

CHECKLIST OF THE NUDIBRANCHS (OPISTHOBRANCHIA: NUDIBRANCHIA) OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

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ABSTRACT. - This paper presents a compilation of 193 species of nudibranchs from 23 families that have been recorded to date from the South China Sea area.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to provide a checklist of the 193 species of nudibranchs that have been found in, and along the coasts of, the South China Sea. For the purposes of this paper the South China Sea is defined as being bounded by the equator, the straits of Taiwan to the north, western Philippines and Borneo to the east, and Malaysia and Thailand to the west. The countries that have coastlines that are part of this area are hence China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, East and West Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines.

The information gathered for this paper is collated from studies of the nudibranch fauna of the countries within the South China Sea region. Papers by authors such as Collingwood (1881), Risbec (1956), Lim & Chou (1970a, 1970c), Orr (1980), Lin (1981), Rudman & Darvell (1990) have also contributed to the following list of the species that occur in the region.

Most of these studies often dealt with species of nudibranchs that had also been found outside the designated area of the South China Sea. In these cases, the location of the collecting stations were usually identified and left out if they did not fall into the area defined as the South China Sea. Nudibranchs that have not been identified to species level in various papers

or books (e.g. Orr, 1981) have also been left out of this compilation so that a more accurate and useful list could be drawn up. A figure that best represents each species is also referenced in the list.

As there are no workers currently studying nudibranchs exclusively in Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, the records of nudibranchs from these countries are based on older work and from articles published in popular journals (in the case of Malaysia). The nudibranchs found in Singapore are presently being studied by the authors and will be the subject of a paper in the near future.

LIST OF SPECIES

Order Nudibranchia

Suborder Anthobranchia

Dorids are the largest group of nudibranchs ranging from under one centimetre in length to over 30 cm. The mantle of a dorid extends over the sides of its body to form a skirt enclosing the animal. Near the front of the head most dorids have a pair of chemosensory rhinophores which can be either smooth or lamellate. The anus is usually found in the centre of the animal's back surrounded by a circle of gills. The foods consumed by dorids are diverse, including bryozoans, ascidians, sponges, polychaete worms, barnacles and even other opisthobranchs.

SUPERFAMILY DORIDOIDEA

FAMILY HEXABRANCHIDAE

This is a monogeneric family. Animals are medium to large in size. Body elongate, ovate and mostly dorsoventrally flattened. Central dorsum somewhat convex. Body soft, lacking pustules, tubercles and spicules. Oral cephalic tentacles large and flattened-ovate. Rhinophores are large, conspicuous and retractile. Animals are highly active and can often swim in open water when provoked.

***Hexabranchnus sanguineus* (Rüppell & Leukart, 1830)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 566: from Réunion Island and Papua New Guinea)
South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 145 as *H. marginatus*; Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 from Hainan Island), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 1), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 11)

FAMILY POLYCERIDAE

This is a large family. Most species are long and slender with a high back. The body surface is smooth or papillate. Cephalic tentacles are usually small. Rhinophores are lamellate, contractile and sometimes with sheaths. The radula has several lateral teeth, but no central tooth. Polycerids feed on bryozoans or other nudibranchs.

***Nembrotha amitina* Bergh, 1905** (Figure: Bergh, 1905, pl. 18, fig. 23: from Borneo Banks)
South China Sea Record: Borneo (Bergh, 1905, pg. 201)

Nembrotha cristata Bergh, 1877 (Figure: Wells & Bryce, 1993, fig. 93: from Western Australia)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 146)

Nembrotha kubaryana Bergh, 1877 (Figure: Gremlı & Newman, 1994, pg. 144, upper figure: from South China Sea)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 146)

Nembrotha nigerrima Bergh, 1877 (Figure: Bergh, 1877, pl. 33, fig. 5, pl. 55, figs 8-14, pl. 56, figs 2-5: from Palau)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 19)

Polycera fujitai (Baba, 1937) (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 57: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 114; Orr, 1981, pg. 57)

FAMILY GYMNODORIDIDAE

Animals limaciform, with a smooth body lacking papillate appendages. Cephalic tentacles are small or absent. Rhinophores lamellate and contractile. Jaws are weak. Radula often large and well developed. This is a largely tropical family characterised by the separation of the gonad from the digestive gland. These animals are carnivores that feed on other nudibranchs and sacoglossans.

Analogium amakusanum (Baba, 1996) (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl.4, fig. H: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 52 as *Gymnodoris striata* and Lin, 1990a as *Gymnodoris striata*)

Gymnodoris alba Bergh, 1877 (Figure: Gosliner, 1987, fig. 189: from South Africa)

South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 47), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 133)

Gymnodoris bicolor (Alder & Hancock, 1864) (Figure: Thompson, 1975, fig. 1f: from New South Wales, Australia)

South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136)

Gymnodoris ceylonica (Kelaart, 1858) (Figure: Debelius, 1996, pg. 195: from Irian Jaya, Indonesia)

South China Sea Record: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 133)

Gymnodoris citrina Bergh, 1877 (Figure: Orr, 1980, pg. 110, Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 4, fig. B, C: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 48), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 20), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 133)

Gymnodoris inornata (Bergh, 1880) (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 21: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Records: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 110; Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 50)

Gymnodoris cf. nigricolor Baba, 1960 (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl.4, fig. F: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 51)

Gymnodoris okinawae **Baba, 1936** (Figure: Gosliner, 1987, pg. 102, fig. 188: from South Africa)
South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136)

Gymnodoris pattani **Swennen, 1996** (Figure: Swennen, 1996, pg. 44, fig. 2 A)
South China Sea Record: Thailand (Swennen, 1996, pg. 41)

Gymnodoris rubropapulosa **Bergh, 1905** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 4, fig. D: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 50), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 133)

Lamellana gymnota **Lin, 1992** (Figure: Lin, 1992, fig. 1: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Lin, 1992, pg. 182)

FAMILY AEGIRIDAE

Body slender, high and rounded. Body greatly toughened from numerous spicules. Tubercles and/or papillae on notum. Rhinophores smooth. All species feed on calcareous sponges.

