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Marine Benthic Plants of Western Australia's Shelf-Edge Atolls

John M. Huisman^{1,2}, Frederik Leliaert³, Heroen Verbruggen³ and Roberta A. Townsend¹

¹School of Biological Sciences and Biotechnology, Murdoch University, Murdoch, W.A. 6150

²Western Australian Herbarium, Department of Environment and Conservation, Kensington, W.A. 6151

³Phycology Research Group and Centre for Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, Biology Department, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281 (S8), 9000 Ghent, Belgium.

Abstract – One hundred and twenty-one species of marine algae, seagrasses and cyanobacteria are reported from the offshore atolls of northwestern Western Australia (the Rowley Shoals, Scott Reef and Seringapatam Reef). Included are 65 species of Rhodophyta, 40 species of Chlorophyta, nine species of Phaeophyceae, three species of Cyanophyta and four species of seagrasses. This report presents the first detailed account of marine benthic algae from these atolls. Twenty-four species are newly recorded for Western Australia, with four species (*Anadyomene wrightii*, *Rhipilia nigrescens*, *Ceramium krameri* and *Zellera tawallina*) also newly recorded for Australia.

Key words: Algae; Australia; Biogeography; Systematics

INTRODUCTION

The Rowley Shoals, Scott Reef and Seringapatam Reef are shelf edge atolls lying some 300 km off the coast of northwestern Australia, on the continental slope in clear oceanic waters. Prior to an unpublished survey undertaken by the first author for environmental consultants URS (in February, 2006), records of macroalgae from these reefs were extremely limited, as is generally true for much of north-western Australia. Several expeditions collecting biological samples have visited the reefs, but none have made a concerted effort to collect the marine algae. A Russian expedition in 1978 resulted in the description of a new genus and species of coralline red algae, *Rhizolamellia collum* Shevejko (Shevejko, 1982), but the distinctiveness of this taxon was questioned by Woelkerling (1988) and it requires further study. No further records of algae were published from the Russian expedition. Skewes *et al.*, (1999) conducted visual surveys and gave a list of taxa for Scott and Seringapatam Reefs, mostly identified to genus only. They recorded 11 taxa or growth forms, presented here in Table 1 along with the reported percent cover.

These results give an indication of the ecological significance of macroalgae for the reefs, but as no voucher specimens were collected there would appear to be no way to confirm the taxon identifications.

Other than the new genus described by Shevejko (1982) and the list presented by Skewes *et al.*, (1999),

there are no published accounts of macroalgae from the Rowley Shoals and Scott and Seringapatam Reefs. Moreover, prior to the present additions, no specimens were lodged in the Western Australian State Herbarium (search undertaken October 2006), the official repository of the State's plant collections. On a broader scale, a 1995 survey of the marine biota of the northern Kimberley (Walker *et al.*, 1996) was undertaken, but did not include the offshore atolls. The macroalgal component of that survey included 90 species, most of which were widespread tropical taxa. Walker (1996, p. 38) commented that 'the diversity and abundance of the algal flora was generally poor' in the northern Kimberley.

Walker & Prince (1987) recorded three species of seagrass in their collections from Scott Reef and the Rowley Shoals: *Thalassia hemprichii*, *Halophila ovalis* and *Thalassodendron ciliatum*. The first two are common at the atolls and were re-collected during the recent surveys that provided the specimens documented in the present paper, along with a third species, *Halophila decipiens*. *Thalassodendron ciliatum*, however, was not observed. Walker & Prince (1987), in what was the first record for Western Australia, note that it usually grows attached to rock or coarse grit, in areas of high currents.

On a larger geographical scale, the macroalgal flora of north-western Australia is poorly known, but is the subject of intensive and ongoing studies.

Table 1 Macroalgae and percent cover recorded from Scott and Seringapatam Reefs by Skewes *et al.*, (1999).

Taxon/ Growth form	Scott Reef % cover		Seringapatam Reef % cover
	South	North	
<i>Halimeda</i> spp.	3.15	1.26	1.02
<i>Dictyota</i> spp.	0.00	0.20	0.43
<i>Turbinaria ornata</i>	0.11	0.46	0.07
<i>Caulerpa</i> spp.	0.15	0.87	4.63
<i>Ceratodictyon</i> spp.	0.63	0.57	1.12
<i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	0.83	0.07	0.00
<i>Laurencia</i> spp.	0.68	0.02	0.00
Turf Algae	7.88	10.89	8.12
<i>Padina</i> spp.	0.01	0.10	0.00
Crustose coralline	1.14	3.06	1.10
<i>Cladophora socialis</i>	2.96	3.64	6.56
Total Algal Cover	19.76	22.38	23.05

The first author of the present chapter is presently compiling a marine flora for the region, funded in-part by the 'Australian Biological Resources Study'. Thus, while published records are scant, the author's unpublished knowledge of the marine flora is considerable and has been incorporated to a degree in the present account.

The aims of the present survey were to assess the species composition and distribution of macroalgal and seagrass species occurring at the Rowley Shoals, Scott and Seringapatam Reefs.

METHODS

The present publication is based on collections made by the first author on three separate field surveys. The first was undertaken in February 2006 by environmental consultants URS on behalf of Woodside Energy. This trip visited Scott Reef

and Seringapatam Reef. The second, in September 2006, was by the Western Australian Museum (W A Museum) with funding support from Woodside Energy. This survey also visited those reefs but in addition included Mermaid Reef, the northernmost atoll of the Rowley Shoals. The third trip (December 2007) was a survey of the three atolls of the Rowley Shoals (Imperieuse, Clerke and Mermaid Reefs) undertaken jointly by the Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS). These surveys yielded a large number of specimens that have been lodged in the Western Australian State Herbarium (PERTH).

During each survey, the algal flora was assessed visually and by specimen collection, either by SCUBA, snorkelling or reef walking. SCUBA diving was only undertaken during the September 2006 and December 2007 surveys. Sampling



Figure 1 *Turbinaria ornata*, dense cover at Seringapatam Reef.



Figure 2. *Hydrolithon onkodes*, typical of high energy reef crests.

Table 2 Collection Data for URS Survey, February, 2006 (URS Transect (Tr.) in text). Only including sites mentioned in text.

Date	Site	Transect (Tr.)	Lat		Long	
16-Feb-06	South Scott: East side West Hook, reef walk	2	14	4.738	121	44.869
18-Feb-06	South Scott: Outer reef flat edge in to reef flat, snorkel	12	14	10.733	121	54.068
19-Feb-06	South Scott: Outer reef edge into lagoon, snorkel	17	14	7.300	121	58.250
19-Feb-06	South Scott: Northern east horn, across the island reef flat, snorkel	21	14	3.290	121	57.622
20-Feb-06	North Scott: Reef flat -east, snorkel	23	14	1.383	121	51.539
21-Feb-06	North Scott: NE channel, snorkel	27	13	54.996	121	54.538
21-Feb-06	North Scott: Snorkel transect of reef flat, snorkel	28	13	55.495	121	54.936
22-Feb-06	Seringapatam: Southside of channel, reef walk	32	13	38.394	122	1.409
22-Feb-06	Seringapatam: South-east reef flat, Snorkel	35	13	40.584	122	3.146

effort during the latter was somewhat hampered by the majority of the dive time being required to undertake benthic monitoring (5 x 50 m transects), thus regular collecting was limited. During the September 2006 survey, depending on the topography, sites were sampled by: (1) a roughly linear transect from 20 m depth (where available) towards the shallows (outer reef and some lagoon bommies); (2) transects across the reef flat, perpendicular to the reef crest (reef flats and shallows). Initial attempts to assess percent cover by random photo quadrats proved futile, as the algae were mostly too sparsely distributed. The number of quadrats required to gain even a reasonable assessment of the diversity and cover would have been very large and therefore an inefficient use of limited dive times. At locations where individual species were present in large numbers, a gross assessment of maximum cover was made.

Macroalgae and seagrasses were assessed at all stations visited during the WA Museum survey and station details are provided in the Station and Transect Data section (this volume). Presence/absence data for the macroalgae and seagrasses were incorporated into the overall station comparisons.

Representative specimens were collected from each location and preserved in 5% Formalin/seawater (2006 surveys) or pressed directly on herbarium sheets on-site (2007). These specimens have been lodged in the State Herbarium (PERTH). Additional material was also preserved in 100% Etoh (green algae) or dried in silica gel (red algae) for DNA analysis. Locations visited during the URS 2006 survey are listed in Table 2. Table 5 gives the presence of individual taxa at each location observed during the WA Museum survey of 2006.

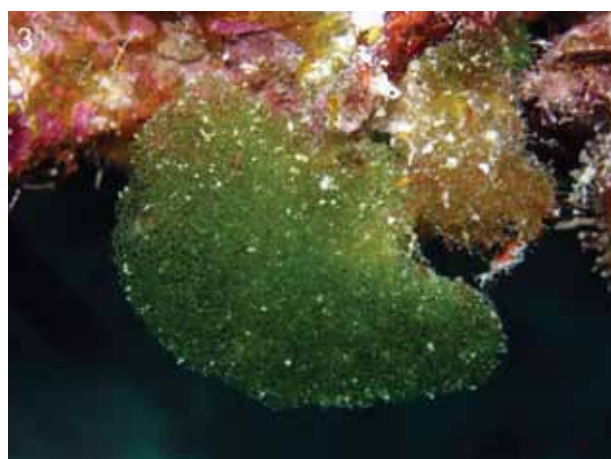
**Figure 3** *Rhipilia nigrescens*, a spongy green alga found in reef front habitats.**Figure 4** *Halimeda minima*, common in shaded areas in most habitats.



Figure 5 *Dichotomaria marginata*, generally in reef front habitats.



Figure 6 *Rhizolamellia collum*, restricted to dark crevices on reef fronts

RESULTS

A systematic list of taxa observed and/or collected during the three surveys is presented below. Table 5, however, includes only those species recorded during the WA Museum survey of 2006 and is included here to enable combined analyses with the fauna. The taxa observed and/or collected at each station are listed in Table 5.

General algal cover was estimated at only approximately 5–10%, but was extremely variable with some areas approaching 100% cover (e.g. *Turbinaria ornata* on the reef flat at Seringapatam, figure 1). The overall diversity of marine algae at the reefs visited is low, with only a small number of conspicuous species recorded. Several of these are consistently present in certain habitats:

Reef front - Crustose corallines (primarily *Hydrolithon onkodes*, figure 2) dominated the shallow reef crest, where they grew over and consolidated dead coral and rubble. In some places crustose corallines covered almost all available hard surfaces, occasionally reaching up to 65% cover. These areas were typically more exposed to wave action and the non-coralline algal species were

restricted to localized protected microhabitats (on edges of outcrops, in gaps etc.). Non-coralline species observed at the shallow reef crest include *Rhipilia nigrescens* (Figure 3), *Sphacelaria tribuloides*, *Dictyosphaeria versluysii*, and *Valonia ventricosa*. In deeper water, species of *Halimeda* (e.g., *H. minima*, figure 4), *Galaxaura*, *Dichotomaria* (Figure 5) and *Tricleocarpa* were occasionally common in exposed areas, but most of the algal diversity was restricted to protected areas under overhangs and within crevices. In these habitats, several crustose corallines (including *Rhizolamellia collum*, figure 6) and species of *Peyssonnelia* (Figure 7) were common, more sporadically the red alga *Corynecystis prostrata* (Figure 8), *Zellera tawallina* and the gelatinous *Gibsmithia hawaiiensis* (Figure 9). At one station (16) large stands of *Halimeda opuntia* were observed at depth.

