

Introduced marine biota in Western Australian waters

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Abstract – An annotated compendium is presented of 102 species of marine algae and animals that have been reported as introduced into Western Australian marine and estuarine waters, four of which are on the Australian national list of targeted marine pest species. For each species the authority, distribution (both in Western Australia and elsewhere), voucher specimen(s) and remarks are given. Sixty species are considered to have been introduced through human activity, including three on the list of Australian declared marine pests. The most invasive groups are: bryozoans (15 species), crustaceans (13 species) and molluscs (9 species). Seven of these introduced species, including four natural introductions, have not been found recently and are not presently considered to be living in Western Australia. Twenty-six species are regarded as cryptogenic or native. The records of nine species, including two declared marine pests, are questionable or rejected.

The distribution of the 60 introduced species shows that most (37) are temperate species that occur from Geraldton south; only 6 are tropical species that occur from Shark Bay north; 17 introduced species occur in both the southern and northern halves of Western Australia. Because most of the introduced species are temperate species, southern marine areas have more introduced marine species than northern areas. The greatest concentration is in the southwest corner: 46 in Fremantle, Cockburn Sound and the lower Swan River; 25 in Albany and 24 in Bunbury.

We conclude with a strong recommendation that continuing baseline taxonomic research and surveys of the Western Australian marine waters be regarded as an essential component of protecting and managing the State's valuable marine environment.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of exotic species into the marine environment is a major threat to native biodiversity and ecosystem health (Padilla *et al.* 1996; Hass and Jones 2000). Three primary vectors for marine introductions are recognised – via ballast water discharge, hull fouling or deliberate introductions, such as through aquaculture (Carlton 1985) (species can also be accidentally introduced by being attached to deliberately introduced organisms such as oysters). While most introductions remain relatively passive and apparently co-exist with native species without detriment, many others have the ability to become pests, dominating and excluding local species and resulting in major shifts in ecosystem structure (Brenchley and Carlton 1983; Grosholz and Ruiz 1995). Local loss of biodiversity is an inevitable

result of these pest intrusions (Paesanti *et al.* 1991; Blanchard 1995; Blanchard 1997; Wyatt *et al.* 2005). Some introduced species can directly impact human health, for example by toxin accumulation in shellfish due to toxic dinoflagellates (Hallegraeff *et al.* 1988). Consumption of contaminated shellfish may result in illness or death (Campbell 1994; Walters 1996).

Western Australia (WA) has, thus far, remained relatively free of marine pests. Jones (1992a) recorded 25 marine introductions into the State's waters, over half (15) detected since the 1970s and most of those introduced by shipping, either as fouling organisms or via ballast water. Furlani (1996) also recorded 25 introduced marine species in Western Australia. In 1999, this number was increased to 30 (Hass and Jones 1999). Those introductions that have been reported have

generally remained innocuous, or have been largely restricted to artificial environments such as harbours. This parallels the situation in other Australian areas. A search of the *National Introduced Marine Pest Information System* website (NIMPIS 2002) reveals a list of 44 species introduced or possibly introduced into WA. Additional information presented here increases the number of known introduced species to 60. As yet there are no published data regarding adverse impacts of introduced species in Western Australia (Hass and Jones 1999), but several have been shown to have significant impacts in other areas, by competition for food and/or space. For example, no threats to Western Australian native species, fisheries or seagrass beds were identified through the introduction of *Sabella spallanzanii*, the European fan worm (Clapin and Evans 1995), although studies in Victoria have suggested that this species has the potential to compete with native filter feeders and change the structure of the benthic food web (Walters 1996). Adverse impacts may not occur until decades after the initial introduction and establishment (Courtney 1990) and it would, therefore, be extremely short-sighted to assume that Western Australia's relatively unaffected marine environment is somehow immune to infestation by pest species.

While the impact of introduced species in WA is as yet unknown, the likelihood of a pest outbreak is high, as the State includes many high traffic ports with a variety of habitats, ranging from tropical to temperate. Even a cursory review of the marine species known to be pests elsewhere will reveal that, for most, suitable conditions for their growth and possible survival can be found somewhere in the State (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 2006). Thus the risk of a pest incursion is high and on-going vigilance is important if WA is to remain relatively pest free. It is also pertinent to point out here that the incursion of marine pests is a two-way process. For example, the Australasian barnacle *Austrominius modestus* Darwin was introduced into Europe from Australia or New Zealand following the end of World War II, attached to the hulls of returning ships (Bishop, 1947). The species spread, becoming established on the British mainland coast and then extending to Europe (Bishop and Crisp 1957; Crisp 1958). Currently the species occurs from the Shetland Islands to Portugal and Maderia (Southward and Crisp 1963; Hiscock *et al.* 1978; O'Riordan and Ramsay 1999; Wirtz *et al.* 2006). Similarly the temperate Australian gastropod *Bedeva paivae* (Crosse, 1864) has colonised South Africa (Kilburn and Rippey 1982) and the south-western Australian green alga *Caulerpa racemosa* var. *cylindracea* (Sonder) Verlaque, Huisman and Boudouresque has become

a major pest in the Mediterranean (Verlaque *et al.* 2003). The vector by which these introductions occurred is not known, especially in areas where native fauna is not well documented.

Several factors can hamper marine pest surveys. Obvious impediments include the marine environment itself, as most introductions remain hidden from sight, their presence often only revealed by snorkelling or SCUBA diving. Perhaps of greater significance, however, is the difficulty in accurately identifying introduced species and assessing their impact. For almost all introduced species it is virtually impossible to ascertain the 'event' that led to the introduction, and many are not observed until they are well established and essentially impossible to eradicate. Accurate identification is essential, primarily to ensure that introduced species are not missed, but equally to ensure that native species are not inadvertently recorded as introductions, as there are many undescribed native species. For example, some species generally considered to be cosmopolitan may be undocumented introductions or, conversely, non-introduced native species (Chapman and Carlton 1991; Poore 1996).

The large number of ships, private yachts, and illegal foreign fishers means that there is a considerable current potential for additional marine species to be introduced into WA. The current resource boom is concentrated in the Pilbara, but includes all parts of Western Australia. The planned increase in shipping movements means there will be increased threats of species being introduced into WA. There have already been several incidents that give cause for alarm. In October 2002, the cutter suction dredge *Leonardo da Vinci* arrived in Geraldton almost directly from the Caribbean and had a number of foreign species, including potential pest species, in its sea chests or attached to its hull. Prompt action was taken by authorities to minimise the chances of an introduction. A resurvey is planned to see if any species have been introduced. A second incident occurred in late 2006, when the dredge *Volvox Australia* arrived at the port of Dampier fouled with the Asian green mussel, *Perna viridis*. It was denied entry and went to Singapore for cleaning in drydock before being allowed to return to WA. More recently a barge arrived in Dampier and on inspection was found to have an extensively fouled hull. It was immediately ordered to go out to the 200 m depth contour and be cleaned before returning to port; on return to the coast the ship was reinspected and allowed to enter Port Hedland.

In managing incidents such as these, it is critical that we understand what species have been introduced into Western Australia and where they occur. This paper develops the required information.

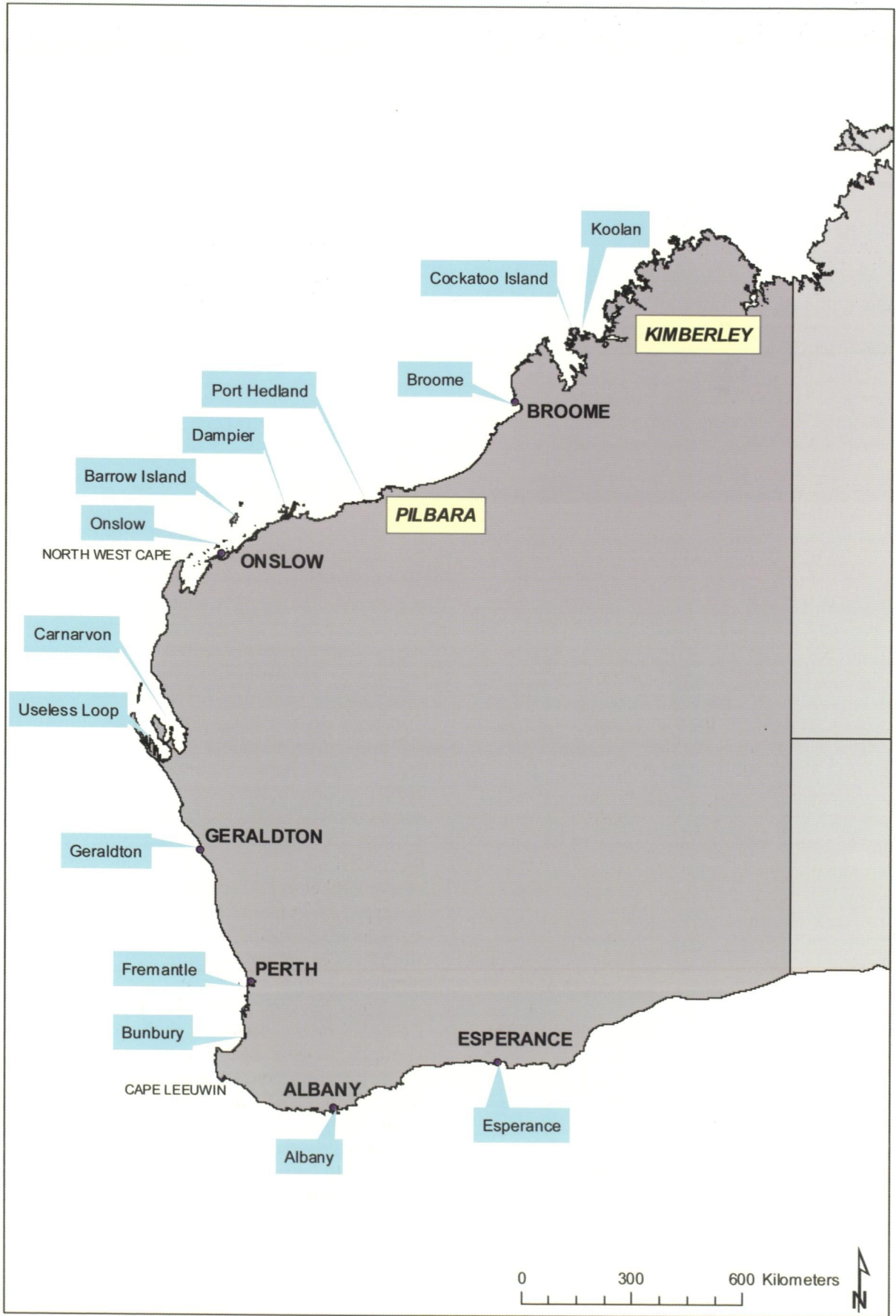


Figure 1 Map of the major areas of Western Australia where introduced marine species have been reported.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper presents a list of species reported or believed to have been introduced into Western Australian waters. The records have been drawn from a variety of sources, including the scientific literature, several unpublished surveys of WA ports and unpublished information. Figure 1 shows the major marine areas in Western Australia where introduced species have been recorded. Table 1 shows the major surveys of Western Australian ports. We have listed all species previously documented as 'introduced' in the State. In addition, several species included herein are newly recorded; these meet at least some of the criteria used by Chapman and Carlton (1994, see below) for recognition of introduced species. Cryptogenic species (i.e., those potentially introduced but their origins presently obscure due to their widespread distribution) are listed only if they are known to exhibit pest tendencies elsewhere.

Listed for each species are the authority and distribution (both Western Australian and elsewhere) incorporating published records and whether there are voucher specimen(s) in the WA Museum, WA Herbarium or other institutions. Occasionally no vouchers were available to support the records and these species should be viewed critically. Where several works are cited, it is likely that the earliest published will represent the original record, with those following generally not providing new records but repeating the original. A remarks section includes an assessment of any questionable records and an evaluation of the pest potential of the species. Finally, several tables indicating the present status of the species are given.

Abbreviations for voucher specimens are: WAM = Western Australian Museum; PERTH = Western Australian Herbarium; AD = Adelaide Herbarium; MUCV = Monash University Botany Department Herbarium; QM = Queensland Museum; AM = Australian Museum; MV = Museum of Victoria.

Assessing native or introduced status

Several species listed herein represent new (or recent) records for Western Australia. These may simply have been overlooked previously, but their

proximity to harbours suggests potential introductions. They have been assessed against the list of criteria provided by Chapman and Carlton (1994) to objectively identify marine introductions, including:

1. Previously unknown locally (herein interpreted as no published records and no specimens in the WA Museum or Herbarium)
2. Post introduction range extension
3. Human mechanism of introduction
4. Association with known introductions
5. Association with artificial or altered environments
6. Discontinuous or restricted regional distribution
7. Disjunct global distribution
8. Insufficient life history adaptations for global dispersal
9. Exotic evolutionary origin

These criteria are particularly useful when assessing recent introductions, but the status of species introduced some time ago and since naturalized cannot be determined without additional study, typically involving DNA sequencing methods to assess relationships between the local population and potential source populations. Voucher collections in museums and herbaria can also assist in determining a species' status, but these are often not available and historically record-keeping was generally not as detailed or consistent as it presently is. Compounding these difficulties is the high likelihood that populations of many widespread species arose from multiple introductions over time. In such cases, when a species is known to be widely distributed but its origin (or native range) cannot be determined, the species is regarded as 'cryptogenic'. A cryptogenic species may or may not be introduced, but current methods do not allow a definitive assessment. A species that is cryptogenic in one location, however, may subsequently be introduced to another.

DISCUSSION

A total of 102 species are discussed in the present paper, enabling a more accurate assessment of the status of introduced marine species in Western

Table 1 Major surveys for introduced marine species in Western Australia.

Location	Reference	Identifications
Esperance	Campbell (2003b)	WA Museum
Albany	CRIMP (1997b)	CRIMP
Bunbury	CRIMP (1997a)	CRIMP
Fremantle	CRIMP (2000)	Various; WA Museum identified vouchers
Geraldton	Campbell (2003a)	WA Museum
Dampier	Wells <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jones (2004)	WA Museum surveys accepted by NIMCPG in lieu of broad survey; numerous specialists identified the material.
Port Hedland	CRIMP (1999)	CRIMP

Table 2 Targeted pest species in Western Australia (4 spp.)

Dinoflagellates
Alexandrium minutum
*Alexandrium tamarense*¹

Polychaetes
Sabella spallanzanii

Molluscs
Musculista senhousia

¹ Requires confirmation by genetic studies.

