably also apply to *C. pomoides*.)

*Type locality*.—Fremantle, W.A. (Harvey). *Lectotype*.—TCD (Alg. Aus. Exs.

578).

*Distribution*.—From Cottesloe, W.A., to Warrnambool, Vic. Hawaii.

**Codium muelleri** Kützting 1856: 34, pl. 95, fig. 2. J. Agardh 1887: 42. De Toni 1889: 493. Lucas 1912: 171; 1936: 54, fig. 36. Reinbold 1897: 45; 1899: 41. Schmidt 1923: 51. Setchell 1940: 444. Silva 1951: 91, 92, 94, fig. 10. Sonder 1880: 38. Womersley 1950: 145; 1953: 36.

*Codium tomentosum* sensu Sonder 1852: 660 (in part as to Lefebre Peninsula specimens). Wilson 1892: 188.

*Codium schmidtii* Vouk 1935: 9, pl. 1.

*C. harveyi* and *C. australicum* have been confused previously under *C. muelleri*. Records of the latter are therefore unreliable unless the specimens concerned have been checked. The above records of Agardh, De Toni, Lucas, Reinbold, and Sonder probably apply in part only, and the following are based on *C. harveyi* or *C. australicum*: Guiler 1952: 75. Lucas 1928: 10. May 1938: 212. Wilson 1892: 188.

*Type locality*.—Lefebre Peninsula, S.A. (F. v. Mueller). *Type*.—L (No. 937,337-772). Isotypes in MEL.

*Distribution*.—From Fremantle, W.A., around southern Australia to Rivoli Bay, S.A. *C. muelleri* is usually found on moderate to fairly calm coasts.

**Codium perrinae** Lucas 1935: 203, fig. 4. Guiler 1952: 75. Womersley 1950: 145.

*Codium bursa* sensu Guiler 1952: 75 (in part, as to Bellerive specimen).

*Type locality*.—Low Head, Tas. (Perrin and Lucas). *Type*.—CANB (herb. Lucas).

*Distribution*.—Stenhouse Bay, Yorke Peninsula, and D'Estrees Bay, Kangaroo I., and Nora Creina, in South Australia, and Low Head and Bellerive, Tas. This is apparently a rare species but probably more widespread. It occurs in upper sublittoral pools on rough reefs.

**Codium pomoides** J. Agardh 1894: 100. Lucas 1936: 53, fig. 33. Schmidt 1923: 36. Wilson 1892: 188. Womersley 1950: 146.

*Codium bursa* sensu (in part) Guiler 1952: 75. Harvey 1863: synop. 738. Lucas 1912: 171; 1913: 59; 1928: 10; 1929: 46. Sonder 1880: 38. Wilson 1892: 187.

*Type locality*.—"Southern Australia" (J. B. Wilson)—probably near Port Phillip. *Type*.—Should be in LD (herb. Agardh), but not located there.

*Distribution*.—From Eucla, W.A., to Walkerville, Vic., and around Tasmania.

Harvey distributed *C. pomoides* as *C. bursa*? var. *australis* (575 from Port Fairy, in MEL). See also under *C. mamillosum*.

**Codium spinescens** Silva & Womersley 1956.

*Type locality*.—10 miles east of Eucla (on South Australian—Western Australian border) (Womersley). *Type*.—AD (No. A19240). Isotype in UC.

*Distribution*.—Known from Houtman's Abrolhos (BM), Israelite Bay (MEL), and Torpedo Rocks, Yullingup (Boyce 616, PERTH), W.A., and the type locality.

**Codium spongiosum** Harvey 1854: 565; 1858a: pl. 55; 1863: synop. 736. J. Agardh 1887: 38; 1894: 99. De Toni 1889: 489. Guiler 1952: 75. Lucas 1912: 171; 1935: 202; 1936: 51, fig. 32. May 1938: 212; 1951: 92. Schmidt 1923: 32, figs. 14 and 15. Sonder 1880: 38. Wilson 1892: 188. Womersley 1950: 146.

*Type locality*.—King George's Sound, W.A. (Harvey). *Lectotype*.—TCD (Alg. Aust. Exs. 577).

*Distribution*.—From Point Clouton, W.A., around southern Australia to Green I. (near Cairns), Qld., and around Tasmania. South Africa; Mauritius; New Caledonia; Lord Howe I.; Hawaii. Harvey gave no specific locality in his 1854 description, but gave King George's Sound, W.A., in 1859 as the first locality.

#### Genus HALIMEDA Lamouroux

**Halimeda cuneata** Hering in Krauss 1846: 214. Barton 1901: 15, pl. 1, figs. 7–14. De Toni 1889: 526. Kützting 1849: 505.

*Halimeda macroloba* Harvey 1854: 504; 1863: pl. 267, synop. 732. Sonder 1880: 38.

*Halimeda obovata* Kützting 1858: 11, pl. 25, fig. 1. J. Agardh 1887: 86. De Toni 1889: 523.

*Halimeda versatilis* J. Agardh 1887: 86. De Toni 1889: 524.