Reef flats - The brown algae *Turbinaria ornata* (Figure 1) was present in most situations in the reef flat where hard substrata were available, but only at Seringapatam Reef did it reach high densities. The only other brown alga regularly encountered was the crustose form of *Lobophora variegata* (Figure

Table 3 Macroalgal species recorded from various localities (partially from Huisman et al., 1998)

Region/Island	Recorded taxa	Source
Philippines	911	Silva <i>et al.</i> , 1987
Indonesia	452	Verheij & Prud'homme van Reine 1993
Australia, Dampierian province	>350	Huisman, unpublished obs.
Dampier Archipelago	210	Huisman & Borowitzka 2003
Lord Howe I., N.S.W.	298	Australian Marine Algal Name Index
Barrow I.	170	Huisman, unpublished obs.
Eastern Kimberley	90	Walker 1996
Scott & Seringapatam Reefs	± 50	URS Survey (2006)
Rowley Shoals, Scott & Seringapatam Reefs	± 121	This survey

STATIONS																												
Scott Reef																				Seringapatam								
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
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Table 4 New Records for Western Australia (*new for Australia)

<i>Anadyomene wrightii</i> *	<i>Halimeda opuntia</i>
<i>Avrainvillea amadelpha</i>	<i>Lithophyllum tamiense</i>
<i>Boodlea vanbosseae</i>	<i>Microdictyon okamurae</i>
<i>Bryopsis indica</i>	<i>Neomeris bilimbata</i>
<i>Ceramium krameri</i> *	<i>Neosiphonia poko</i>
<i>Ceramium vagans</i>	<i>Peyssonnelia inamoena</i>
<i>Cladophoropsis sundanensis</i>	<i>Phyllocladon orientale</i>
<i>Corynocystis prostrata</i>	<i>Rhipilia crassa</i>
<i>Dictyopteris repens</i>	<i>Rhipilia nigrescens</i> *
<i>Halimeda distorta</i>	<i>Rhipiliopsis echinocaulos</i>
<i>Halimeda macrophysa</i>	<i>Sporolithon ptychoides</i> *
<i>Halimeda minima</i>	<i>Zellera tawallina</i> *

12), which grew on exposed coral rubble on reef flats. Species of the genus *Halimeda* were commonly present, as was the green turf *Boodlea vanbosseae*. Turfs such as *Coelothrix irregularis* were also common.

Lagoon/bommies - on outcrops the green algae *Halimeda opuntia*, *H. minima* and *H. discoidea* generally occurred, the former also typically on the shaded sides and in hollows. *Halimeda macrophysa* (Figure 11) was occasionally present. The turf green alga *Boodlea vanbosseae* was almost always present on outcrops, as was the spongy green *Boodlea composita*. Other turfs included the red algae *Polysiphonia* spp., *Coelothrix irregularis*, and *Gelidiopsis* sp.

Sandy pools - *Halimeda cylindracea* was common in shallow sandy habitats, where its large bulbous holdfasts gave it some purchase. Also in these situations were *Halimeda macroloba* (Figure 10) and *Udotea glaucescens* (Figure 14). In some sandy habitats *Caulerpa cupressoides* and *Caulerpa serrulata* were also common. All of these species are adapted

to growth in unconsolidated substrata, either by producing sand-binding bulbous holdfasts or by having prostrate stolons that attach at numerous points. In turn, the *Halimeda* and *Caulerpa* provide habitats for numerous epiphytic species, such as *Padina* sp., *Herposiphonia secunda*, *Anotrichium tenue*, *Gayliella flaccida* and *Centroceras clavulatum*. The seagrasses *Thalassia hemprichii* (Figure 13) and *Halophila ovalis* were occasionally common in shallow sandy areas, the former sometimes forming small but dense beds. The occurrence of *Halophila decipiens* in deeper water, as suggested by video evidence in the URS report, is confirmed for Scott and Seringapatam Reefs.

DISCUSSION

Over 120 species of macroalgae and seagrasses are reported for the Rowley Shoals, Scott Reef and Seringapatam Reef. This represents a significant contribution towards documenting the marine flora of these reefs. Once the smaller, cryptic epiphytic algae are fully assessed, the species



Figure 7 *Peyssonnelia inamoena*, on vertical walls in many habitats

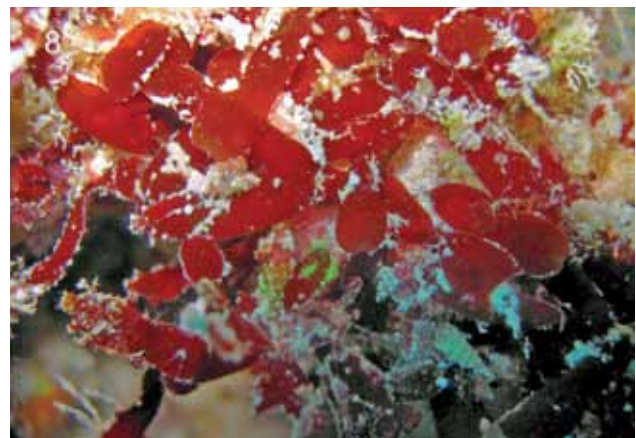


Figure 8 *Corynocystis prostrata*, newly recorded for Western Australia

number will probably approach 140. Several of the specimens collected represent new records for Australia or Western Australia, including the red alga *Corynecystis prostrata* Kraft and the green alga *Rhipiliopsis echinocaulos* (Cribb) Farghaly (see Table 4). As these reefs have not been intensively sampled previously, the majority of the species represent new records.

From an algal perspective there were very few differences in the floras of the Rowley Shoals, Scott and Seringapatam Reefs, and most of those noted were probably site specific or habitat related rather than between reef differences. The higher energy reef fronts typically supported the encrusting coralline *Hydrolithon onkododes* near the crest. This species is characteristic of this zone in most Indo-Pacific reefs. The mat-forming green alga *Cladophora herpestica* was common on vertical walls in shallow, relatively exposed locations at the Rowley Shoals, whereas it was seemingly absent from Scott and Seringapatam Reefs. This species furnishes perhaps the only clear floristic difference between the two reef systems. Other species from reef front habitats were often associated with dark recesses within the vertical walls. These include species such as *Peyssonnelia inamoena* and the recently described *Corynecystis prostrata*, both new records for Western Australia.

At Seringapatam there were more dense stands of the brown alga *Turbinaria ornata*, a species

that was observed less frequently at the Rowley Shoals and Scott Reef. In places at Seringapatam it covered the reef entirely, but this was very patchy. This contrasts to the observation of Skewes *et al.*, (1999), who recorded a greater cover of *Turbinaria* at Scott Reef compared to Seringapatam. These differences are probably not significant and reflect within-reef or seasonal variation. The green turf *Boodlea vanbosseae* also formed dense but patchy stands on reef flats. This species was recorded less frequently at the Rowley Shoals but reflects the fact that suitable habitats were not visited. Most other recorded species occurred at all three reefs and in similar densities. There were several species recorded from single specimens (e.g. *Platoma cyclocolpum* at Stn 26). Most of the commonly observed species occurred at the three reefs.

Mermaid/Scott/Seringapatam Reefs compared to the Indo-Pacific Biogeographic Region

The Indo-Pacific algal flora is very diverse and covers a large area. Some subsets of the region are regarded as biodiversity hotspots, for example the Philippines with some 900 species recorded (Silva *et al.*, 1987), but this high diversity often also reflects collection effort. Macroalgal studies in some regions have been ongoing for over a century (e.g. Indonesia, beginning with Weber-van Bosse & Foslie 1904) and these regions continue to be studied by primarily European botanists (e.g.



Figure 9 *Gibsmithia hawaiiensis*, an unusual gelatinous red alga.

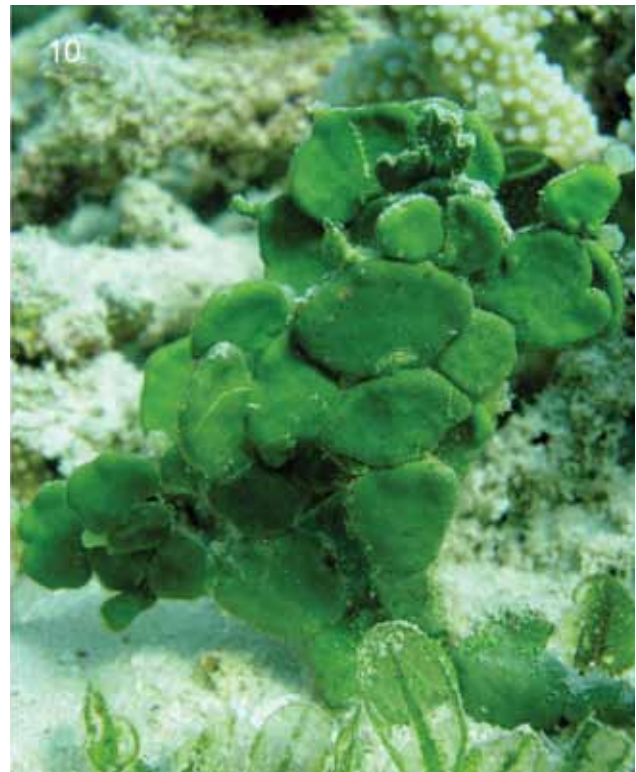


Figure 10 *Halimeda macroloba*, a species restricted to sandy habitats



Figure 11 *Halimeda macrophysa*, with ruffled segments

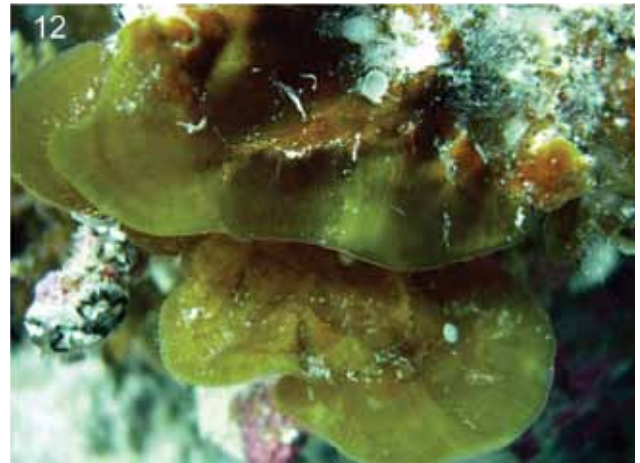


Figure 12 *Lobophora varegiata*, common in lagoonal habitats.



Figure 13 *Thalassia hemprichii*, occasionally in dense stands in sandy habitats



Figure 14 *Udotea glaucescens*, a fan shaped green alga.

Verheij & Prud'homme van Reine 1993). However, much of the Indo-Pacific region is also currently poorly known, particularly so tropical northwestern Australia where, up until some 8 years ago, less than 30 algal species were recorded (Huisman *et al.*, 1998). Ongoing studies are rapidly changing this situation and presently the known (but mostly unpublished) northwestern Australian flora totals over 350 species. Specimens of possibly another 100 species have been collected, but these are as yet unidentified (unpublished obs.). Thus any assessment of the Rowleys/Scott/Seringapatam algal floras must be viewed against this backdrop, acknowledging that there is much that is still unknown.

The algal flora of the Rowley Shoals, Scott and Seringapatam Reefs forms a small subset of the Indo-Pacific algal flora, with virtually all of the species identified thus far having been previously collected from north-western Australia or from localities further north. Several of the collected species represent new records for Western Australia, but these are likely to be revealed as much more widespread once more extensive

collections are made from the region. From an algal perspective, there is nothing to suggest that the Rowley Shoals, Scott and Seringapatam Reefs are unique within the Indo-Pacific. A comparison of the total number of species recorded from various regions and localities is given in Table 3. This is obviously a superficial comparison, as neither collecting effort, area, nor habitat diversity is taken into account. Nevertheless, it does serve to illustrate that the reefs support only a small number of macroalgal species.

Mermaid/Scott/Seringapatam reefs compared to the mainland

Compared with the northwest coast of the mainland, the diversity of Scott Mermaid/Scott/Seringapatam Reefs is markedly lower. Over 350 species are recorded from the mainland (Huisman, unpublished observations), whereas only approximately 120 species were found at the reefs. This disparity is obviously biased by the larger area and more diverse habitats of the mainland, plus a greater sampling effort. Nevertheless, even comparably smaller subsets of the mainland (e.g.

Barrow Island with 170 spp.; Huisman, unpublished obs.) show a greater diversity than that found at the offshore atolls. Moreover, several taxa common in the Indo-Pacific and often typical of tropical regions were not found. The most conspicuous in their absence were the brown algal genera *Sargassum* and *Cystoseira*. Other usually species-rich genera were only represented by a small number of species. For example, 16 species and varieties of the green alga *Caulerpa* have been recorded from the north-western Australian mainland, but only five species were found at the offshore atolls. The reasons for this low diversity are uncertain, as suitable microhabitats for many of these taxa appear to be present at the reefs.