Aegires villosus **Farran, 1905** (Figure: Wells & Bryce, 1993, pg. 91, fig. 107: from Western Australia)
South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135)

FAMILY TRIOPHIDAE

Body broad compared to polycerids, with a low and broad back. The mantle skirt is reduced to form a tuberculate ridge which is continuous around the frontal margin. Tubercles are often arborescent and complex. Similar protrusions are sometimes also found on the sides of the body and on the dorsum. The rhinophores are lamellate and have low simple sheaths. Oral tentacles form semicircular lobes. The bipinnate or tripinnate gills form an arc in front of the anal papilla.

Most species feed on bryozoans.

Kalinga ornata **Alder & Hancock, 1864** (Figure: Thompson, 1975, fig. 1 a: from Queensland, Australia)
South China Sea Records: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135), Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 47), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 20)

Kaloplocamus acutus **Baba 1955** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 3, fig. C: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 44)

Kaloplocamus croceus (**Philippi, 1836**) (Figure: Philippi, 1836, pl. 7, figs. 1 a, d: from Sicily, Italy)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 18)

***Kaloplocamus cf. ramosus* (Cantraine, 1835)** (Figure: Gosliner, 1987, fig. 177: from South Africa)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 45)

***Plocamopherus ceylonicus* (Kelaart, 1858)** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 3, fig. A: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 20), Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 43)

***Plocamopherus tilesii* Bergh, 1877** (Figure: Wells & Bryce, 1993, fig. 84: from Western Australia)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 43)

FAMILY ONCHIDORIDIDAE

Body ovoid in shape, dorsolaterally flattened with an ample mantle skirt. Rhinophores lamellate. Head has flattened oral lobes forming a veil anterior to mouth. Members of this family feed on bryozoans.

***Diaphorodoris mitsuui* (Baba, 1938)** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 2, fig. F, G, H: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 41)

FAMILY OKENIIDAE

Animals are small to medium in size with the mantle skirt forming a rim which often bears elongate papillae. The head has an oral veil which may have lateral tentacles. Rhinophores are lamellate. Radula usually well developed, but lacking a central tooth. Most feed suctorially on tunicates and bryozoans.

***Goniodoris cf. castanea* Alder & Hancock, 1845** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 1, fig. A: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 34)

***Goniodoris felis* Baba, 1949** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 1, fig. B: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 34)

***Goniodoris glabra* Baba, 1937** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 1, fig. C: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 114, Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 35)

***Goniodoridella savignyi* Pruvot-Fol, 1933** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 1, fig. D: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 36)

***Hopkinsia hiroi* Baba, 1938** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 1, fig. G: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 38)

***Hopkinsia pilosa* Bouchet & Ortea, 1983** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 1, fig. E: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 36)

***Hopkinsia plana* (Baba, 1960)** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 1, fig. F: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 37)

***Murphydoris singaporensis* Sigurdsson, 1991** (Figure: Sigurdsson, 1991, fig. A-F: from Singapore)

South China Sea Record: Singapore (Sigurdsson, 1991, pg. 260)

***Okenia barnadi* Baba, 1937** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 1, fig. H: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 39)

***Okenia japonica* Baba, 1949** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 2, fig. A: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 39)

***Okenia plebeja* (Bergh, 1902)** (Figure: Bergh, 1902, pl. 3, figs 15- 19: from Gulf of Thailand)

South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 18), Thailand (Bergh, 1902)

***Trapania aurata* Rudman, 1987** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 2, fig. B: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 40)

***Trapania darvelli* Rudman, 1987** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 2, fig. C: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 40)

***Trapania japonica* (Baba, 1935)** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 2, fig. D: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 41)

FAMILY VAYSSIEREIDAE

Animals are very small. Body limaciform. Rhinophores simple and non-retractable. Notum continuous with foot. Radula reduced. Central tooth absent and lateral teeth narrow. There are no gills.

***Vayssierea caledonica* Risbec, 1928** (Figure: Risbec, 1928, text fig. 98: from New Caledonia)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 33)

FAMILY CHROMODORIDIDAE

Animals small to medium in size. More or less depressed, elongate-elliptical in outline. Dorsum smooth, some with tuberculations. Mantle extends beyond head. Members of this large family are usually brightly coloured and with lamellate rhinophores and simple pinnate

gills around the anus. Radula teeth are numerous and a central tooth is either present or absent. Sponge feeders.