*Type locality*.—Natal, South Africa. *Type*.—B (lost?).

*Distribution*.—Tropical Australia and the Indian Ocean, extending as far south as Carnac I. and Capo Riche (Harvey record) in Western Australia.

#### Genus PSEUDOCODIUM Weber van Bosse

**Pseudocodium australasicum** Womersley 1955: 390, figs. 5 and 6.

*Type locality*.—Point Sinclair, S.A. (Womersley). *Type*.—AD (No. A13618).

*Distribution*.—Only known from the type locality and about 10 miles east of Eucla (on the South Australian—Western Australian border).



## Genus RHIPILIOPSIS A. &amp; E. S. Gepp

**Rhipiliopsis peltata** (J. Agardh) A. and E. S. Gepp 1911: 45, figs. 118-122. Lucas 1912: 170. Printz 1927: 315. Womersley 1950: 146.

*Udotea peltata* J. Agardh 1887: 74. De Toni 1889: 509. Wilson 1892: 188.

*Type locality*.—Port Phillip Heads, Vic. (Wilson). *Type*.—LD (herb. Agardh No. 15800).

*Distribution*.—Only known from Port Phillip Heads and Pennington Bay, Kangaroo I.

## Order SIPHONOCCLADALES

## Family VALONIACEAE

## Genus DICTYOSPHAERIA Decaisne

**Dictyosphaeria sericea** Harvey 1854: 565; 1860b: 339, pl. 196A: 1863; synop. 752. J. Agardh 1887: 118; 1896: 61. De Toni 1889: 371. Guiler 1952: 74. Lucas 1912: 167; 1928: 9; 1936: 31, fig. 13. Murray 1892: 19. Reinbold 1899: 41. Sonder 1880: 39. Tate 1882: 93. Wilson 1892: 188. Womersley 1950: 143; 1953: 36.

*Dictyosphaeria favulosa* sensu Sonder 1852: 660 (not Decaisne).

*Type locality*.—Western Australia (Clifton). *Type*.—TCD. In the original description Harvey gave "King George's Sound, Cape Riche and Rottneest" as localities. In TCD are two specimens from Cape Riche and one from "W. Aus." only, and the latter appears to be Harvey's earliest specimen.

*Distribution*.—From Rottneest I., W.A., to Western Port, Vic., and the north coast of Tasmania. (Derwent River is also given by Guiler (1952: 74), but this is doubtful.)

## Family SIPHONOCCLADACEAE

## Genus APJOHNSIA Harvey

**Apjohnia laetevirens** Harvey 1855a: 335; 1858a: pl. 5; 1863: synop. 751. J. Agardh 1887: 105-8. De Toni 1889: 382; 1896: 231. Levring 1946: 216. Lucas 1912: 167; 1936: 30, fig. 12. May 1945: 121. Printz 1927: 261. Reinbold 1897: 45; 1899: 41. Sonder 1880: 39. Wille 1897: 149; 1911: 111. Wilson 1892: 188. Womersley 1950: 144.

*Type locality*.—Phillip I., Western Port, Vic. (Harvey). *Type*.—TCD.

*Distribution*.—From Elliston, S.A., to Collaroy, N.S.W., possibly in Tasmania (Lucas).

*Struvea scoparia* (Kützing 1866: 1, pl. 2, fig. 1; J. Agardh 1887: 109) from New Caledonia is given by Murray and Boodle (1888: 266) as a synonym of *A. laetevirens*. Kützing's figure is very similar to the latter, but the opposite ramuli in his figure *d* are not typical. The occurrence of *A. laetevirens* in New Caledonia seems unlikely, but further collections are needed to prove or disprove this record.

## Genus CLADOPHOROPSIS Borgesen

**Cladophoropsis bulbosa** Womersley 1955: 391, figs. 8 and 9.

*Type locality*.—Queenscliff, Vic. *Type*.—MEL.

*Distribution*.—Only known from the type locality and from Pennington Bay, Kangaroo I., S.A.

**Cladophoropsis herpestica** (Montagne) Howe 1914: 31.

*Conferva herpestica* Montagne 1842: 15; 1845: 6.

*Cladophora herpestica* Kützting 1849: 415. De Toni 1889: 347.

*Aegagropila herpestica* Kützting 1845: 14, pl. 66.

*Cladophoropsis howensis* Lucas 1935: 197.

*Type locality*.—Bay of Islands, New Zealand (Hombron). *Type*.—PC (herb. Montagne).

*Distribution*.—New Zealand; Lord Howe I.; Japan. Point Peron, W.A.; head of Great Australian Bight to Encounter Bay, S.A.; Clarence River, N.S.W.; Stradbroke I., Qld. This species is probably more widespread along southern Australia, at least on the warmer coasts. On the west coast of Eyre Peninsula it forms extensive mats in the lower littoral and uppermost sublittoral in shaded parts of reefs on moderate to rough coasts.

*Type material* of *C. howensis* Lucas is identical with New Zealand specimens of *C. herpestica*.