FURTHER OUTCOMES

Specimens of the rare *Rhizolamellia collum* Shevejko 1982 (previously known only from the type collection from Scott Reef) were collected and will form the basis of a separate taxonomic and DNA sequence study to assess the affinities of this enigmatic genus. Other studies generated wholly or in part by these collections, or to which specimens have been contributed, include a reassessment of *Boodlea vanbosseae* (Leliaert *et al.*, 2007), an assessment of *Phyllodictyon orientale* (Leliaert *et al.*, 2008), an analysis of the affinities of Australian *Acanthophora spicifera* (McDonald & Sherwood, in prep.) and the description of a new species of *Asteromenia* (Huisman & Saunders, in prep.). Moreover, all of the species recorded will be included in the 'Marine Benthic Flora of Northwestern Australia' (Huisman, in prep.) and all of the *in situ* specimen photographs (of which only a selection are included here) will be made available on the Department of Environment and Conservation's 'FloraBase' website.

CONCLUSIONS

The algal flora of the Rowley Shoals, Scott and Seringapatam reefs represents a small subsection of the highly diverse Indo-Pacific flora, with the majority of species recorded during the present survey having been previously recorded from mainland northwestern Australia or from Indonesia. Some 100 species of macroalgae and seagrasses are reported for the reefs (a doubling of the previously known flora), but once cryptic and turf species are fully examined this number is likely to increase further to \pm 140 spp. Several species represent new records for Australia (*Zellera tawallina*) or Western Australia (*Corynocystis prostrata*, *Rhipiliopsis echinocaulos*, *Halimeda macrophyssa*).

The algal floras of the three reef systems were essentially similar. Differences between stations

were observed, but these were primarily habitat based (i.e. reef front versus reef flat versus lagoon). Several species were characteristic of each of these habitats at the three reefs.

TAXONOMIC ACCOUNT

Taxa are arranged into Divisions (Chlorophyta = green algae, Heterokontophyta: Phaeophyceae = brown algae, Rhodophyta = red algae, Cyanophyta = cyanobacteria = blue-green algae, Magnoliophyta = seagrasses). Divisions are subdivided into Orders, Families, Genera and Species, generally arranged according to Silva *et al.*, (1996). Species are arranged alphabetically and each entry includes nomenclatural information, an 'Illustrations' section for previously published photographs or drawings, distribution information, and a list of selected specimens. Habitat notes pertain to local collections. In specimen citations, 'URS' refers to the February 2006 URS survey, and 'NWA' refers to the September 2006 WA Museum survey. Where no PERTH accession numbers are given, the specimens are yet to be curated and databased. Further information can be obtained from the first author. The format of this compendium essentially follows that of earlier catalogues of marine plants for Western Australia (Huisman, 1997; Huisman & Borowitzka, 2003; Goldberg & Kendrick, 2005).

Division Chlorophyta (Green Algae)

Order CHAETOPHORALES

Family CHAETOPHORACEAE

URONEMA Lagerheim, 1887: 518.

Uronema marinum Womersley, 1984: 131.

Type Locality: Coffin Bay, South Australia, epiphytic on *Chaetomorpha linum*. *Illustrations*: Kraft, 2007: Figure 6. *Distribution*: Tropical and temperate regions of the Indo-west Pacific; epiphytic. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon bommie near south tip of reef (NWA Stn 14), epiphytic on *Dictyota* sp., 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Scott Reef (NWA Site 31), 23 Sept. 2006, epiphytic on *Microdictyon okamurae* Setch. in crevices in shallows, J.M. Huisman (on PERTH 07720343). *Remarks*: This is a small filamentous epiphyte that is probably widespread in Australian seas.

Order ULVALES

Family ULVACEAE

ULVA Linnaeus, 1753: 1163.

Ulva flexuosa Wulfen, 1803: 1.

Type Locality: Duino, near Trieste, Italy. *Illustrations*: Kraft, 2007: 39–41, figure 15.

Distribution: Probably cosmopolitan; on sand, rock or epiphytic. *Specimens*: Seringapatam Reef, south east reef flat, (URS Tr. 35), 22 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788932). *Remarks*: This species formed a dense bloom on a sand flat (see Figure 1). Distal branches of the specimens are extremely elongate, unbranched and remain a uniform width throughout their length, remarkably similar to *Ulva ralfsii* (Harvey) Le Jolis. However, that species forms free-floating or entangled masses (Womersley, 1984: 152, as *Enteromorpha ralfsii*; Kraft 2007: 35), unlike the present specimens. Basal branching occurs in the Seringapatam Reef specimens and also the occasional uniseriate filament, features that suggest *Ulva flexuosa* subsp. *paradoxa* (C. Agardh) Kraft (2007). Further studies (including DNA sequence analyses) are desirable, however, to confirm this identification.

Order CLADOPHORALES

Family CLADOPHORACEAE

CLADOPHORA Kützing, 1843: 262.

Cladophora coelothrix Kützing, 1843: 272.

Type Locality: Golfo di Genova, Italy. *Illustrations*: Van den Hoek, 1963: 40–43, plate 5, figures 55–67, plate 6, figures 68–71, plate 7, figures 72–77, plate 8, figure 78; Leliaert & Coppejans, 2003, figure 2. *Distribution*: tropical to warm-temperate seas; intertidal to subtidal. *Specimens*: Seringapatam Reef, (URS Tr. 22, Tr. 32), 22 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (GENT). *Remarks*: Molecular data revealed that *C. coelothrix* is placed in the Siphonocladales clade, along with a number of other *Cladophora* species, including *C. socialis*, *C. prolifera*, *C. liebetruthii*, *C. catenata* and *C. sibogae* (Leliaert *et al.*, 2007). *Cladophora coelothrix* is comprised of multiple cryptic species with tropical representatives forming a clade that is unrelated to the European representatives.

Cladophora socialis Kützing, 1849: 416.

Type locality: Tahiti. *Illustrations*: Van den Hoek, 1963: 43, 46–47, plate 8, figures 79–85, plate 9, figures 86–91; 1982: 52–57, figures 30–40; Leliaert & Coppejans, 2003, figure 3. *Distribution*: tropical to warm-temperate regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific Oceans; intertidal. *Specimen*: Scott Reef, (URS Tr. 28), mixed with *Cladophoropsis sundanensis*, 21 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (GENT). *Remarks*: *Cladophora socialis* closely resembles *C. coelothrix* from which it mainly differs by its smaller cell diameter. Molecular data showed that *C. socialis* is nested within the tropical *C. coelothrix* clade (Leliaert *et al.*, 2007).

Cladophora herpestica (Montagne) Kützing 1849: 415.

Conferva herpestica Montagne, 1842: 15. *Type Locality*: Bay of Islands, New Zealand. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 239 (as *Cladophoropsis herpestica*). Kraft 2007: Figure 36. *Distribution*: Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia, to Queensland; Indo-Pacific; Japan; New Zealand. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, outer east side, 4 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729340). Meramid Reef, Rowley Shoals, outer slope east side, (NWA Stn 5), 13 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07626584). *Remarks*: Most records of this species are as *Cladophoropsis herpestica* (Montagne) Howe (e.g. Womersley, 1984; Huisman, 2000), but Leliaert & Coppejans (2006) showed that the taxon aligned more closely with *Cladophora* (see also Kraft, 2007).

Order SIPHONOCLADALES

Family ANADYOMENACEAE

ANADYOMENE Lamouroux, 1812: 187.

Anadyomene plicata C. Agardh, 1823: 400–401.

Type Locality: 'Ravak' [Rauki], Waigeo Island, Moluccas, Indonesia. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 232 (as *A. brownii*). *Distribution*: Known from northern Australia south to the Houtman Abrolhos on the west coast. Indonesia. Solomon Islands. Philippines; epilithic in the intertidal and shallow subtidal. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, outside slope middle east side, 13 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07626576). Scott Reef, channel (NWA Stn 40) 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07719183). *Remarks*: This species has previously been reported from north-western Australia as *A. brownii*, but there seems little to distinguish that species from the earlier-named *A. plicata*.

Anadyomene wrightii Harvey ex J.E.Gray, 1866: 48–49, plate 44: Figure 5.

Type Locality: Ryukyuretto, Japan [Loochoo Islands]. *Illustrations*: Abbott *et al.*, 2002. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals (NWA Stn 14) 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 078165510). *Remarks*: This species is similar in appearance to *A. plicata*, but differs in the axial cells becoming subdivided and remaining uncorticated. This is a new record for Western Australia and Australia.

MICRODICTYON Decaisne, 1841: 115

Microdictyon okamurae Setchell, 1925: 107.

Type Locality: Ryukyu Island, Japan. *Illustrations*: Setchell, 1929: Figures 76–84. *Distribution*: Warmer waters of the Indo-Pacific. *Specimens*: Scott Reef

(NWA Site 31), 23 Sept. 2006, in crevices in shallows, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720343). *Remarks*: This represents a new record for Western Australia.

PHYLLODICTYON J.E.Gray, 1866: 69

Phyllodictyon orientale (A.Gepp & E.Gepp) Kraft & Wynne, 1996: 139–140.

Struvea orientalis A.Gepp & E.Gepp, 1908: 167–168, plate 22: Figures 6–9; 1909: 377–378, plate 47: Figures 6–9. *Type Locality*: SW of Poivre Atoll, Amirante Isles, Seychelles. *Illustrations*: Kraft & Wynne, 1996: Figures 22–45. Leliaert & Coppejans, 2007: Figures 22–45. *Distribution*: *P. orientale* is only known from some scattered localities in the Indo-Pacific, generally growing in deep subtidal biotopes (Leliaert & Coppejans, 2007). *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, in channel at 21 m depth (NWA Stn 13), 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788894). Scott Reef, (NWA Stn 38), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (GENT 17 / F624). *Remarks*: Specimens from the Rowley Shoals and Scott Reef collected during the present surveys were included in molecular analyses by Leliaert *et al.*, (2008) and were identical to specimens from near the Seychelles type locality. This represents a new record for Western Australia.

Family SIPHONOCLADACEAE

BOODLEA G.Murray & De Toni, 1889: 245.

Boodlea composita (Harvey) Brand, 1904: 187.

Conferva composita Harvey, 1834: 157. *Type Locality*: Cap Malheureux, N-coast of Mauritius. *Illustrations*: Oliveira *et al.*, 2005: 199. Huisman, 2000: 238. Kraft, 2000: Figure 24A–C. Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 172. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and warmer seas. *Specimens*: Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon, 11 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729235).

Boodlea vanbosseae Reinbold, 1905: 148.

Type Locality: Lucipara Island, Indonesia. *Illustrations*: Leliaert *et al.*, 2007: Figures 1–23 (Figure 14 is from Scott Reef). *Distribution*: Known from several locations in the tropical waters of the Indian and West Pacific Oceans (see Leliaert *et al.*, 2007); in Australia from northern WA and south-eastern Queensland (Cribb, 1960). *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, NE corner of reef, 13 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07626525). *Remarks*: *B. vanbosseae* is common at Scott Reef and Seringapatam Reef, where it forms low, dense mats on hard substrata. The analyses of Leliaert *et al.*, (2007, including NW Australian material) clearly indicate that the species is not a member of *Boodlea*, and instead aligned closely with *Cladophora catenata* in the *Anadyomene* clade. Leliaert *et al.*, (2007) did not make any taxonomic changes pending further revision.

BOERGESENIA Feldmann, 1938: 1504.

Boergesenia forbesii (Harvey) Feldmann, 1938: 1503.

Valonia forbesii Harvey, 1860: 333. *Type Locality*: Ryukyu-retto, Japan; Sri Lanka. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 237; Oliveira *et al.*, 2005: 198. *Distribution*: Widespread in the tropical Indo-West Pacific; in Australia recorded from the central and northern Great Barrier Reef and tropical Western Australia from Ningaloo Reef northward; epilithic in the intertidal/shallow subtidal, often in clusters at the edges of shallow pools. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (URS Tr. 2), intertidal, 16 Feb. 06, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816383). *Remarks*: This species occupies a very restricted habitat, occurring only in the intertidal on the edges of rock pools or at the rock/sand interface.

