

The Azooxanthellate Scleractinia (Coelenterata: Anthozoa) of Australia

STEPHEN D. CAIRNS

Department of Invertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, PO Box
37012, Washington, DC 20013-7012, United States of America
cairns.stephen@nmnh.si.edu

ABSTRACT. A total of 237 species of azooxanthellate Scleractinia are reported for the Australian region, including seamounts off the eastern coast. Two new genera (*Lissotrochus* and *Stolarskicyathus*) and 15 new species are described: *Crispatotrochus gregarius*, *Paracyathus darwinensis*, *Stephanocyathus imperialis*, *Trochocyathus wellsi*, *Conocyathus formosus*, *Dunocyathus wallaceae*, *Foveolocyathus parkeri*, *Idiotrochus alatus*, *Lissotrochus curvatus*, *Sphenotrochus cuneolus*, *Placotrochides cylindrica*, *P. minuta*, *Stolarskicyathus pocilliformis*, *Balanophyllia spongiosa*, and *Notophyllia hecki*. Also, one new combination is proposed: *Petrophyllia rediviva*. Each species account includes an annotated synonymy for all Australian records as well as reference to extralimital accounts of significance, the type locality, and deposition of the type. Tabular keys are provided for the Australian species of *Culicia* and all species of *Conocyathus* and *Placotrochides*. A discussion of previous studies of Australian azooxanthellate corals is given in narrative and tabular form. This study was based on approximately 5500 previously unreported specimens collected from 500 localities, as well as a re-examination of most of the types and previously reported specimens from the Australian region.

Fifty-six species are recorded as new to Australia; 183 state range extensions are listed; and 96 worldwide bathymetric range extensions are noted. In order to characterize the Australian fauna, all 703 known azooxanthellate species were tabulated as to coloniality, method of attachment, and depth range: 187 species are colonial, 516 solitary; 373 are attached, 265 free, and 54 transversely dividing; and 200–1000 m is the most common depth range. Compared to all azooxanthellate species, those from Australia have a slightly higher percentage of species that are solitary and unattached (or transversely dividing), due to a disproportionate number of species in the families Flabellidae and Turbinoliidae. Bathymetrically they are typical of the worldwide fauna. Sixty-seven species are endemic to the Australian region. Both UPGMA cluster analysis and MDS ordination reveal two main regions: a northern tropical region and a southern warm temperate region, consistent with zonation patterns of shallow-water marine invertebrates.

CAIRNS, STEPHEN D., 2004. The Azooxanthellate Scleractinia (Coelenterata: Anthozoa) of Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 56(3): 259–329.

Azooxanthellate corals comprise half of the species and genera of the order Scleractinia (Cairns, 1999b), and, with the publication of this paper, consist of 703 species. Two hundred thirty-seven species, or one-third, of the azooxanthellate species occur off Australia, making it one of the richest regions in the world for this type of coral. The purpose of this paper was not to re-describe the azooxanthellate coral fauna of Australia, as most of the species have been adequately described and figured within the last 15 years in papers about the Australian fauna or adjacent regions (Cairns, 1989a, 1994, 1995, 1998, 1999a; Cairns & Parker, 1992; Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997). Instead, the primary purpose is to document and verify all previously published records of the 237 Australian azooxanthellate species in the form of annotated synonymies, to augment these reports with additional records from the various Australian museums, and to list deposition of types and type localities for all species. This exhaustive compilation then provides the basis for a meaningful zoogeographic analysis of this fauna, the second goal of the paper.

Material

This study was based on an examination of approximately 5500 newly-reported specimens collected from 498 localities, many of which are recorded in the Station List. Over the course of the last 15 years, but primarily on a visit to Australia in January–February, 2002, I examined the azooxanthellate collections of most of the major Australian natural history museums, including those of: SAM, NMV, AM, Macleay, QMB, MTQ, AIMS, NTM, and WAM. Specimens were collected by over 34 vessels (see Station List), but most significant among those were the Australian vessels *Kapala*, *Franklin*, *Soela*, and *Cidaris*. Specimens from the first three vessels are housed at AM, and those from the *Cidaris* at MTQ. As a result, of the 237 azooxanthellate species known from Australia, original or additional records of 186 species (78.5%) are reported herein.

The study also involved the re-examination of virtually all specimens of azooxanthellates previously reported from Australian waters, as well as the type specimens on which they were based. In the latter case, the types of 214 of the 237 (90.3%) species have been examined; many of the remainder are considered to be lost.

Methods

Systematic part. Synonymies are purported to be complete regarding Australian records, and augmented with extralimital references that contain useful information on synonymy, inclusion in a key, distribution, illustration, and/or description. For each Australian synonymy entry the state from which the specimen was collected is indicated in bold face, or there is an indication of whether it was simply uncritically listed in that publication. The extralimital entries are also briefly annotated but without bold face emphasis, as these do not include Australian records. Only previously unpublished new records are listed for each species, as well as the type deposition and type localities of senior synonymies and Australian junior synonymies. Although Norfolk, Macquarie, Heard, Christmas, and Cocos-Keeling Islands, and part of the Antarctic continent are considered as Australian possessions, this study does not include those regions, but does include specimens from the seamounts of the Lord Howe Seamount Chain.

A particularly successful cruise was made by the R.V. *Franklin* (06/88/1–22) in August, 1988, which collected many and varied deep-water Scleractinia that are now deposited at the Australian Museum. Unfortunately, specific station numbers were not recorded for all specimens of this cruise. These undocumented stations are referenced as *Franklin* 06/88/x so as not to lose the unique records from this cruise. All stations were made between 10–12°S and 144–145°E at depths of 495–2523 m, a relatively circumscribed region off the coast of northeastern Cape York Peninsula.

The SEM was done by the author using an AMRAY 1810 scanning electron microscope.

Zoogeography. The zoogeographic affinities of the Australian azooxanthellate Scleractinia were analyzed based on their recorded presence in the seven states, but with Western Australia divided into a tropical and temperate zone at the Houtman Abrolhos Islands, and with three added categories of New Zealand, Indo-Pacific, and (east coast) Seamounts to facilitate subsequent comparisons (Tables 2 and 3). The methodology used follows that of Cairns & Chapman (2002), i.e., first constructing a cluster analysis of the regions using the UPGMA method, followed by a more detailed ordination, i.e., Non-Metric Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS). The program PC-ORD4 (McCune and Mefford, 1999) was used for both analyses. The 30 species restricted to a single locality were eliminated from the analyses, resulting in a data matrix of 207×11, or 2277 cells. In order to characterize and compare the groupings resulting from the MDS—as well as each region, all of Australia, and all known species—Table 3 was constructed listing the number and percentage of species having various morphological, bathymetric, and taxonomic characteristics. Although bathymetric ranges have been published for the azooxanthellate coral genera (Vaughan & Wells, 1943), Cairns (2001b) reported the ratio of colonial/solitary azooxanthellate species, and Cairns (1999b) the taxonomic percentages of each family, Table 3 is the first detailed compilation at the species level for depth of occurrence and mode of attachment for all azooxanthellate species, as well as updating the previously reported figures. This analysis was based on the list of species published by Cairns *et al.* (1999) as updated through this publication.

The following abbreviations are used in the text.

Museums

- AIM Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland.
- AIMS Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville.
- AM Australian Museum, Sydney.
- BM British Museum, London (now The Natural History Museum).
- MCZ Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge.
- MNHN Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.
- MTQ Museum of Tropical Queensland, Townsville.
- NMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien.
- NNM Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden (formerly RMNH).
- NMV National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne.
- NTM Northern Territory Museum, Darwin.
- NZOI New Zealand Oceanographic Institute, Wellington (now the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research).

POLIPI	Politbang Oseanologi (National Institute of Oceanology), Jakarta.
QMB	Queensland Museum, Brisbane.
QUO	Queen's University, Ontario.
SAM	South Australian Museum, Adelaide.
SMNH	Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm.
TIUS	Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Tohoku (Imperial) University, Sendai, Japan.
USNM	United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (now the National Museum of Natural History).
WAM	Western Australian Museum, Perth.
YPM	Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven.
ZMA	Zöologisch Museum, Amsterdam.
ZMB	Zoologisches Museum, Berlin.
ZMUC	Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen.
ZMUZ	Zoologisches Museum der Universität Zürich, Switzerland.

Morphological terms

CD	Calicular diameter.
Cx, CSx, Px, Sx	Costae, costosepta, pali, or septa (respectively) of cycle designated by numerical subscript.
GCD	Greater calicular diameter.
GCD:LCD	Ratio of greater to lesser calicular diameter.
GSD:LSD	Ratio of greater to lesser basal scar diameter.
H:D	Ratio of height to diameter of a solitary corallum.
PD	Pedical diameter.
PD:GCD	Ratio of pedical diameter to greater calicular diameter.
Sx > Sy	In the context of a septal formula, septa of cycle <i>x</i> wider than those of cycle <i>y</i> .

Geographical designations

Aus	Australia
IP	Indo-Pacific
LHSMC	Lord Howe Seamount Chain
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SM	Seamounts
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WA ₁	tropical Western Australia
WA ₂	temperate Western Australia

Previous studies on Australian Azooxanthellates

The first azooxanthellate scleractinian to be reported from Australia is believed to be *Tubastraea aurea* (= *T. coccinea*), collected on the "Astrolabe" Expedition from shallow water off Port Jackson (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833). And, with the exception of several species collected on the "Challenger" Expedition, all azooxanthellates reported for the next century would be from relatively shallow water (less than 200 m), resulting from a variety of short faunistic reports (Table 1). Only the more significant of the 63 papers that reported Australian azooxanthellates are discussed further (Table 1, asterisks).

Moseley (1876), in the preliminary report of the corals collected on the Challenger expedition, reported the first deep-water coral known from Australia: *Ceratotrochus*

(= *Stephanocyathus platypus*) at a depth of 750 m off Sydney. He also reported two other species from Two Fold Bay, New South Wales: *Flabellum* sp. (which he later described as *F. australe*) and *Flabellum variabile* (an unidentified species of *Truncatoflabellum*). In his final report on the "Challenger" corals, Moseley (1881) listed those two species as well as adding three more relatively deep-water species: *Cyathoceras cornu* (= *Crispatotrochus inornatus*), *Flabellum transversale*, and *Balanophyllia bairdiana*, from New South Wales and Victoria.

During the five years between Moseley's two papers on the "Challenger" deep-water corals, Tenison-Woods had published seven papers (Table 1) on shallow-water azooxanthellates from eastern Australia, the most notable being Tenison-Woods (1878b). In that paper he described 12 species from Port Jackson, New South Wales (29–146 m), three from Princess Charlotte's Harbour, one from South Australia, and one from the "east coast", as well as reporting many other fossil species. Some of those species have been synonymized or transferred to different genera, but almost all of his specimens are still deposited at the Macleay Museum, Sydney. A biography of Tenison-Woods was published by Hepburn (1979) and remarks about his scientific career by Press (1979) and Player (1990); see also Cairns (2001b).

Like Tenison-Woods, Dennant published a series of four closely-spaced papers on fossil and Recent Australian corals, the most significant being those of Dennant in 1904 and 1906. These two papers focused on shallow-water azooxanthellates of South Australia dredged and donated by J.C. Verco, and from off Sydney, collected and donated by the independent collectors Hedley and Petterd. Most of the specimens described in these two papers are deposited at the NMV, as reviewed by Stranks (1993), but some type specimens are also deposited at SAM, AM, and even NNM, as documented throughout this text. A short obituary notice of Dennant was published in 1907 (Anonymous, 1907), and the dredgings of Verco are described by him (Verco, 1935).

What Tenison-Woods did for New South Wales and Dennant for South Australia, Folkesson did for Western Australia, i.e., provide a preliminary account of the shallow-water (11–42 m) azooxanthellates from that region. Folkesson (1919) reported 10 species, three of them new, from off Cape Jaubert and Broome resulting from the collections made by E. Mjöberg's Swedish Scientific Expeditions to Australia (1910–1913). Folkesson's specimens are deposited at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm.

In 1933, a collection of 12 primarily deep-water scleractinian species was reported by Hoffmeister (1933), including three new species. The collection was made by the FIS "Endeavour" at localities off southeastern Australia to depths of 859 m. Most of these specimens are deposited at AM and USNM, but some of the "Endeavour" dendrophylliids appear to have been sent to van der Horst at ZMA, who placed manuscript names on some of them but did not publish the results (Wells, 1984b).

As a result of the BANZARE (1929–1931), Wells (1958) added six new records for Tasmania and one for Western Australia, these specimens are deposited at SAM. Wells also listed all azooxanthellate species ever collected from south of 25°S, which included 37 records from Australia, but I can find no justification for his listing of *Stephanocyathus nobilis* from South Australia.

Table 1. Literature on Australian azooxanthellate Scleractinia (citations with asterisks are discussed in the section entitled *Previous studies on Australian Azooxanthellates*).

- * 1833 Quoy & Gaimard: **NSW**—First azooxanthellate scleractinian reported from Australia: *Tubastraea aurea* (= *T. coccinea*), from Port Jackson.
- 1846 Dana: **NSW**—Another shallow-water species, *Culicia tenella*, also reported from shallow water of Port Jackson.
- 1848a Milne Edwards & Haime: **Qld**—*F. affine* (= *Truncatoflabellum spheniscus*) reported from Sir Charles Hardy Islands.
- 1849 Milne Edwards & Haime: **Aus**—*Culicia verreauxii* (species dubium) described from “Australia”.
- 1850 Milne Edwards & Haime: **Aus**—*Amphihelia venusta* (= ?*Madrepora oculata*) reported from “Australia”.
- 1857 Milne Edwards & Haime: **Aus**—Relisting of 1848, 1849, 1850 records (no new data).
- 1862 Macdonald: **Qld**—Unidentified *Heterocyathus* from Moreton Bay.
- * 1876 Moseley: **NSW**—Three deep-water species reported from “Challenger” expedition.
- 1878 Studer: **Qld, WA**—Two shallow-water species reported from the “Gazelle” expedition: *Dendrophyllia granosa* and *Flabellum* (= *Truncatoflabellum*) *martensii*.
- 1878a Tenison-Woods: **NSW**—*Sphenotrochus variolaris* (= *Notophyllia recta* and *N. etheridgi*, in part) reported from Pt. Stephens.
- * 1878b Tenison-Woods: **NSW, Qld, SA**—Seventeen shallow-water species reported from eastern Australia.
- 1879a Tenison-Woods: **Qld**—*Psammoseris cylicoides* (= *Heterocyathus sulcatus* and *Heteropsammia cochlea*) described from Princess Charlotte’s Bay.
- 1879b Tenison-Woods: **Vic**—Two shallow-water species described: *Balanophyllia dentata* and *Vasillum* (= *Rhizotrochus*) *tuberculatum*.
- 1879c Tenison-Woods: **Qld**—*Placotrochus pedicellatus* (= *P. laevis*) described from Princess Charlotte Bay.
- 1880a Tenison-Woods: **Qld**—Various remarks on species of *Heterocyathus* from Australia.
- 1880b Tenison-Woods: **Vic**—*Flabellum tubuliferum* (= *Rhizotrochus tuberculatus*) described from Bass Strait.
- * 1881 Moseley: **NSW, Vic**—Five deep-water species reported from “Challenger” expedition, two of which were reported in 1876.
- 1892 Rehberg: **WA**—*Heterocyathus pulchellus* (= *H. sulcatus*) described from west coast of Australia.
- 1902a Dennant: **SA**—*Holcotrochus scriptus* described as fossil and Recent species.
- 1902b Dennant: **SA**—*Platytrachus hastatus* described as fossil and Recent species.
- * 1904 Dennant: **SA, Vic**—Seven new shallow-water records, 6 from South Australia.
- * 1906 Dennant: **SA, NSW**—Twelve new shallow-water records from South Australia and 3 from NSW.
- 1909 Howchin: **SA**—Uncritical review of the 20 azooxanthellate species previously reported from South Australia.
- * 1919 Folkesson: **WA**—Records of 10 shallow-water (11–42 m) azooxanthellates.
- 1931 Thomson & Rennet: **Tas**—*Flabellum australe* reported from Maria Island, Tasmania.
- * 1933 Hoffmeister: **SA, Vic, Tas, NSW**—Twelve primarily deep-water species collected by FIS “Endeavour”.
- 1939 Gardiner: **NSW**—*Turbinolia australiensis* (= *Conocyathus zelandiae*) described from Port Jackson.
- 1952 Crossland: **Qld**—Nine shallow-water azooxanthellates reported from the Great Barrier Reef Expedition (1928–29).
- 1952 Boschma: **Vic, NSW**—Revision of the genus *Notophyllia*, endemic to Australia.
- 1952 Totten: **SA**—*Culicia tenella* (= *C. hoffmeisteri*) reported from Eyre’s Peninsula.
- 1955 Wells: **Qld**—Three shallow-water astrangiids, one new, reported from Moreton Bay.
- 1956 Stephenson & Wells: **Qld**—Relisting of 14 azooxanthellate species previously reported by Crossland (1952) and Wells (1955), but also two new records (*Tubastraea diaphana* and *Thecopsammia* (= *Endopsammia*) *regularis*) and two new combinations.
- * 1958 Wells: **SA, Vic, Tas** (south of 35°)—BANZARE: 6 new records from Tasmania and one from Western Australia; list of all 37 azooxanthellates from “southern” Australia.
- 1959 Wells: **Qld**—Two shallow-water species (*Holcotrochus scriptus* and *Oryzotrochus* [= *Turbinolia*] *stephensoni*) reported from the GBR.
- 1961 Squires: **SA, Vic, Tas**—Uncritical listing of the 41 azooxanthellate species known from southern Australia.
- * 1964 Wells: **Qld, NSW**—List of 63 azooxanthellate species from eastern Australia, including 11 new records.
- 1966 Squires: **SA**—Report of two shallow-water azooxanthellates, one of them new: *Culicia hoffmeisteri*.
- 1973 Eguchi: **SA**—Report of two shallow-water azooxanthellates.
- 1979 Wells & Alderslade: **Qld**—New species *Archohelia* (= *Petrophyllia*) *rediviva* from shallow-water.
- 1980 Veron & Pichon: *Heteropsammia cochlea* discussed.
- 1982 Wells: **Qld**—*Cladopsammia eguchii* (= *Balanophyllia dentata*) reported from 85 m.
- 1982 Shepherd & Veron: **SA**—Short descriptions, key, and figures of 17 southern Australian azooxanthellates.
- 1982 Coucom: **NSW**—Photographs of two common deep-water species.
- 1982 Cairns: **SA, Tas**—Five records of deep-water species, including one new record: *Enallopsammia rostrata*.
- 1984a Wells: **Qld, WA**—Two new records, however, *Madrepora porcellana* (WA) remains undocumented.
- * 1984b Wells: **Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas**—Unpublished and uncritical list of 116 “ahermatypic” species reported from eastern and southern Australia.
- 1985 Zibrowius: **NSW**—*Balanophyllia stimpsonii* reported from NSW.
- * 1986 Veron: **Aus**—108 azooxanthellate species listed for Australia, but 30 new records are undocumented.
- 1989a Cairns: **Qld**—Six new records for Queensland.
- 1991 Hoeksema & Best: **Qld**—Lectotype designation for *Psammoseris cylicoides*.
- 1991 Grygier: **Qld, WA**—Four species reported as hosts for petrarcid ascithoracid Crustacea.
- * 1992 Cairns & Parker: **Vic, Tas, SA**—44 azooxanthellate species reported, including 6 new species and 11 new to Australia; key to species.
- * 1993 Stranks: **Vic, SA**—type deposition of species described by Dennant 1904, 1906, Tenison-Woods, 1879b, and Cairns & Parker 1992.
- 1995 Cairns: **SM, Tas, Qld, Vic, WA**—Twenty-five new records, primarily from the Lord Howe Seamount Chain.
- 1996 Grygier & Cairns: **WA**—*Madrepora oculata* deformed by barnacle galls.
- * 1997 Cairns & Zibrowius: **Qld, Tas, SM, NT**—Thirty-four new records, mainly from off Northern Territory.
- 1997 Cairns: **Aus**—Distributional records of all turbinoliids, some new combinations; no new records.
- * 1998 Cairns: **WA, NT**—Review of 105 azooxanthellate species of Western Australia, including 57 new to Australia.
- 1998 Koslow & Gowllett-Holmes: **Tas**—Discussion of three deep-water species that occur on seamounts south of Tasmania.
- 1999a Cairns: **Tas, Qld, NSW**—New Australian records of *Anthemiphyllia multidentata* and *Thalamophyllia tenuescens*.
- 2000 Veron: **Aus**—Colour figures of several shallow-water azooxanthellates.
- 2001a Cairns: **Aus**—Distributional records of all dendrophylliids; no new records.
- 2001 Koslow *et al.*: **Tas**—Ecology of *Solenosmilia variabilis* on seamounts south of Tasmania.

John Wells added substantially to our knowledge of Australian deep-water corals between 1955 and 1984 (see Table 1), but perhaps his most significant paper was in 1964, in which he added 11 new records (including 3 new species) to the Queensland fauna, most of these from one dredge off Jumpin Pin at 86 m. In this paper he also listed the 63 previously reported azooxanthellate species from the east coast of Australia. Although some of his identifications are disputed in this paper, it represents the first synthesis based on new material of the azooxanthellate corals from Queensland. Most of his specimens are deposited at QMB and USNM. Later, in 1984 (b), Wells produced an uncritical listing of the 116 species of “ahermatypic” corals known from eastern and southern Australia, complete with the museum of deposition of all taxa. This list was never published, but served as a guide to me for locating some of the specimens used in this study. As mentioned below, it apparently also served as a resource for the appendix of Australian azooxanthellates published by Veron (1986).

In his excellent review of the reef corals of Australia and the Indo-Pacific, Veron (1986) also added a chapter on the non-reefal (azooxanthellate) Australian Scleractinia, of which he listed 108 species. This included all previously reported species as well as about 30 new records for Australia, and constituted the first attempt at a complete listing of the Australian azooxanthellate species. Unfortunately, none of these records were documented geographically or by museum of deposition, and it is assumed that many of the new records were based on the unpublished, uncritical list of Wells (1984b). Although most of these new records subsequently have been validated, either by additional specimens or based on the original specimens upon which Wells made his list (many now deposited at USNM), at least six remain undocumented for Australia and are listed as such at the end of the taxonomic section (p. 320). Only documented records are considered to be valid in the context of this revision.

Based on a substantial amount of new material, Cairns & Parker (1992) reviewed the 44 azooxanthellate species occurring off South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, listing 13 new records, including six new species. All species were described, mapped, and illustrated, and a key was provided for their identification. This material is deposited primarily at SAM, USNM, and NMV.

In their revision of the azooxanthellates of the adjacent Indonesian region, Cairns & Zibrowius (1997) reported approximately 34 species from Australian waters, most of those from the continental shelf off the Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territories (Karubar stations 61–68, 79, 82–86), which were incorrectly attributed to Tanimbar Island, instead of Australia. These specimens are deposited primarily at MNHN, USNM, and POLIPI.