Australia. Only four species are on the Australian national list of targeted marine pest species (Table 2). Two are dinoflagellates, *Alexandrium tamarense* and *A. minutum*, although the record of *A. tamarense* is yet to be positively confirmed by genetic analyses (Hallegraeff 2007; pers. comm.). The other targeted marine pest species are the

polychaetes *Sabella spallanzanii* and the bivalve mollusc *Musculista senhousia*. Table 3 lists 60 marine species that have been introduced and are presently established in Western Australia. They represent a wide range of plant and animal taxa. The groups with the most introduced species are bryozoans (15), crustaceans (13) and molluscs (9). Seven species have been reliably reported as introduced to Western Australia (i.e., with vouchers) but have not been collected or observed recently and are not presently known to occur in the State (Table 4). Four of these are natural introductions (Macpherson 1953; Wells and Kilburn 1986). Twenty-six species are considered to be cryptogenic or native (Table 5). The records of nine species are questionable or have been excluded (Table 6).

Altogether, 60 species are classified as being introduced and currently living in Western

Table 3 Marine species introduced and presently established in Western Australia (60 spp.)

<p>Dinoflagellates (1 sp.) <i>Alexandrium minutum</i></p> <p>Algae (4 spp.) <i>Elachista orbicularis</i> <i>Grateloupia imbricata</i> <i>Pseudocodium de-vriesii</i> <i>Stictyosiphon soriferus</i></p> <p>Bryozoans (15 spp.) <i>Amathia distans</i> <i>Amathia vidovici</i> <i>Bowerbankia gracilis</i> <i>Bugula flabellata</i> <i>Bugula neritina</i> <i>Bugula stolonifera</i> <i>Conopeum seurati</i> <i>Cryptosula pallasiana</i> <i>Savignyella lafontii</i> <i>Schizoporella errata</i> <i>Schizoporella unicornis</i> <i>Tricellaria occidentalis</i> <i>Watersipora arcuata</i> <i>Watersipora subtorquata</i> <i>Zoobotryon verticillatum</i></p> <p>Crustaceans (13 spp.) <i>Amphibalanus amphitrite</i> <i>Amphibalanus reticulatus</i> <i>Cirolana harfordi</i> <i>Paracerceis sculpta</i> <i>Paradella diana</i> <i>Sphaeroma serratum</i> <i>Megabalanus ajax</i> <i>Megabalanus rosa</i> <i>Megabalanus tintinnabulum</i> <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> <i>Monocorophium insidiosum</i> <i>Monocorophium sextonae</i> <i>Tesseropora rosea</i></p>	<p>Hydroids (6 spp.) <i>Antennella secundaria</i>² <i>Ectopleura crocea</i> <i>Eudendrum carneum</i> <i>Halecium delicatulum</i> <i>Obelia dichotoma</i> <i>Sarsia eximia</i></p> <p>Molluscs (9 spp.) <i>Velacumantus australis</i> <i>Godiva quadricolor</i> <i>Musculista senhousia</i> <i>Mytilus edulis planulatus</i> <i>Okenia pellucida</i> <i>Ostrea edulis</i> <i>Polycera hedgpethi</i> <i>Scaeoclamys livida</i> <i>Theora lubrica</i></p> <p>Polychaetes (4 spp.) <i>Alitta succinea</i> <i>Boccardia proboscidea</i> <i>Ficopomatus enigmatica</i> <i>Sabella spallanzanii</i></p> <p>Ascidians (5 spp.) <i>Ascidella aspersa</i> <i>Botryllus schlosseri</i> <i>Ciona intestinalis</i> <i>Styela clava</i> <i>Styela plicata</i></p> <p>Fish (3 spp.) <i>Acentrogobius pflaumi</i> <i>Sparidentex hasta</i> <i>Tridentiger trigonocephalus</i></p>
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² considered by NIMPIS (2002) to be cryptogenic in parts of WA but introduced to the Pilbara region.

Table 4 Marine species introduced but not presently found in Western Australia (7 spp.)

Crustaceans
<i>Carcinus maenas</i>
<i>Pyromaia tuberculata</i>
Molluscs
<i>Bullia annulata</i> (natural introduction)
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>
<i>Cymatium cutaceum africanum</i> (natural introduction)
<i>Haliotis spadicea</i> (natural introduction)
<i>Nassarius kraussianus</i> (natural introduction)

Table 5 Species considered to be cryptogenic or native (26 spp.)

Dinoflagellates
*Alexandrium tamarense*³

Algae
Acanthophora spicifera
Acrosymphyton taylorii
Caulerpa taxifolia
Cottoniella fusiformis
Endarachne binghamiae
Eucheuma denticulatum
Hypnea musciformis
Ulva fasciata
Ulva taeniata

Bryozoans
Aetea anguina
Beania mirabilis
Synnotum aegyptiacum
Tricellaria inopinata

Hydroids
Aglaoophenia parvula
*Antennella secundaria*⁴
Eudendrium capillare
Gymnangium gracilicaule
Obelia bispinosa
*Obelia longissima*⁵
Plumularia setacea
Plumularia warreni

Molluscs
Nassarius burchardi
Spisula trigonella

Polychaetes
*Hydroides elegans*⁶

Ascidians
Botrylloides leachi

³ Requires confirmation by genetic studies.

⁴ considered by NIMPIS (2002) to be cryptogenic in parts of WA but introduced to the Pilbara region.

⁵ according to sections of NIMPIS (2002), this species is not recorded from Australia, but elsewhere on the site is listed as cryptogenic

⁶ Regarded as a possible introduction by NIMPIS (2002).

Table 6 Questionable and excluded records (9 spp.)

Dinoflagellates
Alexandrium catenella
Gymnodinium catenatum

Algae
Striaria attenuata

Crustaceans
Amphibalanus improvisus

Molluscs
Haliotis diversicolor
Haliotis hargravesi
Teredo navilis

Polychaetes
Polydora ciliata
Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata

Australia. All of these species occur in marine areas associated with harbours. A majority (34 species) have been recorded only in harbours. Twenty-six species occur both in harbours and on nearby open coasts, including estuaries such as the mouth of Peel Inlet. This strongly suggests species are being introduced through major nodes of human activity, followed by some spread to nearby areas. However, it should be noted that surveys for introduced species have been concentrated in harbours and the records from adjacent open shores are incidental. A targeted survey would be required to determine how widespread introduced species have become outside harbours. The most diverse groups on open coasts are bryozoans (7 species) and barnacles (5 species). The bryozoans were all recorded in Shark Bay by Wyatt *et al.* (2005), and the barnacles from the various papers of DSJ.

A second major finding of Table 7 is that most of the marine species introduced into Western Australia are cooler water, temperate species (37 species) that occur from Geraldton south; only 6 are tropical species that occur from Shark Bay north; 17 introduced species occur in both the southern and northern halves of Western Australia. The preponderance of temperate species is in agreement with most published work on introduced species. It must be noted that the Port of Dampier, which has considerable shipping activity, has not been surveyed in detail, although the associated Dampier Archipelago, which includes a broad variety of marine habitats, has been the subject of several intensive marine biodiversity surveys (Wells and Walker 2003; Jones 2004a). Because most of the introduced species are temperate, it follows that southern marine areas have more introduced marine species than northern areas. The greatest concentration is in the southwest corner of Western Australia: Fremantle (including Cockburn Sound and the lower Swan River) has 46 introduced

species and is the port with the largest number of vessel movements. Albany (25), Bunbury (24) and Esperance (15) are all smaller ports with fewer vessel movements and fewer introduced marine species. In addition to the high vessel activity in the Fremantle marine area, there is also considerable habitat diversity (both natural and artificial), which provides a variety of niches for introduced species to occupy. In this regard, the Albany area also has a wide variety of habitats in close proximity (Wells 1990), so the large number of introduced species might be expected. Esperance has a much lower habitat diversity (Kendrick *et al.* 2005), so fewer species would be expected in that area. Bunbury stands out in this regard. The marine area is small and habitat diversity is low, so it would be expected to have relatively few introduced species. Instead, at 24, the number of introductions is high. A separate analysis is currently being undertaken of the numbers of vessel movements and where the vessels have come from.

It is impossible to know when most of the species were introduced into Western Australia. Lamarck (1819) described *Mytilus edulis planulatus* from King George Sound. If the species is in fact introduced as we believe, it arrived with the very first European boats to visit the south coast and eastern Australia. That *M. edulis* is introduced has already been suggested by Hewitt (2003). Morton *et al.* (2003) reported the European oyster *Ostrea edulis* (Linnaeus, 1758) from Oyster Harbour, Albany. This species was also probably an early arrival. The first record of an introduced species in Western Australia appears to be the barnacle *Amphibalanus amphitrite* (Darwin, 1854), which was recorded from Broome, north-western Australia by the Swedish Mjöberg Expedition (1910–1913; in Broch 1916), although it was known previously from the east coast (Darwin 1854). Subsequently, the ascidian *Botryllus schlosseri* (Pallas, 1766) was recorded by Hartmeyer and Michaelsen (1928). These were followed by the polychaetes *Alitta succinea* (Leuckart, 1847) and *Ficopomatus enigmaticus* (Fauvel, 1923) by Monro (1938). Kott (1952) reported the ascidian *Styela plicata* (Lesueur, 1823). There were two species recorded in the late 1970s and 11 in the 1980s. The great majority were reported in the 1990s and earlier this decade, many as a result of surveys undertaken by the CSIRO's Centre for Research on Introduced Marine Pests (CRIMP) and other surveys. However, many of these species may have been in Western Australia well before the first literature record. For example, the polychaete *Sabella spаланzani* was first reported by Clapin and Evans (1995). Subsequent examination of the WA Museum collections demonstrated that the first specimen was collected in Albany in 1965 but it was not identified at that time.

The NIMPIS (2002) database can be searched by state or territory. A search of the database for introduced species lists the following numbers: Victoria (57); New South Wales (55); Tasmania (45); Western Australia (44); South Australia (43); Queensland (26); and the Northern Territory (9). While the data are out of date, identifications were often not done by specialists in the various groups, and are not backed by voucher specimens, they do suggest that on a nationwide basis there tend to be more introduced marine species on the temperate south coast than in the tropical northern waters, a point discussed by Hutchings *et al.* (2002). With about a third of Australia's coastline, Western Australia ranks fourth of the six states in the number of introduced marine species, just one species ahead of South Australia. We recognise 60 species as being introduced and 26 as cryptogenic in the entire state of Western Australia. Hewitt *et al.* (2004) report 99 species as introduced to Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, alone, and an additional 61 cryptogenic species in the bay. However, it should be recognised that the number of known introduced species is probably inflated by the detailed studies that have been conducted. There is cause for comfort in the relatively low number of species introduced into Western Australia given the 14,000km of coastline and wide range of temperatures, spanning the full range of tropical and temperate habitats. However, it should be remembered that there have been recent incursions of the black striped mussel *Mytilopsis sallei* on illegal Indonesian fishing boats in Broome and Port Hedland and the Asian green mussel *Perna viridis* into Dampier. Whatever the current situation, there is still a great need for continued vigilance.

One aspect arising from this project, for which we have co-opted the term "the taxonomic impediment" (Taylor 1983), warrants further comment. It is recognized that the identification of introduced species is a difficult process that requires specialist taxonomic knowledge and historic faunistic and floristic data (Hass and Jones 2000). A common thread running through much of the literature regarding marine introductions is the lack of baseline studies and the difficulty in accurately identifying specimens. For example, the CRIMP survey of Fremantle Port (CRIMP 2000) recorded 44 species of red algae (Rhodophyta), of which 28 were essentially unidentified (Red sp. 1, etc.) and a further four are identified to genus only. Granted the study was targeted primarily at introduced and pest species, but how then does one recognise new introductions if the biota is not identified? A consequence of this inability to identify the vast majority of species is that the survey has no value as a baseline for further work. Also, if a species is not identified, there is no basis for knowing whether or not it is introduced. If

Table 7 (cont.)

Species	Open coast					Marine areas													
	South	Southwest	Gascoyne	Pilbara	Kimberley	Esperance	Albany	Bunbury	Fremantle	Geraldton	Useless Loop	Carnarvon	Onslow	Barrow I.	Dampier	Port Hedland	Broome	Cockatoo I.	Koolan I.
<i>Polycera hedgpethi</i>							X		X										
<i>Scaeoclamys livida</i>									X										
<i>Theora lubrica</i>									X										
Polychaetes (4 spp.)																			
<i>Alitta succinea</i>																			
<i>Boccardia proboscidea</i>									X										
<i>Ficopomatus enigmatica</i>		X							X										
<i>Sabella spallanzanii</i>						X	X	X	X										
Ascidians (5 spp.)																			
<i>Asciidiella aspersa</i>						X	X	X	X										
<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>			X	X		X	X		X										
<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>						X	X	X	X										
<i>Styela plicata</i>			X	X		X		X	X										
<i>Styela clava</i>							X		X										
Fish (3 spp.)																			
<i>Acentrogobius pflaumii</i>																			X
<i>Sparidentex hasta</i>																			X
<i>Tridentiger trigonocephalus</i>								X	X										
Totals (60 spp.)	4	14	18	8	4	15	25	24	46	7	2	2	1	6	6	12	3	2	0

voucher specimens are deposited in the State Museum or Herbarium, future studies by taxonomists are possible, but unfortunately specimen deposition has often been neglected.

In the past, a number of surveys of Australian ports have been conducted. The specimens collected were treated in different ways by a variety of contractors who conducted the work, often without the aid of taxonomists. Few collections were deposited in Australian museums or herbaria, so recorded distributions could not be verified by vouchered specimens. As part of the National System for the Prevention and Management of Introduced Marine Pests in Australia, funding was provided by the Natural Heritage Trust for the Port Survey Integration project (2005–2006), to firstly trace these collections and secondly relocate them to the relevant state museums and herbaria, where they could be housed, curated and made available for scientific study. Very few vouchers had been kept of marine algae. For fauna, 50,735 specimen lots were retrieved and deposited, including 15,967 in the Western Australian Museum. The material ranged from unsorted lots in varying states of preservation to material identified to species. Specimens representative of introduced marine faunal pest, introduced and cryptogenic (likely introduced) species, which had been identified in

each surveyed port, were verified by state museums dependent on the taxonomic expertise available. Fifteen introduced species and 17 cryptogenics were identified from the Western Australian material. These records are accessible nationally via the OZCAM website (Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums). It is interesting to note that only one specific taxonomic group, the barnacles, had all the specimens identified to species in every port collection by a taxonomic expert (DSJ, an author of the present paper). Although this makes the barnacle data set a potent national asset, it also emphasises the severe lack of taxonomic expertise in Australia and the problems facing us in the identification of introduced pests, which in the port surveys were often identified by contractors with varying skill levels.

A more positive example is the marine biological survey of the waters of the Dampier Archipelago conducted by the WA Museum from 1998 to 2002 (Jones 2004a). Although this survey excluded the Port of Dampier, five species of introduced barnacles were recorded in the area, including port areas (Jones 2004b). Overall >4500 marine animal and plant species collected by the survey were identified to species by expert taxonomists worldwide, vouchered and deposited in the collections of the Western Australian Museum and the Western

Australian Herbarium. This material, collected from 120 geo-positioned stations, is a valuable baseline for future work including surveys for introduced species in the area (Jones 2004a, b). Although diving was not undertaken in the port operational areas, intertidal collecting was done, and we believe the results obtained are representative of the Dampier region.

