Benthic fauna of the Bay of Nhatrang, Southern Vietnam

Volume 2

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The book contains 9 chapters describing different groups of marine invertebrates: symbiotic polychaetes; mollusks – chitons, gastropods of the family Eulimidae, nudibranchs; pontoniin shrimps; commercial and mangrove species of crabs; sea stars and crinoids. In the result of the processing of the samples, collected in the Bay of Nhatrang, 474 species of invertebrates are described, nearly half of them (218 species) were found in Vietnam for the first time. Eight new for science species are described. For each species the localities and general distribution data, synonymy and for many species diagnoses and descriptions are provided. The book is illustrated by 62 line drawings text figures and 70 plates with 502 original color photographs of live specimens taken in nature or in aquaria immediately after collecting.This volume significantly increases the knowledge not only about the fauna of the Bay, but of Vietnam in general.

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CHAPTER 4

Opisthobranch molluscs of Vietnam (Gastropoda: Opisthobranchia)

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ABSTRACT. Currently, study of opisthobranch molluscs (including well-known nudibranchs) are among the most dynamically developed fields of marine biology. Great diversity, intricate evolutionary history and numerous biological peculiarities are features of this remarkable group of the phylum Mollusca. Despite general advancements, currently there is a great deficiency in works on taxonomy of regional opisthobranch faunas. Opisthobranchs of Vietnam are among world's least studied faunas. Prior to present study, there has been a single review that dealt only with the nudibranch molluscs [Risbec, 1956], and now it is much outdated. Therefore, the review of Vietnam opisthobranch molluscs' fauna in this study is presented for the first time. For each species short synonymy, diagnostic features and data on its biology and distribution are provided. Every species in this review is illustrated with an original color photograph. In total, 150 species of opisthobranch molluscs have been recorded. This includes most orders: Cephalaspidea, Anaspidea, Umbraculida, Sacoglossa, Notaspidea, Doridacea and Nudibranchia. One of the most important results of this study is 116 species of opisthobranch molluscs that have been recorded for the first time for Vietnamese fauna. A new colorful species, ***Janolus savinkini*** sp. nov. is described.

Tropical, Indo-West Pacific Nudibranch molluscs make up the core of this group's diversity and hold a leading place in the world's fauna species number. Apart from dramatically different morphology in comparison to other gastropods, nudibranchs processes numerous unique biological novelties. For instance, species of one of the most common tropical dorid nudibranch family, Phyllidiidae, acquired a set of unusual digestive and protective adaptations. Among various aberrant features of this family, most remarkable are: secondary respiratory leaves under the notum (primary gills are completely reduced), absence of a radula (one of the most typical molluscan character), transformation of pharynx into a strong sucking organ, and finally, an elaborate system of chemical protection that uses sponge metabolites [e.g. Cimino *et al*. 1999; Cimino, Ghiselin 2009; and many others]. Some species from another large nudibranch group (Aeolidacea), for instance *Pteraeolidia janthina* poses even more unusual features such as: a symbiosis with microalgae Zooxanthellae in the dorsal papillae; thus it has a possibility to use algae's photosynthetic products for its benefit [e.g. Wägele, Johnsen 2001]. Various other symbionts (e.g. copepod crustaceans) have also been noted with tropical Nudibranchia. These few remarkable examples are only the top of an iceberg of the nudibranch features which can be central themes of numerous other long-term studies in different fields of biology.

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Considering this great diversity of tropical Nudibranchia, such investigations are hardly possible without an accurate and professional expertise, i.e. classical approach of traditional systematics. At the same time, modern technological progress, such as easily accessible SCUBA diving, does not only highlight esthetic value of the nudibranch species but also brings unexpected problems for the taxonomy of this group. First of all, growing recreational diving and underwater photography leads to a snowball effect in the appearance of color guides and web resources that contain innumerable opisthobranch images. However, more than a decade of new media resource development caused shortage of works done by professional taxonomists. Misleading easiness with which nudibranch identification can be done using only external characteristics has led to numerous mistakes both in web resources and popular color guides. Currently, this situation is improved step by step primarily due to efforts of few taxonomists, who maintain their own web portals (e.g. William Rudman's Sea Slug Forum) or by an involvement of a group of professional experts to confirm the identification (e.g. Erwin Kodiat's Nudipixel). However, even such efforts do not always ensure an absence of such mistakes.

Current nudibranch research in the Indo-West Pacific area acutely suffers from a lack of works on regional faunas. Despite that, now we have a general picture of the species composition of Indo-West Pacific nudibranchs [e.g. Gosliner *et al*. 2008] although particular faunal patterns remain much obscure. In this respect, one of the main "blank spot" is the Vietnamese opisthobranch fauna. Vietnamese opisthobranch molluscs are amongst the weaker studied Indo-West Pacific fauna. A single available review on Vietnamese nudibranch molluscs was published more than 50 years ago [Risbec 1956] and is currently much out of date. Confirmation of presence is required for many species that are mentioned in that work. Besides this major review, few opisthobranch species have been mentioned in frames of a general study of Nhatrang Bay intertidal zone [Loi 1967]. In recent annotated checklist of the Vietnamese, South China Sea nudibranchs [Sachidhanandam *et al*. 2000] they were used only old data, extracted mainly from Risbec [1956] work. Considering the length of Vietnamese coastline and ecosystem diversity, such scarce data can hardly meet modern requirements. As a result, we still do not have a general description of Vietnamese opisthobranch molluscs. Thus, modern taxonomic study of the Vietnam opisthobranchs is among most important priorities in faunal research of the Indo-West Pacific invertebrates. According to the single published review of Vietnamese coastal water nudibranchs [Risbec 1956], its fauna in Nhatrang Bay consists of 80 species. Despite significant number of recorded species, most of them were just listed without any description or discussion. A list of an entire Opisthobranchia subclass in Vietnam has never been reported prior to our work. Consequently, this study includes a total of 150 species of opisthobranch molluscs, of which ca. 120 species are of Nudibranchia taxa. In addition to this, some of Risbec's identifications have been confirmed in present material. One of major results of present study is 116 of Opisthobranchia species that are new to Vietnamese fauna. Most of species presented here are recorded for the first time for Vietnam fauna.

Material and methods

Opisthobranch molluscs were collected predominantly in Nhatrang Bay in 2003–2009 by O.V. Savinkin. In 2009 authors of this paper primarily investigated opisthobranch fauna near islands: Tre, Tam, Mot, Mun and Nok between 15th October and 7th November, 2009. Additional material from Noi Island and Bach Long Vi Island was included. Samples have

mostly been collected using SCUBA at depths of 2.5–25 m and in intertidal zone predominantly from hard substrata: living corals, stones and coral rubbles, and in lesser degree on soft grounds. In a frame of an investigation of Dam Bay mangrove community, shallow waters from intertidal up to 2 m and fouling communities have also been studied. Material has been fixed in ethanol and stored in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University.

Systematic account

Order Cephalaspidea

Family Diaphanidae Odhner, 1914

Colpodaspis thompsoni Brown, 1979
(Pl. 21 A)

Colpodaspis thompsoni Brown 1979: 217–220, figs. 7–8, pl. I a

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 22.04.2008, depth 3–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-145 – 1 juvenile specimen.

Description. The shell is thin, swollen with sunken spire, partially covered by mantle. The cephalic shield is transformed into strong, elongated enrolled rhinophores. The foot is relatively small without parapodia.

Measurements. The body length up to 1.5 mm (fixed specimens including shell).

Coloration. The body is covered by dark brown pigment. The mantle bears snow-white large areas with characteristic bright yellow spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Mot and Mun Islands.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Philinidae Gray, 1850

Philine orientalis A. Adams, 1854
(Pl. 21 B)

Philine orientalis A. Adams 1854: 94.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 24.11.2005, depth 20 m, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-33 – 7 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, 22.04.2007, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-95 – 1 specimen.

Description. The shell is thin, forms a convex plate with reduced spire and it is visible through the covering mantle. The cephalic shield is strong, elongated, rounded or slightly sharpened anteriorly and posteriorly. The foot has well-defined parapodia.

Measurements. Body length can be up to 50 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The body is semitransparent, visible internal organs are white and pink. On the body surface there are scattered numerous small opaque white pigment dots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on fine sands and mud, at depths 20 m. Like most cephalaspids, present species burrows within upper layer of soft substrata using mucous-rich fluids of the cephalic shield for better gliding. Feeds predominantly on various bivalves and gastropod molluscs.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Tre Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Family Aglajidae Pilsbry 1895

Chelidonura amoena Bergh, 1905
(Pl. 21 C)

Chelidonura amoena Bergh 1905: 43, 45–46, taf. 3, fig. 7.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Khon Ko Island, 24.09.2007, depth 14 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-128 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated, gracious, somewhat similar in shape to the shell-less nudibranchs. The posterior part of the visceral sac (mantle) has two asymmetric sharpened lobes; the left one is conspicuously longer than the right lobe. The shell is rudimentary and completely internal. The foot possesses well defined parapodia, which characteristically meet in the middle of the body axis, in between of the cephalic shield and visceral sac.

Measurements. Body length can be up to 10 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is purple-pinkish, covered by numerous small opaque white dots. The edges of the cephalic shield and posterior mantle lobes are almost uniformly off-white in color.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs at depth of 14 m.

Unlike most cephalaspids, present species (and most taxa of Aglajidae family) inhabit hard substrata, mainly coral reefs.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Khon Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chelidonura fulvipunctata Baba, 1938
(Pl. 21 D)

Chelidonura fulvipunctata Baba 1938: 3–4, fig. 1; Marshall, Willan 1999: 19, figs. 6–7 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 19.10.2009, depth 8 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-206 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated, massive, clearly divided into strong cephalic shield and large visceral sac. The posterior part of the visceral sac (mantle) has two short symmetrically rounded lobes that do not project posteriorly. The shell is rudimentary and completely internal. The foot possesses well defined parapodia which do not meet in the middle body axis.

Measurements. Body length up to 11 mm (live specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is black, covered with numerous small opaque white dots. Head bears wide transverse band. The edges of the cephalic shield and posterior mantle lobes are marked with orange spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs, at 8 m depth. Unlike most cephalaspids, present species (and most taxa of Aglajidae family) inhabit hard substrata, predominately coral reefs.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Philinopsis cyanea (Martens, 1879)
(Pl. 21 E)

Doridium cyaneum Martens 1879: 738.
Philinopsis cyanea: Rudman, 1972 a: 381–394, fig. 15 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 10.05.2004, depth 10–15 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 26.09.2003, depth 20–25 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 23.05.2007, depth 12–20 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-89 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, 22.04.2007, trawling, ZMMU Op-94, collected O.V. Savinkin – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, 24.04.2007, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-109 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, S to Dung Island, spring 2007, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-110 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated, massive, and somewhat similar in shape to shell-less nudibranchs, clearly divided into strong cephalic shield and a massive visceral sac. The posterior part of the visceral sac (mantle) has two short symmetrically rounded lobes that do not project posteriorly. The shell is rudimentary and completely internal. The foot possesses well defined parapodia which do not meet in the middle body axis.

Measurements. Body length up to 23 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is purple-brown, covered by opaque yellow and white dots of various sizes, predominantly large. The edges of the foot are marked with a bright blue line. In the middle of cephalic shield there are several thick orange lines. Similar line marks lower side of the foot, just below of the blue line.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs, at depths of 10–25 m. Unlike most cephalaspids, present species (and most taxa of the family Aglajidae) inhabit hard substrata, mainly coral reefs.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung and Nok Islands.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Philinopsis gardineri (Eliot, 1903)
(Pl. 21 F)

Doridium gardineri Eliot 1903 a: 332–333.
Philinopsis gardineri: Rudman 1972 a: 381–396, fig. 9 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is elongated, large, clearly divided into strong cephalic shield and massive visceral sac. The posterior part of the visceral sac (mantle) has two short symmetrically rounded lobes that do not project posteriorly. The shell is rudimentary and completely internal. The foot possesses well defined parapodia which do not meet in the middle body axis.

Coloration. The ground color is almost uniformly purplish-black. The edges of the foot are marked with a bright blue line. The border between cephalic shield and visceral sac is marked with a thin transverse line.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs, at depth of ca. 5–15 m. Unlike most cephalaspids, present species (and most taxa of the Aglajidae family) inhabit hard substrata, predominantly coral reefs.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Philinopsis pilsbryi (Eliot, 1899)
(Pl. 21 G)

Doridium (*Aglaia*) *pilsbryi* Eliot 1899: 512–513, Plate 19, fig. 1 a, 1 b.
Philinopsis pilsbryi: Rudman 1972 a: 381–397, fig. 1, 5, 8, 14 K (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is elongated, large, clearly divided into strong cephalic shield and massive visceral sac. The posterior part of the visceral sac (mantle) has two conspicuous symmetrically rounded lobes, considerably projected posteriorly. The shell is rudimentary and completely internal. The foot possesses well defined parapodia which do not meet in the middle body axis.

Coloration. The ground color is off-white, covered by a strong network of thick black lines that form geometrical patterns.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs, at depth of 5–15 m. Unlike most cephalaspids, present species (and most taxa of the Aglajidae family) inhabits hard substrata, mainly coral reefs.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Philinopsis reticulata (Eliot, 1903)
(Pl. 21 H)

Doridium reticulatum Eliot 1903 a: 335, pl. 13, fig. 1.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 22.04.2007, trawling, depth 10–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-99 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 26.04.2006, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-179 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated, large, clearly divided into strong cephalic shield and a massive visceral sac. The posterior part of the visceral sac (mantle) has two con-

spicuous symmetrically rounded lobes, considerably projected posteriorly. The shell is rudimentary and completely internal. The foot possesses well defined parapodia which do not meet in the middle body axis.

Measurements. Length up to 18 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is black, covered with numerous small yellow and white dots. Anterior part of the foot laterally towards head bears several characteristic broad white and blue bands.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs, at depth of 10–15 m. Unlike most cephalaspids, present species (and most taxa of the Aglajidae family) inhabits hard substrata, mainly coral reefs.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Gastropteridae Swainson 1840

Sagaminopteron ornatum Tokioka et Baba, 1964
(Pl. 22 A)

Sagaminopteron ornatum Tokioka, Baba 1964: 218–224, figs. 9–14, pl. 10, figs. 1–7, pl. 12, figs. 4–8, pl. 13, figs. 5–6; Marshall, Willan 1999: 24, fig. 20.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2007–2008, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is elongated. Cephalic shield has conspicuous posteriorly enrolled appendage. The posterior part of the visceral sac possesses elongated lobe, considerably projected posteriorly. The shell is absent. The foot possesses well defined parapodia which almost meet in the middle body axis.

Coloration. The ground color is lilac. Posterior cephalic appendage and mantle edges are marked with orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs, at depth of 5–15 m.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Siphopteron nigromarginatum Gosliner, 1989
(Pl. 22 B)

Siphopteron nigromarginatum Gosliner 1989: 345–348, figs. 1 C, 12–13.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 22.04.2008, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-146 – 1 juvenile specimen.

Description. The body is elongated. Cephalic shield has conspicuous posteriorly enrolled appendage. The posterior part of the visceral sac possesses elongated lobe, considerably projected posteriorly. The shell is absent. The foot possesses well defined parapodia which almost meet at the middle body axis.

Measurements. Length up to 2.5 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground is yellow, covered with marble-like pattern of irregular orange-red spots. Posterior cephalic appendage and mantle edges are marked with dark brown to black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on coral reefs, at depth of 5–8 m.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Smaragdinellidae Thiele, 1925

Phanerophthalmus smaragdinus (Rüppell et Leuckart, 1830) (Pl. 22 C)

Bulla smaragdina Rüppell, Leuckart 1828: 26, pl. 11, figs. 2 A–D.
Phanerophthalmus smaragdinus: Rudman 1972 b: 190–200, figs. 1–4, pl. 1 C (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, intertidal, 22.10.2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-207 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated, massive. The visceral sac is almost completely fused with the posterior part of cephalic shield and foot. The shell is rudimentary and completely internal.

Measurements. Body length up to 10 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is light brown with green and gray shades. The edges of the cephalic shield and posterior mantle lobes are almost uniformly off-white in color.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, usually associated with green algae. Found on the intertidal zone, up to 1 m.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. S to Diamond Bay.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Order Anaspidea

Family Aplysiidae Lamarck, 1809

Aplysia dactylomela Rang, 1828 (Pl. 22 D)

Aplysia dactylomela Rang 1828: 56, pl. 12; Eales 1960: 278–283, 307–310, text figs. 1–8 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, 27.10.2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-208 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body includes a strong visceral sac with large lateral parapodia fused with the mantle and a strong head part, forms a long neck and bears a pair of large enrolled rhinophores and a pair of large oral tentacles. The shell is a thin, concave plate, covered by the mantle. Posterior ventral part of the foot is without a sucker.

Measurements. Body length up to 20 cm.

Coloration. The ground color is brown or green with scattered dark brown and black spots, often ring-shaped.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on various macroalgae.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Aplysia juliana Quoy et Gaimard, 1832
(Pl. 22 E)

Aplysia juliana Quoy, Gaimard 1832: 309; Eales 1960: 363–369, text figs. 44, 45, 46 a, d, e (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Boi Tre Bay, 09.06.2003, trawling, depth 36 m, photographic record only. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 02.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-84 – 3 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 10.05.2007, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-192 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body includes strong visceral sac with large lateral parapodia fused with the mantle and a strong head part that forms a long neck and bears a pair of large enrolled rhinophores and a pair of large oral tentacles. The shell is thin, concave plate, covered by the mantle. Posterior ventral part of the foot forms a characteristic sucker.

Measurements. Body length up to 40 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is brown or green with scattered opaque white spots.

Ecological notes. Quite common on sand substrata at depths of 5–36 m. It has also been found in aquaculture rafts fouling community associated with various algae. Feeds on various macroalgae.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre, Nok Islands, off Mot Island.

General distribution. It is a circumtropical species, recorded from both Indo-West Pacific and Caribbean regions. It was found even in generally cold coastal waters of the Moneron Island (Japan Sea, Russia) [Martynov, Chaban 1998]. First record for Vietnam.

Aplysia parvula Guilding in Mörch, 1863
(Pl. 22 F)

Aplysia parvula Guilding in Mörch 1863: 22; Eales 1960: 287–291, text figs. 10, 11 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 08.05.2007, depth 15–20 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 10.05.2007, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-191 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body includes a strong visceral sac with a large lateral parapodia fused with the mantle and a strong head part that forms a long neck and bears a pair of large enrolled rhinophores and a pair of large oral tentacles. The shell is thin, concave; the plate is covered by the mantle. Posterior ventral part of foot without sucker.

Measurements. Body length up to 6 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually brown-red, sometimes green, uniform or with scattered opaque white spots. A dark, almost black interrupted line that runs along the edge of parapodia is a characteristic feature of this species.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. It was found at depth of 5–20 m. Feeds on various macroalgae.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, off Mot Island.

General distribution. It is a circumtropical species that penetrates temperate waters. It is recorded from both Indo-West Pacific and Caribbean regions. It was found also in the boreal European region [Thompson 1975] and coastal waters of the Moneron Island (Japan Sea, Russia) [Martynov, Chaban 1998]. First record for Vietnam.

Bursatella leachii Blainville, 1817
(Pl. 22 G)

Bursatella leachii Blainville 1817: 473, pl. 43, fig. 6; Eales, Engel 1935: 279–303.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 24.04.2007, trawling, depth 20–30 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-85 – 3 specimens.

Description. The body is relatively broad. The visceral sac, parapodia and the head are almost completely fused; this makes it appear somewhat similar to the nudibranch molluscs. Almost all body, but especially the head and foot edges, is covered with numerous long, often branched processes. From a small single opening between strongly reduced former parapodia, a conspicuous sperm grove runs toward the head. The head bears a pair of large enrolled rhinophores and a pair of large oral tentacles. The shell is completely reduced.

Measurements. Body length up to 38 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is usually brown-gray, with small, bright blue, oval spots scattered around dorsal side.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. This species feeds by grazing mud substrata and algal mats and prefers golden-brown alga *Vaucheria* and bluegreen algae [Paige 1988].

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Tre Island.

General distribution. Circumtropical species, including Indo-West Pacific, Caribbean and Mediterranean sea, also penetrates into subtropical waters, where there were formed several separate subspecies [Eales, Engel 1935; Bebbington 1969; Paige 1988]. First record for Vietnam.

Dolabella auricularia (Lightfoot, 1786)
(Pl. 22 H)

Patella auricularia Lightfoot 1786: 154.
Dolabella auricularia: Engel 1942: 199, 207–234, figs. 6–16 [complete synonymy]; Marcus, Marcus 1970: 191, fig. 35.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 7–12 m, 19.10.2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-211 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 20.06.2004, 5–25 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body has a peculiar cone-shaped appearance due to complete fusion of the parapodia and mantle. The head bears a pair of large, enrolled rhinophores and a pair of large oral tentacles. The posterior part of the body possesses a characteristic oblique flattened region, called the disk. The shell is thin, concave plate, covered by a mantle. Posterior ventral part of the foot is without a sucker.

Measurements. Body length up to 110 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is brown with scattered opaque white and dark brown irregular spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. It is quite common on sand substrata, under dead corals, at depth of 5–25 m. This species feeds on various red, brown and green algae [see e.g. Pennings *et al*. 1993]. It is nocturnal.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Notarchus indicus Schweigger, 1820
(Pl. 23 A)

Notarchus indicus Schweigger 1820: 745; Pilsbry 1895–1896: 135–137, pl. 40, figs. 14–16; pl. 61, figs. 56–58 [synonymy]; Bergh 1902: 349–351, taf. 28, fig. 32–39.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is relatively broad. The visceral sac, parapodia and the head are almost completely fused. This makes it appear somewhat similar to the nudibranch molluscs. The body is covered with very short, numerous, slightly branched processes. Strongly reduced former parapodia leave two distinct openings on the dorsal side. The head bears a pair of large, enrolled rhinophores and a pair of large oral tentacles. The shell is completely reduced.

Coloration. The ground color is usually green with numerous opaque, white, large and irregular spots scattered around the dorsal side.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. It feeds predominantly on green algae.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Stylocheilus striatus (Quoy et Gaimard, 1832)
(Pl. 23 B)

Aplysia striata Quoy, Gaimard 1832: 315, pl. 24, figs. 9–11.
Notarchus (*Stylocheilos*) *striatus*: Pilsbry 1895–1896: 141.
Stylocheilus striatus: Rudman, 1999: Sea Slug Forum, 3 Aug. 1999.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, 27.10.2009, 06.11.2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-209, Op-210 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, 2004–2008, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is relatively narrow. The visceral sac, parapodia and the head are almost completely fused. This makes it appear somewhat similar to the nudibranch molluscs. The body is covered with moderately short, numerous, slightly branched processes. Strongly reduced former parapodia leave a single small opening. The head bears a pair of large, enrolled rhinophores and a pair of large oral tentacles. The shell is completely reduced. Posterior ventral part of the foot is without a sucker.

Measurements. Body length up to 40 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is usually brown with characteristic densely placed thin sinuous lines of the same color; large, opaque, white and irregular spots and small oval bright blue spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. It feeds on blue-green algae mats [see e.g. Paul, Pennings 1991].

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. This is a circumtropical species. It is recorded from both Indo-West Pacific and Caribbean regions. First record for Vietnam.

Order Umbraculomorpha

Family Umbraculidae Dall, 1889

Umbraculum umbraculum (Lightfoot, 1786)
(Pl. 23 C)

Patella umbraculum Lightfoot 1786: 178.
Umbraculum umbraculum: Valdés 2001: 29–34.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The external shell has a characteristic shape, which is like a strongly flattened oval cap.

Coloration. The shell is semitransparent. The soft body is visible through the shell and has no dark spots. The cephalic shield is semitransparent and it is covered by numerous small white spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone and sand substrata, at depth 2–5 m.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Order Saccoglossa

Family Limapontiidae Gray, 1847

Costasiella sp.
(Pl. 23 D)

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 28.04.2004, depth 5–10 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is relatively wide. The dorsal part is covered by numerous wide, spindle-shaped papillae. Dorsal branches of the digestive gland are not visible. The head bears long, enrolled rhinophores. The oral tentacles are absent.

Coloration. The main body is grayish-black. The dorsal papillae are dark-green with numerous blue small glands. The tip of papillae is gray.

Ecological notes. It inhabits and feeds on green algae in shallow waters.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Presently this species is known only from Vietnam.

Family Elysiidae Forbes et Hanley, 1851

Elysia cf. *abei* Baba, 1955
(Pl. 23 E)

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, 01.11.2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-212 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is very narrow, on each side bears a characteristic, large, parapodia-like flaps. The flaps are smooth. Dorsal branches of the digestive are not visible. The head bears short, enrolled rhinophores. The oral tentacles are absent.

Measurements. Body length up to 5 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is opaque white with blue tinge. Over almost all of the body, tiny reddish-brown specks are scattered. The upper edges of parapodia are characteristically marked with broad red and narrow black lines. The oral tentacles are dark green and almost black.

Ecological notes. It inhabits and feeds on green algae in shallow waters.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Elysia cf. *japonica* Eliot, 1913
(Pl. 23 F)

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, 01.11.2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-213 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is rather narrow, bears a characteristic, large, parapodia-like flaps on each side. The flaps are covered by a few conical blunt tubercles. Dorsal branches of the digestive gland are not visible. The head bears long, enrolled rhinophores. The oral tentacles are absent.

Measurements. Body length up to 7 mm.

Coloration. The ground color consists of intermingled opaque white pigment with yellow tinge (especially on the head) and grayish-brown fill. In addition to this, numerous small red spots cover almost all of the dorsal part of the body.