***Cadlinella ornatissima* Risbec, 1928** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, fig. 87: from Queensland, Australia)

South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 53), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 97)

***Cadlina sagamiensis* Baba, 1937** (Figure: Baba, 1937, pl. 21, fig. 78: from Japan)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 146)

***Ceratosoma gracillimum* Bergh, 1876** (Figure: Rudman, 1988, fig. 1D: from Queensland, Australia)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 13), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 98 as *C. cornigerum*)

***Ceratosoma trilobatum* (Gray, 1827)** (Figure: Rudman, 1988, figs 1N, 2-6: locality not recorded)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 13 as *C. cornigerum*)

***Chromodoris alderi* Collingwood, 1881** (Figure: Gosliner, 1987, fig. 108: from South Africa)

South China Sea Record: Taiwan (Collingwood, 1881, pg. 132)

***Chromodoris annae* Bergh, 1877** (Figure: Colin & Arneson, 1995, fig. 841: from Madang, Papua New Guinea)

South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 8)

***Chromodoris aspersa* (Gould, 1852)** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, pg. 19, fig. 37: from Western Australia)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 147 as *Glossodoris tenuis*)

***Chromodoris coi* Risbec, 1956** (Figure: Gremler & Newman, 1994, pg. 141, lower figure: from South China Sea)

South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 9 as *Glossodoris coi*), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 15)

***Chromodoris collingwoodi* Rudman, 1987** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 6, fig. B: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 58)

***Chromodoris fidelis* (Kelaart, 1858)** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 30: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Orr, 1981, pg. 31), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 99 as *Glossodoris fidelis*)

***Chromodoris geometrica* (Risbec, 1928)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 573: from Philippine Islands)

South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 9)

***Chromodoris kuniei* Pruvot-Fol, 1930** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 574: from Madang, Papua New Guinea)

South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 14)

***Chromodoris lineolata* Hasselt, 1824** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 28: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 111; Orr, 1981, pg. 28), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 99 as *Glossodoris lineolata* var. a), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 as *Glossodoris lineolata*)

***Chromodoris magnifica* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)** (Figure: Gremli & Newman, 1994, pg. 141 upper figure: from South China Sea)
South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 8)

***Chromodoris orientalis* Rudman, 1983** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 6, fig. E: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 110 as *C. pallescens*; Orr, 1981, pg. 24 as *C. pallescens*; Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 61), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 as *Glossodoris orientalis*)

***Chromodoris pantharella* Bergh, 1879** (Figure: Bergh, 1879, pl. 3, figs 12-25: from Taiwan)
South China Sea Record: Taiwan (Russell, 1971, pg. 130)

***Chromodoris rubrocornuta* Rudman, 1985** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 5, fig. F: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 56)

***Chromodoris rufomaculata* Pease, 1871** (Figure: Rudman, 1987, fig. 23, pg. 342)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 9 as *Glossodoris histro*)

***Chromodoris sinensis* Rudman, 1985** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 5, fig. G, H: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 56) (Orr, 1981, pg. 27 as *C. marginata*), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, p. 14), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a as *Glossodoris marginata*), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136 as *Glossodoris sinensis*)

***Chromodoris striatella* Bergh, 1877** (Figure: Wells & Bryce, 1993, fig. 156 from: Western Australia)
South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 60), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 99 as *Glossodoris lineolata* var. b)

***Chromodoris trimarginata* (Winckworth, 1946)** (Figure: Rudman, 1985, fig. 16: from India)
South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 14)

***Chromodoris tumulifera* Collingwood, 1881** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 6, fig. A: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 58; Orr, 1981 as *C. shirarae*), South China Sea (Collingwood, 1881, pg. 130), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 100 as *Glossodoris pallescens*)

***Chromodoris verrieri* (Crosse, 1875)** (Figure: Rudman, 1985, figs 12 A, 13 A, 14, 15 A: from Tanzania)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 9 as *Glossodoris marginata*)

***Chromodoris willani* Rudman, 1982** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 578: from Philippine Islands)
South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 10)

***Durvilledoris lemniscata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)** (Figure: Gosliner, 1987, fig. 120: from South Africa)
South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg.9 as *Glossodoris clitonata*), Thailand (Rudman, 1984)

***Glossodoris atromarginata* (Cuvier, 1804)** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 35: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 64; Orr, 1980, pg. 11; Orr, 1981, pg. 35), Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 185), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 12), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 97 as *Casella atromarginata*), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 7), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 as *Casella atromarginata*).

***Glossodoris cincta* (Bergh, 1889)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 581: from Solomon Islands)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 66)

***Glossodoris rufomarginata* Bergh 1890** (Figure: Wells & Bryce, 1993, fig. 169: from Western Australia)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 66)

***Glossodoris sibogae* (Bergh, 1905)** (Figure: Rudman, 1986a, fig. 1 D: from Fiji)
South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 147)

***Hypselodoris bullockii* Collingwood, 1881** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 570: from Philippine Islands)
South China Sea Records: Taiwan (Collingwood, 1881, pg. 129), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 9), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 101 as *Glossodoris sibogae*)

***Hypselodoris emmae* Rudman, 1977** (Figure: Debelius, 1996, pg. 235: from Vietnam)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Debelius, 1996, pg. 235)

***Hypselodoris festiva* (A. Adams, 1861)** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 7, fig. C, D: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Records: China (Rudman, 1977), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 110; Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 63)

***Hypselodoris hiliaris* (Baba, 1953)** (Figure: Baba, 1953, figs 5, 6, J, K: from Japan)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 9 as *Glossodoris hiliaris*)

***Hypselodoris infucata* (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828)** (Figure: Gosliner, 1987, fig. 127: from South Africa)
South China Sea Records: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 11), Taiwan (Collingwood, 1881 as *Chromodoris barnadi* Kelaart)

***Hypselodoris iris* (Collingwood, 1881)** (Figure: Collingwood, 1881, pl. 9, figs 9-14: from Taiwan)
South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 9 as *Glossodoris iris*), Taiwan (Collingwood, 1881, pg. 127 as *Chromodoris iris*)

***Hypselodoris kanga* Rudman, 1977** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 7, fig. A, B: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 110; Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 63)

