INTERTIDAL ECOLOGY OF PORT PHILLIP BAY WITH SYSTEMATIC LIST OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

By R. J. King,* J. Hope Black† and Sophie C. Ducker*

Abstract

The zonation is recorded at 14 stations within Port Phillip Bay. Any special features of a station are discussed in relation to the adjacent stations and the whole Bay. The intertidal plants and animals are listed systematically with references, distribution within the Bay and relevant comment.

1. INTERTIDAL ECOLOGY
By R. J. King and J. Hope Black

Introduction

This account is basically concerned with the distribution of intertidal plants and animals of Port Phillip Bay. The benthic flora and fauna have been dealt with in separate papers (Memoir 27 and present volume).

Following preliminary investigations, 14 stations were selected for detailed study in such a way that all regions and all major geological formations were represented. These localities are listed below and are shown in Figure 1.

For ease of comparison with Womersley (1966), in his paper on the subtidal algae, the bay is divided into the same regions. All regions except Central Bay are included.

The dates given are the dates of the main investigation of the area, but all stations have been visited on several occasions.

Northern Bay—Areas 1-14
Area 6: Station 16 Williamstown, 28 Aug. 69
Corio Bay—Areas 15-18, 25-30, 37-40
Area 16: Station 23 Kirk Pt. 2 Feb. 69
Area 25: Station 19 North Corio Bay, 17 Sept. 69
Area 26: Station 2 Limeburners Ck. 17 Sept. 69
Area 27: Station 17 Pt Wilson, 2 Feb. 70
Area 29: Station 22 Portarlington, 16 Oct. 69

South-western Bay—Areas 42, 49, 50
Area 42: Station 21 St. Leonards 16 Oct. 69
Area 49: Station 4 Swan Bay Jetty, 17 Sept. 69

Eastern Bay—Areas 23-24, 35-36, 47-48, 55
Area 23, Station 20, Ricketts Pt., 30 Sept. 69
Area 55: Station 15 Schnapper Pt. 25 May 70
Area 55: Station 13 Fossil Beach 25 May 70

Southern Bay—Areas 60-64, 67-70
Area 63: Station 24 Martha Pt. 25 May 70
Port Phillip Heads—Areas 58-59
Area 58: Station 10 Queenscliff, 12 Mar. 69
Area 58: Station 5 Pt. Nepean, 15 Jan. 70

Stations or groups of stations are considered separately below. The basic zonation is outlined in a table which, unless otherwise stated, is that of open rock platform. The letters U, M or L after a species refer to its position within the zone indicated. The position shown for a particular species is the level of maximum development and individuals of this species may be found well above and/or below this. Seasonal fluctuations in abundance occur for many algae and in some cases this has been noted.

Northern Bay
Area 6 (S16) Williamstown (Foreshore off Gloucester Reserve) 28 August 69
Area 6 (S16A) Williamstown (0.25 mi E. of 16).

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Geology and Geomorphology

The whole of the foreshore has been altered by man and there is a sea wall along the back of the beach. Basalt boulders have been built up along the sea front and an artificial breakwater, also of basalt, has been built normal to the sea wall approximately half way along the reserve frontage. At station 16A there is a natural rock platform developed on Pleistocene basalt.

Flora and Fauna

The basic pattern of zonation is shown in Table 1. The following species were not recorded even though a special search was made for them: Austrocochlea constricta, Bembicium and Melarapha praetermissa. The animals are mostly on steep rock faces e.g. Galeolaria caespitosa and Mytilus planulatus, or in crevices e.g. Heliocidaris erythrogramma, Actinea tenebrosa, Pateriella calcar, the orange sponge Tethys australis, and numerous small anemones. The algae are commonly on horizontal rock surfaces. Pools at station 16A contained the following algae: Enteromorpha, Ulva lactuca, Corallina officinalis, Grateloupia filicina and Lithothamnion. The brown algae Caulocystis cephalornithos, Cystophora polycystidea,
Table 1. Northern Bay Region, Williamstown (S 16, 16A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Littoral Fringe</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salicornia quinqueflora</strong>²</td>
<td>Melarapha unifasciata L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bangia fuscopurpurea</strong>¹ L</td>
<td>(in crevices and small holes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Eulittoral</strong></td>
<td><strong>Enteromorpha</strong> M</td>
<td>Siphonaria diemenensis M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Enteromorpha intestinalis</strong> U</td>
<td>Cellana tramoserica M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ulva lactuca</strong>¹ U</td>
<td>Austrocochlea adelaidae³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Porphyra</strong> U</td>
<td><em>A. odontis</em>³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Gelidium pusillum</strong> L</td>
<td>Patelloida alticostata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Hormosira banksii</strong>² U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Centroceras clavulatum</strong> U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid-Eulittoral</strong></td>
<td><strong>Polysiphonia</strong>¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ulva lactuca M</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Caulerpa brownii</strong> L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower Eulittoral</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. geminata</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C. longifolia f. crispata</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C. remotifolia</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C. simpliciuscula</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Corallina officinalis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ecklonia radiata</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lithothamnion</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sargassum spp.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Sub-Littoral</strong></td>
<td><strong>U = Upper part</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>M = Middle of</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>L = Lower zone</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1 = Seasonally abundant</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2 = On natural platform only</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3 = In pools</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. retorta, Colpomenia sinuosa, Sargassum sp. and Scytosiphon lomentaria, were less abundant, and heavily covered with epiphytic colonial diatoms. Zostera muelleri occurs in shallow sandy pools and was also heavily epiphytized.

**Corio Bay (A)**

Area 16 (S23) Kirk Point 2 February, 1970
Area 27 (S17) Point Wilson 2 February, 1970.

**Geology and Geomorphology**

These two stations are representative of a number of isolated and small outcrops of Pleistocene basalt on the W. margin of the Bay. The outcrops form boulder beaches limited by sandy beach in the upper regions, and by sandy-clay sediments just below low tide level.

**Flora and Fauna**

The outcrops are backed by a sandy beach with a high percentage of shell remains. This is fringed on the landward side by Atriplex cinerea and behind this is a marsh area with Salicornia quinqueflora and Arthrocnemum halocnemoides as the most common species. Table 2 shows the basic zonation at these stations. The pattern is substantially modified by conditions of local shelter. The strong development of the algae Centroceras clavulatum, Grateloupia filicina var. luxurians, Rhabdonia robusta, Rhodoglossum and the excessive growth of Ulva lactuca probably indicates nutrient enrichment from the adjacent Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works sewerage farm. The same algal representatives occur together near a waste outfall pipe at Portarlington, Area 29 (S22).

Only those animals capable of withstanding the sheltered conditions and the sandy-clay substrate are present. On the rocky outcrops Bembicium auratum occurs in the upper eulittoral, grading into Austrocochlea constricta above the Mytilus planulatus-Galeolaria caespitosa band. On the Galeolaria and below it Cominella
Table 2. Corio Bay Region (A) Point Wilson and Kirk Point (S17, 23)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Littoral Fringe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Eulittoral</td>
<td>Ulva lactuca U</td>
<td>Rembecium auratum U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enteromorpha U</td>
<td>Austrocochlea consticta M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gelidium pusillum L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid- Eulittoral</td>
<td>Polysiphonia 1</td>
<td>Mytilus planulatus L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centroceras clavulatum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grateloupia filicina 1 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caulerpa brownii L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Eulittoral</td>
<td>U = Upper part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. longifolia f. crispatu U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rhodoglossum U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sub- Littoral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U = Upper part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M = Middle of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L = Lower part zone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Seasonally abundant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flora and Fauna**

The numerous boulders afford protection for the intertidal animals and although the environment has a limited fauna in species, the number of individuals is large. The general distribution of species is shown in Table 3. There are no Melarapha although large boulders at the base of the cliff should provide a suitable habitat. Under stones in the mid- and lower eulittoral are Cominella lineolata and Paragraprus gaimardii; also occasionally Lepsiella vinosa, Velacumantus australis, Pateriella brevispina, and Tostia australis are found. Anadara trapezia is present in small numbers. Algae growing in the lower eulittoral and upper sublittoral zones are covered with epiphytic diatoms.

**Corio Bay (B)**

Area 25 (S19) Corio Bay North 17 September, 1969.

**Geology and Geomorphology**

The shoreline is in Tertiary limestone, marls and sands. These have eroded to form low cliffs approximately 20 ft. high with a narrow boulder beach derived from the bedrock. The cliff breaks away in large blocks up to six ft. across, which are broken down and sorted by the sea.

**Corio Bay (C)**

Area 29 (S22) Portarlington 16 October, 1969.

**Geology and Geomorphology**

The bedrock is lower Tertiary basalt and there is a small, almost horizontal, wave cut platform (Jutson 1931). The platform lies in the mid- and lower eulittoral, and there is a sharp drop into the sub-littoral.

**Flora and Fauna**

The general pattern of zonation is shown in Table 4. In sandy patches in the upper sub-littoral Zostera muelleri occurs heavily epiphytized by Ulva lactuca and Punctaria latifolia with some Acrosorium uncinatum. Near the
drain outlet at the W. end of the reef *Centroceras clavulatum*, *Gratelouphia filicina* var. *luxurians*, *Rhabdonia robusta* and *Rhodoglossum* occur with the increased growth of *Ulva lactuca* c.f. Kirk Point and Point Wilson. Many of the larger brown algae in the upper sub-littoral zone are covered by Ectocarpaceae and colonial diatoms.

**Table 3. Corio Bay Region (B), Corio Bay North (S19)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Eulittoral</strong></td>
<td><em>Enteromorpha</em> L</td>
<td>Bembicium auranum U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ulva lactuca</em> M</td>
<td>Austrocochlea constricta M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Enteromorpha</em> M</td>
<td>Notoacmea septiformis L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-</td>
<td><em>Porphyra</em></td>
<td>Chthamalus antennatus L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eulittoral</td>
<td><em>Caloglossa leprieurii</em> M</td>
<td>Mytilus planulatus L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Gelidium pusillum</em> M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Eulittoral</td>
<td><em>Chaetomorpha darwini</em> U</td>
<td>Galeolaria caespitosa U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Codium fragile</em> M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Petalonia fascia</em> M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Scytosiphon lomentaria</em> M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sub-Littoral</td>
<td><em>Caulerpa remotifolia</em> U</td>
<td>Andara trapezia1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. simpliciuscula</em></td>
<td>U = Upper part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sargassum</em></td>
<td>M = Middle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Zostera mueller</em>1</td>
<td>L = Lower zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Sandy patches between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>boulders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4. Corio Bay Region (C), Portarlington (S22)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supra-Littoral</td>
<td>Bangia juscopurpurea1 L</td>
<td>Bembicium melanostomum U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. nanum (rare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Austrocochlea constricta M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Eulittoral</td>
<td><em>Enteromorpha</em> M</td>
<td>Chthamalus antennatus U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(on pipeline base)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Eulittoral</td>
<td><em>Porphyra</em>1 M</td>
<td><em>Siphonaria diemenensis</em> M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Enteromorpha intestinalis</em> M</td>
<td><em>Patelloida alticostata</em> M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Notoacmea septiformis</em> M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mytilus planulatus</em> L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Eulittoral</td>
<td><em>Hormosira banksii</em> U</td>
<td>Galeolaria caespitosa U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Centroceras clavulatum</em> M</td>
<td>Montfortula rugosa U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ulva lactuca</em> M</td>
<td>Lepsiella vinos a U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Chaetomorpha aerea</em>2 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Corallina officinalis</em> M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Gratelouphia filicina</em>2 U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rhodoglossum</em>2 U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sub-Littoral</td>
<td><em>Caulerpa remotifolia</em> M</td>
<td>U = Upper part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. simpliciuscula</em> M</td>
<td>M = Middle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cystocystis cephalornithos</em> M</td>
<td>L = Lower zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cystophora polycystidea</em> M</td>
<td>1 = Seasonally abundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ecklonia radiata</em></td>
<td>2 = Abundant near pipe outlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sargassum</em> spp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South-Western Bay
Area 42 (S21) St. Leonards 16 October, 1969.