Ecological notes. It inhabits and feeds on green algae in shallow water.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Elysia ornata (Swainson, 1840)
(Pl. 23 G)

Thallepus ornata Swainson 1840: 250.
Elysia ornata: Jensen 1992: 266–268, figs. 7 C, 10 C, 11; Marshall, Willan 1999: 33, fig. 36 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, 08.11.2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-213 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is rather narrow, bears a characteristic, large, parapodia-like flaps on each side. The flaps are smooth. Dorsal branches of the digestive gland are not visible. The head bears long, enrolled rhinophores. The oral tentacles are absent.

Measurements. Body length up to 10 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is light brown with green tinge. Over almost all of the body, but especially on the lateral side of the parapodia, there are scattered small dark brown spots intermingled with opaque white specks. The upper edges of parapodia are characteristically marked with broad red and narrow black lines. Rhinophores have similar color.

Ecological notes. It inhabits and feeds on green algae in shallow waters.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956].

Elysiella pusilla Bergh, 1872
(Pl. 23 H)

Elysiella pusilla Bergh 1872: 201–203, taf. 9, fig. 3, 24, fig. 20–25; Marshall, Willan 1999: 37, fig. 47 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, 07.11.2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-214 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is wide, conspicuously flattened; on each side it bears a character-

istic, large, parapodia-like flap. The flaps are smooth. Dorsal branches of the digestive gland are not visible. The head bears short, enrolled rhinophores. The oral tentacles are absent.

Measurements. Body length up to 35 mm.

Coloration. The color is almost uniformly green. Rhinophores are light.

Ecological notes. It inhabits calcareous green algae *Halimeda* on intertidal and in shallow waters.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Thuridilla gracilis (Risbec, 1928)
(Pl. 24 A)

Elysia gracilis Risbec 1928: 95, figs. 6 d,e, 8.
Elysia bayeri Marcus 1965: 270, figs. 5–6.
Thuridilla bayeri: Gosliner 1995: 2–9, figs. 1–5 (synonymy).

Material examined. Bach Long Vi Island (180 km N to Katba Island), 16.06.2006, depth 10–15 m, sand under dead corals, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-166 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is very narrow; on each side it bears characteristic, large, parapodia-like flaps. The flaps are smooth. The head bears long, enrolled rhinophores. The oral tentacles are absent.

Measurements. Body length up to 12 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The color is black. It is covered with numerous white thin streaks. The Edges of flaps and the tips of rhinophores are red.

Ecological notes. It inhabits green algae in shallow waters.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Order Notaspidea

Family Pleurobranchidae Gray, 1827

Berthella stellata (Risso, 1826)
(Pl. 24 B)

Pleurobranchus stellatus Risso 1826: 41.
Berthella stellata: Gosliner, Bertsch 1988: 50–62, figs. 7–12 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 21.10.2009, depth 11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-215 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is oval, slightly elongated. The notum is wide, has a shallow rhinophoral incision anteriorly. The notal surface is apparently smooth, but bears a peculiar polygonal network. The rhinophores are long, enrolled, deeply fused at their bases. The oral veil is wide, trapeziform with slightly attenuated anterior lateral corners. The single gill, true ctenidium, which is placed under notum on the right side of the body, consists of numerous gill leaflets and is not

visible dorsally. Anal opening is placed posteriorly of the gill, under the notum. A relatively small internal shell has an oval shape and it is visible through the middle part of the notum.

Measurements. Body length up to 15 mm (live specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is semitransparent, off-white or gray. The polygonal network is opaque white.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island.

General distribution. Circumtropical and subtropical waters, worldwide. First record for Vietnam.

Berthellina citrina (Rüppell et Leuckart, 1828)
(Pl. 24 C)

Pleurobranchus citrinus Rüppell, Leuckart 1828: 20, pl. 5, fig. 1 A–C.
Berthellina citrina: Edmunds, Thompson 1972: 219–222, fig. 1.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 30.10.2009, depth 7–10 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-216 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is oval, slightly elongated. The notum is wide, without rhinophoral incision anteriorly. The notal surface bears soft, low, conical tubercles. The rhinophores are long, enrolled, deeply fused at their bases. The oral veil is wide, trapeziform with slightly attenuated anterior lateral corners. The single gill, true ctenidium, which is placed under notum on the right side of the body, consists of numerous gill leaflets and is not visible dorsally. Anal opening is placed posteriorly of the gill, under the notum. The internal shell is very small, hardly visible through the notum.

Measurements. Body length up to 20 mm (live specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is yellow-orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 7–10 m. Feeds on various sponges and corals.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Pleurobranchus grandis Pease, 1868
(Pl. 24 D)

Pleurobranchus grandis Pease 1868: 78–79, pl. 10, fig. 2; Marcus, Marcus 1970: 157–158, figs. 1–7, D (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 11.10.2003, depth 10–20 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is oval and massive. The notum is wide and has a deep rhinophoral incision anteriorly. The notal surface is covered with numerous large, polygonal, low tubercles, separated by narrow sutures. The rhinophores are long, enrolled,

fused at their bases. The oral veil is wide, trapeziform with slightly attenuated anterior lateral corners. The single gill, true ctenidium, which is placed under notum on the right side of the body, consists of numerous gill leaflets and is not visible dorsally. Anal opening placed posteriorly of the gill and under the notum. The large internal shell has oval shape and is not visible through the notum.

Coloration. The ground color is brown with irregular, large, dark brown spots and with a few opaque white specks. The sutures between polygonal tubercles are light.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone and sand substrata, at depth 10–20 m. Nocturnal activity.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Pleurobranchus forskalii (Rüppell et Leuckart, 1828)
(Pl. 24 E)

Oscanius forskalii Rüppell, Leuckart 1828: 18–20, pl. 5, figs. 2 A–C.
Pleurobranchus forskalii: Thompson 1970: 184–186, fig. 6; Marshall, Willan 1999: 46–47, figs. 66–68 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, off Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rocks), 04.10.2003, depth 8–12 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is oval and massive. The notum is wide and has a deep rhinophoral incision anteriorly. The notal surface is covered with numerous low, oval or polygonal, large tubercles separated by narrow sutures. The rhinophores are long, enrolled, fused at their base. The oral veil is wide, trapeziform with slightly attenuated anterior lateral corners. The single gill, true ctenidium, which is placed under notum on the right side of the body, consists of numerous gill leaflets and is not visible dorsally. Anal opening is placed posteriorly of the gill and under the notum. A large internal shell has an oval shape and is not visible through the notum.

Coloration. The ground color is brown with orange tinge. Large dark brown spots are absent. The sutures between polygonal tubercles are black. Many tubercles, especially at notum periphery, are densely covered with opaque white dust-like pigment.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone and sand substrata, at depth 10–20 m. Nocturnal activity.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rocks).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Pleurobranchaeidae Pilsbry, 1896

Euselenops luniceps (Cuvier, 1817)
(Pl. 24 F)

Pleurobranchus luniceps Cuvier 1817: 186.
Euselenops luniceps: Marcus, Gosliner 1984: 42–43, fig. 25 D–G (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-51 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, S to Tre Island, 2006, 25 m, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-60 – 3 specimens; same data, ZMMU Op-79 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island (Grand Bank), 22.04.2007, trawling, depth 25–35 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-93 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, spring 2007, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-101 – 4 specimens.

Description. The body is almost circular, massive. The notum is considerably narrower than the foot. The rhinophoral incision is absent. Rhinohores are not fused together, but instead they are placed considerably apart from each other. The oral veil is extremely wide, trapeziform with slightly attenuated anterior lateral corners. The notal surface is almost smooth. The single gill, true ctenidium, is placed under notum on the right side of the body and consists of numerous gill leaflets that are well visible dorsally. Anal opening is placed posteriorly of the gill, under the notum. The internal shell is absent. A characteristic feature of this species is the presence of a special posterior incision where the tip of the gill is placed.

Measurements. Length up to 54 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is gray. The notum is covered with numerous brown spots of moderate size.

Ecological notes. Unlike most other species of notaspids, this species borrows into soft substrata. It was found at depth of 25–35 m.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Pleurobranchaea brockii Bergh, 1897
(Pl. 24 G)

Pleurobranchaea brockii Bergh 1897: 41–46, taf. 4, fig. 8–17; Marcus, Gosliner 1984: 18–23, figs. 6–8 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 24.04.2007, trawling, depth 25–35 m, collected by O. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-82 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island (Northern Island), sta. 13, 08.06.2004, depth 26 m, collected by O. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-160 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 31.03.2006, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-169 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is oval, massive. The notum is similar in size to the foot. The rhinophoral incision is absent. Rhinohores are not fused together, but instead are placed considerably apart from each other. The oral veil is wide, trapeziform with slightly attenuated anterior lateral corners. The notal surface is almost smooth. The single gill, true ctenidium, is placed under the notum on the right side of the body. It consists of numerous gill leaflets and it is well visible dorsally. Anal opening is placed posteriorly of the gill, under the notum. The internal shell is absent. Posterior incision is absent.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is gray. The notum and the upper part of the foot is cover with brown network.

Ecological notes. Unlike most other species of notaspids, this species borrows into soft substrata at depth of 25–35 m.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Order Doridida (=Anthobranchia)

Family Chromodorididae Bergh, 1891

Ceratosoma tenue Abraham, 1876
(Pl. 24 H)

Ceratosoma tenue: Abraham 1876: 141–142, pl. 7, figs. 5, 5 a, b.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 29.09.2003, depth 10–15 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is smooth, soft, very narrow and discontinuous in the middle, thus forms three more or less distinct parts: one anterior and two posterior. Gills are uni- and bipinnate, moderately branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae and rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail is strong and considerably projected posteriorly.

Coloration. The ground color is dark pink**.** The notum is covered by numerous bright yellow spots, sometimes connected by thin lines of the same color. Along the notal edges, runs relatively thin purple band. The gills are covered with red spots; rhinophores are almost uniformly red with purple spot on top. The dorsal part of the foot tail is covered with yellow spots; foot edge is marked with relatively large purple spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 10–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Ceratosoma trilobatum (J. Gray, 1827)
(Pl. 25 A)

Doris trilobatum J. Gray 1827: pl. 3.
Ceratosoma trilobatum: Rudman 1988: 137–148, figs. 1 H, 2–6, 7 D, 24–25.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Cape Mui Nam, 10.05.2007, depth 10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-198 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Cape Mui Nam, 10.05.2007, depth 10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-198 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is smooth, soft, very narrow, and discontinuous in the middle; thus it forms three more or less distinct parts: one anterior and two posterior. Gills are uni- and bipinnate, moderately branched and are placed dorsally

in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail is strong and considerably projected posteriorly.

Measurements. Length up to 70 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is brown**.** The notum is covered with numerous small opaque white and brown dots, intermingled with large irregular brown spots. Along the notal edges, there runs a thin red band. The gills are uniformly gray; the rhinophores are covered by brown and opaque white pigments. The dorsal part of the foot tail is similar in color to the notum; the foot edge is marked with thin red line.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang (Risbec 956, as *Ceratosoma cornigera*).

Chromodoris albopunctata (Garrett, 1879)
(Pl. 25 B)

Doris albopunctata Garrett 1879: 31.
Chromodoris albopunctata: Bertsch, Gosliner 1989: 254–255, figs. 3, 13–18; Marshall, Willan 1999: 90, fig. 90 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 28.10.2009, 11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-217 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae and rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail is projected beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 12 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is off-white with a network of numerous rusty specks**.** Along the notal edges there runs a relatively thin orange-red band. The gills and rhinophores are marked with anterior and posterior orange-red lines, lateral sides are white.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 10–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris alius Rudman, 1987
(Pl. 25 C)

Chromodoris alius: Rudman 1987: 356–358, figs. 23, 26, 31.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 30.05.2007, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-90 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, S to Dung Island,

23.05.2007, trawling, depth 10–15 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-111 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, spring 2007, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-125 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 2008, 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-150 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 28.04.2006, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-161 – 1 specimen.

Description. cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae and rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 10 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is off-white**.** Along notal edges runs a faint blue broad line marked with dark purple spots and interrupted by a light yellow line. The gills are translucent, off-white. The rhinophores are red; each lamella is marked with a narrow white line.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Nok Island, off Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris aureopurpurea Collingwood, 1881
(Pl. 25 D)

Chromodoris aureopurpurea Collingwood 1881: 129–130, pls. 9, figs. 18–22; Rudman 1987: 346–352, figs. 23 B, 26–29 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 01.05.2003, depth 10 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae and rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color is off-white**.** Along notal edges placed dark purple to lilac spots coupled with yellow and blue marks, sometimes fused into a bluish line. Middle part of the notum is occupied by densely placed pink to brownish spots. The gills and rhinophores are similar in colour to middle back spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris coi (Risbec, 1956)
(Pl. 25 E)

Glossodoris coi Risbec 1956: 9–10, figs. 58–59, pl. 22.
Chromodoris coi: Rudman 1987: 395–398, figs. 39 H, 47 C–D, 49 B, 50.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, 3–5 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-177 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae and rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 15 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is light pink**.** The middle part of the notum is occupied by a peculiar multi-lobed light brown with orange tinge area, marked with a thin dark brown line. The gills and rhinophores are similar in color to the middle notal area.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 3–5 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Glossodoris coi*].

Chromodoris collingwoodi Rudman, 1987
(Pl. 25 F)

Chromodoris collingwoodi Rudman 1987: 358–364, figs. 23 E-F, 32–35.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 30.04.2006, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-159 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae and rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 9 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is off-white, gray with large irregular brown spots that are covered with numerous small white dots**.** Toward notal edge there are several large purple spots. Along notal edges runs a broad blue line accompanied by bright yellow spots. The gills are gray; rachis is covered by an opaque white line. The rhinophores are brown; each lamella is marked with a thin interrupted white line.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris decora (Pease, 1860)
(Pl. 25 G)

Doris decora Pease 1860: 29.
Chromodoris decora: Rudman 1986 a: 329–333, figs. 1 F, 9–11 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (rocks to Mun Island), 22.04.2008, 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-142 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae and rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 2.5 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is off-white. Toward notal edge there are several purple spots of various sizes. On the middle part of the dorsal part there are characteristic 2–3 thin white lines, sometimes dichotomically branched. Along notal edges runs a broad dark orange line accompanied by a small purple spots. The gills are gray and covered by an opaque white line. The rhinophores are creamy.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris fidelis (Kelaart, 1858)
(Pl. 25 H)

Doris fidelis Kelaart 1858: 97–98.
Chromodoris fidelis: Rudman 1985: 276–283, figs. 12 E, 15 B, 20 B-G, 21–24 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 2008, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-73 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, depth 5–8 m, 10.05.2007, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-195 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail is only slightly projected beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 11 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. Most part of the notum is occupied by a peculiar multi-lobed light brown to yellow color area marked with a broad red line at the notal edge. The gills and rhinophores are black, except lighter base and off-white tips.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 4–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris geometrica Risbec, 1928
(Pl. 26 A)

Chromodoris geometrica Risbec 1928: 148–151, pl. 6, fig. 10.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, S to Dung Island, 23.05.2007, depth 10–18 m,

collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-96 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, spring 2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-121 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, spring 2007, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-123 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 05.05.2006, depth 8–15 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-153 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 28.04.2006, depth 8–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-164 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, soft, covered with densely placed small low tubercles. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 10 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is pinkish. Toward the notal edge there is a relatively broad zigzag line, which has somewhat geometric appearance. The gills and rhinophores are green with lighter bases.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 8–18 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Dung Island, Mot and Nok Islands.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris hintuanensis Gosliner et Behrens, 1998
(Pl. 26 B)

Chromodoris hintuanensis Gosliner, Behrens 1998 a: 155–159, figs. 8 B, 12 A–D, 13 A–D.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 24.05.2004, depth 5–8 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 11.05.2008, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-139 – 1 juvenile specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 10.05.2007, depth 10–18 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-197 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, soft; covered with sparsely placed, relatively broad, low tubercles. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 15 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. Middle part of the notum is covered with dark pink to brown irregularly placed pigments and is usually marked with a few dark spots. Toward to the edge notum became off-white. The notal tubercles are light yellow. The gills and rhinophores are dark pink to lilac.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–18 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, off Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris kuniei Pruvot-Fol, 1930
(Pl. 26 C)

Chromodoris kuniei Pruvot-Fol 1930: 229; Rudman 1987: 381–384, figs. 39 E, 42 B–C, 43.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 27.09.2003, depth 5–10 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 02.06.2007, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-103 – 2 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, sometimes almost circular, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 28 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is yellow to brown, covered with numerous rounded, dark blue to black spots. Every spot is outlined with a thin light blue line. Along the notal edges, runs a relatively broad triple colored line: inside it is dark pink, middle is lilac with blue hue, and outer thin is dark purple. The gills and rhinophores are yellow.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris leopardus Rudman, 1987
(Pl. 26 D)

Chromodoris leopardus Rudman 1987: 387–391, figs. 39 F, 42 E, 45–46.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, depth 8–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-113 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 21.10.2009, 11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-218 – 2 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 35 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is reticulate dark brown network, with lighter space in between. There, a ring shaped black spots are place. The notal edge is marked by a broad double colored line: internal is off-white and broad and the outer is thin and dark. The gills and rhinophores are marked with creamy opaque pigment; tips of the rhinophores have a dark blue spot.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island, Tre Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris lineolata (van Hasselt, 1824)
(Pl. 26 E)

Doris lineolata: van Hasselt 1824: 238.
Chromodoris lineolata: Rudman 1982 a: 196–200, figs. 1 D, 8–9 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 24.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-219 – 2 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum. Length up to 23 mm (living specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is almost black, covered with a peculiar pattern of numerous thin longitudinal lines**.** Along the notal edges, runs a thin, internal, white and outer yellow band. The gills and rhinophores are reddish-brown with numerous scattered small spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata, coral reefs, and in fouling communities. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris magnifica (Quoy et Gaimard, 1832)
(Pl. 26 F)

Doris magnifica Quoy, Gaimard 1832: 270–272, pl. 20, figs. 1–4.
Chromodoris magnifica: Rudman 1982 a: 216–219, figs. 17 A–B, 18–19.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, Roche du Lion Rock, 27.09.2003, depth 5–8 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04.11.2005, depth 30 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-39 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04.06.2007, depth 5–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-104 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island (south Island), 10.05.2007, depth 5–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-205 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 34 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is, covered by some black, longitudinal lines, where the middle and the outer lines are broader**.** Along the notal edges, runs a broad, dull orange band enclosed by a very thin white line. The gills and rhinophores are dark orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rock), Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Possibly Risbec [1956] has recorded this species from Vietnam under name *C. qaudricolor*.

Chromodoris mandapamensis Valdés, Mollo et Ortea, 1999
(Pl. 26 G)

Chromodoris mandapamensis Valdés, Mollo, Ortea 1999: 466–468, figs. 1 B, 4–5.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 26.04.2006, depth 20 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-154 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 12 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground colour is white, covered with numerous larger dark brown and smaller rusty spots**.** Along the notal edges, runs an interrupted broad orange line. The gills and rhinophores are dark pink, covered with numerous small white spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 20 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris michaeli Gosliner et Behrens, 1998
(Pl. 26 H)

Chromodoris michaeli Gosliner, Behrens 1998 a: 150–155, 4 I, 8 A, 9 A–B, 10, 11 A–D.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04 Nov. 2005, 30 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-40 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04 Nov. 2005, 6–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-61 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04.06.2007, depth 5–15 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-100 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rock), 18.06.2007, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-105 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 19.10.2005, depth 10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-183 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 24 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is opaque light blue, laterally covered with a few broad, black lines and in the middle by some large black spots**.** Along the notal edges runs a broad yellow band enclosed by very thin white line. The gills and rhinophores range from dark yellow to light orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 6–30 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris reticulata (Quoy et Gaimard, 1832)
(Pl. 27 A)

Doris reticulata Quoy, Gaimard 1832: 272.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 29.09.2003, depth 5–8 m, photographic record only; Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 10.05.2007, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-199 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, soft, covered with small low sparsely placed conical tubercles. The gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 28 mm (fixed specimen, strongly contracted).

Coloration. The ground color is a fine reticulate red network, which occupies entire notum including notal edges. The gills and rhinophores are red. Rhinophoral lamellae are covered with thin white lines.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, off Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris strigata Rudman, 1982
(Pl. 27 B)

Chromodoris strigata Rudman 1982 a: 229–231, figs. 17 E, 26–27.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 04.06.2004, depth 8–15 m, Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, depth 8–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-102 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 28.04.2006, depth 8–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-167 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is very narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 21 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is opaque white, covered with a few black longitudinal lines**.** Along the notal edges, runs moderately broad orange band. The outer thin white line is absent. The gills and rhinophores are dark orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris tumulifera Collingwood, 1881
(Pl. 27 C)

Chromodoris tumulifera Collingwood 1881: 130.

Material examined. Con Dao Islands, 26.10.2006, depth 5–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-162 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately narrow, smooth and soft. The gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 5 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is off-white and gray, covered by large irregular dark violet spots. At the notal margin, there run a narrow orange band, enclosed form outer the side by an interrupted violet band. The gills and rhinophores are light gray, with opaque white pigment stripes.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Chromodoris verrieri (Crosse, 1875)
(Pl. 27 D)

Gonidoris verrieri Crosse 1875: 313–314, pl. 12, fig. 5.
Chromodoris verrieri: Rudman 1987: 262–267, figs. 12, 13 A, 14, 15 A.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 08.06.2008, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-74 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 27.05.2008, depth 8–15 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-151 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, soft, covered by small low sparsely placed conical tubercles. The gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 5 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is usually white, sometimes with a red or brown markings or network-like spotting. The gills are translucent gray, with red longitudinal markings, rhinophores are red. Rhinophoral lamellae are covered by thin white lines.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Glossodoris atromarginata (Cuvier, 1804)
(Pl. 27 E)

Doris atromarginata Cuvier 1804 a: 473, pl. 74, fig. 6.
Glossodoris atromarginata: Rudman 1986 b: 103–112, figs. 1 A–B, 2–4, 46–47 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, the margin is characteristically undulated, smooth and soft. The gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum forming a peculiar spiral pattern. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects somewhat beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color is uniform, can range from creamy to light brown and with visible light yellow defensive subepidermal glands placed toward to the notal edge. A thin black line runs along notal the margin. The gills are dark brown; the rhinophores are black with a thin off-white medial stripe. Edges of the rhinophoral pockets are encircled by a thin black line.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on various sponges.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Casella atromarginata*].

Glossodoris cincta (Bergh, 1888)
(Pl. 27 F)

Casella cincta Bergh 1888–1889: 838–841, taf. 77, fig. 9, taf. 80, fig. 22–26, taf. 82, fig. 9–12.
Glossodoris cincta: Rudman 1986 b: 149–158, figs. 30 A–C, 31–35, 46–47 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04 Nov. 2005, depth 30 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-40 – 1 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 02.06.2007, depth 5 m, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-107 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, the margin is slightly undulated, smooth and soft. The gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum, forming a peculiar spiral pattern. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae; rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 25 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color appears as a uniform fine mixture of fine brown streaks and tiny white specks. A broad triple colored band runs along the notal margin: inside

it is dull yellow, middle black and outer is blue. Similar band runs along the foot edge. The gills and rhinophores are brown, with numerous opaque white specks and streaks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–30 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Glossodoris hikuerensis (Pruvot-Fol, 1954)
(Pl. 27 G)

Rosodoris hikuerensis Pruvot-Fol 1954: 23–27, figs. 28–33.
Glossodoris hikuerensis: Rudman 1986 b: 158–162, figs. 30 D, 36–38, 46–47 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04.12.2003, 10.11.2003, depth 5–8 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, the margin is slightly undulated, smooth and soft. The gills are uni- or multipinnate, slightly branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum, forming a peculiar spiral pattern. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects well beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color appears as a uniform fine mixture of fine gray, light brown and tiny white specks. A broad, triple colored band runs along the notal margin: inside it is off-white, middle can range from gray to black and the outer is light pink. Similar band runs along the foot edge. The gills and rhinophores are light brown, with numerous opaque white specks and streaks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Glossodoris pallida (Rüppell et Leuckart, 1830)
(Pl. 27 H)

Doris pallida Rüppell, Leuckart 1830: 33, pl. 10, fig. 1.
Glossodoris pallida: Rudman 1984: 145–149, figs. 1 B, 18–20, 27.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 30.05.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-119 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively broad, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 9 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is gray, with opaque white, interrupted areas in the

middle of the notum**.** Along the notal edges runs a weakly defined interrupted light yellow band. The gills and rhinophores are gray, with opaque white longitudinal marks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 4–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Glossodoris rufomarginata (Bergh, 1890)
(Pl. 28 A)

Casella rufomarginata Bergh 1890: 943–944, taf. 85, fig. 10, taf. 89, fig. 25–28.
Glossodoris rufomarginata: Rudman 1986 b: 144–148, figs. 20 F–H, 28–29.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-112 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 19.04.2008, depth 5–10 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-136 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively broad, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 15 mm (fixed length).