DICTYOSPHAERIA Decaisne ex Endlicher, 1843: 18.

Dictyosphaeria cavernosa (Forssk.) Børgesen, 1932: 2.

Ulva cavernosa Forssk., 1775: 187. *Type Locality*: “Gomfodae” (Al-Qunfidha), Saudi Arabia; Mokha, Yemen. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 240. Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 173. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas. Epilithic in the intertidal and shallow subtidal, often in small clusters. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), east side (URS Tr. 17), 19 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788924). Seringapatam Reef, intertidal, eastern side south of channel (URS Tr. 32), 22 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Dictyosphaeria versluysii Weber-van Bosse, 1905: 144.

Type Locality: Indonesia. *Illustrations*: Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 173. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, east side, in shallows, 5 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks*: Differs from *D. cavernosa* in its solid rather than hollow habit. Plants also tend to be a gray-green colour, whereas *D. cavernosa* is typically dark green.

CLADOPHOROPSIS Børgesen, 1905: 288.

Cladophoropsis sundanensis Reinbold, 1905: 147.

Lectotype locality: Kangean, Indonesia. *Illustrations*: Leliaert & Coppejans, 2006: Figures 40–46. *Distribution*: Indo-Pacific and Mediterranean Sea (also been reported from the Atlantic Ocean); high intertidal to shallow subtidal. *Specimen*: Scott Reef, 21 Feb. 2006 (URS Tr. 28) (mixed with *Cladophora socialis*), J.M. Huisman (GENT). *Remarks*: *Cladophoropsis sundanensis* can be distinguished from *C. membranacea* by its narrower filaments.

Family VALONIACEAE

VALONIA C. Agardh, 1823: 428.

Valonia fastigiata Harvey ex J. Agardh, 1887: 101.

Type Localities: Sri Lanka; Tonga. *Illustrations:* Littler & Littler, 2003: 206–207.

Specimens: Scott Reef (South), north east outer slope (NWA Stn 30), 22 Sept. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720246). Scott Reef, channel (NWA Stn 40), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07719191).

Remarks: This species forms hummocks of tightly packed, vesiculate branches.

Valonia ventricosa J. Agardh, 1887: 96.

Type Locality: Guadeloupe, West Indies. *Illustrations:* Huisman, 2000: 243 (as *Ventricaria ventricosa*). *Distribution:* Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas. Epilithic in the shallow subtidal. *Specimens:* Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, 2 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789327). *Remarks:* Previously reported as *Ventricaria ventricosa* (J. Agardh) Olsen & J. West, but this species, originally segregated from *Valonia*, has been returned to that genus based on the molecular analyses of Leliaert *et al.*, (2003) (a move first made by Kraft, 2007). *Valonia ventricosa* is known by the common name 'sailor's eyeballs' and can be very common and conspicuous on reef substrata, particularly in higher energy zones.

Order BRYOPSIDALES

Family CHAETOSIPHONACEAE

BLASTOPHYSA Reinke, 1889: 87.

Blastophysa rhizopus Reinke, 1889: 87.

Type Locality: Kieler Förde, Germany (Baltic Sea). *Illustrations:* Kraft, 2000: 587, figure 30A–D. Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 184. *Distribution:* Widespread in temperate and tropical seas; endophytic in various soft-bodied algae. *Specimens:* Scott Reef (South), entrance to false lagoon (NWA Stn 25), endophytic in *Ganonema farinosum*, 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816650).

Family BRYOPSIDACEAE

BRYOPSIS Lamouroux, 1809: 333.

Bryopsis indica A. Gepp & E. Gepp, 1908: 169–170, plate 22, figures 10, 11.

Type Locality: Chagos Archipelago, Seychelles, Mauritius, Sri Lanka. *Illustrations:* Kraft, 2007: Figure 102. *Distribution:* Known from various locations in the tropical Indo-Pacific. *Specimens:* Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, from 5 m depth, 9 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks:* The local specimens are identical to those described by Kraft

(2007) from eastern Australia. This represents a new record for Western Australia.

Family CAULERPACEAE

CAULERPA Lamouroux, 1809: 332

Caulerpa cupressoides (Vahl) C. Agardh, 1817: XXIII.

Fucus cupressoides Vahl, 1802: 38. *Type Locality:* St. Croix, Virgin Is. *Illustrations:* Huisman, 2000: 250. *Distribution:* Widely distributed in tropical seas. Occurs in the shallow subtidal, associated with sandy/silty substrata.

Specimens: Scott Reef (South), near Guano wreck, intertidal, 16 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720297). Scott Reef (South), southeast side (URS Tr. 12), 18 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788940).

Caulerpa lentillifera J. Agardh, 1837: 2.

Type Locality: Ethiopia. *Illustrations:* Huisman, 2000: 253. Kraft, 2007: plate 6C, figures 68A–C. *Distribution:* Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific. Occurs in the shallow subtidal, associated with sandy substrata. *Specimens:* Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon, 4 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729278).

Caulerpa serrulata (Forsskål) J. Agardh, 1837: 174.

Fucus serrulatus Forsskål, 1775: 189. *Type Locality:* Mokha, Yemen. *Illustrations:* Huisman, 2000: 257; Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 182. *Distribution:* Widely distributed in tropical seas. Epilithic in the intertidal and subtidal. *Specimens:* Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, 2 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729316). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon near channel, 14 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789394). Scott Reef (South), near Guano wreck, intertidal, 16 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720505). Seringapatam Reef, Sth side outer slope at 20 m depth, (NWA Stn 41) 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720351).

Caulerpa taxifolia (Vahl) C. Agardh, 1817: XXII.

Fucus taxifolius Vahl, 1802: 36. *Type Locality:* St. Croix, Virgin Is. *Illustrations:* Huisman, 2000: 258–259. Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 183. *Distribution:* Widely distributed in tropical seas. Epilithic on rock or sand. *Specimens:* Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals (NWA Stn 6), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788835). Seringapatam Reef, at lagoon edge/platform interface at 10 m depth (NWA Stn 42), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725256)

Caulerpa verticillata J. Agardh, 1847: 6.

Type Locality: Not specified. *Illustrations:* Taylor, 1960: 138–139, plate 10, figures 1, 2. *Distribution:*

Widely distributed in warmer waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans and Caribbean; epilithic on sand-covered rock in the shallow subtidal. *Specimens*: Seringapatam Reef, at lagoon edge/platform interface at 10 m depth (NWA Stn 42), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725205).

Caulerpa webbiana Montagne, 1837: 354.

Type Locality: Arrecife, Isla Lanzarote, Islas Canarias [Canary Is.]. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 259. Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 183. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and warmer seas; grows on rock or sand. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, in shallows on inner side of western reef (NWA Stn 6), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788827).

Family CODIACEAE

CODIUM Stackhouse, 1797: Xvi, xxiv.

Codium arabicum Kützing, 1856: 35, plate 100, figure 2.

Type Locality: Tor, Sinai Peninsula, Gulf of Suez. *Illustrations*: Jones & Kraft, 1984: 255–258, figures 1–2. Van den Heede & Coppejans, 1996: 391–392, figures 1, 5, 7. *Distribution*: Indo-Pacific Tropics. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon bommie on west side at 10 m depth (NWA Stn 7), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07718772).

Codium dwarkense Børgesen, 1947: 6–8, figures 3–5.

Type Locality: Dwarka and Port Okha, Gujarat, India. *Illustrations*: Van den Heede & Coppejans, 1996: 397–398, figures 4, 6, 14. *Distribution*: Known from India, east Africa, and northwestern Australia; epilithic in the intertidal. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon bommie on west side at 10 m depth (NWA Stn 8), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Family HALIMEDACEAE

HALIMEDA Lamouroux, 1812: 186.

Halimeda cylindracea Decaisne, 1842: 103.

Type Locality: Nosy-Bé, Madagascar. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 264. Hillis-Colinvaux, 1980: Figures 4, 5, 104. *Distribution*: Warmer waters of the Indo-Pacific; typically grows in unconsolidated substrata. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (North) (URS Tr. 23), 20 Feb 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Halimeda distorta (Yamada) Hillis-Colinvaux, 1968: 33.

Halimeda incrassata f. *distorta* Yamada, 1941: 119, figure 14. *Type Locality*: Atoll of Ant, Ponape, East Caroline Islands, Micronesia. *Illustrations*: Yamada,

1944: 28, plate 4. Hillis-Colinvaux, 1980: Figure 34. *Specimens*: South Scott Reef, on wellhead in deep lagoon, 19 June 2007, B.Wilson & URS (PERTH 07816715). *Remarks*: Video footage indicates that *Halimeda distorta* can occur in dense beds at Scott Reef. Similarly dense *Halimeda* banks were reported for the Big Bank Shoals in the Timor Sea (Smith *et al.*, <http://www.aims.gov.au/pages/reflib/bigbank/pages/bb-08.html>). While the species was not identified, the images suggest it is likely to be *H. distorta*. Coverages of up to 35% were reported and the *Halimeda* was regarded as one of the dominant carbonate structures.

Halimeda macroloba Decaisne, 1841: 118. (Figure 10)

Type Locality: Red Sea. *Illustrations*: Hillis-Colinvaux, 1980: Figure 28. *Distribution*: Common in the Indian and west Pacific Oceans, generally growing in unconsolidated substrata. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, Sth end lagoon, 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07643934). Scott Reef, on sandy lagoon floor at 2 m depth, J.M.Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks*: This species is distinctive amongst the sand-inhabiting *Halimeda* in producing flat segments.

Halimeda macrophysa Askenasy, 1888: 14, plate 4, figures 1–4. (Figure 11)

Type Locality: Matuku, Fiji Islands. *Illustrations*: Hillis-Colinvaux, 1980: 134, figures 40; Kraft, 2007: Plate 8C; figures 74F–K. *Distribution*: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific; in Western Australia known only from the Rowley Shoals. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon east side at 10.5 m depth (NWA Stn 1), 12 Sept. 2006, J.M.Huisman (PERTH 07719051). Mermaid Reef, lagoon, 14 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729251). *Remarks*: This distinctive species was found only on a couple of occasions, forming loose clusters attached to reef outcrops in lagoonal sites.

Halimeda minima (W.R.Taylor) Colinvaux, 1968: 32. (Figure 4)

Halimeda opuntia f. *minima* Taylor, 1950: 82–83, 206. *Type Locality*: Bikini Lagoon, Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands. *Distribution*: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, west side at 8 m depth, 13 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks*: This species is variable in gross morphology, with some specimens having reniform segments and others distinctly trilobed. They are united by their internal structure and dimensions of the peripheral utricles in surface view (10–25 µm diameter).

Halimeda opuntia (Linnaeus) Lamouroux, 1816: 308.

Corallina opuntia L., 1758: 805. *Type Locality*:

Jamaica. *Illustrations*: L.Hillis-Colinvaux, 1980: 41, figure 19. *Distribution*: Common in the tropics worldwide; forms imbricating patches between coral. Local specimens were often collected from shallow reef flats. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon east side at 10.5 m depth (NWA Stn 1), 12 Sept. 2006, J.M.Huisman (PERTH 07719094). Scott Reef (South), intertidal, near Guano wreck, 16 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720491).

Family UDOTEACEAE

AVRAINVILLEA Decaisne, 1842: 108.

Avrainvillea amadelpa (Montagne) A.Gepp & E.Gepp, 1908: 178.

Udotea amadelpa Montagne, 1857: 136. *Type Locality*: Galega I., Indian Ocean. *Illustrations*: Olsen-Stojkovich, 1985: 37, figure 19. *Distribution*: Widespread in the tropical waters of the Indo-Pacific. *Specimens*: Scott Reef, (NWA Stn 34), 24 Sept. 2006, J.M.Huisman (PERTH 07789211). *Remarks*: This species is regarded as an introduced pest in the Hawaiian Islands (Huisman *et al.*, 2007).