Geology and Geomorphology
The bedrock is Pliocene ferruginous sandstone, which forms a narrow platform just above low tide mark.

Flora and Fauna
The platform lies offshore, and behind this are beds of Zostera muelleri, and then a band of shingle between the Zostera and the sandy beach. At about mid-tide level the shingles are covered with Enteromorpha intestinalis, and at lower levels with Laurencia, Ceramium and Polysiphonia. Occasionally Caulocystis uvifera occurs on large rocks. Acetabularia peniculus is recorded on dead shells of Katelysia scalarina. The Zostera beds are dense, and appeared to be accumulating sediments, being some 6-12 in higher than surrounding bare areas. The Zostera is covered with epiphytes: Enteromorpha, Ulva lactuca, Champia affinis, and less commonly with Acrosorium uncinatum and Polysiphonia.

The fauna of the Zostera beds includes Actinia australis, Cnidopus veratra, Philyra laevis, Katelysia scalarina, Austrocochlea constricta (small) Cominella lineolata and Paracanassa pauperata.

The platform lies in the lower eulittoral and below, and the distribution of species is summarized in Table 5. Along the W. coastline the change from open coast species to the more typical bay species is quite abrupt, Figure 2, and this corresponds with a marked change in substrate and degree of wave action.

Eastern Bay (A)
Area 23 (S20). Ricketts Point. 30 September 1969.

Geology and Geomorphology
Ricketts Point consists of lateritized Tertiary marine sediments, the ironstone point forming an intertidal platform. On the higher parts, coarse gravel to sand are present.

Flora and Fauna
The basic zonation pattern is shown in Table 6. It should be noted that:
1. The littoral fringe is almost bare. There are no rock stacks, and no Melarapha.
2. The demarcation between the lower eulittoral and the upper sublittoral is not particularly clear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Eulittoral</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austrocochlea constricta L (on inshore pebbles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Eulittoral</td>
<td>Enteromorpha intestinalis L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Eulittoral</td>
<td>Hormosira banksii U Ulva lactuca U Laurencia M Caulerpa brownii L</td>
<td>Austrocochlea odontis Cominella lineolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sub-Littoral</td>
<td>Caulerpa remotifolia U Cystophora retorta U C. subfarcinata Caulocystis cephalornithos&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; C. uvifera Sargassum decipiens</td>
<td>Halicarcinus rostratus U = Upper L = Lower M = Middle 1 = Local Shelter 2 = Amongst algae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> = Local Shelter 2 = Amongst algae
3. Where *Ibla* occurs, it forms colonies adjacent to *Galeolaria*; it does not shelter amongst the worm tubes as on open coast.

4. In the upper sublittoral the Fucales *Caulocystis cephalornithos*, *Cystophora moniliformis*, *C. retorta*, *C. subfarcinata* and *Sargassum* occur only as isolated plants, never in a dense band. They are frequently covered with Ectocarpaceae and colonial diatoms.

In shallow pools in the mid-eulittoral *Ulva lactuca*, *Corallina officinalis*, *Lithothamnion* and *Austrocochlea constricta* are common. In pools at lower levels *Corallina officinalis* and *Lithothamnion* are dominant with *Chaetomorpha aerea*, Ectocarpaceae, Polysiphonia, colonial diatoms, the molluscs *Notoacmea petterdi*, *Montforsula rugosa* and the crab *Paragrapus gaimardii*. Pools towards the outer edge contain *Ischnoradsia evanida*. In pools in the lower eulittoral *Austrocochlea odontis*, *Cominella lineolata*, *Subninella undulata*, *Poneroplax costata* and *Pateriella calcar* are common. *Cnidopus veratra* occurs at all levels.

In sandy patches between the tongues of the platform *Zostera muelleri* occurs with epiphytic *Cladophora* and *Punctaria latijolia* or *Ulva lactuca* and *Porphyra* at slightly higher levels. The associated animals in these areas are the anemone *Cnidopus veratra*, and molluscs *Austrocochlea odontis* with a few *Austrocochlea constricta* and *Parcanassa pauperata*. No bivalves are recorded.

In sandy pools on the inner part of the platform there are scattered plants of *Ulva lactuca*, the molluscs *Zeacumantus diemenensis*, *Parcanassa pauperata* and a few *Austrocochlea constricta*.

The beach N. of Ricketts Point is of very fine sand in which the dominant species is *Donacilla angusta*. There are scattered holes probably of soldier crabs, *Mictyris platycheles*. A freshwater drain on the E. edge has a dense population of *Salinator fragilis*. 
Table 6. Eastern Bay Region (A), Ricketts Point (S20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Littoral Fringe</strong></td>
<td><em>Salicornia quinqueflora</em> U (occasional in small patches of ironstone gravel and sand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Eulittoral</strong></td>
<td><em>Enteromorpha</em>¹ M</td>
<td><em>Rembionia aurata</em> U (very abundant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cominella lineolata</em> L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Austrocochlea constricta</em> L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid-Eulittoral</strong></td>
<td><em>Porphyra</em>¹ M</td>
<td><em>Cellana tramoserica</em> M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ulva lactuca</em>¹ M</td>
<td><em>Patelloida allicostata</em> M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Gelidium pusillum</em> L</td>
<td><em>Mytilus tridens</em>³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower Eulittoral</strong></td>
<td><em>Hormosira banksii</em> U</td>
<td><em>Galeolaria caespitosa</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Laurencia</em>² L</td>
<td><em>Ibla quadrata</em>² U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Corallina officinalis</em>² L</td>
<td><em>Lepsiella vinosa</em> L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Caulerpa brownii</em>³ L</td>
<td><em>Subrinella undulata</em> L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Sub-Littoral</strong></td>
<td><em>Codium fragile</em>³ U</td>
<td><em>Paterella brevispina</em>²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ulva lactuca</em>², ³</td>
<td><em>Coxinasterias calanaria</em>²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Caulocystis cephalornithos</em>³, ⁴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cystophora moniliformis</em>³, ⁴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. retorta</em>³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. subfarcinata</em>⁴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Dictyota dichotoma</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sargassum</em>³, ⁴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Seysiosiphon lomentaria</em>³, ²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Polysiphonia</em>³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Porphyra</em>¹, ³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eastern Bay (B)**

Area 55 (S15) Mornington (Schnapper Point) 25 May, 1970.
Area 55 (S13) Mornington (Fossil Beach) 25 May, 1970.

**Geology and Geomorphology**

Schnapper Point is a resistant headland of Pliocene laterite. Below the cliff there is only slight platform development, and most of the intertidal area is composed of isolated boulders. At Fossil Beach, which is approximately two miles S. of Schnapper Point, laterite is underlain by Miocene marine siltstone which forms the intertidal zone.

**Flora and Fauna**

The basic zonation is shown in Table 7. *Hormosira banksii*, which is characteristic of the lower eulittoral zone throughout the bay, is not recorded. This appears to be due to lack of suitable substrate. The general discussion of this area is included with that of Martha Point Area 63 (S24).

**Southern Bay**

Area 63 (S24) Martha Point 25 May 1970.

**Geology and Geomorphology**

The bedrock is upper Palaeozoic granodiorite with well-developed intertidal platforms (Jutson 1940).

**Flora and Fauna**

The zonation is summarized in Table 8. It is basically similar to that at the Mornington Stations (Eastern Bay (B)) but the following important differences occur:

1. The presence of *Lichina confinis* in the spray zone and in the upper eulittoral. This is indicative of an increase in the amount of wave action.
2. *Rivularia firma* was found in the mid-eulittoral. This species is otherwise recorded only for the two stations at the Heads.
3. *Hormosira banksii* in the uppermost part of the lower eulittoral.
Table 7. Eastern Bay Region (B), Mornington, Schnapper Point and Fossil Beach (S15, 13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LITTORAL FRINGE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Melarapha unifissiata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Melarapha praetermissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPPER EULITTORAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bembicium auratum¹ U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bembicium nanum U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Austrocochlea concamerata¹ U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patellioidea latistrigata M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chamaesiphon column L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MID-EULITTORAL</td>
<td>Ulva lactuca M</td>
<td>Austrocochlea consticta M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cellana transversa M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Siphonaria diemenensis M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actinia inebranosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Galeolaria caespitosa L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER EULITTORAL</td>
<td>Ulva lactuca U</td>
<td>Mytilus planulatus U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corallina officinalis M</td>
<td>Patelloidea alitostata U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lithothamnion</td>
<td>Poneroplax costata M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laurencia s</td>
<td>Subrinella undulata L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caulerpa brownii L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. flexilis L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPPPER SUB-LITTORAL</td>
<td>C. geminata</td>
<td>Notohaliotis ruber U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. scalpelliformis³</td>
<td>U = Upper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. remotifolia²</td>
<td>M = Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. simplicituscula</td>
<td>L = Lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amphiroa beauvoitii</td>
<td>§ = Local shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ecklonia radiata</td>
<td>¹ = Schnapper Point only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caulocyts uvifera</td>
<td>² = Fossil Beach only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cystophora montiformis³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. retorta³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. subfurcinta³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. torulosa³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. *Ecklonia radiata* occurs only with local shelter (as at the Heads region) and not generally in the upper sublittoral as it does throughout the more sheltered parts of the bay.

5. *Bembicium nanum* has completely replaced the bay species *B. auratum*. At Schnapper Point both species are present but *B. nanum* only occurs at the outer edge of the S. end of the platform.


7. *Ibla quadrivalvis* is abundant in crevices, and in the shelter of *Galeolaria* as on open coast.

If we consider all the stations on the E. coastline of the Bay, then Fossil Beach and Martha Point can be regarded as transitional between the rough open coast at the Heads and the more typical inner bay region. The following species are not listed for the bay proper but are found at the transition stations and the Heads; the lichen *Lichina confinis*, the algae *Rivularia firma*, *Caulerpa flexilis*, *C. scalpelliformis* and *Cystophora torulosa*, and the mollusc *Bembicium nanum*.

Figure 3 indicates the occurrence of *Caulerpa* species on the E. coastline. *Caulerpa remotifolia* is the only *Caulerpa* that can be regarded as a truly calm water species, and this is completely replaced ecologically by *Caulerpa scalpelliformis* at Fossil Beach. By comparison the change on the W. coast is abrupt (Fig. 2).
Fig. 3—Distribution of Caulerpa spp. on the E. coast of Port Phillip.

**Table 8. Southern Bay Region, Martha Point (S24)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Littoral Fringe</td>
<td><em>Lichina confinis</em></td>
<td><em>Melarapha unifasciata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Melarapha praetermissa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Melarapha paladinella</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Eulittoral</td>
<td><em>Chaetomorpha aerea</em> (Shallow pools)</td>
<td><em>Bembicium nanum</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Gracilaria verrucosa</em> (Shallow pools)</td>
<td><em>Melanerita melanotragus</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Austrocochlea concamerata</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Austrocochlea constricta</em> L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid- Eulittoral</td>
<td><em>Enteromorpha</em></td>
<td><em>Chamaesipho columna</em> M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ulva lactuca</em> M</td>
<td><em>Cellana tramoserica</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rivularia firma</em> M</td>
<td><em>Siphonaria diemenensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ibla quadrivalvis</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mytilus planulatus</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Galeolaria caespitosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Eulittoral</td>
<td><em>Hormosira banksii</em> U</td>
<td><em>Patelloida alticostata</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Caulerpa brownii</em> L</td>
<td><em>Poneroplax costata</em> M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Subninella undulata</em> L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sub- Littoral</td>
<td><em>C. remotifolia</em></td>
<td><em>Notohaliotis ruber</em> U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. brownii</em></td>
<td>U = Upper } part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. geminata</em></td>
<td>M = Middle } of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. simpliciuscula</em></td>
<td>L = Lower } zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ecklonia radiata</em></td>
<td>U = Local shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cystophora moniliformis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. retorta</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. subfarcinata</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. torulosa</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Notohaliotis ruber</em> U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Port Phillip Heads

Area 58 (S35). Queenscliff. 12 March 1969.