Coloration. The ground color consists of numerous, densely placed, tint rusty specks. Toward to notal edge the rusty area abruptly changes to a broad white band. Along the notal edges, runs a well defined entirely orange band. The gills and rhinophores range from dark orange to brown, with thin middle opaque white stripes.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hypselodoris apolegma (Yonow, 2001)
(Pl. 28 B)

Risbecia apolegma Yonow 2001: 40–43, figs. 11–12, pl. 5 figs. 4, 5.
Hypselodoris apolegma: Rudman 2002: Sea Slug Forum, Oct. 29.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 13.06.2004, depth 8–12 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is moderately high. Rhinophores have transversal

lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color is intense violet. Towards to the notal violet pigment it is substituted by characteristic, for this species, broad white meshwork, that is concentrated more at the notal edge. The gills and rhinophores range from light brown to dark orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hypselodoris bullocki (Collingwood, 1881)
(Pl. 28 C)

Chromodoris bullocki Collingwood 1881: 128–129, pl. 9, figs. 15–17.
Hypselodoris bullocki: Rudman 1995: 40, 41.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rock), 24.05.2004, depth 5–8 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 10.05.2007, depth 5–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-200 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 21.10.2009, depth 5–11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-221 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, Dam Bay, 28.10.2009, depth 7–11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-220 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is moderately high. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 21 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color usually ranges from gray to pink. Along the notal edge, runs a thin opaque white line. The gills and rhinophores are light orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rock), Tre Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hypselodoris emma Rudman, 1977
(Pl. 28 D)

Hypselodoris emma Rudman 1977: 362–364, pl. 1 D; figs. 5 C–D, 6, 11 B.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, trawling, depth 8–12 m,

collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-108 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-114 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 19.04.2008, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-134 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-163 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 05.05.2006, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-168 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 24 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color ranges from light yellow to brown, covered with a few thin, violet longitudinal lines, which run from gills to the rhinophores. Along the notal edge runs a thin lilac line. The gills and rhinophores are dark red.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hypselodoris infucata (Rüppell et Leuckart, 1830)
(Pl. 28 E)

Doris infucata Rüppell, Leuckart 1830: 34, pl. 10.
Hypselodoris infucata: Rudman 1977: 386 (complete synonymy); Gosliner, Johnson 1999: 38–40, figs. 13 G, 24.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 12.04.2008, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-135 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 12 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is blue, covered with numerous small yellow and dark blue spots. Along the notal edge, particular, comet-shaped yellow spots appear. The gills and rhinophores are red with translucent lamellae.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Glossodoris iris*].

Hypselodoris krakatoa Gosliner et Johnson, 1999
(Pl. 28 F)

Hypselodoris krakatoa Gosliner, Johnson 1999: 47–52, figs. 29 B, 30 A, 31, 32.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 26.04.2006, depth 20 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-155 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, 3–20 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-176 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 10.05.2007, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-193 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is very high. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum. Length up to 20 mm.

Coloration. The ground color ranges from pale yellow to dark brown, covered with a few very dark red, branched and tightly interconnected longitudinal lines that run from gills to the rhinophores. Each line is accompanied by densely attached white specks. The gills and rhinophores range from light yellow to light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 3–5 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hypselodoris maculosa (Pease, 1871)
(Pl. 28 G)

Chromodoris maculosa Pease 1871: 16–17, pl. 7, fig. 1 A–D.
Hypselodoris maculosa: Rudman 1986 a: 340–347, 1 I–J, 13 A–B, 16–18 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 21.05.2003, depth 5–8 m, photographic records only; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 02.06.2007, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-122 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 17 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is pale yellow, covered with a few very thin, white longitudinal lines, which run from gills to the rhinophores. Along these lines, there are some diffused violet spots. Along notal edge, there are a few large, dark brown spots, attached to the broad edge band of similar color. Small white spots are scattered within the notal band and between large brown spots. The gills range from dark pink to brown. White rhinophores have two characteristic red bands.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hypselodoris maritima (Baba, 1949)
(Pl. 28 H)

Glossodoris maritima Baba 1949: 142–143, pl. 18, fig. 64.
Hypselodoris maritima: Baba 1995: 6–7, fig. 7, pl. 1, fig. 2 (complete synonymy); Gosliner, Johnson 1999: 57–59, figs. 29 F, 37.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 19.04.2008, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-133 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is relatively narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 7 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is white, covered by several thin, longitudinal, black lines, which run from the gill to the rhinophores**.** Along the notal edges, runs a triple color band: yellow inside, blue in the middle and thin, almost colorless outer. The gills and rhinophores have white bases and orange lamellae and leaflets.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hypselodoris placida (Baba, 1949)
(Pl. 29 A)

Glossodoris placida Baba 1949: 52, pl. 18, fig. 65, fig. 58.
Hypselodoris placida: Rudman 1983: 165, figs. 26, 27; Baba 1995: 7, figs. 8, 9, pl. 1, fig. 3 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2004–2008, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color ranges from gray to blue; covered with some sparsely

placed small black spots. Along the notal edge there are few scattered yellow spots. The gills and rhinophores are gray, semitransparent, with orange markings.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on various sponges.

General distribution. Rarely recorded from the tropical West Pacific – Japan and Hong Kong. First record for Vietnam.

Hypselodoris whitei (Adams et Reeve, 1850)
(Pl. 29 B)

Goniodoris whitei Adams, Reeve 1850: 68, pl. 19, fig. 6.
Hypselodoris whitei: Gosliner, Johnson 1999: 80–83, figs. 48 B, 51, 52 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 30.05.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-126 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 11 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is dull violet, covered with several rows of elongated yellow spots, similar to interrupted lines. Anterior and posterior notal areas have a higher concentration of yellow pigment. The gills and rhinophores range from red to light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 4–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Mexichromis multituberculata (Baba, 1953)
(Pl. 29 C)

Glossodoris multituberculata Baba 1953: 207–208.
Mexichromis multituberculata: Rudman 1984: 214–216.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 01.11.2007, depth 30 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-65 – 2 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is rather narrow, soft, covered with strong conical tubercles. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 20 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is creamy to white. The tips of tubercles are covered

by conspicuous violet spot. Similar spots run along the notal edge. The gills and rhinophores have white semitransparent bases and violet marks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 30 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Noumea norba Marcus et Marcus, 1970
(Pl. 29 D)

Noumea norba Marcus, Marcus 1970: 161–164, figs. 19–22.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 11.05.2004, depth 10–15 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad and able to form undulating lobes, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. Most of the notum is occupied by a peculiar multi-lobed violet to red color area marked with two large spots. The gills possess gray, semitransparent bases and red leaflets. The rhinophores are red.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 10–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Noumea purpurea Baba, 1949
(Pl. 29 E)

Noumea purpurea Baba 1949: 144–145, pl. 19, fig. 70.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 06.08.2008, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-70 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 10.05.2007, depth 5–10 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-196 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 8 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is bright violet. A single, opaque white band runs medially from the gills to the rhinophores. Moderately broad, creamy band runs along the notal edge. The gills and rhinophores are reddish-orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth of 5–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Mot Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Noumea simplex (Pease, 1871)
(Pl. 29 F)

Chromodoris simplex Pease 1871: 17–18, pl. 8, fig. 2.
Noumea simplex: Rudman 1984: 141–142, figs. 15–16.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color is snow white. The gills and rhinophores are semitransparent with orange-red marks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on various sponges.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Noumea varians (Pease, 1871)
(Pl. 29 G)

Chromodoris varians Pease 1871: 19, pl. 9, fig. 2.
Noumea varians: Rudman 1984: 142–144, fig. 17.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail only slightly projects beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color is dull violet. A single, opaque white band runs medially from the gills to the rhinophores. Moderately broad, white band runs along the notal edge. The gills and rhinophores are semitransparent, with pale red marks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on various sponges.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Risbecia tryoni (Garrett, 1873)
(Pl. 29 H)

Goniodoris tryoni Garrett 1873: 232, pl. 4.
Risbecia tryoni: Rudman 1987: 379–381, 39 D, 42 D (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 21.10.2005, depth 20 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-180 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 21.10.2005, depth 20 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-181 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 13.06.2005, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-182 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 21.10.2009, depth 10–15 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-221 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 22.10.2009, depth 10–15 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-222 – 2 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum. Length up to 27 mm (fixed specimens, strongly contracted).

Coloration. The ground color is a reticulate dark brown network with lighter space in between, where solid black spots are placed. The notal edge is marked by a thin double colored line: blue internal and black outer. The gills are creamy, with brown median stripes. The rhinophores are brown, covered with a thin median stripe and small white dots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs of 5–20 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Thorunna australis (Risbec, 1928)
(Pl. 30 A)

Chromodoris australis Risbec 1928: 143.
Thorunna australis: Rudman 1986 a: 337–340, figs. 1, 13–15.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 01.10.2003, depth 5–12 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color is pink. Two thin lines run longitudinally, from gills to the rhinophores. Along these white lines, there are rows of small lilac spots. Anterior and posterior notal areas marks have several small white spots. The gills and rhinophores are white, with red bands.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs of 5–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Thorunna daniellae (Kay et Young, 1969)
(Pl. 30 B)

Hypselodoris daniellae Kay, Young 1969: 207–209, figs. 47–48.
Thorunna daniellae: Rudman 1990: 311–313, figs. 37 A, 38, 43 A.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 22.04.2008, depth 2–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-141 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 29.05.2008, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-152 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 5 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is white. Along the notal edges, runs a thin violet line, which anteriorly becomes bright blue. The foot tail also has similar blue bands at the edges. The gills and rhinophores are red.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 2–12 m. Feeds on various sponges. Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Thorunna furtiva Bergh, 1878
(Pl. 30 C)

Thorunna furtiva Bergh 1878: 575–577, taf. 58, fig. 30–32, taf. 63, fig. 17–19; Rudman 1984: 216–220, fig. 76, 77 B, 80 D.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 19.04.2008, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-137 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 11 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is white. Along the notal edges runs a moderately thin orange-red line. The foot tail also has similar blue bands at the edges. The gills and rhinophores are white with medial red stripes.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges. Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Thorunna halourga Johnson et Gosliner, 2001
(Pl. 30 D)

Thorunna halourga Johnson, Gosliner 2001: 147–150.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 13.05.2008, depth 5–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-72 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 22.04.2008, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-143 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is narrow, smooth and soft. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 4.5 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color can range from blue to pink. There are no notal white lines. Along the notal edge runs a broad white band. The gills and rhinophores are red.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Aldisidae Odhner, 1939

Aldisa cf. *pikokai* Bertsch et Johnson, 1982
(Pl. 30 E)

Aldisa pikokai Bertsch, Johnson 1982: 216–218.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 28.10.2009, depth 7–11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-223 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, bears peculiar ring-shaped depressions. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm (living specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is dark red. Over the notum there are scattered hardly distinguishable spot-like areas, consisting of brown dots. The gills are light brown, with opaque white, irregular marks. The rhinophores are red.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 7–11 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Hawaii. First record for Vietnam.

Family Dorididae Rafinesque, 1815

Asteronotus cespitosus (van Hasselt, 1824)
(Pl. 30 F)

Doris cespitosa van Hasselt 1824: 22.
Asteronotus cespitosus: Edmunds 1971: 361–363, fig. 4 D–E, 10 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 09.06.2004, depth 5–12 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is very broad, bears numerous low tubercles, moderately soft. Notal tubercles arranged in a characteristic pattern. Medially, from the gills to the rhinophores runs a low ridge, which is accompanied by larger tubercles. Towards the notal edge, tubercles became smaller and arrange in some kind of concentric rings around the notum. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low and characteristically lobed. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color can range from gray to dull brown. The tops of larger tubercles are green. The gills are brown, with opaque white irregular marks. The rhinophores range from brown to green.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Asteronotus mabila*].

Atagema intecta (Kelaart, 1858)
(Pl. 30 G)

Doris intecta Kelaart 1858: 107.
Trippa intecta: Edmunds 1971: 356–358, fig. 8 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 25.10.2004, depth 12–18 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad and hard, hard, bears large, numerous and densely spaced prominent tubercles. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are

present. Posteriorly of rhinophores, medially there is a low notal ridge. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Coloration. The ground color can range from dark brown to black. The medial notal ridge and some tubercles are covered by opaque yellow pigment. The gills and rhinophores are black with opaque white irregular marks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 12–18 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Trippa intecta*].

Doriopsis granulosa Pease, 1860
(Pl. 30 H)

Doriopsis granulosa Pease 1860: 32–33; Edmunds 1971: 341–342, fig. 1 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 2004, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 21.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-224 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad and hard, bears small, numerous and sparsely placed low conical tubercles. The gills are unipinnate, not branched, arranged in a very peculiar, comb-shaped transversal pattern. Anterior border of the gill pockets is transformed into a strong protective shield above the gills. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. Posteriorly of rhinophores, medially there is a low notal ridge. The foot tail does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 15 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is dark green with a few yellow faint spots. The gills and rhinophores are green.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island, Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Doriopsis pecten (Collingwood, 1881)
(Pl. 31 A)

Doris pecten Collingwood 1881: 126, pl. 9, figs. 1–5.
Doriopsis pecten: Kay, Young 1969: 175–177, fig. 2; Marshall, Willan 1999: 75, fig. 128 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 24.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-91 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 06.11.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova and A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-225 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad and hard, bears small, numerous and sparsely placed low conical tubercles. The gills are unipinnate, not branched, arranged in a very peculiar, comb-shaped transversal pattern. Anterior border of the gill pockets is transformed into a strong protective shield above the gills. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. Posteriorly of rhinophores, medially there is a low notal ridge. The foot tail does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum. Length up to 20 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is yellow. The gills and rhinophores are yellow.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Dam Bay (Tre Island).

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Halgerda tessellata (Bergh, 1880)
(Pl. 31 B)

Dictyodoris tessellata Bergh 1880: 76–78, taf. C, fig. 11–12, taf. F, fig. 22–23.
Halgerda tessellata: Rudman 1978: 65–67, figs. 4 C–D, 6 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Noi Island, 14.06.2003, depth 26 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Con Dao, 26.10.2006, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-158 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is very broad, soft. The notal tubercles are almost completely transformed into nodes within a network of low ridges. Gills are multipinnate, very high and slender due to short leaflets, branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral bases are very long. Rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 8 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color can range from brown to black with numerous small opaque white dots. The notal ridges are dark orange. At the notal edge there is a broad, snow white band enclosed by a thinner orange ridge. The gills are white with a few brown streaks. The rhinophores are semitransparent, off-white, covered by black marks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–26 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Noi Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Halgerda wasinensis Eliot, 1903
(Pl. 31 C)

Halgerda wasinensis Eliot 1903 b: 373–374, pl. 34, figs. 1–2.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 13.12.2005, depth 5–10 m, collected by O. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-59 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is very broad, soft, consists of a system of prominent tubercles interconnected by low ridges. Gills are multipinnate, very high and slender due to short leaflets, branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral bases are very long. Rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 55 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is blue. The tubercles and ridges outlined by numerous black and orange broad lines. The gills are dark brown, with white streaks. The rhinophores are black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Halgerda willeyi Eliot, 1903
(Pl. 31 D)

Halgerda willeyi Eliot 1903 b: 372–373, pl. 32, fig. 5; Rudman 1978: 64–65, figs. 4 A, B; Marshall, Willan 1999: 78, fig. 134 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, depth 3–5 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-78 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is very broad, soft, consists of a system of prominent tubercles interconnected by low ridges. Gills are multipinnate, very high and slender due to short leaflets, branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral bases are very long. Rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 11 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is gray. The tubercles and ridges are outlined by numerous black and orange thin lines, dichotomically branched toward the notal edge. The tops of tubercles are yellow. The gills are gray with brown streaks. The rhinophoral bases and lamellae are covered by dark brown marks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 3–5 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hoplodoris bifurcata (Baba, 1993)
(Pl. 31 E)

Carminodoris bifurcata Baba 1993: 226–232, pl. 1, 7–10.
Hoplodoris bifurcata: Fahey, Gosliner 2003: 185–190, figs. 17 A, B, 18–20 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 21.10.2009, 5–8 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-226 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, moderately hard, bears numerous, sparsely spaced, thimble-shaped tubercles of various sizes. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum. Length up to 45 mm.

Coloration. The ground color ranges from gray to light brown. The notal tubercles are light brown. In the middle of the notum there is a peculiar brown colored area, darker than the rest of the notum. Small, dark brown-black spots and larger patches are sparsely scattered over the notum. The gills and rhinophores are gray, semitransparent, covered by small white dots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Hoplodoris estrelyado Gosliner et Behrens, 1998
(Pl. 31 F)

Hoplodoris estrelyado Gosliner, Behrens 1998 b: 280–286, figs. 1A, 2, 3.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 07.11.2005, depth 8–12 m, collected by O. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-43 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, moderately hard, bears numerous, sparsely spaced, thimble-shaped tubercles of various sizes. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 43 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color can range from gray to pink, covered by numerous small black dots. Most of the notal tubercles are opaque white and very characteristically enclosed by a bright yellow ring. Some tubercles that are placed medially on the notum lack such peculiar markings and are rusty in color. The gills are gray, semitransparent, covered by numerous small black dots. Rhinophores are dark brown with pink hue and covered by opaque white dots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Platydoris cruenta (Quoy et Gaimard, 1832)
(Pl. 31 G)

Doris cruenta Quoy, Gaimard 1832: 260–261, pl. 18, figs. 5–7.
Platydoris cruenta: Dorgan, Valdés, Gosliner 2002: 280–282, figs. 2 F, 6 B, 9, 10.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 27.09.2003, depth 5–15 m, photographic records only (O. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 24.10.2005, depth 5–9 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-37 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 06.06.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-81 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is very broad, smooth, and extremely tough. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low with lobed border. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 53 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color can range from brown to gray, with numerous interconnected brown streaks and a few large irregular in shape red spots. The gills are gray, with numerous black streaks. Rhinophores are black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956].

Platydoris formosa (Alder et Hancock, 1864)
(Pl. 31 H)

Doris formosa Alder, Hancock 1864: 116, pl. 29, figs. 1–3.
Platydoris formosa: Dorgan, Valdés, Gosliner 2002: 286–288, figs. 6 E, F, 2 I, 16, 17.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 27.10.2003, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-80 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 06.06.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-80 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is very broad, smooth, and extremely tough. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low with lobed border. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 65 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is light brown with large red areas. The gills and rhinophores are brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Family Discodorididae Bergh, 1891

Discodoris boholiensis Bergh, 1877
(Pl. 32 A)

Discodoris boholiensis Bergh 1877: 519–522, taf. 60, fig. 23, taf. 61, fig. 6–12; Dayrat, 2010: 45–52, figs. 3–11 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 11.05.2004, depth 5–18 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 30.04.2006, depth 5–15, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-52 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04.06.2007, depth 5–15 m, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-106 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, soft, covered with numerous, very small, densely placed tubercles. Gills are multipinnate, high and slender due to short leaflets, branched, and placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is slightly raised. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae. Rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 45 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color can range from creamy to light brown. In the middle part of the notum there is an elongated dark brown area. At the notal edges there is a network of irregular in shape, dark brown spots, covered by opaque white specks. The gills are creamy with dark brown leaflets. The rhinophores are dark brown to black with opaque white patches.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–18 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island, Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Asteronotus boholiensis*].

Discodoris lilacina (Gould, 1852)
(Pl. 32 B)

Doris lilacina Gould 1852: 297–298, pl. 22, figs. 392 A–B.
Discodoris fragilis: Edmunds 1971: 347–349, figs. 3, 4 C.
Tayuva lilacina: Dayrat, 2010: 78–127, figs. 53 A–C, 54–133 (a synonymy, split by major geographical regions).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 04.06.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-92 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-227 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, soft, covered with very small, sparsely placed tubercles, which form a general meshwork appearance. Gills are multipinnate, relatively small, branched, placed dorsally in a semi-

circle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae. Rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is gray, covered with numerous black spots. The gills and rhinophores are light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical and subtropical Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Jorunna funebris (Kelaart, 1858)
(Pl. 32 C)

Doris funebris Kelaart 1859: 293.
Jorunna funebris: Camacho-García, Gosliner 2008: 148–150, figs. 1C, D, 4, 5 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 24. Oct. 2005, 5–9 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-45 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is rather narrow, covered with numerous caryophyllidia, moderately hard. Gills are multipinnate, relatively small, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae. Rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 43 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is off-white, covered with several large black spots, somewhat diffuse in the middle. The gills and rhinophores are black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–9 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Kentrodoris funebris*].

Jorunna parva (Baba, 1938)
(Pl. 32 D)

Thordisa parva Baba 1938: 15, fig. 11.
Jorunna parva: Camacho-García, Gosliner 2008: 154–156, figs. 1 F, G, 10, 11

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 19.04.2008, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-138 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is rather narrow, moderately hard, covered with two sorts of tubercles – numerous caryophyllidia intermingle with fewer in number, higher, spear-shaped tubercles. Gills are multipinnate, relatively small,

branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae. Rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 8 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is yellow with orange hue. The higher spear-shaped tubercles can range from dark brown to black. The gills are creamy, with dark brown stripes. The rhinophores are dark brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Kentrodoris rubescens Bergh, 1876
(Pl. 32 E)

Kentrodoris rubescens Bergh 1876: 413–419, taf. 33, fig. 8, taf. 49, fig. 14–19, taf. 50, fig. 1–8.
Jorunna rubescens: Camacho-García, Gosliner 2008: 151–152, figs. 1 E, 6, 7.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 11.05.2004, depth 10–15 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is very narrow and soft. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is extremely high. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae. Rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 50 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is gray with numerous black and dull orange streaks. Anterior and posterior notal areas are covered by a more concentrated, black pigment. The gills and rhinophores are black with opaque white specks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 10–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Kentordoris rubescens*].

Family Hexabranchidae Bergh, 1891

Hexabranchus sanguineus (Rüppell et Leuckart, 1830)
(Pl. 32 F, G)

Doris sanguinea Rüppell, Leuckart 1830: 28–29, pl. 8, fig. 1.
Hexabranchus sanguineus: Thompson 1972: 1–5, figs. 1–2; Marshall, Willan 1999: 48–49, fig. 73 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 2008, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-71 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 28.05.2007, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-117 – 1 juvenile specimen; Nhatrang Bay, off Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 2008, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-144 – 1 juvenile specimen; same locality, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-147 – 1 juvenile specimen; same locality, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-149 – 1 juvenile specimen.

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, smooth, soft, characteristically undulated at the edges. Gills are multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost projects considerably beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 10 mm (juvenile fixed specimens; adults can grow up to 50 cm).

Coloration. The color is extremely variable, from (common) diverse specimens that are covered by various red, pink, brown and opaque white spots or speaks, to uniformly red specimens.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Off Mot Island, Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956].

Family Dendrodorididae O'Donoghue, 1924

Dendrodoris denisoni (Angas, 1864)
(Pl. 32 H)

Doris denisoni Angas 1864: 45–46, pl. 4, fig. 2.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 11.06.2003, depth 4–8 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-69 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is broad, soft, bears some usually large, sparsely spaced, and thimble-shaped or more rounded tubercles of various sizes. The tubercles often became compound. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 20 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. This is a variable species; it can vary in shape, number of tubercles and color. The ground color is light brown or pinkish to dark brown, covered with a few small bright blue spots. The notal tubercles can range from gray to creamy with dull violet spot at the top. At the notal edge, there may be few large black spots. The gills and rhinophores are brown to black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Tre Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Dendrodoris elongata Baba, 1936
(Pl. 33 A)

Dendrodoris elongata Baba 1936: 38.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 08.06.2008, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-67 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. General appearance of this species is quite different from other dendrodorids. It is more similar to polyclad turbellarians. The notum is extremely elongated, soft, moderately narrow, almost smooth or covered with low, sparsely placed conical tubercles. Gills are small, multipinnate, branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 15 mm (fixed specimen, strongly contracted).

Coloration. The ground color can range from gray to light brown, covered with numerous, diffused brown spots and small opaque white dots. The notal tubercles are also marked with white. The gills and rhinophores are light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956].

Dendrodoris fumata (Rüppell et Leuckart, 1830)
(Pl. 33 B)

Doris fumata Rüppell, Leuckart 1830: 29, pl. 8, fig. 2.
Dendrodoris fumata: Marshall, Willan 1999: 118–119, fig. 214 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 21.10.2009, 5–8 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-228 – 2 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, smooth and soft. Gills are multipinnate, branched, usually 5–6 in number (similar species *D. nigra* possess larger number of gills), placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 25 mm.

Coloration. This is a variable species. The ground color is usually light brown or light gray, often covered with darker brown patches. Specimens that are dark, almost black also occur. The gills and rhinophores are brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island, Mot Island

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Dendrodoris erubescens*].

Dendrodoris nigra (Stimpson, 1855)
(Pl. 33 C)

Doris nigra Stimpson 1855: 380.
Dendrodoris nigra: Edmunds 1971: 383–385, fig. 21; Marshall, Willan 1999: 119–120, fig. 215 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 10.10.2003, depth 5–10 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, Dam Bay, 28.10.2009, depth 7–11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-229 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is moderately broad, smooth and soft. Gills are multipinnate, branched, usually numerous (similar species *D. fumata* possess only 5–6 gills), placed dorsally in a compact circle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm.

Coloration. This is a diversified species. The ground color is usually almost black, however lighter specimens also occur. Some specimens, especially juvenile, often have a peculiar red band toward to the notal edge. The gills are gray. The rhinophores are black with white tips.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–11 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Dendrodoris montrouzieri* and *D. nigra*].

Dendrodoris tuberculosa (Quoy et Gaimard, 1832)
(Pl. 33 D)

Doris tuberculosa Quoy, Gaimard 1832: 248, pl. 16, figs. 1–2.
Dendrodoris tuberculosa: Marshall, Willan 1999: 120, fig. 216 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 06.05.2007, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-190 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species. The notum is soft, broad, bears some

large, sparsely spaced compound tubercles. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. The gill pocket is low. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail almost does not project beyond the posterior part of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 75 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. This is a variable species, in shape, number of tubercles and color. The ground color varies between brown and pinkish to dark brown. The hyponotum is covered with large white spots. The notal tubercles are usually similar in color to the ground color, but sometimes they are marked with green pigment. The gills can vary from brown to green. The rhinophores have extremely long brown to green stalks and brown to pinkish lamellae, sometimes ornamented with white bands.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–10 m. It was found during night dives.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956].