RHIPIDOSIPHON Montagne, 1842: 14.

Rhipidosiphon javensis Montagne, 1842: 14.

Type Locality: Leiden Island [Nyamuk-besar], near Jakarta, Java, Indonesia. *Illustrations*: Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 191. *Distribution*: Tropical waters of the eastern Indian Ocean and western and central Pacific. *Specimens*: Seringapatam Reef, at lagoon edge/platform interface at 10 m depth (NWA Stn 42), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M.Huisman (PERTH 07725078).

RHIPILIA Kützing, 1858: 12

Rhipilia crassa Millar & Kraft, 2001: 32.

Type Locality: Heron Is., Capricorn Group, southern Great Barrier Reef, Qld. *Illustrations*: Millar & Kraft, 2001: Figures 37–40, 53–58. *Distribution*: Known from the southern Great Barrier Reef, the Philippines, and Scott Reef. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), south side outer edge (NWA Stn 17), 18 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Seringapatam Reef, inner lagoon reef (NWA Stn 43), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816502). *Remarks*: *R. crassa* is closely related to *R. nigrescens*, which is also recorded from Scott Reef in similar habitats. This might suggest that the two entities are conspecific. Siphons of *R. crassa*, however, are much larger than those found in *R. nigrescens*. Moreover, specimens of both species were included in DNA phylogenetic analyses, the results of which clearly indicated that two taxa are present (Verbruggen, pers. comm. 2007).

Rhipilia nigrescens Coppejans & Prud'homme

van Reine, 1990: 261. (Figure 3)

Type Locality: Tukang Besi Is., W coast of Binongko, Indonesia. *Illustrations*: Coppejans & Prud'homme van Reine, 1989: 128, plate 5. *Distribution*: Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Scott Reef. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), south side outer edge (NWA Stn 17), 18 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks*: Both this species and *Rhipilia crassa* represent new records for Western Australia, the former also a new record for Australia.

RHIPILIOPSIS A.Gepp & E.Gepp, 1911: 45.

Rhipiliopsis echinocaulos (Cribb) Farghaly, *in* Kraft, 1986: 54.

Geppella echinocaulos Cribb, 1960: 6. *Type Locality*: Caloundra, near Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. *Illustrations*: Kraft, 1986: Figures 12–16. Kraft, 2007: Plate 10C, figure 87. *Distribution*: Known from tropical Australia and southern Japan, possibly also China; epilithic in the subtidal. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (NWA Stn 25), 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816464). *Remarks*: *Rhipiliopsis echinocaulos* is known from only a single collection of several plants, but it is probably widespread in the region. Plants grow to only a few millimetres in height and are easily missed in the field.

UDOTEA Lamouroux, 1812: 186.

Udotea glaucescens Harvey ex J.Agardh, 1887: 70. (Figure 14)

Type Locality: Tonga, on shaded rocks in lagoon. *Illustrations*: Gepp & Gepp, 1911: figures 3, 5, 7, 8, 43. Coppejans & Prud'homme van Reine, 1989: plate 10, figures 1, 2. *Distribution*: Tropical Indo-Pacific; generally in sand. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, 2 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789335). Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon, 11 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729219). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, south end of inner lagoon at 11.9 m depth (NWA Stn 14), 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725094). *Remarks*: *Udotea glaucescens* is generally easily recognized due to its blades being borne in clusters and with filaments visible from the surface. The individual filaments often disassociate and result in the thallus having a frayed appearance. Living specimens are a green colour, but when dried they become grey-green, as suggested by the specific epithet.

Order DASYCLADALES

NEOMERIS Lamouroux, 1816: 241.

Neomeris bilimbata Koster, 1937: 221, plate 15, figures 1, 4, 5.

Type Locality: Itu Aba Island, Tizard Bank, South China Sea. *Illustrations*: Kraft 2007: Figure 108.

McCarthy & Orchard, 2007: Plate 36. *Distribution*: Recorded from numerous locations in the tropical Indo-Pacific. In Australia from Lord Howe Island (Kraft, 2007). Epilithic. *Specimens*: Scott Reef, intertidal (URS Tr. 2), 16 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, from 5 m depth, 9 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789351). *Remarks*: These specimens are identical to those described by Kraft (2007) from Lord Howe Island, including producing distinctively stalked gametophores and deltoid secondary laterals. This represents a new record for Western Australia.

Heterokontophyta: Phaeophyceae

(Brown Algae)

Order DICTYOTALES

Family DICTYOTACEAE

DICTYOPTERIS Lamouroux, 1809: 332.

Dictyopteris repens (Okamura) Børgesen, 1924: 265, figure 13.

Haliseris repens Okamura, 1916: 8. *Type Locality*: Truk Islands, Caroline Islands. *Illustrations*: Allender & Kraft, 1983: Figures 19A, B. Phillips, 2000: Figures 10g-h. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and subtropical seas. *Specimens*: Clerke Reef, west side. 8 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789424). NWA Stn 5, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Scott Reef, lagoon bommie (NWA Stn 39), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks*: *D. repens* is closely related to *D. delicatula*, differing in the absence of a thickened marginal rib. This represents a new record for Western Australia.

DICTYOTA Lamouroux, 1809a: 38.

Dictyota friabilis Setchell, 1926: 12: 91–92, plate 13, figures 4–7; plate 20, figure 1.

Type Locality: Tafaa Point, Tahiti. *Illustrations*: De Clerck, 2003: pls 22, 23. *Distribution*: Warmer waters of the Indo-Pacific; forms mats on hard substrate of the outer reef slope. *Specimens*: Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon, 7 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729111). Scott Reef (South), entrance to false lagoon (NWA Stn 25), 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725507).

LOBOPHORA J. Agardh, 1894: 21

Lobophora variegata (Lamouroux) Womersley ex Oliveira, 1977: 217. (Figure 12)

Dictyota variegata Lamouroux, 1809a: 40. *Type Locality*: Antilles. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 193. *Distribution*: Known from tropical to warm temperate coasts in most seas. Generally epilithic in the subtidal. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon, 4 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH

07789270). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner lagoon, east side at 10.5 m depth (NWA Stn 1), 12 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07719086). *Remarks*: *Lobophora variegata* is extremely common at the atolls, often forming dense imbricating mats on *Acropora* in lagoon habitats. On reef flats the crustose form of this species occurs.

PADINA Adanson, 1763: 13, 586.

Padina boryana Thivy in Taylor, 1966: 355, figure 2.

Type locality: 'Friendly Islands' = Tonga, Polynesia. *Illustrations*: Allender & Kraft, 1983: Figures 5D, E. *Distribution*: Widespread in the Indo-Pacific and eastern Atlantic. Epilithic or epiphytic. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef (NWA Stn 6), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Scott Reef (South), Intertidal. Reef flat near Guano wreck (URS Tr. 2), 16 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720262). Scott Reef (North), lagoon, 23 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720041)

STYPOPODIUM Kützing, 1843: 341

Styopodium flabelliforme Weber-van Bosse, 1913: 176.

Type Locality: Rotti Island, Indonesia, and Pearl Bank, Tawitawi Province, Sulu Archipelago. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 198. Huisman *et al.*, 2006: 29. *Distribution*: Widespread in the warmer waters of the Indo-Pacific. In Australia from Busselton, W.A., around northern Australia to Lord Howe Island and Jervis Bay, N.S.W.; epilithic in the subtidal. *Specimens*: Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon, 7 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729138). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner lagoon east side at 10.5 m depth (NWA Stn 1), 12 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07719043). Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, 6 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729359).

Order SPHACELARIALES

Family SPHACELARIACEAE

SPHACELARIA Lyngbye, 1819: 103.

Sphacelaria tribuloides Meneghini, 1840: 2.

Type Locality: Gulf of Spezia, northern Italy. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and temperate seas. *Illustrations*: Womersley 1987: 160, figures 45G, 52A-C. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), reef flat (URS Tr. 12), 18 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07724632).

Order SCYTOSIPHONALES

Family SCYTOSIPHONACEAE

HYDROCLATHRUS Bory, 1825: 419

Hydroclathrus clathratus (C. Agardh) Howe, 1920: 590

Encoelium clathratum C. Agardh, 1822: 412. *Type Locality*: Uncertain. *Illustrations*: Womersley, 1987: 300, figures 109A, 110A, B. Huisman, 2000: 204. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in tropical to warm temperate seas. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef in shallows (NWA Stn 6), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

ROSENVINGEA Børgesen, 1914: 22 (178)

Rosenvingea intricata (J. Agardh) Børgesen, 1914: 26.

Asperococcus intricatus J. Agardh, 1847: 7. *Type Locality*: Veracruz, Mexico. *Illustrations*: Oliveira *et al.*, 2005: 173. *Distribution*: Widespread in warmer seas. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef in shallows (NWA Stn 6), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788843).

Order FUCALES**Family SARGASSACEAE****TURBINARIA Lamouroux, 1825: 71.**

Turbinaria ornata (Turner) J. Agardh, 1848: 266. (Figure 1)

Fucus turbinatus L. var. *ornata* Turner, 1807–1808: 50–53, plate 24: Figures c, d. *Type Locality*: Not known. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 226. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas. In Western Australia, from the tropics south to Coral Bay; generally on reef flats. *Specimens*: Mermaid reef, Rowley Shoals, intertidal on north-east corner, 13 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07626312). Scott Reef (South) east side (URS Tr. 17), 19 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788916).

Rhodophyceae (Red Algae)**Order NEMALIALES****Family GALAXAURACEAE****ACTINOTRICHIA Decaisne, 1842: 118.**

Actinotrichia fragilis (Forsskål) Børgesen, 1932: 6, plate 1, figure 4

Fucus fragilis Forsskål, 1775: 190. *Type Locality*: Mokha, Yemen. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 37. Huisman, 2006: Figures 3A, 4A, plate 4. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas; epilithic. *Specimens*: Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon near channel, 10 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789386). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon entrance channel (NWA Stn 13), 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07718764). Seringapatam Reef, inner lagoon reef (NWA Stn 43), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman

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(PERTH 07720335).

DICHOTOMARIA Lamarck, 1816: 143.

Dichotomaria marginata (Ellis & Solander) Lamarck, 1816: 146. (Figure 5)

Corallina marginata Ellis & Solander, 1786: 115, plate 22, figure 6. *Type Locality*: Bahama Islands, West Indies. *Illustrations*: (as *Galaxaura marginata*) Huisman & Borowitzka, 1990: 157–161, figures 14–27. Huisman, 2000: 38. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in warmer seas. Epilithic in the subtidal. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, Sth end of inner lagoon at 11.9 m depth, 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725124). *Remarks*: More widely known as *Galaxaura marginata* (Ellis & Solander) Lamouroux, this species was recently restored to a resurrected *Dichotomaria* Lamarck by Huisman *et al.*, (2004) following DNA sequence analyses.

GALAXAURA Lamouroux, 1812: 185.

Galaxaura rugosa (Ellis & Solander) Lamouroux, 1816: 236.

Corallina rugosa Ellis & Solander, 1786: 115, plate 22, figure 3. *Type Locality*: Jamaica. *Illustrations*: Huisman & Borowitzka, 1990: 153–157, figures 1–13. Huisman, 2000: 39. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in warmer seas. Epilithic in the subtidal and lower intertidal. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), on reef flat (URS Tr. 12), 18 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788800). Scott Reef (North), intertidal (NWA Stn 33), 23 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720033). *Remarks*: In addition to typical *G. rugosa*, specimens referable to *Galaxaura filamentosa* were collected from some high energy sites. Australian records of the latter were regarded as representing *G. rugosa* by Huisman & Borowitzka (1990) and the Rowley Shoals specimens will be subjected to DNA sequence analyses to confirm this opinion.

TRICLEOCARPA Huisman & Borowitzka, 1990: 164.

Tricleocarpa cylindrica (Ellis & Solander) Huisman & Borowitzka, 1990: 164.

Corallina cylindrica Ellis & Solander, 1786: 114, plate 22, figure 4. *Type Locality*: West Indies. *Illustrations*: Huisman & Borowitzka, 1990: Figures 40–45, 50–52. Huisman, 2000: 41. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (NWA Stn 30), 22 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720203).