Geology and Geomorphology

The country rock is Pleistocene calcareous acolianite which forms low cliffs and is eroded into broad shore platforms broken by channels (Bowler 1966). Bird (1964) believes that the platforms have been shaped partly by wave abrasion and partly by solution. At Pt. Nepean the platforms extend over 400 ft seawards with a fall of less than two feet, and then drop off abruptly. The upper zones are represented on only a few isolated outcrops since the platform is for the most part covered by sand on the inner margin.

Flora and Fauna

Wave action at the Heads is at a maximum for Port Phillip and appears to be equivalent to ‘moderate exposure’ of Bennett and Pope (1960).

The flora and fauna on the surface of the platform is fairly typical of much of the central Victorian coast. The pattern for Pt. Nepean is shown in Table 9. A similar pattern occurs at Queenscliff, but with a reduction in the intensity of wind and wave action the sub-littoral fringe virtually disappears. A variety of habitats is provided in the pools and channels, and beneath overhanging rock ledges. This development is marked on the acolianite, but is not found elsewhere in the bay. Of the 68 species of algae recorded for the Heads region, and not recorded at any other localities, 38 (56%) are restricted to rock pools. Some species, e.g. Ecklonia radiata, common in the upper sub-littoral within the bay occur only in pools or with extreme local shelter at the Heads.

Many of the species present are characteristic of rough coasts, e.g. Apjohnia laetevirens, Dictyosphaeria sericea, Caulerpa cactoides, C. cliftoni, C. flexilis, C. obscura, C. scalpelliformis, Codium galeatum, C. pomoides, Cystophora siliculos, Durvillea potatorum, Macrocystis angustifolia, Padina frasert, Petrospogium rugosum, Phyllospora comosa, Splachnidium rugosum, Xiphophora chondrophylia, Ballia callitricha, B. scoparia, Gelidium australae, G. glandulacefolium, Laurencia elata, Pterocladi capillacea, Amphibolis antarctica is found in pools where sand covers a rocky substrate. Zostera is restricted to sheltered sandy pools. Cladophora rugulosa is common at Pt. Nepean in shallow mid-littoral pools. Lenormandia prolifera is characteristic of sandy pools and channels in the lower eulittoral and below.

Like the algae, the fauna of the heads region is more typical of the open coast than the remainder of the bay. Austrochlea concamerata and Melanerita melanotragus colonize sheltered areas of the upper eulittoral such as crevices and overhangs. Below this there are Modiolus pulex and Brachidontes rostratus in patches but they do not form the extensive sheets of many open coasts. Pyura praeputialis occurs in the lower eulittoral but in crevices reaches higher levels.

Extreme Shelter

Area 26 (S2). Limeburners Bay. 17 September 1969.

These two stations represent extreme shelter within Port Phillip and are therefore considered together. The station at Swan Bay Jetty is described in detail.

Geology and Geomorphology

The country rock comprises sands, clays, limestone and lignites. The shore is fringed with calcareous sands and dune limestone; the coastal elevation is only a few feet above sea-level in some areas. The floor is a sandy clay derived from these sediments, with a high percentage of shell remains. Around the margin of the Bay there is accumulation of dead and decaying plant material, particularly of Zostera, and H₂S is formed.

Swan Bay is protected on its E. margin from the main area of the bay by Swan Island, Duck Island and Edwards Point, which runs S. from the E. shore of the Bellarine Peninsula.

Flora and Fauna

On the W. shore the bay is bordered by a well-developed salt marsh with Arthrocnemum halocenoides, Salicornia quinqueflora, and
**Table 9. Port Phillip Heads Region, Point Nepean (S5)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LITTORAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Animals</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRINGE</td>
<td>Lichina confinis</td>
<td>Melarapha unifasciata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Melarapha praetermissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Melarapha paludinella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UPPER</strong></td>
<td>Bangia fuscopurpurea(^1)</td>
<td>Bembecium nanum (^{U})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EULITTORAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>Melanerita melanotragus(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Austrocochlea constricta(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chamaesiphon columna (^{M})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Modiolus pulex(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chthamalus antennatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Siphonaria diemenensis (^{L})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Austrocochlea constricta (^{L})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brachidontes rostratus (^{L})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MID-</strong></td>
<td>Bryopsis(^1)</td>
<td>Patelloida latistrigata (^{U})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EULITTORAL</td>
<td>Enteromorpha (^{1}) U</td>
<td>Cominella lineolata (^{U})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porphyra (^{U})</td>
<td>Cellana transomorpha (^{M})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Riviularia (^{M})</td>
<td>Patelloida alticostata (^{L})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petrosporangium rugosum(^{1}) (^{L})</td>
<td>Galiolaria caespitosa(^2) (^{L})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Splachnidium rugosum(^{1}) (^{L})</td>
<td>Actinia tenebrosa(^3) (^{L})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ulva lactuca(^{U})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOWER</strong></td>
<td>Corallina officinalis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EULITTORAL</td>
<td>Hormosira banksii (^{U})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gelidium pusillum (^{U})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ulva lactuca</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caulerpa brownii (^{L})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cladostephus verticillatus(^3) (^{L})</td>
<td>Pyura praepuditialis(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cystophora torulosa (^{L})</td>
<td>Poneroplax albida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laurencia heteroclada (^{L})</td>
<td>Poneroplax costata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Padina fraseri (^{L})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-</strong></td>
<td>Durvillea potatorum</td>
<td>Dicathais textilosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITTORAL</td>
<td>Ballia scoparia</td>
<td>Notothalitis ruber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRINGE</td>
<td>Chaetomorpha darwinii</td>
<td>Scutus antipodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Halopteris gracilescens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lithothamnion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xiphophora chondrophylla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UPPER</strong></td>
<td>Ecklonia radiata(^{2})</td>
<td>U = Upper part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUB-</td>
<td>Macrocystis angustifolia</td>
<td>M = Middle part of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITTORAL</td>
<td>Phylopora comosa</td>
<td>L = Lower part of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amphibolis antarctica(^2) (^{3})</td>
<td>1 = Seasonally abundant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Suaeda australis* as dominant species. *Salicornia* plants are found on small isolated muddy outcrops along the edge of the bay and amongst them are *Salinator fragilis*, *Velacomumrntus australis*, *Austrocochlea constricta porcata* and *Bembicium melanostomum*. This merges with *Zostera muelleri* which extends through the eulittoral and into the sublittoral zone. Associated with the *Zostera* are two other marine angiosperms *Ruppia maritima* and occasionally *Lepilaena cylindrocarpa*. These sea grasses are established in loose sediments and form the substrate for a number of algae including *Enteromorpha*, *Ulva lactuca*, *Ceramium*, *Gracilaria*, *Polysiphonia*, numerous diatoms and dinoflagellates, and *Phaeocystis giraudi*. In deeper water *Zostera* has associated with it a fauna of amphipods and *Assiminea brazieri* with *Katelysia scalarina* amongst the roots. Near the causeway on the E. side of the bay the dominant species amongst the *Zostera* is *Katelysia rhytiphora*. Under calm conditions debris and shell remains become a substrate for algal growth; *Acetabularia peniculus* is commonly
found attached to dead *Katelysia scalarina* shells.

Animals are sparse, the most abundant and obvious species being *Zeacumantus diemenensis*, some *Austrocochlea contricta*, a few ascidians, *Microcosmos australis*, and a few parchment tubes of *Chaetopteris* sp. protruding from the sand, but no worms were collected. Dead shells of *Katelysia* and *Homalina* are abundant. Stagnant pools which form in the marsh area during winter and spring are characterized by a dense growth of *Enteromorpha*.

In Limeburners Bay at Station 4, the spit running into the bay from the foreshore in front of Geelong Grammar School differs from Swan Bay in two aspects. Firstly the marsh area is separated from the intertidal region by a beach of loosely compacted silty sand with a high proportion of marine skeletal material. Secondly dense beds of sea grass are not developed in the sublittoral.

Algae are poorly represented; the following species were found attached to occasional rocks or posts: *Enteromorpha, Ulva lactuca, Colpomenia sinuosa, and Scytosiphon lomentaria*. On posts *Caloglossa leprieurii* occurs near mid-tide. In the upper zones the dominant and only obvious animal was *Bembicium melanostomum*, which then graded into abundant *Eubittium lawleyanum* and finally at low tide *Velacumantus australis*. Hiding among the pebbles and the algae are the crabs *Philyra laevis* and *Paragrapsus gaimardii*.

**Discussion**

The flora and fauna of the intertidal zones of Port Phillip can be used to divide the bay into two main biological areas, (1) the open coast area of Port Phillip Heads, and (2) the bay proper. This division is not clear cut on the E. margin of the bay.

The major difference between the intertidal zones of the bay and of the Heads is the reduced number of species found within the bay. However, although fewer species occur, the actual population density remains much the same. Most of the bay species also occur at the Heads but the reverse is not true. A number of animals e.g. *Patellanax peroni, Scutus antipodes, Siphonaria juniculata*, are restricted to the open coast. A list of algae found only at the Heads but not in the bay is given in the description of stations 5 and 10, Port Phillip Heads. While a number of species occur throughout the whole bay, others appear to tolerate the conditions of the bay to a limited degree. *Montifortula rugosa* occurs to the S. of Clifton Springs (W. coast) and Schnapper Point (E. coast); *Kellia australis* and *Ponero-plax albida* occur on the E. coastline S. of Ricketts Pt. and at the Heads.

In some cases one particular species may be ecologically replaced by another. The green alga *Caulerpa scalpelliformis* occurs at the Heads and on the E. coastline S. of Schnapper Pt., but is completely replaced elsewhere in the bay by the densely pinnate form of *Caulerpa remotifolia*. The mollusc *Bembicium nanum* occurs as far N. as Portarlington (W. coast) and Schnapper Pt. (E. coast) and is then replaced by either *Bembicium auratum* or *B. melanostomum*.

A number of species occur throughout the bay but occupy different ecological niches under the differing environmental conditions. *Meturaplex retrojecta* is intertidal on open coast but occurs at 1-5-3 fm within the bay. *Ibla quadrivalvis* requires the shelter of *Galeolaria caespitosa* at Martha Pt. (E. coast) and the Heads, but within more sheltered parts of the bay occurs in rock crevices adjacent to the *Galeolaria*. Some algae, e.g. *Ecklonia radiata*, which are sublittoral within the bay are restricted to deep pools and other positions of local shelter at the Heads.

Biological zonation within the bay is not as well developed as at the Heads, and with increase in shelter both the sub-littoral fringe and the littoral fringe (spray zone) disappear. Some difficulty is experienced in recognizing zones within the bay area, and this is in part due to the poor development of rocky platforms, and the narrow tidal range (1 m, or less for most of the bay, c.f. approx. 1-7 m at the Heads). With the increase in shelter the algae become more important as zone indicators. However, algae within the bay show marked seasonal fluctuations whereas at the Heads there is a relatively stable cover of *Hormosira banksii* and *Cystophora* species in the lower zones.
References

2. SYSTEMATIC LIST OF INTERTIDAL ANIMALS

By J. Hope Black

The list is of the commoner intertidal animals, and not a definitive record of all species found in the littoral zone. It is biased towards species occupying a rocky substrate, as these reflect ecologic changes more clearly than those from sandy or muddy bottoms. No attempt is made to include the large number of species that live in rock pools and in the sub-littoral. References have been kept to a minimum as most of the species have been discussed by the various authors in the systematic papers published in this and the previous survey volume. Distribution within the bay is listed and brief remarks made on their ecology.

The additional locality numbers in this section are stations worked but not included on the chart or discussed in Section 1 (Intertidal Ecology) of this paper.

Porifera
It has not been possible to obtain identifications of sponges, but fortunately they are not an important component of the intertidal ecology. Most species are benthic, although several, including Sycon and Tythya corticata inhabit intertidal pools.

Coelenterata
Hydrozoa. A number of species is found in pools and in the sublittoral, but the group has not been studied in any detail since Bayle worked the material collected by the Royal Society Survey of 1888-95. Recently Mrs J. Watson has made extensive collections which she is now studying. Her results will show to what extent the distribution of this group has changed within the bay.