Family Phyllidiidae Rafinesque, 1814

Phyllidia coelestis Bergh, 1905
(Pl. 33 E)

Phyllidia coelestis Bergh 1905: 182, taf. 3, fig. 16; Brunchhorst 1993: 30–33, fig. 25 B, pl. 1 F–H (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 01.11.2003, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-50 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Piramises, 11.11.2005, depth 6–9 m, ZMMU Op-35 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, N to Dung Island, 13.11.2005, depth 23 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-54 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (east side), 20.04.2006, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-64 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 02.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-88 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, 2007, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-131 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 28.10.2009, depth 7–11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-236 – 4 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is relatively broad, hard, usually covered by a few short tubercles toward notal edge and several large conspicuous tubercles medially. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 28 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually blue. Three main black lines run through the middle part of the notum interconnected by a few anostomous thin lines. Tips of the large, milled tubercles and rhinophores are orange.

Ecological notes. One of the most common species of nudibranchs in Nhatrang Bay. Inhabits stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on various sponges. Found at depth of 5–11 m.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Dung Island, Mot Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. First record for Vietnam.

Phyllidia elegans Bergh, 1869
(Pl. 33 F)

Phyllidia elegans Bergh 1869: 439–454, 506–507, pls. 18 b, 19; Brunchhorst 1993: 33–34, fig. 25 C, pl. 2 A–B (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, 3–5 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-170 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is relatively broad and hard. Medial larger and more conspicuous tubercles diminish gradually in size toward the notal edge. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus. The oral veil is well defined, trapezoid, with oblique lateral sides and a convex anterior edge. The foot is broad, not bilobed anteriorly, slightly narrowed posteriorly.

Measurements. Length up to 20 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually gray. Black lines form a peculiar reticulate pattern over all of the notum. Tips of the large middle tubercles and rhinophores are orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 3–5 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. Vietnam [Risbec 1956, the name only was mentioned, without description and collection data].

Phyllidia exquisita Brunckhorst, 1993
(Pl. 33 G)

Phyllidia exquisita Brunkhorst 1993: 38, pl. 3 C.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, 3–5 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-174 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 10.05.2007, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-202 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is relatively broad and hard. Conspicuous tubercles, more or less similar in size (sometimes slightly diminished in size toward the notal edge), are scattered over the notum. The integument contains a sparse network of spicules. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 32 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually blue. Two main black lines run laterally, interconnected by a few thin, anostomous lines. Notal edge is encircled by a characteristic yellow band. Tips of large middle tubercles and rhinophores are orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 3–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. First record for Vietnam.

Phyllidia ocellata Cuvier, 1804
(Pl. 33 H)

Phyllidia ocellata Cuvier 1804 b: 269, pl. A, fig. 7; Brunckhorst 1993: 35–37, figs. 2 D–E, pls. 2 D–H, 3A (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 09.06.2004, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-49 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 13.11.2005, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-44 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (east side), 20.04.2006, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-63 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 24.05.2007, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-97 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, 2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-230 – 3 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, 3–5 m, collected O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-172 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.05.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-203 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Akva, 10.05.2007, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-204 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is relatively broad and hard. Conspicuous tubercles, more or less similar in size (slightly diminished in size toward the notal edge), are scattered over the notum. The integument contains a sparse network of spicules. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually orange or yellow. Basic color pattern includes several black rings that encircle some of laterally placed larger tubercles. In some variations, the black rings are fused to form two undulated broad bands, placed laterally on the notum. Tips of the large middle tubercles and rhinophores are white.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 3–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. First record for Vietnam.

Phyllidia varicosa Lamarck, 1801
(Pl. 34 A)

Phyllidia varicosa Lamarck 1801: 66; Brunckhorst 1993: 26–29, figs. 2 A–F, 3 A, 4–6, 23 A–B, 24 A–D, pl. 1 A–D (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 10.06.2003, depth 5 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, off Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rocks), 24.05.2004, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-48 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 02.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-87 – 1 specimen. Mun Island, 28.10.2009, depth 7–11 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov – 6 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, 3–5 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-171 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is relatively broad, hard. Conspicuous tubercles more or less similar in size (sometimes slightly diminished in size toward the notal edge) scattered over the notum. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 48 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually blue. Four main black lines run medially and laterally interconnected by a few thin, anostomous lines. Yellow band at the notal edge is absent. Tips of the large middle tubercles and rhinophores are orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 3–10 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Mun Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956].

Phyllidiella cf. *lizae* Brunckhorst, 1993
(Pl. 34 B, C)

Phyllidiella lizae Brunckhorst 1993: 61–62, fig. 29 C, pl. 7 B.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, off Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rocks), 24.05.2004, depth 5–10 м, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-55 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-127 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-130 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, 2009, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-231 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, 3–5 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-173 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.04.2006, 3–5 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-175 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 10.05.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-201 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is rather narrow and hard. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets

have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 17 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color usually varies from pinkish to gray. The compound tubercles form polygonal clusters, enclosed by black lines of various degree of development. In the middle of the notum there are one or more characteristic X-shaped figures. Notal edge is encircled by a gray band. The rhinophores are black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 3–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Mun Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. First record for Vietnam.

Remarks. The taxonomy of the Phyllidiidae family, despite numerous attempts [see e.g. Yonow 1986, 1988; Brunckhorst 1993; Schrödl, Farhner 2000] is still far from a definite solution. There are many examples when an extreme variability within apparently the same species (e.g. *Phyllidiella pustulosa*) still does not receive an appropriate attention. Present review of the Vietnamese nudibranchs, of course, does not target to revise the Phyllididae family. Therefore, in some cases, including present species we will give only tentative identification. The present specimens are well in agreement with first description of *Ph. lizae* [Brunckhorst 1993]. It is similar in its general pattern of the dorsal notum, presence of the median X-shaped black lines, but it differs in the absence of pink color in the middle of the rhinophoral stalks and considerably lesser number of the rhinophoral lamellae (ca. 15–17). In this respect, present specimens better fit the *Phylidiella annulata* species. This also may be due to the fact that either indicated characters may be more variable than previously considered or that present specimens belong to a separate, not yet described species. The status of these specimens will be considered in details elsewhere.

Phyllidiella nigra (van Hasselt, 1824)
(Pl. 34 D)

Phyllidia nigra van Hasselt 1824: 244.
Phyllidiella nigra: Brunckhorst 1993: 55–56, fig. 28 D–E, pl. 6 B (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Fukuok, 20.10.2007, depth 2–12 m, collected by O. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-46 – 3 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is rather narrow and hard. The notal tubercles are more or less evenly distributed over the notum. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is black. The notal tubercles can range from pinkish to blue. The rhinophores are black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 2–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, as *Phyllidia serenei*].

Phyllidiella pustulosa (Cuvier, 1804)
(Pl. 34 E)

Phyllidia pustulosa Cuvier 1804: 268, pl. A, fig. 8.
Phyllidiella pustulosa: Brunckhorst 1993: 49–54, figs. 3 B, 9 B–D, 11–13, 27, 28 A–C, pl. 5 E–F (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 04 Nov. 2005, 30 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-42 – 2 specimens; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 28.10.2009, depth 7–11 m collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-248 – 3 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. This species is among most variable phyllidids in regard to its pattern of the dorsal tubercles and arrangement of black lines. The notum is rather narrow and hard. The notal tubercles are usually united in polygonal clusters, enclosed by relatively narrow black lines. However there are many records that show deviation from this standard description**.** Juvenile specimens possess more evenly distributed tubercles, somewhat similar to *Ph*. *nigra*. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up 25 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is black. The notal tubercles are pinkish, blue and white. The rhinophores are black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 7–30 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993].

Phyllidiopsis annae Brunckhorst, 1993
(Pl. 34 F)

Phyllidiopsis annae Brunckhorst 1993: 71–72, pl. 8 G.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin – 2 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is rather narrow, almost smooth and hard. There are three low longitudinal ridges on the notum. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up 20 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is light blue. The notal ridges are blue. Four longitudinal black lines are not united posteriorly. The rhinophores are black with gray stalks.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. First record for Vietnam.

Remarks. This species is very close to the *Phyllidiopsis striata*. It can be distinguished by blue ground color and black (instead of yellow) rhinophores.

Phyllidiopsis burni Brunckhorst, 1993
(Pl. 34 G)

Phyllidiopsis burni Brunckhorst 1993: 74, fig. 30 C–D, pl. 9 B.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 21.10.2009, depth 10–15 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-235 – 2 specimens.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is rather narrow and hard. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up 40 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually black. The compound tubercles can range from pinkish to gray and tend to form polygonal clusters, enclosed by bands of various degree of development. The rhinophores are black.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 10–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. First record for Vietnam.

Phyllidiopsis cardinalis Bergh, 1875
(Pl. 34 H)

Phyllidiopsis cardinalis Bergh 1875 a: 670–673, taf. 16, fig. 11–15; Brunckhorst 1993: 63–64, figs. 10 A–C, 14, 15, pl. 7 E–F.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-58 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, S to Dung, 24.05.2007, depth 5–8 м, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-115 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 08.06.2008, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-140 – 1 juvenile specimen; Nhatrang Bay, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-232 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is rather narrow and hard, covered with sparsely placed prominent compound tubercles, very large in the middle and diminishing towards to the notal edges. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 37 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually orange-brown, rusty, with red hue. The compound tubercles consist of bright yellow smaller knobs. At the notal edges have dark brown spots intermingle with yellow ones. The rhinophores are green.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–8 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. Vietnam [Risbec 1956, the name only was mentioned, without description and collection data].

Phyllidiopsis fissuratus Brunckhorst, 1993
(Pl. 35 A)

Phyllidiopsis fissuratus Brunckhorst 1993: 74–75, pl. 9 C–D.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Piramises, 11 Nov. 2005, 6–9 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-34 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, ZMMU Op-38 – 1 specimen collected O.V. Savinkin; Fukuok, 20.10.2007, depth 5–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-47 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is moderately broad and hard. Large compound tubercles are densely placed and leave only a narrow space in between. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 48 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is usually pinkish. In between of the compound tubercles is usually run down by narrow black lines. The rhinophores are pinkish anteriorly and black posteriorly.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. First record for the Vietnam.

Remarks. This species is very similar to *Phyllidiopsis burni*. Can be distinguishes by higher compound tubercles that mainly leave only narrow space in between and pink, from anterior side, rhinophores.

Phyllidiopsis cf. *krempfi* Pruvot-Fol, 1957
(Pl. 35 B)

Phyllidiopsis krempfi Pruvot-Fol 1957: 120–121, figs. 41–49, pl. 1, fig. 7–8; Brunckhorst 1993: 66, fig. 29 E, pl. 8 A.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 13.06.2004, depth 5–8 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, off Mun Island (Roche du Lion

Rocks), 21.10.2005, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-62 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 02.05.2007, depth 5–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-86 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is moderately broad and hard. Large compound tubercles are relatively sparsely placed. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus. The oral veil is well defined, trapezoid, with oblique lateral sides and a convex anterior edge.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is off-white. There are two main black lines that run laterally and are connected through the middle part of the notum by a few transversal lines. The rhinophores are pinkish anteriorly and black posteriorly.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Bruncкhorst 1993]. First record for the Vietnam.

Phyllidiopsis shireenae Bruncкhorst, 1990
(Pl. 35 C)

Phyllidiopsis shireenae Bruncкhorst 1990: 577–576, figs. 1–4; Bruncкhorst 1993: 66–67, fig. 29 F–G, Pl. 8 B.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, 13.11.2005, depth 5–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-53 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is moderately broad and hard. Relatively small compound tubercles are sparsely placed. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 50 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color can range from pink to white-blue. There are two main broad black bands that run laterally, sending 1–2 lines laterally and connected through the middle part of the notum by two transversal lines. The rhinophores are pink.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–15 m. Found at depth of 5–15 m.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Bruncкhorst 1993]. First record for the Vietnam.

Phyllidiopsis striata Bergh, 1889
(Pl. 35 D)

Phyllidiopsis striata Bergh 1888: 756 (nomen nudum); Bergh 1889: 866–867, Taf. 84, Fig. 23–27. Bruncкhorst 1993: 69–70, fig. 29 H, pl. 8 D–E (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 13.06.2004, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-129 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a cryptobranch species with completely reduced gills. The notum is rather narrow, almost smooth and hard. There are three low, longitudinal ridges on the notum. The rudimentary gill cavity encircles the anus.

Measurements. Length up to 16 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is gray. The notal ridges are white. Four longitudinal black lines are united posteriorly. Along the notal edge, runs s broad opaque white band. The rhinophores are yellow.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–12 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific [Brunckhorst 1993]. Vietnam [Risbec 1956, the name only was mentioned, without description and collection data].

Remarks. This species is very close to the *Phyllidiopsis annae*. It can be distinguishes by gray ground color, white (instead of blue) notal ridges and black (instead of yellow) rhinophores.

Fryeria picta (Pruvot-Fol, 1957)
(Pl. 35 E)

Phyllidia picta Pruvot-Fol 1957: 110–111, figs. 5–12.
Fryeria picta: Marshall, Willan 1999: 120–121, fig. 217.
Non *Phyllidia coelestis* sensu Brunckhorst 1993: 30.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, off Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rocks), 24.05.2004, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-56 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 21.10.2009, depth 10–15 m, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-233 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a hypobranchial species. The notum is relatively broad and hard, usually covered by a few short tubercles towards the notal edge and several large conspicuous tubercles medially. The integument contains a sparse network of spicules. The rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets have well defined contractile sheaths with smooth edges. The gills are completely absent.

Measurements. Length up to 23 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. Background color is usually blue. The black lines are often fused into a distinctive pattern. Tips of the large middle tubercles and rhinophores are orange.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–15 m. Feeds on various sponges.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Family Polyceridae Alder et Hancock, 1845

Kalinga ornata Alder et Hancock, 1864
(Pl. 35 F)

Kalinga ornata Alder, Hancock 1864: 134–136, pl. 32, figs. 7–10.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, S to Tre Island 10.12.2005, 25 m, trawling, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-78 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 02.05.2007, trawling, collected by O. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-83 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, N to Tre Island, 17.05.2007, trawling, depth 25–35 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-156 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is extremely broad due to the giant size of the foot, but notum itself is strongly reduced and considerably narrower than the foot. Over the dorsal part of the foot and notum there are scattered numerous sparsely placed short branched processes. The notal edge is marked by longer appendages. The frontal veil is distinct from the rest of the notum and bears several relatively long branched processes. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are completely reduced. The foot tail a conspicuous, strongly defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 90 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is blue. The dorsal foot and notal processes are bright orange-red. Among them, smaller light blue and yellow tubercles are scattered. The gills are brown. The rhinophores' stalks are dull orange; the clavus with lamellae is creamy.

Ecological notes. This species, unlike many other dorids, is adapted to dwell within soft substrata on the subtidal zone. Found at depth 25–35 m.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam [Risbec 1956].

Nembrotha kubaryana Bergh, 1877
(Pl. 35 G)

Nembrotha kubaryana Bergh 1877: 454.
Nembrotha nigerrima Bergh 1877: 454; Pola, Cervera, Gosliner 2008: 147–153, figs. 1 A–F, 2–3, 4 A, 5.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 05.11.2004, depth 4–8 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is narrow, smooth and soft. The notum is almost completely reduced, leaving only a small frontal veil without appendages. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, high, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail is a conspicuous, strongly defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum. The oral tentacles are enrolled, tube-shaped and prominent structures.

Measurements. Not available in present data. In other regions reaches 120 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is black with numerous narrow, longitudinal, densely placed dark green stripes**.** Edge of the foot is outlined with a narrow, bright orange-red line. The gills are dark green with brown and red faint coverings. The rhinophores have black stalks and red-orange lamellae. The oral tentacles are similar in color to the rhinophores.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–8 m. Feeds on Bryozoa.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Nembrotha lineolata Bergh, 1905
(Pl. 35 H)

Nembrotha lineolata Bergh 1905: 199, taf. 2, fig. 10. taf. 18, fig. 15–18; Pola, Cervera, Gosliner 2008: 155–158, figs. 7, 4 C, 8.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, off Mun Island (Roche du Lion Rocks), 18.10.2003, depth 5–12 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is narrow, smooth and soft. The notum is almost completely reduced, leaving only a small frontal veil without appendages. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, high, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail is a conspicuous, strongly defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum. The oral tentacles are enrolled, tube-shaped structures.

Measurements. Not available in present data. In other regions reaches 40 mm.

Coloration. The ground color can range from white to creamy with numerous, various in lengths, densely placed, longitudinal stripes and streaks. Edge of the foot is outlined with a narrow bright blue line. The gills and rhinophores are reddish-brown, basally have three color zones: first is yellow with blue rings and then a broad white band. The oral tentacles are blue.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–12 m. Feeds on Bryozoa.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Nembrotha milleri Gosliner et Behrens, 1997
(Pl. 36 A)

Nembrotha milleri Gosliner, Behrens 1997: 296, figs. 7 A, 8 A, B, 9 A–D; Pola, Cervera, Gosliner 2008: 172–176, figs. 14 G, 16 C, 18.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is narrow, smooth and soft. The notum is almost completely reduced, only a small frontal veil without appendages is left. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, high, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail has a conspicuous, strongly defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum. The oral tentacles are enrolled, tube-shaped structures.

Measurements. Not available from present data. In other regions reaches 60 mm.

Coloration. The color can range from dull black to dark green, sometimes with black spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on Bryozoa.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Nembrotha mullineri Gosliner et Behrens, 1997
(Pl. 36 B)

Nembrotha mullineri Gosliner, Behrens 1997: 300, figs. 7 B, 10 A, B, 11 A–D; Pola, Cervera, Gosliner 2008: 174–176, figs. 14 H, 16 D, 19.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is narrow, smooth and soft. The notum is almost completely reduced, only a small frontal veil without appendages is left. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, high, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail has a conspicuous, strongly defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum. The oral tentacles are enrolled, tube-shaped structures.

Measurements. Not available from present data. In other regions reaches 100 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is dark brown with some white streaks. The lateral sides of the foot are also covered by opaque white pigment. The edge of the foot is outlined with a broad, dull blue band. The gills and rhinophores are dark brown, but underneath it there are opaque white zones. The oral tentacles are dark brown with white lateral stripe.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on Bryozoa.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Nembrotha rutilans (Pruvot-Fol, 1931)
(Pl. 36 C)

Kentiella rutilans Pruvot-Fol 1931: 754, pl. 13, fig. 9.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is very narrow, smooth and soft. The notum is almost completely reduced, only a small frontal veil without appendages is left. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, high, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the

posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail has a conspicuous, strongly defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum. The oral tentacles are enrolled, tube-shaped structures.

Measurements. Not available from present data. In other regions reaches 120 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is white with large areas covered by dark brown pigment. The anterior and posterior notal areas are white. The edge of the foot is outlined with a narrow bright blue band. The gills and rhinophores are dark pink to reddish-brown, and have two color zones at their base: initially dark yellow and then violet. The oral tentacles are dark brown with a white lateral stripe.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on Bryozoa.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Plocamopherus tilesii Bergh, 1877
(Pl. 36 D)

Sine nomine et descripta: Tilesius in Krusenstern 1814: tab. 88, figs. 7–10.
Plocamopherus tilesii Bergh 1877: 433–439, taf. 52, fig. 17–27, taf. 53, fig. 1–4.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Grand Bank, 21.04.2007, trawling, depth 25–35 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-98 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is moderately broad and soft. The notum is almost completely reduced, only large frontal veil with several branched appendages is left. Similar processes are placed at the former notal edge. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, placed dorsally in a semicircle in the posterior part of the notum. There is pair of large club-shaped postbranchial processes. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are present. The foot tail is a conspicuous, strongly defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum. The oral tentacles are enrolled, tube-shaped structures.

Measurements. Length up to 21 mm.

Coloration. The ground color can vary from gray to brown, covered by dark brown and bright orange spots. Notal edge appendages can range from orange-red to yellow; frontal veil processes are black with orange spots in between. The gills and rhinophores are brown to reddish-brown, with opaque white stripes.

Ecological notes. Inhabits various substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on Bryozoa.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956, probable under the name *Plocamopherus ceylonicus*].

Family Gymnodorididae Odhner, 1941

Gymnodoris citrina (Bergh, 1875)
(Pl. 36 E)

Nembrotha citrina Bergh 1875b: taf. 41, fig. 5.
Trevelyana citrina: Bergh 1877: 442–443, taf. 41, fig. 5, taf. 56, fig. 18–25.
Gymnodoris citrina: Willan, Marshal 1999: 63–64, fig. 103 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 26.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-234 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is very narrow, covered with tiny sparsely placed tubercles. The notum is almost completely reduced, only a small frontal veil without appendages remains. Gills are unipinnate, not branched, low, placed dorsally in a small complete circle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are absent. The foot tail is a conspicuous, well defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum. The oral tentacles are flattened triangle lobes.

Measurements. Length up to 15 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is yellow, covered by numerous small orange dots. The gills and rhinophores are yellow.

Ecological notes. All members of the genus *Gymnodoris* are carnivorous species, they feed on other nudibranch molluscs [see e.g., Nakano *et al*., 2007]. Found in fouling community.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang [Risbec 1956].

Gymnodoris rubropapulosa (Bergh, 1905)
(Pl. 36 F)

Trevelyana rubropapulosa Bergh 1905: 191–192, taf. 4, fig. 15, taf. 17, fig. 27–31, taf. 18, fig. 1–3.
Gymnodoris rubropapulosa: Rudman, Darvell 1990: 50–51, pl. 4 D.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is narrow, covered with large, low, sparsely placed tubercles. The notum is almost completely reduced, only a small frontal veil without appendages remains. Gills are multipinnate, strongly branched, placed dorsally in a large complete circle in the posterior part of the notum. Rhinophores have transversal lamellae, rhinophoral pockets are absent. The foot tail is a conspicuous, well defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum. The oral tentacles are flattened triangle lobes.

Measurements. Not available from present data. In other regions reaches 70 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is gray, off-white. The dorsal low tubercles are bright orange-red. The gills and rhinophores are red.

Ecological notes. All members of the genus *Gymnodoris* are carnivorous species; they feed on other nudibranch molluscs.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Risbec [1956] has listed for the Nhatrang another species *Gymndoris rubromaculata* without any description**.** The status of the latter species in Vietnam waters is unclear.

Family Goniodorididae H. et A. Adams, 1864

Goniodoridella savignyi Pruvot-Fol, 1933
(Pl. 36 G)

Goniodoris (*Goniodoridella*) *savignyi* Pruvot-Fol 1933: 116–118, pl. 2, figs. 23–26.
Goniodoridella savignyi: Baba 1960: 81, pl. 8, figs. 1 A–F; Martynov, 2006: 270–271, pl. 132 I.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is very small and narrow. The notum is almost completely reduced, including frontal veil. The last notal remnants are only: two short head processes and a pair of larger postbranchial appendages. Three small gills are unipinnate, not branched, low, placed on the posterior part of the dorsum almost transversally. Rhinophores are smooth, rhinophoral pockets absent. The foot tail is a conspicuous, well defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 4 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is opaque white with brown hue. The gills are white. The rhinophores have the same color but on the top there are bright yellow markings.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on Bryozoa.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Murphydoris singaporensis Sigurdsson, 1991
(Pl. 36 H)

Murphydoris singaporensis Sigurdsson 1991: 259–262, fig. 1 A–F.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 24.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-235 – 1 specimen.

Description. This is a phanerobranch species. The body is very small and narrow. The notum is almost completely reduced, including frontal veil. Dorsal side is marked with three longitudinal rows of small tubercles. There are two flattened posterior appendages, which could be a homolog to true gills. Rhinophores are smooth, rhinophoral pockets are absent. The foot tail is a conspicuous, well defined structure due to complete reduction of the notum.

Measurements. Length up to 3 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is semitransparent; light brown with scattered dark brown dots. The gills and rhinophores are semitransparent.

Ecological notes. Recorded from mangroves and in the fouling community of fisherman's rafts.

General distribution. Singapore region [Sigurdsson 1992], Vietnam (present study).

Remarks. A unique dorid, until present, known only from a typical locality in the mangroves near Singapore [Sigurddsson 1992]. Present finding from the Dam Bay is the first confirmed record of this species outside its typical locality.

Order Nudibranchia

Suborder Dendronotacea

Family Tritoniidae Lamarck, 1809

Marionia elongoreticulata Smith et Gosliner, 2007
(Pl. 37 A)

Marionia elongoreticulata Smith, Gosliner 2007: 260–275.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 06.10.2003, depth 5–8 m, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is greatly elongated, moderately narrow. The notum is greatly reduced, leaving only short folds between the lateral brachial processes. The notal edge is marked by large, numerous and strongly branched secondary gills. The oral veil is distinct from the rest of the notum and bears several long digitform processes. Rhinophores are typical for tritoniids: in a form of smooth stalk, enclosed by branched appendages. The rhinophoral pockets are high and somewhat funnel-shaped.

Measurements. Not available from present data. In other regions may reaches 70 mm.

Coloration. The ground color can range from gray to green. Most part of the dorsal part is occupied by a peculiar red reticulation. In the middle of the notum, between each pair of secondary, this reticulation is characteristically diminished. The secondary gills are dull green, their bases are lighter. The rhinophores' stalks are green; the bronchial appendages can vary from dark red to brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–8 m. Feeds on soft corals.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Tritoniopsis elegans (Audouin, 1826)
(Pl. 37 B)

Tritonia elegans Audouin 1827: 130–133, pl. II, figs. I-1 – I-12.
Tritoniopsis elegans: Yonow 2008: 232.

Material examined. Bach Long Vi Island, 16.06.2006, depth 5–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-165 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated, moderately broad. The notum is strongly reduced, leaving only short folds between the lateral bronchial processes. The notal edge is marked by extremely large, numerous and strongly branched secondary gills. The trapezoid oral veil is distinct from the rest of the notum and bears several long digitform processes. Rhinophores are typical for tritoniids: in a form of smooth stalk, enclosed by branched appendages. The rhinophoral pockets are high and somewhat funnel-shaped.