***Hypselodoris maculosa* (Pease, 1871)** (Figure: Wells & Bryce, 1993, fig. 142: from Western Australia)

South China Sea Records: South China Sea (Lin, 1975), Vietnam (Risbec, 1953, pg. 72-74 as *Glossodoris decorata*), China (Lin, 1975, pg. 147-148 as *Glossodoris xishaensis*)

***Hypselodoris maritima* (Baba, 1949)** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 6, fig. H: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 110; Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 62)

***Hypselodoris placida* (Baba, 1949)** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 6, fig. F, G : from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 111; Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 62), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 100 as *Glossodoris placida*), Hong Kong (Orr, 1981, pg. 29 as *Chromodoris placida*)

***Pectenodoris trilineata* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)** (Figure: Rudman, 1986b, figs 1, 5: from Queensland, Australia)

South China Sea Records: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 101 as *Glossodoris virgata*)

***Mexichromis mariei* (Crosse, 1872)** (Figure: Allen & Steene, 1994, pg. 198: locality not recorded)

South China Sea Records: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 12), Hong Kong (Orr, 1981, pg. 26 as *Chromodoris festiva*)

***Mexichromis multituberculata* Baba, 1953** (Figure: Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pl. 5, fig. C: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 54), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136 as *Glossodoris multituberculata*)

***Noumea nivalis* Baba, 1937** (Figure: Rudman, 1985, figs. 1 D, 6, 7 A: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman & Darvell, 1990, pg. 55; Orr, 1981, pg. 31 as *Doris alba* Hasselt)

***Noumea hongkongiensis* Rudman, 1990** (Figure: Rudman, 1990, fig. 26 A: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman, 1990, pg. 297)

***Risbecia tryoni* (Garrett, 1873)** (Figure: Allen & Steene, 1994, pg. 198: locality not recorded)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 10 as *Risbecia odhneri*)

FAMILY DENDRODORIDIDAE

Animals usually have elongate-ovate, soft bodies that are generally smooth, but can have pustules. Cephalic tentacles are very short and often border the mouth. Rhinophores retractile. Gills are tri- or quadripinnate and usually large, bushy and retractile. The radula and jaws have been lost in this family and food is obtained suctorially. This family comprises mostly tropical species that feed on sponges.

***Dendrodoris areolata* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)** (Figure: Alder & Hancock, 1864, pl. 30, figs 1-3: from India)

South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135)

***Dendrodoris denisoni* (Angas, 1864)** (Figure: Gosliner, 1987a, fig. 146: from South Africa)
South China Sea Records: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 95 as *Dendrodoris gemmacea*), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 112; Orr, 1981, pg. 40)

***Dendrodoris elongata* Baba, 1936** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, fig. 122: from Western Australia)
South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 25), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 95 as *Dendrodoris albobrunnea*), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 137)

***Dendrodoris fumata* (Rüppell & Leukart, 1831)** (Figure: Brodie et al., 1997, figs. 1 C-F, 3 A- G: from Australia)
South China Sea Records: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 95 as *D. erubescens*), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 26 as *D. erubescens*), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 112 as *D. rubra*; Brodie et al., 1997, pg. 415), Thailand (Bergh, 1902 as *Doriopsis rubra*, pg. 190)

***Dendrodoris guttata* (Odhner, 1817)** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 38: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 112; Orr, 1981, pg. 38)

***Dendrodoris kranjiensis* Lim & Chou, 1970** (Figure: Lim & Chou, 1970a, fig. 10 C: from Singapore)
South China Sea Record: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 96 as *Dendrodoris* sp. 1)

***Dendrodoris nigra* (Stimpson, 1855)** (Figure: Brodie et al., 1997, figs 1 A, B, 2 A-H: from Fiji)
South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 148; Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 from Hainan Island) Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 26), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 112; Orr, 1981, pg. 37), Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 191 as *Doriopsis nigra* var. *nigrrima*)

***Dendrodoris singaporensis* Lim & Chou, 1970** (Figure: Lim & Chou, 1970a, figs 4 N, 9 C: from Singapore)
South China Sea Record: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 96 as *Dendrodoris* sp. 2)

***Dendrodoris tuberculosa* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 590: from Madang, Papua New Guinea)
South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 27), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135)

***Doriopsis miniata* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 36: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 112; Orr, 1981, pg. 36)

***Doriopsilla pallida* Bergh, 1902** (apparently no suitable published figure exists)
South China Sea Records: Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 193), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 28)

FAMILY DORIDIDAE

Animals small to medium in size. Ovate-elliptical in outline, oral tentacles small and digitiform. Rhinophores lamellate and retractile. Dorsal notum normally pustulose. Jaws sometimes lacking. Radula broad, multidenticulate.

***Actinocyclus japonicus* (Eliot, 1913)** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, fig. 102: from Queensland, Australia)
South China Sea Records: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 97), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136)

***Aldisa nhatrangensis* (Risbec, 1956)** (Figure: Risbec, 1956, pl. 22: from Vietnam)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 14)

***Asteronotus cespitosus* (Hasselt, 1824)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 559: from Madang, Papua New Guinea)
South China Sea Records: China Sea (Collingwood, 1881, pg. 126 as *Doris crescentica*), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135)

***Asteronotus harmandi* (Rochebrune, 1882)** (apparently no published figure exists)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7)

***Asteronotus mabila* Bergh, 1878** (apparently no published figure exists)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7)

***Carminodoris cf. pustulata* (Abraham, 1977)** (Figure: Jensen, 1994, pl. 5, fig. D)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Jensen, 1994, pg. 131)

***Discodoris boholiensis* Bergh, 1877** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, pg. 37, species number 109: from Vanuatu)
South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 98)