**Cladophoropsis magnus** Womersley 1955: 390, fig. 7.

*Type locality*.—Smoky Bay, S.A. (Womersley). *Type*.—AD (No. A13615).

*Distribution*.—Smoky and Denial Bays, west coast of Eyre Peninsula, S.A.

Family **BOODLEACEAE**Genus **STRUVEA** Sonder

**Struvea plumosa** Sonder 1845: 50; 1846: 151; 1880: 39. J. Agardh 1887: 109. Harvey 1854: 564; 1858a: pl. 32; 1863: synop. 750. Kützting 1856: 31, pl. 90. Lucas 1912: 167. Murray and Boodle 1888: 265-82, pl. 16, fig. 1. Printz 1927: 267. Wille 1897: 150, fig. 101; 1911: 113. Womersley 1950: 144.

*Struvea macrophylla* Harvey 1854: 564; 1858a: pl. 7; 1863: synop. 749. J. Agardh 1887: 109. De Toni 1889: 365. Lucas 1912: 167. Murray and Boodle 1888: 265-82, pl. 16, fig. 2. Sonder 1880: 39.

*Valonia rudicans* Grunow in Piccone 1884: 203.

*Type locality*.—Western Australia (Preiss). *Type*.—MIEL.

*Distribution*.—From Champion Bay, W.A., to Victor Harbour, S.A.

The type of *S. macrophylla* is in TCD (herb. Harvey). *S. plumosa* and *S. macrophylla* have previously been considered distinct species, differing in size and net pattern. On comparing a range of specimens and following their development it seems certain, however, that *S. macrophylla* is only a large, old state of *S. plumosa*. The early development of *S. plumosa* has been described by Murray and Boodle. The primary stem consists when young of an elongate, clavate vesicle, and this stage was described by Grunow as *Valonia rudicans* (type in W). From the older stem, opposite primary branches arise, and each cell of these produces from its upper part 2 opposite secondary branches, which lie in much the same plane and grow to touch the primary branch above or below, where the end adheres to the corresponding cell one above the cell of origin. At this stage the plant would be called *S. plumosa*. As the primary branches grow, the secondary branches become further separate, and the latter also divide into a number of cells. At this stage the secondary branches form a zig-zag between the primary. Following this, the cells of the secondary branches produce opposite tertiary branches, which grow across to join the next

secondary branch. This pattern, with the primary and secondary branches more elongate and the whole frond larger in size, is what Harvey called *S. macrophylla*.

It is significant that *S. macrophylla* has only been known as old, large plants, and *S. plumosa* as small, young ones. Frond development is apparently a summer occurrence. In winter the plant consists of a mass of primary stems, without any upper branched part, and further development commences in early summer. The larger "*macrophylla*" fronds have probably been collected from the drift in late summer, having developed in calmer pools.

On the west coast of Eyre Peninsula (westwards at least to the head of the Bight), *S. plumosa* occurs as dense masses in shaded areas at the base of cliffs, usually at the rear of reefs, where wave action is moderate to severe.

### Order DASYCLADALES

#### Family DASYCLADACEAE

##### Genus ACETABULARIA Lamouroux

*Acetabularia peniculus* (R. Brown in Turner) Solms-Laubach 1895: 27, pl. 2, figs. 2, 6, and 7. May 1938: 213. Womersley 1950: 144.

*Fucus peniculus* R. Brown in Turner 1819: 78, pl. 228.

*Polyphysa aspergilloso* Lamouroux 1816: 252, pl. 8, fig. 2. Eendlicher 1843: 17. Kützing 1849: 510; 1856: 32, pl. 92, fig. 2.

*Polyphysa peniculus* (R. Brown in Turner) C. Agardh 1821: 473; 1824: 192. J. Agardh 1887: 161. Cramer 1887: 35, pl. 5, fig. 16. De Toni 1889: 421. Guiler 1952: 75. Harvey 1854: 564; 1858a: pl. 11; 1863: synop. 744. Kützing 1843: 311. Lucas 1912: 168. Sonder 1880: 38. Wille 1897: 156, fig. 106. Wilson 1892: 189.

*Polyphysa cliftoni* Harvey 1858a: under pl. 11; 1863: pl. 255, synop. 745. J. Agardh 1887: 161. De Toni 1889: 422. Lucas 1912: 168. Sonder 1880: 38.

*Type locality*.—King George's Sound, W.A. (R. Brown). *Type*.—BM.

*Distribution*.—From Fremantle, W.A., around southern Australia to Newcastle, N.S.W., and around Tasmania. This species is confined to very calm bays and inlets where it grows on old shells on a muddy or sandy bottom.

Solms-Laubach retained *P. cliftoni* as a variety of *A. peniculus*, though it is probably only a larger and more strongly developed form.

##### Genus DASYCLADUS C. A. Agardh

*Dasycladus densus* Womersley 1955: 392, figs. 10 and 11.

*Type locality*.—Point Fowler, S.A. (Womersley). *Type*.—AD (No. A19437).

*Distribution*.—Only known from the type locality.

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