Family LIAGORACEAE**GANONEMA Fan & Wang, 1974: 492.**

Ganonema pinnatum (Harvey) Huisman, 2002: 828.

Liagora pinnata Harvey, 1853: 138. *Type Locality*: Sand Key, Florida, U.S.A. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2002: Figures 125, 126, 128–130. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef in shallows (NWA Stn 6), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788851). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, south outer, 14 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789408; PERTH 07789416). Scott Reef (South), west side of sandy islet (NWA Stn 24), 20 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720513).

Ganonema farinosum (Lamouroux) Fan & Wang 1974: 492.

Liagora farinosa Lamouroux, 1816: 240. *Type Locality*: Red Sea, near Suez. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 30. Huisman, 2002: Figures 118–123. *Distribution*: *Specimens*: Scott Reef, lagoon bommie, (NWA Stn 25), 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788789).

LIAGORA Lamouroux, 1812: 185.

Liagora ceranoides Lamouroux 1816: 239.

Type Locality: St Thomas, Virgin Islands. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2006: Figures 1F, 25A–D, plate 15. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and warmer seas. Generally epilithic in the subtidal, often with the base covered with sand. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South) west side of sandy islet (NWA Stn 24), 20 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720238).

TITANOPHYCUS Huisman, Saunders & Sherwood, 2006b: 119.

Titanophycus validus (Harvey) Huisman, Saunders & Sherwood, 2006b: 119.

Liagora valida Harvey, 1853: 138. *Type Locality*: Sand Key, Florida, U.S.A. *Illustrations*: Huisman *et al.*, 2006a: Figures 2B, 34, plate 17. *Specimens*: Scott Reef, intertidal reef adjacent to channel, (NWA Stn 33), 23 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816499).

Order CORALLINALES

Family CORALLINACEAE

AMPHIROA Lamouroux, 1812: 186.

Amphiroa fragilissima (Linnaeus) Lamouroux, 1816: 298.

Corallina fragilissima Linnaeus, 1758: 806. *Type Locality*: Jamaica. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 2000: 50. *Distribution*: Epilithic, generally in the shallow subtidal. Commonly found on reef flats.

HYDROLITHON (Foslie) Foslie, 1909: 55.

Hydrolithon farinosum (Lamouroux) Penrose & Chamberlain, 1993: 295.

Melobesia farinosa Lamouroux, 1816: 315. *Type Locality*: Mediterranean Sea. *Illustrations*: Penrose, 1996: 260–261, figure 118. Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 76. *Distribution*: Virtually cosmopolitan; epiphytic on a variety of other algae. *Specimens*: Scott Reef east of sand island, (URS Tr. 21), epiphytic on *Caulerpa cupressoides*, 19 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks*: This small epiphyte occurs on a broad range of larger algae and is found throughout the atolls.

Hydrolithon gardineri (Foslie) Verheij & Prud'homme van Reine 1993: 451 *Lithophyllum gardineri* Foslie 1907: 30–31.

Type Locality: Coetivy Reef, Seychelles. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical Indo-Pacific. *Illustrations*: Littler & Littler, 2003: 48–49 (as *Porolithon gardineri*). *Specimens*: Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, J.M. Huisman Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, southern lagoon, 11 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816685).

Hydrolithon onkodes (Heydrich) Penrose & Woelkerling, 1992: 83 (Figure 2)

Lithothamnion onkodes Heydrich, 1897: 6. *Type Locality*: Tami Island, north-west edge of Huon Gulf, New Guinea. *Illustrations*: Littler & Littler, 2003: 50–51 (as *Porolithon onkodes*). *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, north-east slope, 2 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, Mermaid Reef, 10 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816677). Scott Reef, southeast side, 18 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks*: *Hydrolithon onkodes* is the common crustose coralline on reef crests in high energy zones.

Hydrolithon samoense (Foslie) Keats & Chamberlain, 1994: 15–19, figures 31–54. *Lithophyllum samoense* Foslie, 1906: 20.

Type locality: Satana, Savaii Island, Western Samoa. *Illustrations*: Keats & Chamberlain, 1994: Figures 31–54. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical to temperate seas. *Specimens*: Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, southern lagoon, 11 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816693).

JANIA Lamouroux, 1812: 186.

Jania adhaerens Lamouroux, 1816: 270.

Type Locality: "Méditerranée?" *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 48–50, figure 12A–C. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and subtropical seas. *Specimens*: Seringapatam Reef (NWA Stn 42), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

LITHOPHYLLUM Philippi, 1837: 387.

Lithophyllum kotschyianum Unger, 1858: 22, plate 5: Figures 15, 16

Type Locality: Bahrain. *Illustrations:* Adey *et al.*, 1982: 37–40, figures 23–25. Huisman, 2000: 55. *Distribution:* Widespread in tropical waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. *Specimens:* Scott Reef (north), east side near channel (URS Tr. 27), 21 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Lithophyllum tamiense (Heydrich) Foslie, 1900a: 16.

Lithothamnion tamiense Heydrich, 1897: 1: Plate 1: Figures 4–7. *Type Locality:* Tami Island, Papua New Guinea. *Illustrations:* Ringeltaube & Harvey, 2000: Figures 7–11. *Distribution:* Widespread in tropical waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. *Specimens:* Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, shallow lagoon, 6 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, southern lagoon, 11 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816707).

LITHOTHAMNION Heydrich, 1897: 412.

Lithothamnion proliferum Foslie, 1904: 18–19.

Type Locality: Lumu-Lumu shoal (Pulau Lumulumu), Borneo Bank, Indonesia. *Illustrations:* Keats *et al.*, 1996; Littler & Littler, 2003: 38–39. *Distribution:* Tropical Indian and Pacific Oceans. *Specimens:* Scott Reef (NWA Stn 31), 23 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks:* This species inhabits darker crevices in the reef and can usually be recognized by its broad, horizontal protuberances and smooth surface.

RHIZOLAMELLIA Shevejko, 1982: 26

Rhizolamellia collum Shevejko, 1982: 26–28. (Figure 6)

Type Locality: Scott Reef, Western Australia, 17–27 m depth. *Illustrations:* Shevejko, 1982: Figures 1, 2. *Distribution:* Apparently known only from Scott Reef. *Specimens:* Scott Reef (NWA Stn 28), 22 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Scott Reef (NWA Stn 36), south of channel, 24 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks:* *Rhizolamellia* is a monospecific genus described from collections made by a Russian expedition to Scott Reef in 1978 (Shevejko, 1982) and the present specimens are the first record of the species since its description. The taxonomic placement of the genus is considered questionable by Woelkerling (1988) and the specimens collected during these surveys are being studied in detail (including DNA sequencing). These results will be presented elsewhere. *Rhizolamellia* inhabits darker crevices in the reef where it forms fragile, basally attached crusts.

Family SPOROLITHACEAE

SPOROLITHON Heydrich, 1897: 66.

Sporolithon ptychoides Heydrich, 1897: 67–69, figures. 2, 3, plate III: Figures. 20–23.

Type Locality: El Tor, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt. *Illustrations:* Verheij & Prud'homme van Reine, 1993; Littler & Littler, 2003: 52–53. *Distribution:* Widespread in warmer waters of the Indo-Pacific and the Mediterranean. *Specimens:* Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon near channel at 12m depth, 10 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Order GELIDIALES

Family GELIDIACEAE

GELIDIELLA Feldmann & Hamel, 1934: 529.

Gelidiella acerosa (Forsskål) Feldmann & Hamel, 1934: 533.

Fucus acerosus Forsskål, 1775: 190. *Type Locality:* Mocha, Yemen. *Illustrations:* Price & Scott, 1992: 25–27, figure 4. Huisman, 2000: *Specimens:* Scott Reef (URS Tr. 2), intertidal, 16 Feb. 06, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816367).

Family PTEROCLADIACEAE

PTEROCLADIELLA Santelices & Hommersand, 1997: 117.

Pterocladia caerulescens (Kützinger) Santelices & Hommersand, 1997: 118.

Gelidium caerulescens Kützinger, 1868: 19, pl 56, figures c-d. *Type Locality:* Wagap, New Caledonia. *Illustrations:* Price & Scott, 1992: 21–24, figure 3A-F. Santelices, 1976: 173, figures 1–27 (as *Pterocladia caerulescens*). *Distribution:* Warmer waters of the Indo-Pacific. *Specimens:* Scott Reef, channel (NWA Stn 40), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Order BONNEMAISONIALES

Family BONNEMAISONIACEAE

ASPARAGOPSIS Montagne, 1841: xv.

Asparagopsis taxiformis (Delile) Trevisan, 1845: 45.

Fucus taxiformis Delile, 1813[1813–1826]: 151, 295, plate 57, figure 2. *Type Locality:* Alexandria, Egypt. *Illustrations:* Cribb, 1983: 28, plate 4, figures 1–2. Huisman, 2000: 47. *Distribution:* Cosmopolitan in warmer seas. Epilithic in the subtidal. *Specimens:* Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef, in shallows, (NWA Stn 6) 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816545). *Remarks:* *Asparagopsis* has a markedly heteromorphic life history and the present record is of the diminutive tetrasporophyte only.

Order GIGARTINALES**Family CORYNOCYSTACEAE*****CORYNOCYSTIS* Kraft in Kraft *et al.*, 1999: 26.**

Corynocystis prostrata Kraft in Kraft *et al.*, 1999: 26. (Figure 8)

Type Locality: Bulusan, Sorsogon Province, Philippines. *Illustrations:* Kraft *et al.*, 1999: Figure 20. *Distribution:* Known from the Rowley Shoals and Scott Reef; otherwise seemingly widespread in the Indo-West Pacific. Plants are almost invariably found in deep, shaded recesses in coral reefs. *Specimens:* Cod Hole, Mermaid Reef, 15 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729308). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon entrance channel. (NWA Stn 13), 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720122). *Remarks:* This represents a new record for Western Australia.

Family DUMONTIACEAE***GIBSMITHIA* Doty, 1963: 458.*****Gibsmithia hawaiiensis* Doty, 1963: (Figure 9)**

Type Locality: Waikiki, O'ahu, Hawaiian Islands. *Illustrations:* Doty, 1963: 458–465, figures 1–7. Kraft, 1986b: 425–433, figures 2–22. Huisman, 2000: 75. Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 85. *Distribution:* Widespread in tropical waters of the Indo-West Pacific. Epilithic in the subtidal. *Specimens:* Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon bommie at 12 m depth, 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Family PEYSSONNELIACEAE***PEYSSONNELIA* Decaisne, 1841: 168.*****Peyssonnelia inamoena* Pilger, 1911: 311. (Figure 7)**

Type Locality: Gross-Batanga, Cameroon, West Africa. *Illustrations:* Kawaguchi *et al.*, 2002: Figures 23–29. *Distribution:* Tropical to warm temperate regions in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. *Specimens:* Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, 2 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789343). Scott Reef (NWA Stn 30) in cavities in reef, 22 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788819). *Remarks:* In addition to *P. inamoena*, several other species of *Peyssonnelia* were common at the atolls. These are presently being studied.

Family RHIZOPHYLLIDACEAE***PORTIERIA* Zanardini, 1851: 33.**

Portieria hornemannii (Lyngbye) Silva in Silva *et al.*, 1987: 129.

Desmia hornemannii Lyngbye, 1819: 35, plate 7c. *Type Locality:* Probably Red Sea.

Illustrations: Cribb, 1983: 35–36, plate 8, figure 2

(as *Chondrococcus hornemannii*). Huisman, 2000: 92. *Distribution:* Tropical Indo-Pacific. Epilithic in the lower intertidal and shallow subtidal. *Specimens:* Scott Reef (NWA Stn 22), 20 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Family HYPNEACEAE***HYPNEA* Lamouroux, 1813: 131.*****Hypnea* spp.**

Remarks: Small, fragmentary specimens of *Hypnea* were collected during the surveys but these were inadequate for species determination.