***Discodoris fragilis* (Alder & Hancock, 1864)** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, fig. 108: from Queensland, Australia)
South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 15), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 98 as *D. concinna*), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 112)

***Discodoris notiperda* Risbec, 1956** (Figure: Risbec, 1956, pl. 9, pl. 10, figs 50, 51: from Vietnam)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 15)

***Discodoris aff. palma* Allan, 1933** (apparently no published figure exists)
South China Sea Record: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 99)

***Discodoris raripilosa* Abraham, 1877** (Figure: Abraham, 1877, pl. 27, figs 29, 30: locality not recorded)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 15)

***Doriopsis granulosa* Pease, 1860** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, fig. 103: from New South Wales, Australia)
South China Sea Records: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 98 as *Ctenodoris aurantiaca*), Hong Kong (Orr, 1981, pg. 56), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136 as *D. aurantiaca*)

***Doriopsis pecten* (Collingwood 1881)** (Figure: Debelius, 1996, pg. 274: from Hawaii)
South China Sea Record: Taiwan (Collingwood, 1881, pg. 126 as *Doris pecten*)

***Doriopsis viridis* Pease, 1861** (figure not available)
South China Sea Records: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136 as *D. viridis*), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 26 as *Dendrodoris viridis*)

***Halgerda xishaensis* Lin 1975** (Figure: Lin, 1975, pl. II, fig. 6: from China)
South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 154)

- Homoiodoris japonica* Bergh, 1882** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 49: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 114; Orr, 1981, pg. 49), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136)
- Jorunna funebris* Kelaart, 1858** (Figure: Gremlin & Newman, 1994, pg. 142, upper and middle photos: from South China Sea)
South China Sea Records: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 as *Kentrodoris maculosa*), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 99 as *Discodoris* sp.), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 17 as *Kentrodoris funebris*), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 11), Hong Kong (Orr, 1981, pg. 55 as *Jorunna* sp.), South China Sea (Gremlin & Newman, 1994, pg. 142)
- Jorunna marchadi* Risbec, 1956** (Figure: Risbec, 1956, pl. 11, figs 54-57: from Vietnam)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 16)
- Kentrodoris rubescens* (Bergh, 1876)** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, fig. 93: from Queensland, Australia)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 17)
- Peltodoris noumeae* Risbec, 1937** (Risbec, 1956, figs. 10-17, 23, 24: from Vietnam)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 8)
- Platydoris cruenta* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, fig. 105: from Queensland, Australia)
South China Sea Records: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 137 as *Argus cruentus*), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7)
- Platydoris esakii* (Baba, 1936)** (Figure: Baba, 1936, pl. 3, fig. 10, text fig. 221)
South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 136 as *Argus esakii*)
- Platydoris flammulata* Bergh, 1905** (Figure: Bergh, 1905, pl. 1, fig. 4, pl. 16, fig. 3: from Borneo Banks)
South China Sea Record: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 101)
- Platydoris laminea* Risbec, 1928** (Figure: Risbec, 1928, pl. 1, fig. 11, text fig. 14: from New Caledonia)
South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 147 as *Argus laminea* and from Hainan Island, Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 as *Argus laminea*), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7)
- Platydoris scabra* (Cuvier, 1804)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 565: from Madagascar)
South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 101 as *P. sibogae*)
- Platydoris speciosa* (Abraham, 1877)** (Figure: Abraham, 1877, pl. 28, figs 10, 11: from Ambon, Indonesia)
South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 147 as *Argus speciosus*; Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 as *Argus speciosus* from Hainan Island), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7)
- Platydoris tabulata* Abraham, 1877** (Figure: Abraham, 1877, pl. 27, fig. 9: locality not recorded)
South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 147 as *Argus tabulatus*; Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 as *Argus tabulatus* from Hainan Island)
- Rostanga arbutus* (Angas, 1864)** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 51: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 113; Orr, 1981, pg. 51)

***Rostanga bifurcata* Rudman, 1989** (Figure: Rudman & Avern, 1989, figs 1 B, 1 C: from Sydney, Australia)

South China Sea Record: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970a, pg. 101 as *R. arbutus*)

***Sphaerodoris papillata* Bergh 1878** (Figure: Bergh, 1878, pl. 66, figs 6, 7: from Philippine Islands)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 14)

***Siraius nucleola* (Pease, 1860)** (Figure: Brodie & Willan, 1993, pg. 125, fig. 1: from Queensland, Australia)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1981, pg. 43 as *Halgerda rubicunda*)

***Thordisa maculigera* Bergh, 1877** (Figure: Bergh, 1877, pl. 62, figs 1, 2: from Philippine Islands)

South China Sea Records: Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 182), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7)

***Thordisa punctulifera* Bergh, 1907** (Figure: Bergh, 1907, pl. 6, figs 1- 4: from South Africa)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 7)

***Trippla intacta* (Kelaart, 1858)** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984, fig. 98: from Queensland, Australia)

South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 146 and from Hainan Island, Lin, 1990b, pg. 135), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 9), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 115 as *Trippla intercia*; Orr, 1981, pg. 50)

FAMILY PHYLLIDIIDAE

Body usually oval and elongate in shape. Skin thick and tough. Dorsum either ridged or pustulose, with apices of pustules often brightly coloured. Edge of the mantle skirt encloses head and secondary gills, which are located along the undersides of the body and consist of up to 100 leaflets. Radula and jaws secondarily absent. Known to feed on sponges.