Actinaria
Actinia australiensis Carlgren, 1950
Survey area 27 (S17), 29 (S22), 40 (S6), 42 (S21).
A small brown anemone found under stones in the mid- and lower-eulittoral of rock platforms. In Port Phillip it is often found amongst the Galeolaria.

Actinia tenebrosa Farquhar, 1898
Survey area 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5) (S10).
Very common on rock platforms in the mid- and lower-eulittoral in areas of moderate exposure. At Daveys Bay on the flat sandstone platform it occurs in large numbers.

Oulactis muscosa (Drayton, 1848)
Survey area 9 (S12).
This brown speckled anemone occurs in the lower eulittoral on rock platforms usually living in cracks and holes where sand and skeletal material has accumulated.

Cnidopus veratra (Drayton, 1848)
Actinia veratra Drayton 1848 in J. D. Dana Wilkes U.S. Exped. Zoophytes, p. 129.
Survey area 23 (S20).
This green anemone is found in shallow pools and crevices in the lower eulittoral.

Cerianthus sp.
Survey area 9 (S12).
Burrowing anemone found on sandy mud flats in areas of extreme shelter. A lower eulittoral species in Port Phillip but occurs 5-10 fm in the warmer N.S.W. waters.
ANUELDA POLYCHAETA

Galeolaria caespitosa Lamarck, 1818
Survey area 6 (S16), 23 (S20), 25 (S19), 27 (S17), 37 (S1), 40 (S6), 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5) (S10), 63 (S24).

Galeolaria occurs as a band at the top of the lower eulittoral on open coasts which afford some shelter. In localities of extreme exposure it is only found where rock stacks or boulders protect it from the full force of the sea. In the bay it is found as a fringe on boulders, favouring the exposed sides.

CIRSUMACIA CIRREPEA

Ibla quadrivalvis Cuvier, 1817
Ibla quadrivalvis, Cuvier 1817.
Survey area 23 (S20), 40 (S6), 48 (S14), 63 (S24).
A common species living among Galeolaria tubes on open coasts, but in the shelter of the bay it forms separate colonies usually in depressions and fissures adjacent to the Galeolaria.

Chthamalus antennatus (Darwin, 1854)
Survey area 58 (S5).
Occurs in the upper eulittoral of open rock platforms in Port Phillip; it does not occur N. of the Nepean Bay Bar.

Chamaesipho columna (Spengler, 1790)
Chamaesipho columna Pope E. C., 1965: 64.
Survey area 25 (S19), 48 (S14), 55 (S13), 58 (S5), 63 (S24), 69 (S11).
Occurs in the upper eulittoral on rock platforms of open coasts, within the bay it is confined to the S. half, but penetrates into Corio Bay North.

Elminius modestus Darwin, 1854
Survey area 63 (S24).
This species occurs from low tide to high water neaps, depending on the configuration of the locality and the degree of exposure.

Tetraclita purpureascens (Wood, 1815)
Survey area 58 (S10).
Occurs on rock platforms ‘in places sheltered from the sun’ (Bennett and Pope 1953: 133). Its occurrence is similar at S10.

ISOPODA

Paridotea munda Hale, 1924
Survey area 42 (S21).

Paridotea ungulata (Pallas, 1881)
Survey area 5.

Crabyzos longicaudatus (Spence Bate, 1888)
Survey area 5.

BRACHYURA

Griffin, D. J. G., and Yaldwin, J. C., Brachyura, this volume.

Elabia (Phylxia) intermedia Miers, 1886
Survey area 42 (S21).

Philyra laevis Bell, 1885
Survey area 26 (S2), 58 (S3).
This small pebble crab is found on Zostera beds from the sublittoral down to several fathoms.

Halicarcinus ovatus Stimpson, 1858
Survey area 10 (intertidal) 42 (S21).
Two species of Halicarcinus are common 1-7 fm in Port Phillip Bay, but only this species has been taken in the eulittoral.

Naxia aurita (Latreillc, 1825)
Survey area 6 (S16), 40 (intertidal), 42 (intertidal), 58 (S10).
In areas of extreme shelter.

Notomithrax minor (Filhol, 1885)
Survey areas 42 (intertidal), 55 (S. side Schnapper Point, intertidal).

Carcinus maenus Linnaeus, 1758
Survey area 5 (intertidal), 69 (S11).
This introduced European species is common in association with Zostera beds throughout the bay.

Nectocarcinus integrifrons (Latreille, 1825)
Survey area 42 (intertidal).

Ovalipes australiensis Stephenson and Rees, 1968
Survey area 9 (S12), 69 (S11), 63 (intertidal Safety Beach).
This swimming crab occurs on Zostera beds or sand patches adjacent to them.
**Actaea peronii** (H. Milne Edwards, 1824)  
Survey area 59 (S25).

**Pilumnus acer** Rathbun, 1923  
Survey area 59 (intertidal).

**Pilumnus monilifer** Haswell, 1881  
Survey area 5 (intertidal).

**Pilumnopeus serratifrons** (Kinahan, 1856)  
Survey area 27 (S17).

**Litochiera bispinosa** Kinahan, 1856  
Survey area 42 (intertidal).  
This and the above four species are found under stones in the mid- and lower-eulittoral.

**Cyclograptus audouinii** (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)  
Survey area 14 (intertidal, Beaumaris).

**Paragrapsus quadridentatus** (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)  
Survey area 55 (S13).  
A common species living under stones in the mid- and lower eulittoral.

**Mictyris platycheles** (H. Milne Edwards, 1852)  
Survey area 5 (intertidal) 23 (S20).  
This soldier crab occurs on firm sandy beaches, and when present is usually very abundant.

**Mollusca**


**Amphineura**

**Poneroplax albida** (Blainville, 1825)  
Survey area 23 (S20), 58 (S5).  
Occurs with **P. costata** in the lower eulittoral.  
It appears to be less adapted to conditions, and has been taken only on the E. side of the bay.

**Poneroplax costata** (Blainville, 1885)  
Survey area 6 (S16), 23 (S20), 40 (S6), 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5), 63 (S24).  
In the lower eulittoral below the **Galeolaria**.

**Kopionella matthewsi** (Iredale, 1920)  
Survey area 55.  
Under stones in the sub-littoral.

**Meturoplax retrojecta** (Pilsbury, 1894)  
This species is a common crypt-dweller of the lower eulittoral of open coasts, but within Port Phillip it was only taken on reefs at 1.5-3 ft below low tide.

**Ischnochiton elongatus** (Blainville, 1825)  
Survey area 55.  
There are several species of Ischnochitonidae living under stones in the sublittoral.

**Ischnoradsia evanida** (Sowerby, 1840)  
Survey area 23 (S20), 55 (intertidal), (S13).  
Occurs under stones in the sublittoral of the E. coast of the bay.

**Gastropoda**

**Notohalis ruber** (Leach, 1814)  
Survey area 55 (S13) (S15), 63 (S24).  
This species was common in the sublittoral until commercial fishing by skin divers denuded the population. A number of small specimens up to 2.5 in. (6 cm) in diameter were recorded for the above localities.

**Montfortula rugosa** (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834)  
Survey area 40 (S6). 55 (intertidal), 58 (S5) (S7).  
An open coast lower eulittoral species which only occurs in the S. half of the bay.

**Scutus antipodes** (Montfort, 1810)  
Survey area 58, 59.  
Only occurs in the region of the Heads where suitable stones afford it shelter.

**Cellana tramoserica** (Sowerby, 1825)  
Survey areas 6 (S16), 7 (S18), 23 (S20), 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5) (S7) (S10), 63 (S24).  
A common mid-littoral species which is able to adapt itself to a wide range of conditions, and so occurs on most platforms both within and outside the bay.

**Patellanax peroni** (Blainville, 1825)  
Survey area 58 (S10).  
An open coast lower eulittoral species which does not penetrate the Nepean bay bar.
**Patelloida alticostata** Angas, 1856  
Survey areas 6 (S16), 7 (S18), 23 (S20), 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5) (S7) (S10), 63 (S24).

Occupies a similar situation to *Cellana* with a similar range.

**Patelloida latistrigata** (Angas, 1865)  
Survey area 55 (S13) (S15).

Another open coast species that penetrates the bay as far as area 55.

**Notoacmea petterdi** (Tenison Wood, 1876)  
Survey areas 23 (S20), 58 (S10).

Open coast species found on exposed rock surfaces.

**Notoacmea granosa** (Macpherson, 1954)  
Survey areas 55 (S13), 25 (S19).

An open coast species which was recorded by the survey only for the E. coast.

**Notoacmea mayi** May, 1923  
Survey area 55 (S13).

Also an open coast species which penetrates the bay to Mornington on the E. coast.

**Notoacmea scabrilirata** (Angas, 1865)  
Survey area 58 intertidal.

Lives under stones in the mid- and lower-eulittoral.

**Cantharidus pulcherrimus** (Wood, 1828)  
Survey area 58 (S7) (S10).

This species is confined to the Heads region of the bay, living amongst algae.

**Phasianotrochus eximius** (Perry, 1811)  
Survey area 58 (S7).

Like the previous species this is an inhabitant of the intertidal algal beds.

**Phasianotrochus rutilus** (A. Adams, 1851)  
Survey area 58 (S5).

This is a common species in Western Port Bay, but it is rare even in the Heads region of the bay.

**Thalotia conica** (Gray, 1827)  
Survey area 58 (S7) (S10).

Another of the algal dwellers which is confined to the Heads region.

**Austrocochlea constricta** (Lamarck, 1822)  
Survey areas 7 (S18), 23 (S20), 26 (S9) porcata, 27 (S17), 37 (S1), 48 (S14), 49 (S4) porcata, 55 (S13) (S15), 63 (S24).

This species is common in the upper eulittoral of open rock platforms, and is widely distributed on the platforms within the bay. It also occurs in areas of extreme shelter where it is found on areas of sandy mud such as *Zostera* beds, and at the base of mangrove trees. Specimens in the latter type of habitat are smaller and have been given the varietal name *porcata* (A. Adams, 1851).

**Austrocochlea concamerata** (Wood, 1828)  
Survey areas 55 (S13) (S15), 63 (S24).

An open coast upper eulittoral species which is found in crevices or under overhangs which afford shelter.

**Austrocochlea adelaidea** (Phillippi, 1849)  
Survey areas 6 (S16), 58 (S7) (S10).

This and the next species occur in algal pools from the mid- to lower-eulittoral.

**Austrocochlea odontis** (Wood, 1828)  
Survey areas 6 (S16), 23 (S20), 26 (S9), 58 (S5).

**Subninella undulata** (Solander, 1786)  
Survey areas 23 (S20), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5) (S7) (S10), 63 (S24).

Occurs in crevices and pools in the lower eulittoral.

**Micrastraea aurea** (Jonas, 1844)  
Survey areas 27 (S17), 58 (S10).

This species is common in many situations below low tide to approximately 7 fm. It was taken in the sublittoral at the above stations.

**Melanerita melanotragus** (A. E. Smith, 1884)  
Survey area 55 (S13), 63 (S24).

Occurs in crevices and under overhangs in the upper eulittoral of open coasts. In Port Phillip it is one of the open coast species that penetrates up the E. coast.

**Melarapha unifasciata** (Gray, 1826)  
Survey areas 6 (S16), 25 (S19), 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5) (S10), 63 (S24).
This and the next species are common on vertical rock stacks in the infra-littoral fringe. This species tends to occur a little higher than the following one.

**Melarapha praetermissa** (May, 1908)
Survey areas 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S10), 63 (S24).

**Melarapha paludinella** (Reeve, 1857)
Survey area 63 (S24).
This very small species occurs on open coast rock platform in the upper eulittoral amongst the barnacle *Chamaesipho columna*. Its situation is similar at Martha Point (S24).

**Bembicium nanum** (Lamarck, 1822)
Survey areas 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S10), 63 (S24).
This is an open coast species and penetrates the bay to S. of Schnapper Point.

**Bembicium auratum** (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834)
Survey areas 23 (S20), 27 (S17), 37 (S1), 40 (S6), 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15).
Occurs in areas of partial shelter where it replaces the above species.