Unfortunately, capable marine taxonomists in Western Australia are few in number and poorly supported. For some ecologically important marine organisms (e.g. hard corals, soft corals, polychaetes, etc.) and groups with known fouling organisms (e.g. ascidians, bryozoans, hydroids, etc.) specimens need to be sent to interstate or overseas experts, as there are none in Western Australia. This lack of expertise severely hampers both the baseline assessment of the Western Australian marine biota and the assessment of potential introductions. There can be no substitute for taxonomic expertise and experience. It would be folly to expect that species recognition and assessment of invasive status can be undertaken without input from experienced taxonomists. Furthermore, it is imperative that voucher specimens be retained. These permanent collections permit reassessment of records and allow for update of names following taxonomic revisions. Unvouchered records are of limited value and can only be assessed in light of the level of expertise of the identifier, for the most part a fairly nebulous gauge of a record's worth. Voucher specimens remove all doubt, particularly where future studies may show there are sibling species or presently undescribed native species.

We conclude with a strong recommendation, that continuing baseline taxonomic research and surveys of the Western Australian marine waters be regarded as an essential component of protecting and managing the State's valuable marine environment.

SPECIES LIST

Algae (Chlorophyta, Heterokontophyta, Rhodophyta)

Preamble

The Western Australian marine benthic flora includes numerous species that are widely distributed, particularly so in tropical areas where many of the taxa have a broad Indo-West Pacific distribution. These species could be regarded as cryptogenic (i.e., potentially introduced but their origins presently obscure due to their widespread distribution), but there seems little value in including them in this compendium. Womersley (2003: 499), faced with a similar situation in the southern Australian marine flora, commented

"There are numerous species in all three phyla which are regarded as widely dispersed species rather than adventive (i.e., introduced). These include some species (such as *Polysiphonia brodiei*) which may be adventive, but they have known to be present for a long time and are known from several localities." While we have not included the majority of these widespread species, we have, however, incorporated cryptogenic species that are known introductions or pest species in other areas.

CHLOROPHYTA

Class Ulvophyceae (Green Algae)

Order Bryopsidales

Family Caulerpaceae

Caulerpa taxifolia (Vahl) C.Agardh, 1817

Western Australian records and vouchers

Known from the Abrolhos Islands (PERTH 03985369) and north into tropical WA (PERTH 07117620).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in tropical seas. The invasive strain is thought to have originally come from southern Queensland and has been introduced to New South Wales and South Australia (in addition to overseas locations such as the Mediterranean and California) (Jousson *et al.* 2000; Cheshire *et al.* 2002; Millar 2002; Schaffelke *et al.* 2002). Subtle genetic differences between these populations suggest that several independent introductions have occurred.

Remarks

This species has been recorded from tropical Western Australia, but it is unlikely to be the invasive strain of *C. taxifolia*. Molecular testing is required to positively identify the invasive strain. No unusually prolific infestations of *C. taxifolia* have been reported and the species has not been seen outside of its expected tropical distribution.

Family Pseudocodiaceae

Pseudocodium devriesii Weber-van Bosse, 1896

Western Australian records and vouchers

Known only from Cottesloe and off Rous Head, Fremantle (PERTH 07259948; 07259697).

Distribution elsewhere

Known from East London, South Africa eastward to Mozambique; Madagascar (Coppejans *et al.* 2005).

Remarks

This species appears to be restricted to the Rous Head and Cottesloe area, where it forms small clusters in sand associated with rocks. It was first observed in 2000 and its proximity to Fremantle harbour suggests it is probably an introduction. DNA sequence analyses (Verbruggen, pers. comm., 2006) have demonstrated its conspecificity with specimens from South Africa. The population does not appear to be spreading but any expansion should be monitored closely.

Order Ulvales**Family Ulvaceae*****Ulva taeniata* (Setchell) Setchell and Gardner, 1920****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Fremantle, Swan Estuary (Womersley 1984: 149; Phillips 1988: 450, as *U. stenophylla*; MUCV 1578, 1579).

Distribution elsewhere

Pacific coast of North America; Hawaiian Islands; Australia; New Zealand.

Remarks

Ulva is represented by two widespread species that occur sporadically (*U. taeniata*) or commonly (*U. fasciata*) in the Perth region. Very little is known of the relationships of these species with overseas populations. *Ulva taeniata* was recorded by Womersley (1984) for the Perth region and subsequently listed by Womersley (2003) as a 'probable adventive species'. Phillips (1988: 450) referred the Womersley (1984) record to *U. stenophylla* and the true identity of the Western Australian entity requires more detailed (probably molecular) comparisons with overseas populations. Whatever the outcome, the species will still be regarded as introduced or cryptogenic, as the native distribution of both species is the Pacific coast of North America.

Ulva fasciata* Delile, 1813*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Swan River Estuary (Phillips, 1988: 436; PERTH). Cryptogenic on the lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS, 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in tropical to temperate seas.

Remarks

See remarks under *U. taeniata*.

Heterokontophyta**Class Phaeophyceae (Brown Algae)****Order Chordariales****Family Elachistaceae*****Elachista orbicularis* (Ohta) Skinner, 1983****Western Australian records and vouchers**

King George Sound (PERTH 04156404); Rottnest I. (Womersley, 1987: 78; PERTH 04156382).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to Japan; introduced to southern Australia (Rottnest I. and Albany, WA; Port Noarlunga to Port Elliot, SA, and Garie Beach, NSW) (Womersley 1987).

Remarks

This species forms dark brown tufts on *Ecklonia radiata*. It is common in the Perth region and was thought to be an introduction from Japan (Womersley 1987). Given its small size and seemingly negligible effect on the host, *Elachista orbicularis* is unlikely to become a pest species.

Order Dictyosiphonales**Family Striariaceae*****Striaria attenuata* Greville, 1828****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Not present; no vouchers.

Distribution elsewhere

Adelaide, SA, Tas., and Pambula, NSW; temperate N. Atlantic; southern New Zealand; Japan (Womersley 1987).

Remarks

Jones (1992, table 4) tabulated several species of marine introductions, including this brown alga, citing Skinner and Womersley (1983). Western Australian records of the species are not mentioned in that publication or in Womersley's subsequent *Marine Benthic Flora of Southern Australia* (1987), and the species does not appear to occur in WA.

Stictyosiphon soriferus* (Reinke) Rosenvinge, 1935*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Albany (Skinner and Womersley, 1983; Womersley, 1987: 314; AD A51388).

Distribution elsewhere

North Atlantic; Mediterranean; introduced in

southern Australia (Albany to Port Phillip Bay, Vic. in harbours) (Womersley 1987).

Remarks

Thought to be an introduction from the North Atlantic (Womersley 1987: 314), as in southern Australia it is predominantly restricted to harbours. The status of the species in Albany is presently unknown, as it was not mentioned in the CRIMP (1997b) survey of the Port of Albany and has not been the subject of a targeted search.

Order Scytosiphonales

Family Scytosiphonaceae

Endarachne binghamiae J. Agardh, 1896

Western Australian records and vouchers

Cottesloe, on intertidal rock (Huisman *et al.* 2006), Rottneest I. (PERTH 07573286; 07573278).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in temperate and tropical seas.

Remarks

This species is only recently recorded for WA, from an area close to Fremantle Harbour. It has since also been observed at Rottneest Island. Given its widespread distribution elsewhere, the origins of the Perth specimens of *Endarachne* will be difficult to assess. Moreover, the superficially similar *Petalonia fascia* is well known as a winter annual in the Perth region, which might have led to earlier populations of *Endarachne* being overlooked. Since it has not displayed pest tendencies in other areas and is restricted to intertidal habitats, *E. binghamiae* is unlikely to become a problem species in WA.

Rhodophyta (Red Algae)

Class Florideophyceae

Order Ceramiales

Family Delesseriaceae

Cotoniella fusiformis Børgesen, 1930
(also reported as *C. filamentosa* var. *fusiformis*).

Western Australian records and vouchers

Houtman Abrolhos and Dampier Archipelago (as *C. filamentosa*; Huisman, 1997, 2000; Huisman and Borowitzka, 2003; PERTH: MURU DAR 1276).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in warmer waters.

Remarks

Recorded as adventive by Womersley (2003: 500) based on South Australian records from eastern Gulf St. Vincent. This species is known in WA from many locations. It has a broad distribution in warmer waters and its presence in WA is not unexpected.

Family Rhodomelaceae

Acanthophora spicifera (Vahl) Børgesen, 1910

Western Australian records and vouchers

Dawesville (PERTH 07573294); Houtman Abrolhos north (Huisman, 2000; PERTH – MURU DAR 1508).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Remarks

A widespread species in many tropical areas, including the warmer waters of WA, *A. spicifera* was introduced to the Hawaiian Islands and has become a major pest species, virtually dominating many intertidal and shallow subtidal reef flats. It is generally only encountered sporadically in WA. However, a recent bloom (2007) of *A. spicifera* has occurred at Dawesville, which is of great interest as it is outside the usual range of the species, and the population is very dense (Hosja, pers. comm.). Specimens from the Dawesville population are presently being analysed to assess their relationships with those from northern WA and also with Hawaiian populations.

Order Gigartinales

Family Acrosymphytaceae

Acrosymphyton taylorii Abbott, 1962

Western Australian records and vouchers

Rottneest I.; Houtman Abrolhos (Huisman 2000; PERTH 06559050; 06559077).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in warmer waters of the Indo-West Pacific; Hawaiian Islands (Millar and Kraft, 1984; Huisman, 2000).

Remarks

Recorded as adventive by Womersley (2003: 500) based on a South Australian record. This species is known in WA from Rottneest Island and some localities further north (e.g. Houtman Abrolhos Islands). It has a broad distribution in warmer waters of the Indo-Pacific and its presence in WA is

not unexpected. *Acrosymphyton taylori* is known only from the conspicuous gametophyte phase of the life history, the tetrasporophyte presumably cryptic and presently unknown. Gametophytes are usually spring-summer annuals. As such, *A. taylori* is similar to several other seasonal red algae found in WA, none of which are regarded as pests.

Family Hypneaceae

Hypnea musciformis (Wulfen) Lamouroux, 1813

Western Australian records and vouchers
Point Peron (PERTH 07573545; 07573553).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in warmer seas (Guiry and Guiry 2007).

Remarks

Specimens compatible with descriptions of this species are occasionally common in the Perth region. This species forms blooms in the Hawaiian Islands, probably as a response to increased nutrients. As yet, *H. musciformis* has not been problematic in WA. DNA sequence analyses are being undertaken to assess the relationships between local and overseas specimens.

Family Solieriaceae

Eucheuma denticulatum (Burman) Collins and Hervey, 1917

Western Australian records and vouchers

From the Houtman Abrolhos (rarely), and northward of the North West Cape region (Huisman, 2000; Huisman and Borowitzka, 2003; PERTH 07235445; 06706541).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in the Indo-Pacific.

Remarks

A widespread species in the Indo-Pacific and found in several locations in tropical WA. This species was intentionally introduced to the Hawaiian Islands and has become a major pest. WA populations have not shown similar tendencies.

Order Halymeniales

Family Halymeniaceae

Grateloupia imbricata Holmes, 1896

Western Australian records and vouchers

Cottesloe (Huisman *et al.*, 2006; PERTH 07573316).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to Japan, introduced to the Mediterranean (Verlaque *et al.* 2005).

Remarks

At present known in WA only from a rocky groyne in Cottesloe (Huisman *et al.* 2006), DNA sequence analyses (De Clerck, pers. comm.) have indicated that the local material is closely related to populations of this species in Japan and the Mediterranean (the latter considered an introduction, Verlaque *et al.* 2005). Further studies of the extent of this species in WA are required.

Dinophyta

(Dinoflagellates)

Class Dinophyceae

Order Gonyaulales

Family Gonyaulaceae

Alexandrium catenella (Whedon and Kofoid 1936) Balech, 1985

Western Australian records and vouchers

Listed as occurring in WA in the Schedule of 'Known exotic species in Australian waters' (CRIMP 1997b, 2000); in ballast water of ship arriving at Port Hedland (Hallegraeff and Bolch 1992).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in many temperate seas; cryptogenic in south-eastern Australia (NIMPIS 2002).

Remarks

Viable cysts of this species were collected and germinated from the ballast tanks of a ship arriving in Port Hedland (Hallegraeff and Bolch 1991, 1992), but it is not known if local populations were established as a result. The species has never been collected directly from WA waters (Hallegraeff 2007; pers. comm.). NIMPIS (2002) indicates only a south-eastern Australian distribution.

Alexandrium minutum (Halim, 1960) Balech, 1989

Western Australian records and vouchers

Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a, as 'cf. '); Bunbury and Geographe Bay, Mandurah, Peel Inlet, Cockburn Sound, Swan River (Hallegraeff and Hosja 1993; NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Cryptogenic in the Mediterranean, Spain, New Zealand, east coast of USA, south east Asia and

parts of south-east Australia, introduced to Tas., parts of SA and southwestern WA (Chang and McClean 1997; Giacobbe *et al.* 1996; NIMPIS 2002).

Remarks

This and the following species are recorded sporadically in WA waters, either as the swimming, flagellated stage or as benthic cysts. In other areas of the world, these species form dense toxic blooms in shallow lagoons and brackish marine embayments that may be accompanied by mortality of fish and shellfish (Sorokin *et al.* 1996) and in outbreaks of paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) (Anderson *et al.* 1983). No blooms have been reported in WA. Monitoring is routinely undertaken of commercial mussel and oyster farming areas in WA.

Alexandrium tamarense (Lebour) Balech, 1985

Western Australian records and vouchers

Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a, as 'cf. '); Fremantle (CRIMP 2000). NIMPIS (2002) lists this species as being possibly introduced into the south coast and lower west coast of WA.

Distribution elsewhere

Native range unknown, cryptogenic almost worldwide in temperate coastal waters (Turpin *et al.* 1978; Anderson *et al.* 1983; Schrey *et al.* 1984; Ogata *et al.* 1987; Anderson *et al.* 1994; Sorokin *et al.* 1996; Adachi *et al.* 1999), including southern Australia (Parry *et al.* 1997; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Aquenol 2001; Ruiz Sebastian *et al.* 2005).

Remarks

Alexandrium tamarense – like cells were found in the preserved Fremantle port survey collections, but obviously these could not be cultured, and cysts from Fremantle were also never successfully germinated (Hallegraeff 2007; pers. comm.). Thus this record remains to be confirmed genetically. *Alexandrium tamarense* is linked with paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) (Giacobbe *et al.* 1996; Chang and McClean 1997).

Order Gymnodiniales

Family Gymnodiniaceae

Gymnodinium catenatum Graham, 1943 (now *G. microreticulatum*)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Albany (CRIMP 1997b); Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a).