***Fryeria marindica* (Yonow & Hayward, 1991)** (Figure: Brunckhorst, 1993, pl. 5 B-C: from Thailand)

South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 25), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 6)

***Phyllidia coelestis* Bergh, 1905** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 593: from Madang, Papua New Guinea)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 149; (Hainan Island) Lin, 1990b, pg. 137)

***Phyllidia elegans* Bergh, 1869** (Figure: Gremlı & Newman, 1994, pg. 143, lower figure: from South China Sea)

South China Sea Records: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 22), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 4), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 134), South China Sea (Gremlı & Newman, 1994, pg. 143)

***Phyllidia exquisita* Brunckhorst, 1993** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 59: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1981)

***Phyllidia ocellata* Cuvier, 1804** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 595: from Philippine Islands)

South China Sea Records: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 6), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 134 as *Phyllidia japonica*)

***Phyllidia varicosa* Lamarck, 1801** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 596: from Madang, Papua New Guinea)

South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 149; (Hainan Island) Lin, 1990b, pg. 135), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 22 as *P. honloni*), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 17), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 135), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 115; Orr, 1981, pg. 59)

***Phyllidiella nigra* (Hasselt, 1824)** (Figure: Brunckhorst, 1993, pl. 6 B: from Southern Thailand)

South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 149 as *Phyllidia nobilis*; (Hainan Island) Lin, 1990b, pg. 137 as *Phyllidia sereni*), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 135 as *Phyllidia sereni*)

***Phyllidiella pustulosa* (Cuvier, 1804)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 597: from Sabah, Malaysia)

South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 149), Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 195), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 23 as *Phyllidia variabilis*), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 134 as *P. rotunda*), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 115; Orr, 1981, pg. 60)

***Phyllidiopsis cardinalis* Bergh, 1875** (Figure: Brunckhorst, 1993, pl.7 E: from Guam)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 25)

***Phyllidiopsis krempfi* Pruvot-Fol, 1957** (Figure: Brunckhorst, 1993, pl. 8 A: from southern Thailand)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 25)

***Phyllidiopsis loricata* (Bergh, 1873)** (Figure: Brunckhorst, 1993, pl. 8 A: from Darwin, Australia)

South China Sea Record: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 134 as *Phyllidia loricata*)

Suborder Cladobranchia

Superfamily Dendronotoidea

FAMILY BORNELLIDAE

Body long, narrow and compressed. There is no mantle skirt. Oral veil small and bifid with simple papillae or digitiform processes. Cerata-like papillae on each side of notal margins bearing gill tufts. Rhinophores large with perfoliated lamellate clavus and deeply slit sheaths. Species feed on hydroids.

***Bornella arborescens* Pease, 1871** (Figures: Pease, 1871, figs 3 a-c: from Tahiti)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg.32)

***Bornella excepta* Bergh, 1884** (Figures: Bergh, 1884, pl. 7, figs 13-22, pl. 8, figs 1-13: from Arafura Sea, Australia)

South China Sea Record: Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 202)

***Bornella japonica* Baba, 1949** (Figure: Baba, 1949, pl. 35, fig. 129)

South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 137)

***Bornella stellifer* (A. Adams & Reeve in A. Adams, 1848)** (Figure: Debelius, 1996, pg. 278, middle photo: from Mid-coast, Western Australia)

South China Sea Records: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 132 as *B. digitata*), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 117; Orr, 1981, pg. 61 as *B. digitata*), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 32 as *B. digitata*), Thailand (Bergh, 1902 as *B. digitata*), China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 as *B. digitata*)

FAMILY TRITONIIDAE

Soft bodied dendronotoideans with elongated bodies. Mantle skirt small. Edge of mantle usually with branched secondary gills. Oral veil bilobed and papillate anteriorly. Radula broad, with a median tooth and numerous lateral teeth. Tritoniids usually feed on a single species of soft coral or gorgonian.

***Marionia chloanthes* Bergh, 1902** (Figures: Bergh, 1902, pl. 2, figs 25-27: from Koh Kram, Gulf of Thailand)

South China Sea Record: Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 196)

***Marionia echinomuriceae* Jensen, 1994** (Figure: Jensen, 1994, pl. 5, fig. C: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Jensen, 1994, pg. 126)

***Marionia granularis* Odhner, 1936** (Figures: Odhner, 1936, pl. 1, fig. 6: from Straits of Taiwan)

South China Sea Record: Taiwan (Odhner, 1936, pg. 1090)

FAMILY PHYLLIROIDAE

Animal usually small to medium in size. Body elliptical to elongate. Foot very reduced. Rhinophores long. Oral tentacles lanceolate. Cerata reduced or absent. Jaws denticulate and cover only frontal portion of pharynx. Radula either with few rows of teeth or well developed with a denticulate central tooth and needle-like lateral teeth. All members of this family are permanently planktonic.

***Phylliroe bucephala* Péron & Lesueur, 1810** (Figure: Powell, 1979, pl. 51, fig. 8: from New Zealand)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 31)

FAMILY TETHYDIDAE

Animals medium to large in size. Body with large oral hood fringed with tentacles. Rhinophore clavus small, perfoliate or leaflike with large sheath. Cerata with or without basal gills and without cnidosacs. Jaws sometimes lacking. Radula generally absent or uniseriate. Animal capable of swimming by flexing body from side to side. The two genera in this family *Tethys* and *Melibe* both feed on crustaceans and fishes by capturing them with their oral hoods.