Order NEMASTOMATALES**Family NEMASTOMATACEAE*****PREDAEA* De Toni f., 1936: [5]*****Predaea laciniosa* Kraft, 1984: 11–15.**

Type locality: Coral Gardens, Heron Island, Great Barrier Reef, Australia. *Illustrations:* Kraft, 1984: Figures 25–35. *Distribution:* Warmer waters of the Indo-Pacific. *Specimens:* Scott Reef (NWA Stn 31), 23 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816391).

***Predaea weldii* Kraft & Abbott 1971: 194.**

Type Locality: Kāne'ohe Bay, O'ahu, Hawaiian Islands. *Illustrations:* Kraft, 1984: 15–19, figures 36–42; Huisman, 2000: 85. *Distribution:* Widely distributed in tropical seas. *Specimens:* Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon bommie at 12 m depth, 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Family SCHIZYMENIACEAE***PLATOMA* Schousboe ex Schmitz, 1894: 627.**

Platoma cyclocolpum (Montagne) Schmitz, 1894: 627 (footnote), 628.

Halymenia cyclocolpa Montagne, 1841: 163–164. *Type Locality:* Teneriffe, Canary Islands. *Illustrations:* Huisman, 1999: Figures 1–12; Huisman, 2000: 84. *Specimens:* Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, south end of lagoon at 20 m depth (NWA Stn 26), 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720114).

***TITANOPHORA* (J.Agardh) J. Feldmann, 1942: 111.**

Titanophora pikeana (Dickie) Feldmann, 1942: 111.

Galaxaura pikeana Dickie, 1874: 195–196. *Type Locality:* Mauritius. *Illustrations:* Børgesen, 1943: Figure 13. Huisman, 2000: 86; Schils & Coppejans, 2002: Figures 36–44. *Distribution:* Known from the Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia, presumably around northern Australia to Queensland and Lord Howe I., N.S.W. Tropical Indo-Pacific. Epilithic in

the subtidal, usually associated with coral reefs. *Specimens*: Seringapatam Reef (NWA Stn 43), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07719000). *Remarks*: Previously reported as *Titanophora weberae* Børgesen (type locality: Salee Strait, Irian Barat, Indonesia), a species now considered synonymous.

Order RHODYMENIALES

Family CHAMPIACEAE

CHAMPIA Desvaux, 1809: 245.

Champia parvula (C.Agardh) Harvey, 1853: 76.

Chondria parvula C.Agardh, 1824: 207. *Type Locality*: Cádiz, Spain. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 55–57, figure 14A–E. Huisman, 2000: 109. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and temperate seas. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (NWA Stn 31), 23 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH)

Family RHODYMENIACEAE

ASTEROMENIA Huisman & Millar, 1996: 138.

Asteromenia sp.

Specimens: Mermaid reef, Rowley Shoals, outside slope middle east side, 13 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07626339). *Remarks*: The genus *Asteromenia* was recently monographed by Saunders *et al.*, (2006), a study that included DNA sequencing and included specimens from Western Australia. The Rowley Shoals entity has been sequenced and compared with known species (see Saunders *et al.*), and these results, plus morphological observations, indicate it to be a new species (Saunders, pers. comm.) It will be described formally elsewhere.

CERATODICTYON Zanardini, 1878: 36.

Ceratodictyon spongiosum Zanardini, 1878: 37.

Type Locality: Wokam, Aru Islands, Indonesia. *Illustrations*: Price & Kraft, 1991: Figures 1–16. Huisman, 2000: 115. *Distribution*: Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific. In Western Australia, from the tropics south to the Houtman Abrolhos. Epilithic in the intertidal and shallow subtidal. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), intertidal reef flat, 19 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725523).

CHAMAEBOTRYS Huisman, 1996: 105.

Chamaebotrys boergesenii (Weber-van Bosse) Huisman, 1996: 105.

Coelarthrum boergesenii Weber-van Bosse, 1928: 473, figures. 207, 208. *Type Locality*: Sailus-Besar, Isles Paternoster, from 27 m depth. *Illustrations*: Huisman, 1996: 105–109, figures 35–38, 40–42. Huisman, 2000: 116. *Distribution*: Widespread in warmer waters. Generally found in protected

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positions on and under rock and coral ledges. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, east side, 5 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

COELOTHRIX Børgesen, 1920: 389.

Coelothrix irregularis (Harvey) Børgesen, 1920: 389, figures 373, 374.

Cordylecladia irregularis Harvey, 1853: 156. *Type Locality*: Key West, Florida, U.S.A. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: Figure 17A–D. Huisman, 2000: 110. *Distribution*: Widespread in the tropical Indo-West Pacific region and tropical West Atlantic Ocean. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef in shallows (NWA Stn 6), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788878). Scott Reef (South), reef flat (URS Tr. 12), 18 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07724640).

GELIDIOPSIS Schmitz, 1895: 148.

Gelidiopsis intricata (C.Agardh) Vickers, 1905: 61.

Sphaerococcus intricatus C.Agardh, 1822: 333–334. *Type Locality*: Mauritius, Hawaiian Islands, and Ravak (Rauki I., near Waigeo I, Indonesia) (lectotype needs selecting). *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: Figure 13a–f. *Distribution*: Widespread in the tropical seas. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, 6 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729367). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef, in shallows (NWA Stn 6), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788886).

Order CERAMIALES

Family CERAMIACEAE

AGLAOTHAMNION Feldmann-Mazoyer, 1941: 17.

Aglaothamnion cordatum (Børgesen) Feldmann-Mazoyer, 1941: 459.

Callithamnion cordatum Børgesen, 1909: 10–11, figures. 5–6. *Type Locality*: Off Cruz bay, between St. Thomas and St. Jan, Virgin Islands. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 75–76, figure 22A, B. Huisman, 2000: 27. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon bommie near south tip of reef (NWA Stn 14), epiphytic on *Dictyota* sp. 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816421).

ANOTRICHIMUM Nägeli, 1862: 397

Anotrichium tenue (C.Agardh) Nägeli, 1862: 399.

Griffithsia tenuis C.Agardh, 1828: 131. *Type Locality*: Venezia, Italy. *Illustrations*: Baldock, 1976: Figures 59–64, 90. Huisman, 2000: 129. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in all tropical and subtropical oceans except for the eastern Atlantic. Epilithic and

epiphytic on a variety of algae and seagrasses. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals (NWA Stn 14), on *Thalassia hemprichii*, 16 Sept 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

ANTITHAMNION Nägeli, 1847: 202.

Antithamnion antillanum Børgesen, 1917: 226, figures 213–216.

Type Locality: In the Harbour near Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas, Virgin Is. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 69–72, figure 20A–C. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), north east outer slope (NWA Stn 30), 22 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816405).

ANTITHAMNIONELLA Lyle, 1922: 347.

Antithamnionella sp.

Specimens: Scott Reef (South), north east outer slope (NWA Stn 30), 22 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816626; also with PERTH 07816405). *Remarks*: These specimens do not fit any of the presently recognized species and appear to represent a new species. It will be described formally elsewhere.

BALLIELLA Itono & Tanaka, 1973: 249.

Balliella subcorticata (Itono) Itono & Tanaka, 1973: 250.

Antithamnion subcorticatum Itono, 1969: 40, figure 7. *Type Locality*: Yoronjima, Okinawa-gunto, Ruykyu-retto, Japan. *Illustrations*: Itono & Tanaka, 1973: Figures 1, 2, 18–22. *Distribution*: Probably widespread in the Indo-West Pacific; in Australia known only from the present collection and the Dampier Archipelago (Huisman & Borowitzka, 2003); epilithic or epiphytic in the subtidal. *Specimens*: Cod Hole, Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, epiphytic on *Corynocypris prostrata*, 15 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816618).

CENTROCERAS Kützing, 1841: 731.

Centroceras clavulatum (C.Agardh) Montagne, 1846: 140.

Ceramium clavulatum C. Agardh, 1822: 2. *Type Locality*: Callao, Peru. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 81–82, figure 25A–E; Huisman, 2000: 134. *Distribution*: Widespread in warmer waters; epilithic or epiphytic on a variety of substrata, very common. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon (NWA Stn 1), on *Styopodium flabelliforme*, 12 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816537). Scott Reef (South), entrance to false lagoon (NWA Stn 25), epiphytic on *Dictyota* sp., 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

CERAMIUM Roth, 1797: 146

Ceramium codii (Richards) Mazoyer, 1938: 324.

Ceramothonnion codii Richards, 1901: 264, pls. 21–22. *Type Locality*: Bermuda, epiphytic on *Codium*. *Illustrations*: South & Skelton, 2000: Figures 11–14. *Distribution*: Widespread in warmer seas. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, (NWA Stn 7), 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816480).

Ceramium krameri South & Skelton, 2000: 69.

Type Locality: Sawa-I-lau, Fiji. *Illustrations*: South & Skelton, 2000: Figures 45–51. *Distribution*: Fiji, Samoa, north-western Australia. *Specimens*: Scott Reef, channel (NWA Stn 40), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (with PERTH 07816413).

Ceramium macilentum J.Agardh, 1894: 15.

Type Locality: Port Phillip, Victoria, Australia. *Illustrations*: South & Skelton, 2000: Figures 52–62. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and temperate seas. *Specimens*: Clerke Reef, Rowley Shoals, epiphytic on *Actinotrichia fragilis*, 11 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816596).

Ceramium vagans Silva, in Silva *et al.*, 1987: 56.

Type Locality: Parry I, Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands. *Illustrations*: South & Skelton, 2000: Figures 89–93. *Distribution*: Widespread in the tropics. *Specimens*: Scott Reef, channel (NWA Stn 40), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816413). *Remarks*: This represents a new record for Western Australia

CORALLOPHILA Weber-van Bosse 1923: 339.

Corallophila apiculata (Yamada) R.Norris, 1993: 395.

Centroceras apiculatum Yamada, 1944: 42. *Type Locality*: Ant Atoll, Senyavin Is., East Caroline Is. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: Figures 24A–D (as *Centroceras apiculatum*). *Distribution*: Tropical regions of the Indo-Pacific; in WA also known from Barrow Island and the Dampier Archipelago (Huisman & Borowitzka, 2003). *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon bommie near south tip of reef (NWA Stn 14), 16 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Scott Reef (South), north east outer slope (NWA Stn 30), 22 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816456).

CROUANIA J.Agardh, 1842: 83.

Crouania attenuata (C.Agardh) J.Agardh, 1842: 83.

Mesogloia attenuata C.Agardh, 1824: 51. *Type Locality*: "In mari Atlantico" *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 117–120, figure 38A–D, 39A–B. *Distribution*: Widespread in temperate and tropical seas. Epiphytic and epilithic in intertidal regions.

Specimens: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef (NWA Stn 6), on *Codium* sp., 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816588).

GAYLIELLA Cho, McIvor & Boo, in Cho *et al.*, 2008: 723.

Gayliella flaccida (Harvey ex Kützing) Cho & McIvor in Cho *et al.*, 2008: 723

Hormoceras flaccidum Harvey ex Kützing, 1862: 21, plate 69a-d. *Type Locality*: Kilkee, County Clare, Eire. *Illustrations*: Womersley, 1978: 234, figures 4A-D, 14E-H; Huisman, 2000: 135 (as *Ceramium flaccidum*). *Distribution*: Widely distributed in cool-temperate to tropical oceans. Epiphytic on a variety of larger algae and seagrasses. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner side of western reef (NWA Stn 6), on *Codium* sp., 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). *Remarks*: This species is more commonly known as *Ceramium flaccidum* (Harvey ex Kützing) Ardissonne, but was recently transferred to the new genus *Gayliella* following a DNA sequence study (Cho *et al.*, 2008).

GRIFFITHSIA C.Agardh, 1817: xxviii.

Griffithsia heteromorpha Kützing, 1863: 2, plate 3: Figures. a, b.

Type Locality: New Caledonia. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 121–123, figure 40A-B. *Distribution*: Tropical Indo-West Pacific region and tropical western Atlantic Ocean. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), entrance to false lagoon (NWA Stn 25), 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816634). *Remarks*: The specimens are tetrasporangial and with non-involucrate sporangia, as is typical of this species.

HALOPLEGMA Montagne, 1842: 258.

Haloplegma duperreyi Montagne, 1842: 258–261, plate 7, figure 1.