Finally, in my (Cairns, 1998) revision of the azooxanthellates of Western Australia, I listed and discussed the 105 species that occur off that state, as well as some from off Northern Territory, including 11 new species and 57 new records for Australia. That study was based on new material from about 1700 specimens from 333 stations, most of which are deposited at WAM. Many of the types from that paper were catalogued by Griffith & Fromont (1998).

The current paper documents the addition of another 56 azooxanthellate species to the Australian fauna (Table 2, underlined taxa), including 183 range extensions for particular Australian states (Table 2, underlined state

abbreviation), but including the seamounts (SM) as a “state”. Not surprisingly, the highest number of new state records occur in those states not recently reviewed. Thus the new state records are: Southern Australia—0, Tasmania—4, Victoria—3, New South Wales—25, Seamounts—32, Queensland—94, Northern Territory—14, and Western Australia—11. Ninety-seven bathymetric range extensions (63 maximum, 34 minimum) are indicated in Table 2 by bold face.

Zoogeography

Australia vs the World. As mentioned in the introduction, of the 703 valid species of azooxanthellate corals, one-third (237 species or 33.7%) occur off Australia, making it one of the richest regions in the world for this type of coral (Table 3). The vast majority (73.4%) of azooxanthellates are solitary in habit, but this percentage is even higher in Australia where it is 84.4%, this probably due to the disproportionate number of turbinoliids and flabellids, both of which are exclusively solitary. Azooxanthellate coral species may be attached, unattached (free), or undergo a process of transverse division, whereby an attached anthocyathus buds off multiple unattached anthocyathi (Cairns, 1989b). The predominant habit is to be attached (53.1%), followed in frequency by being free (37.7%), and a small but significant component (9.2%) of transversely dividing species. The latter category, once thought to be insignificant in number, comprises 65 species in 6 families and 17 genera, all but two of these genera being exclusively transversely dividing: *Anthemiphyllia* (2 of 8 species), *Trochocyathus* (5 of 27 species), *Bourneotrochus* (1), *Idiotrochus* (3), *Dunocyathus* (2), *Peponocyathus* (3), *Australocyathus* (1), *Kionotrochus* (1), *Blastotrochus* (1), *Placotrochides* (4), *Placotrochus* (1), *Truncatoflabellum* (31), *Truncatoguynia* (1), *Temnotrochus* (1), *Falcato-flabellum* (1), *Notophyllia* (4), and *Endopachys* (2). The Australian fauna has a higher than average number of free and transversely-dividing species, the latter also due to a disproportionately high number of transversely-dividing turbinoliids and flabellids, such as *Truncatoflabellum* and *Placotrochides*. The most common depth at which azooxanthellates live is between 200 and 1000 m (Table 3; Cairns, 1995, Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997), followed by the lesser depth categories of 50–200 m and 0–50 m. Only 132 species are known to occur deeper than 1000 m, and only 32 of those deeper than 2000, the deepest known coral having been collected at 6328 m (Keller, 1976). The bathymetric distribution of the Australian species is fairly consistent with the world averages, the deepest Australian species being *Fungiacyathus marenzelleri* at 4954 m. Whereas azooxanthellate corals occur in 12 scleractinian families (Cairns, 1999b), most (91.6%) occur in only six families (Table 3). The percentages of Australian species found in those six families are fairly consistent with the world averages, except for a slightly higher percentage of turbinoliids and flabellids at the expense of caryophylliids and dendrophylliids. Sixty-seven of the 237 Australian species (28.2%) are endemic to the continent.

Cluster and ordination analyses. The UPGMA cluster analysis (Fig. 1) of the eleven regions indicates two major groups: a northern “tropical” cluster (Fig. 1 II) and a southern “temperate” cluster (Fig. 1 I), which is consistent

Table 2. Distribution of the 237 azooxanthellate Scleractinia known from Australia. The 67 endemic species are marked *; 56 new records for Australia are underlined; records new to Australian states are underlined; fossil records are marked †; bathymetric range extensions in bold face. Coloniality: S, solitary; C, colonial. Attachment: A, attached; F, free; T, transversely dividing. Seamounts (SM) include (from south to north): Gascoyne, Taupo, Derwent Hunter, Elizabeth Reef, Britannia, Gifford, Argo, and Nova. Australian states are abbreviated: NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA (the border between tropical [WA₁] and temperate [WA₂] Western Australia is considered to be the Houtman Abrolhos Islands); other abbreviations: ME & H, Milne Edwards & Haime; NZ, New Zealand; IP, Indo-Pacific.

name	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	SM	Qld	NT	WA ₁	WA ₂	NZ	IP	coloniality, attachment, & depth (m) off Australia
SUBORDER FUNGIINA												
Family Fungiacyathidae												
* <i>Fungiacyathus (B.) dennanti</i> Cairns & Parker, 1992	SA	Tas	Vic	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	S F	190– 1750
<i>Fungiacyathus (B.) granulosus</i> Cairns, 1989	<u>SM</u>	...	...	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 302– 1050
<i>Fungiacyathus (B.) marenzelleri</i> Vaughan, 1906	<u>SM</u>	...	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 4570–4954
<i>Fungiacyathus (B.) margaretae</i> Cairns, 1995	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S F 366–1050
<i>Fungiacyathus (B.) turbinoloides</i> Cairns, 1989	Vic	...	...	...	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S F 930
<i>Fungiacyathus (B.) variegatus</i> Cairns, 1989	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 287–549
<i>Fungiacyathus (Fungiacyathus) fragilis</i> Sars, 1872	<u>NSW</u>	...	...	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S F 400–1650
* <i>Fungiacyathus (F.) multicarinatus</i> Cairns, 1998	WA ₁	...	...	S F	348–350
<i>Fungiacyathus (F.) paliferus</i> (Alcock, 1902)	<u>SM</u>	...	...	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 101–425
<i>Fungiacyathus (F.) pusillus pacificus</i> Cairns, 1995	<u>SM</u>	...	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S F 1050– 1400
<i>Fungiacyathus (F.) sandoi</i> Cairns, 1999	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 77–420
<i>Fungiacyathus (F.) stephanus</i> (Alcock, 1902)	<u>NSW</u>	...	...	NT	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S F 251–925
Family Micrabaciidae												
<i>Letepsammia fissilis</i> Cairns, 1995	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	...	S F 201– 458
<i>Letepsammia formosissima</i> (Moseley, 1876)	SA	Tas	...	<u>NSW</u>	...	...	NT	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S F 128–500
<i>Letepsammia superstes</i> (Ortmann, 1888)	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S F 414
<i>Rhombopsammia niphada</i> Owens, 1986	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	NT	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 226–740
<i>Rhombopsammia squiresi</i> Owens, 1986	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 850
<i>Stephanophyllia complicata</i> Moseley, 1876	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S F 260–495
<i>Stephanophyllia neglecta</i> Boschma, 1923	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 295–309
SUBORDER FAVIINA												
Family Rhizangiidae												
* <i>Astrangia atrata</i> (Dennant, 1906)	SA	<u>Tas</u>	Vic	NSW	...	...	...	...	WA ₂	...	...	C A 3.5– 51
* <i>Astrangia woodsii</i> Wells, 1955	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	...	C A 18
<i>Cladangia exusta</i> Lütken, 1873	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	IP	C A unknown
<i>Culicia australiensis</i> Hoffmeister, 1933	SA	Tas	...	...	...	...	NT	WA ₁	WA ₂	...	IP	C A 3– 378
* <i>Culicia hoffmeisteri</i> Squires, 1966	SA	<u>Tas</u>	Vic	NSW	...	<u>Qld</u>	<u>NT</u>	...	WA ₂	...	...	C A 0– 51
* <i>Culicia quinaria</i> (Tenison-Woods, 1878)	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	...	C A 0.5–30
* <i>Culicia tenella</i> tenella Dana, 1846	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	...	C A 30
<i>Oulangia stokesiana</i> s.str. ME & H, 1848	NT	WA ₁	...	...	IP	C A 0–22
Family Oculinidae												
<i>Cyathelia axillaris</i> (Ellis & Solander, 1786)	WA ₂	...	IP	C A 12–40
<i>Madrepora oculata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Vic	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	C A 304–1420
<i>Oculina virgosa</i> Squires, 1958	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	NZ	...	C A 1050
* <i>Petrophyllia rediviva</i> (Wells & A., 1979)	<u>Qld</u>	<u>NT</u>	...	...	...	...	C A 0–7
Family Anthemiphylliidae												
<i>Anthemiphyllia dentata</i> (Alcock, 1902)	<u>NSW</u>	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	WA ₂	NZ	IP	S F 154– 1050
<i>Anthemiphyllia macrolobata</i> Cairns, 1999	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S F 420– 650
* <i>Anthemiphyllia multidentata</i> Cairns, 1999	...	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	...	S F 128–270
<i>Anthemiphyllia pacifica</i> Vaughan, 1907	<u>SM</u>	...	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S F 336– 342
<i>Anthemiphyllia spinifera</i> Cairns, 1999	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	...	IP	S T 500– 650
SUBORDER CARYOPHYLLIINA												
Family Caryophylliidae												
<i>Anomocora marchadi</i> (Chevalier, 1966)	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	...	...	IP	C F 144–270
<i>Aulocyathus recidivus</i> (Dennant, 1906)	SA	Tas	Vic	<u>NSW</u>	...	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S F 128–1117
<i>Bourneotrochus stellulatus</i> (Cairns, 1984)	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S T 210–531
<i>Caryophyllia (Acanthocyathus) decamera</i> Cairns, 1998	NT	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 124–260
<i>Caryophyllia (A.) grayi</i> (ME & H, 1848)	<u>Qld</u>	<u>NT</u>	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 103–150
<i>Caryophyllia (A.) spinigera</i> (Kent, 1871)	NT	...	...	...	IP	S F 239–251
<i>Caryophyllia (A.) unicristata</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	<u>Qld</u>	NT	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 144–570
<i>Caryophyllia (Caryophyllia) ambrosia</i> Alcock, 1898	<u>NSW</u>	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S F 512–1500
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) atlantica</i> (Duncan, 1873)	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S A 298–1050
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) crosnieri</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	<u>SM</u>	<u>Qld</u>	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S A 133–1050
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) diomedea</i> Marenzeller, 1904	...	Tas	Vic	...	<u>SM</u>	...	...	...	WA ₂	NZ	IP	S A 131–1150
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) grandis</i> Gardiner & Waugh, 1938	NT	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S F 251–596
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) hawaiiensis</i> Vaughan, 1907	<u>SM</u>	...	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S A 183– 650
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) lamellifera</i> Moseley, 1881	<u>SM</u>	...	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S A 132–164

continued...

* <i>Caryophyllia (C.) planilamellata</i> Dennant, 1906	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S A	128–1220
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) quadragenaria</i> Alcock, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S A 154–201
* <i>Caryophyllia (C.) ralpae</i> Cairns, 1995	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	...	...	S A	315–360
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) rugosa</i> Moseley, 1881	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S A 143–360
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) scobinosa</i> Alcock, 1902	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 302–2450
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) stellula</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA2	...	IP	S A 240–402
<i>Caryophyllia (C.) transversalis</i> Moseley, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA1	...	IP	S A 100–450
<i>Confluphyllia junta</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	NSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	IP	C A 135–135
<i>Conotrochus brunneus</i> (Moseley, 1881)	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S A 80–1051
<i>Conotrochus funiculumna</i> (Alcock, 1902)	...	...	Vic	NSW	SM	...	...	WA1	WA2	...	IP	S A 240–1078
* <i>Crispatotrochus gregarius</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	...	S A 460
* <i>Crispatotrochus inornatus</i> Tenison-Woods, 1878	...	...	Vic	NSW	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	...	S A 120–400
<i>Crispatotrochus rubescens</i> (Moseley, 1881)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	...	...	...	IP	S A 246–512
<i>Crispatotrochus rugosus</i> Cairns, 1995	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S A 296–1050
* <i>Crispatotrochus woodsi</i> (Wells, 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	...	S A 77–87
<i>Deltocyathus andamanicus</i> Alcock, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 360
<i>Deltocyathus cameratus</i> Cairns, 1999	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 419–1078
<i>Deltocyathus magnificus</i> Moseley, 1876	SA	...	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 137–1500
<i>Deltocyathus ornatus</i> Gardiner, 1899	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 315–360
<i>Deltocyathus rotulus</i> (Alcock, 1898)	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 143–1192
<i>Deltocyathus sarsi</i> (Gardiner & Waugh, 1938)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA2	...	IP	S F 80
<i>Deltocyathus stella</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 420
<i>Deltocyathus suluensis</i> Alcock, 1902	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	NT	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S F 246–1050
<i>Desmophyllum dianthus</i> (Esper, 1794)	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	SM	...	...	...	WA2	NZ	IP	S A 37–1281
<i>Heterocyathus aequicostatus</i> ME & H, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 0–20
<i>Heterocyathus alternatus</i> Verrill, 1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 0–9
<i>Heterocyathus hemisphaericus</i> Gray, 1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 2–140
<i>Heterocyathus sulcatus</i> (Verrill, 1866)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 9–287
<i>Labyrinthocyathus limatulus</i> (Squires, 1964)	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	...	NZ	...	S A 315–360
<i>Lochmaetrochus oculus</i> Alcock, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	IP	C A 380–480
<i>Oxysmia circularis</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S A 201–404
<i>Paraconotrochus zeidleri</i> Cairns & Parker, 1992	...	Tas	...	NSW	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 304–520
* <i>Paracyathus darwinensis</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	...	...	...	...	S A 0–26
<i>Paracyathus fulvus</i> Alcock, 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S A 350–433
<i>Paracyathus rotundatus</i> Semper, 1872	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S A 30–40
* " <i>Paracyathus</i> " <i>vittatus</i> Dennant, 1906	SA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S A 31
<i>Premocyathus dentiformis</i> (Alcock, 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 300–906
<i>Rhizosmia elata</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	...	...	...	IP	C A 222–226
* <i>Rhizosmia multipalifera</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	WA2	...	...	C A 11–165
<i>Solenosmia variabilis</i> Duncan, 1873	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	WA2	NZ	IP	C A 640–1150
<i>Stephanocyathus (A.) explanans</i> (Marenzeller, 1904)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	WA2	...	IP	S F 180–570
<i>Stephanocyathus (A.) spiniger</i> (Marenzeller, 1888)	SA	...	Vic†	...	SM	Qld	NT	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S F 142–1188
<i>Stephanocyathus (O.) coronatus</i> (Pourtalès, 1867)	...	...	...	NSW	SM	Qld	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S F 1051–1989
<i>Stephanocyathus (O.) weberianus</i> (Alcock, 1902)	...	...	...	NSW	SM	Qld	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 710–1045
* <i>Stephanocyathus (Stephanocyathus) imperialis</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	...	S F 2436–2474
<i>Stephanocyathus (S.) platypus</i> (Moseley, 1876)	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	...	...	...	...	NZ	...	S F 439–1219
<i>Stephanocyathus (S.) regius</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S F 815–1564
* <i>Stephanocyathus (S.)</i> sp. sensu Cairns & Parker, 1992	...	Tas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S F 520
<i>Tethocyathus virgatus</i> (Alcock, 1902)	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S A 419–1200
<i>Thalamophyllia tenuescens</i> (Gardiner, 1899)	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	WA1	...	NZ	IP	C A 8–360
<i>Trochocyathus (A.) brevispina</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	IP	S F 458–500
* <i>Trochocyathus</i> sp. cf. <i>T. (T.) aithoseptatus</i> Cairns, 1984	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	...	S A 86–86
<i>Trochocyathus (T.) apertus</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 20–230
<i>Trochocyathus (T.) burchae</i> (Cairns, 1984)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	...	...	...	IP	S F 124–144
<i>Trochocyathus (T.) caryophylloides</i> Alcock, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	...	...	...	IP	S A 226–235
<i>Trochocyathus (T.) cepulla</i> Cairns, 1995	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	NZ	...	S T 497–503
<i>Trochocyathus (T.) discus</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	IP	S T 458–500
<i>Trochocyathus (T.) maculatus</i> Cairns, 1995	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S A 77–183
<i>Trochocyathus (T.) philippinensis</i> Semper, 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	IP	S A 100–154
<i>Trochocyathus (T.) rhombocolumna</i> Alcock, 1902	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	NT	...	...	NZ	IP	S A 415–1050
* <i>Trochocyathus (T.) wellsi</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	...	S A 75–86
<i>Vaughanella multipalifera</i> Cairns, 1995	...	...	...	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	...	NZ	...	S A 920–3500
<i>Vaughanella oreophila</i> Keller, 1981	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	IP	S A 1050–1400
Family Turbinoliidae												
<i>Alatotrochus rubescens</i> (Moseley, 1876)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S F 180–366
* <i>Australocyathus vincentinus</i> (Dennant, 1904)	SA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA2	...	...	S T 16–148
* <i>Conocyathus formosus</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	...	...	...	...	S F 320–367
* <i>Conocyathus gracilis</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA1	...	...	...	S F 22–291
<i>Conocyathus zelandiae</i> Duncan, 1876	SA	...	Vic†	NSW	...	Qld	...	WA1	WA2	?	IP	S F 4–137
<i>Cyathotrochus pileus</i> (Alcock, 1902)	...	...	...	NSW	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	NZ	IP	S F 137–500
<i>Deltocyathoides orientalis</i> (Duncan, 1876)	SA	...	...	...	SM	Qld	NT	WA1	...	...	IP	S F 124–549
* <i>Dunocyathus parasiticus</i> Tenison-Woods, 1878	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	...	S T 64–549
* <i>Dunocyathus wallaceae</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	...	S T 320–414
<i>Endocyathopora laticostata</i> Cairns, 1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	...	...	...	IP	S F fairly shallow

continued...

* <i>Foveolocyathus kitsoni</i> (Dennant, 1901)	SA†F	...	Vic†	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	F	342–367
* <i>Foveolocyathus parkeri</i> n.sp.	SA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA2	...	S	F	73–183
* <i>Foveolocyathus verconis</i> (Dennant, 1904)	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	WA2	...	S	F	27–238
* <i>Holcotrochus crenulatus</i> Dennant, 1904	SA	Tas	Vic	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	F	40–414
* <i>Holcotrochus scriptus</i> Dennant, 1902	SA	Tas	Vic	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	F	9–342
* <i>Idiotrochus alatus</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	T	315–450
* <i>Idiotrochus emarciatus</i> (Duncan, 1865)	SA	F	Vic†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	T	82–238
* <i>Idiotrochus kikutii</i> (Yabe & Eguchi, 1941)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	IP	S	T	201–367
* <i>Lissotrochus curvatus</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	F	342–367
* <i>Notocyathus venustus</i> (Alcock, 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	IP	S	F	90–414
* <i>Peponocyathus folliculus</i> (Pourtalès, 1868)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	T	458–500
* <i>Peponocyathus minimus</i> (Yabe & Eguchi, 1937)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	...	...	IP	S	F	235–458
* <i>Platyrochus compressus</i> (Tenison-Woods, 1878)	...	...	NSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	F	64–130
* <i>Platyrochus hastatus</i> Dennant, 1902	SA	Tas	Vic	...	...	...	...	WA2	...	...	S	F	27–148
* <i>Platyrochus laevigatus</i> Cairns & Parker, 1992	SA	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA2	...	...	S	F	22–165
* <i>Platyrochus parisepta</i> Cairns & Parker, 1992	SA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	F	40–201
* <i>Sphenotrochus cuneolus</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	F	42–342
* <i>Sphenotrochus excavatus</i> Tenison-Woods, 1878	...	...	NSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	F	unknown
* <i>Thrypticotrochus petterdi</i> (Dennant, 1906)	...	...	NSW	...	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	S	F	263–457
* <i>Trematostrochus hedleyi</i> Dennant, 1906	...	...	NSW	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	F	150–458
* <i>Tropidocyathus labidus</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	IP	S	F	300–380
* <i>Tropidocyathus lessonii</i> (Michelin, 1842)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	F	137–160
* <i>Turbinolia stephensonii</i> (Wells, 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	...	...	...	S	F	9–32
Family Guyniidae													
* <i>Guynia annulata</i> Duncan, 1872	SA	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	IP	S	F	137–366
* <i>Stenocyathus vermiformis</i> (Pourtalès, 1868)	...	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	S	F	131–1500
Family Flabellidae													
* <i>Flabellum (Flabellum) australe</i> Moseley, 1881	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	SM	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	F	36–1026
* <i>Flabellum (F.) folkesoni</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	S	F	124–430
* <i>Flabellum (F.) lamellulosum</i> Alcock, 1902	...	...	NSW	...	...	...	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	F	246–490
* <i>Flabellum (F.) magnificum</i> Marenzeller, 1904	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	F	244–740
* <i>Flabellum (F.) patens</i> Moseley, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	IP	S	F	280
* <i>Flabellum (F.) pavoninum forma coalitum</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	F	124–144
* <i>Flabellum (F.) politum</i> Cairns, 1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	F	45–220
* <i>Flabellum (F.) transversale</i> Moseley, 1881	...	...	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	F	55–150
* <i>Flabellum (Ulocyathus) aotearoa</i> Squires, 1964	...	...	...	SM	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	S	F	183–291
* <i>Flabellum (U.) conuis</i> Moseley, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	F	949–984
* <i>Flabellum (U.) deludens</i> Marenzeller, 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	F	176–420
* <i>Flabellum (U.) hoffmeisteri</i> Cairns & Parker, 1992	...	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	...	...	WA1	NZ	IP	S	F	110–842
* <i>Flabellum (U.) lowekeyesi</i> Squires & Ralph, 1965	...	Tas	...	NSW	...	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S	F	823–1100
* <i>Flabellum (U.) marenzelleri</i> Cairns, 1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	F	179–348
* <i>Flabellum (U.) sp. cf. F. moseleyi</i> Pourtalès, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	S	F	904–916
* <i>Flabellum (U.) sexcostatum</i> Cairns, 1989	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	F	815–1121
* <i>Flabellum (U.) tuthilli</i> Hoffmeister, 1933	SA	Tas	...	...	...	...	...	WA2	...	...	S	F	347–824
* <i>Javania fusca</i> (Vaughan, 1907)	...	...	...	SM	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	S	A	315–1045
* <i>Javania insignis</i> Duncan, 1876	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	...	...	IP	S	A	420–1050
* <i>Javania lamprotichum</i> (Moseley, 1880)	...	...	...	SM	...	Qld	...	WA1	NZ	IP	S	A	200–881
* <i>Monomyces rubrum</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)	...	...	NSW	...	...	NT	...	...	NZ	...	S	A	67–150
* <i>Placotrochides cylindrica</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	T	1117–1402
* <i>Placotrochides minuta</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	T	342–458
* <i>Placotrochides scaphula</i> Alcock, 1902	...	...	Vic	...	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	S	T	930–1607
* <i>Placotrochus laevis</i> ME & H, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	T	9–174
* <i>Polomyces wellsi</i> Cairns, 1991	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	NZ	IP	S	A	400–1203
* <i>Rhizotrochus flabelliformis</i> Cairns, 1989	...	...	...	SM	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	S	A	419–1050
* <i>Rhizotrochus levidensis</i> Gardiner, 1899	...	...	NSW	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	A	1–10
* <i>Rhizotrochus tuberculatus</i> (Tenison-Woods, 1879)	SA	Tas	Vic	...	...	...	...	WA2	...	...	S	A	0–73
* <i>Truncatoflabellum aculeatum</i> (ME & H, 1848)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	T	11–132
* <i>Truncatoflabellum angiostromum</i> (Folkeson, 1919)	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA1	...	...	S	T	15–136
* <i>Truncatoflabellum angustum</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	NZ	IP	S	T	335–458
* <i>Truncatoflabellum australiensis</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	...	S	T	90–220
* <i>Truncatoflabellum cumingi</i> (ME & H, 1848)	...	...	NSW	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	IP	S	T	128–132
* <i>Truncatoflabellum formosum</i> Cairns, 1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	...	IP	S	T	103–173
* <i>Truncatoflabellum macroeschara</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA1	...	...	S	T	18–201
* <i>Truncatoflabellum martensii</i> (Studer, 1878)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	T	139
* <i>Truncatoflabellum paripavoninum</i> (Alcock, 1894)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA1	NZ	IP	S	T	394–550
* <i>Truncatoflabellum spheniscus</i> (Dana, 1846)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	T	16–55
* <i>Truncatoflabellum veroni</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA1	...	...	S	T	15–119
* <i>Truncatoflabellum vigintifarium</i> Cairns, 1999	...	...	...	SM	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S	T	179–1050
Family Gardinariidae													
* <i>Gardineria hawaiiensis</i> Vaughan, 1907	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	WA1	NZ	IP	S	A	304–1200
* <i>Gardineria philippinensis</i> Cairns, 1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA1	...	IP	S	A	220–224
* <i>Gardineria</i> sp. sensu Cairns, 1995	...	...	...	SM	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	...	S	A	55–378
* <i>Stolarskicyathus pocilliformis</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S	A	342–367

continued...