***Melibe bucephala* Bergh, 1902** (Figure: O'Donoghue, 1929, pg. 220, fig. 220: from Thailand)
South China Sea Records: Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 205), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg.30)

***Melibe capucina* Bergh, 1875** (Figure: Bergh, 1875, pl. 45, fig. 27, pl. 46, figs 23-28, pl. 48, figs 1-14: from Philippine Islands)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 30)

***Melibe fimbriata* Alder & Hancock, 1864** (Figure: Thompson & Crampton, 1984, pg. 114, fig. 1: from Greece)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 30)

***Melibe japonica* Eliot 1913** (apparently no published figure exists)
South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 137)

***Melibe pilosa* Pease, 1860** (Figure: Gremlı & Newman, 1994, pg. 143: locality not recorded)
South China Sea Records: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 133 as *M. vexillifera*), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 30)

FAMILY SCYLLAEIDAE

Animals small to medium in size. Body elongate, laterally compressed and soft. One to two pairs of complex cerata on dorso-lateral side of mantle. Transparent gills found on cerata. Oral veil may be present. Rhinophores swollen and have lamellae each tipped by a finger-like process. Median dorsal metapodial keel present in genus *Scyllaea*. Jaws strong and covering whole pharynx. Radula with or without a central tooth; lateral teeth numerous and finely denticulate, *Scyllaea* feeds on ctenophores and hydroids.

***Scyllaea pelagica* Linné, 1758** (Figure: Thompson & Brown, 1981, pg. 442, fig. 3: from Texas, North America)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 31)

Superfamily Arminoidea

FAMILY ARMINIDAE

Animals narrowly elongate to somewhat ovate. Dorso-ventrally depressed; small to medium in size. Head broad and more or less separated from mantle. Characterised by a large oval veil in front and bearing longitudinal ridges along the upper body surface. Rhinophores small and lamellate. Jaws present. Radula multiseriate, with a denticulate central tooth. Lateral teeth hooked and denticulate on outer surface. Arminids feed on alcyonarians, dead fishes and other animals.

***Armina babai* Tchang-Si, 1934** (Figure: Kazmi & Tirmizi, 1997, pl. 1, figs 7-10, pl. 2, figs A-D, pl. 3, figs A-G, pl. 4, figs A-F: from China and Pakistan)
South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 192; Lin, 1990b, pg. 137 from Hainan Island), Hong Kong (Jensen, 1997, pg. 181)

***Armina bilamella* Lin, 1981** (Figure: Lin, 1981, fig. 8: from China)
South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 202)

***Armina carneola* Lim & Chou, 1970** (Figures: Lim & Chou, 1970c, pl. 15, fig. B: from Singapore)

South China Sea Record: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 135)

***Armina comta* (Bergh, 1880)** (Figure: Jensen, 1997, fig. 15)

South China Sea Records: Hong Kong (Jensen, 1997, pg. 176) (Orr, 1980, pg. 117 as *A. japonica*; Orr, 1981, pg. 74 as *A. japonica*), China (Lin, 1981, pg. 187 as *A. japonica*)

***Armina cygnea* (Bergh, 1876)** (Figure: Wells & Bryce, 1993, fig. 213: from Western Australia)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 28)

***Armina longicauda* Lin, 1981** (Figure: Lin, 1981, fig. 7: from China)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 189)

***Armina lubugris* (Bergh, 1874)** (Figures: Bergh, 1874, pl. 31, figs 22, 23, pl. 32, figs 1-17: from Philippine Islands)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 28)

***Armina papillata* Baba, 1933** (Figure: Baba, 1955, pl. 10, fig. 28)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Jensen, 1997, pg. 162)

***Armina punctulata* Lin, 1990** (Figure: Lin, 1990a, fig. 2: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Lin, 1990a, pg. 434)

***Armina punctilucens* Bergh, 1874** (apparently no published figure exists)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 192; Lin, 1990b, pg. 137 from Hainan Island)

***Armina punctilopsis* Lin, 1992** (Figure: Lin, 1992, fig. 2, 3: from Hong Kong)

South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Lin, 1992, pg. 182)

***Armina semperi* Bergh, 1860** (apparently no published figure exists)

South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 28), China (Lin, 1981, pg. 186; Lin, 1990b, pg. 135 from Hainan Island.)

***Armina sinensis* Lin, 1981** (Figure: Lin, 1981, fig. 9: from China)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 202)

***Armina taeniolata* (Bergh, 1860)** (Figure: Bergh, 1860, pl. 8, fig. 13: from Mozambique)

South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 28)

***Armina variolosa* (Bergh, 1904)** (Figure: Bergh, 1904, pl. 2, figs 13-27: from China)

South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 192; (Hainan Island) Lin, 1990b, pg. 137), Hong Kong (Jensen, 1997, pg. 166)

***Dermatobranchus marginatus* Lin, 1981** (Figure: Lin, 1981, fig. 10: from China)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 203)

***Dermatobranchus multistriatus* Lin, 1981** (Figure: Lin, 1981, fig. 13: from China)

South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 203)

***Dermatobranchus ornatus* (Bergh, 1874)** (Figure: Willan & Coleman, 1984 fig. 158: from Queensland, Australia)
South China Sea Records: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 135), China (Lin, 1981, pg. 192)

***Dermatobranchus tongshanensis* Lin, 1981** (Figure: Lin, 1981, fig. 12: from China)
South China Sea Record: China (Lin, 1981, pg. 194)

Superfamily Aeolidioidea

FAMILY AEOLIDIIDAE

Animals broad, with numerous rows of cerata on their back. Only a single tooth in each row of radula. Some species have symbiotic zooxanthellae which they extract from their prey and incorporate into the tissues of their bodies. Aeolidiids feed on hydroids and anthozoans.