Distribution elsewhere

Native range unknown, cryptogenic in cool temperate to tropical/subtropical seas virtually worldwide (Matsuyama *et al.* 1999), including parts of southern Australia. Introduced to Tasmania (Hallegraeff and Bolch 1991; Hallegraeff *et al.* 1997; McMinn *et al.* 1997; Lovejoy *et al.* 1998; Bolch *et al.* 1999; Bolch and Reynolds 2002).

Remarks

Gymnodinium catenatum cysts were reported in high concentrations from several locations in Albany and Bunbury by CRIMP (1997a, b), but the original identification was of "*Gymnodinium catenatum* – like cysts" (Hallegraeff 2007; pers. comm., including emphasis). This taxon was subsequently described as the new, non-toxic species *Gymnodinium microreticulatum* (Bolch *et al.* 1999). *Gymnodinium catenatum* has never been seen in WA waters (Hallegraeff 2007; pers. comm.).

Bryozoa (Bryozoans)

Class Gymnolaemata

Order Cheilostomatida

Family Aeteidae

Aetea anguina Linnaeus, 1758

Western Australian records and vouchers

Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005).

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed throughout most seas, apparently only absent from polar regions, common in European seas (Osburn 1950; Ryland 1965; Ryland and Hayward 1977); in southern Australia from Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Black 1971; Vigeland 1971; Bock 1982; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

A common but inconspicuous member of the fouling fauna, usually found growing over the surface of algae, other invertebrates, rocks, shells, wooden structures and almost any submerged object (Ryland 1965; Ryland and Hayward 1977; Bock 1982).

Family Beaniidae

Beania mirabilis Johnston, 1840

Western Australian records and vouchers

Port Hedland (WAM 30558).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in warm and warm temperate seas (Osburn 1950; Ryland and Hayward 1977; Winston 1982).

Remarks

An inconspicuous species that grows on a variety of surfaces but is probably often overlooked (Ryland and Hayward 1977; Winston 1982).

Family Bugulidae***Bugula flabellata* (Thompson in Gray, 1848)****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Albany (CRIMP 1997b; WAM 30985); Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a; WAM 30530; 32085); Fremantle and Cockburn Sound (CRIMP 2000; WAM 30812; 32846). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Possibly native to Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. Widely distributed in warm and temperate seas (Ryland 1965; Ryland and Hayward 1977; Gordon 1986; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); in Australia from Port Adelaide, SA (Allen 1953; Brock 1985), Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Keough and Ross 1999; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004) and Eden to Port Stephens, NSW (Allen and Wood 1950).

Remarks

Found almost invariably attached to other bryozoans. Occurs commonly on rocky shores near low water mark and among the epibenthos of inshore waters (Ryland and Hayward 1977); mainly found on stones, shells etc, occasionally on harbour structures, from low water mark and coastal waters (Ryland 1965).

Bugula neritina* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (Western Australian Museum, 2002; Campbell 2003b; WAM 30570; 30572); Albany (CRIMP 1997b; WAM 30959; 30968); Bunbury (WAM 4973; 4974); (CRIMP 1997a; WAM 32071; 32080); Fremantle (CRIMP 2000; WAM 4987); Cockburn Sound (WAM 30813); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005); Geraldton (WA Museum, 2001; Campbell, 2003a); Port Hedland (CRIMP 1999; DALSE 2004); Dampier (Mackie *et al.* 2006). Introduced into all areas of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed throughout most seas

worldwide, except in cold polar and subarctic/subantarctic regions (Osburn 1950; Ryland 1965; Ryland and Hayward 1977; Winston 1982; Gordon 1986; Keough 1989; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); in Australia from most areas (Keough and Ross 1999) including Port Phillip Bay, Geelong, Portland, Vic. (Black 1971; Vigeland 1971; Parry *et al.* 1997; Currie *et al.* 1998; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004); Port Adelaide, SA (Brock, 1985); Port Hacking, Port Jackson, Port Kembla, NSW (Allen and Wood 1950; Vail and Wass 1981; Moran and Grant 1993); and Launceston, Tas. (Aquenol 2001). Genetic analysis suggests a common source for globally widespread introductions (Mackie *et al.* 2006).

Remarks

Found worldwide in warm water ports and harbours, this is a serious and common fouling organism that grows on a wide variety of substrata (Ryland 1965; Ryland and Hayward 1977; Bock 1982; Winston 1982).

Bugula stolonifera* Ryland, 1960*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (Western Australian Museum, 2002; Campbell 2003b; WAM 30582; 30583); Albany (WAM 30983; 30984); Bunbury (WAM 30974; 32105); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005); Port Hedland (WAM 30634; CRIMP 1999; WAM 32176; 32187).

Distribution elsewhere

Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, southern Britain, Ireland, Ghana, Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Brazil, Panama Canal; New Zealand, South Australia (Ryland 1965; Ryland and Hayward 1977; Winston 1982; Gordon 1986; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); in Australia known from Port Adelaide, SA (Brock 1985) and Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

This is a common fouling species, mainly found in ports and harbours on submerged structures where colonies are commonly associated with *B. neritina* (Ryland 1965; Ryland and Hayward 1977). It is less tolerant of warm temperatures than that species (Winston 1982).

Family Candidae***Tricellaria inopinata* Hondt and Occhipinti
Ambrogi, 1985****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Port Hedland (WAM 30555).

Distribution elsewhere

Origin: Probably Pacific, known to be invasive in New Zealand and Europe (Dyrynda *et al.* 2001); cryptogenic in southern Australia (Zibrowius 1991; Aquenol 2001 citing a pers. comm. from P. Bock).

Remarks

Bock (cited in Aquenol 2001) indicates that this is a cosmopolitan species that has only recently been distinguished from several closely related taxa, and that many of the records of *T. occidentalis* may represent *T. inopinata*. Further work is required to establish the distributions of these species in Australia.

Tricellaria occidentalis (Trask, 1857)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Fremantle (CRIMP 2000; WAM 32702; 30814); Barrow I. (Wells and Huisman 2004; Western Australian Museum 2005); (WAM 8520; no location given).

Distribution elsewhere

Known from British Columbia to California, Japan, China, New Zealand, Venice, Italy (Osburn 1950; Gordon 1986); in Australia from SA and Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Gordon and Mawatari 1992; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

See under *T. inopinata*.

Family Cryptosulidae*Cryptosula pallasiana* (Moll, 1803)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Albany (CRIMP 1997b; WAM 30994; 30996; 32029); Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a; WAM 30528; 32102; 32359); Fremantle (CRIMP 2000; WAM 30804; 32803). South coast and lower west coast (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread around the world, particularly in ports, harbours and estuaries (Ryland 1965; Hayward and Ryland 1979; Winston 1982; Gordon 1989; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); in Australia from the south coast (Bock 1982), including Port Adelaide, SA (Brock 1985) and Port Phillip Bay and Western Port, Vic. (Keough and Ross 1999; Hewitt *et al.* 2004); Sydney Harbour, NSW (Keough and Ross 1999).

Remarks

This is a common and well-known component of

the fouling fauna that can be found encrusting on virtually all solid surfaces in the intertidal or shallow subtidal, including boat hulls (Ryland 1965; Hayward and Ryland 1979; Bock 1982; Gordon 1989; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); its distribution may be related to proximity to shipping lanes (Winston 1982).

Family Electridae*Conopeum seurati* (Canu, 1928)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (Western Australian Museum 2002; Campbell 2003b; WAM 30568); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005).

Distribution elsewhere

Estuarine habitats in Britain, northern Europe, Mediterranean, New Zealand, Northeast Pacific, Florida (Ryland and Hayward 1977; Winston 1982; Gordon 1986; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); elsewhere in Australia from Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

This species is tolerant of extreme fluctuations in salinity and temperature (Ryland and Hayward 1977; Gordon and Mawatari 1992).

Family Epistomiidae*Synnotum aegyptiacum* (Audouin, 1826)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Port Hedland (WAM 30551).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in warm waters, including Indonesia, Timor, Singapore, Japan, Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Brazil, Florida, California (Osburn 1950; Gordon 1984); in Australia from Vic. and NSW (Gordon 1984).

Family Savignyellidae*Savignyella lafontii* (Audouin, 1826)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005); Barrow I. (Wells and Huisman 2004; Western Australian Museum 2005); Port Hedland (WAM 30556; 32310).

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed in warmer waters (Osburn 1952; Winston 1982; Wyatt *et al.* 2005).

Remarks

This species is usually found associated with algae, sponges, *Zoobotryon* and hydroids; its delicate colonies are not usually obvious until examined microscopically (Winston 1982).

Family Schizoporellidae*Schizoporella errata* (Waters, 1878)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (Western Australian Museum 2002; Campbell 2003b; WAM 30566; 30573); Albany (WAM 30541; 30535; 30547); Bunbury (WAM 30533); Fremantle Harbour (CRIMP 2000; WAM 33011); Geraldton (WA Museum 2001; Campbell 2003a); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in warm temperate to subtropical seas (Ryland 1965; Hayward and Ryland 1979; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); in Australia known from Port Adelaide, SA (Brock 1985); Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

A well known fouling species, mostly found in shallow water in ports and harbours (Ryland 1965; Hayward and Ryland 1979).

Schizoporella unicornis (Johnston, 1847)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (Western Australian Museum, 2002; Campbell, 2003b; WAM 30567; 30571); Albany (CRIMP 1997b; WAM 32633); Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a; WAM 30532; 30534; 32104); WA (Pollard and Hutchings 1990b); Fremantle Harbour (Allen 1953). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Cryptogenic in Japan and colder waters of the eastern Atlantic; introduced to the northeast Pacific (including the Hawaiian Is), west Atlantic (Osburn 1952; Ryland 1965; Sutherland 1978; Hayward and Ryland 1979; Winston 1982; Hurlbut 1991); and eastern and southwestern Australia (e.g., Port Adelaide, SA, Port Phillip Bay, Vic., Port Hacking and Port Jackson, NSW, Great Barrier Reef, Qld.) (Allen 1953; Vail and Wass 1981; Brock 1985; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

A principal fouling species, recorded widely but perhaps often erroneously as there is some

confusion with *Schizoporella errata* (Ryland 1965; Hayward and Ryland 1979; Winston 1982). There is some evidence that this species arrived in Sydney on two Japanese vessels captured during the war (Allen 1953).

Family Watersiporidae*Watersipora arcuata* Banta, 1969**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (Western Australian Museum 2002; Campbell 2003b; WAM 30569); Albany (CRIMP 1997b); Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a; WAM 32082; 32091); Fremantle Harbour (CRIMP 2000; WAM 32836; Mackie *et al.* 2006); Geraldton (WA Museum 2001; Campbell 2003a); WA (Pollard and Hutchings 1990b). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed in warmer seas (Banta 1969; Winston 1982; Gordon 1989; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); in Australia recorded from several locations in southern Australia (Bock 1982), including Port Adelaide, SA (Brock 1985), Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hewitt *et al.* 2004), Port Hacking, Port Jackson and Port Kembla, NSW (Vail and Wass 1981; Moran and Grant 1993) and Qld. (Pollard and Hutchings 1990b).

Remarks

This is a common and well-known fouling organism that can grow rapidly on almost any surface, including copper anti-fouling paint (Winston 1982; Bock 1982; Gordon 1989; Gordon and Mawatari 1992).

Watersipora subtorquata (d'Orbigny, 1852)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Albany (WAM 30539); Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a; WAM 30527); Fremantle (CRIMP 2000; Mackie *et al.* 2006); Geraldton (WA Museum, 2001; Campbell 2003a); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005).

Distribution elsewhere

Brazil, West Indies, Bermuda, California, Cape Verde Islands, Japan, Torres Strait, Mediterranean, Great Barrier Reef, New Zealand (Gordon 1989; Zibrowius 1991; Gordon and Mawatari 1992); in Australia from the Great Barrier Reef, Qld. (Gordon and Mawatari 1992); Port Phillip Bay and Portland, Vic. (Parry *et al.* 1997; Currie *et al.* 1998; Keough and Ross 1999; Hewitt *et al.* 2004); Port Lincoln and Adelaide, SA (Keough and Ross 1999); and Launceston, Tas. (Aquenol 2001).

Remarks

Grows on a wide variety of substrata. Exact distribution uncertain because of taxonomic difficulties (Gordon and Mawatari 1992; Mackie *et al.* 2006).

Order Ctenostomatida**Family Vesiculariidae*****Amathia distans* Busk, 1886****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Port Hedland (CRIMP 1999; WAM 30559; 32445; DALSE 2004). Lower west coast and Pilbara of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Apparently native to the warmer waters of the west Atlantic; cryptogenic in the east Atlantic and introduced widely, including France, the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the Atlantic coast of America from North Carolina to Brazil, Puget Sound Washington, Southern California, South Atlantic, Java, Indonesia, New Zealand, and various locations around Australia (Osburn 1953; Winston 1982; Gordon and Mawatari 1992).

Remarks

Amathia distans forms pale-brownish transparent colonies growing on other bryozoans, algae or more usually under sandstone boulders, on oyster valves and polychaete tubes (Gordon and Mawatari 1992). This species is not considered a pest in Australia and its potential impact on the environment is regarded as low (CRIMP 1999).

Amathia vidovici* Heller, 1867*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Port Hedland (WAM 30559; WAM 30629).

Distribution elsewhere

Recorded from the Western Atlantic, from Massachusetts to Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, the Pacific from southern California to the Galapagos, the Mediterranean, Adriatic, East Atlantic and Indian Ocean (Osburn 1953; Winston 1982).

Bowerbankia gracilis* Leidy, 1855*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Port Hedland (WAM 30552).

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed around the world, mostly in shallow water (Osburn 1953; Ryland 1965;

Winston 1982; Gordon 1986; Gordon and Mawatari 1992), in Australia from Port Adelaide, SA (Brock 1985).

Remarks

This species occurs in brackish as well as marine waters and grows on a wide variety of surfaces (Ryland 1965; Winston 1982), its colonies appearing as a characteristic fine grey 'fur' just visible to the naked eye (Gordon and Mawatari 1992).

Zoobotryon verticillatum* della Chiaje, 1828*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Port Hedland (WAM 30550; 32461); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005).

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed in warm waters, including the Mediterranean and Adriatic where it is common in many of the major ports (Osburn 1953; Ryland 1965; Winston 1982; Gordon and Mawatari, 1992); in Australia from several locations in southern Australia (Bock 1982) including Port Adelaide, SA (Brock 1985); Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hewitt *et al.* 2004); Port Hacking and Port Jackson, NSW (Vail and Wass 1981).

Remarks

A common fouling species of warmer waters, typically found in ports and harbours growing on any submerged object (Ryland 1965; Bock 1982).