SUBORDER DENDROPHYLLIINA

Family Dendrophylliidae

* <i>Balanophyllia bairdiana</i> ME & H, 1848	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	WA ₁	...	...	S A	6–548
<i>Balanophyllia carinata</i> (Semper, 1872)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA ₁	...	IP	S F	112–124
<i>Balanophyllia cornu</i> Moseley, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA ₁	...	IP	S A	150–404
<i>Balanophyllia crassitheca</i> Cairns, 1995	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	NZ	IP	S A	360–430
* <i>Balanophyllia dentata</i> Tenison-Woods, 1879	...	...	Vic	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S A	66–135
<i>Balanophyllia desmophyllioides</i> Vaughan, 1907	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S A	419–1050
* <i>Balanophyllia dilatata</i> Dennant, 1904	...	...	Vic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S A	shallow
<i>Balanophyllia generatrix</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S A	200–530
<i>Balanophyllia gigas</i> Moseley, 1881	...	...	...	...	SM	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S A	260–450
<i>Balanophyllia imperialis</i> Kent, 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA ₁	...	...	IP	S A	100–150
* <i>Balanophyllia spongiosa</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	NSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	S A	11–18
<i>Balanophyllia stimpsonii</i> (Verrill, 1865)	...	...	...	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S F	68
* <i>Balanophyllia yongei</i> Crossland, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S A	unknown
<i>Cladopsammia echinata</i> Cairns, 1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	...	...	IP	C A	222–226
<i>Dendrophyllia alcocki</i> (Wells, 1954)	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	C A	296–1200
<i>Dendrophyllia arbuscula</i> van der Horst, 1922	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA ₂	NZ	IP	C A	2–222
<i>Dendrophyllia boschmai</i> van der Horst, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA ₁	...	...	IP	C A	200–201
* <i>Dendrophyllia granosa</i> Studer, 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA ₁	...	...	...	C A	91
<i>Dendrophyllia ijimai</i> Yabe & Eguchi, 1934	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	...	IP	C A	135
* <i>Dendrophyllia incisa</i> (Crossland, 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	C A	reef
* <i>Dendrophyllia velata</i> Crossland, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	C A	reef
<i>Eguchipsammia fistula</i> (Alcock, 1902)	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	C A	86–336
<i>Eguchipsammia gaditana</i> (Duncan, 1873)	...	...	...	...	SM	Qld	...	...	...	IP	C A	86–133
<i>Eguchipsammia japonica</i> (Rehberg, 1892)	...	...	...	...	SM	...	...	...	...	IP	C A	1050
<i>Enallopsammia pusilla</i> (Alcock, 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	C A	>495
<i>Enallopsammia rostrata</i> (Pourtalès, 1878)	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	SM	Qld	...	...	NZ	IP	C A	640–1400
* <i>Endopachys bulbosa</i> Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	WA ₁	...	...	S T	220–246
<i>Endopachys grayi</i> ME & H, 1848	NSW	...	Qld	...	WA ₁	...	NZ	IP	S T	68–190
<i>Endopsammia philippensis</i> ME & H, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S A	0–2
<i>Endopsammia regularis</i> (Gardiner, 1899)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S A	8–8
<i>Heteropsammia cochlea</i> (Spengler, 1781)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	WA ₁	...	IP	S F	6–283
* <i>Heteropsammia moretonensis</i> Wells, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	...	...	...	S F	11–46
* <i>Leptopsammia columna</i> Folkeson, 1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA ₁	...	...	S A	20
* <i>Leptopsammia queenslandiae</i> Wells, 1964	...	...	...	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S A	75–86
* <i>Notophyllia etheridgi</i> Hoffmeister, 1933	SA	...	Vic	NSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	S T	37–238
* <i>Notophyllia hecki</i> n.sp.	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	...	...	...	...	S T	342–414
* <i>Notophyllia piscacauda</i> Cairns, 1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WA ₂	...	...	S T	22–51
* <i>Notophyllia recta</i> Dennant, 1906	SA	...	Vic	NSW	...	...	...	WA ₂	...	...	S T	40–457
<i>Rhizopsammia nuda</i> van der Horst, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	NT	...	...	IP	C A	5.5–5.5
<i>Rhizopsammia verrilli</i> van der Horst, 1922	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	NT	WA ₁	...	IP	C A	2–38
<i>Thecopsammia elongata</i> Moseley, 1881	...	...	...	NSW	...	Qld	...	...	...	IP	S A	271–576
<i>Tubastraea coccinea</i> Lesson, 1829	...	...	...	NSW	...	Qld	WA ₁	WA ₂	...	IP	C A	0–20
<i>Tubastraea diaphana</i> (Dana, 1846)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	WA ₁	WA ₂	...	IP	C A	0–30
<i>Tubastraea micranthus</i> (Ehrenberg, 1834)	...	...	...	...	...	Qld	WA ₁	...	...	IP	C A	4–33
totals	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	SM	Qld	NT	WA ₁	WA ₂	NZ			
	33	27	32	57	57	137	50	99	26	...			

with the biogeographic zonation recognized by Wilson & Allen (1987) and Morgan & Wells (1991), i.e., the “Northern Australian Tropical Province” and the “Southern Australian Warm Temperate Province”. These provinces were based on the distribution of shallow-water benthic and pelagic organisms subject to the hydrography of surface currents that rarely exceed 200 m in depth and thus should have little, if any, bearing on deep-water organisms such as azooxanthellate corals. Nonetheless, Cairns (1979, 1994, 1995, 1998, 2000) showed that the provinces defined for shallow-water animals also pertains to boundaries for deep-water animals (Briggs, 1974). Thus, the terminology of tropical and temperate provinces as applied to deep-water corals will be maintained in the following discussion. A superposition of the cluster analysis on the MDS ordination graph (Fig. 2) gives a better visual representation of the affinities of the various regions, the tropical province clearly separated from the temperate.

Considering the temperate province first (Fig. 1 I), the azooxanthellates of Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and to a lesser extent temperate southwestern Western Australia cluster together, as they are physically adjacent to one another and all under the influence of the West Wind Drift. The warmer southern flowing currents from the north (the Leeuwin and East Australian Currents) have attenuated or been deflected off the coast at these latitudes. There is no indication of a cold temperate, or Maugean Province, for the fauna of Tasmania. Although clearly part of the southern temperate cluster, the fauna of New South Wales is somewhat transitional between the two provinces, consistent with its physical location at the border of these two provinces and also consistent with the suggested “Eastern Overlap Zone” suggested by Allen & Wells (1987), a region in which the northern tropical and southern temperate fauna come together depending on current strength and general climate fluctuations.

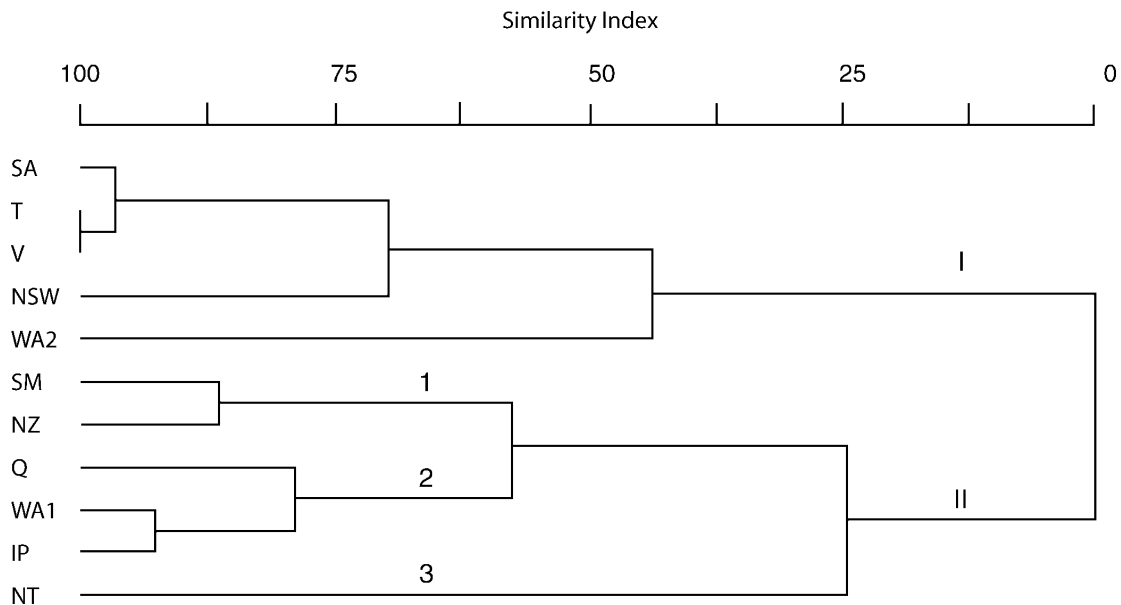


Fig. 1. The dendrogram of the nine Australian regions, as well as New Zealand and the Indo-Pacific, produced by UPGMA clustering. The two major clusters are warm temperate (I) and tropical (II), the latter group subdivided into three subclusters (1–3). Percent similarity indicated on top of scale.

Within the tropical province there are three subclusters (Figs. 1–2, II), the largest composed of the Indo-Pacific, Queensland and tropical Western Australia. This is easily explained as the influence of the vast Indo-Pacific realm on the directly adjacent regions of Queensland and north-western Western Australia as a result of the westerly flowing South Equatorial Current and its southerly following tributaries, the East Australian Current (influencing Queensland) and the Leeuwin Current (influencing Western Australia). The faunas of the Seamounts and New Zealand form a subcluster that plots closest to Queensland. These seamounts are formed along a north-south line 450–700 km off the east coast of Australia from Gascoyne Seamount

(off New South Wales: 36°42'S) to Nova Bank (off Queensland: 22°57'S) and eventually culminating in the uplifted Chesterfield Islands. These seamounts and guyots, rising to 130–1300 m depth, are in the ideal bathymetric range for azooxanthellate corals and may well form stepping stones to and from the New Zealand region. The reason why New Zealand appears to have a stronger affinity with Queensland than the geographically closer seamounts is probably because the fauna of New Zealand is quite well known (Cairns, 1995) whereas that of the seamounts much less known; additional collecting on these mountains will probably increase the resemblance of their fauna to that of tropical east Australia. One might expect the deep coral fauna of Northern Territory to be quite similar to that of the Indo-Pacific, Western Australia, and Queensland, but the ordination and cluster analyses place it as an outlier that is only adjacent to these regions. This is undoubtedly due to an artefact of collecting combined with the unique topography of the continental shelf off that state. Most of the region off Northern Territory is a vast relatively shallow-water sea, the Arafura Sea, the continental shelf stretching to New Guinea without ever attaining a depth greater than 200 m and thus not conducive to deep-water corals. Only in a relatively short region (about 120 km long) off the western coast does the shelf give way to a deeper slope, which is separated from the corresponding slope of the Lesser Sunda Islands by only 100 km. Only this relatively short stretch of continental slope would have the potential to host deep-water corals (and they do occur there in abundance), but they have been sampled by only a handful of stations by the KARUBAR expedition (Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997). When more intensively collected, the slope area will probably yield many more Indo-Pacific species and thus through these deeper water species the Northern Territory will show a greater affinity to the Indo-Pacific. Not surprisingly, Table 3 shows the Northern Territory to have a disproportionate percentage (39%) of shallow water species.

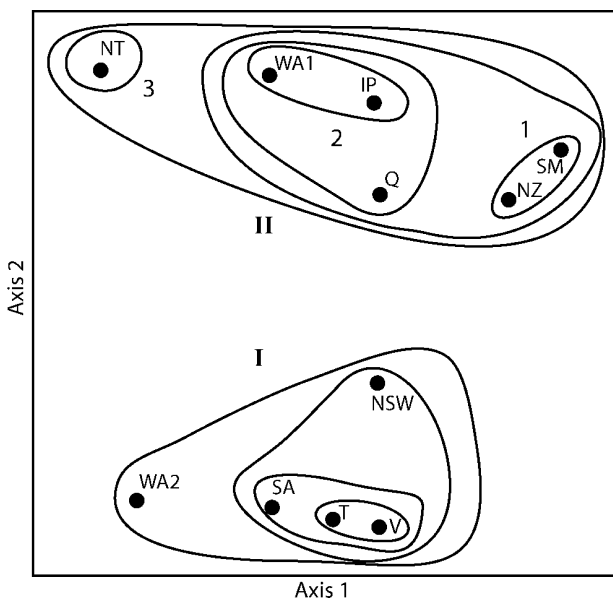


Fig. 2. Multi-Dimensional Scaling plot of the eleven regions, showing the two main clusters (I—warm temperate, II—tropical) and the subclusters of the tropical realm.

Table 3. Properties of the azooxanthellate scleractinian species of the world, Australia, various Australian states, and the two zoogeographic clusters determined in the cluster and MDS analyses, including: total number of species, corallum growth form, method of attachment, depth of occurrence, taxonomic ratio of families, endemic species per region, and number of species shared with the Indo-Pacific (IP). Numbers and percentages for various depth zones exceed 100% because individual species often occur in more than one depth zone. For the calculation of the percentages of worldwide depth ranges, the divisor of 677 species was used, as 26 of the 703 species are of unknown depth range. Likewise, the divisor of 235 was used for the Australian depth ranges, as 2 of the 237 Australian species are of unknown depth range.

	world	Australia	SA	Tas	Vic	NSW	SM	Qld	NT	WA ₁	WA ₂	tropical	temperate
species	703	237 (33.7%)	33	27	32	57	57	137	49	99	26	217	82
corallum													
colonial	187 (26.6%)	37 (15.6%)	5	5	5	10	8	23	9	14	7	34 (15.7%)	13 (15.8%)
solitary	516 (73.4%)	200 (84.4%)	28	22	27	47	49	114	40	85	19	183 (84.3%)	69 (84.2%)
attachment													
attached	373 (53.1%)	98 (41.4%)	10	10	14	22	31	53	16	35	14	95 (43.8%)	29 (35.4%)
free	265 (37.7%)	106 (44.7%)	18	16	14	30	22	61	27	50	9	94 (43.3%)	45 (54.9%)
transversely dividing	65 (9.2%)	33 (13.9%)	5	1	4	5	4	23	6	14	3	28 (12.9%)	8 (9.8%)
depth													
0–50 m	230 (34.0%)	64 (27.2%)	18	11	13	17	3	37	19	25	17	51 (23.6%)	30 (37.0%)
50–200 m	359 (53.0%)	93 (39.6%)	24	16	21	26	20	53	21	47	15	80 (37.0%)	41 (50.6%)
200–1000 m	431 (63.7%)	150 (63.8%)	21	23	25	37	48	91	32	71	12	146 (67.3%)	51 (63.0%)
1000–2000 m	100 (14.8%)	31 (13.2%)	8	10	13	16	18	23	2	12	4	30 (13.8%)	19 (23.5%)
> 2000 m	32 (4.7%)	3 (1.3%)	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3 (1.4%)	0
taxonomic ratio													
Caryophylliidae	288 (41.0%)	77 (32.5%)	8	8	9	14	26	40	16	34	8	71 (32.7%)	22 (26.8%)
Dendrophylliidae	152 (21.6%)	44 (18.6%)	4	2	6	11	9	25	8	17	5	39 (18.0%)	14 (17.1%)
Flabellidae	97 (13.8%)	41 (17.3%)	3	5	5	8	7	25	10	21	2	38 (17.5%)	9 (11.0%)
Turbinoliidae	56 (8.0%)	33 (13.9%)	12	5	5	8	2	22	8	9	6	25 (11.5%)	17 (20.7%)
Rhizangiidae	31 (4.4%)	8 (3.4%)	3	3	2	5	0	5	3	2	3	7 (3.2%)	6 (7.3%)
Fungiacyathidae	20 (2.8%)	12 (5.1%)	1	1	2	4	5	4	1	6	0	11 (5.1%)	5 (6.1%)
endemic species		67 (28.2%)	3	1	1	3	1	14	1	5	1	30 (13.8%)	20 (24.3%)
shared IP species		162 (68.3%)	11	11	12	31	52	95	40	85	11	156 (71.9%)	42 (51.2%)

Again, based on shallow water fauna, Morgan and Wells (1991) characterized the Northern Tropical Province as having a high species diversity, a high overlap with Indo-Pacific species, and a relatively low rate of endemism (10–22%). Conversely, the Southern Temperate Province was characterized as having a low species diversity, with less Indo-Pacific influence, and a very high endemism (63–95%). The azooxanthellates found in the Northern Tropical Province are consistent with these findings, consisting of 217 of the 237 species known from the continent, having a 71.9% overlap with the Indo-Pacific, and an endemism of only 30 species, or 13.8% (Table 3). Correspondingly, the azooxanthellates from the Southern Temperate Province have a lower diversity (82 species), a lesser Indo-Pacific influence (51.2%), but differs from prediction in having a

relatively low rate of endemism (only 24.3%), and this includes two species that are shared with temperate New Zealand (*Stephanocyathus platypus* and *Flabellum lowekeyesi*). The low endemism is probably due to the larger ranges of deep-water species in general and the discovery of many species off Queensland that were once thought to be endemic to more southerly waters. In general, the temperate azooxanthellates can be further characterized as having a more than average number of species in the lesser depth ranges; more corals that are free and less that are transversely dividing; and a higher percentage of turbinoliids and rhizangiids. In general, this corresponds to the diverse and unique shallow-water turbinoliid fauna, a hold over from the Eocene, and the lack of *Truncatoflabellum* from this region.

ORDER SCLERACTINIA

SUBORDER FUNGIINA

Family Fungiacyathidae Chevalier, 1987

Fungiacyathus (Bathyactis) dennanti
Cairns & Parker, 1992

Bathyactis symmetricus.—Dennant, 1906: 161 (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 247 (listed).

Fungiacyathus symmetricus.—Wells, 1958 (listed).—Squires, 1961 (listed).

Fungiacyathus symmetrica.—Veron, 1986: 598 (listed).

Fungiacyathus (B.) dennanti Cairns & Parker, 1992: 7–8, figs. 1d,e,g (SA, Vic, Tas).—Stranks, 1993: page 1 of addendum (type deposition).

New records. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: “35 miles sw of Neptune Island, 104 fathoms”, 190 m, 3 fragments, AM G12060 (part of material reported by Dennant, 1906). —VICTORIA: Franklin Slope 69, 5, NMV F67775. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Franklin Slope 53, 1, NMV F67774. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D8, 6 fragments, USNM 1008200; Franklin 03/99/10, 8 fragments, USNM 1008199; Franklin 03/99/D11, 13 fragments, USNM 1008201.

Types. The holotype is NMV F56882; paratypes are shared between NMV and SAM (Cairns & Parker, 1992 and Stranks, 1993). Type Locality: 39°38.7'S 148°49.4'E (Flinders Canyon, Tasmania), 770 m.

Fungiacyathus (B.) granulatus Cairns, 1989

Fungiacyathus (B.) granulatus Cairns, 1989a: 11, pl. 1, figs. d–i (remarks); 1994: 39, pl. 15, figs. d,e (remarks)—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 71 (diagnosis).—Cairns, 1998: 370–371 (WA); 1999a: 58 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 5/89/14 (Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 10, AM G15901; Franklin 5/89/15 (Elizabeth Reef), 1, AM G15905; Franklin 8/88/D22 (Britannia), 1, AM G16729. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Akademik Oparin 1987-1-1, 4, NTM C7789.

Types. The holotype is USNM 81751; paratypes are deposited at USNM and AM. Type Locality: 4°10'50"N 118°39'35"E (off Sabah, Celebes Sea), 567 m.

Fungiacyathus (B.) marenzelleri (Vaughan, 1906)

Bathyactis marenzelleri Vaughan, 1906: 66–67, pl. 4, figs. 1–1b. *Fungiacyathus marenzelleri*.—Veron, 1986: 598 (undocumented listing from “Australia”).—Cairns, 1994: 15–16, pl. 1, figs. a–f (synonymy, description); 1995: 33, pl. 1, figs. j,k (“SM”).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is USNM 47415; paratypes are at MCZ (Cairns, 1995). Type Locality: 80°07.5'S 104°10.5'W (off Peru), 3820 m.

Remarks. Although listed as from a seamount environment in Table 2, the only Australian records of this species were reported from Dampier Ridge south of Lord Howe Island at abyssal depths (Cairns, 1995).

Fungiacyathus (B.) margaretae Cairns, 1995

Fungiacyathus margaretae Cairns, 1995: 33–34, pl. 2, figs. a–c; 1999a: 57–58, figs. 2b,c (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 8/88/D4 (Argo Bank), 1, AM G16597; Franklin 5/89/47 (Britannia), 4, AM G16342. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D13 (Marion Plateau), 2, USNM 1008198; Franklin 03/99/D14 (Marion Plateau), 2, USNM 1008197.

Types. The holotype is NZOI H622; paratypes are split between NZOI and USNM. Type Locality: 27°20.8'S 179°20.9'W (Colville Ridge), 673 m.

Fungiacyathus (B.) turbinolioides Cairns, 1989

Fungiacyathus turbinolioides Cairns, 1989a: 12–13, pl. 6, figs. a–g; 1995: 34, pl. 2, figs. d,e (Vic, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 72 (diagnosis).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is USNM 81750; paratypes are split between USNM and AM. Type Locality: 4°06'50"N 118°47'20"E (off Sabah, Celebes Sea), 635 m.