***Aeolidiella indica* Bergh, 1888** (Figures: Gosliner & Griffiths, 1981, figs 1C, 7-10: from South Africa)
South China Sea Records: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 31), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 115 as *A. takanosimensis*; Orr, 1981, pg. 68)

***Aeolidiella albopunctata* Lin, 1992** (Figure: Lin, 1992, figs 4, 5: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Lin, 1992, pg. 184)

***Berghia japonica* (Baba, 1937)** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 62: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 116; Orr, 1981, pg. 62)

***Cerberilla albopunctata* Baba, 1976** (Figure: Baba, 1976, pg. 277, figs 7-9: from Amakusa, Japan)
South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 137)

***Cerberilla asamusiensis* Baba, 1940** (Figure: Baba, 1940, figs 9-10: from Japan)
South China Sea Record: China (Hainan Island) (Lin, 1990b, pg. 137 as *Cerberia asamusiensis*)

FAMILY FACELINIDAE

Aeolids that are fast moving and aggressive. Cerata arranged in rows. Foot with propodial tentacles. Long agile oral tentacles present. Rhinophores lamellate or tuberculate, occasionally smooth.

***Phidiana militaris* Alder & Hancock, 1864** (Figure: Rudman, 1980, figs 1 E, 2 A, 3 A: from India)
South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 13)

***Phylloidesmium briareum* (Bergh, 1896)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 627: from Philippine Islands)
South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 13)

***Phylloidesmium magnum* Rudman, 1991** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 69: from Hong Kong as *Phylloidesmium* sp.)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1981, pg. 69)

***Phyllodesmium opalescens* Rudman, 1991** (Figure: Rudman, 1991, figs 9-12, 28, 29: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Rudman, 1991, pg. 177)

***Pteraeolidia ianthina* (Angas, 1864)** (Figure: Gremlı & Newman, 1994, pg. 143: from South China Sea)
South China Sea Records: China (Lin, 1975, pg. 150 as *P. semperi*.), Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 135 as *P. semperi*), Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 31), Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 13), South China Sea (Gremlı & Newman, 1994, pg. 143)

FAMILY FLABELLINIDAE

Head with simple oral tentacles. Simple or lamellate rhinophores without sheaths. Large family of aeolids with long, narrow bodies. Cerata usually in single rows or organized into clusters. Antero-lateral corners of the foot usually prolonged into propodial tentacles. Radula has three teeth in each row. Flabellinids feed on hydroids and are usually found on the colony on which they are feeding.

***Flabellina bicolor* Kelaart, 1883** (Figure: Wells & Bryce, 1993, fig. 198: from Western Australia)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 115; Orr, 1981, pg. 72 as *F. ornata*)

***Flabellina macassarana* Bergh, 1905** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 621: from Philippine Islands)
South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 12)

***Flabellina rubrolineata* (O'Donoghue, 1929)** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 622: from Philippine Islands)
South China Sea Record: Malaysia (Ho, 1989, pg. 12)

***Nossis indica* Bergh, 1902** (Figure: Bergh, 1902, pl. 3, figs. 11, 12: from Thailand)
South China Sea Record: Thailand (Bergh, 1902, pg. 210)

FAMILY GLAUCIDAE

Animal long, narrow and high, with long tail. Oral tentacles usually very long and tapered. Rhinophores simple, papillate, annulate or lamellate. Radula uniseriate; teeth strong and often angular. Known to feed on hydrozoans, anthozoans and other molluscs.

***Glaucus atlanticus* Forster, 1777** (Figure: Miller, 1974, pl. 10, figs 8 - 10: from New Zealand)
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 31)

FAMILY TERGIPEDIDAE

Head has a pair of simple oral tentacles and a pair of simple, smooth rhinophores. Cerata usually simple and sessile. Jaws thin and may have a denticulated margin of short processes. Radula is uniseriate, generally long and with denticles. Small family of aeolid nudibranchs which feed on hydroids and corals.

***Cuthona cf. purpureoannulata* (Baba, 1961)** (Figure: Orr, 1981, pg. 70: from Hong Kong)
South China Sea Record: Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 116; Orr, 1981, pg. 70)

***Phestilla melanobrachia* Bergh, 1874** (Figure: Gosliner et al., 1996, fig. 624: from Philippine Islands)
South China Sea Records: Singapore (Lim & Chou, 1970c, pg. 136), Hong Kong (Orr, 1981, pg. 63)

***Phestilla lugubris* (Bergh, 1870)**
South China Sea Record: Vietnam (Risbec, 1956, pg. 31), Hong Kong (Orr, 1980, pg. 116 as *P. sibogae*)

DISCUSSION

A checklist such as this hints at the biodiversity of the group and will help in conservation efforts around the South China Sea area.

The above list will without doubt be greatly expanded when the nudibranch fauna of each country bordering the South China Sea is studied in detail. As the nudibranch fauna is yet to be extensively studied in any country in this region, some of the names on the list could be misidentifications or synonyms but until a worker starts to study these animals again there is not much hope of clearing up errors.

In recent years revisions of families like Chromodorididae and Phyllididae in the Indo-Pacific region have been carried out by Rudman (1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987) and Brunckhorst (1993) respectively. They have helped to clear up much of the confusion which used to surround these important groups.

Nudibranchs have some commercial value as they are occasionally collected for the aquarium trade. Very few nudibranchs have been documented as a source of food or medicine for humans. Nudibranchs and other opisthobranch species have recently received attention from natural product chemists in their search for metabolic compounds that possess activity against bacteria, fungi, tumours and have antifeedent, autotoxicity properties amongst others (Avila, 1995). Many species are a significant source of chemicals, some of which are derived directly from their food and others are synthesized by the nudibranchs themselves.

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