Measurements. Length up to 25 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is light brown with orange hue; almost white individuals were also recorded. In the middle of the notum, between the secondary gills pair, the brown background color is characteristically diminished. The secondary gills are white with brownish-orange tops. The rhinophores and rhinophoral pockets are light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–12 m. Feeds on soft corals.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Bornellidae Bergh, 1874

Bornella anguilla Johnson, 1984
(Pl. 37 C)

Bornella anguilla Johnson 1984: 17–25, figs. 1–6; Marshall, Willan 1999: 131–132, fig. 238 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 13.04.2003, depth 8–12 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-77 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated and very narrow. The notum is completely reduced. A small, bilobed oral veil bears several digitform processes of various lengths. Along the lateral edges of the body there are several pairs of strong conical folded processes, which bear from the inside, large branched secondary gills. Rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets are high and bear three appendages.

Measurements. Length up to 52 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is a mosaic-like mixture of light, dark brown and white spots of various sizes. Secondary gills are semitransparent. The rhinophores are light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–12 m. Feeds on hydroids.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Bornella stellifer (Adams et Reeve, 1848)
(Pl. 37 D)

Dendronotus stellifer Adams et Reeve in A. Adams 1848: 494.
Bornella stellifer: Marshall, Willan 1999: 132–133, fig. 239 (synonymy).

Material examined. Bach Long Vi Island, 16.06.2006, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-76 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and very narrow. The notum is completely reduced. A small bilobed oral veil bears several digitform processes of various lengths. Along the lateral edges of the body, there are several pairs of long spindle-shaped ap-

pendages clustered in 2–3 pairs that bear relatively small branched secondary gills from the inside. Rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets are high and bear one very long and three shorter appendages.

Measurements. Length up to 27 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is opaque white, covered by a network of rusty to orange streaks, developed to various degrees. Secondary gills are off-white. The rhinophores are gray, semitransparent.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–12 m. Feeds on hydroids.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Family Tethydidae Rafinesque, 1815

Melibe japonica Eliot, 1913
(Pl. 37 E)

Melibe japonica Eliot 1913: 34.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 17.05.2007, depth 25–35 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-157 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated and narrow. The notum is completely reduced. Oral veil bears several digitform processes of various lengths. Along the lateral edges of the body, there are several pairs of long spindle-shaped appendages clustered in 2–3 pairs that bear relatively small branched secondary gills from the inside. Rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets are high and bear one very long and three shorter appendages.

Measurements. Length up to 210 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is opaque white, covered by a network of rusty to orange streaks, developed to various degrees. Secondary gills are off-white. The rhinophores are gray, semitransparent.

Ecological notes. It can be found on soft substrata (sand, mud), at depth 25–35 m. Catch small crustaceans using large oral veil.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Melibe viridis (Kelaart, 1858)
(Pl. 37 F)

Meliboea viridis Kelaart 1858: 113.
Melibe viridis: Gosliner, Smith 2003: 321–324, figs. 22–23 (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang, Mun Island, 20.06.2004, depth 5–15 m – 1 specimen, ZMMU Op-32, collected by O.V. Savinkin.

Description. The body is elongated and relatively wide. The notum is completely

reduced. Oral veil bears several digitform processes of various lengths. Along the lateral edges of the body there are 4–5 pairs of long, widened apically, paddle-shaped, characteristic appendages, which are covered by low warts. Rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets are high and bear one very long and three shorter appendages.

Measurements. Length up to 70 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color can range from gray to light brown with numerous irregular dull brown spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–15 m. Catch small crustaceans using large oral veil.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Scyllaeidae Alder et Hancock, 1855

Notobryon wardi Odhner, 1936
(Pl. 37 G)

Notobryon wardi Odhner 1936: 1099.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, vicinities of Cam Ranh, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-237 – 5 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and moderately broad. The notum is completely reduced. The frontal veil is very small and bears only blunt tubercles. Along the lateral edges of the body there are two pairs of very broad lobes that bear large branched secondary gills from inside. Rhinophores are lamellate. The rhinophoral pockets are high, somewhat funnel shaped, posterior edge possess undulating crest.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is olive green, covered by a few small sky-blue and opaque white spots. Secondary gills are brown. The rhinophores are light brown.

Ecological notes. Inhabits fouling community of floating substrata, e.g. buoys. Feeds on hydroids.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Vicinities of Cam Ranh.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Dotidae Gray, 1853

Doto ussi Ortea, 1982
(Pl. 37 H)

Doto ussi Ortea 1982: 1–7.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2007, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is elongated and rather narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The oral veil is small but distinct, trapezoid and smooth. Along the lateral edges

of the body there are several pairs of large papillae that bear numerous, rounded and swollen tubercles. At each papillae base there is a branched pseudobranch. Rhinophores are smooth. The rhinophoral pockets are moderately high, funnel shaped.

Measurements. Length up to 15 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is semitransparent gray. Through the middle part of the body yellow gonad is visible. The papillae are bright yellow with brown tinge. The rhinophores and oral veil are semitransparent and covered by opaque white dots.

Ecological notes. It can be found in various environments, including fouling comminties. Feeds on hydroids.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Suborder Arminacea

Family Arminidae Iredale et O'Donoghue, 1923

Armina cf. *semperi* (Bergh, 1860)
(Pl. 38 A)

Pleurophyllidia semperi Bergh 1860: 329.
Armina semperi: Eales 1938: 77.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 24.05.2007, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-124 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-189 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated and moderately narrow. The notum is well defined. The hyponothum bears oblique folds – secondary gills. The oral veil is large, distinct, semicircular and smooth. Rhinophores are grouped together, fused with the oral veil and bear vertical lamellae. The foot is provided with prominent triangular anterior corners.

Measurements. Length up to 55 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is black. Notum bears white to yellow, narrow logitudinal ridges that run parallel. The rhinophores black at their base, the top is marked with orange-red. Oral veil and anterior foot corners are blue. Edges of the foot and oral veil are outlined with a narrow yellow band.

Ecological notes. It can be found on various substrata, including soft grounds, at depth 8–12 m. Feeds on soft corals.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Dung Island, Nok. Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Dermatobranchus albopunctulatus Baba, 1976
(Pl. 38 B)

Dermatobranchus albopunctulatus Baba 1976: 4–12.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 31.05.2008, depth 26 m, collected

by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-62 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 01.11.2007, depth 5–15 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-66 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated, moderately narrow. The notum is well defined. The hyponotum is devoid of secondary gills. The oral veil is large, distinct, semicircular and smooth. Rhinophores are grouped together, fused with the oral veil and bear vertical lamellae. The foot is provided with prominent triangular anterior corners.

Measurements. Length up to 40 mm (fixed specimen).

Coloration. The ground color is off-white. Notum bears semitransparent logitudinal ridges that are covered by small opaque white dots. The rhinophores are white at their base and at the tops marked with dark gray. Notal, foot and oral veil edges are outlined with a narrow bright orange-red band.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–26 m. Feeds on soft corals.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Dermatobranchus gonatophora van Hasselt, 1824
(Pl. 38 C)

Dermatobranchus gonatophora van Hasselt 1824: 243–244.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 04.06.2004, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-57 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated and moderately narrow. The notum is well defined. The hyponotum is devoid of the secondary gills. The oral veil is large, distinct, semicircular and smooth. Rhinophores are grouped together, fused with the oral veil and bear vertical lamellae. The foot is provided with prominent triangular anterior corners.

Measurements. Length up to 50 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color is dark gray. Notum bears yellow and black narrow logitudinal ridges. The rhinophores are white at their base and the tops are marked with black. Notal and oral veil edges are outlined with narrow dull orange band.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 8–12 m. Feeds on soft corals.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Janolidae Pruvot-Fol, 1933

Janolus savinkini sp. nov.
(Pls. 39, 40)

Janolus sp.: Debelius 1996: 297.
Janolus sp. (“purple-tipped”): Coleman 2001: 104.

Janolus sp. 4: Rudman 2001 (web resource).
Janolus sp. 7: Gosliner, Behrens, Valdes 2008: 319.

Type material. Holotype ZMMU Op-36.

Type locality. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 10.04.2008, depth 22 m, sand, collected by O.V. Savinkin.

Material examined. Several photographic records (O.V. Savinkin): Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, 15.05.2003, depth 22 m; Nhatrang Bay, Dung Island, April 2003, depth 30–38 m.

Etymology. This species is named in honor of Oleg Savinkin (Institute of Problem of Evolution and Ecology, Moscow), who greatly contributed to the study, collection and photographing of numerous marine invertebrate and vertebrate species of Vietnam fauna for more than three decades.

Description of the external morphology. The body is densely covered with numerous large spindle-shaped smooth papillae, often attenuated towards at the top. There are no less than 100 papillae in an adult specimen. Late juvenile specimens have different appearance, including considerably fewer papillae (ca. 30–40). The notum is completely reduced. The digestive gland is strongly branched and penetrates papillae, where it forms a broad basal thickening and several narrow branches spread inside each papilla towards the top. The head is small, bears two short but distinct oral tentacles. Rhinophores are grouped together and bear oblique lamellae. The caruncle (inter-rhinophoral crest) is well defined, comprises of finely branched folds. Up to 20 rhinophoral lamellae are present in an adult specimens and 10–15 in juveniles. Foot is rounded, anteriorly without corners, but strongly bilobed. Anus is placed posteriorly on the right of the dorsal side.

Radular morphology. The radula comprises from numerous uniform teeth. The radular formula is 30–40.1.40–30. All teeth are smooth. The lateral teeth with long base and short slightly curved hook. The central teeth are rudimentary, elongated, without denticles.

Measurements. Length up to 30 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is creamy, yellow with a light orange hue. The papillae have the same color throughout most of their length, but apically they are cover with a broad purplish ring and bright, opaque blue apical spot. The rhinophores have similar color pattern to the papillae.

Ecological notes. Inhabits various substrata, including soft grounds. Found at depth 8–38 m. This species was very common in the April of 2003 near Dung Island, up to 3 specimens per square meter. In following years only a single specimen was found.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Mun Island, Dung Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Remarks. This species has already been mentioned as undescribed in several color atlases [e.g. Debelius 1996; Coleman 2001; Gosliner *et al*. 2008] and on the web [see e.g. Rudman 2001]. Until now, about 15 species of the genus *Janolus* are known [Marcus 1955, 1958; Gosliner 1981, 1982; Schrödl 1996; Ortea, Espinosa 2000; Camacho-García, Gosliner 2006]. *Janolus savinkini* sp. nov. is readily distinguished from all previously described species by its unique color pattern of yellow papillae with broad purplish apical band and opaque blue spot. In addition, Gosliner *et al*. [2008] have recorded two closely related undescribed species (*Janolus* sp. 1 and *Janolus* sp. 2) which may also belong to *Janolus savinkini* sp.nov.

Suborder Aeolidacea

Family Flabellinidae Bergh, 1889

Flabellina bicolor (Kelaart, 1858)
(Pl. 38 D)

Eolis bicolor Kelaart 1858: 115.
Flabellina bicolor: Gosliner, Willan 1991: 97–98, 100–105, figs. 1 A, 2–5; Marshall, Willan 1999: 135–136, fig. 244 (complete synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 01.01.2007, depth 26 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-68 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island (group of rocks to Mun Island), 2008, 5 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-148 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated and very narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears a few finger-shaped, relatively long papillae. Rhinophores are grouped together and bear horizontal lamellae. The oral tentacles are well defined, extremely long (2–5 times longer than rhinophores). The foot is provided with prominent triangular anterior corners.

Measurements. Length up to 5 mm.

Coloration. The ground color consists of numerous opaque white dots. Papilae are semitransparent and can range from gray to light violet throughout most of their length. They have small bright orange spot subapically and a transparent top. The rhinophores can vary from pink to orange. The oral tentacles possess gray bases and opaque white throughout most of their length.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–26 m. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Flabellina exoptata Gosliner et Willan, 1991
(Pl. 38 E)

Flabellina exoptata Gosliner, Willan 1991: 118–124, figs. 1 F, 18–20; Marshall, Willan 1999: 136–137, fig. 245.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island 24.05.2007, depth 5–10 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-116 – 1 specimen.

Description. The body is elongated and very narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears several finger-shaped, relatively long papillae that are not grouped into distinct clusters. Rhinophores are grouped together and bear horizontal lamellae. The oral tentacles are well defined and are longer than rhinophores. The foot is provided with prominent triangular anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 9 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color can range from pink to light violet. Papilae are semi-

transparent, gray to light violet throughout most their length, bright violet subapically and with opaque white at the top. The rhinophores can vary from pink to orange. The oral tentacles possess lilac bases and they are light violet throughout most of their length.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 5–10 m. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Flabellina rubrolineata (O'Donoghue, 1929)
(Pl. 38 F)

Coryphellina rubrolineata O'Donoghue 1929: 798–802, fig. 219.
Flabellina rubrolineata: Gosliner, Willan 1991: 114–118, figs. 1 E, 15–17; Marshall, Willan 1999: 137–138, fig. 246, 247.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 28.05.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-118 – 1 juvenile specimen; Nhatrang Bay, 08.10.2007, depth 5–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-132 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and very narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears several finger-shaped and relatively long papillae that are grouped into distinct clusters. Rhinophores are grouped together and bear numerous small papillae posteriorly. The oral tentacles are well defined and are longer than rhinophores. The foot is provided with prominent triangular anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 15 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color can range from pink to gray. Thin violet longitudinal stripes run laterally and medially on the dorsal side. Papilae are semitransparent, can vary from pink to red throughout most of their length with a bright red subapical band and an orange top. The rhinophores are yellow at their base and marked with violet at the top. The oral tentacles possess semitransparent gray primary half and the rest is violet.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–8 m. Feeds on hydroids.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Tergipedidae Bergh, 1889

Phestilla melanobrachia Bergh, 1874
(Pl. 38 G)

Phestilla melanobrachia Bergh 1874: 91–95, taf. 2, figs. 1–14; Rudman 1981: 384–386, figs. 4 A, 9, 10.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Nok Island, 06.05.2008, depth 8–12 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-75 – 1 specimen; Nhatrang Bay, Mot Island, 30.05.2007, depth 4–8 m, collected by O.V. Savinkin, ZMMU Op-120 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and relatively wide. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears numerous relatively long, finger-shaped, papillae arranged in transversal rows. Rhinophores are smooth and grouped together. The oral tentacles are well defined and slightly shorter than rhinophores. The foot has no anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 6 mm (fixed specimens).

Coloration. The ground color can range from uniformly bright orange to red. Papillae are semitransparent; yellow digestive gland is visible through the surface. The top of papillae is characteristically tipped with bright red spot. The oral tentacles and the head may bear faint blue spots.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, at depth 4–12 m. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mot Island, Nok Island.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Family Facelinidae Bergh, 1889

Caloria indica (Bergh, 1896)
(Pl. 38 H)

Learchis indica Bergh 1896: 386–389, figs. 1–4.
Phidiana indica: Rudman 1980: 144–146, figs. 1 D, 2 B, 3 C, 5 B.
Caloria indica: Gosliner, 1987: 122.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 26.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-238 – 10 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears numerous relatively long, finger-shaped papillae, arranged in several distinct groups. Rhinophores are smooth and grouped together. The oral tentacles are well defined, 2–3 times longer than rhinophores. The foot is provided with relatively long anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 25 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is semitransparent, gray. Papilae are remarkably colored in red, blue and yellow pigments. A thin white to yellow line runs in the middle of the dorsal side. The head is marked with red-orange. The oral tentacles and rhinophores are darker at their base, than they became opaque yellow. A two thin line run dorsally on the oral tentacles and meet at the base of rhinophores.

Ecological notes. It can be found in a fouling community. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Dam Bay.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Cratena affinis (Baba, 1949)
(Pl. 41 A)

Hervia affinis Baba 1949: 106–107, 179–180, pl. 46, fig. 158.
Cratena cf. *affinis*: Marshall, Willan 1999: 146, fig. 265.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 24.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-239 – 5 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears a few relatively short, spindle-shaped papillae that are arranged in a few transversal rows. Rhinophores are grouped together, bear a few thickened rings. The oral tentacles are well defined, 2–3 times longer than rhinophores. The foot is provided with relatively long anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 5 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is semitransparent gray. Papilae are light brown with darks dots. Tips of the papillae are semi-transparent. The dorsal part of the body is marked with a few red-orange spots. The oral tentacles and rhinophores are semitransparent at their bas, gray and later became opaque off-white. Rhinophores are light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found in a fouling community. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Dam Bay.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Cratena lineata (Eliot, 1905)
(Pl. 41 B)

Hervia lineata Eliot 1905: 286–287, pl. 16, figs. 2–3.
Cratena lineata: Edmunds 1970: 48–50, figs. 22, 23; Marshal, Willan 1999: 146–147, fig. 266.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 17.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-240 – 5 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears numerous relatively long, finger-shaped papillae, arranged in several distinct groups. Rhinophores are grouped together and smooth. The oral tentacles are well defined, 2 to3 times longer than rhinophores. The foot is provided with relatively long anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 5 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is semitransparent, gray. Papilae are light brown, covered by several thin longitudinal streaks. A similar streaks runs on the dorsal side of the body. The head marks are red-orange. The oral tentacles and rhinophores are dark gray at their base followed by opaque off-white.

Ecological notes. It can be found in a fouling community. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Dam Bay.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Favorinus japonicus Baba, 1949
(Pl. 41 C)

Favorinus japonicus Baba 1949: 177; Rudman 1980: 153–154, figs. 1 A, 9

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 17.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-241 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears a few long curved papillae and tubercles, arranged in several arch-shaped rows. Rhinophores are grouped together and bear a few thickened rings. The oral tentacles are well defined, 1.5–2 times longer than the rhinophores. The foot is provided with relatively long anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 9 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is semitransparent and covered by some amount of opaque white pigment. Papilae can range from light brown to olive and are also covered by opaque white pigment near their tips. The oral tentacles and rhinophores are semitransparent gray at their base, further became opaque off-white. Rhinophores are light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found in a fouling community. Feeds on the egg-masses of other opisthobranchs.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Dam Bay.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Phyllodesmium kabiranum Baba, 1991
(Pl. 41 D)

Phyllodesmium kabiranum Baba 1991: 113, 115, figs. 6–7, pl. 1, fig. 3.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is elongated and narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears numerous long and strong papillae. Each papillae is bent and widened at the top and bears some characteristic wrinkles. Rhinophores are grouped together, smooth and long. The oral tentacles are well defined, similar in size to the rhinophores.

Measurements. The length up to 12 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is pale or creamy to dark brown. Papilae are cover with opaque white or blue pigment and sometimes with brown patches. The rhinophores are semitransparent gray to pink, covered by opaque white dots at the top. The oral tentacles are similar in color.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Phyllodesmium magnum Rudman, 1991
(Pl. 41 E)

Phyllodesmium magnum Rudman 1991: 190–193, figs. 20 A, B, 22–24, 27 C, D; 28, 29.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, 2003–2005, photographic record only (O.V. Savinkin).

Description. The body is elongated and narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears numerous long and strong papillae. Each papillae is bent and widened at the top and sometimes branched. Rhinophores are grouped together, smooth and long. The oral tentacles are well defined, similar in size to the rhinophores.

Measurements. The length up to 15 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is pale violet. Papilae are gray with pale violet patches (places of zooxanthellae concentration). The rhinophores are pale violet at the bases and opaque yellow throughout further length. The oral tentacles are similar in color.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs. Feeds on soft corals.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Pteraeolidia ianthina (Angas, 1864)
(Pl. 41 F)

Flabellina ianthina Angas 1864: 66–67, pl. 6, fig. 6.
Pteraeolidia ianthina: Rudman 1982 b: 178–183, figs. 24–27; Marshall, Willan 1999: 152–153, fig. 276.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Mun Island, 29.09.2003, depth 5–10 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, Noi Island, 06.06.2003, depth 5–10 m, photographic records only (O.V. Savinkin); Nhatrang Bay, 21.10.2009, intertidal towards Cam Ranh, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-242 – 12 specimens.

Description. Adult specimens of *P. ianthina* have quite distinct morphology, allowing this species to be easily recognized. The body is extremely long and narrow. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears numerous relatively long, finger-shaped papillae, arranged in numerous distinct clusters. Rhinophores are grouped together, possess swollen lamellate clubs. The oral tentacles are well defined, 2 to 3 times longer than the rhinophores. The foot is provided with short anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 70 mm.

Coloration. The ground color can range from blue to violet, covered by various spots, specks and patches of opaque white and yellow pigment. The oral tentacles basally yellow; towards the tip there are several violet rings. Rhinophores pinkish to light brown.

Ecological notes. It can be found on stone substrata and coral reefs, from intertidal to the depth 7 m. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Mun Island, Noi Island, S to Diamond Bay..

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. First record for Vietnam.

Family Aeolidiidae Gray, 1827

Aeolidiella alba Risbec, 1928
(Pl. 41 G)

Aeolidiella alba Risbec 1928: 261, fig. 87, pl. X, fig. 9.
Spurilla alba: Edmunds 1969: 465–467, fig. 9.

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 7.11.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-243 – 2 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated, rather broad. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears several thick finger-shaped papillae of a moderate size, arranged in densely placed transversal rows. Rhinophores grouped together, bear a few thickened rings. The oral tentacles are poorly defined, 1.5–2 times shorter than rhinophores. The foot without distinct anterior corners.

Measurements. The length up to 20 mm.

Coloration. The ground color of the body and papillae is characteristically snow white. The foot tail is semitransparent, gray. At the base of rhinophores there are streaks of dull rusty pigment. The rhinophores are covered by scattered opaque white, yellow and brown pigment.

Ecological notes. It can be found in a fouling community. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Dam Bay.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific and Atlantic. First record for Vietnam.

Anteaeolidiella indica (Bergh, 1888)
(Pl. 41 H)

Aeolidiella indica Bergh 1888: 755, taf. 78, fig. 1, 2.
Aeolidiella takanosimensis Baba 1930: 122, fig. 4 a–b, pl. 4, fig. 5 a–c.
Anteaeolidiella indica: Miller 2001: 634–640, figs. 1–3; Domínguez, Troncoso, García 2008: 350–352, figs. 1 A, 2, 3 A–B (synonymy).

Material examined. Nhatrang Bay, Tre Island, Dam Bay, 17.10.2009, fouling community of aquaculture rafts, collected by T.A. Korshunova, A.V. Martynov, ZMMU Op-244, 15 specimens.

Description. The body is elongated and relatively broad. The notum is completely reduced. The dorsal body side bears numerous relatively long, finger-shaped papillae, arranged in densely placed transversal rows. Rhinophores are smooth and grouped together. The oral tentacles are well defined, similar in size or slightly longer than rhinophores. The foot is provided with very short anterior corners. The length up to 15 mm.

Coloration. The ground color is semitransparent, gray. Papilae are light brown. The head is marked with two orange/red thick lines. The rhinophores are bright orange at their base, then became opaque white.

Ecological notes. It can be found in a fouling community. Feeds on hydrozoans.

Distribution in Nhatrang Bay. Tre Island, Dam Bay.

General distribution. Tropical Indo-West Pacific. Vietnam: Nhatrang (Risbec 1956, as *Aeolidiella takanosimensis*).

Discussion

Based on the results of this study, it is possible to conclude that Vietnamese opisthobranch fauna fits well into general biogeographical and distributional patterns of the Indo-West Pacific region. It is repeatedly mentioned as having highest species diversity and at the same time extremely broad areals for various vertebrate and invertebrate groups [e.g. Paulay 1997; McCafferty *et al*. 2002; Gosliner *et al*. 2008]. Indeed, most of well studied, Indo-West Pacific opisthobranch taxa constitute the core of Vietnamese opisthobranch fauna. That includes such characteristic groups as: Aplysiidae, Chromodorididae, Phyllidiidae, etc. Furthermore, this study confirms the presence of all major families of tropical opisthobranchs, previously reported for other Indo-West Pacific regions [e.g. Gosliner, Draheim 1996]. At the same, there are clearly many specific ecological and biogeographical regional patterns. For instance, a number of species of major opisthobranch groups, that are reported from Philippines which is a relatively close to Vietnam region [see Gosliner *et al*. 2008], are still scarcely comparable to the fauna of Vietnam (717 vs. ca. 150). It may be due to several reasons. First of all, despite all collecting effort during recent years, there is still not enough data for a complete review of the Vietnamese opisthobranch fauna. In this respect, total number of Vietnamese opisthobranchs species is similar to Madagascar (210), although the latter number may also be a result of limited study. Other factors that may potentially limit species richness of Vietnamese opisthobranchs include previously reported somewhat depressed conditions of the coral reefs in Nhatrang bay which is the main region of present study. Philippines of course have ranked first places for species diversity even among the rest of Indo-West Pacific, and in this respect Vietnamese opisthobranch fauna may fail to contain all the taxa reported for the Philippines. Regardless of all these complications, present study highlights the importance of the opisthobranch research in Vietnam waters. Despite probable systematic gaps, now we can observe a general picture of the Vietnamese opisthobranch fauna. It follows that the main conclusion of this study is that further and more detailed investigations of Vietnamese opisthobranchs are still required. It is highlighted by especially remarkable, first time discovered (after the first description itself), specimen of highly peculiar mangrove dorid – *Murphydoris singaporensis*; and the description of a large, colorful new species of nudibranchs – ***Janolus savinkini*** sp. nov.