Fungiacyathus (B.) variegatus Cairns, 1989

Fungiacyathus variegatus Cairns, 1989a: 11–12, pl. 5, figs. a–h.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 71–72 (diagnosis).—Cairns, 1998: 370 (WA); 1999a: 58, fig. 2d (remarks).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: K77-03-09, 2, AM G16564. —QUEENSLAND: Cidaris 43-2, 25, MTQ G56407; Cidaris 46-2, 1, MTQ G56413; Cidaris 46-3, 1, MTQ G56414.

Types. The holotype is USNM 81761; most paratypes are also at USNM, one being at AM. Type Locality: 13°52'N 120°51'E (Verde Island Passage, Luzon), 291 m.

Fungiacyathus (F.) fragilis G.O. Sars, 1872

Fungiacyathus fragilis Sars, 1872: 58, pl. 5, figs. 24–32.—Cairns, 1995: 32, pl. 1, figs. d–f (synonymy, NZ); 1998: 369 (WA); 1999a: 55 (tabular comparison).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Franklin Slope 9, 2: 1, NMV F67144, 1, USNM 92989; Franklin Slope 15, 1, NMV F67883.

Types. One syntype is known to exist (Cairns, 1995) at the Oslo Museum (B626). Type Locality: off Norway, 549 m.

Fungiacyathus (F.) multicarinatus Cairns, 1998

Fungiacyathus multicarinatus Cairns, 1998: 370, pl. 1, figs. a–c (WA).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 236–237 (type deposition).—Cairns, 1999a: 55 (tabular comparison).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype, the only known specimen of this species, is WAM 547–84 (Griffith & Fromont, 1998). Type Locality: 15°51.2'S 120°44.3'E (off Dampier Land, WA), 348–350 m.

Fungiacyathus (F.) paliferus (Alcock, 1902)

Bathyactis palifera Alcock, 1902c: 38, pl. 5, figs. 34, 34a.—Not Hoffmeister, 1933: 14, pl. 4, fig. 6 (= *Deltocyathus magnificus*). *Fungiacyathus paliferus*.—Not Wells, 1958: 262 (= *Deltocyathus magnificus*).—Cairns, 1989a: 9–10, pl. 2c–i, 3a–c (synonymy, description).—Not Cairns & Parker, 1992: 6–7, pl. 1, figs. a,b (= *Deltocyathus magnificus*).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 69–70 (synonymy); 1998: 369–370 (WA); 1999a: 57, fig. 2a (synonymy, tabular comparison).

Not *Fungiacyathus palifera*.—Veron, 1986: 598 (= *Deltocyathus magnificus*).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 5/89/46 (Britannia), 1, AM G16344.

Types. Three syntypes are ZMA 1171 (Cairns, 1989a). Type Locality: Sulu Sea and off Moluccas, Indonesia, 141–350 m.

***Fungiacyathus (F.) pusillus pacificus* Cairns, 1995**

Fungiacyathus pusillus pacificus Cairns, 1995: 32–33, pl. 1, figs. g–i,l; 1999a: 55, 56 (remarks, tabular comparison).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D22 (Britannia), 2, AM G16726.

Types. The holotype is NZOI H621; paratypes are split between NZOI and USNM. Type Locality: 30°43'S 173°16'E (northern Three Kings Ridge, New Zealand), 590–640 m.

***Fungiacyathus (F.) sandoi* Cairns, 1999**

Fungiacyathus sp. Grygier, 1991: 33 (Qld).

Fungiacyathus sandoi Cairns, 1999a: 56–57, figs. 1f–h.

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 5/89/14 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 1, AM G16735. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 6/88/x, 6, AM G16684; Kimbla 1, 4, AM G15230 (specimen reported by Grygier, 1991) and G15232; Kimbla 2, 3, AM G16688.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split between MNHN and USNM. Type Locality: 12°30.8'S 176°40.3'W (Waterwitch Bank), 275–295 m.

***Fungiacyathus (F.) stephanus* (Alcock, 1893)**

Bathyactis stephanus Alcock, 1893: 149, pl. 5, figs. 12, 12a.

Fungiacyathus stephanus.—Cairns, 1989a: 7–9, pl. 1a–k, 2a,b (description, synonymy); 1995: 31–31, pl. 1, figs. a–c (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 68–69 (NT).—Cairns, 1998: 369 (WA); 1999a: 54–56 (synonymy, tabular comparison).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 75/5/5, 1, AM G16414; Kapala 78/27/5, 1, AM G16384; NZOI U219, 1, AM G16556; NZOI U222, 1, AM G16610. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 4, 1, WAM Z13056; Lady Basten 1031403, 1, WAM Z16002.

Types. The holotype is presumed to be deposited at the Calcutta Museum, India (Cairns, 1989a), although it has not been examined by the author. Type Locality: 15°43'30"N 81°19'30"E (off Kistna Delta, Bay of Bengal), 1240 m.

Family Micrabaciidae Vaughan, 1905***Letepsammia fissilis* Cairns, 1995**

Letepsammia fissilis Cairns, 1995: 35–36, pl. 3, figs. a–e (NZ); 1998: 371 (WA).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 78/27/1, 1 fragment, AM G15275. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 43-2, 30 fragments, MTQ G56431.

Types. The holotype is Museum of New Zealand, Wellington CO 281; paratypes are split among the Museum of New Zealand, NZOI, and USNM. Type Locality: 34°20'S 173°06'E (off North Cape, New Zealand), 163–168 m.

***Letepsammia formosissima* (Moseley, 1876)**

Stephanophyllia formosissima Moseley, 1876: 561, 562.—Wells, 1958: 263, pl. 1, figs. 1–2 (Tas).—Squires, 1961: 19 (listed).

Leptopenus discus.—Dennant, 1906: 162 (SA, NSW).—Howchin, 1909: 248 (listed).—Wells, 1964 (listed).

Letepsammia formosissima.—Cairns, 1989a: 15–18, pl. 6j, 7g–i, 8a–d, text-fig. 1 (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 8–9, figs. 1f,h (SA, Tas).—Cairns, 1995: 36–37, pl. 3, figs. f,g (NZ, diagnosis, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 73–74 (NT, diagnosis, synonymy).—Cairns, 1998: 371 (WA).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 1, 3, WAM Z13050; Bhagwan 7, 3, WAM Z13119; Bhagwan 17, 3, WAM Z13141; Lady Basten 95/LB08, 3, WAM Z16040.

Types. Five syntypes are deposited at BM (Cairns, 1989a). Type Locality: Philippines and Indonesia; 174–236 m.

***Letepsammia superstes* (Ortmann, 1888)**

Stephanophyllia superstes Ortmann, 1888: 160–161, pl. 6, fig. 5. *Letepsammia superstes*.—Cairns, 1995: 34–35, pl. 2, figs. f–i (synonymy, description, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 75 (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Franklin 3/99/D14, 2, USNM 1008202.

Types. The holotype is at the Strasbourg Zoological Museum (Cairns, 1995). Type Locality: Sagami Bay, depth unknown.

***Rhombopsammia niphada* Owens, 1986**

Rhombopsammia niphada Owens, 1986: 252–255, figs. 2b, 3a–d.—Cairns, 1989a: 19–20, pl. 9d–i, 10a,b, text-fig. 2 (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 75–76 (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 371: (WA).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 78/17/10, 2, AM G16432. —QUEENSLAND: 25 nm (=44 km) east of Stradbroke Island, 710–730 m, 1, SAM TH8591; “Iron Summer” station 2, 1, QMB GL10160; “Southern Intruder” station 3-39, 4, QMB GL10157. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Lady RW 96-30, 1, NTM C8159.

Types. The holotype (USNM 72802) and all paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 31°38'30"N 129°19'E (East China Sea, Japan), 715 m.

***Rhombopsammia squiresi* Owens, 1986**

Rhombopsammia niphada Owens, 1986: 250–252, figs. 1A–D, 2A.—Cairns, 1989a: 18–19, pls. 8e–j, 9a–c (synonymy, description).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 76 (remarks).

New record. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Lady Basten 1031201, 1, WAM Z16014.

Types. The holotype (72797) and paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 9°38'30"N 121°11'E (Philippines), 929 m.

***Stephanophyllia complicata* Moseley, 1876**

Stephanophyllia complicata Moseley, 1876: 558–561, text fig.—Cairns, 1989a: 21 (tabular comparison); 1995: 37–38, pl. 3, fig. h, pl. 4, figs. a–e (description, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 77–78 (synonymy, diagnosis).—Cairns, 1998: 371 (WA); 1999a: 60 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 5/89/15 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 2, AM G16725. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 6/88/x, 3, AM G16739.

Types. Two syntypes are BM 1880.11.25.155a,b. Type Locality: 5°42'S 132°25'E (off Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 236 m.

***Stephanophyllia neglecta* Boschma, 1923**

Stephanophyllia neglecta Boschma, 1923: 144–145, pl. 10, figs. 28–30.—Cairns, 1989a: 23–24, pl. 11c–j (description, synonymy, tabular comparison).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 77 (diagnosis).—Cairns, 1999a: 59 (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 46-3, 1, MTQ G55633.

Types. Three syntypes are ZMA 1102. Type Locality: 5°36.5'S 132°55.2'E (Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 90 m.

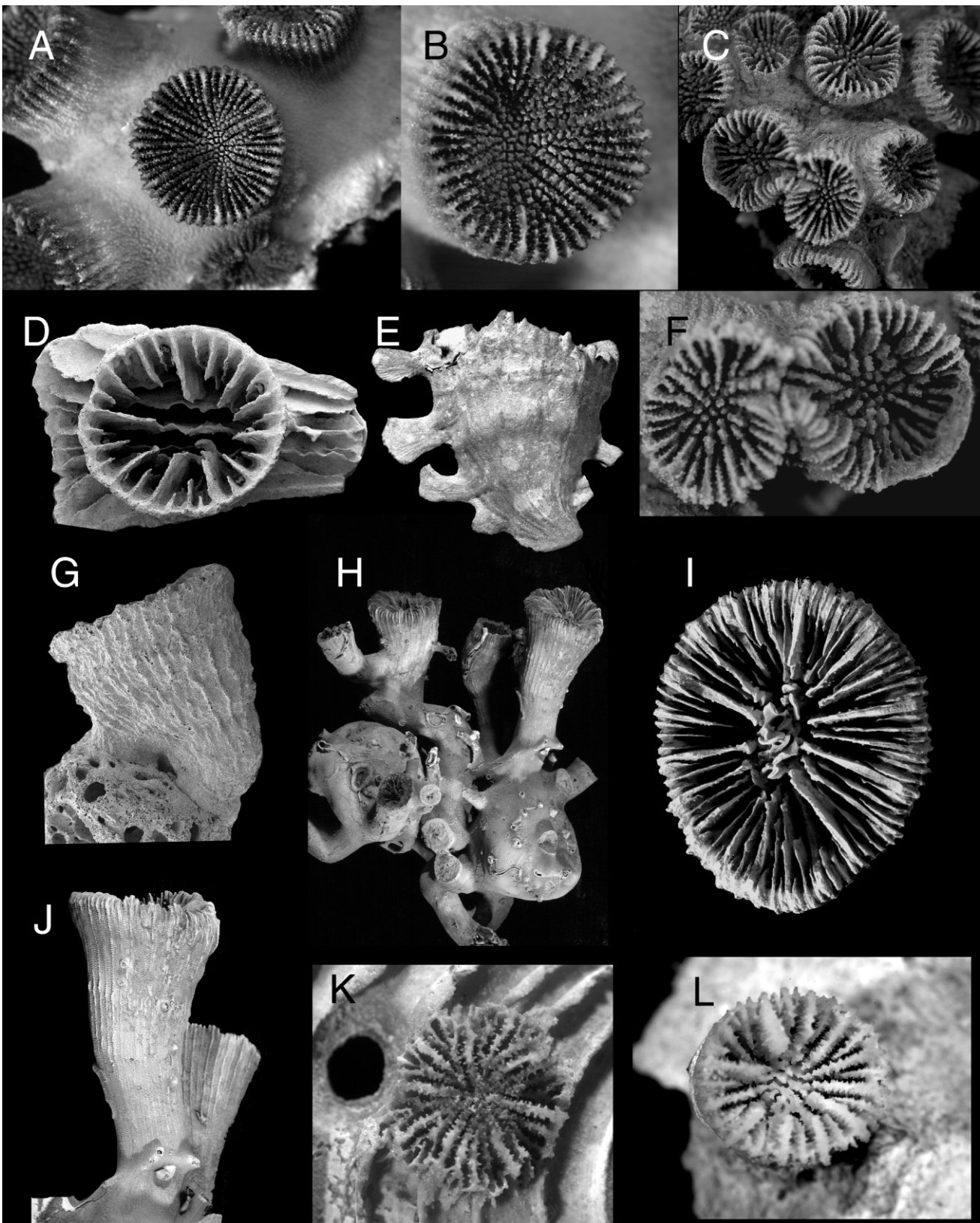


Fig. 3. (A, B), *Dendrophyllia* (= *Astrangia*) *atrata*, holotype, NMV F41517, calicular views, $\times 4.0$, $\times 5.6$, respectively (CD=6.9 mm). (C, F), *Cladangia exusta*, AM G7005, calicular views, $\times 4.25$, $\times 8.0$, respectively (largest calice 4.0 mm). (D), *Aulocyathus recidivus*, Cidaris I 1–2, SEM stub 1034, juvenile corallum showing continuity of septa from parent fragment to bud, $\times 8.9$ (CD = 4.0 mm). (E), *Caryophyllia decamera*, WAM Z16042, lateral view showing spatulate edge spines, $\times 2.25$, (GCD=15.6 mm). (G), *Conotrochus brunneus*, USNM 1008294, lateral view of juvenile corallum showing lateral thecal attachments, $\times 15.9$ (CD=2.1 mm). (H–J), *Crispatotrochus gregarius*, syntypes, QMB GL10161, cluster of coralla, and calicular and side views of largest corallum, $\times 0.85$, $\times 3.1$, $\times 1.45$, respectively (GCD=19.1 mm). (K), *Homophyllia* (= *Heterocyathus*) *incrustans*, holotype, NMV F41511, $\times 8.5$ (GCD=4.2 mm). (L), *Paracyathus vittatus*, holotype, NMV F41514, $\times 8.4$ (GCD=3.6 mm).

SUBORDER FAVIINA

Family Rhizangiidae d'Orbigny, 1851

Astrangia atrata (Dennant, 1906)

Figs. 3A,B

Dendrophyllia atrata Dennant, 1906: 163–165, pl. 6, figs. 5a,b (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 248 (listed).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 178, fig. 4.54g (figured).—Veron, 1986: 578 (listed).—Stranks, 1993: 21 (type deposition).

Tubastrea [sic] *atrata*.—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 19 (listed).

Astrangia woodsi.—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 176, fig. 5.54c (figured).—Veron, 1986: 601, 2 figs. (colour and black and white, SA).—?Veron, 2000: II, 318, fig. 3 (NSW).

Astrangia atrata.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 14, figs. 3e–g (SA, Vic, NSW).—Cairns, 1998: 372 (WA).

New records. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: PL 94-50, 1 colony, QUO; Investigator Straits, 37 m, 1 corallite, AM G12061 (probably part of type series). —TASMANIA: Tangaroa 81-T-1-162, 1 colony, NMV F67800; Tangaroa 81-T-1-173, 1 corallite, NMV F67796. —NEW SOUTH WALES: 34°04.3'S 151°07.7'E (Port Hacking), subtidal, 19 November 1967, 1 colony of 19 corallites, AM G13674 and G13676; 34°04.3'S 151°18'E (North Heads), 29 m, 26 May 1972, 1, AM G15333; 33°51'S 151°17'E (Watson's Bay, Port Jackson), 2 colonies, AM G7006; 33°59.6'S 151°13.7'E (Bare Island West), 3.5 m, November 1963, several corallites, AM G14459; 28°51'S 153°36'E (Richmond Dox), depth and date unknown, 1, AM G12893; 29°29'S 153°22'E (Angourie, Clarence River mouth), intertidal, September 1963, 1, AM G14458; 33°44'S 151°19'E (Long Reef, Collaroy, north of Port Jackson), 2 June 1957, 1, AM G14456; 35°03'S 150°44'E (Jervis Bay), depth and date unknown, 1, AM G958.

Types. Two syntypes are NMV F59349 and F41517 (Stranks, 1993). Type Locality: St. Vincent's Gulf, Investigator Straits, and Backstairs Passage, South Australia, 26–40 m.

Astrangia woodsi Wells, 1955

Astrangia woodsi Wells, 1955: 15, pl. 2, fig. 4, pl. 3, figs. 1–2 (Qld).—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Not Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 176, fig. 5.54c (=A. *atrata*).—Not Veron, 1986: 601, 2 figs. (=A. *atrata*).—Veron, 2000: II, 318, fig. 4 (NSW).

New record. QUEENSLAND: 5 miles (=8 km) west of Tangalooma, Moreton Bay, 18 m, 1 colony, USNM 78557.

Types. Two paratypes are QMB G3018 and G3019. The holotype is identified in Wells' (1955) figure caption to pl. 3, figs. 1–2, although this specimen could not be located at QMB in 1988. Type Locality: Pumice Stone Passage, Bribie Island, Moreton Bay, shallow water and Pleistocene of Mud Island, Moreton Bay.

Cladangia exusta Lütken, 1873

Figs. 3C,F

Cladangia exusta Lütken, 1873: 65–68, 5 figs.; 1874: 29–30.—Pillai, 1969: 410–411, pl. 1 (redescription).

New records. QUEENSLAND: 27°25'S 153°20'E (Moreton Bay), depth and date unknown, 1 colony, AM G7005; Thursday Island, depth and date unknown, 1 colony, BM 1892.12.1.637.

Types. The deposition of the types is unknown. Type Locality: “Indian Ocean”, depth unknown.

Diagnosis of colony from Moreton Bay. Colony plocoid, consisting of 15–17 corallites joined by a common basal coenosteum. Corallites closely spaced (adjacent to 1.2 mm apart), circular, cylindrical, and low (up to 1.7 mm), the largest corallite only 4.1 mm in CD. Costae granular; corallum white.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 4 incomplete cycles, the largest corallite having 36 septa, or 1 pair of S4 in each system. S1 independent, bearing 1–3 discrete, rounded paliform lobes on their axial edges. S2 smaller, also bearing 2–3 rounded lobes. Axial edges of S3 loosely fuse to adjacent S2; axial edges of S4 fuse to adjacent S3. Columella papillose.

Remarks. Previously known only from the Indian Ocean, these are the first reports for the Australian coast. No previous or current records include a depth indication, although it is assumed to occur in relatively shallow water. *Cladangia* is quite similar to *Astrangia*, differing in having rather low lying corallites that are firmly immersed in the basal coenosteum. *Cladangia exusta* clearly differs from the two Australian *Astrangia* in having a white corallum and larger, rounded, more discrete paliform lobes of the S1–3.

Culicia australiensis Hoffmeister, 1933

Cylicia [sic] *rubeola*.—Dennant, 1904: 9 (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 247 (listed).

Culicia australiensis Hoffmeister, 1933: 12, pl. 3, figs. 3–4 (SA).—Wells, 1958: 263, pl. 1, figs. 3–4 (WA).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 600, black and white figure (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 12–13, figs. 2a,d,g (WA, SA, Tas).—Cairns, 1998: 371–372 (WA, NT).

Culicia (?) sp. cf. *C. (?) quinaria*.—Wells, 1958: 263–264, pl. 1, figs. 5–7 (Tas).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).

New records. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: PL94-36B, 1, QUO; PL94-68, 1, QUO; 32°46'S 133°18'E (15 miles (=24 km) south of St. Francis Island), 55 m, 1, AM E1072. —TASMANIA: Tangaroa 81-T-1-195, 1, NMV F67823. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Lady Basten 1030701, 2 colonies, WAM Z16024 and Z16023.

Types. Two syntypes, one colony with 17 corallites the other having 15, are AM E818. Type Locality: off Marsden Point, Kangaroo Island, S. A., 31 m.

Remarks. The colonies from Western Australia have very large corallites (up to 8.3 mm in diameter) and well-developed coenosteum between corallites.

Culicia hoffmeisteri Squires, 1966

Culicia tenella.—Hoffmeister, 1933: 11–12, pl. 3, figs. 1–2 (SA, NSW).—Totten, 1952: 975, 976, pl. 36, figs. 7–8 (SA).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 174–176, fig. 4.54e (SA).

Culicia hoffmeisteri Squires, 1966: 171–172, pl. 1, fig. 3 (SA).—Eguchi, 1973: 86, pl. 1, figs. 6–7 (WA).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 13–14, figs. 3a–d (WA, SA, Vic).—Cairns, 1998: 372 (WA).

New records. TASMANIA: Hai Kung 81-HK-1-738, 1, NMV F67811; Bass Strait on a cable, 25 March 1910, 1, USNM 92987. —VICTORIA: Silver Gulf BSS 213, 1 colony with 100 corallites, NMV F67799; SPPS7, 1 colony, NMV F67901; Corinella, Western Port, several, NMV F67876; Cape Paterson-Inverloch, intertidal, 6 March 1982, 3 corallites, NMV F67797. —NEW SOUTH WALES: 35°11'S 150°38'E (Wreck Bay), 18 m, 9 April 1972, 1, AM G16505; off Sydney, 9 m, 2 colonies, USNM 78553; Cape Moreton, 7 May 1954, 1, USNM 78564; 33°50.9'S 151°14.5' (site 51), 0–5 m, 1, AM G16514. —QUEENSLAND: Roma-983, 17°01'30"S 140°21'05"E, 18 m, 2 colonies, AM G16531. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: Stoker Hill Wharf, Darwin Harbour, 1, 19 February 2002, NTM C8166; wreck of “Zealandia”, Darwin Harbour, 2 colonies, 29 July 1994, NTM C7966; Fort Hill Wharf, Darwin Harbour, 1, 15 August 1998, NTM C8136.

Types. The holotype is AM E791; paratypes are also deposited at USNM (Cairns & Parker, 1992). Type Locality: “40 miles west of Kingston, South Australia”, 55 m.

Culicia quinaria (Tenison-Woods, 1878)

Cylicia [sic] *rubeola*.—Tenison Woods, 1878b: 324–325 (AM G14437) (NSW).

Table 4. Distinguishing characteristics of the four Australian species of *Culicia* Dana, 1846.

	<i>Culicia australiensis</i>	<i>Culicia hoffmeisteri</i>	<i>Culicia quinaria</i>	<i>Culicia tenella tenella</i>
Calicular diameter (mm)	up to 6.3	5–9	4.0–5.5	3.5–4.0
Number of septa	48	24–26	24–36	24
Arrangement of septa	S1–2 > S3 > S4	S1–2 > S3	S1 > S2 > S3	S1–2 > S3
Axial edge of S1	large apical distal lobe, with 1–2 teeth on lower edge	3–4 coarse lobes	large apical distal lobe, smooth below	lacinate edge

Cylicia [sic] *quinaria* Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 326–327, pl. 5, figs. 3a–e (NSW).

Not *Culicia* sp. cf. *C. quinaria*.—Wells, 1958: 263 (= *C. australiensis*).