**Bembicium melanostomum** (Gmelin, 1791)
Survey areas 25 (S18), 26 (S2), 49 (S4).
Occurs in area of extreme shelter attached to any hard substrata including mangrove stems and roots.

**Velacumantus australis** (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834)
Survey areas 25 (S19), 26 (S2) (S9), 49 (S4).
A common species in sandy mud situations.

**Zeacumantus diemenensis** (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834)
Survey areas 23 (S20), 26 (S9), 49 (S4).
Found on open sandy mud.

**Eubittium lawleyanum** (Crosse, 1863)
Survey area 26 (S2).
A sublittoral species found only in extreme shelter.

**Cymatiella verrucosa** (Reeve, 1844)
Survey area 58 (S7).
This and the following species are inhabitants of open rock platforms where some shelter such as algal growth is available.

**Cymatiella lesueuri** Iredale, 1929
Survey area 58 (S7).

**Lepsiella vinosa** (Lamarck, 1822)
Survey areas 6 (S16), 23 (S20), 25 (S19), 40 (S6), 58 (S7) (S10), 63 (S24).
Common in the mid- and lower-eulittoral in association with mussels and *Galeolaria* on which it feeds.

**Lepsiella reticulata** (Blainville, 1832)
Survey area 58 (S7).
An open coast species.

**Dicathais textilosa** (Lamarck, 1822)
Survey area 58 (S5) (S7) (S10).
Living in sheltered positions such as crevices and overhangs in the lower eulittoral to several fathoms.

**Cominella eburnea** (Reeve, 1846)
Survey areas 40 (S6), 6 (S16).
Occurs in sheltered situations in the mid-eulittoral often completely replacing the more open coast species *C. lineolata*.

**Cominella lineolata** (Lamarck, 1809)
Survey areas 7 (S18), 23 (S20), 25 (S19), 40 (S6), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5) (S7) (S10), 63 (S24).
A widespread species on rock platforms, common in open positions, but penetrates into even well-sheltered bays and inlets.

**Parcanassa pauperata** (Lamarck, 1822)
Survey areas 23 (S20), 26 (S9), 37 (S1).
A shelter-loving species.

**Tavaniota optata** (Gould, 1860)
Survey area 69 (S11).
Occurs in areas of sand and muddy sand from the sublittoral to 9 fm.

**Floroconus anemone** (Lamarck, 1810)
Survey area 58 (S10).
Occurs under stones in the lower eulittoral in areas of medium shelter.

**Salinator fragilis** (Lamarck, 1822)
Survey areas 2 (S8), 23 (S20), 40 (S6), 49 (S4).
On sandy mud areas usually in the vicinity of freshwater runnels.
Siphonaria diemenensis (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834)
Survey areas 6 (S16), 40 (S6), 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 58 (S5) (S7) (S10), 63 (S24).
Common on the upper eulittoral of rock platforms both within the bay and on the open coast.

Siphonaria tasmanica (Tenison Woods, 1876)
Survey area 58 (S10).
In similar situations to the above species, but only found in the Heads region.

Siphonaria funiculata Reeve, 1856
Survey area 58 (S10).
Confined to the S. of the bay.

Siphonaria baconi Reeve, 1856
Survey area 58 (S5) (S7).
On the sheltered side of Point Nepean this species is common on flat rock surfaces in the mid-eulittoral.

Onchidella patelloides (Quoy and Gaimard, 1832)
Survey area 58 (S10).
An open coast rock platform species.

Bivalvia

Anadara trapezia (Deshayes, 1840)
Survey areas 25 (S18), 26 (S9), 27 (S17).
Occurs in the lower eulittoral on the silty clays and silty sands of the N. shore of Corio Bay.

Modiolus pulex (Lamarck, 1819)
Survey area 58 (S5) (S10).
An open coast mid-eulittoral species.

Brachidontes rostratus (Dunker, 1857)
Survey area 58 (S5) (S10).
Forms extensive beds in the mid-eulittoral on open coast platforms.

Mytilus planulatus (Lamarck, 1819)
Survey areas 2 (S8), 6 (S16), 9 (S12), 23 (S20), 25 (S19), 37 (S1), 40 (S6), 48 (S14), 55 (S13) (S15), 63 (S24), 69 (S11).
Occurs from the lower eulittoral to 10 fathoms in sheltered waters.

Kellia australis (Lamarck, 1818)
Survey area 63 (S24).
Lives in the shelter of Galeolaria and mussels on open coasts.

Electroma georgiana (Quoy and Gaimard, 1835)
Survey areas 69 (S11), 27 (S17).
Found within the bay from the sublittoral to 10 fm wherever algae and such like are available for attachment.

Katelysia scalarina (Lamarck, 1818)
Survey area 49 (S4), 69 (S11).
Occurs on sand from the sublittoral to several fathoms.

Katelysia rhytiphora Lamy, 1937
Survey areas 26 (S9), 37 (S1), 49 (S4).
Occurs in association with Zostera.

Donacilla angusta (Reeve, 1854)
Survey areas 23 (S20), 69 (S11).
Living in sand in areas of shelter.

Homalina deltoidalis (Lamarck, 1818)
Survey areas 27 (S17), 37 (S1).
Occurs in the sublittoral to 7 fm in areas of extreme shelter.

Echinodermata

Pateriella calcar (Lamarck, 1816)
Survey areas 23 (20), 48 (S14), 58 (S10).
Common in rock pools and under stones from the mid-eulittoral to several fathoms.

Pateriella brevispina (H. L. Clark, 1923)
Survey area 23 (S20), 58 (S10).
In similar situations to the above species.

Pateriella gunni (Gray, 1840)
Survey area 58 (S10).
This and the previous species are often considered to be conspecific, but recent work separates them.

Tosia australis Gray, 1840
Survey areas 25 (S19), 58 (S10).
Under stones in the lower littoral to several fathoms.
Cosmosterias calamaria (Gray, 1840)  
Survey area 23 (S20).  
A shallow benthic species which from time to time invades the upper sub-littoral.

Heliocidaris erythrogramma (Val., 1846)  
Survey area 58 (S10).  
This common sea urchin of the Port Phillip intertidal occurs in rock pools in the lower eulittoral and under ledges to several fathoms.

Ascidiacea

Pyura praeputialis (Heller, 1878)  
Survey areas 40 (S6), 58 (S5).  
Occurs in the sublittoral but in some areas of shelter such as gutters, may extend up into the lower eulittoral.

Pyura pachydermatina (Herdman, 1881)  
Survey area 58 (S5) (S10).  
Attached to rocks, often under overhangs, in the sub-littoral down to several fathoms.

Microcosmos australis Herdman, 1899  
Survey areas 9 (S12), 49 (S4).  
Occurs on sand and clayey sand in areas of shelter from the sub-littoral down to several fathoms.

3. FLORA OF THE INTERTIDAL REGION

By R. J. King and Sophie C. Ducker

Introduction

The algae and flowering plants collected during field trips to the 14 intertidal stations are listed. This list is by no means exhaustive, notable omissions being microscopic epiphytic algae.

Unless specifically stated all algae occur in the intertidal regions or the adjacent upper sub-littoral.

The distribution within the bay is given according to the region and followed by the area number with the station number in brackets (see above). Short ecological notes, and further distribution records taken from specimens in the Herbarium of the Botany School, University of Melbourne (MELU), are included. Several species which were not recorded for the intertidal zone, but which are common components of the drift have been included in this list.

For each species the full original quotation is cited but not the basionym. Recent monographs dealing with species which occur in Port Phillip Bay are given.

Phylum CHLOROPHYTA
Order Ulvales
Family Ulvaceae

Enteromorpha Link

A number of species of Enteromorpha is common throughout the bay, in the eulittoral and upper sub-littoral zones.

Enteromorpha intestinalis (Linnaeus) Link 1820: 5.  
Bliding 1963: 139, Fig. 87.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay area 29 (S22). SW. bay area 42 (S21).

Upper- and mid-eulittoral; also recorded for Altona.

Ulva Thuret


N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 16 (S23), 25 (S19), 26 (S2), 27 (S17), 29 (S22). SW. bay areas 42 (S21), 49 (S4). E. bay areas 23 (S20), 55 (S13, S15). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Widely distributed and common upper eulittoral to sub-littoral. Often epiphytic, particularly on Zostera. The species of Ulva with the dissected and ribbon-like thallus which Womersley (1966) has noted from the vicinity of the Heads was collected at Portarlington and Queenscliff.

Ulva spathulata Papenfuss 1960: 309, Pl. 3, fig. 15.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Epiphytic on Cladostephus verticillatus.

Order Cladophorales
Family Cladophoraceae

Chateomorpha Kützing

Chaetomorpha aerea (Dillwyn) Kützing 1849: 379.  
Corio Bay area 29 (S22). E. bay area 23 (S20). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Occasional in mid- and lower-eulittoral pools; at Portarlington dense growth in the lower eulittoral.

Corio Bay area 25 (S19). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Usually epiphytic on *Halopleris* spp., *Cladostephus verticillatus*, and *Gelidium australis* in the lower eulittoral and upper sub-littoral; also in lower eulittoral pools.

*Chaetomorpha* sp.
Corio Bay area 26 (S2).

Intermingled strands in upper eulittoral.

*Cladophora* Kützing

*Cladophora* species are recorded throughout the bay but these have not all been identified.

*Cladophora fascicularis* (Mertens in C. Agardh) Kützing 1843: 268. Sakai 1964: 25, Fig. 8, Pl. 4 (1).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower eulittoral channels and sub-littoral fringe. Also recorded for Altona, Werribee and Sandringham.

*Cladophora repens* (J. Agardh) Harvey 1851: Pl. 236.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Upper eulittoral outer edge of the reef.

*Cladophora rugulosa* Martens 1866: 112; Sakai 1964: 67, Figs. 31-32, Pl. 15 (1).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).
Shallow inner sandy pools in mid-eulittoral. Also recorded for Beaumaris and Mt Martha.

**Order** Siphonocladales

**Family** Siphonocladaceae

*Apjohnia* Harvey

*Apjohnia laetevirens* Harvey 1855b: 335. Dawes 1969: 78, Fig. 1.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Lower eulittoral pools. This species is restricted to pools on rough coasts.

**Family** Valoniaceae

*Dictyosphaeria* Decaisne

*Dictyosphaeria sericea* Harvey 1855a: 565.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

On vertical and steep faces in the upper zones of lower eulittoral pools; also in channels open to the lower eulittoral. This species does not occur within the sheltered waters of the bay.

**Order** Codiales

**Family** Bryopsidaceae

*Bryopsis* Lamouroux

*Bryopsis gemellipara* J. Agardh 1887: 25.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Epiphytic on *Gelidium australis* in lower eulittoral pools.

*Bryopsis hypnoides* Lamouroux 1809: 333.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 16 (S23), 25 (S19). E. bay area 55 (S13, S15).
Lower eulittoral and occasionally above.

*Bryopsis plumosa* (Hudson) C. Agardh 1823: 448.

Recorded for Port Phillip Bay. In the W. H. Harvey herbarium (TCD) specimens from Brighton Beach (570F) and Geelong (570G) are under this name. Womersley (1966) records *B. plumosa* from N. bay area 10 (103).

We have found it difficult to differentiate between *B. plumosa* and *B. hypnoides*, and have assigned to *B. hypnoides* only plants where the monoecious character was established (Feldmann 1957).

*Bryopsis vestita* J. Agardh 1878: 3.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Dense patches in upper eulittoral zone.

**Family** Codiceae

*Codium* Stackhouse

*Codium australicum* Silva in Silva and Womersley 1956: 280, Fig. 13, Pl. 2 (2).

Recorded from Pt Nepean in lower eulittoral pools.

*Codium capitulum* Silva et Womersley 1956: 263, Fig. 2, Pl. 1 (1).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).
On vertical and shaded faces in lower eulittoral pools.

*Codium duthiae* Silva in Silva and Womersley 1956: 275, Fig. 10, Pl. 1(2).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Mid- and lower-eulittoral pools.

*Codium fragile* (Suringar) Hariot 1889: 32. Silva and Womersley 1956: 282, Fig. 14d.