Type Locality: Martinique, West Indies. *Illustrations*: Womersley, 1998: Figure 133. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas; epilithic. *Specimens*: Seringapatam Reef, south side outer slope at 20 m depth (NWA Stn 41), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720378).

SEIROSPORA Harvey, 1846: 1, t. XXI.1

Seirospora orientalis Kraft, 1988: 2.

Type Locality: One Tree Island, Capricorn Group, Great Barrier Reef, Queensland, Australia. *Illustrations*: Kraft, 1988: 1–11, figures 2–25. Huisman, 2000: 143. *Distribution*: Known from the Capricorn Group, Queensland, and the Houtman Abrolhos to Scott Reef, Western Australia. *Specimens*: Scott

Reef (South), entrance to false lagoon (NWA Stn 25), epiphytic on *Padina* sp., 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816642).

SPYRIDIA Harvey, 1833: 259.

Spyridia filamentosa (Wulfen) Harvey, 1833: 337

Fucus filamentosus Wulfen, 1803: 64. *Type Locality*: Adriatic Sea. *Illustrations*: Womersley & Cartledge, 1975: 222, figures 1, 3A, B; Huisman, 2000: 145. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate oceans; epilithic or epiphytic in the intertidal and subtidal. *Specimens*: Scott Reef, reef flat (NWA Stn 27), 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH). Seringapatam Reef, on lagoon edge of reef flat at 10 m depth (NWA Stn 42), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816529).

TIFFANIELLA Doty & Meñez, 1960: 135.

Tiffaniella cymodoceae (Børgesen) Gordon, 1972: 121.

Spermothamnion cymodoceae Børgesen, 1952: 54, figures 27, 28. *Type Locality*: Riambel, Mauritius. *Illustrations*: Gordon, 1972: Figures 39D-F, 40A-E. Womersley, 1998: Figure 100A-D. *Distribution*: Indian Ocean. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (NWA Stn 30), on *Galaxaura* sp., 22 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816561). *Remarks*: The present specimens were growing amongst the surface filaments of *Actinotrichia fragilis*. The only reproductive structures seen were tetrasporangia, so the identification is tentative.

Family DASYACEAE

HETEROSIPHONIA Montagne, 1842: 4.

Heterosiphonia crispella (C.Agardh) Wynne, 1985: 87.

Callithamnion crispella C.Agardh, 1828: 183. *Type Locality*: near Cádiz, Spain. *Illustrations*: Cribb, 1983: 105, plate 64, figure 1 (as *Heterosiphonia wurdemanni* var. *laxa*). *Distribution*: Most tropical oceans, previously recorded for Western Australia at the Dampier Archipelago (Huisman & Borowitzka, 2003). *Specimens*: Scott Reef, channel (NWA Stn 40), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816472).

Family DELESSERIACEAE

ZELLERA Martens, 1866: 33.

Zellera tawallina Martens, 1866: 33, plate VIII: Figure 3.

Type Locality: 'Klein Tawalli' [Tawaliketjil] I., Halmahera, Indonesia. *Illustrations*: Verheij and Prud'homme van Reine, 1993: 443, plate 14, figure 8; Millar *et al.*, 1999: 570, figure 6A. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical regions of the eastern

Indian and western Pacific Oceans, although seemingly never abundant. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (NWA Stn 31), 23 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788797). Scott Reef, channel (NWA Stn 40), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07718799).

Family RHODOMELACEAE

ACANTHOPHORA Lamouroux, 1813: 132.

Acanthophora spicifera (Vahl) Børgesen, 1910: 201.

Fucus spiciferus Vahl, 1802: 44. *Type Locality*: St. Croix, Virgin Islands. *Illustrations*: Cribb, 1983: 105–106, plate 32, figure 2. Huisman, 2000: 154. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical and warmer seas; in Western Australia south to Dawesville. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner platform, west side, 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman, (PERTH 07626533). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner lagoon, east side, 12 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07719035). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, 16 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729081).

HERPOSIPHONIA Nägeli, 1846: 238.

Herposiphonia secunda (C.Agardh) Ambronn, 1880: 197.

Hutchinsia secunda C.Agardh, 1824: 149. *Type Locality*: Sicily, Mediterranean. *Illustrations*: Millar, 1990: 451–452, figures 68A–C. Huisman, 2000: 168. *Distribution*: Widespread in warmer waters. Epiphytic on a variety of larger algae and seagrasses. *Specimens*: Seringapatam Reef (NWA Stn 42), on *Hypnea*, 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

LEVEILLEA Decaisne, 1839: 375.

Leveillea jungermannioides (Hering & G.Martens) Harvey, 1855: 539.

Amansia jungermannioides Hering & G.Martens in G.Martens & Hering, 1836: 485. *Type Locality*: Tor, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 196–198, figure 71A, B. Huisman, 2000: 173. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical Indo-west Pacific. Epiphytic on a variety of larger algae and seagrasses. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South) west side of sandy islet (NWA Stn 24), 20 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816448).

NEOSIPHONIA Kim & Lee, 1999: 271–281.

Neosiphonia poko (Hollenberg) Abbott in Abbott *et al.*, 2002: 312

Polysiphonia poko Hollenberg, 1968: 70, figures 3A, 15. *Type Locality*: Near reef margin, north of North Island, Johnston Atoll. *Illustration*: Hollenberg, 1968, figures 3A, 15. *Distribution*: Probably warmer waters

of the Indo-Pacific. *Specimen*: Scott Reef, channel (NWA Stn 40), 25 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

POLYSIPHONIA Greville, 1823: 90

Polysiphonia spp.

Remarks: Several species of *Polysiphonia* were collected during the surveys but these were mostly fragmentary and inadequate for species determination.

TOLYPIOCLADIA Schmitz in Engler & Prantl, 1897: 441.

Tolypiocladia glomerulata (C.Agardh) Schmitz, 1897: 442.

Hutchinsia glomerulata C.Agardh, 1824: 158. *Type Locality*: Shark Bay, Western Australia. *Illustrations*: Price & Scott, 1992: 219–221, figure 81A–D. Huisman, 2000: 179. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in tropical Indo-west Pacific. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), entrance to false lagoon (NWA Stn 25), associated with *Dictyota friabilis*, 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725507). Seringapatam Reef, on lagoon edge of reef flat at 10 m depth (NWA Stn 42), 26 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH).

Family SARCOMENIACEAE

PLATYSIPHONIA Børgesen, 1931: 28.

Platysiphonia delicata (Clemente y Rubio) Cremades in Cremades & Perez-Cirera, 1990: 492. *Conferoa delicata* Clemente y Rubio, 1807: 322. *Type Locality*: Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Cádiz, Spain. *Illustrations*: Børgesen, 1931: 21–29, figures 1–5; Ballantine & Wynne, 1985: 461–463, figures 7, 8 [as *Platysiphonia miniata* (C. Agardh) Børgesen]. *Distribution*: Widely distributed. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), entrance to false lagoon (NWA Stn 25), 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816553).

Order PIHIELLALES

Family PIHIELLACEAE

PIHIELLA Huisman, Sherwood & Abbott, 2003: 981.

Pihiella liagoraciphila Huisman, Sherwood & Abbott, 2003: 981.

Type Locality: Mokulē'ia, O'ahu, Hawaiian Islands, on *Titanophycus validus* (Harvey) Huisman *et al.*, *Illustrations*: Huisman *et al.*, 2003: Figures 1–3. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas; epiphytic or endophytic in Liagoraceae. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South) west side of sandy islet (NWA Stn 24), endophytic in *Liagora ceranoides*, 20 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720238). *Remarks*: *Pihiella liagoraciphila* is a minute (generally less than 500

µm in diameter) endophyte found in red algae of the family Liagoraceae. It is the only member of the order Pihelliales.

Cyanobacteria (Blue-green Algae)

Family OSCILLATORIACEAE

LYNGBYA C. Agardh ex Gomont, 1892: 95, 118.

Lyngbya majuscula (Dillwyn) Harvey, 1833: 370

Conferva majuscula Dillwyn, 1809: plate 20. *Type Locality*: England. *Illustrations*: Huisman *et al.*, 2007: *Distribution*: Widespread in most seas. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (URS Tr. 2), intertidal, 16 Feb. 06, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07816375).

Family PHORMIDIACEAE

SYMPLOCA Kützing ex Gomont, 1892: 104.

Symploca hydroides (Harvey) Kützing, 1849: 272.

Calothrix hydroides Harvey, 1833: 368–369. *Type Locality*: Appin, Argyll, Scotland. *Illustrations*: Littler & Littler, 2000: 462, 463. *Distribution*: Cosmopolitan. *Specimens*: Scott Reef (South), intertidal near Guano wreck, 16 Feb. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720289).

LEPTOLYNGBYA Anagnostidis & Komárek, 1988: 390.

Leptolyngbya crosbyana (Tilden) Anagnostidis & Komárek, 1988: 391.

Phormidium crosbyanum Tilden, 1909: 645. *Type Locality*: Waianae, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. *Illustrations*: Huisman *et al.*, 2007: 41. *Distribution*: Widespread in tropical seas. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, 4 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789238). Scott Reef (NWA Stn 30), 22 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07719132). *Remarks*: This species forms distinctive cartilaginous hummocks on rock.

Magnoliophyta (Sea Grasses)

Order HYDROCHARITALES

Family HYDROCHARITACEAE

THALASSIA Banks ex König, 1805 ('1806'): 96.

Thalassia hemprichii (Ehrenberg) Ascherson, 1871: 242. (Figure 13)

Schizotheca hemprichii Ehrenberg, 1832: 429. *Type Locality*: Massawa, Eritrea. *Illustrations*: Hartog, 1970: Figure 61, pls 25–27. Phillips & Meñez, 1988: 68, figure 42. *Distribution*: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific. *Specimens*: Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, S end of inner lagoon at 11.9 m depth (NWA Stn 14) 16 September 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725116). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, 16 Dec.

J. M. Huisman, F. Leliaert, H. Verbruggen, R. A. Townsend

2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729103).

HALOPHILA Thouars, 1806: 2.

Halophila ovalis (R. Brown) Hook. f., 1858: 45.

Caulinia ovalis R. Brown, 1810: 339. *Type Locality*: Queensland, Australia.

Illustrations: Robertson, 1984: 61, figures 10B, C, 11D–G. Huisman, 2000: 283. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate waters of the Indo-Pacific; growing in sand. *Specimens*: Imperieuse Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon, 4 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07789289). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, inner lagoon bommie on west side at 11.3 m (NWA Stn 7), 14 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07720386). Mermaid Reef, Rowley Shoals, lagoon near channel entrance, 14 Dec. 2007, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07729146).

Halophila decipiens Ostenfeld, 1902: 260.

Type Locality: "Off Koh Kahdat, in 5 fathoms water (coral-sand)" [Gulf of Thailand]. *Illustrations*: Robertson, 1984: 61, figures 10A, 11A–C. Huisman, 2000: 283. *Distribution*: Widely distributed in tropical seas; growing in sand. *Specimens*: Scott Reef, lagoon bommie (NWA Stn 26), 21 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07788908). Scott Reef (North), south-east corner at 20 m depth (NWA Stn 34), 24 Sept. 2006, J.M. Huisman (PERTH 07725221). *Remarks*: The local plants of *H. decipiens* tended to be smaller than *H. ovalis*, but positive identification can only be made by confirming the presence of marginal and surface spines. *H. ovalis* lacks spines.

Order POTAMOGETONALES

Family CYMODOCEACEAE

THALASSODENDRON Hartog, 1970: 186.

Thalassodendron ciliatum (Forsskål) Hartog, 1970: 186.

Zostera ciliata Forsskål, 1775: 157. *Type Locality*: Al Mukha, Yemen, southern Red Sea, leg. P. Forsskål, in BM (see den Hartog, 1970, p. 183). *Illustrations*: Hartog, 1970: Figure 52. Waycott *et al.*, 2004: unnumbered Figures on p. 34. *Distribution*: Warm waters of Indo-West Pacific. *Specimens*: Not collected in the present survey but recorded from Scott Reef and the Rowley Shoals by Walker & Prince (1987).

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