Culicia quinaria.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 12, fig. 2h (remarks).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: 33°50.48'S 151°33'E (Chowder Bay), 0.5 m, 6 June 2001, 1, AM G16613; 33°51.29'S 151°12.11'E (Darling Harbour), 7 m, 21 May 2001, 1, AM G16614; 33°51.75'S 151°13.29'E (Garden Island), 7 m, 21 May 2001, 3 colonies, AM G16542; 33°50.57'S 151°11.52'E (Balls Head Bay), 3 m, 24 April 2001, 1 colony, AM G16537; 33°44'S 151°19'E (Long Reef, Collaroy), depth unknown, 1 large colony, AM G14451; 33°51'S 151°16'E (Port Jackson), depth and date unknown, 4 colonies, AM G14437. —QUEENSLAND: Square Reef, 10 m, 22 July 1973, 3 corallites, USNM 78554.

Types. Nine corallites (syntypes) are deposited at the Macleay Museum. Type Locality: near Port Jackson, New South Wales, depth unknown.

Culicia tenella tenella Dana, 1846

Culicia tenella Dana, 1846: 377–378, pl. 28, figs. 6a,b.—Not Hoffmeister, 1933: 11–12 (= *C. hoffmeisteri*).—Not Gardiner, 1939: 230 (= *C. tenella natalensis*).—Not Boshoff, 1981: 25 (= *C. tenella natalensis*).—Wells, 1955: 14 (Qld).—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 600, figs. 1–3 (NSW).

Cylicia [sic] *tenella*.—Milne Edwards & Haime, 1857: 608 (in part: not specimen from Cape of Good Hope).—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 325 (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: 20°33.16'S 149°05.28'E (Thomas Island), 30 m, 3 November 1988, 1 colony, USNM 86002.

Types. The holotype is USNM 184. Type Locality: Port Jackson, New South Wales, depth unknown.

Remarks. At least four species of *Culicia* are known from Australia, all of them occurring off the coasts of the eastern states. Because they are found in shallow water they are easily and frequently collected, but all too often misidentified because this genus has never been revised. I have now examined the types of all four species as well as subsequently collected specimens from various museums, and present a table of differentiating characters (Table 4) to aid in the distinction of these species. Based on a combination of four characters (calicular diameter, number of septa, septal arrangement, and axial edge ornamentation) most specimens can be identified. To elaborate on Table 4, *C. tenella* can be distinguished by having relatively small corallites with lacinate axial septal edges. *Culicia australiensis* has three size classes of 48 closely-spaced septa and the S1 axial edge is entire except for 1–2 small teeth near the columella. *Culicia hoffmeisteri* has the largest corallites, only 24–26 well-spaced septa occurring in two size classes, and S1 axial edges that are coarsely lobate. *Culicia quinaria* has septal margins like those of *C. hoffmeisteri*, but are smaller in size and have a different septal arrangement.

Two other species of *Culicia*, *C. verreauxii* and *C. smithi*, have been reported from Australia, but both are considered to be dubious records (see p. 319). Finally, *Culicia magna* (Tenison-Woods, 1878) is a junior synonym of *Scolymia australis* (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849).

Tenison-Woods (1878b: 325) made the confusing statement that “*Cylicia tenella* is said to come from Australia but Messrs. Ed. and H. refer it to the Cape.” It is true that Milne Edwards & Haime (1857) refer *C. tenella* to both Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, but do not dispute that the type locality is Australia. Their African specimen is deposited at the BM and undoubtedly formed the basis for the description of *Culicia tenella natalensis* Duncan, 1876.

Oulangia stokesiana stokesiana Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848

Oulangia stokesiana Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: pl. 7, figs. 4, 4a.

Oulangia stokesiana stokesiana.—Cairns, 1998: 372, figs. 1d,e (NT, WA).

New records. NORTHERN TERRITORY: Stokes Hill Wharf, Darwin Harbour, 0 m, 19 February 2002, 2, NTM C8164 and C8163; wreck of “Zealandia”, Darwin, 22 m, 1, NTM C8167.

Types. Types not traced. Type Locality: Philippines, depth unknown.

Family Oculinidae Gray, 1847

Cyathelia axillaris (Ellis & Solander, 1786)

Madrepora axillaris Ellis & Solander, 1786: 153, pl. 13, fig. 5.

Cyathelia axillaris.—Cairns, 1994: 43–44, pl. 18, figs. a–c (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 84 (remarks, synonymy).—Veron, 1986: 599, fig. 2 (WA).—Cairns, 1998: 374 (WA).—Veron, 2000: II, 96 (colour fig. 2), 97 (fig. 5) (WA).

New records. None.

Types. Not traced. Type Locality: eastern Indian Ocean, depth unknown.

Madrepora oculata Linnaeus, 1758

Madrepora oculata Linnaeus, 1758: 798.—Cairns, 1995: 41, pl. 5, figs. e,f, pl. 6, figs. a,b (NZ).—Grygier & Cairns, 1996: 63–64, 68, figs. 1A–F (WA).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 79–80 (synonymy, remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 372–374, figs. 1f–i (WA); 1999a: 61, figs. 2e,f (synonymy, remarks).

?*Amphelia* [sic] *venusta* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850: 86, pl. 4, figs. 3, 3a (“Australia”).

Madrepora kauaiensis.—Crossland, 1952: 121 (Qld, BM 1934.5.14.613).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 599 (listed).

Madrepora kauiensis.—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 57 (listed).

Madrepora sp. Veron, 1986: 599, black and white fig. (“Australia”).

New records. VICTORIA: Kimbla K7/75/5, 1, NMV F67792. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Franklin Slope 7, 1 branch, USNM 1008877; Franklin Slope 9, 4 branches, NMV F67142; Franklin Slope 11, 5 branches, NMV F67146; Kapala 75/02/01, 1 branch, AIMS (AM G15047); Kapala 84/10/04, several branches, AM G16473; Kapala 84/11/08, 1 branch, AM G16475; NZOI U222, 1 branch, AM G16609; NZOI U223, many branches, AM G16696. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid 152-2, 2 branches, MTQ G55752–55753; Franklin 06/88/x, 3 branches, AM G16740.

Types. The types of *M. oculata* are lost (Zibrowius, 1980). Type Locality: off Sicily, Mediterranean, depth unknown.

The type of *A. venusta*, reputed to be at MNHN, Paris, has not been examined. Type Locality: Australia, depth unknown.

Remarks. Although not examined, the description and figures of *A. venusta* match those of *M. oculata*, although it would be unusual for a deep-water specimen to be available to Milne Edwards & Haime at that time.

Oculina virgosa Squires, 1958

Oculina virgosa Squires, 1958: 39, pl. 5, figs. 8–16 (NZ).—Cairns, 1995: 40, pl. 4f, i, pl. 5c,d (synonymy, description, NZ); 1999a: 60–61 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D22 (Britannia), depth unknown, 10 branches, AM G16347. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 1 branch, AM G16676.

Types. The holotype and 3 paratypes are deposited at NZGS, the holotype numbered CO1219. Type Locality: Sandstone, Waitemata Group, the Funnel, Kaipara Harbour, Auckland, North Island, New Zealand (Altonian, early Miocene).

Petrophyllia rediviva (Wells & Alderslade, 1979), n.comb.

Archohelia rediviva Wells & Alderslade, 1979: 212–315, pl. 1a–c, 2a–e (Qld).—Veron, 1986: 599, colour fig. 1 and black and white fig. (Qld).—Cairns, 1991b: 46 (type deposition, Qld).—Veron, 2000: II, 96 (colour fig. 1), 97 (fig. 4) (Qld).

?*Amphihelia venusta*.—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 316.

New records. QUEENSLAND: 21°55'S 149°25'E, 0 m, 1 large colony, MTQ G30593; Mother McGregor Island, 3 m, January 1978, 2 colonies, NTM C61854–5;—NORTHERN TERRITORY: East Point, Darwin, 7 m, 13 July 1993, 1 colony, NTM C7802.

Types. The holotype and 3 paratypes are deposited at QMB, the holotype numbered G9834; another paratype is deposited at AM (G14745) and three more paratypes taken from QMB paratype lot G9835 are deposited at USNM (Cairns, 1991b). Type Locality: east side of Rat Island off Gladstone, between Curtis Island and Facing Island, Queensland (23°46'S 151°19'E), 3.5 m.

Remarks. Since *Archohelia* Vaughan, 1919 was shown to be a junior synonym of *Petrophyllia* Conrad, 1855 (Cairns, 2001: 39), the proper combination for this species is *Petrophyllia rediviva*.

As noted above, the original description of *A. venusta* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850 resembles the deep-water species *Madrepora oculata*, but the specimens subsequently reported by Tenison-Woods (1878b) as *Amphihelia venusta* and being common from the east coast of Australia at depths as shallow as 18 m could not be *M. oculata*. Although no specimens bearing this label were found at the Macleay or Australian Museums, it is suggested that Tenison-Woods may have been observing *P. rediviva*.

Family Anthemiphylliidae Vaughan, 1907

Anthemiphyllia dentata (Alcock, 1902)

Discotrochus dentatus Alcock, 1902c: 27, pl. 4, fig. 26.

Anthemiphyllia dentata.—Not Wells, 1958: 262, 264 (=A. *multidentata*).—Not Squires, 1961: 18 (=A. *multidentata*).—Veron, 1986: 604 (listed).—Grygier, 1991: 39–41 (in part: only Kimbla 3/2639, Qld).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 16–17 (in part: only specimen from WA).—Cairns, 1995: 41–42, pl. 6, figs. c–g (synonymy, remarks, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 86 (synonymy, remarks); 1998: 374–375 (WA); 1999a: 63–65 (synonymy, tabular comparison).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: 31°01'S 153°13'E, 274 m, 1, AM G15506. —SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 5/89/15 (Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 1, AM G16737; Franklin 05/89/46 (Britannia), 6, AM G16587; Franklin 5/89/47 (Britannia), 4, AM G15916 and G16343; Franklin 08/88/D22 (Britannia), 9, AM G15891. —QUEENSLAND: Kimbla 3 (2639), 5, AM G15235.

Types. Seven syntypes are ZMA Coel. 716–718 (van Soest, 1979). Type Locality: Sulu Sea, 350–522 m.

Anthemiphyllia macrolobata Cairns, 1999

Anthemiphyllia macrolobata Cairns, 1999a: 66, figs. 3c,d.

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/14 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 1 in AM; Franklin 05/89/15 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 5, AM G15906. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 26, AM G16677.

Types. The holotype and paratypes are deposited at USNM, the holotype numbered 60559. Type Locality: 23°15'48"N 161°50'12"W (Hawaiian Islands), 369 m.

Anthemiphyllia multidentata Cairns, 1999

Anthemiphyllia dentata.—Wells, 1958: 262, 264, pl. 1, figs. 8–11 (Tas).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Grygier, 1991: 39–41, fig. 21C (in part: all but Kimbla specimen) (Qld).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 16–17, figs. 4e,f (in part: all but Western Australian specimen, Tas, Vic, NSW, Qld).

Anthemiphyllia multidentata Cairns, 1999a: 65, figs. 3a,b (Tas, Vic, NSW, Qld).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is USNM 83010; additional paratypes deposited at USNM, SAM, and NMV. Type Locality: Off Cronulla, New South Wales, depth unknown.

Anthemiphyllia pacifica Vaughan, 1907

Anthemiphyllia pacifica Vaughan, 1907: 79–80, pl. 7, fig. 5.—Cairns, 1999a: 65–66, figs. 2g,h (synonymy, remarks, tabular comparison).

Anthemiphyllia dentata.—Cairns, 1995: 41–42 (in part: NZOI K842, K872; NZ).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: NZOI U210 (Taupo), 1, AM G16552.

Types. The holotype (20765) and paratypes are deposited at USNM (Cairns, 1991b). Type Locality: 21°01'25"N 156°47'20"W (off Molokai, Hawaiian Islands), 225–252 m.

Anthemiphyllia spinifera Cairns, 1999

Anthemiphyllia spinifera Cairns, 1999a: 67–69, figs. 4c–j, text-fig. A.

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/15 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 1, AM G15902. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid 143-2, 9, MTQ G56425.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; the remaining paratypes are split between MNHN and USNM. Type Locality: 13°21.3'S 176°08.4'W (southeast of Wallis Island), 335–3340 m.

Remarks. The specimen from Franklin 05/89/15 is the largest specimen known, having a CD of 8.22 mm.

SUBORDER CARYOPHYLLIINA

Family Caryophylliidae Dana, 1846

Anomocora marchadi (Chevalier, 1966)

Dasmosmilia marchadi Chevalier, 1966: 944–949, pl. 5, figs. 3–4.
Asterosmilia marchadi.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 131–132, figs. 17a,b (synonymy, description).—Cairns, 1998: 386 (WA).
Anomocora marchadi.—Cairns, 2000: 130–131 (synonymy, remarks, new combination).

New records. QUEENSLAND: James Kirby 732, 20 specimens, MTQ G55643 and G55751. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 30, 1, WAM Z13187.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; 8 paratypes are at IFAN, Dakar (Cairns, 1979). Type Locality: off Senegal, eastern Atlantic, 97–98 m.

Aulocyathus recidivus (Dennant, 1906)

Fig. 3D

Ceratotrochus recidivus Dennant, 1906: 159–160, pl. 6, figs. 1–2 (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 246 (listed).—Stranks, 1993: 20–21 (type deposition).

Ceratotrochus [sic] *typus*.—Wells, 1958: 265–266, pl. 1, figs. 14–15 (Tas).

Ceratotrochus typus.—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).

Ceratotrochus recidivus.—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).

Aulocyathus recidivus.—Cairns, 1982: 25–26, pl. 7, figs. 7–9, pl. 8, fig. 1 (synonymy, description, NZ).—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 22–24, figs. 6d,e,g,h (Vic, Tas).—Cairns, 1995: 75 (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 129–130 (synonymy).—Cairns, 1999a: 103–104 (synonymy, tabular comparison).

New records. TASMANIA: Franklin Slope 48, 1, NMV F67778. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Franklin Slope 7, 10, NMV F67143, 10, USNM 93259. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 1-2, 8, MTQ G56390 (and USNM SEM 1034); Cidarid I 1-3, 3, MTQ G55621 and G56391; Cidarid I 5-2, 4, MTQ G56418; Cidarid I 9-2, 2, MTQ G56392; Cidarid I 20-2, 1, MTQ G56397.

Types. Five syntypes are NMV F41516 and F59348. Type Locality: off Cape Jaffa and southwest of Neptune Island, S. A., 165–190 m (Stranks, 1993).

Remarks. A juvenile specimen just beginning to bud from a parent fragment (Fig. 3D) shows that some of the septa of the parent fragment are continuous with some of the major septa of the juvenile.

Bourneotrochus stellulatus (Cairns, 1984)

Deltocyathus stellulatus Cairns, 1984: 15–16, pl. 3, figs. C–D.
Bourneotrochus veroni Wells, 1984a: 213–214, pl. 3, figs. 7–18 (Qld).
Bourneotrochus stellulatus.—Veron, 1986: 606 (Qld).—Cairns, 1995: 71–71, pl. 18, figs. f–i, pl. 19, figs. a–c (SM, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 115 (remarks).—Cairns, 1999a: 87–88, figs. 8c, 10d–g (synonymy, remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/47 (Britannia), 1, AM G16591. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 43-2, 19, MTQ G56404; Franklin 03/99/D10, 2, USNM 1008204; Franklin 03/99/D11 (Marion Plateau), 7: 5, USNM 1008203, and 2, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12 (Marion Plateau), 2, USNM 1008205.

Types. The holotype of *D. stellulatus* is USNM 60516; paratypes are split between USNM and Bishop Museum.

Type Locality: 19°48'N 154°58'W (Hawaiian Islands), 337.

The holotype (USNM 71852) and paratypes of *B. veroni* are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: east of Lady Elliot Island, 69 km north of Fraser Island, Queensland, 476–531 m.

Caryophyllia (Acanthocyathus) decamera Cairns, 1998

Fig. 3E

Caryophyllia (A.) dentata.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 98 (in part: seven lots of decameral specimens, figs. 8b,d, NT).

Caryophyllia (A.) decamera Cairns, 1998: 377–378, figs. 2d–f. (WA).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 230 (type deposition).

New records. NORTHERN TERRITORY: “San Pedro Sound”, 9°30'S 132°34'E, 124 m, 1 juvenile, AM G15411. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 32, 1, WAM Z13137; Lady Basten 95/LB08, 8, WAM Z16042.

Types. The holotype is USNM 96858; paratypes are split between USNM and WAM. Type Locality: 5°32'S 132°36'E (Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 245 m.

Remarks. Specimens reported from Western Australia are the largest collected thus far (CD=15.5×11.0 mm) and demonstrate that up to three well-developed costal spines may also be present on the concave thecal edge, as well as six on the convex edge, all spines bring strongly flattened and in some cases spatulate (Fig. 3E).

Caryophyllia (A.) grayi (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848)

Acanthocyathus grayi Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: 293, pl. 9, fig. 2.

Caryophyllia sp. Veron, 1986: 605 (colour figure).

Caryophyllia (A.) grayi.—Cairns, 1994: 49, pl. 21i–k (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 97–98, figs. 7c,f,i (diagnosis, synonymy, key).—Cairns, 1998: 377 (WA); 1999a: 76 (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: James Kirby 732, over 100 specimens, MTQ G55721; Soela 01/86/73, 2, AM G16709. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: “San Pedro Sound”, 9°30'S 132°34'E, 124 m, 4, AM G15267; “San Pedro Sound”, 8°09'S 134°50'E, 105 m, 2, AM G15270. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Lady Basten 1031502, 1, WAM Z16007.

Types. Five specimens of *C. grayi* are deposited at BM, collected from Japan (1840.9.29.42) and Australia (1852.1.31.6), but they are not labelled as types. Because of inconsistencies in the original description it may not be possible to determine the type specimen for this species. Type Locality: not stated.

Remarks. Veron (1986: 605) illustrated a rich deck haul of deep-water solitary corals from off Townsville (northeast of Dip Reef) at a depth of about 150 m. These corals, collected at “James Kirby” station 732, are deposited at the MTQ. Most of the specimens shown in Veron’s figure are *Caryophyllia (A.) grayi*, although there are equally large numbers of *Endopachys grayi* and *Flabellum pavoninum coalitum*, as well as a good representation of *Heteropsammia cochleata*, *Heterocyathus sulcatus*, and *Asterosmilia marchadi*.

Caryophyllia (A.) spinigera (Saville Kent, 1871)

Acanthocyathus spiniger Kent, 1871: 275–276, pl. 23, figs. 1a–c.

Caryophyllia (A.) spiniger.—Cairns, 1994: 49–50, pls. 211, 22a–d (synonymy, description).

Caryophyllia (A.) spinigera.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 99, figs. 7e,f (NT, remarks, key).

New records. None.

Types. Three syntypes are deposited at BM (unnumbered). Type Locality: "Japan", depth unknown.

Remarks. Specimens from two "Karubar" stations (62, 79) were incorrectly reported by Cairns & Zibrowius (1997) as being from off Tanimbar Islands, Indonesia, whereas they are more properly attributed to the continental shelf off Cobourge Peninsula, Northern Territory.

***Caryophyllia (A.) unicristata*
Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997**

Caryophyllia (A.) unicristata Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 101–102, figs. 9d,e (NT).—Cairns, 1998: 377 (WA).

New records. QUEENSLAND: James Kirby 732, off Townsville, 1, MTQ G56423. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 4, 1 living corallum attached to *Xenophora* gastropod shell, WAM Z13061; Bhagwan 19, 1, WAM Z13231; Bhagwan 20, 1, WAM Z13142; Bhagwan 25, 1, WAM Z13139; Lady Basten 1031402, 4, WAM Z16004.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split between MNHN, POLIPI, and USNM. Type Locality: 8°49'S 131°36'E (south of Tanimbar Islands), 400 m.

***Caryophyllia (Caryophyllia) ambrosia* Alcock, 1898**

Caryophyllia ambrosia Alcock, 1898: 12, pl. 1, figs. 1, 1a.—Cairns, 1994: 48–49, pl. 21d–h (synonymy, description.); 1995: 53–54 (description, key, synonymy, Qld, NSW, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 95–96 (remarks, key); 1999a: 75–76 (remarks).

Caryophyllia communis.—Veron, 1986: 605 (listed).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 75/05/05, 12, AM G16413; Kapala 75/09/03, 4, AM G16561; Kapala 76/23/01, 2, AM G16421; Kapala 76/24/03, 3, AM G16423; Kapala 77/13/10, 1, AM G16425; Kapala 77/21/01, 4, AM G16427; Kapala 77/23/04, 1, AM G16563; Kapala 77/23/06, 5, AM G16428; Kapala 78/17/10, 7, AM G16369; Kapala 78/17/21, 1, AM G16373; Kapala 78/26/16, 2, AM G16566; Kapala 78/27/05, 4, AM G16383; Kapala 79/20/03, 2, AM G16572; Kapala 79/20/04, 1, AM G16450; Kapala 79/20/07, 3, AM G16573; Kapala 79/20/12, 1, AM G16574; Kapala 86/01/09, 4, AM G16479; NZOI U218, 1, AM G16555; NZOI U222, 1, AM G16608; NZOI U223, 27, AM G16557 and G16558. —SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/22 (Lord Howe Rise), 1, AM G16584; Franklin 05/89/27 (Lord Howe Rise), 2, AM G15912. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/4, 2, AM G16662, 5; Franklin 06/88/x, 2, AM G16672; Cidarid I 3-1, 3, MTQ G55724; Cidarid I 5-2, 2, MTQ G56417; Cidarid I 11-4, 1, MTQ G55725; Cidarid I 25-1, 1, MTQ G55726; Cidarid I 35-4, 1, MTQ G55727; Cidarid I 41-2, 4, MTQ G55728; Cidarid I 50-2, 1, MTQ G55729; Cidarid III 12-2, 1, MTQ G55730; 40 km east of Stradbroke Island, 710–730 m, 1, SAM TH8590; FNQ 79-33, 5, AM G16524; FNQ 79-33, 5, AM G16524. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: off Carnarvon (station "D30"), 3, depth unknown, WAM Z20511; Lady Basten 1031103, 1, WAM Z16012; Lady Basten 1031201, 1, WAM Z16021.

Types. Syntypes are deposited at the Calcutta Museum, USNM, MNHN, ZMA, and NMW (Cairns, 1995). Type Locality: Laccadive Sea, Arabian Sea, 1829–1957 m.

Remarks. This is one of the more common deep-water corals collected off eastern Australia at slope depths, usually occurring deeper than 600 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) atlantica* (Duncan, 1873)**

Bathycyathus atlanticus Duncan, 1873: 318, pl. 48, figs. 1–2.
Caryophyllia atlantica.—Zibrowius, 1980: 56–57, pl. 20, figs. A–K (synonymy, description).—Cairns, 1995: 47–48, pl. 8d,e (synonymy, description, figs., key, NZ); 1998: 376 (WA).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Soela 06/85/02 (Marion Plateau), 1, NTM C5287; Franklin 03/99/D10 (Marion Plateau), 1, USNM 1008238. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Akademik Oparin 1987-1-1,1, NTM C7788.