N. bay area 6 (S16), Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 27 (S17). E. bay area 23 (S20). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
All levels from mid-eulittoral to upper sub-littoral, and in mid- and lower-eulittoral pools: sub-littoral plants are often covered by epiphytic
Ceramiales. At the Heads this species is common in the mid-eulittoral in rough positions. *Codium galeatum* J. Agardh 1887: 42, Pl. 1, fig. 1. Silva and Womersley 1956: 273, Fig. 9.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Deep lower eulittoral pools; a rough coast species not found within the bay. *Hymenocladia sanguinea* is characteristically epiphytic on *C. galeatum*.

*Codium lucasii* Setchell in Lucas 1935: 200, Fig. 3; Silva and Womersley 1956: 265, Fig. 3.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Under ledges in lower eulittoral pools and on sides of lower eulittoral channels. Also recorded for Pt Nepean.

*Codium muelleri* Kiitzing 1856: 34. Silva and Womersley 1956: 278, Fig. 12.

Recorded for Pt Nepean.

*Codium perrinae* Lucas 1935: 203, Fig. 4. Silva and Womersley 1956: 267, Fig. 4.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Under ledges in lower eulittoral pools.

*Codium pomoides* J. Agardh 1894: 100; Silva and Womersley 1956: 271, Fig. 7.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral, sub-littoral fringe and upper sub-littoral on rock platform; also lower eulittoral pools.


Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Mid- and lower-eulittoral pools.

*Caulerpa geminata* Harvey 1855a: 564.

Corio Bay area 27 (S17). E. bay area 55 (S13, S15). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Common in the upper sub-littoral, but occasionally in the lower eulittoral, the sub-littoral fringe (at the Heads), and in lower eulittoral pools. Also recorded for Williams-town, Beaumaris, Werribee and Geelong. Womersley (1966) discusses the various ecological forms of *C. geminata* occurring within the bay.

*Caulerpa longifolia* C. Agardh 1823: 437.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Lower eulittoral pools; uncommon.


N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 16 (S23), 27 (S17). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral pools and channels, and upper sub-littoral. While f. *crispata* is common both within the bay and at the Heads, the typical form appears to be confined to open coast.

*Caulerpa obscura* Sonder 1845: 50.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral pools on vertical and over-hung rock faces; characteristic of such conditions on rough coast and not found within the bay.

*Caulerpa papillosa* J. Agardh 1872b: 42.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral pools, occasional in the lower eulittoral. This species has not been recorded within the bay.

*Caulerpa remotifolia* Sonder 1852: 660.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 16 (S23), 25 (S19), 26 (S2), 29 (S22). SW. bay area 42 (S21). E. bay area 55 (S15).

Common in lower eulittoral and upper sub-littoral. Also recorded for Altona and Swan Bay. All specimens collected were very densely pinnate.

E. bay area 55 (S13), S. bay area 63 (S24).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Upper sub-littoral but also lower eulittoral pools.

Caulerpa simpliciuscula (Turner) C. Agardh 1823: 439.

N. bay area 6 (S16), Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 27 (S17), 29 (S22). E. bay area 55 (S13, S15), S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Common within the bay in the sub-littoral; mid- and lower-eulittoral pools in rough conditions.

Caulerpa trifaria Harvey 1863: Pl. 261.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower eulittoral pools, often associated with Amphibolis antarctica.

Family Udoteaceae

Chlorodesmis Harvey et Bailey

Chlorodesmis baculifera (J. Agardh) Ducker 1966: 245; 1965: 151, Figs. 1-4, as C. bulbosa.

Recorded from Pt Nepean lower eulittoral pool.

Order Dasycladales
Family Dasycladaceae

Acetabularia Lamouroux


Corio Bay area 27 (S17). SW. bay areas 42 (S21), 49 (S4).

Lower eulittoral and upper sub-littoral, commonly growing on dead shells of Katylesia scalarina. Very common at Swan Bay Jetty; also recorded for W. Rosebud and Blairgowrie.

Phylum Phaeophyta
Order Ectocarpales
Family Ectocarpaceae

Acinetospora Bornet

Acinetospora crinita (Carmichael ex Harvey in J. D. Hooker) Kornmann 1953: 223, Figs. 1-14.

Mornington, Beaumaris, Geelong, Queenscliff.

Epiphytic and epilithic; distributed throughout the mid- and lower-eulittoral in sheltered pools.

Ectocarpus Lyngbye

Ectocarpus fasciculatus Harvey 1841: 40; Russell 1966: 268, Figs. 1-2.

Mornington, Queenscliff.
Epiphytic and epilithic in littoral zone pools; considerable seasonal variation in abundance.

Ectocarpus siliculosus (Dillwyn) Lyngbye 1819: 131; Russell 1966: 275, Figs. 3-4.

Mornington, Geelong.
Epiphytic (probably also epilithic); rare.

Feldmannia Hamel

Feldmannia globifera (Kützing) Hamel 1939: XVII, fig. 61 (g); Cardinal 1964: 57, Figs. 31-32.

Mornington, Queenscliff.
Epilithic and epiphytic; common in littoral zone rock pools but also in the sub-littoral fringe.

Feldmannia lebelii (Areschoug ex Crouan frat.) Hamel 1939: XVII.

Queenscliff.
Epiphytic; common in littoral zone pools.

Giffordia Batters

Giffordia fusca (Zanardini ex Meneghini) Kuckuck 1961: 140, Figs. 11-16.

Mornington, Beaumaris.
Epilithic; uncommon in the upper sub-littoral zone.

Giffordia granulosa (J. E. Smith) Hamel 1939: XV, fig. 61 (e); Cardinal 1964: 39, Figs. 19-20.

Mornington, Queenscliff.
Usually epiphytic in the mid- and lower-eulittoral and sub-littoral fringe; much seasonal variation in occurrence.

Giffordia intermedia (Rosenvinge) Lund 1959: 48, Fig. 5.

Mornington.
Epiphytic and epilithic in the lower eulittoral and the sub-littoral fringe; uncommon.

Giffordia irregularis (Kützing) Joly 1965: 72, Figs. 111-119.

A species complex; taxonomy, etc., under investigation.

Mornington, Swan Bay, Beaumaris, Geelong, Queenscliff.
Epiphytic and epilithic; common in the littoral zone in pools and damp places, also in the sub-littoral fringe.
**Giffordia mitchellae** (Harvey) Hamel 1939: XIV, fig. 61 (c, d). Cardinal 1964: 45, Fig. 23.

Mornington, Queenscliff, Beaumaris.
Epilithic and epiphytic; common in the littoral zone pools and sheltered damp positions.

**Giffordia sandriana** (Zanardini) Hamel 1939: XIV. Cardinal 1964: 37, Fig. 18.
Mornington, Werribee.
Epiphytic, epilithic; uncommon in the upper sub-littoral zone.

**Kuckuckia** Hamel

**Kuckuckia spinosa** (Kützing) Kuckuck 1958: 172, Figs. 1-4.
Mornington.
Epiphytic and epilithic; uncommon in the upper sub-littoral zone.

**Pilayella** Bory

**Pilayella littoralis** (Linnaeus) Kjellman 1872: 99.
Mornington, Beaumaris.
Epiphytic and epilithic; common in the lower eulittoral and the upper sub-littoral.

**Sorocarpus** N. Pringsheim

**Sorocarpus micromorus** (Bory) Silva 1950: 256.
Mornington.
Epiphytic and epilithic; rare in the upper sub-littoral zone.

**Order SPHACELARIALES**

**Family Sphacelariaceae**

**Sphacelaria** Lyngbye

**Sphacelaria** sp.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Shallow lower- and mid-eulittoral pools.

**Family STYPOCAULACEAE**

**Halopteris** Kützing

**Halopteris funicularis** (Montagne) Sauvageau 1904: 393. Lindauer et al. 1961: 167, Fig. 20.
Recorded for Queenscliff.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Lower eulittoral pools and channels.

**Halopteris pseudospicata** Sauvageau 1904: 408.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower eulittoral and below. Also recorded for Ricketts Pt.

**Family CLADOSTEPHACEAE**

**Cladostephus** C. Agardh

**Cladostephus verticillatus** (Lightfoot) C. Agardh 1817: XXV. Lindauer et al. 1961: 175, Fig. 24.
Corio Bay area 29 (S22). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Occasional in the lower eulittoral, frequent in lower eulittoral pools. Also recorded for Ricketts Pt.

**Order CUTLEIRIALES**

**Family CUTLERIAEAE**

**Cutleria** Greville

**Cutleria multifida** (J. E. Smith) Greville 1830: 60, Pl. 10.
E. bay area 55 (S15).
Young plants in upper sub-littoral on vertical concrete sea wall within shelter of the Mornington Jetty. Often a significant component of drift at Werribee.

**Order DICETYOTALES**

**Family DICETYOTACEAE**

**Dictyota** Lamouroux

**Dictyota alternifida** J. Agardh 1894: 80.
Recorded from Queenscliff and Pt Nepean.

**Dictyota apiculata** J. Agardh 1894: 67.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower eulittoral pools.

**Dictyota dichotoma** (Hudson) Lamouroux 1809: 331.
N. bay area 6 (S16). E. bay areas 23 (S20), 55 (S13, S15). S. bay area 63 (S24).
Occasional in the lower eulittoral and upper sub-littoral; sometimes forming a dense cover, e.g. at Ricketts Pt. Also recorded for Queenscliff and Werribee.

**Dilophus** J. Agardh

**Dilophus fastigiatus** (Sonder) J. Agardh 1880: 107.
Recorded for Half Moon Bay in the upper sub-littoral.

**Lobospira** Areschoug

**Lobospira bicuspidata** Areschoug 1854: 364.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower eulittoral pools and channels.

**Pachydictyon** J. Agardh

**Pachydictyon paniculatum** (J. Agardh) J. Agardh 1894: 84.
SW. bay area 42 (S21). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Upper sub-littoral zone, often epiphytic on *Amphibolis antarctica*, *Caulocystis cephalornithos* and *Phyllospora comosa*.

**Family Zonarieae**

**Dictyopteris** Lamouroux

*Dictyopteris muelleri* (Sonder) Reinbold 1899: 43.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Common in lower eulittoral pools and channels from October to February; occasional in the sub-littoral fringe. Also recorded for Williamstown, Geelong and Ricketts Pt.

**Padina** Adanson


Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral; also in littoral zone pools.

**Taonia** J. Agardh

*Taonia australasica* J. Agardh 1894: 30.


**Zonaria** C. Agardh

This genus is well represented in the bay but specific identification is impossible since many collections are only represented by young, infertile specimens.

*Zonaria sinclarii* J. D. Hooker et Harvey 1845: 530.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Occasional in the lower eulittoral.

*Zonaria turneriana* J. Agardh 1870: 438.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral pools.

**Order Chordariales**

**Family Myrionemataceae**

**Myrionema** Greville

*Myrionema strangulans* Greville 1827: Pl. 300.

Corio Bay area 29 (S22), SW. bay area 42 (S21). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Epiphytic and restricted to *Ulva*; common October-February.

**Family Corynophlaeaceae**

**Corynophlaea** Kützing

*Corynophlaea cystophorae* J. Agardh 1880: 22, Pl. 1 (1).

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Epiphytic on *Cystophora moniliformis* in lower eulittoral pools.

**Leathesia** Gray

*Leathesia difformis* (Linnaeus) Areschoug 1846: 376.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Associated with *Amphibolis* in lower eulittoral pools; also in the upper sub-littoral zone.

**Petrospongium** Nägeli

*Petrospongium rugosum* (Okamura) Scheckel et Gardner 1924: 12. MacLennan 1956: 1, Fig. 1.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Outer edge in the mid-eulittoral, slightly above *Hormosira banksii*. Also recorded for Point Nepean.

**Family Chordariaeae**

**Myriogloia** Kuckuck

*Myriogloia sciurus* (Harvey) Kuckuck 1929: 62, Fig. 81.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Mid-eulittoral, growing through sand.

**Polycerea** J. Agardh

*Polycerea nigrescens* (Harvey ex Kützing) Kylin 1940: 36, Fig. 20 (A, B), Pl. 7, fig. 16.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Epiphytic on *Amphibolis antarctica*.