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Фауна заднежаберных моллюсков (Gastropoda: Opisthobranchia) Вьетнама

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Заднежаберные моллюски тропических частей Тихого и Индийского океанов (Индо-Вест Пацифика) составляют основу разнообразия этой группы, и занимают первое место по числу видов в масштабе мировой фауны. Представители Opisthobranchia, помимо резко отличной от других гастропод морфологии, обладают целым рядом интереснейших биологических особенностей. Несмотря на значительное число данных по заднежаберным моллюскам Индо-Вест Пацифики, фауна Вьетнама остаётся одной из наименее изученных фаун всего региона. Единственная обзорная статья по Nudibranchia Вьетнама опубликована более 50 лет назад [Risbec 1956], и к настоящему времени значительно устарела. Кроме того, нахождение целого ряда видов, указанных в этой работе, до сих пор не подтверждено. Небольшое число видов (8) было также указано в рамках общего исследования литорали залива Нячанг [Loi 1967]. В аннотированный список заднежаберных моллюсков Южно-Китайского моря [Sachidhanandam *et al*. 2000] указания Nudibranchia из Вьетнама были внесены почти исключительно на основе единственной работы Рисбека [Risbec, 1956]. Таким образом, таксономическая экспертиза заднежаберных моллюсков на примере тропической фауны Вьетнама является одной из важнейших целей настоящего исследования.Всего в данной работе указано 150 видов заднежаберных моллюсков из большинства отрядов этого подкласса (Cephalaspidea, Anaspidea, Umbraculida, Sacoglossa, Notaspidea, Doridacea и Nudibranchia). Для каждого вида указаны основные диагностические признаки, приведены краткая синонимия, данные по биологии и распространению.

Каждый вид, включенный в этот обзор, иллюстрирован оригинальными фотографиями. Одним из важнейших результатов настоящего исследования является указание 116 видов заднежаберных моллюсков, впервые обнаруженных в водах Вьетнама. Описан новый вид ***Janolus savinkini*** sp. nov.

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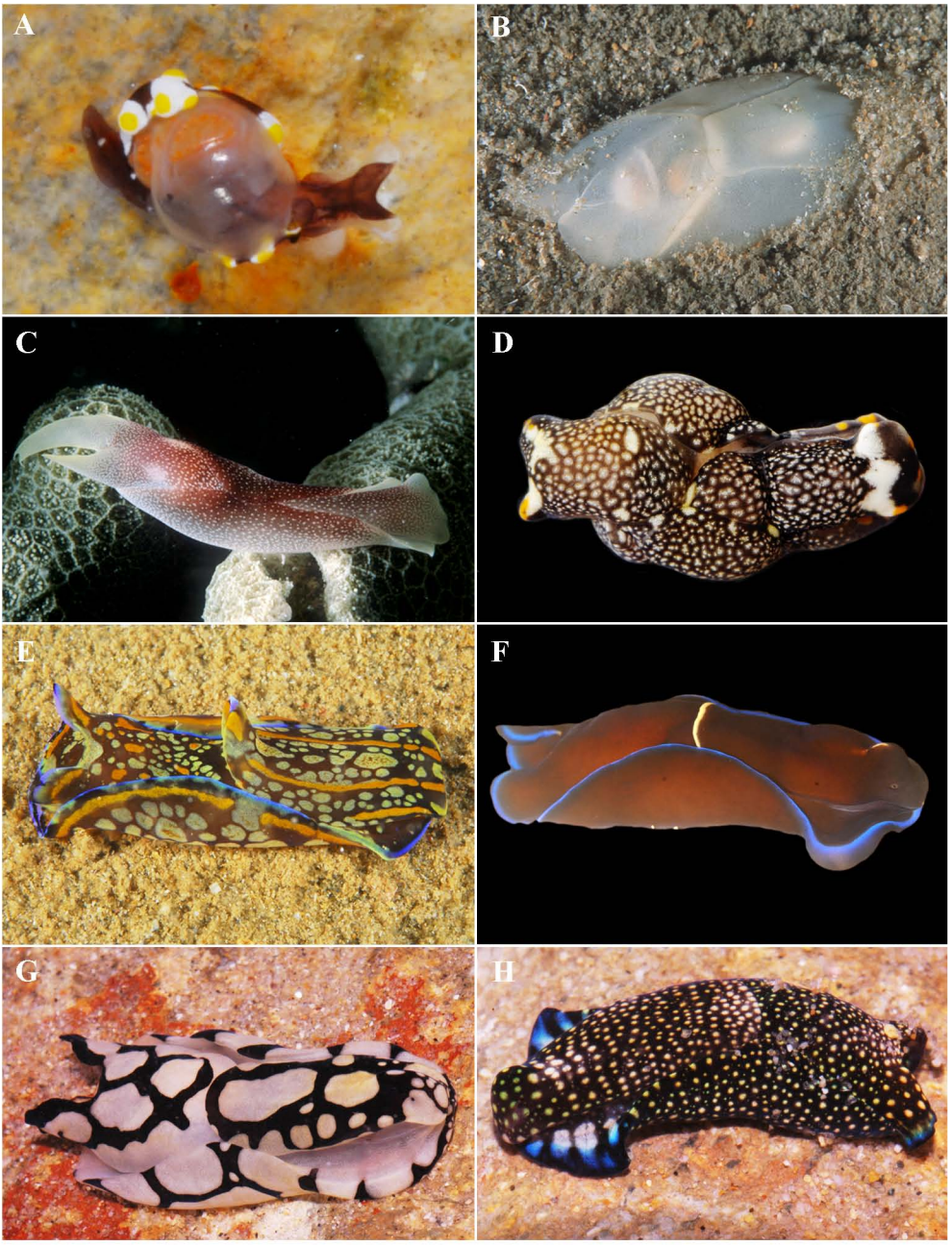

Plate 21. **A** – *Colpodaspis thompsoni*; **B** – *Philine orientalis*; **C** – *Chelidonura amoena*; **D** – *Chelidonura fulvipunctata*; **E** – *Philinopsis cyanea*; **F** – *Philinopsis gardineri*; **G** – *Philinopsis pilsbryi*; **H** – *Philinopsis reticulata*. **A**–**C**, **E**–**H** – photos of O. Savinkin; **D** – photo of T. Korshunova.

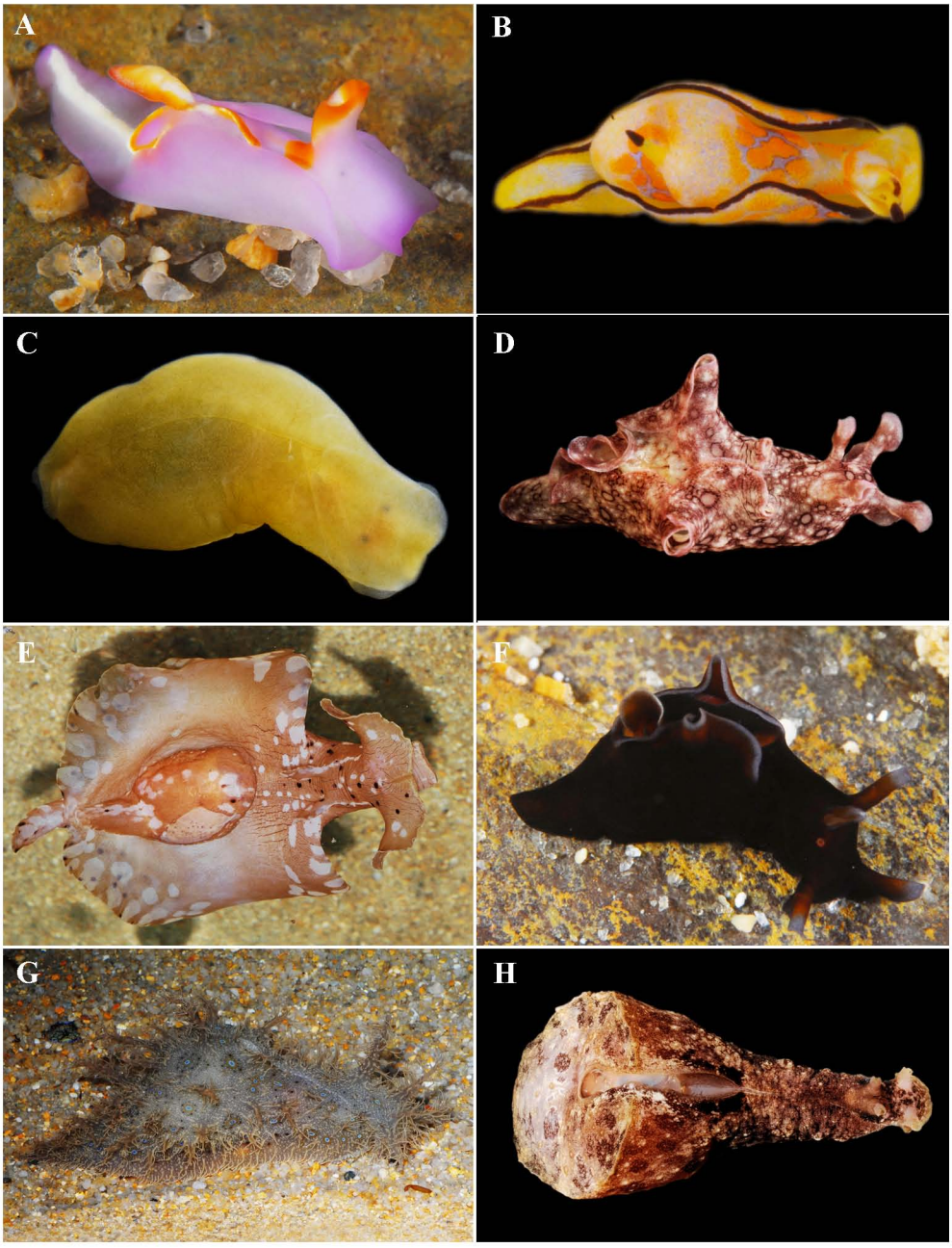

Plate 22. **A** – *Sagaminopteron ornatum*; **B** – *Siphopteron nigromarginatum*; **C** – *Phanerophthalmus smaragdinus*; **D** – *Aplysia dactylomela*; **E** – *Aplysia juliana*; **F** – *Aplysia parvula*; **G** – *Bursatella leachii*; **H** – *Dolabella auricularia*. **A**, **B**, **B–G** – photos of O. Savinkin; **C**, **D**, **H** – photos of T. Korshunova.

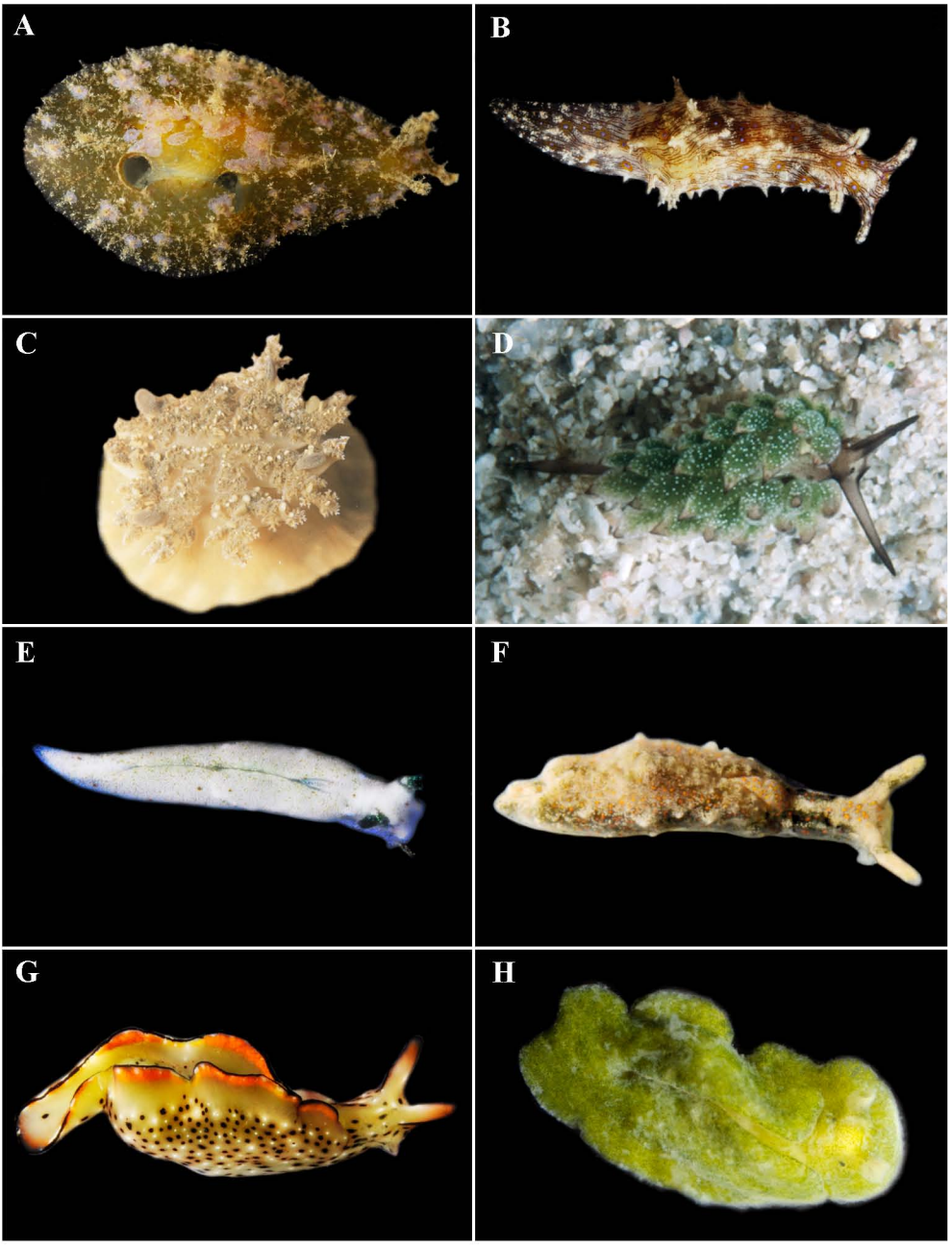

Plate 23. **A** – *Notarchus indicus*; **B** – *Stylocheilus striatus*; **C** – *Umbraculum umbraculum*; **D** – *Costasiella* sp.; **E** – *Elysia* cf. *abei*; **F** – *Elysia* cf. *japonica*; **G** – *Elysia ornata*; **H** – *Elysiella pusilla*. **A**, **B**, **F**–**H** – photos of T. Korshunova; **C**–**E** – photos of O. Savinkin.

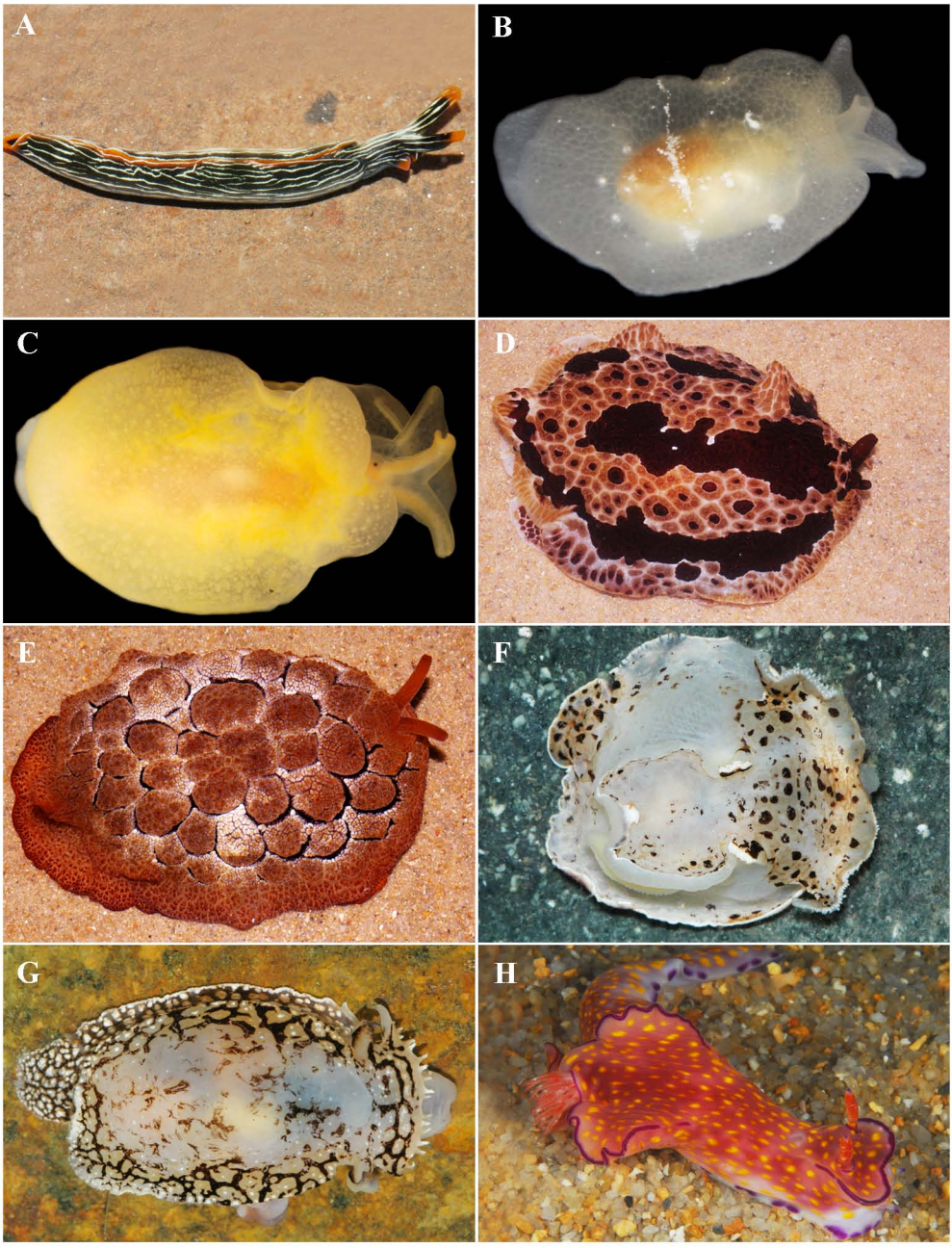

Plate 24. **A** – *Thuridilla gracilis*; **B** – *Berthella stellata*; **C** – *Berthellina citrina*; **D** – *Pleurobranchus grandis*; **E** – *Pleurobranchus forskalii*; **F** – *Euselenops luniceps*; **G** – *Pleurobranchaea brockii*; **H** – *Ceratosoma tenue*. **A**, **D**–**H** – photos of O. Savinkin; **B**–**C** – photos of T. Korshunova

Plate 25. **A** – *Ceratosoma trilobatum*; **B** – *Chromodoris albopunctata*; **C** – *Chromodoris alius*; **D** – *Chromodoris aureopurpurea*; **E** – *Chromodoris coi*; **F** – *Chromodoris collingwoodi*; **G** – *Chromodoris decora*; **H** – *Chromodoris fidelis*. **A**, **C**–**H** – photos of O. Savinkin; **B** – photo of T. Korshunova.

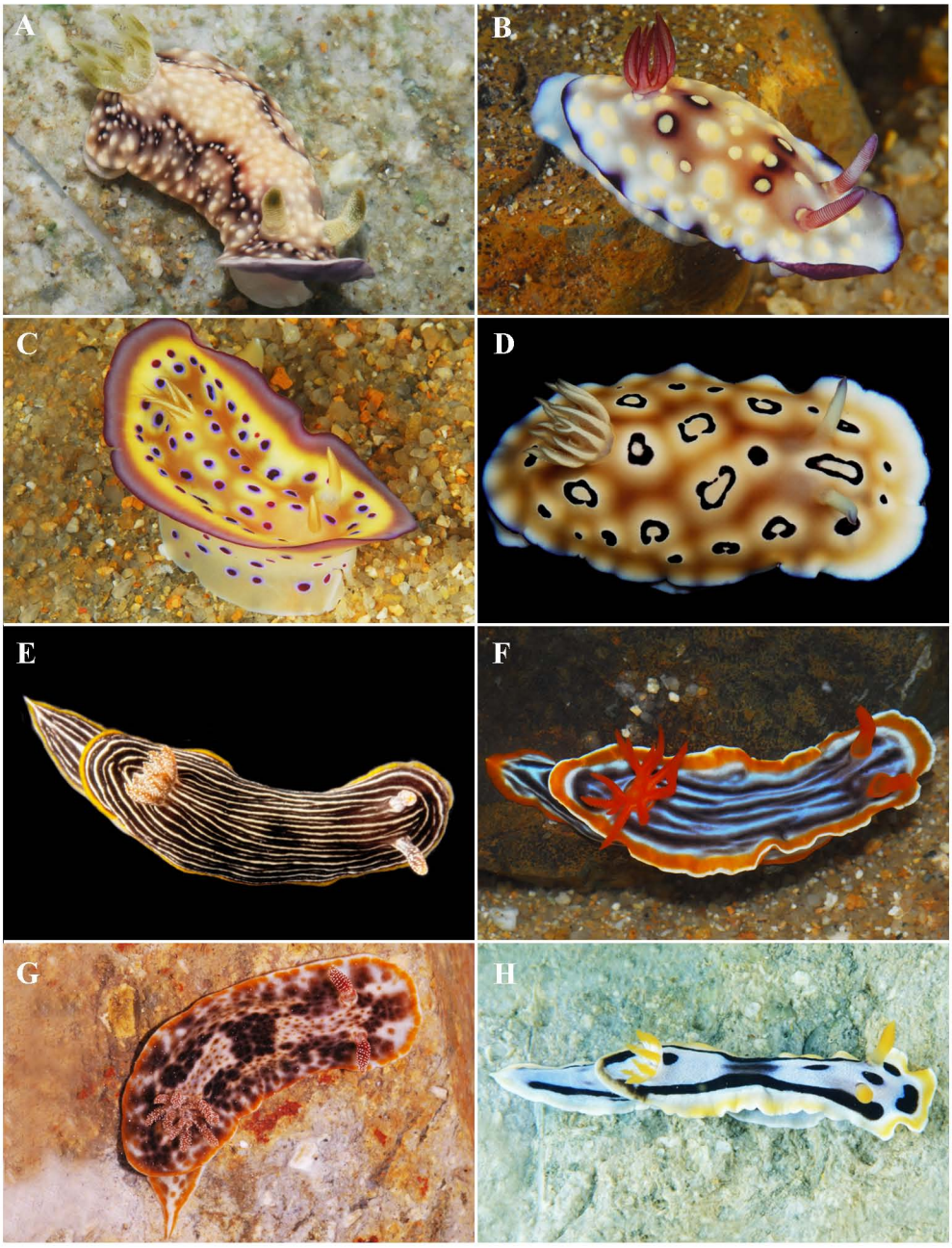

Plate 26. **A** – *Chromodoris geometrica*; **B** – *Chromodoris hintuanensis*; **C** – *Chromodoris kuniei*; **D** – *Chromodoris leopardus*; **E** – *Chromodoris lineolata*; **F** – *Chromodoris magnifica*; **G** – *Chromodoris mandapamensis*; **H** – *Chromodoris michaeli* Gosliner. **A–C**, **F–H** – photos of O. Savinkin; **D–E** – photos of T. Korshunova.

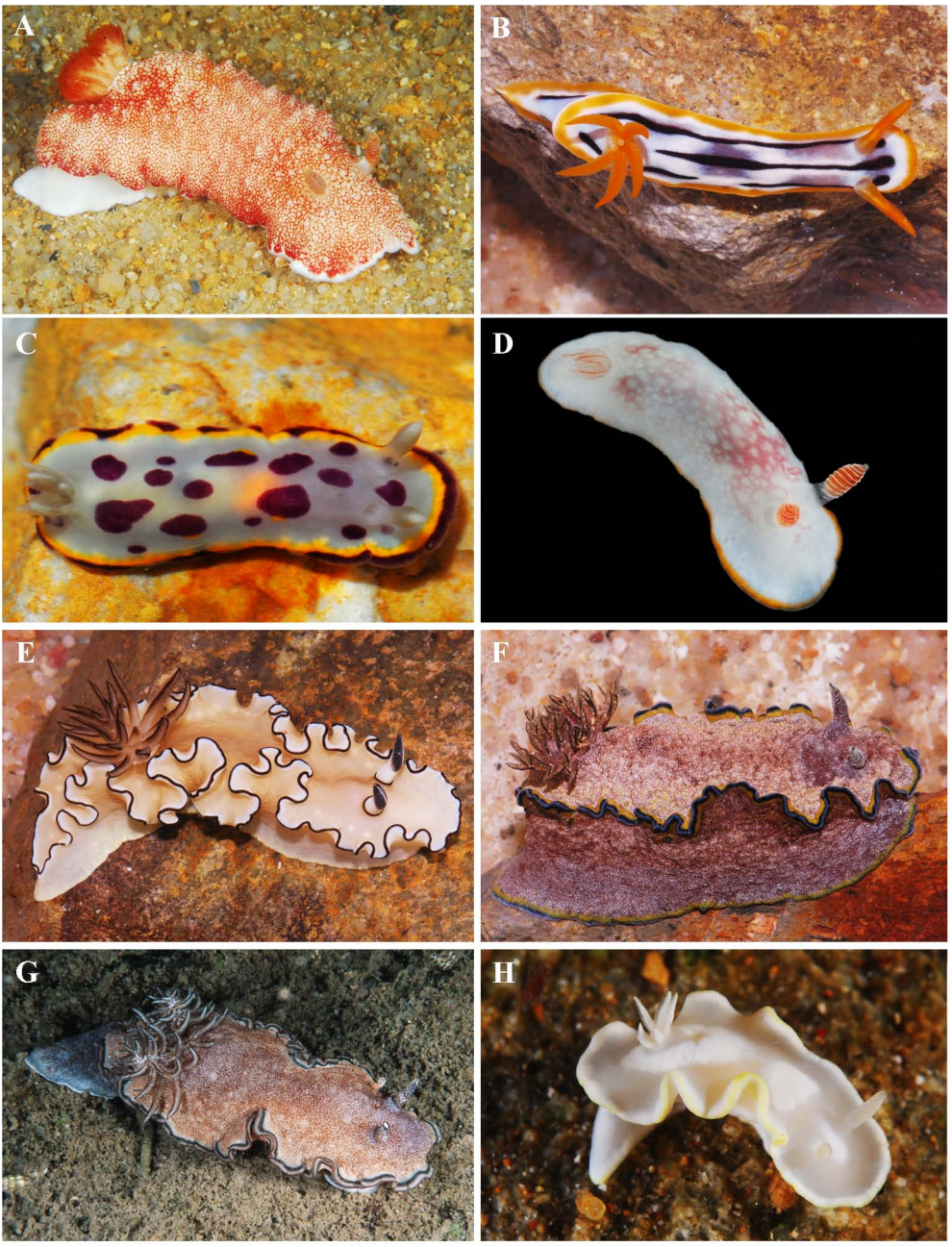

Plate 27. **A** – *Chromodoris reticulata*; **B** – *Chromodoris strigata*; **C** – *Chromodoris tumulifera*; **D** – *Chromodoris verrieri*; **E** – *Glossodoris atromarginata*; **F** – *Glossodoris cincta;* **G** – *Glossodoris hikuerensis*; **H** – *Glossodoris pallida*. **A**–**H** – photos of O. Savinkin.