Arthropoda**Class Malacostraca (Amphipods, Isopods and Crabs)****Order Isopoda (Isopods)****Family Cirolanidae*****Cirolana harfordi* (Lockington, 1877)****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Swan River (Bruce 1986; Poore and Storey 1999; Furlani 1996); Fremantle Harbour (Hass and Jones 2000). Introduced into the lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

First described from California, distributed in western North America from British Columbia to Baja California, subsequently recorded from Japan, eastern Russia and Malaysia (Johnson 1976; Poore and Storey 1999); in Australia from Port Phillip Bay, Lorne, and Bass Strait, Vic. (Bruce 1986; Hutchings

et al., 1987; Currie *et al.*, 1998; Cohen *et al.*, 2001; Hewitt *et al.*, 2004) and Waverton, NSW (Bruce, 1986). Australian records mainly limited to ports.

Remarks

Initially discovered in the Swan River in 1980 (Bruce, 1986) and subsequently in Fremantle Harbour in 1991 (Hass and Jones, 2000). Collected under rocks and amongst mussels, from ship hulls (Bruce, 1986); this is a voracious scavenger that has the potential to be a pest species by reaching high population densities (Johnson, 1976; Furlani, 1996).

Family Sphaeromatidae

Paracerceis sculpta (Holmes, 1904)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Esperance (Western Australian Museum, 2002; Campbell, 2003b; WAM 34505; 34506); Bunbury, Mandurah, Fremantle, Port Denison, 1996 (Hass and Jones, 2000); Bunbury (WAM 23303; CRIMP; WAM 34508 – 34511; 35140 – 35187); Fremantle (CRIMP; WAM 35839; 35846). Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS, 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Originally described from California, and since recorded elsewhere in tropical Pacific and Atlantic (Brazil, Mexico, Hawaiian Is.); possibly introduced to the Mediterranean (Zibrowius, 1991); in Australia from Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hewitt *et al.*, 2004); Townsville, Qld. (Harrison and Holdich, 1982b; Hutchings *et al.*, 1987; Pollard and Hutchings, 1990b; Furlani, 1996; Poore and Storey, 1999; Hewitt and Campbell, 2001).

Remarks

Like other sphaeromatids, females and juveniles are almost impossible to identify without accompanying males. This species is so rarely recorded in Australia that nothing is known of its biology here (Poore and Storey, 1999).

Paradella diana (Menzies, 1962)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Bunbury (WAM 23302; WAM 16781; 23302); Swan River (Harrison and Holdich, 1982a; Pollard and Hutchings, 1990b; Zibrowius, 1991; Furlani, 1996); Fremantle Harbour, Bunbury Harbour (Hass and Knott, 1998). Other vouchers QM W7938, QM W3746. South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS, 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Originally described from Baja California and subsequently reported from California, the

Marshall Islands, Queensland, the Arabian Sea, Brazil and Puerto Rico, recorded in the Mediterranean for the first time from Alexandria, Egypt (Zibrowius, 1991); in Australia from Townsville and North Stradbroke Island, Qld. (Harrison and Holdich, 1982a; Hutchings *et al.*, 1987; Furlani, 1996).

Remarks

First discovered in the Swan River in 1980 (Harrison and Holdich, 1982a), subsequently in Fremantle and Bunbury Harbours in 1994/95 (Hass and Knott, 1998). Grows amongst barnacles, bryozoans and rock oysters on rocks and artificial structures, appears to be tolerant of a wide variety of ecological conditions (Harrison and Holdich, 1982a).

Sphaeroma serratum Fabricius, 1787

Western Australian records and vouchers

Esperance (Western Australian Museum, 2002; Campbell, 2003b; WAM 36953); Swan River (Holdich and Harrison, 1983; Hutchings *et al.*, 1987; Pollard and Hutchings, 1990b; Hass and Knott, 1998; Furlani, 1996); Jurien Bay (Hass, 2007).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread (Pollard and Hutchings, 1990b).

Remarks

First discovered in the Swan River in 1980 (Holdich and Harrison, 1983), subsequently rediscovered in 1994/95 (Hass and Knott, 1998) and then in Jurien Bay in 2006 (Hass, 2007).

Order Amphipoda (Amphipods)

Family Corophiidae

Monocorophium acherusicum (Costa, 1857)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Bunbury, Swan River (Poore and Storey, 1999). Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS, 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean region, cryptogenic on both coasts of North America, introduced to various localities in the southwestern Atlantic, Indian and western Pacific oceans (Hurley, 1954; Barnard, 1970); in Australia from the southeast and southwest, e.g., Port Jackson, Port Kembla and Botany Bay, NSW; eastern Tasmania (Poore and Storey, 1999); Gippsland Lakes, Mallacoota, Western Port and Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Fearn-Wannan, 1968; Cohen *et al.*, 2001; Hewitt *et al.*, 2004).

Remarks

This species is commonly found in association with ships, buoys and around wharf structures (Fearn-Wannan 1968), its distribution tracing some major shipping routes (Hurley 1954).

Monocorophium insidiosum* (Crawford, 1937)*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Swan River (Poore and Storey 1999). Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed, especially in harbours (Barnard 1970; Alonso de Pina 1997); in Australia from Port Kembla, NSW, Port Phillip Bay and Western Port, Vic., and Port MacDonnell, SA (Poore and Storey 1999; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

An estuarine species, occurring intertidally and subtidally on mud sediments or among algae and seagrasses. Most Australian records are from harbours or estuaries (Poore and Storey 1999).

Monocorophium sextonae* (Crawford, 1937)*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Bunbury Harbour (Poore and Storey 1999). Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Northeast Atlantic (England, Scotland, Ireland, France, The Netherlands, the Mediterranean, Portugal) and New Zealand (Hurley 1954; Costello 1993) in Australia from Jervis Bay, NSW; Port Phillip Bay, Point Henry, Queenscliff, and Western Port, Vic.; Georges Bay and Launceston, Tas. (Poore and Storey 1999; Aquenol 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

Monocorophium sextonae is a tube dwelling amphipod, found on kelp holdfasts, sponges and artificial substrata (Costello 1993). Hurley (1954) suggested that the species had possibly been introduced to Europe from New Zealand. Its natural distribution is uncertain and it may be native to Australia and New Zealand (Poore and Storey 1999).

Order Decapoda (Crabs)**Family Portunidae*****Carcinus maenas* (Linnaeus, 1758)****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Swan River, 1965 (Zeidler 1978; Furlani 1996; Hass and Jones 2000; WAM 14833). WA (Pollard and Hutchings 1990b). Voucher specimen(s): Presumably AM P36248-9, P36089. NIMPIS (2002) has a blank area indicated on the lower west coast of WA.

Distribution elsewhere

Originally from Europe, although now widespread elsewhere; in Australia from Port River – West Lakes, SA, Port Phillip Bay, Vic. to Sydney, NSW, and Tas. (Fulton and Grant 1900, 1901; Allen 1953; Zeidler 1978; Rozenweig 1984; Hutchings *et al.* 1986, 1987, 1989; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Furlani 1996; Currie *et al.* 1998; Ah Yong 2005; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Aquenol 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

In 1965 the European shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*, was recorded from the Swan River Estuary, WA. No populations appear to have established (CRIMP 1997b: 7) and the species is presently known from only one specimen in WA (Hass and Jones 2000). This introduced species, however, has become established in the south-eastern states of Australia, where it out competes native species (Fulton and Grant 1901; Zeidler 1978, 1988; Furlani 1996; Walters 1996; Ah Yong 2005). The method of introduction of *C. maenas* into Western Australia is not known, but the species is suspected to have been introduced into Australia from Europe, on the hulls of the ships which brought the first settlers (Fulton and Grant 1901).

Family Inachoididae***Pyromaia tuberculata* (Lockington, 1877)****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Cockburn Sound (Morgan 1990; Furlani 1996; Poore and Storey 1999; Hass and Jones 2000; WAM 19338). Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to west coast of the Americas ranging from San Francisco Bay, California to Utria Bay, Colombia; widely distributed in the temperate and sub-tropical Pacific and South Atlantic, Brazil, Japan, New Zealand (Morgan 1990; Poore and Storey 1999); in Australia from Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hass and Jones 2000; Furlani 1996; Poore and Storey 1999; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

In Western Australia, the American spider crab, *Pyromaia tuberculata*, was introduced to Cockburn

Sound in 1978 via ballast water (Morgan 1990). This species is now also recorded as an introduction in Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Walters 1996), but in WA it is only known by the specimen reported by Morgan in 1990.

Class Maxillopoda

Subclass Cirripedia (Barnacles)

Order Sessilia

Family Balanidae

Amphibalanus amphitrite (Darwin, 1854)

Western Australian records and vouchers

As *Balanus amphitrite*: Garden I. (Lewis 1981); from Esperance area to Dampier Archipelago (Jones 1987a, 1987b, 1990a, 1990b, 1999a, 2002, 2004b, 2005; Jones and Hewitt 2001; WAM 668; 778, 10092; 6926; 12141); Port Hedland (CRIMP 1999; DALSE 2004) and Broome and Kimberley area (Jones 1991, 1992b, 2004b; WAM 20944; 21166-21168).

Distribution elsewhere

Indian Ocean to southwestern Pacific; regarded as an introduced species in New Zealand (Foster 1978) and Australia (Jones 1992a). Cosmopolitan in tropical and warm temperate seas (Jones 1990a).

Remarks

A cosmopolitan, cryptogenic species, occurring in tropical, subtropical and temperate seas. In Australia it is recorded from the waters of WA, SA, Vic., NSW, Qld. and the NT. The species occurs intertidally to a depth of 9m, in quiet bays and estuaries protected from rough surf. It attaches to a variety of animate (e.g. decapod crustaceans, molluscs) and inanimate (e.g. rocks, buoys, cables) substrata and is an important fouling species of boats and marine installations.

Amphibalanus improvisus (Darwin, 1854)

Western Australian records and vouchers

As *Balanus improvisus*: Southwestern Australia (Bishop 1951; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Jones 1992a; Furlani 1996; no vouchers available).

Distribution elsewhere

Atlantic coasts of North America; North Atlantic; Europe; W Africa to Cape of Good Hope; Mediterranean; Black Sea; Red Sea; Baltic Sea; southern Australia (Pollard and Hutchings 1990b); Japan; NW coast of USA (Washington to San Francisco); Ecuador.

Remarks

The Australian record is historical and the species has not been recollected (Jones 1992a). Bishop (1951) suggested that the Atlantic brackish-water species *Balanus improvisus* had become established in "one of the southern Australian ports" during the 1940s. However, from fouling studies of submerged surfaces on the eastern Australian coast, Allen (1953) could not substantiate this claim and there are no subsequent records of this species occurring in Australian waters. There are no specimens lodged in any of the Australian state museums (pers. obs., DSJ). If the species is found in Australia in the future, it would be through a new introduction.

Amphibalanus reticulatus (Utinomi, 1967)

Western Australian records and vouchers

As *Balanus reticulatus*: Cockburn Sound (WAM 33156; 33157); Swan Estuary, Nedlands (WAM 32451); Yanchep (Jones 1990b; WAM 17826); *Leonardo Da Vinci* Geraldton Port (Jones 2002a; WAM 34004; 34007); Barrow I. (Jones 2005); Dampier Archipelago (WAM 27238); Burrup Peninsula (WAM 27336; 27339); Cape Preston (WAM 27355); Dampier (WAM 27354; 25750); Cape Lambert, Port Hedland (Jones, unpublished data); Cocos-Keeling Islands (WAM 29046); Christmas Island (WAM 33372; 33373).

Distribution elsewhere

Cosmopolitan in tropical waters and a circumtropical fouling species (Jones 1990a).

Remarks

This circumtropical fouler was first recorded in Australian waters on fouling panels at the North Barnard Islands, Qld. (Lewis 1979, as *B. amphitrite*; 1981b). First records in WA were from Yanchep Marina (Jones 1990a, 1991; Jones *et al.* 1990) and, more recently, the species has been recorded from the Dampier Archipelago (Jones 2004b) and Barrow Island (Jones 2005). The means of introduction of *A. reticulatus* into Australian waters is unknown, but Utinomi (1967) has suggested that the widespread distribution of this Japanese species is via ship transport.

Megabalanus ajax (Darwin, 1854)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Shark Bay (WAM 32490; 32496); Muiron Is. (Jones and Hewitt 1996; WAM 22345); Barrow I. (Jones 2005); Dampier Archipelago (Jones 2004b; WAM 22345-22347); Broome (WAM 32495).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in the Indo-west Pacific.

Remarks

Megabalanus ajax attaches mainly to corals (e.g. *Millipora complanata* Lamarck) but also occasionally occurs as a fouler of ships hulls (Jones 1992b, 2004b, 2005). The species has been recorded from Queensland as well as from WA. The possible vector for the introduction of this species to WA waters is shipping.

Megabalanus rosa (Pilsbry, 1916)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Garden I. (WAM 33163; 33165; 33189); Shark Bay (WAM 15848; 15855); Barrow I. (Jones 2005); Dampier Archipelago (WAM 27205; 27241; 27292); Port Hedland (WAM 15847); Cockatoo I. (AM P 20075). WA central and north-west coast (Jones *et al.* 1990; Jones 1992a). Introduced into the entire west and Pilbara coasts of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Japan; China; Taiwan (Pollard and Hutchings 1990b); Australia (Allen 1953); in Australia from lower east coast, NSW (Jones *et al.* 1990; Jones 1992a).

Remarks

Allen (1953) recorded the Japanese fouler *Megabalanus rosa*, together with *M. volcano* and *Amphibalanus albicostatus*, on aircraft carriers and other vessels returning to Australia after service in Korean and Japanese waters. However, it is not known where these vessels docked and Allen (1953) did not record these species as establishing on the Australian coastline. The appearance of the species in WA waters appears to be relatively recent, the first specimens being collected in 1981 (Jones 1992a). *Megabalanus rosa* is now established on the central and the north-western coast of WA (Garden Island; Shark Bay, Barrow Island, the Dampier Archipelago, Port Hedland and Cockatoo Island), as well as on the lower east coast of Australia (Woolongong, Port Botany and Port Kembla in NSW) (Hass and Jones 2000; Jones 2000b, 2001a, 2001b, 2004b, 2005; Jones *et al.* 1990). These are all areas that receive international shipping and, therefore, ship fouling is the most probable transport mechanism for this species.