**Tinocladia** Kylin

*Tinocladia australis* (Harvey) Kylin 1940: 34, Pl. 6, fig. 14.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

On rock platform, mid-eulittoral.

**Family Splachnidiaceae**

**Splachnidium** Greville

*Splachnidium rugosum* (Linnaeus) Greville 1830, synop. XXXVI. Price and Ducker 1966: 261, Figs. 1-3.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Occasionally in the mid-eulittoral.

A common species on exposed Victorian coast but never recorded within the shelter of the bay.

**Family Notheiaceae**

**Notheia** Harvey et Bailey


Corio Bay area 29 (S22). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Epiphytic on *Hormosira banksii* fringing lower eulittoral pools; uncommon within the Bay even though *Hormosira* is widely distributed.
Order Sporochnales
Family Sporochnaceae
Nereia Zanardini

Nereia australis (Harvey) Harvey 1860: 289, Pl. 188.
Common in the drift at Williamstown and Werribee.

Perithalia J. Agardh

Perithalia caudata (Labillardière) Womersley 1967: 239.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Uncommon in crevices in the upper sub-littoral zone and the sub-littoral fringe.

Order Dictyosiphonales
Family Punctariaceae
Colpomenia (Endlicher) Derbès et Solier

Colpomenia peregrina (Sauvageau) Hamel 1937: 201.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Epiphytic on Caulocystis uvifera. Also recorded for Werribee.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 26 (S2), 29 (S22). SW. bay area 42 (S21). E. bay area 23 (S20). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Lower eulittoral and below, usually epiphytic on Sargassum, Cystophora or Caulocystis species. Also recorded for Canadian Bay and Werribee.

Petalonia Derbès et Solier

Corio Bay area 25 (S19). E. bay areas 23 (S20), 55 (S15).
Epiphytic on Zostera in the upper sub-littoral zone and in shallow littoral pools.

Punctaria Greville

Punctaria latifolia Greville 1830: 52.
Corio Bay area 29 (S22). E. bay area 23 (S20).
Epiphytic on Zostera.

Scytosiphon C. Agardh

We have been unable to ascertain the date and place of publication.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 26 (S2), 29 (S22). E. bay area 23 (S20).
Mainly in mid- and lower-eulittoral pools; occasionally lower-eulittoral zone and below on the platform.

Order Laminariales
Family Lessoniaceae
Macrocystis C. Agardh

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Characteristic of the upper sub-littoral zone; also in deep lower-littoral pools and occasional young plants in the sub-littoral fringe.

Family Alariaceae
Ecklonia Hornemann

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay area 29 (S22). E. bay area 55 (S13, S15). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Upper sub-littoral zone within the bay, but at the Heads mainly in deep littoral pools. Also recorded for Ricketts Point and Altona.

Order Fucales
Family Durvilleaceae
Durvillea Bory

Durvillea potatorum (Labillardière) Areschoug 1854: 343.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).
Characteristic of the sub-littoral fringe. Common outside the Heads region but not found within the bay.

Family Hormosiraceae
Hormosira (Endlicher) Meneghini

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay area 29 (S22). SW. bay area 42 (S21). E. bay area 23 (S20). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Characteristic of the lower eulittoral, although common in pools with epiphytic Notheia anomala. Apparently absent from the W. side of the bay.
Family FUCACEAE

**Xiphophora** Montagne


Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral and sub-littoral fringe; also in lower eulittoral pools.

Family SEIROCOCCACEAE

**Phyllospora** C. Agardh

*Phyllospora comosa* (Labillardiere) C. Agardh 1839: 311. PI. 28, fig. 11. Nizamuddin 1968: 81, Figs. 1-18, PI. 1.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Common in the upper sub-littoral at the Heads; not recorded within the bay. Occasionally young plants occur in deep pools, and in the sub-littoral fringe.

Family CYSTOSEIRACEAE

**Acrocarpia** Areschoug

*Acrocarpia paniculata* (Turner) Areschoug 1854: 336. Womersley 1964: 98, Fig. 42, PI. 14 (2).

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Confined to deep lower eulittoral pools on the outer edge of the reef.

**Caulocystis** Areschoug

*Caulocystis cephalornithos* (Labillardiere) Areschoug 1854: 335. Womersley 1964: 102, Figs. 46-47, Pl. 16.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay area 27 (S17), 29 (S22).

Almost always in the upper sub-littoral zone, but occasionally in larger pools; also recorded for Werribee.

*Cystophora moniliformis* (Esper) Womersley et Nizamuddin in Womersley 1964: 71, Fig. 6, Pl. 5 (1).

E. bay areas 23 (S20), 55 (S13). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Common in the sub-littoral fringe at the Heads, mainly upper sub-littoral within the bay; also in lower eulittoral pools.

*Cystophora polycystidea* Areschoug ex J. Agardh 1848: 240. Womersley 1964: 73, Figs. 10-11, Pl. 4 (2).

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 27 (S17), 29 (S22).

Characteristically in lower eulittoral pools, but also lower eulittoral channels, the sub-littoral fringe and the upper sub-littoral; also recorded for Werribee.

*Cystophora congesta* Womersley et Nizamuddin in Womersley 1964: 101, Fig. 45, PI. 15 (2).

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral zone and below; characteristic of the sub-littoral fringe under conditions of local shelter. Not recorded within the bay.

*Cystophora siliquosa* J. Agardh 1870: 445. Womersley 1964: 93, Fig. 36, PI. 12 (1).

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower sub-littoral, and below; characteristic of the sub-littoral fringe under conditions of local shelter. Not recorded within the bay.


SW. bay area 42 (S21), E. bay areas 23 (S20), 55 (S13). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Characteristically in lower eulittoral pools, and sub-littoral channels, the sub-littoral fringe and the upper sub-littoral; also recorded for Werribee.


Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower sub-littoral and below; characteristic of the sub-littoral fringe under conditions of local shelter. Not recorded within the bay.

*Cystophora moniliformis* (Esper) Womersley et Nizamuddin in Womersley 1964: 71, Fig. 6, Pl. 5 (1).

E. bay areas 23 (S20), 55 (S13). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral and sub-littoral fringe; also in lower eulittoral pools.

C. Agardh 1848: 243; Womersley 1964: 85, Figs. 28-29, Pl. 9 (1).

E. bay area 55 (S13). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Characteristic of the lower eulittoral at the Heads; upper sub-littoral within the bay.
Family SARGASSACEAE
Sargassum C. Agardh
A number of species of this genus is common throughout the bay but is usually represented only by basal parts of the thallus. These are often common in the upper sub-littoral but never dominant.

*Sargassum decipiens* (R. Brown ex Turner) J. Agardh 1872b: 63. Womersley 1954b: 348, Fig. 1(e-f), Pl. 4 (1).
Corio Bay area 29 (S22). SW. bay area 42 (S21). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Lower eulittoral and below; occasionally in lower eulittoral pools.

Phylum RHODOPHYTA
Order Bangiales
Family Bangiaceae
Bangia Lyngbye

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 29 (S22). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10). Upper eulittoral and into the littoral fringe.

Porphyra C. Agardh

*Porphyra* sp.
N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 29 (S22). E. bay area 23 (S20). Small plants common in the mid-eulittoral, large plants in lower eulittoral and the upper sub-littoral; it is possible that these are two different species. Seasonally abundant June-December.

Order Nemaliales
Family Helminthocladiaceae

*Helminthocladia* J. Agardh

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10). Mid-eulittoral pool.

*Helminthocladia dotyi* Womersley 1965b: 465, Figs. 23-31, Pl. 3 (2).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5). Common in patches, lower eulittoral.

*Helminthora* J. Agardh

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10). Epiphytic on *Amphibolis antarctica*, in lower eulittoral pools and the upper sub-littoral.

Liagora Lamouroux

*Liagora harveyiana* Zeh 1912: 270; Womersley 1965b: 480, Figs. 63-69, Pl. 7 (1).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Lower eulittoral and in pools.

*Liagora wilsoniana* Zeh 1912: 269; Womersley 1965b: 483, Figs. 70-75, Pl. 7 (2).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5). Lower eulittoral zone.

Nemalion Targioni-Tozzetti

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10). Upper eulittoral zone attached to jetty piles. Also recorded from Pt. Nepean and Mt. Eliza.

Family Chaetangiaceae

Galaxaura Lamouroux

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5). Rare in pools in the sub-littoral fringe. Also recorded from lower-eulittoral pools.

Order Gelidiales
Family Gelidiaceae

Gelidium Lamouroux

*Gelidium australe* J. Agardh 1872a: 30.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Sub-littoral fringe and also lower-eulittoral pools.

*Gelidium glandulafolium* J. D. Hooker et Harvey 1847: 406.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5). Lower-eulittoral zone in crevices.

*Gelidium pusillum* (Stackhouse) Le Jolis 1963: 139.
N. bay area 6 (S16), Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 27 (S17). E. bay area 23 (S20), Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10). Mainly confined to the lower eulittoral but with isolated occurrences in the mid-eulittoral, particularly in crevices; often associated with *Galeolaria caespitosa*.

Pterocladia J. Agardh

*Pterocladia capillacea* (Gmelin) Bornet et Thuret 1876: 57.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5). Sub-littoral fringe.
Order Cryptonemiales
Family Squamariaceae
*Ethelia* Weber-van Bosse

*Ethelia australis* (Sonder) Weber-van Bosse 1921: 300.

Recorded from Queenscliff.

Family Corallinaceae

*Amphiroa* Lamouroux

*Amphiroa beauvoisii* Lamouroux 1816: 299; Hamel and Lemoine 1953: 42, Pl. 5 (1, 7).

E. bay area 55 (S15). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Upper sub-littoral zone and eulittoral zone pools.

*Corallina* Linnaeus


N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay area 29 (S22). E. bay areas 23 (S20), 55 (S13, S15).

S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Common in the lower eulittoral, sub-littoral fringe (at the Heads) and the upper sub-littoral, where occasionally dominant. Also lower eulittoral pools.

*Haliptylon* (Decaisne) Johannsen

*Haliptylon subulata* (Ellis et Solander) Johannsen 1970, p. 79, Figs. 10, 12.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral pools and channels, and the lower-eulittoral zone.

*Jania* Lamouroux

*Jania fastigiata* Harvey 1847: 107.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Shallow litoral pools; also the lower-eulittoral zone and the sub-littoral fringe.

*Lithothamnion* Philippi

*Lithothamnion muelleri* Lenormand in Rosanoff 1866: 101, Pl. 6, figs. 8-11; see Foslie and Printz 1929: 43, Pl. 7 (1-10).

Epiphytic on *Amphibolis antarctica*.

*Lithothamnion* sp.

N. bay area 6 (S16). E. bay areas 23 (S20), 55 (S13, S15). S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

In pools and on the platform, lower eulittoral and below; often forming an almost complete cover in the upper sub-littoral where associated with *Corallina officinalis*.

Family Cryptonemiales

*Grateloupia* C. Agardh

*Grateloupia filicina* var. luxurians A. et E. S. Gcpp 1906: 259.

This variety of *Grateloupia filicina* (Lamouroux) C. Agardh 1822: 223 is abundant near sewerage outlets. A similar observation has been made in England (Farnham and Irvine 1968).

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 16 (S23), 27 (S17), 29 (S22). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Common in the lower eulittoral and upper-sub-littoral but at Queenscliff restricted to lower-eulittoral pools. Also recorded for Ricketts Pt and Newport.

Order Gigartinales

Family Gracilariaceae

*Gracilaria* Greville


Corio Bay area 27 (S17). SW. bay area 49 (S4). S. bay area 63 (S24).

Found in lower eulittoral and below, also in shallow rock pools.

Family Plocamiaceae

*Plocamium* Lamouroux

*Plocamium angustum* (J. Agardh) J. D. Hooker et Harvey 1847: 404.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Occasional in lower-eulittoral pools, and in the upper sub-littoral. Also recorded for Ricketts Pt.