Types. The lecto- and paralectotype of *B. atlanticus* are deposited at BM (Zibrowius, 1980). Type Locality: 39°39'N 9°43'W (off Portugal), 1355–2000 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) crosnieri*
Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997**

Caryophyllia elongata Cairns in Cairns & Keller, 1993: 236–237, pl. 4, figs. A–B (junior homonym); 1995: 52, pl. 10d–f (NZ, description, key).

Caryophyllia crosnieri Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 89 (replacement name, key).—Cairns, 1999a: 70, figs. 5a,b (synonymy, remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/7 (Taupo), 1, AM G16482; Franklin 08/88/D22 (Britannia), 1, AM G15890. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 5, AM G16669. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 5, 2, WAM Z13073 and Z13071.

Types. The holotype is deposited at the Institute of Oceanology, Moscow. Type Locality: 33°17'S 44°55'E (off Walter's Shoal, Madagascar Plateau), 630–680 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) diomedea* Marenzeller, 1904**

Caryophyllia diomedea Marenzeller, 1904a: 79–80, pl. 1, fig. 2.—Cairns, 1995: 49–50, pl. 9, figs. a–d (synonymy, description, key, SM, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 88 (remarks, key).—Koslow & Gowlett-Holmes, 1998: 38 (listed: Tas).—Cairns, 1999a: 74 (remarks).

Caryophyllia profunda.—Cairns, 1982: 17–19 (in part: Eltanin-1403, NZ).

Caryophyllia sarsiae.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 19–20, figs. 5c,e,f (Vic, Tas).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: 35°05'S 151°10'E (Jervis Bay, Kimbla), 600–800 m, 18 September 1980, 1, AM G16485. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 35°26'S 118°20'E, 900 m, 3, SAM H11238.

Types. A syntype is USNM 22083. Type Locality: 6°30'N 81°44'W (off Coiba Island, Pacific coast of Panama), 1043 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) grandis*
Gardiner & Waugh, 1938**

Caryophyllia grandis Gardiner & Waugh, 1938: 177, pl. 1, fig. 2.—Cairns & Keller, 1993: 234 (remarks).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 96, figs. 7g,h (NT, remarks, key).—Cairns, 1998: 376 (WA).

?*Caryophyllia* sp. Veron, 1986: 605, black and white figure (Australia); 2000: II, 411, fig. 5 (Australia).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 9, 1, WAM Z13094; Bhagwan 28, 1, WAM Z13190.

Types. Four syntypes are BM 1950.1.9.211–225. Type Locality: 4°58'42"N 73°16'24"E (west side of Fadiffolu Atoll, Maldive Islands), 494 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) hawaiiensis* Vaughan, 1907**

Caryophyllia hawaiiensis Vaughan, 1907: 76, pl. 5, figs. 4a,b.—Cairns, 1995: 44–45, pl. 7, figs. d–f (description, key, NZ, SM).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 93 (remarks, key).—Cairns, 1999a: 69–70 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/15 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 1, AM G15903. —UNKNOWN LOCALITY: 1, AM G11951.

Types. Four syntypes are USNM 20749–50. Type Locality: 21°04'05"N 157°10'35"W (off Molokai, Hawaiian Islands), 168–388 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) lamellifera* Moseley, 1881**

Caryophyllia lamellifera Moseley, 1881: 140–141, pl. 1, figs. 7a,b.—Cairns, 1995: 51–52, pls. 9i, 10a–c (description, key, synonymy, **SM**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 90 (remarks, key).—Cairns, 1999a: 74–74 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/04 (Gascoyne), 1, AM G16719; NZOI U212 (Taupo), 2, AM G16333.

Types. Two syntypes are deposited at BM (unregistered). Type Locality: 29°55'S 178°14'W (Kermadec Ridge), 1152 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) planilamellata* Dennant, 1906**

Caryophyllia planilamellata Dennant, 1906: 157–158, pl. 6, figs. 4a,b (**SA**).—Howchin, 1909 (**listed**).—Squires, 1961: 18 (**listed**).—Veron, 1986: 605 (**listed**).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 17–19, figs. 4g–i (synonymy, description, **SA, Vic, Tas**).—Stranks, 1993: 20 (**type deposition**).

Caryophyllia cyathus.—Hoffmeister, 1933: 14, pl. 4, figs. 4–5 (**SA**).—Squires, 1961: 18 (**listed**).

Caryophyllia clavus.—Wells, 1958: 262, 265, pl. 1, figs. 12–13 (**Tas**).—Squires, 1961: 18 (**listed**).—Not Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 176–177, fig. 4.55b.

New records. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: PL94-22, 1, QUO; PL94-36, 1, QUO; PL94-53, 1, QUO; PL-94-54A, 1, QUO. —TASMANIA: Soela 05/84/51, 3, NMV F67786; Soela 04/84/03, 2, NMV F67788; Franklin Slope 84, 1, NMV F67141; Franklin 10/86/01, 1, AM G15885; Sprightly BMR S73-2051, 18, AM G15357. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala, “between Sydney and Newcastle”, 545–686 m, 2, AM G16578; NZOI U208, 3, AM G16607. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 2, AM G16668.

Types. The holotype is NMV F41521. Type Locality: Cape Jaffa (220–549 m) or off Beachport (201 m), South Australia (Stranks, 1993). Paratypes, or at least topotypic specimens from the original Verco collection, also present at SAM and USNM (Cairns & Parker, 1992).

***Caryophyllia (C.) quadragenaria* Alcock, 1902**

Caryophyllia quadragenaria Alcock, 1902a: 91–92; 1902c: 10, pl. 1, figs. 4, 4a.—Cairns, 1994: 46–47 (description, synonymy).—Cairns, 1995: 45–46, pl. 7, figs. g,h (key, **NZ**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 93 (synonymy, remarks, key).—Cairns, 1998: 375 (**WA**); 1999a: 73 (synonymy, remarks)

New records. None.

Types. Two of three syntypes are deposited at ZMA (van Soest, 1979). Type Localities: Indonesia (Makassar Strait, Banda Sea, and Timor Sea), 54–281 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) ralphae* Cairns, 1995**

Caryophyllia ralphae Cairns, 1995: 48–49, pl. 8, figs. f–i (**SM**).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is NZOI H623; paratypes are also deposited at USNM and AM. Type Locality: 22°43'00"S 159°16'00"E (seamount south of Chesterfield Is), 328 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) rugosa* Moseley, 1881**

Caryophyllia rugosa Moseley, 1881: 141–143, pl. 1, figs. 8a,b.—Cairns, 1994: 47, pl. 20i, 21a (synonymy, description); 1995: 43–44, pl. 6, fig. h, pl. 7, figs. a–c (description, key, **NZ, SM**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 91–92 (remarks, key).—Cairns, 1998: 375 (**WA**); 1999a: 71 (remarks).

Caryophyllia ?rugosa.—Veron, 1986: 605 (**listed**).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/04 (Gascoyne), 1, AM G15896.

Types. The syntypes are deposited at BM. Type Localities: Banda and Sulu Seas, 187–230 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) scobinosa* Alcock, 1902**

Caryophyllia scobinosa Alcock, 1902c: 8, pl. 1, figs. 2, 2a.—Cairns, 1995: 52–53, pl. 10g–i, 11a–d (description, key, synonymy, **Qld, SM**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 94 (remarks, key).—Cairns, 1999a: 75 (remarks).

Caryophyllia cultrifera.—Veron, 1986: 905 (**listed**).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/17 (Lord Howe Rise), 3, AM G15907. —QUEENSLAND: Soela 01/86/54, 1, NTM C5339; Franklin 06/88/04, 3, AM G16658; Franklin 06/88/05, 3, AM G15494; Franklin 06/88/20, 7, AM G16663; Cidarid I 1-2, 6, MTQ G56389; Cidarid I 9-2, 2, MTQ G56393; Cidarid I 20-2, 1, MTQ G56398; Cidarid I 42-2, 1, MTQ G55722; Cidarid I 47-2, 1, MTQ G55723.

Types. Five syntypes are deposited at ZMA (Cairns, 1995). Type Localities: Flores and Sulu Seas, Indonesia, 535–794 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) stellula* Cairns, 1998**

Caryophyllia stellula Cairns, 1998: 375–376, figs. 2a–c (**WA**).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 230 (**type deposition**).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is WAM 301-88; paratypes are split among WAM, USNM, and SAM. Type Locality: 31°48'S 114°08'E (west of Rottnest Island), 402 m.

***Caryophyllia (C.) transversalis* Moseley, 1881**

Caryophyllia clavus var. *transversalis* Moseley, 1881: 134–135, pl. 1, figs. 2, 2a.

Caryophyllia transversalis.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 90–91, figs. 6f–h (**NT**, key, description).—Cairns, 1998: 375 (**WA**).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 17, 44, WAM Z13144 and Z13199; Bhagwan 18, 17, WAM Z13213 and Z13217; Bhagwan 23, 1, WAM Z13149; Bhagwan 26, 1, WAM Z13147; Lady Basten 1031403, 1, WAM Z16019; Lady Basten 1031501, 30, WAM Z16015; Lady Basten 95LB08, 1, WAM Z16039.

Types. Syntypes are BM 1880.11.25.23. Type Locality: 5°42'S 132°25'E (Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 235 m.

***Confluphyllia juncta* Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997**

Confluphyllia juncta Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 140, figs. 19d–g.

New record. NEW SOUTH WALES: 35°24'S 150°47' E (off Ulladulla), 135 m, 1 corallite, AM G16339.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split between MNHN and USNM. Type Locality: 5°25'S 132°51'E (Kai Island, Banda Sea), 318–352 m.

***Conotrochus brunneus* (Moseley, 1881)**

Fig. 3G

Pleurocyathus brunneus Moseley, 1881: 159–160, pl. 2, figs. 1a–c. *Conotrochus brunneus*.—Veron, 1986: 607, fig. (**Qld, ?NSW, ?Vic**).—Not Cairns & Parker, 1992: 22 (reference in discussion of *C. funiculumna*).—Cairns, 1995: 74–75, pl. 20, figs. a,b (**SM, NZ**, description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 127–128, fig. 16e (remarks).—Cairns, 1999a: 101 (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D14, 7, USNM 1008294 (SEM 1006); Kimbla 1, east of Lady Elliot Island, 7, USNM 78626.

Types. The holotype is deposited at BM. Type Locality: 4°34'S 129°57'30"E (off Banda Island, Indonesia), 366 m (Cairns, 1995).

Remarks. Veron (1986: 607) listed this species as having an Australian distribution “from the Great Barrier Reef to the Bass Strait”, but no records in any Australian museums could be found from New South Wales or Victoria.

A juvenile specimen (Fig. 3G) clearly shows the original attachment and the secondary lateral thecal adhesion, which is characteristic of this species.

Conotrochus funiculumna Alcock, 1902

Ceratotrochus (Conotrochus) funiculumna Alcock, 1902a: 93; 1902c: 11–12, pl. 1, figs. 6, 6a.

Conotrochus funiculumna.—Cairns, 1994: 58–59, pl. 24, fig. i, pl. 25, figs. g–l (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 127 (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 385 (WA); 1999a: 100–101 (remarks).

Conotrochus sp. cf. *funiculumna*.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 22, figs. 6c, f (Vic).

Conotrochus brunneus.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 22 (WA).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 85/21/06, 2, AM G16576. —SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/14 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 10, AM G15899; Franklin 05/89/15 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 3, AM G15904; Franklin 05/89/24 (Lord Howe Rise), 1, AM G15910.

Types. Three syntypes are deposited at ZMA. Type Locality: Sulu Sea, 450–522 m.

Crispatotrochus gregarius n.sp.

Figs. 3H–J

Records/Types. About 30 coralla (syntypes), all originally part of one fused mass, now in two parts (QMB GL10161). Type Locality: “Southern Intruder” 15, 23°21'S 153°56'E (continental slope off Gladstone, Queensland), 460 m.

Description. Syntypes consist of a pseudocolony formed of 2 large coralla that are completely encrusted with about 30 smaller coralla, 6 of which are large and intact, the others broken at their bases, damaged, or juveniles. Initially, the corallum was thought to be a true colony, but closer examination showed that each corallum had an independent origin, not being a direct outgrowth of a parent corallite as in asexual reproduction. In fact, many of the larger basal coralla were long dead, whereas the smaller and some of the larger distal coralla still had tissue. Individual coralla ceratoid, elongate, and not flared distally, the largest intact specimen 19.3×15.8 mm in CD, 45 mm in height, and 6.7 mm in PD. Calice elliptical, the GCD:LCD ranging from 1.13 to 1.22. Pedicel robust (PD:GCD = 0.34–0.46), spreading basally to encrust the substrate, which in this case consisting of conspecific coralla. Upper half of theca bears low costal ridges corresponding to the 40 primary to tertiary septa, but these ridges diminish toward the base, being replaced by a low, transverse sculpturing. Corallum white.

Septa decamerally arranged in 4 systems, the complete number being 80 septa, but none of the coralla have that number. The largest 2 coralla of GCD 19.3 mm have an extra pair of fifth cycle septa (i.e., 84 septa), whereas a corallum of 17.0 mm GCD has 82 septa, and one of 17.4 mm lacks a pair of S4, resulting in 78 septa. The 10 primary septa are only slightly exsert (about 1.5 mm), their axial edges highly sinuous, standing directly adjacent to the columella. The 10 secondary septa are less exsert (0.6 mm),

have equally sinuous axial edges, and are almost as wide as the primaries, being about 95% of their width. The 20 tertiary septa and all those of higher cycle have straight axial edges, and are about 75% the width of a primary, the quaternary septa being only about 15% the width of a primary. Fossa moderately deep, containing an elongate columella consisting of 10–15 loosely swirled lamellar plates that are interconnected among themselves, almost bridging the gap between the columella known for *Crispatotrochus* and *Labyrinthocyathus*.

Remarks. Two of the 11 Recent species of *Crispatotrochus* have decamerally septal symmetry, *Cr. woodsi* (Wells, 1964) and *Cr. squiresi* (Cairns, 1979), as well as two unnamed species referred to as *Cyathoceras* sp. sensu Cairns, 1979 and *Cyathoceras* sp. A sensu Cairns, 1982. *Crispatotrochus gregarius* differs from these four taxa in having larger coralla with more septa (the other species having only 40 septa), having transverse thecal sculpture, and in having an interconnected columella (the elements of other species being discrete).

Etymology. *gregarius*, Latin for “pertaining to a flock”, or “gathering objects together”, an allusion to the quasicolonial nature of the coralla of the type specimens.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality off Gladstone, Queensland, 460 m.

Crispatotrochus inornatus Tenison-Woods, 1878

Crispatotrochus inornatus Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 309–310, pl. 6, figs. 2a–c (NSW).—Cairns, 1979: pl. 12, fig. 5 (remarks).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 20–21, figs. 5a, d, g, h (Vic, NSW).—Cairns, 1998: 378, figs. 2g, h (WA).

Cyathoceras cornu Moseley, 1881: 156–157 (in part: “Challenger”-163, NSW).—Hoffmeister, 1933: 9–10, pl. 12, figs. 5–6 (Vic).—Wells, 1958: 261 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).

Ceratotrochus inornatus.—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).

Cyathoceras inornatus.—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).

New records. VICTORIA: unnumbered “Endeavour” station, east of Babel Island, 128 m, 27 June 1914, 1 in AM. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Shelf Benthic Survey, 33°58'S 151°33'E, 192 m, 9 August 1973, 1, AM G16508; Shelf Benthic Survey 33, 1, AM G16612; 35°20'S 150°47'E, May 1924, 135 m, 1, AM G16500; 34°15'S 151°05'E (Kimbla station 110°E of N from Bulli), 128 m, December 1963, 1, AM G16581; 34°04'S 151°16'E (off Cronulla), 120 m, 1966, 3, AM G15276 and G15365; Derwent Hunter 37, Botany Bay, 128 m, 1, AM G16617; 34°04'S 151°35'E, 188 m (DH25), 1, AM G15336; 33°51'S 151°16'E (off Port Jackson), depth and date unknown, 1, AM G7018.

Types. The holotype is deposited at the Macleay Museum. A specimen labelled as the type from “Port Jackson” is also deposited at AM (G7018), but must be a subsequently collected specimen, as the Macleayan type matches the original description. Type Locality: Port Stephens, 146 m.

Crispatotrochus rubescens (Moseley, 1881)

Cyathoceras rubescens Moseley, 1881: 157, pl. 2, figs. 8a–c.

Crispatotrochus rubescens.—Cairns, 1994: 51, pl. 22, figs. g, h (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 103–104, figs. 10a–c (NT, synonymy, remarks).—Cairns, 1999a: 76–77 (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 52-2, 1, MTQ G55745.

Types. The holotype is lost (Cairns, 1984). Type Locality: 5°49'15"S 132°14'15"E (Kai Island, Banda Sea), 236 m.

***Crispatotrochus rugosus* Cairns, 1995**

Crispatotrochus rugosus Cairns, 1995: 57, pl. 13, figs. a,b (NZ, SM).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 104 (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 378 (WA); 1999a: 77 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D22 (Britannia), 1, AM G16727. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D5 (Marion Plateau), 1, USNM 1008240.

Types. The holotype is NZOI H625. Paratypes are split between NZOI and USNM. Type Locality: 26°59.7'S 159°18.9'E (near Gifford Guyot, Lord Howe Seamount Chain), 376 m.

***Crispatotrochus woodsi* (Wells, 1964)**

Cyathoceras woodsi Wells, 1964: 110–112, pl. 1, figs. 4–7 (Old).—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).

Crispatotrochus woodsi.—Cairns, 1991a: 15 (new combination); 1991b: 53 (type deposition).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Kimbla 1, 1, AM G16489.

Types. The holotype (USNM 68371) and 5 paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 14 miles (=22.4 km) east of Jumpin Pin (27°45'S), a channel between North and South Stradbroke Islands, 86 m.

***Deltocyathus andamanicus* Alcock, 1898**

Deltocyathus andamanicus Alcock, 1898: 16–17, pl. 1, figs. 5, 5a.—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).—Cairns & Keller, 1993: 244–245, fig. 5F (remarks).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 124, fig. 15c (description, synonymy, key)

New record. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Soela 04/82/8B, 1, WAM 84–83.

Types. The holotype is presumed to be deposited at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, but was not examined. Type Locality: Andaman Sea, 315–555 m.

***Deltocyathus cameratus* Cairns, 1999**

Deltocyathus cameratus Cairns, 1999a: 95, figs. 12g–i, 13a.

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/15 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 1, AM G16736; Franklin 05/89/24 (Lord Howe Rise), 2, AM G15911; Franklin 05/89/46 (Britannia), 1, AM G16589; Franklin 05/89/47 (Britannia), 3, AM G16732.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split between MNHN and USNM. Type Locality: 18°52'S 168°52'E (off Erromango Island, Vanuatu), 720–830 m.

***Deltocyathus magnificus* Moseley, 1876**

Deltocyathus magnificus Moseley, 1876: 552–553.—Grygier, 1991: 43, fig. 21G (WA).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 27–28, pl. 7, figs. j–l, pl. 8, fig. a (SA, Vic).—Cairns, 1994: 56, pl. 24d,e, g,h (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 126–127 (remarks, key).—Cairns, 1998: 381–382, fig. 4a (WA); 1999a: 91 (remarks).

Bathyactis palifera.—Hoffmeister, 1933: 14, pl. 4, fig. 6 (SA).

Fungiacyathus paliferus.—Wells, 1958: 262 (list).—Veron, 1986: 598 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 6–7 (SA).

Fungiacyathus sp. Veron, 1986: 598 (black and white fig.).

New records. VICTORIA: Southern Surveyor 05/94/83, 10, AM G16499. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Franklin Slope 57, 6, NMV F67773 and F67149; Kapala 74/15/28, 2, AM G15324; Kapala 75/08/01, 7, AM G16416; Kapala 76/20/02, 8 in AM; Kapala 77/23/08, 5, AM G16431; Kapala 78/03/03, 1, AM G16398; Kapala 78/23/09, 2, AM G16376; Kapala 78/27/13, 1, AM G16390; Kapala 78/27/16, 1, AM G16569; Kapala 79/03/18, 12, AM G15618 and G16454; Kapala 79/05/05, 15, AM G16457; Kapala 79/12/08, 31, AM G16441; Kapala 79/20/09, 1, AM G16463; Kapala 85/21/06, 2, AM G16477. —QUEENSLAND: Soela

06/85/05 (Marion Plateau), 1, NTM C5299; Soela 06/85/30 (Marion Plateau), 1, NTM C5300; Soela 01/86/50, 1, NTM C5352; Soela 01/86/51, 1, NTM C5326; Soela 01/86/52, 2, NTM C5327; Soela 01/86/54, 3, NTM C5340; Soela 01/86/69, 1, NTM C5224; Iron Summer 1, 1, QMB; Kimbla 3, 6, AM G16601; Kimbla 15, 5, AM G16600. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Lady Basten 95/LB08, 19, WAM Z16041.

Types. One uncatalogued syntype is deposited at BM (Cairns, 1994). Type Locality: 5°49'S 132°14'E (off Kai Island, Banda Sea), 236 m.

Remarks. *Deltocyathus magnificus*, along with *Flabellum australe*, *F. hoffmeisteri*, *Paraconotrochus zeidlerii*, and *Caryophyllia ambrosia*, are the five most commonly collected corals on the slopes of New South Wales, and yet it had never been reported from this region before.

Although I “examined” the specimen identified as *Bathyactis palifera* (AM E3737) by Hoffmeister (1933) in 1988 (Cairns & Parker, 1992), I did not realize at that time that it was in fact a typical specimen of *Deltocyathus magnificus*. The incorrect identification of Hoffmeister was also promulgated by Wells (1958) and Veron (1986). Indeed, three authors have independently misidentified specimens of *Deltocyathus magnificus* as a species of *Fungiacyathus* (Hoffmeister, 1933; Veron, 1986; and Cairns & Parker, 1992). Although similar in size and shape, *D. magnificus* can reliably be distinguished by lacking synapticular between its septa and in having highly ridged costae. The reidentification of this specimen is also much more consistent with the known distribution of these two species.

***Deltocyathus ornatus* Gardiner, 1899**

Deltocyathus ornatus Gardiner, 1899: 163–164, pl. 20, figs. 25a,b.—Cairns, 1995: 72 (in part: only specimen from Franklin 05/89/40, SM); 1999a: 98, figs. 13h,i (synonymy, remarks, tabular comparison).

Deltocyathus ?ornatus.—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).

New records. None.

Types. The unnumbered holotype is deposited at the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge. Type Locality: Sandal Bay, Lifu, Loyalty Islands, 73 m.

Remarks. The Australian specimens (Gifford Guyot) reported by Cairns (1995) as AM G15501 have been re-catalogued as AM G15703.

***Deltocyathus rotulus* (Alcock, 1898)**

Trochocyathus rotulus Alcock, 1898: 16, pl. 2, figs. 1, 1a.