Plate 28. **A** – *Glossodoris rufomarginata*; **B** – *Hypselodoris apolegma*; **C** – *Hypselodoris bullocki*; **D** – *Hypselodoris emma*; **E** – *Hypselodoris infucata*; **F** – *Hypselodoris krakatoa*; **G** – *Hypselodoris maculosa*; **H** – *Hypselodoris maritima*. **A**, **B**, **D**–**H** – photos of O. Savinkin; **C** – photo of T. Korshunova.

Plate 29. **A** – *Hypselodoris placida*; **B** – *Hypselodoris whitei*; **C** – *Mexichromis multituberculata*; **D** – *Noumea norba*; **E** – *Noumea purpurea*; **F** – *Noumea simplex*; **G** – *Noumea varians*; **H** – *Risbecia tryoni*. **A**, **C**–**G** – photos of O. Savinkin; **B**, **H** – photos of T. Korshunova.

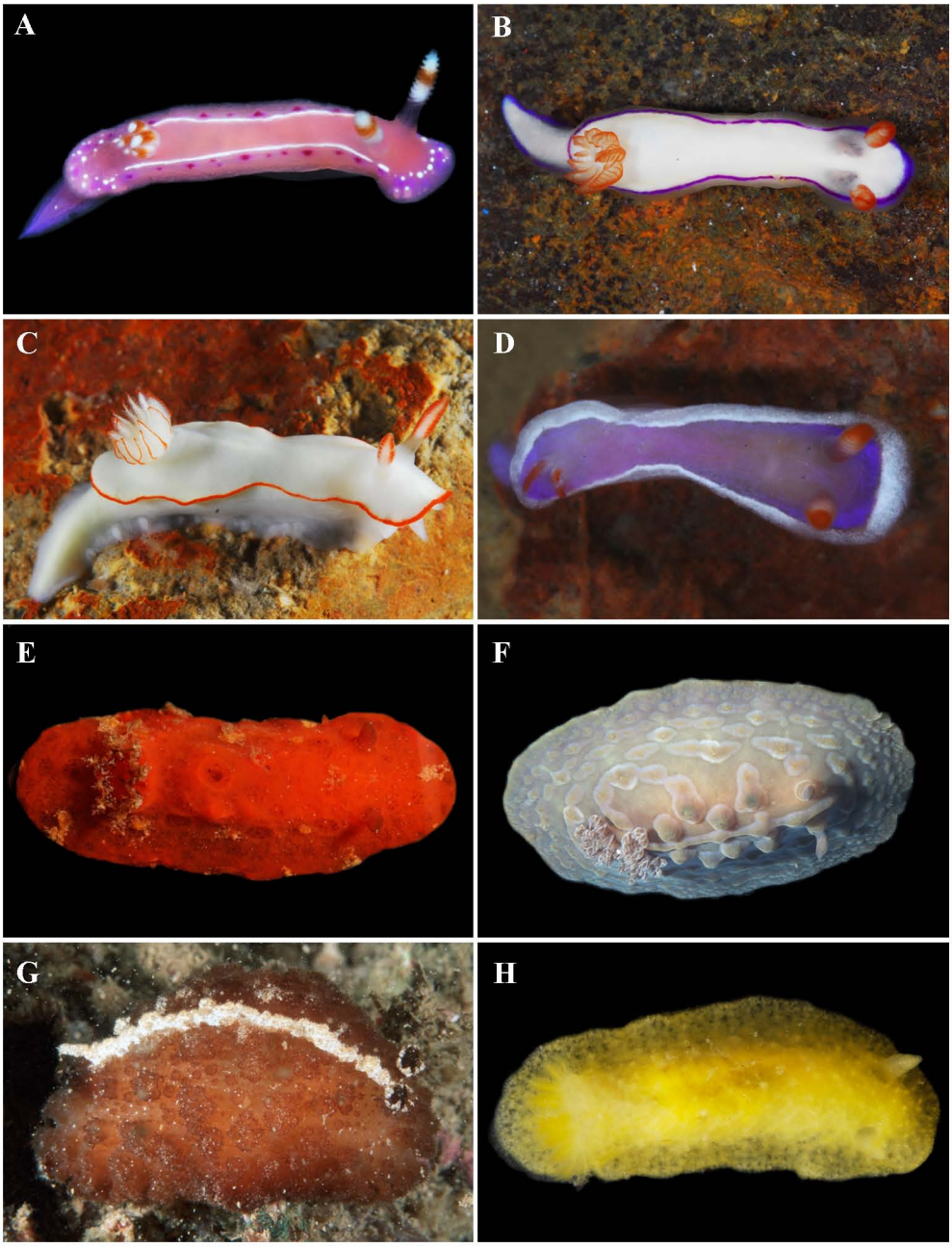

Plate 30. **A** – *Thorunna australis*; **B** – *Thorunna daniellae*; **C** – *Thorunna furtiva*; **D** – *Thorunna halourga*; **E** – *Aldisa* cf. *pikokai*; **F** – *Asteronotus cespitosus*; **G** – *Atagema intecta*; **H** – *Doriopsis granulosa*. **A**–**D**, **F**–**G** – photos of O. Savinkin; **D**–**E**, **H** – photos of T. Korshunova.

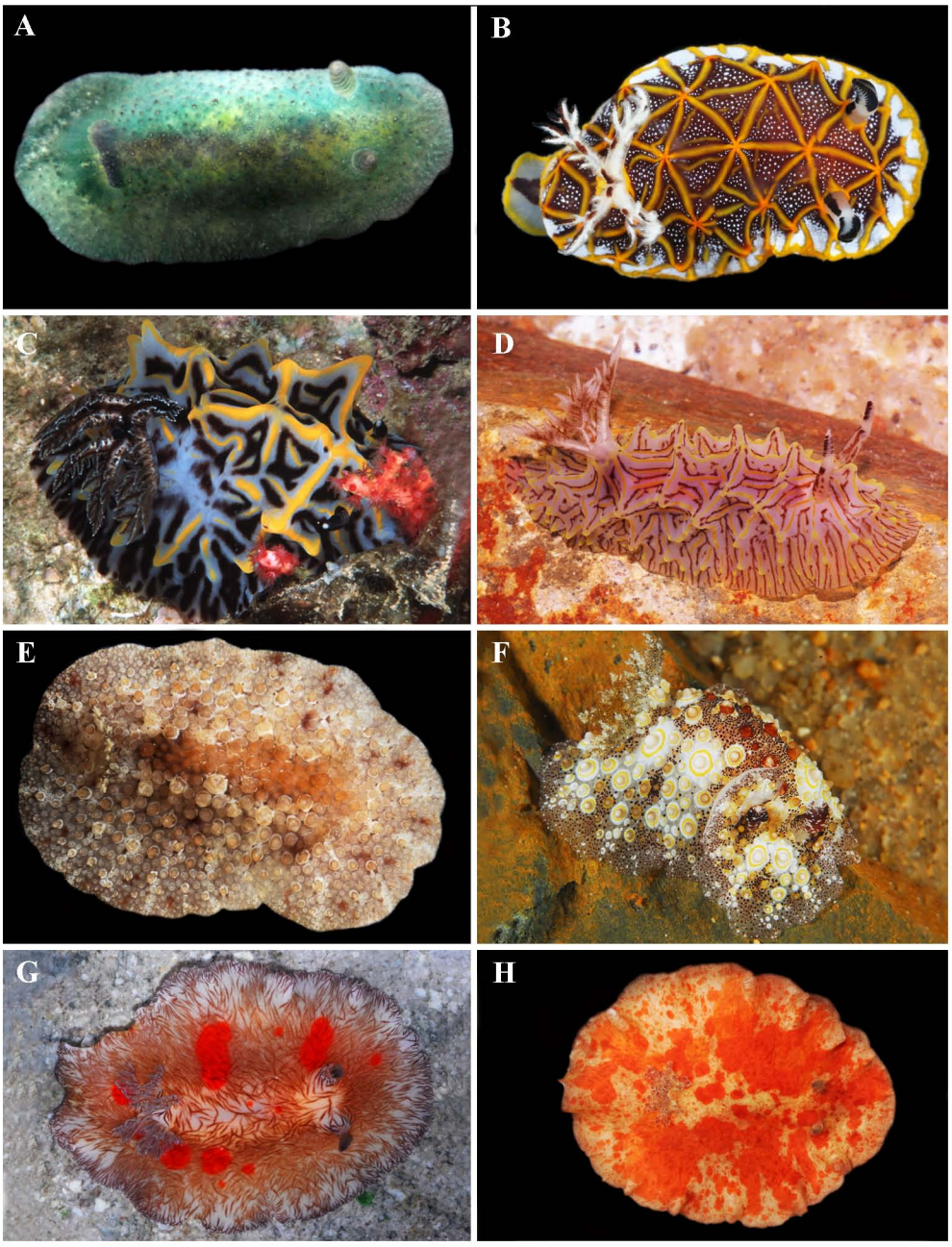

Plate 31. **A** – *Doriopsis pecten*; **B** – *Halgerda tessellata*; **C** – *Halgerda wasinensis*; **D** – *Halgerda willeyi*; **E** – *Hoplodoris bifurcata*; **F** – *Hoplodoris estrelyado*; **G** – *Platydoris cruenta*; **H** – *Platydoris formosa*. **A**, **E**, **H** – photos of T. Korshunova; **B**–**D**, **F**, **G** – photos of O. Savinkin.

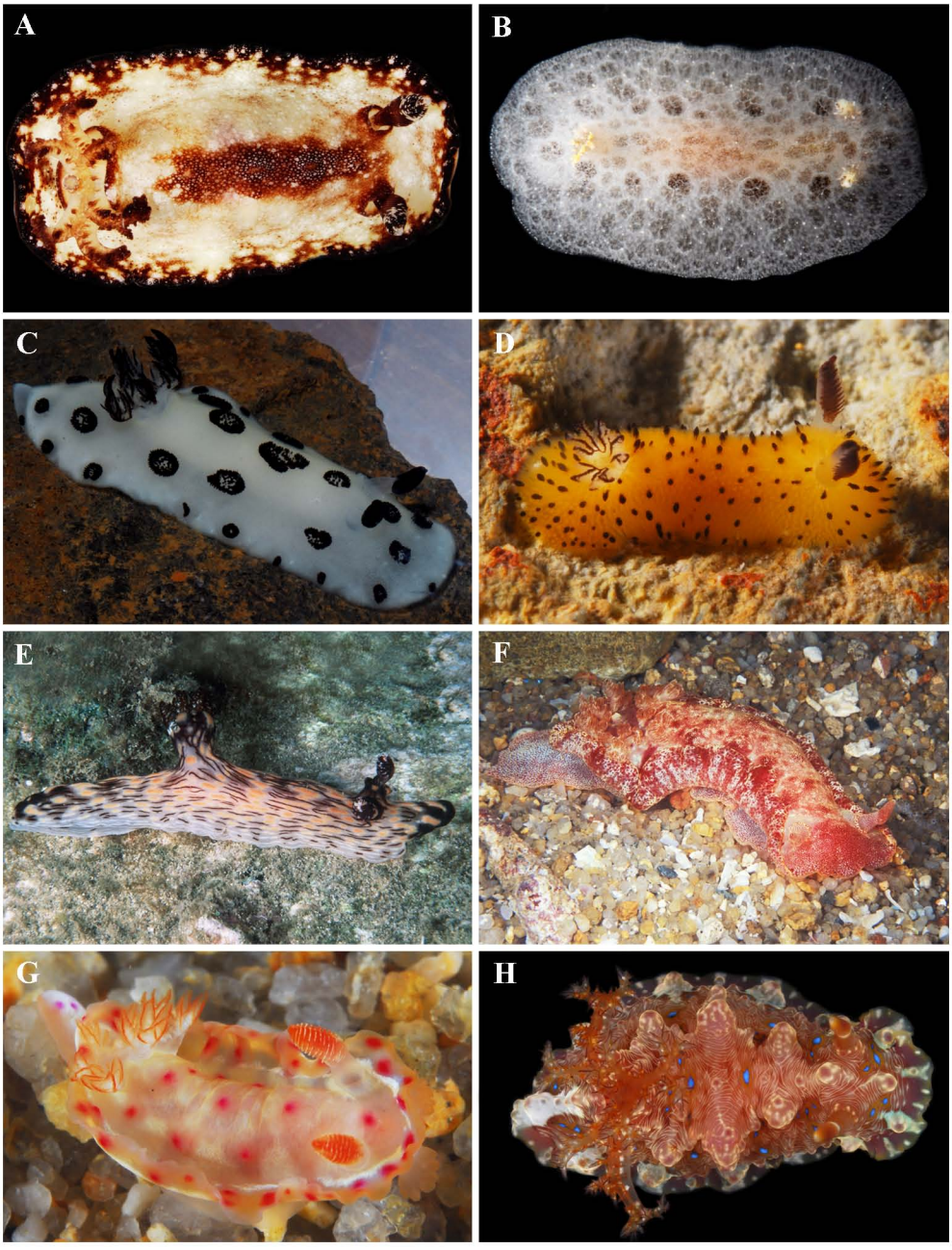

Plate 32. **A** – *Discodoris boholiensis*; **B** – *Discodoris lilacina*; **C** – *Jorunna funebris*; **D** – *Jorunna parva*; **E** – *Kentrodoris rubescens*; **F** – *Hexabranchus sanguineus*; **G** – *Hexabranchus sanguineus*, juvenile; **H** – *Dendrodoris denisoni*. **A**, **B** – photos of T. Korshunova; **C**–**H** – photos of O. Savinkin.

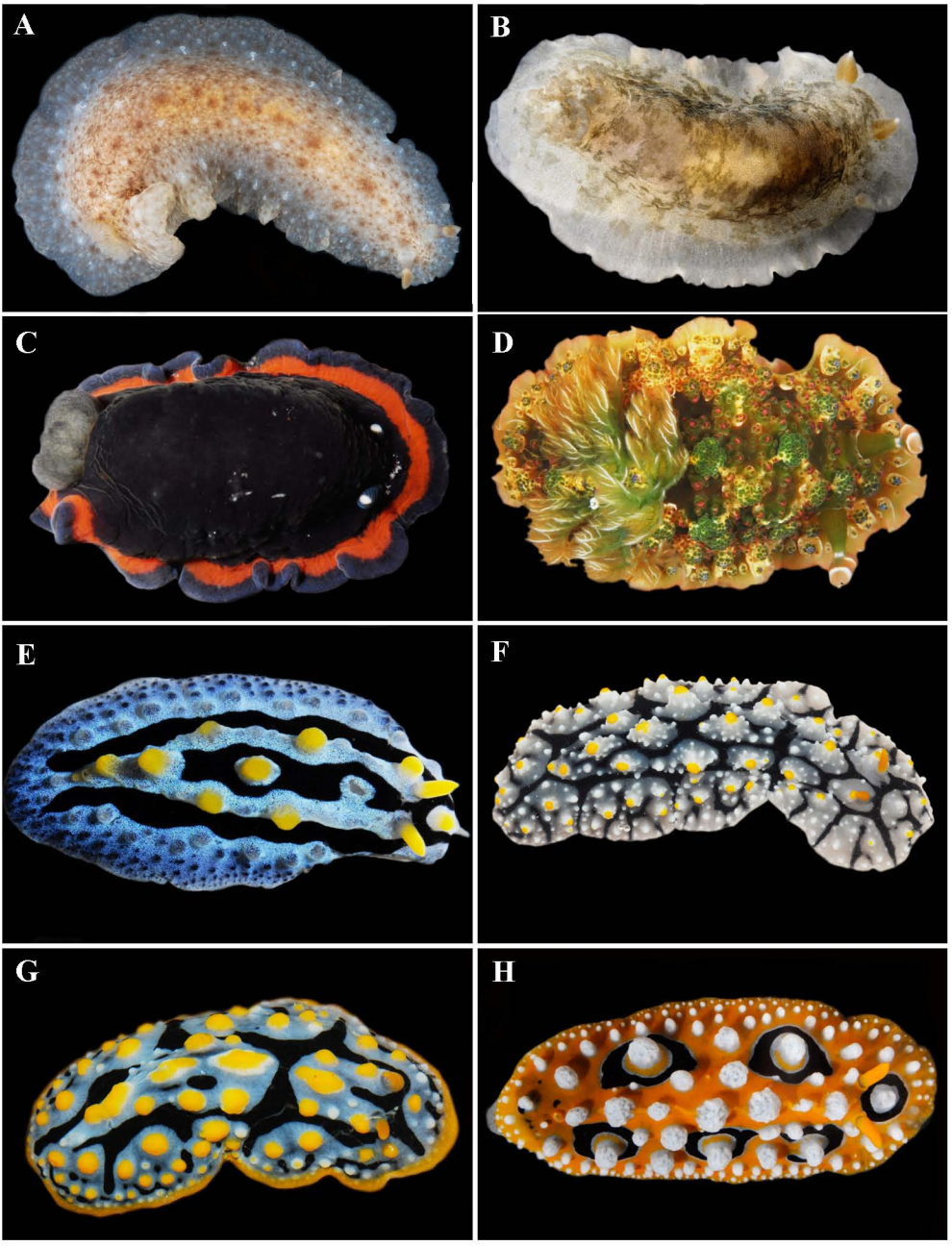

Plate 33. **A** – *Dendrodoris elongata*; **B** – *Dendrodoris fumata*; **C** – *Dendrodoris nigra*; **D** – *Dendrodoris tuberculosa*; **E** – *Phyllidia coelestis*; **F** – *Phyllidia elegans*; **G** – *Phyllidia exquisita*; **H** – *Phyllidia ocellata*. **A**, **D**, **F**, **G** – photos of O. Savinkin; **B**, **C**, **E**, **H** – photos of T. Korshunova.

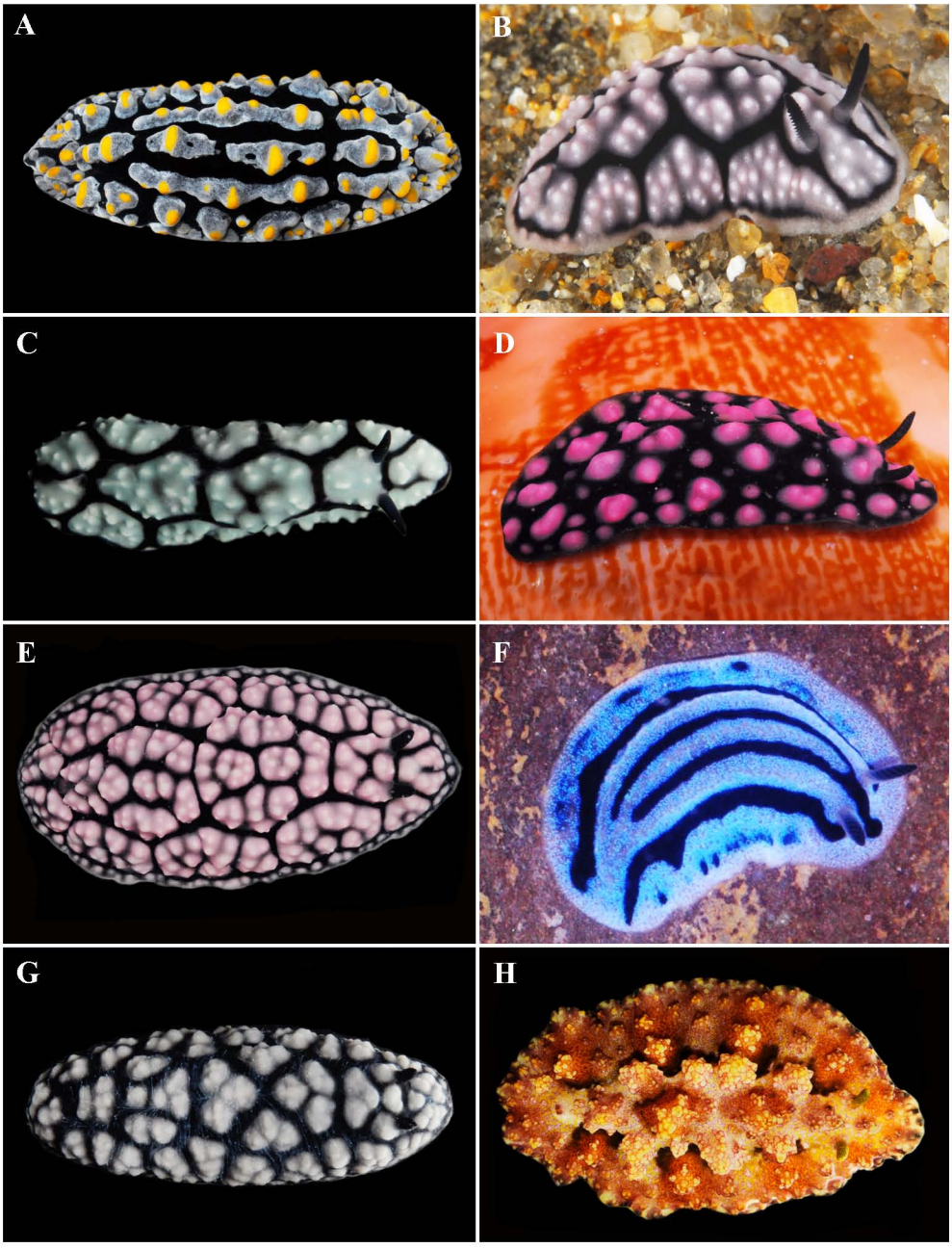

Plate 34. **A** – *Phyllidia varicosa*; **B**–**C** – *Phyllidiella cf. lizae*; **D** – *Phyllidiella nigra*; **E** – *Phyllidiella pustulosa*; **F** – *Phyllidiopsis annae*; **G** – *Phyllidiopsis burni*; **H** – *Phyllidiopsis cardinalis*. **A**, **C**, **E**, **G**, **H** – photos of T. Korshunova; **B**, **D**, **F** – photos of O. Savinkin.

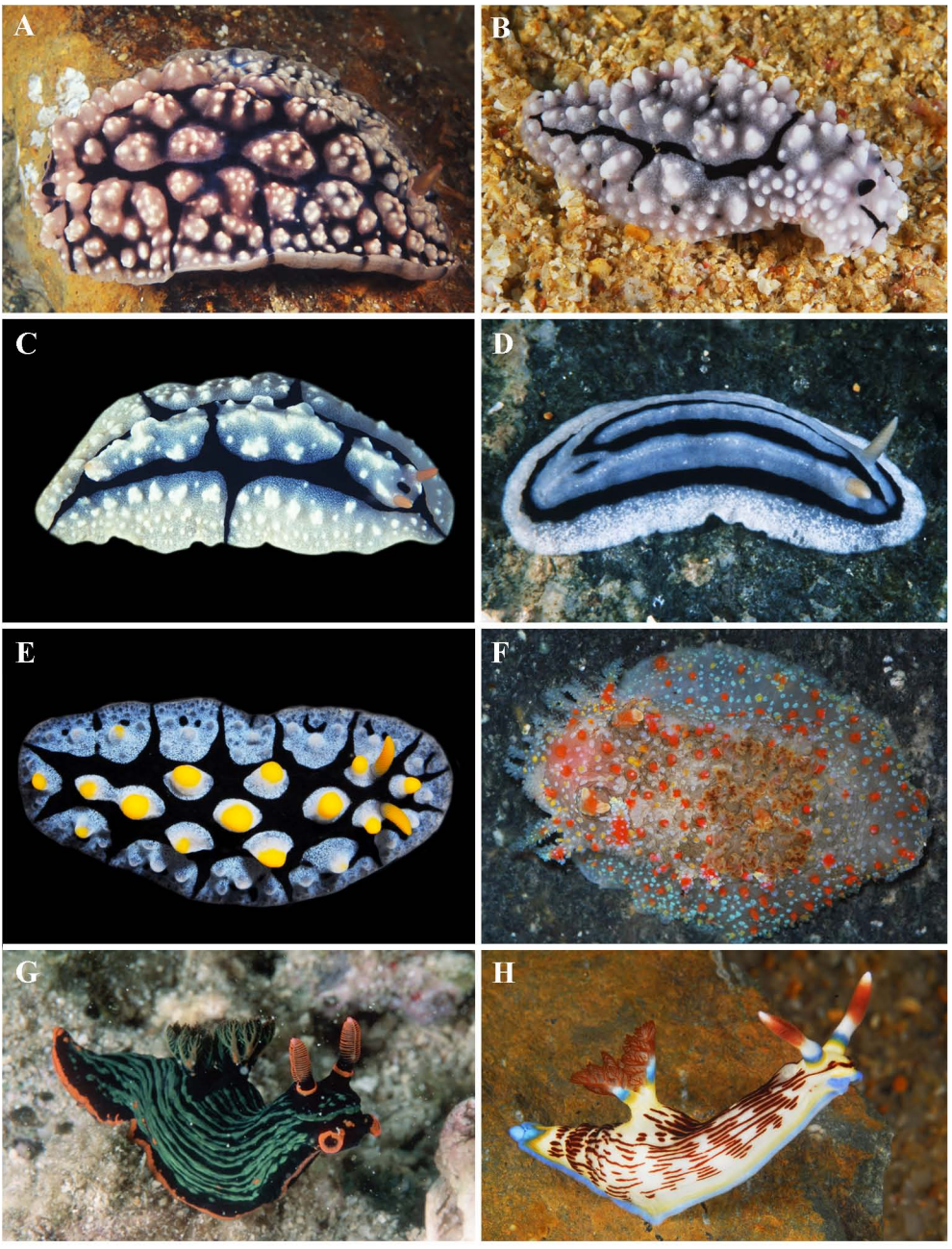

Plate 35. **A** – *Phyllidiopsis fissuratus*; **B** – *Phyllidiopsis* cf. *krempfi*; **C** – *Phyllidiopsis shireenae*; **D** – *Phyllidiopsis striata*; **E** – *Fryeria picta*; **F** – *Kalinga ornata*; **G** – *Nembrotha kubaryana*; **H** – *Nembrotha lineolata*. **A**–**D**, **F**–**H** – photos of O. Savinkin; **E** – photo of T. Korshunova.