*Plocamium leptophyllum* Kützing 1849: 885.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Occasional in lower-eulittoral pools.
Family Rhabdoniaceae

*Rhabdonia* Harvey

*Rhabdonia robusta* (Greville) J. Agardh 1851: 355.
Corio Bay areas 27 (S17), 29 (S22).
Found in the lower eulittoral and upper sub-littoral; also recorded for Ricketts Pt.
*Rhabdonia verticillata* Harvey 1863: Pl. 299.
Corio Bay area 27 (S17).
Occurs infrequently in the upper sub-littoral zone.

*Hypnea* Lamouroux

*Hypnea* sp.
Corio Bay area 27 (S17).
Uncommon in the upper sub-littoral.

Family Mychodeaceae

*Mychodea* Harvey

*Mychodea hamata* Harvey 1860: 323.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Pools and channels in the lower eulittoral.

Family Dicranemaceae

*Dicranema* Sonder

*Dicranema grevillei* Sonder 1845: 56.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Epiphytic on *Amphibolis antarctica*.

Family Acrotylaceae

*Acrotylus* J. Agardh

*Acrotylus australis* J. Agardh 1849: 87.
Corio Bay area 29 (S2). Port Phillip Heads 58 (S10).
Uncommon in the lower eulittoral and upper sub-littoral.

Family Gigartinaceae

*Gigartina* Stackhouse

*Gigartina brachiata* Harvey 1860: 325.
Corio Bay area 27 (S17).
Rare in upper sub-littoral.

*Rhodoglossum* J. Agardh

Both *Rhodoglossum foliferum* (Harvey) J. Agardh 1876: 186 and *Rhodoglossum prolifereum* J. Agardh 1885: 27 are recorded for Port Phillip Bay. Specimens collected on this survey are not easily assigned to either species, the limits of which are obscure and may even overlap.

Order Rhodymeniales

Family Rhodymeniaceae

*Botryocladia* (J. Agardh) Kylin

*Botryocladia obovata* (Sonder) Kylin 1931: 18.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Although common in the sub-littoral zone within the bay this species is restricted at the Heads to lower-eulittoral pools and channels.

*Gloiothermia J. Agardh

*Gloiothermia wilsonii* (J. Agardh) De Toni 1900: 496 as G. wilsonii.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).
Rare in lower eulittoral pools.

*Hymenocladia* J. Agardh

*Hymenocladia sanguinea* (Harvey) Sparling 1957: 370, Pl. 58 (a-e).
Characteristically epiphytic on *Codium galeatum* in the Port Phillip Heads region.

Family Lomentariaceae

*Champia* Desveaux

*Champia affinis* (J. D. Hooker et Harvey) J. Agardh 1876: 304.
SW. bay area 42 (S21).
Epiphytic on *Zostera* in the lower eulittoral.

*Champia tasmanica* Harvey 1844a: 407, Pl. 19.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Occasional in lower-eulittoral pools.

Order Ceramiales

Family Ceramiaceae

*Amoenothamnion* Wollaston

*Amoenothamnion planktonicum* Wollaston 1968: 377, Fig. 35 (D-Q), Pl. 10.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower-eulittoral pools.

*Antithamnion* Nageli

*Antithamnion hanowioides* (Sonder) De Toni 1903: 1398. Wollaston 1968: 295, Fig. 19.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower-eulittoral pools.

*Ballia* Harvey

*Ballia callitricha* (C. Agardh) Kützing 1843: 293. Wollaston 1968: 308, Fig. 21 (A-I).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).
Sub-littoral fringe and the upper sub-littoral zone; also recorded from Queenscliff.
Ballia scoparia (J. D. Hooker et Harvey) Harvey 1860: 333. Wollaston 1968: 317, Fig. 23 (A-L).
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).
Common in the sub-littoral fringe and the upper sub-littoral zone; occasional in lower-eulittoral pools.

**Bornetia** Thuret

**Bornetia** sp.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower-eulittoral pools.

**Callithamnion** Lyngbye
Although *Callithamnion* species occur throughout the bay, none was recorded in this survey.

**Centroceras** Kutzing

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 16 (S23), 27 (S17), 29 (S22). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Occurs throughout the bay as a conspicuous component of the lower eulittoral.

**Ceramium** Roth

*Ceramium* spp.
Corio Bay area 27 (S17). SW. bay areas 42 (S21), 49 (S4). E. bay area 23 (S20). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Lower eulittoral and below.

**Crouania** J. Agardh

*Crouania* sp.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Uncommon in the sub-littoral fringe.

**Griffithsia** C. Agardh
Several unidentified species of *Griffithsia* are recorded for Port Phillip.
*Griffithsia teges* Harvey 1855a: 559.
Recorded for Newport and Point Nepean. Occasionally in drift in the N. bay.

**Haloplegma** Montagne

*Haloplegma preissii* (Harvey) Sonder 1846: 171.
Recorded for Queenscliff.

**Lophothamnion** J. Agardh

*Lophothamnion comatum* J. Agardh 1892: 43.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).
Common in shallow littoral pools.

**Corynospora** J. Agardh

*Corynospora griffithsioides* (Sonder) Kylin 1956: 583.
Corio Bay area 27 (S17).
Occasional in the upper sub-littoral; also recorded for Werribee.

**Ptilocladia** Sonder

*Ptilocladia pulchra* Sonder 1845: 53.
Recorded for Queenscliff and Point Nepean.

**Family DELESSERIACEAE**

**Acrosorium** Zanardini in Kutzing

*Acrosorium uncinatum* (Turner) Kylin 1924: 78, Fig. 61.
Corio Bay area 29 (S22). SW. bay area 42 (S21). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Commonly epiphytic, particularly on Zostera; also a conspicuous component of drift on the W. margin of the bay.

**Caloglossa** (Harvey) J. Agardh

Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 26 (S2).
Occurs in the mid- and lower-eulittoral mixed with *Galeolaria caespitosa*. This species is generally regarded as characteristic of salt marsh, commonly attached to mangrove pneumatophores, e.g. as at Tooradin, Western Port Bay, Vic.

**Psithymophora** J. Agardh

*Psithymophora amansioloides* (Sonder) Womersley 1965a: 436.
Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).
Occasional, epiphytic in the sub-littoral fringe.

**Family DASYACEAE**

**Dasya** C. Agardh

*Dasya capitlaris* J. D. Hooker et Harvey in Harvey 1847: 60, Pl. 19.
Corio Bay area 27 (S17). SW. bay area 42 (S21).
Upper sub-littoral zone; also recorded from Swan Bay.

*Dasya villosa* Harvey 1844b: 433.
Often found in drift throughout the bay.

**Family RHODOMELACEAE**

**Brongniartella** Bory

*Brongniartella australis* (C. Agardh) Schmitz 1893: 218.
Recorded in the upper sublittoral at Altona and Werribee; also in drift.

**Coeloclonium** J. Agardh

*Coeloclonium opuntioides* (Harvey) J. Agardh 1876: 640.

Common in drift at St. Leonards, Queenscliff and Pt Neapean.

**Dictyomenia** Greville

*Dictyomenia tridens* (Martens ex Turner) Greville, 1830; synop. LI.

Corio Bay area 27 (S17).

Epizooic on *Pyura* in the lower-eulittoral zone.

**Laurencia** Lamouroux


Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5).

Occasional plants throughout the lower eulittoral.

*Laurencia elata* (C. Agardh) Harvey 1847: 81, Pl. 33 (b).

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Occurs mainly in the sub-littoral fringe, but also in lower eulittoral pools.

*Laurencia heteroclada* Harvey 1855a: 544. Cribb 1958: 175, Pl. 10, figs. 1-11, Pl. 13, fig. 4.

SW. bay area 42 (S21). E. bay area 55 (S13). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower-eulittoral zone; also in the sub-littoral fringe and pools. Young Laurencia plants which are possibly *L. heteroclada* are found throughout the bay.

*Laurencia tasmanica* J. D. Hooker et Harvey in Harvey 1847: 84.

Corio Bay area 29 (S22). SW. bay area 42 (S21). Lower eulittoral.

**Lenormandia** Sonder

*Lenormandia prolifera* (C. Agardh) J. Agardh 1863: 1103.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Sandy lower-eulittoral pools and channels.

**Lophurella** Schmitz

*Lophurella pericolados* (Sonder) Schmitz in Schmitz and Falkenberg 1897: 441.

Corio Bay area 29 (S22). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Lower eulittoral and below.

**Polysiphonia** Greville

*Polysiphonia* spp.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 16 (S23), 27 (S17), 29 (S22). SW. bay areas 42 (S21), 49 (S4). E. bay area 23 (S20).

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Common in association with *Centrocera clavulatum* in the lower eulittoral.

*Polysiphonia blanda* Harvey 1862: Pl. 184.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S10).

Lower eulittoral, at higher levels on outer edge of the platform.

**Protokützingia** Falkenberg

*Protokützingia australasica* (Montagne) Falkenberg in Schmitz and Falkenberg 1897: 469.

Corio Bay area 29 (S22).

Uncommon in the upper sub-littoral and lower eulittoral.

**Phylum** **CYANOPHYTA**

**Order** **NOSTOCALES**

**Family** **OSCILLATORIACEAE**

**Lyngbya** C. Agardh ex Gomont

*Lyngbya* sp.

Corio Bay area 27 (S17).

Covering rocks in upper eulittoral.

**Family** **RIVULARIACEAE**

**Calothrix** C. Agardh

*Calothrix confervicola* (Roth) C. Agardh 1824: 70.

Epiphytic on *Myriogloia sciurus*.

**Rivularia** C. Agardh

*Rivularia firma* Womersley 1946: 130, Fig. 2 (a,b).

S. bay area 63 (S24).

Uncommon in the mid-eulittoral. Also recorded for Pt Nepean.

**Phylum** **CHRYSO PHYTA**

**Order** **PRYMNESIALES**

**Family** **PHAEOCYSTACEAE**

**Phaeocystis** Lagerheim

*Phaeocystis giraudii* (Derbès et Solier) Lagerheim 1893: 32.

SW. bay area 49 (S4).

Colonies epiphytic and free floating in *Zostera* beds, during winter months.
Lichens

Lichina C. Agardh

*Lichina confinis* (Müller) C. Agardh 1820: 105.

S. bay area 63 (S24). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Littoral fringe but also in the upper eulittoral under sheltered conditions.

Angiospermae (Flowering Plants)

Monocotyledoneae

Family Zosteraceae

The Sea Grasses of the World Den Hartog (1970), covers most of the taxa listed below.

Zostera Linnaeus

*Zostera muelleri* Irmisch ex Ascherson 1867: 168.

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay areas 25 (S19), 27 (S17), 29 (S22). SW. bay areas 42 (S21), 49 (S4). E. bay area 23 (S20). Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Common in lower eulittoral and upper sub-littoral on flat, sandy or muddy areas; also in shallow sandy or muddy pools. Often densely covered with epiphytes.

Family Ruppiaceae

Ruppia Linnaeus

*Ruppia maritima* Linnaeus 1753: 127.

SW. bay area 49 (S4).

In upper sub-littoral associated with *Zostera* and *Lepilaena cylindrocarpa*.

Family Zannichelliaceae

Amphibolis C. Agardh

*Amphibolis antarctica* (Labillardiere) Sonder et Ascherson ex Ascherson 1867: 164.

Port Phillip Heads area 58 (S5, S10).

Occurs in shallow, sandy lower-eulittoral pools and channels, and in the sub-littoral zone. This species is not recorded in the sheltered waters of the bay.

Lepilaena Drummond ex Harvey

*Lepilaena cylindrocarpa* (Körnicke ex Walpers) Bentham 1878: 180.

SW. bay area 49 (S4).

Dicotyledoneae

Family Chenopodiaceae

Salicornia Linnaeus

*Salicornia quinqueflora* Bunge ex Ungern-Sternberg 1866: 59.

(Syn. *S. australis* Solander ex Bentham 1870: 205).

N. bay area 6 (S16). Corio Bay area 27 (S17). SW. bay area 49 (S4). E. bay area 23 (S20).

This typical salt marsh plant seems to be capable of existence in small pockets of soil in the top of the upper-eulittoral zone.

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