Deltocyathus rotulus.—Cairns, 1994: 55–56, pl. 24, figs. j,k (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 125–126, figs. 16a–c (remarks, key); 1999a: 91–92 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/14 (Gascoyne), 1, AM G16733. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 1–2, 33, MTQ G55618; Cidarid I 1–3, 8, MTQ G55619 and G55620; Cidarid I 5–2, 14, MTQ G55639; Cidarid I 9–2, 20, MTQ G55622; Cidarid I 20–2, 10, MTQ G55625; Cidarid I 24–3, 10, MTQ G55626.

Types. The holotype is presumed to be deposited at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, but was not examined. Type Locality: off North Maldive Atoll, 1408–1756 m.

***Deltocyathus sarsi* (Gardiner & Waugh, 1938)**

Fungiacyathus sarsi Gardiner & Waugh, 1938: 201, pl. 7, figs. 17–18.

Deltocyathus sarsi.—Cairns, 1998: 382, figs. 3k,l. (WA).

New records. None.

Types. Six syntypes are deposited at BM. Type Locality: 3°04'30"N 73°22'42"E (east side of Kolumadulu Atoll, Maldive Islands), 44 m.

***Deltocyathus stella* Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997**

Deltocyathus stella Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 123–124, figs. 15f–h.–Cairns, 1999a: 96–97, figs. 13b,c (tabular comparison).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/14 (Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 3, AM G16734.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split among MNHN, USNM, and POLIPI. Type Locality: 5°46'45"S 132°11'10"E (Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 156–305 m.

***Deltocyathus suluensis* Alcock, 1902**

Deltocyathus magnificus var. *suluensis* Alcock, 1902c: 20–21.–van Soest, 1979: 111, pl. 2, figs. 3–4 (type deposition).

Deltocyathus formosus Cairns, 1995: 73–74, pl. 19, figs. f,g (NZ).
Deltocyathus suluensis.–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 125 (NT, synonymy, remarks, key).–Cairns, 1998: 382 (WA); 1999a: 92 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 085/88/D22 (Britannia), 1, AM G16720. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 47-2, 2, MTQ G55634. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Akademik Oparin 1987-1-1, 11, NTM C8157; Bhagwan 4, 1 dead corallum attached to *Xenophora* gastropod shell, WAM Z13061; Bhagwan 20, 1, WAM Z13220; Bhagwan, 21, 5, WAM Z13146 and Z13185; Bhagwan 28, 2, WAM Z13189; Lady Basten 1031403, 1, WAM Z16013; Lady Basten 1031404, 1, WAM Z16018; Lady Basten 95/LB08, 1, WAM Z16043.

Types. Six syntypes are deposited at ZMA; another is at the Indian Museum, Calcutta (van Soest, 1979). Type Locality: Sulu Archipelago, 450–522 m.

***Desmophyllum dianthus* (Esper, 1794)**

Madrepora dianthus Esper, 1794: pl. 69, figs. 1–3.

Desmophyllum cristagalli.–Hoffmeister, 1933: 8–9, pl. 2, figs. 1–4 (Vic, NSW).–Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).–Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).–Wells, 1964: 109 (listed, NSW).–Cairns, 1982: 29–30, pl. 8, figs. 8–12, pl. 9, figs. 1–3 (description, map).–Veron, 1986: 608. fig. (listed).–Cairns & Parker, 1992: 28–29, figs. 8b,c (WA, SA, Vic, Tas, NSW).

Desmophyllum dianthus.–Cairns, 1994: 26–27, pl. 9a–d (description, synonymy, neotype designation); 1995: 77, pl. 22, figs. d–f (synonymy, remarks, NZ).–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 131 (remarks).–Cairns, 1998: 385–386 (WA).–Koslow & Gowlett-Holmes, 1998: 38 (listed, Tas).–Cairns: 1999a: 104–105 (remarks).

Desmophyllum sp. Veron, 2000: II, 411, fig. 12 (not 13).

New records. TASMANIA: Franklin Slope 47, 1, NMV F67148; Eltanin-1981, 5, USNM 80207. —VICTORIA: Kimbla 07/73/11, 1, NMV F67795; Franklin Slope 68, 7, NMV F67884; Franklin Slope 33, 1, NMV F67777. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 75/02/03, 4, AM G16411; Kapala 78/27/13, 18, AM G16386; Kapala 78/27/16, 12, AM G16404; Kapala 83/14/06, 2, AM G16472; NZOI U223, 3, AM G16559; Jervis Bay, 600–1000 m, 18 Sept. 1980, 2, AM G16349; NNE Sydney, 406 m, 17 July 1981, many, AM G16505; Franklin 10/86/07, 2, AM G15889. —SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 085/88/D22 (Britannia), 3, AM G15893. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: “Orion”, 35°26'S 118°20'E, 900 m, 1, SAM H11238.

Types. The neotype is deposited at USNM (92475). Type Locality: Sagami Bay, Japan, depth unknown.

***Heterocyathus aequicostatus*
Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848**

Heterocyathus aequicostatus Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: 324, pl. 10, fig. 8.–Folkson, 1919: 8–10 (in part: pl. 1, figs. 8–9) (WA).–Crossland, 1952: 102–103 (Qld).–Stephenson &

Wells, 1956: 57 (listed).–Wells, 1964: 108 (listed).–Zibrowius & Grygier, 1985: 121 (Qld).–Veron, 1986: 558–559 (in part: colour figure, not black and white, which is *Heteropsammia*) (Qld).–Hoeksema & Best, 1991: 226–230, figs. 1–11 (synonymy, description, key).–Cairns, 1998: 382–384, figs. 3a,b (WA).–Veron, 2000: 412–413, figs. 1–4 (Qld, WA).

New records. None.

Types. Not traced. Type Locality: Unknown.

***Heterocyathus alternatus* Verrill, 1865**

Heterocyathus alternatus Verrill, 1865: 149.–Folkson, 1919: 10–11, pl. 1, figs. 10–11 (WA).–Hoeksema & Best, 1991: 230–231, figs. 12–18 (synonymy, description, key).–Cairns, 1998: 384, figs. 3d,e (WA); 1999a: 99–100 (remarks).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is YPM 6828. Type Locality: Gaspar Straits, between islands of Bangka and Belitung, Sumatra, Indonesia, depth unknown.

***Heterocyathus hemisphaericus* Gray, 1849**

Heterocyathus hemisphaericus Gray, 1849: 77, pl. 2, figs. 3–4.–Cairns, 1998: 384–385, figs. 3g–j (WA).

Spongiocyathus typicus Folkson, 1919: 11–12, pl. 1, figs. 12–15 (WA).

Psammoseris hemispherica.–Veron, 1986: 610, fig. (WA).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Soela 05/82/48, 3, WAM 71-83 (AIMS); Woodside-Dampier DA2/99/08, 3, WAM Z16031; Woodside-Dampier DA2/99/29, 4, WAM Z16030; Woodside-Dampier DA2/99/32, 4, WAM Z16029; WA547, Flindersite 33, 1, AM G16539; 28°27.05'S 113°45.1'E, 38 m (WA 547), 30 May 1994, 1, AM G16539.

Types. *Heterocyathus hemisphaericus*: The holotype is deposited at BM. Type Locality: “Chinese Seas”, depth unknown. *Spongiocyathus typicus*: Syntypes are SMNH 4753–4756. Type Locality: Cape Jaubert, W A, 11–43 m.

***Heterocyathus sulcatus* (Verrill, 1866)**

Fig. 3K

Stephanoseris sulcata Verrill, 1866: 48.

Psammoseris cylcioides Tenison-Woods, 1879a: 10–11, pl. 1, figs. 1–5 (in part: not 4 specimens identified as *Heteropsammia cochlea*) (Qld); 1880a: 299–300 (Remarks).

Heterocyathus pulchellus Rehberg, 1892: 8–9, pl. 1, figs. 7a,b (WA).
Homophyllia incrustans Dennant, 1906: 161, pl. 6, figs. 3a,b (SA), new synonym.–Howchin, 1909: 247 (listed).–Stranks, 1993: 21 (type deposition).

Heterocyathus aequicostatus.–Folkson, 1919: 8–10 (in part: pl. 1, figs. 4–7) (WA).

Heterocyathus cylcioides.–Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).

Heterocyathus sulcatus.–Hoeksema & Best, 1991: 231–233, figs. 19–23 (description, synonymy, lectotype designation).–Cairns, 1998: 384, figs. 3c,f (WA, NT); 1999a: 98–99, figs. 14a–d (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: James Kirby 732, off Townsville, 124–144 m, 11, MTQ G55749; Cidarid I 46-2, 1, MTQ G56410; QLD-115, 11, AM G16516; QLD-128, 4, AM G16518; QLD-140, 1, AM G16521; 23°52'S 151°23'E (Gatcombe Head, Curtis Point), 22 m, 1929, 20, AM G14630 and G16611. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: Akademik Oparin Gulf-18, 10, NTM C6456. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Woodside-Dampier DA2/99/32, 1, WAM Z16044; Woodside-Dampier DA2/99/34, 1, WAM Z16032.

Types. *Heterocyathus sulcatus*: The holotype is YPM 764. Type Locality: Sri Lanka, depth unknown.

Psammoseris cyliciooides: The uncatalogued lectotype, designated by Hoeksema & Best (1991: 233), along with 6 paralectotypes, are deposited at the Macleay Museum. Twenty-five additional paralectotypes, four of which are *Heteropsammia cochlea*, are deposited at AM (G7017). Type Locality: Princess Charlotte Bay, Queensland, depth unknown.

Heterocyathus pulchellus: Two syntypes were reported, originally deposited at the Godeffroy Museum (Hamburg), but are now presumed to be lost (Hoeksema & Best, 1991). Type Locality: west coast of Australia, depth unknown.

Homophyllia incrustans: The holotype is NMV F41511. Type Locality: St. Vincent Gulf, depth unknown.

Remarks. Unlike most *Heterocyathus*, which are attached to and totally encrust small gastropod and scaphopod shells that are inhabited by a sipunculid, the type of *H. incrustans* is a juvenile specimen attached to the outer surface a dead bivalve shell. Curiously, directly adjacent to the corallum there is a hole bored through the bivalve of the same diameter (1.5 mm) as a sipunculid efferent pore.

Labyrinthocyathus limatulus (Squires, 1964)

Ceratotrochus (*C.*) *limatulus* Squires, 1964: 3–5, pl. 1, figs. 5–9 (NZ).

Labyrinthocyathus limatulus.—Cairns, 1995: 58, pl. 13c–f (description, NZ, SM); 1999a: 77 (remarks).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype and 12 paratypes are deposited at AIM. Type Locality: 7.2 km northeast of the Aldermen Islands, off Coromandel Peninsula, New Zealand, 102 m.

Lochmaetrochus oculus Alcock, 1902

Lochmaetrochus oculus Alcock, 1902b: 117–118; 1902c: 13, pl. 2, figs. 9, 9a.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 128–129, figs. 16f–i (description).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 6, 5 quasicolonies: 2, USNM 1009431, 3, WAM Z13081; Lady Basten 1031303, 1 pseudocolony of 13 coralla, WAM Z16028.

Types. Syntypes are ZMA Coel. 814 and 700. Type Locality: Indonesia, 411–487 m.

Remarks. This is the first record of this species from Australia and only the second report subsequent to its original description. Although there is little doubt that it is the same species, these specimens differ from those previously reported by having uniformly smaller “corallites”, averaging 5 mm in CD and with a maximum of 5.8 mm, whereas the type corallites average 6–7 mm in CD and those reported by Cairns & Zibrowius (1997) average 8 mm in CD with a maximum of 11 mm.

Oxysmilia circularis Cairns, 1998

Oxysmilia circularis Cairns, 1998: 378, figs. 2i–k (WA).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 230–231 (type deposition).—Cairns, 1999a: 78, figs. 6g,h, 7a (NZ).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is WAM 102–83; paratypes are split between WAM and USNM (Griffith & Fromont, 1998). Type Locality: 18°41'S 117°54'E (off Port Hedland, WA), 200–204 m.

Paraconotrochus zaidleri Cairns & Parker, 1992

Cyathoceras sp. Veron, 1986: 606, fig. (AM G15044).

Paraconotrochus zaidleri Cairns & Parker, 1992: 21–22, figs. 5i, 6a,b (Tas, NSW).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 130 (synonymy, remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 385 (WA).

Paraconotrochus sp. Veron, 2000: II, 411, fig. 7.

New records. TASMANIA: Soela 05/84/51, 5, NMV F67787 (topotypic); Soela 85/23, 4, NMV F67789. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 75/09/08, 2, AM G15044; Kapala 75/12/07, 1, AM G16419; Kapala 76/24/01, 1, AM G16422; Kapala 77/03/09, 2, AM G16565; Kapala 77/13/10, 1, AM G16426; Kapala 78/17/10, 1, AM G16371; Kapala 78/17/21, 1, AM G16372; Kapala 78/27/04, 2, AM G16391; Kapala 78/27/13, 1, AM G16389; Kapala 78/27/16, 3, AM G16403; Kapala 79/05/02, 1, AM G16570; Kapala 79/15/01, 3, AM G15540; Kapala 79/15/04, 1, AM G16571; Kapala 79/20/08, 6, AM G16451; Kapala 79/20/09, 5, AM G16462; Kapala 79/23/01, 2, AM G16467; Kapala 85/21/06, 6, AM G16476; NZOI U208, 2, AM G16549 and 3, USNM 94361; east of Bondi, 600 m, 9 Nov. 1987, 3, AM G16546. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Akademik Oparin 1987-1-1, 1, NTM C7787.

Types. The holotype is SAM H520; paratypes are split among SAM, AM, and USNM. Type Locality: 41°15'S 144°08'E (west of Richardson Point, Tasmania), 520 m.

Paracyathus darwinensis n.sp.

Figs. 4A,B

Records/Types. Holotype: 12°27.75'S 130°49.40'E (outside breakwater, Larrakeyah Naval Base), Darwin Harbour, NT (type locality), depth unknown, 20 August 1998, NTM C8139. Paratypes: 12°29.00'S 130°51.00'E (wreck of “Zealandia”), Darwin Harbour, NT, 22 m, 29 July 1994, 5: 3, NTM C7963 and 2, USNM 1008826; Kunmunyah BG-149, 12°04.98'S 131°08.40'E (east of East Vernon Island), NT, 26 m, 2, 10 October 1993, NTM C8035; Kunmunyah BG-141, 12°07.02'S 131°07.02'E (northeast of Glyde Park, Vernon Islands), NT, 20 m, 4, 10 October 1993, NTM C8034; 12°28.17'S 130°50.51'E (off Pontoon, Stokes Hill Wharf), Darwin, NT, surface, 1 in alcohol 19 February 2002, NTM C8161; 12°28.35'S 130°50.57'E (Iron Ore Wharf), Darwin Harbour, NT, depth unknown, 1 in alcohol, 16 August 1998, NTM C8143; 12°28.29'S 130°50.80'E (Fort Hill Wharf) Darwin Harbour, NT, depth unknown, 1 in alcohol, 19 August 1998, NTM C8144.

Description. Corallum ceratoid, the largest specimen (NTM 8161) 10.9×9.0 mm in CD and 9.5 mm in height, the holotype smaller, measuring 7.4×6.0 mm in CD and 9.0 mm in height. Calice elliptical, the GCD:LCD ranging from 1.07–1.27, younger coralla being more circular, larger more elliptical. Corallum attached by a robust pedicel (PD:GCD = 0.41–0.68), but not approaching subcylindrical. Costae flat to only slightly convex, all equal in width and prominence, all about 0.25 mm wide near calice, and separated by shallow, narrow intercostal striae. Corallum white, except for upper mm of theca and exsert portions of septa, which are light brown to light black in colour, appearing as a band or disconnected band around upper thecal circumference. Axial edges of S1–2 also pigmented the same colour, or, in rare cases, a light blue.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 5 cycles, the last cycle not complete. A complete fourth cycle (48 septa) is achieved at a GCD of 4–5 mm; above this GCD pairs of S5 are progressively inserted, usually in end half-systems, such that the largest specimen of GCD 10.9 mm has 80 septa, or 16 pairs of S5. Septal formula: S1–2>S3>S4>=S5. S1–2 moderately exsert (1.0–1.3 mm), with straight axial edges,

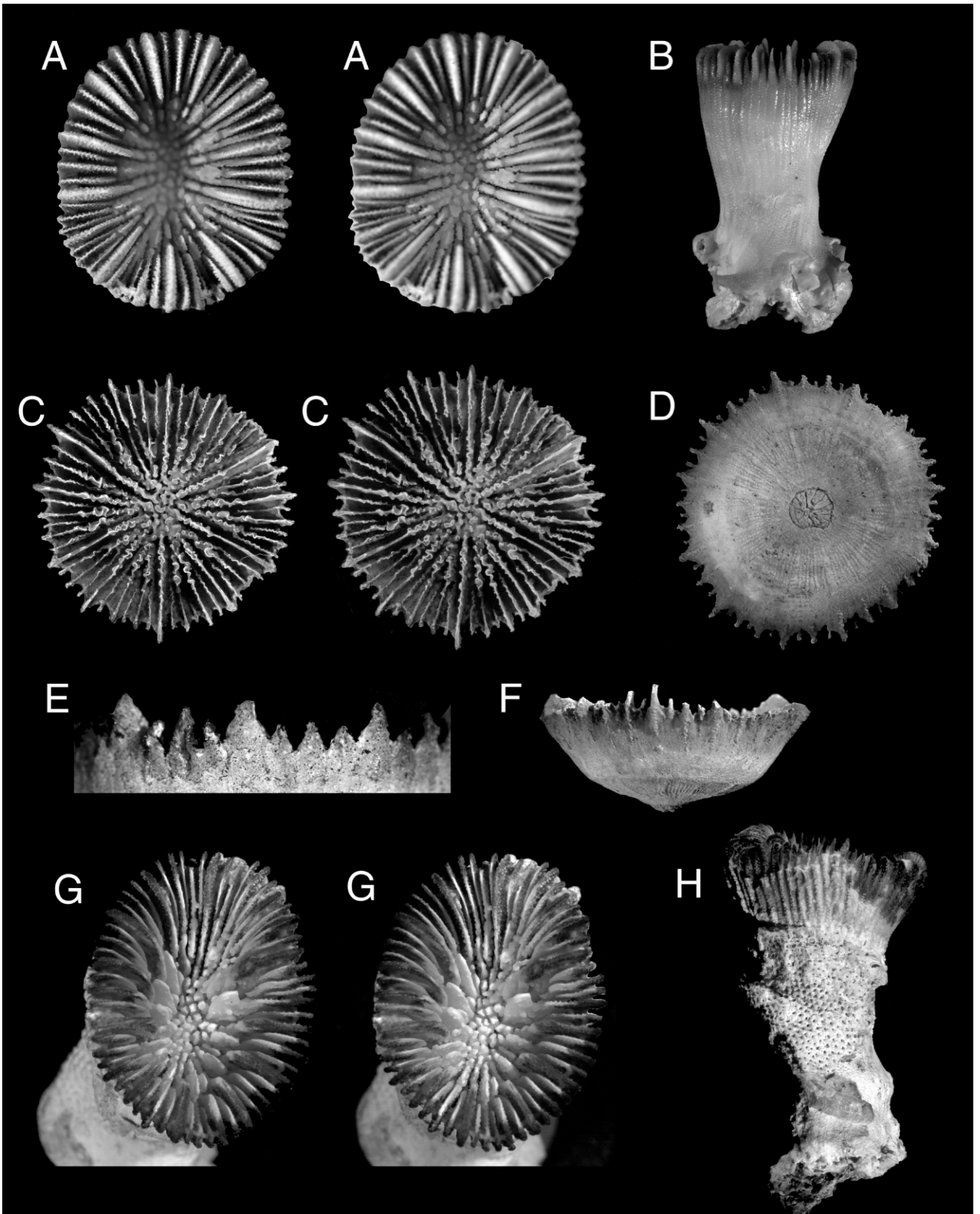


Fig. 4. (A, B), *Paracyathus darwinensis*, holotype, NTM C8139, stereo calicular and lateral views, $\times 7.0$, 4.3 , respectively (GCD=7.4 mm). (C–F), *Stephanocyathus imperialis*, holotype, MTQ G55640, CD=22.6 mm, stereo calicular ($\times 2.3$), basal ($\times 2.3$), close-up of calicular edge ($\times 4.6$), and lateral ($\times 2.3$) views. (G, H), *Trochocyathus* sp. cf. *T. aithoseptatus*, USNM 68373, calicular stereo and lateral views, $\times 3.8$, $\times 2.7$, respectively (GCD=13.8 mm)

each of which bears a single, slender, vertical paliform lobe, the lobes (P2) associated with the S2 being slightly larger and rising slightly higher in the fossa than those on the S1. S3 slightly less exsert (0.6 mm), about 0.8 width of the S1–2, each S3 bearing a prominent paliform lobe that rises higher in the fossa than the P1–2 and usually bears 3–4 smaller teeth that are inclined obliquely upward. This axial dentition blends into and is almost indistinguishable from the columellar elements. S4 about 0.5 mm exsert, and at upper thecal edge fuse to their adjacent S1 or S2, thus producing a characteristically jagged, or lancetted, thecal edge. S3 about 0.6 width of an S1–2, each bearing a very small paliform lobe, invariable fused to the adjacent much larger P3. If S5 present in a half-system, they assume the shape of the S4 as just described, and the flanked S4 assumes the shape and paliform lobe of the S3 as described above. Fossa deep, containing a well-developed columella composed of 20–25 slender papillose elements.

Remarks. It may seem inadvisable to describe yet another species of *Paracyathus*, when there are 17 species known from the Indo-West Pacific, most known only from their type specimens and rather terse descriptions (e.g., Alcock, 1893: northern Indian Ocean; Duncan, 1889: Mergui Archipelago). Nevertheless, *P. darwinensis* has a combination of characters that allows it to be distinguished from all congeners previously described, i.e., a distinctive pigmentation of its upper theca and septa and the lancetted thecal edge. To a lesser extent its ceratoid corallum and number of septa are also of use in distinguishing it.

Etymology. Named for the town of Darwin, Australia, the type-locality of the species.

Distribution. Known only from the Darwin region, 0–26 m.

Paracyathus fulvus Alcock, 1893

Paracyathus fulvus Alcock, 1893: 139–140, pl. 5, figs. 2, 2a.–?Cairns, 1998: 380–381, figs. 4d,g (WA).

New records. None.

Types. The type is presumed to be deposited at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, but has not been examined. Type Locality: Persian Gulf, depth unknown.

Paracyathus rotundatus Semper, 1872

Paracyathus rotundatus Semper, 1872: 253–254, pl. 20, figs. 15a,b.–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 115–116, figs. 13d,e (description).–Cairns, 1998: 380 (synonymy, WA).

New records. QUEENSLAND: 20°33.16'S 149°05.28'E (Thomas Island), 30 m, 3 November 1988, 3, USNM 86001. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Woodside-Dampier DA2/99/05, 2, WAM Z16033.

Types. The holotype is NMW 8177. Type Locality: Lapinig Canal, Philippines, 11–18 m.