Megabalanus tintinnabulum (Linnaeus, 1758)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Esperance (WAM 32482); Albany (WAM 16098); Rockingham (WAM 16132); Cockburn Sound (Jones

1992a; WAM 12188); Fremantle (Jones 1999a; WAM 25240); Cottesloe (WAM 3919); Port Gregory (WAM 12153); Dongara (WAM 14546); Geraldton (WAM 33766); Shark Bay (WAM 7484); Carnarvon (WAM 23789); Pt Cloates, Ningaloo Reef (WAM 13265); North West Cape (WAM 12159); Warroora Station, Ningaloo Reef (WAM 16139); Coral Bay (WAM 16214); Exmouth Gulf (WAM 21180); Muiron Islands (Jones and Hewitt 1996; WAM 22287); Onslow (WAM 7556); Barrow I. (Jones 1992a; Jones 2005; WAM 14242); Montebello Islands (Jones and Berry 2000; WAM 23404); Dampier (Jones 1992a; WAM 12151); Roebourne (WAM 21178); Cape Lambert (WAM 21184); Port Hedland (CRIMP 1999); Broome (WAM 12210); Port Walcott (WAM 14433); Cockatoo I. (Jones 1992a); Yampi Sound, Kimberley (WAM 16093); Mary Anne Passage (WAM 12191); Kimberley (Jones and Hewitt 1997; WAM 22978); King Sound, Derby (WAM 32674); Bonaparte Archipelago (WAM 16138); Buccaneer Archipelago (WAM 21013); Cocos – Keeling Islands (WAM 33133); Flying Fish Cove, Christmas Island (WAM 20038). NIMPIS (2002) states the species is introduced into Australia but shows it as cryptogenic throughout WA.

Distribution elsewhere

Cosmopolitan – Atlantic Ocean, West Africa from Mediterranean to Cape of Good Hope, East Mediterranean, Madagascar, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Thailand, Formosa, Sagami Bay, Japan, Malay Archipelago, East Indian Archipelago, New Zealand, Palau Island (Jones 1990b). In Australia from Bass Strait, Vic., lower east coast of NSW, north east coast of Qld. and Port Essington, NT (Jones *et al.* 1990; Furlani 1996).

Remarks

Megabalanus tintinnabulum is a cosmopolitan fouling species, first recorded in WA waters in 1949 (Jones 1990a, 1991, 1992a). The species is now known from southwestern to northwestern waters of WA (Hass and Jones 2000; Jones 1990a, 1990b; 1991, 1992b, 1999a, 2000, 2001a, 2004b, 2005; Jones and Hewitt 1997, 2001; Jones *et al.* 1990). Jones (1990) suggested that the species is an introduction via shipping, since most WA collection localities are in the vicinity of ports or areas that receive international shipping (e.g. Kwinana, Fremantle, Carnarvon, Barrow Island, Thevenard Island, Dampier, Cape Lambert, Cockatoo Island). Although early reports of *M. tintinnabulum* occurring on the eastern Australian coast may be erroneous (Allen 1953; Jones 1990a, 1991), records of the species have been confirmed from Bass Strait, Vic., and the lower, mid and north-eastern coasts and northern coast of Australia (Jones 1999b; Jones unpublished data; Jones *et al.* 1990).

Family Tetracitidae

Tesseropora rosea (Krauss, 1848)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Albany (WAM 18955); Cottesloe Beach (WAM 17763); Fremantle; Cockburn Sound (WAM 15963); Garden I. (Jones 1990c; WAM 536-86).

Distribution elsewhere

South Africa; Australasia – Australia, Lord Howe I., Kermadecs; in Australia, from eastern Australia between 19° and 38°S, Mallacoota, Inverloch, Vic. (Jones 1990a).

Remarks

Tesseropora rosea is a common intertidal species on the eastern Australian seaboard. Originally described from one specimen collected at Algoa Bay, South Africa (Krauss 1848), the species was subsequently recorded from NSW and Queensland (Darwin 1854), where it is abundant in exposed coastal areas in the intertidal (Jones *et al.* 1990). The species was not known from western areas of the continent until 1948 (Jones 1990a). In 1986, three live specimens were collected on intertidal granitic rock at Cottesloe and the species has also been found at Fremantle, Garden Island and Cockburn Sound and, more recently, Albany. The isolated occurrences of this species, in the vicinity of active ports (Fremantle and Albany), led to the suggestion that the species had been introduced from eastern Australia via shipping. Since *T. rosea* is not known as a hull fouler, ballast water transport was implicated as the dispersal agent for the introduction of the species into the waters of Western Australia (Jones 1990c).

Cnidaria

Class Hydrozoa (Hydroids)

Order Anthomedusae

Family Corynidae

Sarsia eximia (Allman, 1859) = *Sarsia radiata* von Lendenfeld, 1885

Western Australian records and vouchers

Albany (WAM 30538); Houtman Abrolhos Is. (Watson 1996; Watson 1997); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005). NIMPIS (2002) shows this species as a known introduction to the south coast but cryptogenic on the lower west coast of WA.

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread, regarded as cryptogenic in the North Atlantic from North America to Europe and from

Iceland to France; Mediterranean; west coast of North America, Brazil, Valparaiso and the NW Pacific, New Zealand (Schuchert 1996); in Australia cosmopolitan and cryptogenic in Sydney Harbour, NSW, and numerous locations in Vic. (e.g., Bass Strait, Westernport Bay, Popes Eye Reef, as *Sarsia radiata*, Watson 1978, 1994, 1997, 1999); Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hewitt *et al.* 2004), introduced to Tas. (NIMPIS 2000).

Family Eudendriidae

Eudendrium carneum Clarke, 1882

Western Australian records and vouchers

Perth to Albany (Watson 1996); Bunbury (CRIMP, WAM 30531).

Distribution elsewhere

Circumtropical (Boero and Bouillon 1993); California; Ecuador; Mexico; California; north west Atlantic (Fraser 1948).

Eudendrium cf. capillare Alder, 1856

Western Australian records and vouchers

Albany (WAM 30544).

Distribution elsewhere

Cosmopolitan (Fraser 1948; Boero and Bouillon 1993); in Australia from Qld. (Pennycuik 1959); Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Ralph 1966).

Family Tubulariidae

Ectopleura crocea (Agassiz, 1862)

[including *Tubularia crocea* and *Tubularia ralphi* (Bale, 1884)].

Western Australian records and vouchers

Dunsborough (WAM 945); Cockburn Sound (WAM); Fremantle (Bock 1982; Watson 1999; CRIMP 2000). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to Atlantic coast of North America, introduced to the Pacific coast of North America, Europe, Mediterranean, Japan, parts of Asia, Australia and New Zealand (Fraser 1948; Schuchert 1996; Watson 1999); in Australia from the east and south-east [e.g., Qld. (Pennycuik 1959); Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Ralph 1966; Black 1971; Watson 1980; Hewitt *et al.* 2004); Sydney Harbour, Port Kembla, NSW (Watson 1980, 1999); Launceston, Tas. (Aquenol 2001)].

Remarks

This species forms colonies to 12 cm high composed of hundreds of greenish-white stems growing from a matted hydrorhiza (Watson 1999). It is a common fouling organism on the Victorian coast. This species was recorded on numerous occasions as *Tubularia ralphii* (Bale, 1884), the synonymy tentatively suggested by Schuchert (1996) and Watson (1999).

Order Leptomedusae**Family Aglaopheniidae*****Aglaophenia parvula* Bale, 1882****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Albany (WAM 30543).

Distribution elsewhere

Bass Strait, Vic. (Watson, 1994).

Remarks

Associated with sponges and ascidians (Watson 1994). The WA record of this cryptogenic species is based on a specimen in the WA Museum and requires verification.

Gymnangium gracilicaule* (Jäderholm, 1903)*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Houtman Abrolhos Is. (Watson 1996; Watson 1997); Port Hedland (CRIMP 1999; WAM 30557).

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical Indian Ocean and Indo-West Pacific (Watson, 1997).

Family Campanulariidae***Obelia dichotoma* (Linnaeus, 1758) (= *Obelia australis*)****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Albany (WAM 30546); Bunbury (WAM 30524); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread in tropical and temperate waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans (Fraser 1948; Calder 1991; Boero and Bouillon 1993; Brinckmann-Voss 1996); in Australia from Qld. (Pennycuik 1959), Tas. and Bass Strait (Ralph 1957, Watson 1994, both as *O. australis*), Port Phillip Bay and Western Port, Vic. (Watson 1999) and Eden to Port Stephens, NSW (Allen and Wood 1950, as *O. australis*).

Remarks

Extremely opportunistic species growing in a wide variety of habitats including algal and invertebrate substrata, present in southern Australia at least since the 1880s (Watson 1999).

Obelia longissima* (Pallas, 1766)*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Port Hedland (CRIMP 1999; DALSE 2004).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread (Fraser 1948; Ralph 1957; Boero and Bouillon 1993).

Remarks

According to comments on the NIMPIS web site (2002, under *Obelia dichotoma*: similar species), this species is not recorded for Australia, but, confusingly, elsewhere on the site it is listed as cryptogenic. The species is mentioned in the DALSE (2004) report as being recorded from Port Hedland by the CRIMP survey. In the CRIMP report, however, while the impacts of *O. longissima* are discussed (CRIMP 1999: 9), the species is not actually listed. Clarification of the Port Hedland record is clearly desirable.

Family Haleciidae***Halecium delicatulum* Coughtrey, 1876****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Albany (WAM 30536; 30545; 30549; 30546); Bunbury (WAM 30524); Houtman Abrolhos Is.; Perth to Albany (Watson 1996, 1997; WAM 30536; 30545; 30549). NIMPIS (2002) states that this species is introduced, but the map shows it occurring as cryptogenic on the south and lower west coasts.

Distribution elsewhere

Circumglobal tropical to Antarctic waters (Ralph 1958; Watson 1997); in Australia from numerous southern and eastern localities, e.g., Port Stephens, Port Jackson, and Coogee, NSW (Bale 1888; Ritchie 1911; Hodgson 1950; Bruny I., Tas. (Briggs 1914; Watson 1975); Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, and Bass Strait Vic. (Ralph 1966; Black 1971; Watson 1994; 1999; Hewitt *et al.* 2004); Qld. (Pennycuik 1959); Pearson Island, SA (Watson 1973).

Remarks

This is a common southern Australian species colonising many invertebrate and algal substrata (Watson 1997).

Family Halopterididae

Antennella secundaria (Gmelin, 1791)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Cape Peron (WAM 2541); Perth to Albany, Houtman Abrolhos Is., Shark Bay to Exmouth (Watson 1996, 1997); Port Hedland (CRIMP 1999; WAM 30554; DALSE 2004). Introduced to the Pilbara and cryptogenic in the Kimberley and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas (Boero and Bouillon 1993; Watson 1997, 1999, 2000); in Australia from several southern and eastern localities, e.g., Qld. (Pennycuik 1959); Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, and Bass Strait, Vic. (Watson 1994, 1999; Hewitt *et al.* 2004); Pearson Island, SA (Watson 1973).

Remarks

Grows in thick masses on algal and invertebrate substrata in sheltered ocean waters, often amongst sponges and red algae (Bock 1982; Watson 1994).

Family Plumulariidae

Plumularia setacea (Linnaeus, 1758)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Cervantes (WAM 2650; 2629); Perth to Albany (Watson 1996); Jurien Bay (WAM 2632). NIMPIS (2002) states this is a known introduced species, but shows it as being cryptogenic on the south coast of WA.

Distribution elsewhere

Near cosmopolitan in subtropical and temperate seas (Fraser 1948; Boero and Bouillon 1993; Watson 1999, 2000); in Australia recorded from various southern and eastern localities, e.g., Port Phillip Bay and Bass Strait, Vic. (Bale 1888; Watson 1994, 1999); Tas. (Hodgson 1950); Qld. (Pennycuick 1959); Jervis Bay, NSW (Ritchie 1911).

Remarks

Generally found in sheltered, shallow waters, associated with algae, old shells and other invertebrates (Hodgson 1950; Bock 1982; Watson 1994), this species is reportedly intolerant of reduced salinity (Watson 1999).

Plumularia warreni Stetchow, 1919

Western Australian records and vouchers

Port Hedland (CRIMP 1999; WAM 30553).

Distribution elsewhere

South Africa, Madagascar, southwestern Indian Ocean (Gravier 1970; Gravier-Bonnet and Bourmaud 2006) and possibly Darwin (Watson pers. comm.).

Remarks

This species is listed for Port Hedland by CRIMP (1999) but without comment. The voucher specimen in WAM is listed as *Plumularia cf. warreni* and the identification requires confirmation (Watson 2007, pers. comm.).

MOLLUSCA (Molluscs)

Class Gastropoda (Gastropods)

Family Batillariidae

Velacumantus australis (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Sandflats in lower Swan River and at Woodman Point, Cockburn Sound (Ewers 1967; Wells and Bryce 1986).

Distribution elsewhere

Queensland to South Australia; also Tasmania (Wells and Bryce 1986); northern NSW to southern Qld.

Remarks

Wells and Bryce (1986) state the WA records "May be the result of human introduction of the species" but there have been no further studies. The fossil record shows *V. australis* was previously more widespread across southern Australia but its range has since become more restricted. The record as an introduced species is tentatively accepted here.

Cotton (1984) also recorded *V. australis* from Albany, a record used by Ewers (1967) and Roberts and Wells (1980). However, the specimen was later determined to be a subfossil, and there are no records of living specimens from Albany (Wells 1984).

Family Cymatiidae

Cymatium cutaceum africanum (A. Adams, 1854)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Augusta (Wells and Kilburn 1986; WAM 54-82).

Distribution elsewhere

South Africa (Wells and Kilburn 1986).

Remarks

A single specimen of this species was collected at

Augusta by W. Anson on 27 or 28 January 1979. The species may well have arrived naturally in Western Australia as Augusta is not a major shipping area. This was apparently an isolated individual, and despite searching of the area no known populations exist in Augusta. In its natural range, this species lives among solitary ascidians offshore, under rocks at low tide or on sand near ascidians (Wells and Kilburn 1986).

Family Facelinidae

Godiva quadricolor (Barnard, 1927)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Found in Cockburn Sound and Fremantle in 1980, 1983 and 1997 (Willan 1987b; WAM 339-86; 26849). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to South Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Port Alfred (Willan 1987b), introduced to Port Jackson, NSW (Macnae 1954, as *Hervia quadricolor*).

Remarks

The specimen was collected by C. Bryce at the southern end of Cockburn Sound on 10 January 1984 and photographed. Detailed notes on the find were reported by Willan (1987b) and subsequently repeated by Furlani (1996). An experienced amateur photographer, G. Saueracker also saw specimens in the Fremantle to Cockburn Sound area at about the same time (Willan, 1987b). The species is also recorded by Fisheries WA (2000) and NIMPIS (2002).

Family Goniadoridae

Okenia pellucida Burn, 1967

Western Australian records and vouchers

Fremantle (Willan and Coleman 1984, no vouchers in WAM).

Distribution elsewhere

Widespread (see remarks); native range unknown but possibly includes Sydney, NSW (Willan and Coleman 1984).

Remarks

Rudman (2004) reported that this species, which was described from Sydney, is widespread, and has been reported from Hawaii, Japan, Palmyra Atoll, Malaysia, and the United Arab Emirates, in addition to Australia (NSW, Qld., WA). The species lives and feeds on the bryozoan *Zoobotryon*

verticillatum. This is a common fouling species that is believed to be moved readily by shipping activities.