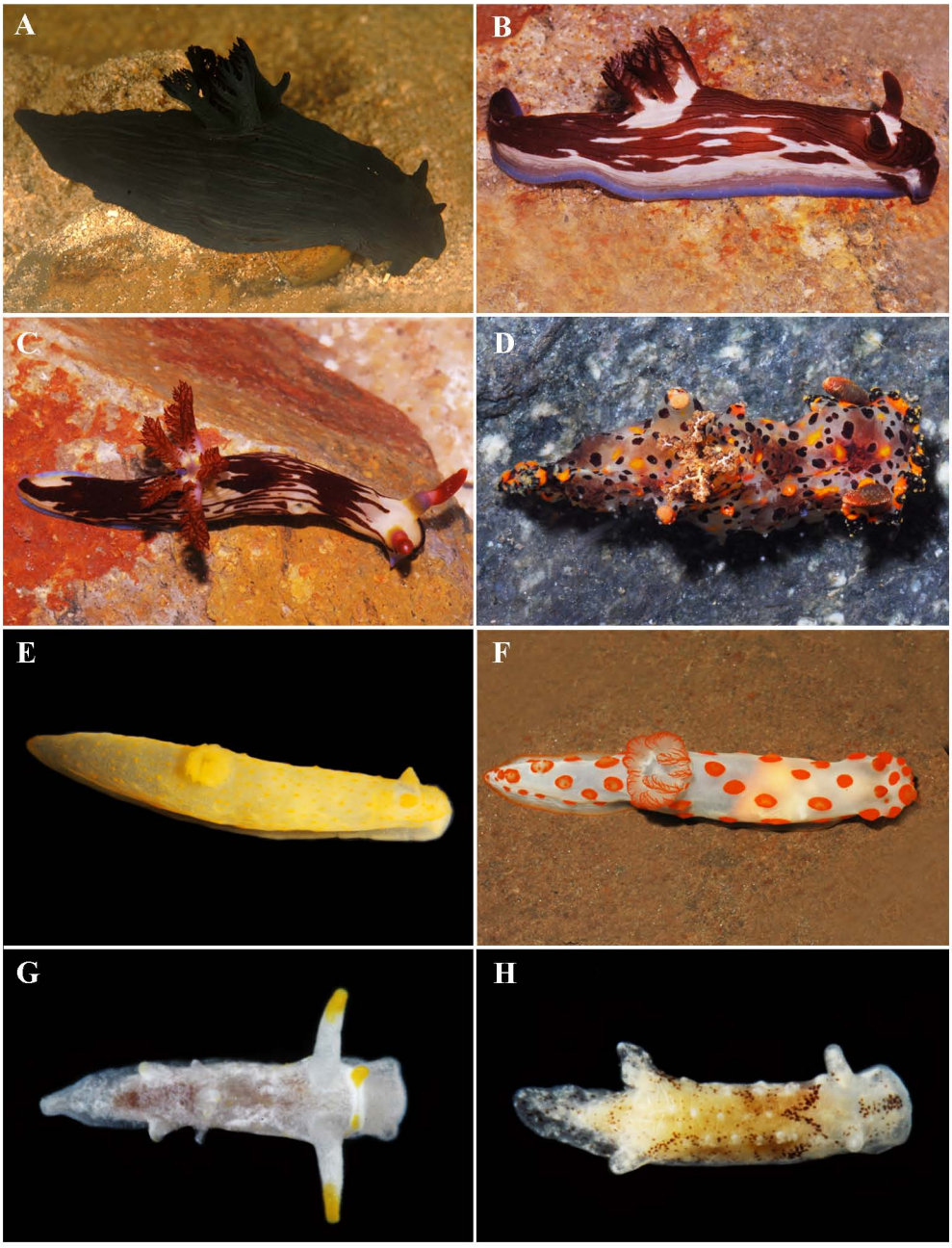

Plate 36. **A** – *Nembrotha milleri*; **B** – *Nembrotha mullineri*; **C** – *Nembrotha rutilans*; **D** – *Plocamopherus tilesii*; **E** – *Gymnodoris citrina*; **F** – *Gymnodoris rubropapulosa*; **G** – *Goniodoridella savignyi*; **H** – *Murphydoris singaporensis*. **A**–**D**, **F**, **G** – photos of O. Savinkin; **E**, **H** – photos of T. Korshunova.

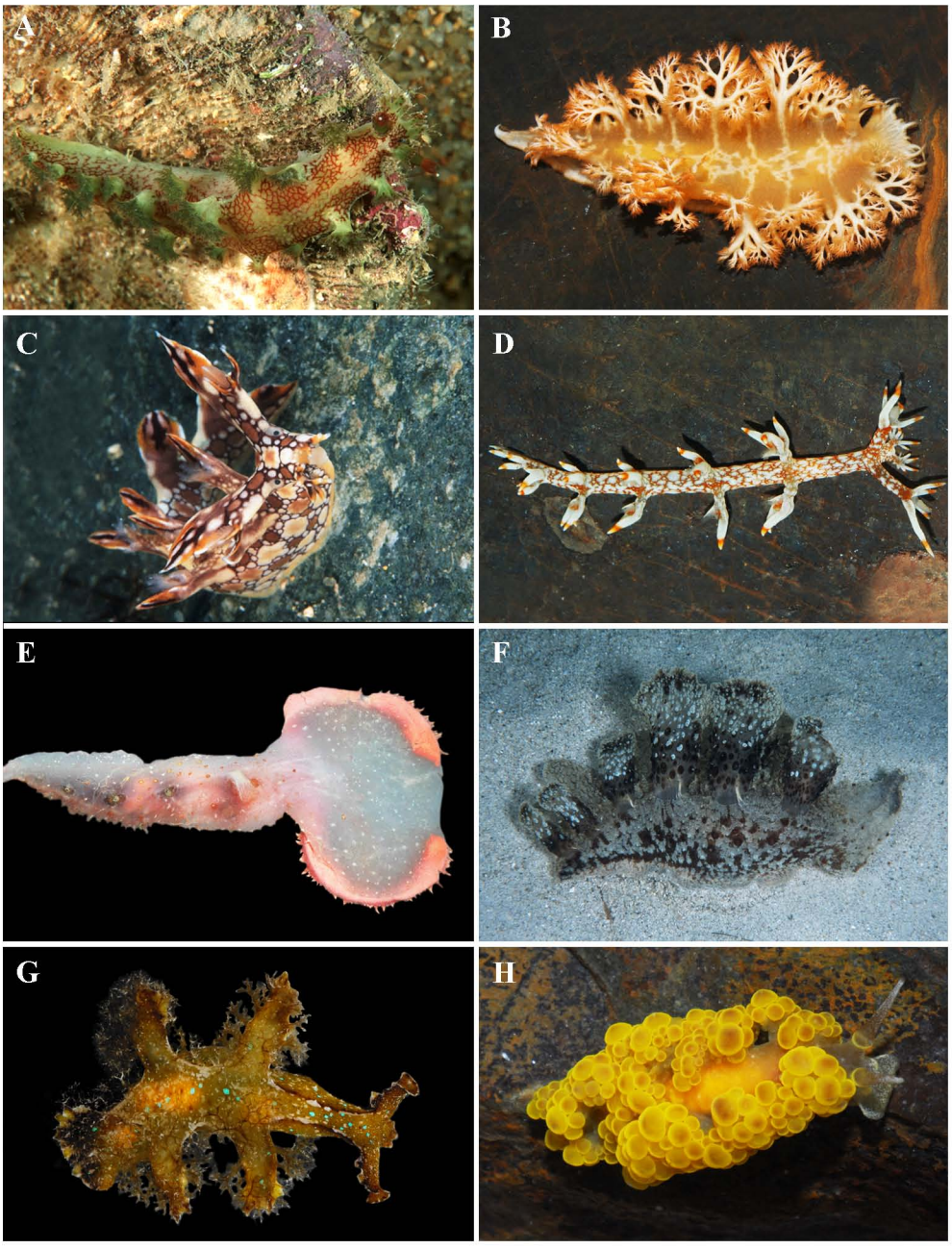

Plate 37. **A** – *Marionia elongoreticulata*; B – *Tritoniopsis elegans*; **C** – *Bornella anguilla*; **D** – *Bornella stellifer*; **E** – *Melibe japonica*; **F** – *Melibe viridis*; **G** – *Notobryon wardi*; **H** – *Doto ussi*. **A**–**F**, **H** – photos of O. Savinkin; **G** – photo of **T**. Korshunova.

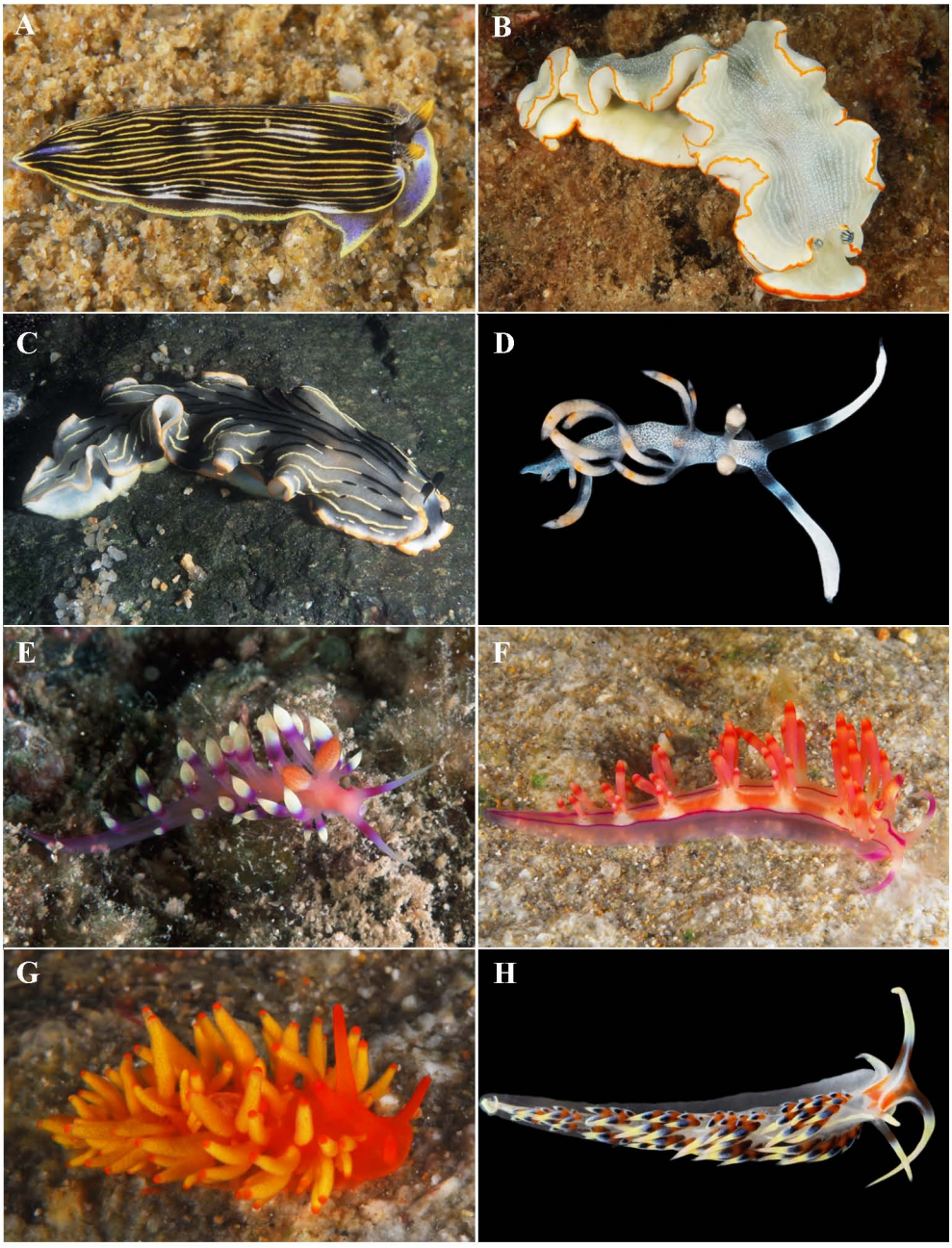

Plate 38. **A** – *Armina cf. semperi*; **B** –*Dermatobranchus albopunctulatus*; **C** – *Dermatobranchus gonatophora*; **D** – *Flabellina bicolor*; **E** – *Flabellina exoptata*; **F** – *Flabellina rubrolineata*; **G** – *Phestilla melanobrachia*; **H** – *Caloria indica*. **A**–**G** – photos of O. Savinkin; **H** – photo of T. Korshunova.

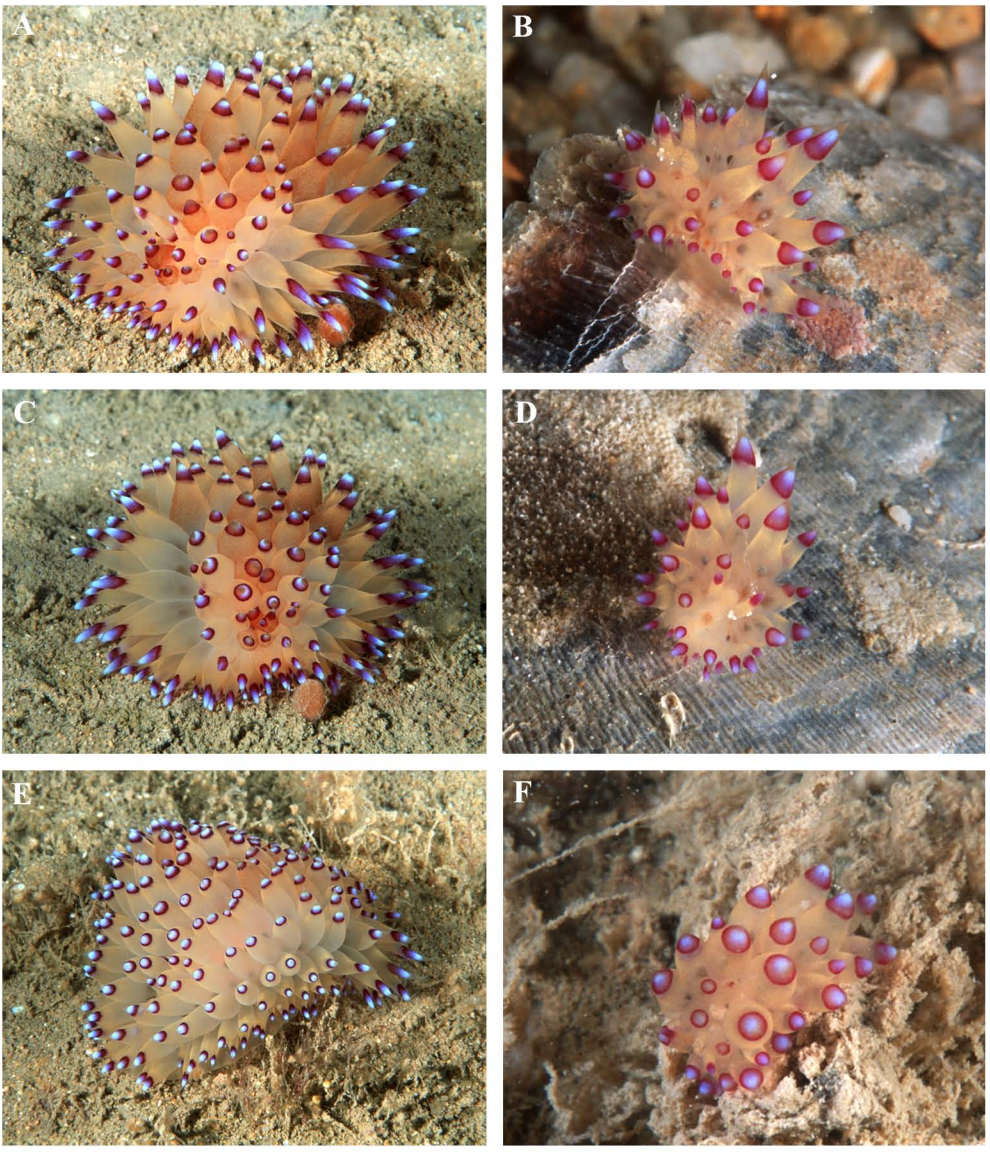

Plate 39. **A–F** – ***Janolus savinkini*** sp.nov., general view, photos of O. Savinkin.

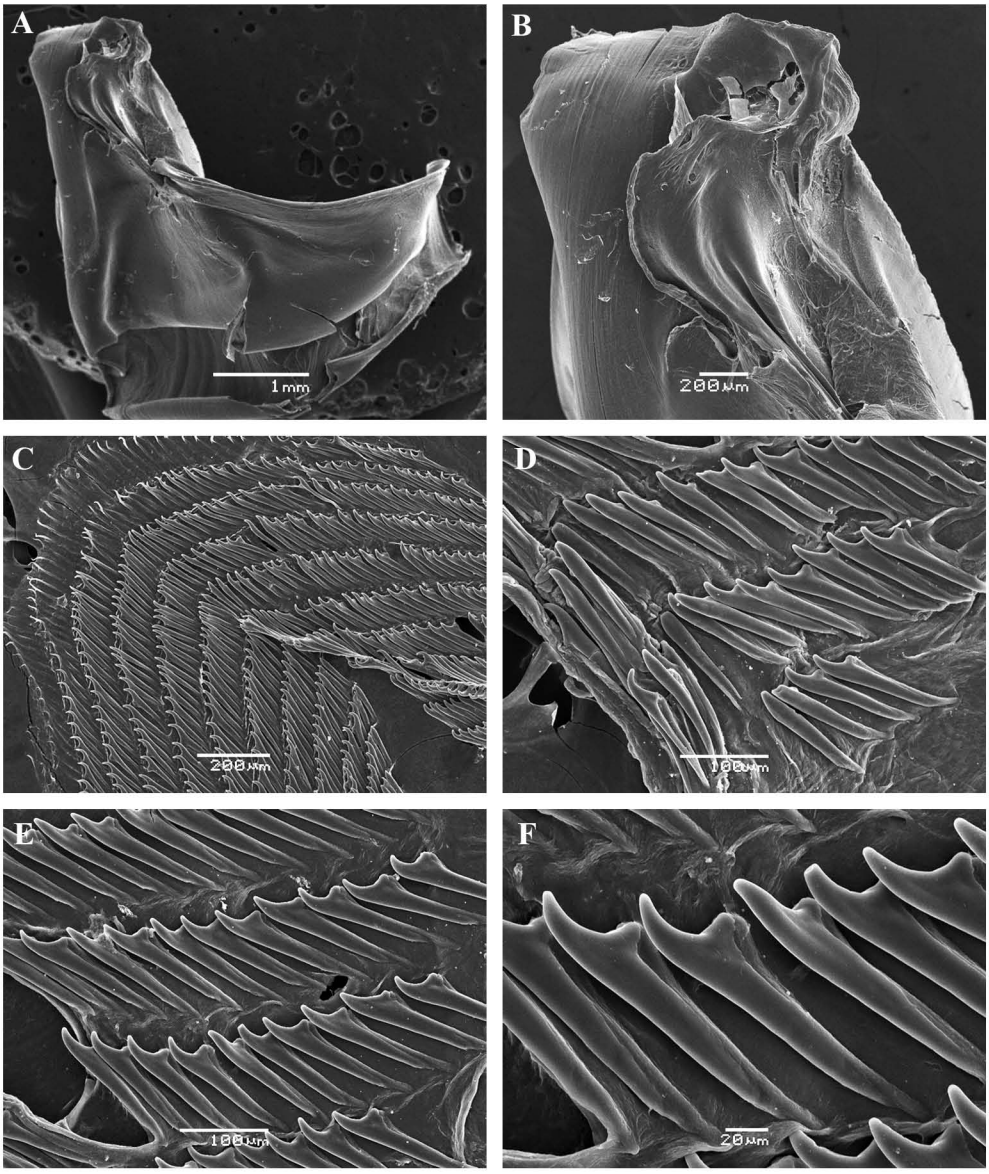

Plate 40. ***Janolus savinkini*** sp.nov. **A** – jaws, general view; **B** – jaw, details; **C**–**F** –radular teeth.

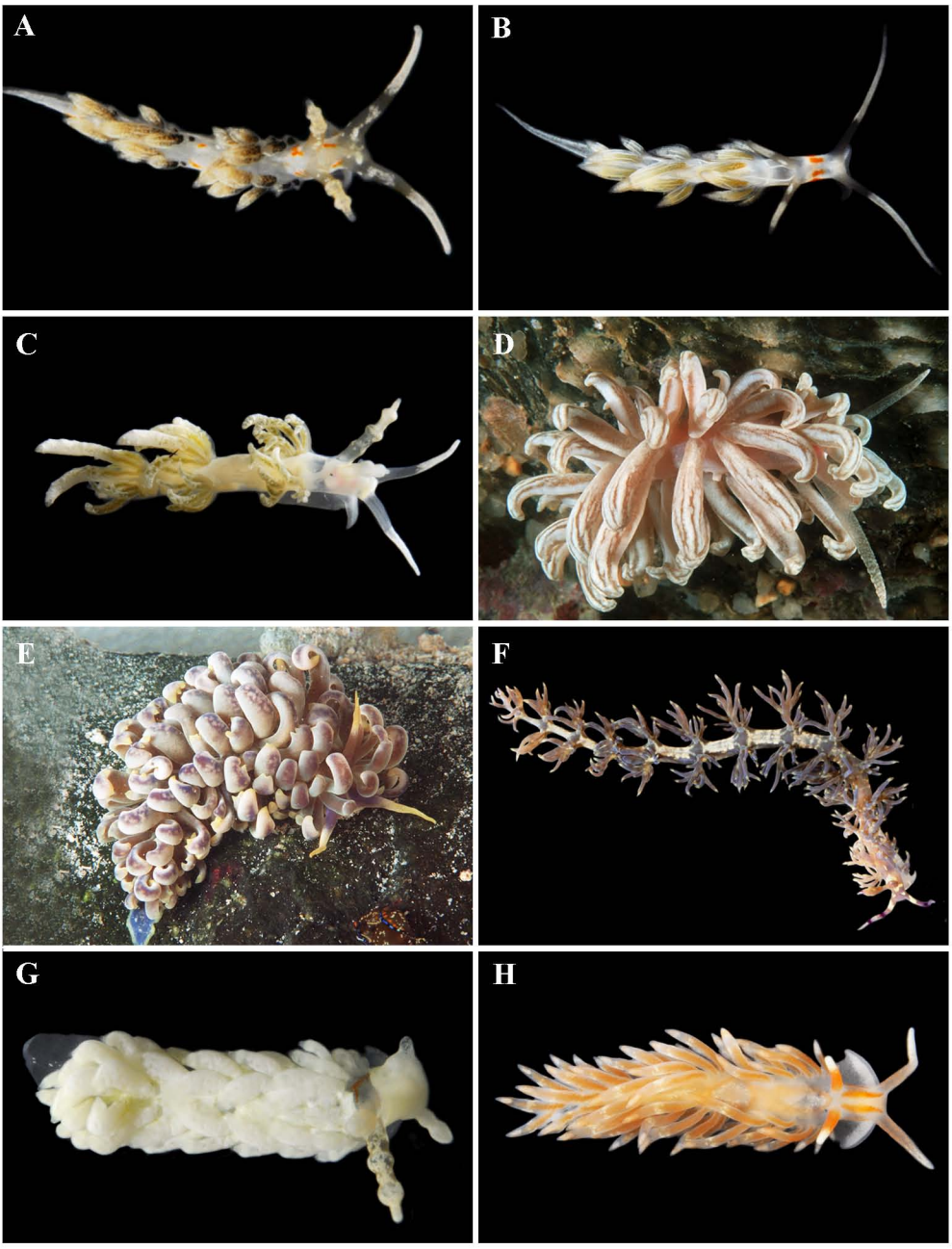

Plate 41. **A** – *Cratena affinis*; **B** – *Cratena lineata*; **C** – *Favorinus japonicus*; **D** – *Phyllodesmium kabiranum*; **E** – *Phyllodesmium magnum*; **F** – *Pteraeolidia ianthina*; **G** – *Aeolidiella alba*; **H** – *Anteaeolidiella indica*. **A**–**C**, **F**–**H** – photos of T. Korshunova; **D**, **E** – photos of O. Savinkin.