Family Haliotidae

Haliotis spadicea Donovan, 1808

Western Australian records and vouchers

Cowaramup Bay, south of Cape Naturaliste, 1952, referring to *H. sanguinea* (Macpherson 1953; MV F12987).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to South Africa (Macpherson 1953).

Remarks

Like the three species reported from Augusta by Wells and Kilburn (1986), this is a record of a South African species that may have arrived in Western Australia naturally. No populations have been subsequently recorded and the identification of the specimen needs to be checked.

Haliotis diversicolor Reeve, 1846

Western Australian records and vouchers

Not present; no vouchers.

Distribution elsewhere

Japan and China.

Remarks

Geiger (2000) and Geiger and Poppe (2000) show localities of North West Cape and Albany, but this is in error because the extensive collections in WAM do not record a single specimen of this species from WA.

Haliotis hargravesi (Cox, 1869)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Not present; no vouchers.

Distribution elsewhere

Northern NSW to southern Qld.

Remarks

Geiger and Poppe (2000) show a locality of Carnarvon with a question mark. This locality is incorrect because the extensive abalone holdings in WAM do not record a single specimen of this species in WA.

Family Nassariidae

Bullia annulata Lamarck, 1816

Western Australian records and vouchers

Augusta (Wells and Kilburn 1986; WAM 52-82; Furlani 1996).

Distribution elsewhere

South Africa (Wells and Kilburn 1986; Furlani 1996).

Remarks

A single specimen of this species was collected at Flinders Bay, Augusta, by W. Anson on an unknown date. The species may well have arrived naturally in Western Australia as Augusta is not a major shipping area. This was apparently an isolated individual, and despite searching of the area no known populations exist in Augusta.

Nassarius burchardi* (Dunker in Philippi, 1849)*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Southern Qld. to Fremantle, WA; Swan River, 1965 (Chalmer *et al.* 1976; Slack-Smith and Brearley 1987). There are numerous specimens in WAM from a variety of WA locations.

Distribution elsewhere

Southern Australia.

Remarks

This species was first recorded in the Swan River in 1965 (Wilson and Kendrick 1968; Chalmer *et al.* 1976; Slack-Smith and Brearley 1987). However, it was simply an extension of the species into the estuary, and not an introduction. The species has been reported from a wide range of localities from across southern WA to the Swan River by Wells (1984), Wells and Bryce (1986) and Wilson (1994). The ecology of *N. burchardi* was investigated by Kowarsky (1969) and Smith (1975).

Nassarius kraussianus* (Dunker, 1846)*Western Australian records and vouchers**

Augusta (Wells and Kilburn 1986; WAM 51-82; 2670-83; 2670-83; 51-82).

Distribution elsewhere

South Africa (Wells and Kilburn 1986).

Remarks

Two shells of this species were collected at Augusta by Wendy Anson in January 1974 and by Glad Hansen at Flinders Bay, Augusta, on 2 July 1972. The species may well have arrived naturally in Western Australia as Augusta is not a major shipping area. These were apparently isolated

individuals, and despite searching of the area no known populations exist in Augusta.

Family Polyceridae***Polycera hedgpethi* Marcus, 1964****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Quaranup, Princess Royal Harbour (Wells and Bryce 1993; Furlani 1996; NIMPIS 2002); Rockingham (WAM 29806). Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

California; Caribbean; Mediterranean; South Africa; New Zealand; Japan; Iberian Peninsula (Gosliner 1982; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Gofas and Zenetos 2003); in Australia from NSW, Vic., SA (Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Furlani 1996), e.g., Port Phillip Bay and Mallacoota, Vic. (Willan and Coleman 1984; Hewitt *et al.* 2004) and Port Hacking, NSW (Willan and Coleman 1984).

Remarks

This species was thought to be an introduction from California, where it was originally described. However, the natural range is obscure (Wilson 2006). Specimens were known from New Zealand prior to the original species description (Miller 2001) and the species was recorded in Australia only nine years later. In Western Australia the species was originally recorded from jetty pilings at Quaranup, Princess Royal Harbour at Albany in February 1980 (Wells and Bryce 1993: 76). Wilson (2006: 138) stated that no further specimens have been recorded from that locality or for the entire State (based on a pers. comm. C. Whisson and C. Bryce of the WA Museum), but the species has subsequently been collected from Rockingham in 2005 (WAM 29806).

Class Bivalvia (Bivalves)**Order Myoida****Family Teredinidae (Shipworms)****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Various, see Brearley *et al.* (2003) for vouchers.

Distribution elsewhere

Variable.

Remarks

Shipworms get their common name from their habit of boring into the wood of early ships, but they are actually bivalve molluscs. They also burrow into mangroves, with some species

occurring in live wood, others in dead wood and some in both. The species also colonise dead logs. This habitat has resulted in many species of shipworms occupying widespread ranges and being introduced into a variety of different coastal areas, but it is very difficult to determine what the original distribution was for each species. Turner (1966, 1971a, 1971b) and Marshall and Turner (1974) provide information on species occurring in Australia, including Western Australia. Brearley *et al.* (2003) studied the distribution of five species of teredinids and one pholad in mangroves at the Burrup Peninsula near Dampier, and provide a table showing the locations where 28 species have been recorded in Australia. *Teredo navalis* Linnaeus, 1758 is shown by NIMPIS (2002) to occur from the south coast to Kalbarri. However, despite all of these studies, we do not know what species were native to WA and which have been introduced. Until further information is obtained, the record is excluded.

Order Mytiloida

Family Mytilidae

Musculista senhousia (Benson in Cantor, 1842)

Western Australian records and vouchers

This species was first found at Chidley Point in the Swan River estuary in 1983. Subsequent sampling in 1984 revealed that it was as far upstream as the Canning Bridge and Perth Water. It has also been recorded in Fremantle (Slack-Smith and Brearley 1987; Willan 1985a, 1985b, 1987a; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Furlani 1996; Wilson 1998; Fisheries WA 2000; CRIMP 2000; WAM 10748, 12718, 14305, 16462, 16910). Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to Pacific coast of Asia. This is an invasive species that has been recorded in a wide variety of areas, including the Mediterranean, USA, India, and New Zealand. In Australia it occurs in Port Phillip Bay, Vic., Devonport, Launceston and the Tamar River, Tas., St Kilda, SA (Willan 1985a, 1985b, 1987a; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Coleman 1993; Furlani 1996; Aquenol 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004; NIMPIS 2002).

Remarks

Although the species was common in the lower Swan River in the 1980s, recent attempts to find specimens for DNA analysis have not recorded any individuals. A survey to determine the present distribution of *M. senhousia* is planned for late 2007.

Mytilus edulis planulatus Lamarck, 1819

Western Australian records and vouchers

WA as far north as Cockburn Sound (see remarks below). Numerous specimens in the WAM, including N4017, N4172, 514-40, all from Albany; 141-66 Wilson Inlet; 77-63 Bunbury; N1650 Garden Island.

Distribution elsewhere

Western Europe, Mediterranean.

Remarks

The taxonomy of this species is confused. It is used for aquaculture in the Albany harbours, Warnbro Sound and Cockburn Sound, WA, under the name *M. edulis*. Shepherd and Thomas (1989) state that blue mussels were collected in King George Sound by François Péron on the French corvette *Géographe* and were later described as *Mytilus planulatus* Lamarck, which is now considered to be a subspecies of *M. edulis*.

Furlani (1996) and NIMPIS (2002) use the name *M. galloprovincialis* Lamarck and give an inferred distribution throughout Western Australia as far north as North West Cape. In fact, blue mussels are found in protected bays and estuaries only as far north as Cockburn Sound (Wells 1984). Furlani (1996) and NIMPIS (2002) state that the two species are inseparable on shell characteristics but can be separated genetically (Geller *et al.* 1993). More recently, Coghlan and Gosling (2007) investigated the two species in Ireland and showed that they co-occur, with a large proportion of the populations (greater than 33%) being hybrids. There were more *M. galloprovincialis* on open shores than in protected bays. Such genetic work has not been undertaken in Western Australia.

In a volume on Quaternary molluscs of South Australia, Ludbrook (1984) describes *M. edulis planulatus* living in SA. However, in other chapters she reports the mussels *Brachidontes cf. suberosus* (Singleton) from the Pleistocene and *Brachidontes erosus* (Lamarck 1819) and *B. rostratus* (Dunker 1857) from the Holocene of SA, but not *M. edulis planulatus*. The origins of the Australian form of this species remain uncertain. It may also be an introduction dating to the 16th century (Hewitt 2003).

Order Ostreoida

Family Ostreidae

Crassostrea gigas (Thunberg, 1793)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Not present, although the species is recorded for WA localities in several publications, e.g., Albany, 1947 (Thomson 1952; Fisheries WA 2000); specific

location not specified (Coleman and Hickman 1986); WA (Pollard and Hutchings 1990b). No vouchers. NIMPIS (2002) originally had this species as introduced to the south coast of WA, but currently shows a blank in this area.

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the north-west Pacific, introduced widely in temperate to tropical seas for aquaculture (Dinamani 1971; Zibrowius 1991; Gofas and Zenetos 2003); in Australia introduced to several locations, e.g., southern and northern Tas. (Thomson 1952, 1954; Aquenol 2001), Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Hewitt *et al.* 2004), Mallacoota Inlet, Vic., Anderson Inlet, NSW (Coleman and Hickman 1986).

Remarks

Also known as the Pacific oyster, this species was introduced for aquaculture into Tasmania and Oyster Harbour, Western Australia in 1947. However, the specimens were shipped from Japan by boat and took too long to arrive in Australia. Mortality was very high, and the experiment was unsuccessful. A subsequent attempt was made successfully to ship broodstock by air to Tasmania. The species has since spread to Vic., NSW and SA. It is unusual in being considered to be both a pest species and a valuable species for aquaculture. The history of the introduction is detailed in a number of reports (Thomson 1952, 1959; Sumner 1972, 1974; Medcof and Wolf 1975; Coleman 1986; Coleman and Hickman 1986; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Furlani 1996; Fisheries WA 2000). Victoria has banned its use as an aquaculture species since 1996 (T. O'Hara, pers. comm.).

Thomson (1959) clearly states the attempt to introduce the species into Oyster Harbour was unsuccessful. In a study of the molluscs of the Albany area, Roberts and Wells (1980) did not record *C. gigas*. A similar study of the Esperance area also failed to disclose any material (Wells *et al.*, 2005). Furlani (1996) reports the deliberate introduction of *C. gigas* into Oyster Harbour but fails to mention that the introduction was not successful. She records the species on the basis of a dead shell taken from Cockburn Sound, and provides a presumed distribution of the species from the entire coastline between Onslow, WA, through to northern NSW. However, *C. gigas* is occasionally imported into WA for restaurants, and it is possible that was the source of the Cockburn Sound shell. The original NIMPIS database included this distribution (e.g., see list of 'known exotic species in Australian waters' in CRIMP 2000: 17), but following approaches to the Centre for Research into Introduced Marine Pests, it has been removed. There are no verified records of the species in WA.

Ostrea edulis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Oyster Harbour, Albany (Morton *et al.* 2003).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to Western Europe.

Remarks

Morton *et al.* (2003) discuss this species in detail. While there had been literature uses of the name *Ostrea edulis* for southern localities, recent authors used the name *O. angasi* (Sowerby, 1871). This is the species for which Oyster Harbour was named by Vancouver in 1798. Morton *et al.* (2003) examined DNA sequences of ten individuals from Oyster Harbour; seven were *O. angasi* and three were *O. edulis*. Once the species were determined genetically, differences in the species were found in the shells. The authors speculate that *O. edulis* could have been introduced into Australia either accidentally or unofficially, but do not report on when this may have occurred.

Family Pectinidae

Scaechlamys livida (Lamarck, 1819)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Fremantle Harbour and Cockburn Sound (CRIMP 2000, as *Chlamys livida*; WAM S14964).

Distribution elsewhere

Eastern Australia.

Remarks

This scallop species was recorded in the CRIMP (2000) survey of Fremantle Harbour and Cockburn Sound. It did not attract attention in the survey because it is introduced from eastern Australia and not overseas. Morrison and Wells (2008) provide full details on the species in Fremantle Harbour and Cockburn Sound. It first appeared about 1985 and is now well established.

Order Veneroida

Family Mactridae

Spisula trigonella (Lamarck, 1818)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Shark Bay, Swan River, Garden Island, Peel Inlet, Nornalup Inlet (Wilson and Kendrick 1968); Swan River (Chalmer *et al.* 1976). Numerous specimens in WAM including WAM 581-67; 582-67; 580-67.

Distribution elsewhere

Eastern Australia, widespread in Qld., NSW, Tas., Vic., and SA (Wilson and Kendrick 1968).

Remarks

This species appeared suddenly in the Swan Estuary about 1964, as documented by Wilson and Kendrick (1968). Chalmer *et al.* (1976) reported that by the mid 1970s it had become a conspicuous inhabitant of the lower and middle Swan Estuary. They also reported that marine records are rare in WA. However, the species appears to be native to the state, and has been recorded from a number of southwestern estuaries (Wells 1984).

Family Semelidae***Theora lubrica* Gould, 1861****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a); Rockingham, Swan River (Chalmer *et al.* 1976; Slack-Smith and Brearley 1987; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Furlani 1996). Voucher from Lucky Bay, ca. 600 m north of Pt Waylen, Swan estuary. Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Pacific coast of Asia, California, New Zealand (Chalmer *et al.* 1976; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b), in Australia introduced to Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Coleman 1993; Furlani 1996, as *Theora fragilis*; Hewitt *et al.* 2004) and Launceston, Tas. (Aquenol 2001).

Remarks

Coleman (1993) records *Musculista senhousia* and *Theora lubrica* from Corio Bay, Port of Geelong, where *T. lubrica* is an abundant species. Both were introduced from the east coast of Asia. *Theora lubrica* arrived at least in the early 1970s and was identified as *T. fragilis* A. Adams (Poore and Rainer 1974; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b). The taxonomy of this species appears to be confused. Furlani (1996) and NIMPIS (2002) use *T. lubrica*, but state that *T. fragilis* may be an earlier, valid name.

The WA material, based on a single record, needs confirmation of the identification.

Annelida**Class Polychaeta (Polychaetes)****Order Phyllodocida****Family Nereididae*****Alitta succinea* (Leuckart, 1847)**

= *Neanthes oxypoda* Marenzeller, 1879, *Nereis oxypoda* Marenzeller, 1879, *Neanthes succinea* Hartman, 1938

Western Australian records and vouchers

Swan River, 1938 as *Neanthes oxypoda* (Monroe, 1938); Swan River, 1946 as *Nereis oxypoda* (Thomson, 1946); Swan River as *Neanthes succinea* (Wilson, 1984). Lower west coast and south coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002). No vouchers in WAM.

Distribution elsewhere

Widely distributed in both hemispheres (Wilson 1988); in Australia from Yarra River, Maribyrnong River, and Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Wilson 1984; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004) and (as *Neanthes oxypoda*): Port Hacking, Hawkesbury River, Lake Macquarie, NSW (Hutchings and Murray 1984; Wilson 1999).

Remarks

All Australian records of this species are from estuaries associated with or adjacent to major shipping harbours (Wilson 1999). According to Wilson (1984), published records of *Neanthes oxypoda* from Australia, China and Japan confuse two distinct forms, with material from China and Japan probably being an undescribed species. More recent records are likely to be the result of introductions by humans, both intentional and accidental (Wilson 1988).

Order Sabellida**Family Sabellidae*****Sabella spallanzanii* (Gmelin, 1791)****Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (Clapin pers. comm., cited in CRIMP, 2000; WAM 4612; Campbell 2003b; WAM 4617; 4618); Albany (CRIMP 1997b; WAM 4048); Bunbury (WAM 4054; 4056; CRIMP 1997a; WAM 7283; 7285); Cockburn Sound, Fremantle (Clapin and Evans 1995; CRIMP 2000; WAM 4613; 4053). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the Mediterranean and Atlantic east coast to English Channel, introduced to South-East Asia, Rio de Janeiro and various localities in temperate Australia (West Lakes, North Haven, and Port River, SA, Port Phillip Bay, Vic., Devonport, Tas., and Twofold Bay, NSW) (Carey and Watson 1992; Clapin and Evans 1995; Furlani 1996; Currie *et al.* 1998, 2000; CRIMP 2000; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Pollard and Rankin 2003; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

Also known as the European fan worm, this species was first noted in south-west Western Australia in 1994–5 (Clapin and Evans 1995), but specimens from Albany in the WA Museum date from 1965, 1978 and 1979. The species was first observed in Cockburn Sound in 1994.

Myxicola infundibulum (Renier, 1804)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

NIMPIS (2002) states the species is introduced to Australia but shows it as cryptogenic on the south coast and lower west coast of WA. No vouchers in WAM.

Distribution elsewhere

In Australia, from Port Phillip Bay, Port of Melbourne, Geelong and Portland, Vic. (Black 1971; Knox and Cameron 1971; Parry *et al.* 1997; Currie *et al.* 1998; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004); Hong Kong (Paxton and Chou 2000).

Remarks

The identity of Australian records currently known as *Myxicola infundibulum* are currently being investigated by E. Dane and R. Wilson at Museum Victoria (T. O'Hara, pers. comm.).

Family Serpulidae*Hydroides elegans* Haswell, 1883

[also reported as *Hydroides norvegica* Gunnerus]

Western Australian records and vouchers

Cockburn Sound, 1978 (Lewis 1982). No vouchers in WAM.

Distribution elsewhere

Native distribution unknown, but appears to be of tropical/subtropical origin. Also known in the Mediterranean, Hawaii, Hong Kong, China, New Zealand and various locations in Australia, e.g., Port Phillip Bay, Vic., Port Jackson, NSW, and Qld. (Allen 1953; Wisely 1958; Hurlbut 1991; Zibrowius 1991; Paxton and Chou 2000; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

Often incorrectly identified in early Australian records as *Hydroides norvegica* (NIMPIS 2002) which *H. elegans* was considered synonymous with. Recognition of morphological differences between the two species (Zibrowius 1991) has shown *H. norvegicus* to be restricted to the Atlantic and Mediterranean, with *H. elegans* a widespread fouling species common in temperate southern

Australia (Lewis *et al.* 2006). This species is regarded as a considerable fouling nuisance (Lewis *et al.* 2006).

Ficopomatus enigmatica (Fauvel, 1923)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Peel – Harvey Estuary (WAM 86); Swan River (Monroe 1938; Allen 1953; Hove and Weerdenburg 1978; Hutchings and Murray 1984; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b).

Distribution elsewhere

Native distribution unknown, but appears to be of subtropical or temperate origin. Also known in the Mediterranean, U.K., France, Spain, India, Egypt, Tunisia, Black Sea, Japan, North and South America and various locations in Australia (SA, Port Phillip Bay, Vic., Sydney, NSW, Qld.) (Monroe 1938; Allen 1953; Hove and Weerdenburg 1978; Hutchings and Murray 1984; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Zibrowius 1991; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

Previously known as *Mercierella enigmatica* Fauvel. Hove and Weerdenburg (1978) state that many records in the literature are based on incorrectly identified material. Tolerant of salinity fluctuations (Allen 1953).

Order Spionida**Family Spionidae***Boccardia proboscidea* Hartman, 1940**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Fremantle (Hartmann-Schröder 1982; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Furlani 1996). Lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002). No vouchers in WAM.

Distribution elsewhere

Native to Japan or north-eastern Pacific; also found in Chile, Panama and locations in temperate Australia, e.g., Eyre Peninsula, SA, Port Phillip Bay and several locations to Portland, Vic., and Lake Macquarie, NSW (Blake and Kudenov 1978; Hartmann-Schröder 1982; Carlton 1985; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Hartmann-Schröder 1989; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Furlani 1996; Wilson 1999; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

This species was first noted in Fremantle Harbour in 1975 and was probably introduced through ballast water or hull fouling (Hartmann-Schröder 1982).

Polydora ciliata Johnston, 1938**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Fremantle, Cockburn Sound (Day 1975; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; WAM 128).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the Atlantic, Mediterranean, also found in the Indo-West Pacific, introduced to Newcastle, NSW (Haswell 1885; Day 1975; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b). NIMPIS (2002) shows this species as a known introduction to the Pilbara but cryptogenic on the lower west coast.

Remarks

Possibly a misidentification, the single Western Australian specimen (collected in 1972) was identified only from the anterior half as the posterior half was missing (Day 1975). Hutchings *et al.* (1987) echoes these sentiments and Furlani (1996) treats this as an unconfirmed record.

Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata (Okudu, 1937)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

WA, 1979 (Hutchings *et al.* 1987 citing Hartman-Schroder 1981 WA (Pollard and Hutchings 1990b). No vouchers in WAM

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the north-west Pacific; introduced to west coast of USA, France, New Zealand (Blake and Kudenov 1978); in Australia recorded from the south-east, e.g., Botany Bay, Port Hacking, Jervis Bay, Merimbula, NSW, Port Phillip Bay, Westernport Bay, Vic., Porter Bay, Torrens Island, Port Lincoln, SA (Dorsey 1982; Hutchings and Turvey 1984; Hutchings and Murray 1984; Carlton 1985; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Wilson 1999; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

This species is only presumed to occur in WA according to Furlani (1996) and is not recorded for the state by NIMPIS (2002).

Chordata**Class Ascideacea (Ascidians)****Order Phlebobranchia****Family Ascidiidae***Asciella aspersa* (Mueller, 1776)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (WAM 30936); Albany (Kott, 1985;

CRIMP 1997b); Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a); Fremantle (CRIMP 2000) Bunbury; Pt Walter, Swan R. (George and George 1979; Kott 1985; Furlani 1996); Swan River (CRIMP; WAM 30507). South coast and lower west coast and Pilbara of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the Mediterranean, introduced to the eastern Atlantic and east coast of USA, New Zealand and temperate Australian waters (various isolated estuaries and bays from the Swan River, W.A., to SA, Tas. and Vic.) (Black 1971; George and George 1979; Kott 1985; Furlani 1996; Currie *et al.* 1998; Keough and Ross 1999; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

First seen in Albany in 1952 and subsequently in the Swan River in 1962. Found on rocks and other surfaces in the inter-tidal zone to depths of 50 m or more (George and George 1979).

Family Cionidae*Ciona intestinalis* (Linnaeus, 1767)**Western Australian records and vouchers**

Esperance (Western Australian Museum 2002; Campbell 2003b; McDonald 2004; WAM 30565); Albany (WAM 744-83); Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a); Canning R.; Albany, Fremantle, Swan R. (Kott 1985, 1990; Furlani 1996; CRIMP 1997b, 2000; WAM 30765). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the North Atlantic, introduced to North and South America; Hong Kong; China Sea; Indonesia; New Zealand; most harbours throughout the world and ports throughout Australia (Port Adelaide and Adelaide outer harbour, SA, Portland and Port Phillip Bay, Vic., Derwent Estuary, Tas., Port Jackson and Newcastle, NSW, Rockhampton, Qld) (Herdman 1899; Van Name 1945; Allen and Wood 1950; Black 1971; Kott 1990, 1997; Furlani 1996; Currie *et al.* 1998; Keough and Ross 1999; CRIMP 2000; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

Kott (1997) suggests that *C. intestinalis* appears to be declining in many of the locations in which it was once common, and the report of this species in Bandy Creek Harbour, Esperance, is the first to be published for almost ten years (McDonald 2004: 869). The species was recorded for Fremantle by CRIMP (2000). *Ciona intestinalis*

is known to rapidly cover the substratum, smothering the existing species (Lambert and Lambert 1998, cited in McDonald 2004). Surveys of the Bandy Creek harbour following severe local flooding and sedimentation in early 2007 indicate that this might have eradicated the population in that small harbour (Travers, pers. comm.).

Order Stolidobranchia

Family Styelidae

Botrylloides leachi (Savigny, 1816)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Esperance (Western Australian Museum, 2002; Campbell, 2003b; WAM 30564); Albany (CRIMP, 1997b; WAM 16463); Bunbury (CRIMP, 1997a); Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005); Barrow I. (Western Australian Museum 2005; WAM 29711); Geraldton, Fremantle, Rottnest I., Cockburn Sound, Bunbury, Busselton, Albany-Princess Royal Harbour (all collected in 1905) (Hartmeyer and Michaelsen 1928); Geraldton, Cockburn Sound, Bunbury, Albany, Dampier Archipelago, Rowley Shoals, Port Gregory, Houtman Abrolhos, Cockburn Sound (Kott 1985). North Mole, Fremantle (WAM 9583; 9584). Introduced into all areas of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Northeastern Atlantic, Europe, British Isles, North Sea, western Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea, Black Sea, Indonesia, western Indian Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia wide (Herdman 1899; Kott 1985; Furlani 1996; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Aqueenol 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Botryllus schlosseri (Pallas, 1766)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Esperance (WAM 30562); Albany, Cockburn Sound, Swan River, Shark Bay, Rowley Shoals (Hartmeyer and Michaelsen 1928; Kott 1985; Sabbadin and Graziani 1967; Furlani 1996). WAM 945-6.83, 963.83, 929.83, 938.83. Introduced into all areas of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the north-east Atlantic to Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea and Black Sea; introduced to North America, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, and Australia-wide with the apparent exception of NSW (Kott 1985; Furlani 1996; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Styela plicata (Lesueur, 1823)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a); Monte Bello Is., Swan River, Canning River, Cockburn Sound, Bunbury (Kott 1952, 1985; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Furlani 1996). Shark Bay (Wyatt *et al.* 2005); Esperance (Western Australian Museum 2002; Campbell 2003b; WAM 30561). West coast and Pilbara of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native range unknown, cryptogenic in various widespread locations in the Mediterranean and warmer parts the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans, introduced to Atlantic South America and probably Australia-wide (Allen and Wood 1950; Kott 1952, 1985; Hutchings *et al.* 1986, 1987, 1989; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Furlani 1996; Currie *et al.* 1998; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

First local specimens came from Cockburn Sound in 1928.

Styela clava (Herdman, 1881)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Albany, Cockburn Sound (Kott 1985). No vouchers in WAM.

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the northwest Pacific: Japan, Korea, Northern China, and Siberia; spread to parts of northwestern Europe, North America. In Australia from northern Tas., southern NSW, and Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Kott 1985; Pollard and Hutchings 1990b; Currie *et al.* 1998; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

This species was recorded for WA by Kott (1985) but a western distribution is not indicated by NIMPIS (2002).

Class Actinopterygii (Fish)

Order Perciformes

Family Gobiidae

Acentrogobius pflaumii (Bleeker, 1853)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Swan River; Cockburn Sound (B. Hutchins, pers. comm.).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to the north-west Pacific: Japan, Korea,

China, Philippines; introduced to New Zealand; in Australia from Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Lockett and Gomon 1999, 2001; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

In Port Phillip Bay, this species is common on soft sediments around pier pylons in water deeper than 5 m (Lockett and Gomon 1999, 2001).

Tridentiger trigonocephalus (Gill, 1858)

Western Australian records and vouchers

Bunbury (CRIMP 1997a; WAM 32763); Swan River, Fremantle Harbour, Cockburn Sound (Chubb *et al.* 1979; Bodeker 1985; Paxton and Hoese 1985; Pollard and Hutchings 1990a; Gomon *et al.* 1994; Lockett and Gomon 1999, 2001; CRIMP 2000). Swan River (WAM 26037; 27679; 27690); Cockburn Sound (WAM 25945). South coast and lower west coast of WA (NIMPIS 2002).

Distribution elsewhere

Native to north-west Pacific (Japan, China, Korea), introduced to California and parts of Australia, e.g., Sydney Harbour and Port Kembla, NSW; Port Phillip Bay, Vic. (Friese 1973; Hoese 1973; Bodeker 1985; Paxton and Hoese 1985; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990a; Gomon *et al.* 1994; Furlani 1996; Lockett and Gomon 1999, 2001; Cohen *et al.* 2001; Hewitt *et al.* 2004).

Remarks

In eastern Australia (Sydney Harbour and Port Phillip Bay), this species occurs among seagrass and is associated with a variety of substrata; it is common around commercial port regions (Pollard and Hutchings 1990a; Lockett and Gomon 2001).

Family Sparidae

Sparidentex hasta Valenciennes, 1830

Western Australian records and vouchers

Swan River, 1985 (Bodeker 1985; Harvey and Beard 1985; Anon. 1985; Hutchings *et al.* 1987; Pollard and Hutchings 1990a; WAM 28437).

Distribution elsewhere

Arabian Sea, west coast of India, Persian Gulf (Pollard and Hutchings 1990a).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In cooperation with several other agencies, the Department of Fisheries started a project Actions to

implement and complement the national system for the prevention and management of introduced marine pests in Western Australia in October 2006. The present publication is part of the project, which is funded by the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust, delivered in Western Australia in partnership with the State government. This component was funded through the W.A. Strategic Reserve fund (project no. 053085). We also thank Dr Pat Hutchings (Australian Museum) and Dr Tim O'Hara (Museum Victoria) for comments on the entire manuscript, Dr Barry Hutchins and Sue Morrison (WA Museum) for comments on fish species, Clay Bryce, Corey Whisson and Shirley Slack-Smith for comments on molluscs, Dr Josh Mackie (California State University) for comments on bryozoans, Drs Olivier De Clerck and Heroen Verbruggen (Gent University, Belgium) for advice on some macroalgae, and Dr Gustaaf Hallegraeff (University of Tasmania) for comments on toxic dinoflagellates.

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