“*Paracyathus*” *vittatus* Dennant, 1906, *incertae sedis*

Fig. 3L

Paracyathus vittatus Dennant, 1906: 156, pl. 5, figs. 3a,b (SA).–Howchin, 1909: 246 (listed).–Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).–Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).–Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 176 (listed).–Veron, 1986: 608 (listed).–Cairns & Parker, 1992: 24. (remarks).–Stranks, 1993: 21 (type deposition).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is NMV F41514. Type Locality: off

Point Marsden, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 31.1 m.

Remarks. Although listed and discussed several times, this species is known only from the holotype. Little can be added to the original description and illustration of this species, except to say that the columella is not really strongly developed, as Dennant suggests, but rather poorly developed. The paliform lobes (P1–2) are small, approximating paliform teeth, and not multiple, as is characteristic of *Paracyathus*. The specimen itself is quite small (GCD=3.6 mm, height = 3.55 m) and is undoubtedly a juvenile of an indeterminate genus.

Premocyathus dentiformis (Alcock, 1902)

Placotrochides dentiformis Alcock, 1902b: 121.

Caryophyllia compressa.–Cairns, 1994: 50–51, pl. 22, figs. e,f (description).

Premocyathus dentiformis.–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 102–103, figs. 9f–j (synonymy, remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Cidaris I 43-2, 4, MTQ G55630; Cidaris I 46-2, 1, MTQ G56411; Cidaris I 49-2, 1, MTQ G56415.

Types. The holotype is ZMA Coel.1093. Type Locality: 10°27.7'S 123°16.5'E (off Timor), 390 m.

Rhizosmilia elata Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997

Rhizosmilia elata Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 134–135, figs. 18a,b.

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is USNM 97304; additional paratypes are split among USNM, NNM, and MNHN. Type Locality: 6°52'N 126°14'E (Philippines), 313 m.

Remarks. A specimen reported from Karubar station 86 was incorrectly reported by Cairns & Zibrowius (1997) as being from off Tanimbar Islands, Indonesia, whereas it is more properly attributed to the continental shelf off Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territory.

Rhizosmilia multitalifera Cairns, 1998

Paracyathus porphyreus.–Folkeson, 1919: 12–13, figs. 16–17 (WA).–Veron, 1986: 608 (listed).

Rhizosmilia multitalifera Cairns, 1998: 386–389, figs. 4 b,c, e,f (WA).–Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 231 (type deposition).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is WAM 129–83; paratypes are split among WAM, USNM, and SMNH (Griffith & Fromont, 1998). Type Locality: 30°17.9'S 114°39.9'E (west of Jurien Bay, WA), 82 m.

Solenosmilia variabilis Duncan, 1873

Solenosmilia variabilis Duncan, 1873: 328, pl. 42, figs. 11–18.–Hoffmeister, 1933: 14, pl. 4, fig. 7 (NSW).–Wells, 1964: 109 (listed: NSW).–Cairns, 1982: 31, pl. 9, figs. 4–5 (synonymy, description).–Veron, 1986: 608 (listed).–Cairns & Parker, 1992: 29–30, figs. 8d,e (SA, Tas, Vic, NSW, WA).–Cairns, 1995: 82, pl. 23d,e (NZ, remarks); 1998: 388 (WA).–Koslow & Gowlett-Holmes, 1998: 38 (listed: Tas).–Koslow *et al.*, 2001: 115–123 (Tas).

New records. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: “F. V. Comet”, 176 km SSE of Cape du Couedic, Kangaroo Island, 900–1000 m, 14 February 1988, 1 colony, USNM 86839. —VICTORIA: Franklin Slope 67, 2, NMV F67150; Franklin Slope 68, several fragments, NMV F67138. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 7 dead branches, AM G16710. —NEW SOUTH WALES: East of Eden, 12 December 1986, 1600 m, 2 branches, USNM 1008876. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: “Orion”, 35°26'S 118°20'E, 900 m, 1 branch, SAM H11238.

Types. The syntypes are deposited at BM. Type Locality: off southwestern Spain, 1190–2003 m.

***Stephanocyathus (Acinocyathus) explanans*
(Marenzeller, 1904)**

Stephanotrochus explanans Marenzeller, 1904b: 304–307, pl. 18, figs. 19a,b.

Stephanocyathus (A.) explanans.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 119, fig. 14e (synonymy, description).—Cairns, 1998: 381 (WA).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 4, 1, WAM Z13060; Bhagwan 24, 2: 1, USNM 1009430, 1, WAM Z13184.

Types. Ten syntypes are deposited at ZMB, although they have not been examined by the author. Type Locality: off Sumatra, Zanzibar Island, and Pemba, southwest Indian Ocean, 245–614 m.

***Stephanocyathus (A.) spiniger* (Marenzeller, 1888)**

Stephanotrochus spiniger Marenzeller, 1888: 20–21.

Stephanotrochus tatei Dennant, 1899: 117–119, pl. 3, figs. 1a–c (Oligocene of Victoria).

Odontocyathus sexradii.—Hoffmeister, 1933: 10, pl. 1, figs. 6–8 (SA).

Stephanocyathus (Odontocyathus) sexradiis.—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).

Stephanocyathus spiniger.—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).

Stephanocyathus (A.) spiniger.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 26–27, figs. 7g–i (synonymy, description, SA).—Cairns, 1995: 67–68, pl. 17d–f, 18c (NZ, SM).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 118–119, figs. 13f, 14d (NT).—Cairns, 1998: 381 (WA); 1999a: 90 (remarks).

Stephanocyathus sp. Veron, 2000: II, 411, fig. 11.

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/14 (off Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 2, AM G15898. —QUEENSLAND: Soela 06/85/30, 1, NTM C5293; Soela 06/85/38, 1, NTM C5292; Soela 01/86/07, 7, NTM C5311; Soela 01/86/08, 7, NTM C5314; Soela 01/86/09, 5, NTM C5316; Soela 01/86/10, 1, NTM C5319; Soela 01/86/16, 2, NTM C5335; Soela 01/86/44, 3, NTM C5337; Soela 01/86/73, 1, NTM C5341; Cidarid I 42-2, 12, MTQ G55644–55645; Cidarid I 42-3, 12, MTQ G55646; Cidarid I 45-3, 1, MTQ G55647; Cidarid I 46-2, 1, MTQ G55632; Cidarid I 46-3, 4, MTQ G55648. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: “Akademik Oparin” 1987-1-1, 1, NTM C7786; Bhagwan 1, 2, WAM Z13051; Bhagwan 5, 1, WAM Z13074; Bhagwan 17, 1, WAM Z13180.

Types. The holotype is deposited at NMW. Type Locality: Sagami Bay, Japan, depth unknown.

***Stephanocyathus (Odontocyathus) coronatus*
(Pourtales, 1867)**

Platycyathus coronatus Pourtales, 1867: 114.

Stephanocyathus (O.) coronatus.—Veron, 1986: 607 (undocumented listing).—Cairns, 1995: 69, pl. 17j–l, pl. 18a,b (NZ, SM); 1999a: 89, figs. 11d–f (synonymy, remarks).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: NZOI U218, 1, AM G16606; Kapala 78/17/10, 3, AM G16410; Kapala 78/09/05, 8, AM G16380; Kapala 78/23/09, 1, AM G16374. —SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D4 (Argo Bank), 3, AM G16329; Franklin 05/89/24 (Argo Bank), 1, AM G15908; Franklin 05/89/33 (Lord Howe Rise), 1, AM G15914. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 9-4, 1, MTQ G55661; Cidarid I 11-4, 1, MTQ G55662; Cidarid I 15-4, 1, MTQ G55663; Cidarid I 20-4, 1, MTQ G55664; Cidarid I 28-1, 8, MTQ G55665; Cidarid I 30-4, 8, MTQ G55673; Cidarid I 31-1, 18, MTQ G55666–55667; Cidarid I 32-2, 5, MTQ G55668; Cidarid I 33-1, 18, MTQ G55669; Cidarid I 35-4, 7, MTQ G55670–55671; Cidarid I 37-1, 4, MTQ G55672; Cidarid II 1-2, 5, MTQ G55674 and G56385; Cidarid II 9-1, 1, MTQ G55675; Cidarid II 10-1, 5, MTQ G55676; Cidarid III 12-2, 9, MTQ G55677; Franklin, 11°33'S 145°19'E, 1517–1611 m, 7, USNM 86562.

Types. The holotype is MCZ 2769 (Cairns, 1979). Type locality: 30°41'N 77°03'W (Blake Plateau off Florida), 841 m.

***Stephanocyathus (O.) weberianus* (Alcock, 1902)**

Stephanotrochus weberianus Alcock, 1902a: 101–102.

?*Stephanocyathus nobilis*.—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed: NSW); 1964: 109 (listed: NSW).—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).

Stephanocyathus (O.) weberianus.—Cairns, 1994: 57–58, pl. 25d–f (synonymy, description); 1995: 68, pl. 17g–i (SM).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 119–120, figs. 14g,h (synonymy, remarks).—Cairns, 1999a: 89–90.

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 76/24/03, 3, AM G16412; Kapala 79/20/13, 2, AM G15237. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: off Carnarvon (station “D30”), 3, depth unknown, WAM Z13253; Lady Basten 1031201, 1, WAM Z16003. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/04, 7: 1, MTQ G30350, and 6, USNM 86561; Franklin 06/88/20, 1, AM G16664; Cidarid I 1-3, 31, MTQ G55649–55650; Cidarid I 1-4, 7, MTQ G55651; Cidarid I 44-3, 2, MTQ G55655; Cidarid I 45-2, 1, MTQ G55656; Cidarid I 49-2, 9, MTQ G55652; Cidarid I 49-3, 16, MTQ G55653–55654; Cidarid I 50-2, 17, MTQ G55657–55658; Cidarid I 50-3, 9, MTQ G55659–55660; 11°35'S 144°11'E, 1006 m, 1, USNM 78617; 25 miles (=40 km) ne Stradbroke Island, 710–730 m, 1, SAM TH8592; FNQ 79-33, 5, AM G16523.

Types. The holotype is ZMA Coel. 1322. Type Locality: 8°43.1'S 127°16.7'E (Timor Sea), 828 m.

Remarks. It is unknown what data (?specimens) Wells (1958, 1964) had in hand when he reported *Stephanocyathus nobilis* from New South Wales. *Stephanocyathus nobilis* and *S. weberianus* are quite similar and have been confused before (Cairns, 1994), but *S. nobilis* has not yet been substantiated to occur off Australia. Wells may have observed specimens of *S. weberianus*, not *S. nobilis*.

Stephanocyathus weberianus and the previously discussed species, *S. coronatus*, are also quite similar, as discussed by Cairns (1995). To reiterate, *S. weberianus* can be distinguished by having 12–18 costal projections integrated into a continuous basal rim (vs 12 discrete, complexly ornamented costal tubercles); less exsert S1–2; and a smooth, flat (not convex, costate) base. Off eastern Australia the species are also separated bathymetrically, *S. weberianus* found only shallower than 1050 m, *S. coronatus* deeper than 1050 m.

***Stephanocyathus (Stephanocyathus) imperialis* n.sp.**

Figs. 4C–F

Records/Types. Holotype: Cidarid II 15–1, MTQ G55640. Paratypes: Cidarid II 15–1, 2: 1, MTQ G56420, 1, USNM 1008827; Cidarid III, 14–2, 3, MTQ G55642 and 56421. Type Locality: 13°29.08'S 147°12.68'E (Coral Sea off Cape York Peninsula, Queensland), 2442–2457 m.

Description. Corallum bowl-shaped, almost hemispherical, the holotype measuring 22.6 mm in CD and 9.3 mm in height. Most of theca worn or chalky in texture, only a thin band 2.5–3.0 mm wide adjacent to calice and corresponding to the region of edge zone is smooth and porcellaneous. In well-preserved coralla, theca corresponding to C1–3 within the region of the edge zone bears small granules arranged in a continuous zig-zag pattern. Calice circular and coarsely serrate in lateral view, each septum rising from a equilateral triangular-shaped base (Fig. 4E). Corallum white.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 4 to 5 cycles, the fifth cycle never complete. There seems to be no absolute relationship between CD and number of septa, at least in the 6 specimens available for study, as the largest corallum (23.4 mm in CD) has only 48 septa, whereas the smallest corallum (18.4 mm CD) has 58 septa, and those of

intermediate size have a range of 42 to a maximum of 60 septa. S1 only independent septa, extending to the columella without merging with any other septa. S1 only slightly exsert (1.8 mm) and rather narrow, following the curvature of the theca, but near the columella each S1 bears 1 or more poorly differentiated paliform lobes which have highly sinuous axial edges. S2 slightly less exsert (1.3 mm) but similar to the S1, also reaching the columella and bearing sinuous poorly-defined paliform lobe (s). Remaining septa (S3–5) equally exsert (1.2 mm), the S3 similar in shape to the S1–2, but their axial edges loosely merging to their adjacent S2 near the columella. If unflanked by S5, the S4 extend about 2/3 the distance to the columella before loosely fusing to their adjacent S3; if flanked by a pair of S5, the S4 are similar in size and shape to an S3, and the S5 are then the smallest septa, similar in size and shape to an unflanked S4. Fossa relatively deep, containing an elongate columella consisting of 10–15 small intermingled papillae that are fused onto a circular base.

Remarks. *Stephanocyathus imperialis* differs from the three other congeners known from the Australia region (*S. regius*, *S. platypus*, and *S. sp. sensu Cairns & Parker, 1992*) in having poorly-developed, highly sinuous paliform lobes; a coarsely serrate calicular edge; and a smaller corallum with fewer septa. It is also found much deeper than the other three species.

Etymology. *imperialis*, Latin for “of the emperor”, in keeping with the names of several other species in this genus, as well as the genus name, that relate to aspects of royalty.

Distribution. Known only from the Coral Sea off Cape York Peninsula, 2436–2474 m.

Stephanocyathus (S.) platypus (Moseley, 1876)

Ceratotrochus platypus Moseley, 1876: 554 (NSW).
Stephanocyathus platypus.—Moseley, 1881: 154, pl. 3, figs. 4a,b (description).—Cairns, 1982: 24–25, pl. 7, figs. 3–6 (description, synonymy, NZ).—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 24–25, figs. 7a–c (SA, Vic, Tas).—Cairns, 1995: 66–67, pl. 17a–c (NZ).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 75/05/05, 1, AM G16560; Kapala 78/27/05, 7, AM G15811; Kapala 78/27/13, 1, AM G16323; Kapala 79/20/13, 2, AM G15238; Kapala 84/08/05, 5, AM G16474.

Types. Two syntypes are BM 1880.11.25.57. Type Locality: 34°13'S 151°38'E (off Sydney, New South Wales), 750 m.

Stephanocyathus (S.) regius Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997

Stephanocyathus (S.) regius Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 117–118, figs. 14a–c (NZ).—Cairns, 1999a: 88–89, figs. 10h, 11a–c (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 1-3, 1, MTQ G55678–55679; Cidarid I 28-1, 2, MTQ G55680; Cidarid I 30-2, 2, MTQ G55681; Cidarid I 30-4, 1, MTQ G55682; Cidarid I 33-1, 1, MTQ G55683; Cidarid I 41-2, 5, MTQ G55684; Cidarid I 49-2, 1, MTQ G55685; Cidarid I 49-3, 2, MTQ G55637, G55686; Cidarid I 50-2, 2, MTQ G55687; Cidarid II 24-1, 2, MTQ G55688; Cidarid III 12-2, 3, MTQ G55689; 11°35'S 144°11'E, 1006 m, 1, USNM 78623; Franklin 06/88/04, 1, AM G16660; Franklin 06/88/05, 1, AM G15494; Franklin 06/88/12, 1, MTQ G30348; FNQ 79-33, 3, AM G16525. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Lady Basten 1031201, WAM Z16006.

Types. The holotype is USNM 97122; paratypes are split between USNM and MNHN. Type Locality: 9°27'S 127°58.6'E (Timor Sea, south of Leti Islands), 610–690 m.

Stephanocyathus (S.) sp.

Stephanocyathus (S.) sp. Cairns & Parker, 1992: 26, figs. 7–d–f (Tas).

New records. None.

Tethocyathus virgatus (Alcock, 1902)

Trochocyathus (Tethocyathus) virgatus Alcock, 1902a: 98–99.—Not Veron, 1986: 606 (listed, =*T. wellsi*, described herein).
Tethocyathus virgatus.—Cairns, 1995: 65–66, pl. 16c–f (synonymy, description, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 114–115 (remarks).—Cairns, 1999a: 86 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D4 (off Argo Bank), 1, AM G16595; Franklin 05/89/47 (Britannia), 2, AM G16593. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 1, AM G16682.

Types. Two syntypes are deposited at ZMA (Coel. 1328 and 1323). Type Locality: Sulu Archipelago, 275 m.

Thalamophyllia tenuescens (Gardiner, 1899)

Desmophyllum tenuescens Gardiner, 1899: 161–162, pl. 19, figs. 1a,b.—Veron, 1986: 608 (undocumented Australian record).
Thalamophyllia tenuescens.—Cairns, 1995: 78, pl. 21g–i (NZ, SM).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 133, figs. 17d,e (Qld).—Cairns, 1998: 386 (WA); 1999a: 105 (SM).

New records. None.

Types. Four of the seven syntypes are BM 1950.1.10.113–116, two more are deposited at the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge. Type Locality: Sandal Bay, Lifu, Loyalty Islands, 73 m.

Trochocyathus (Aplocyathus) brevispina Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997

Trochocyathus (Aplocyathus) brevispina Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 113, figs. 12d–f (key).—Cairns, 1999a: 85–86 (tabular comparison).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 43-2, 2, MTQ G56432.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split among MNHN, USNM, NNM, ZMA, and POLIPI. Type Locality: 5°47'40"S 132°12'11"E (off Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 278–300 m.

Trochocyathus sp. cf.

T. (Trochocyathus) aithoseptatus Cairns, 1984

Figs. 4G,H

Not *Paracyathus conceptus* Gardiner & Waugh, 1938: 184.
Paracyathus conceptus.—Wells, 1964: 113, pl. 1, figs. 11–12 (Qld).—Veron, 1986: 608 (listed).

Material examined. 14 miles (=22.4 km) east of Jumpin Pin, Queensland, 86 m, 1, USNM 68373.

Description of specimen reported by Wells, 1964 (USNM 68373). Corallum ceratoid: 13.8×10.2 mm in calicular diameter and 21.7 mm in height, firmly attached through a pedicel 7.3 mm in diameter. Costae well defined and granular, separated by intercostal grooves of equal width. Costae near calice and upper, outer edges of all septa chocolate brown, the remaining corallum white. Septa hexamerally arranged in 5 incomplete cycles (58 septa) according to the formula: S1>S2>S3>S4>S5, there being

little difference in the width of the S1–4. P1 small (0.6 mm wide) and sit very low in fossa. S2 slightly broader (0.8 mm) but also sit low in fossa, along with the P1 forming the lower palar crown. P3 much broader (1.25 mm) and project much higher in fossa, forming the upper crown of 12 elements. S4 flanked by a pair of S5 also bear a large prominent palus (P4), contributing to the upper crown. Fossa deep; columella consists of about 35 slender elements.

Remarks. The single specimen reported by Wells (1964: 113) from “14 miles due east of Jumpin Pin (27°45'S), 47 fms.”, Queensland as *Paracyathus conceptus* differs from that species (syntypes of which are deposited at the BM 1950.1.9.839–850, 859–867) in having a thinner, non-epithecate wall; a pigmented corallum; and thinner septa. Indeed, Wells' specimen belongs in a different genus, *Trochocyathus*, as it has two discrete crowns of paliform lobes. Among the 25 species of *Trochocyathus* known from the Indo-West Pacific region (Cairns *et al.*, 1999), it is most similar to *T. aithoseptatus* Cairns, 1984 (known only from the Hawaiian Islands, 371–454 m), both species having the same number of septa, pigmentation pattern, and general shape. *Trochocyathus aithoseptatus* differs in having a thinner pedicel and more flared calice, a shallower fossa, pigmentation that extends to the pali, and pali of uniform size, often with poorly developed P4. Although the Queensland specimen probably represents an undescribed species, one specimen is not considered to be enough to properly distinguish or describe it.

Distribution. Known only from east of Jumpin Pin, Queensland, 86 m.

***Trochocyathus (T.) apertus*
Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997**

Premocyathus ?compressus.—Veron, 1986: 605, fig. (WA).
Trochocyathus (T.) apertus Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 109–110, figs. 11a–d (key).—Cairns, 1998: 380 (synonymy, WA).
Trochocyathus sp. Veron, 2000: II, 411, fig. 6 (undocumented from Australia).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is USNM 97087; additional paratypes are split among USNM, MNHN, NNM, and ZMUC. Type Locality: 5°01'40"N 119°52'20"E (Sulu Archipelago), 33 m.

***Trochocyathus (T.) burchae* (Cairns, 1984)**

Premocyathus burchae Cairns, 1984: 14, pl. 2, figs. G–H.
Trochocyathus burchae.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 110 (key, remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: James Kirby 732, 1, MTQ G56422. — NORTHERN TERRITORY: off Port Essington, Cobourg Peninsula, depth unknown, 1, NTM C8039.

Types. The holotype is deposited at USNM (60512); paratypes are split between USNM and BPBM. Type Locality: 20°43.7'N 156°54.6'W (Lanai, Hawaiian Islands), 64 m.

***Trochocyathus (T.) caryophylloides* Alcock, 1902**

Trochocyathus caryophylloides Alcock, 1902a: 94.—Cairns, 1994: 52–53, pl. 23, figs. a–c,h (synonymy, description).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 106 (NT, remarks).

New records. None.

Types. Five of the six syntypes are deposited at ZMA. Type Locality: Celebes and Banda Seas, 115–304 m.

Remarks. Specimens from two “Karubar” stations (61, 86) were incorrectly reported by Cairns & Zibrowius (1997) as from off Tanimbar Islands, whereas they are more correctly attributed to the continental shelf off Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territory.

***Trochocyathus (T.) cepulla* Cairns, 1995**

Trochocyathus (T.) cepulla Cairns, 1995: 62–63, pl. 15a,b (NZ).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 47-2, 1, MTQ G55743.

Types. The holotype is NZOI H628; paratypes are split between NZOI and USNM. Type Locality: 32°10.5'S 167°21.2'E (Wanganella Bank, southern Norfolk Ridge), 449 m.

Remarks. The specimen reported herein is the largest known thus far, measuring 11.9×11.2 mm in CD and 11.8 mm in height.

***Trochocyathus (T.) discus*
Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997**

Trochocyathus (T.) discus Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 112, figs. 11g,h, 12 a–c (key).—Cairns, 1999a: 84 (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 43-2, 1, MTQ G55628.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split among MNHN, USNM, and POLIPI. Type Locality: 5°48'S 132°12'E (off Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 278–300 m.

***Trochocyathus (T.) maculatus* Cairns, 1995**

Trochocyathus (T.) maculatus Cairns, 1995: 61, pl. 14c,d (SM, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 107 (remarks, key).—Cairns, 1999a: 81–82 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/06 (Taupo), 1, AM G16582; Franklin 05/89/07 (Taupo), 2, AM G16481; NZOI U212 (Taupo), 1, AM G16554. —QUEENSLAND: Kimbla-2, 5, AM G15933.

Types. The holotype is NZOI H626; paratypes are split among NZOI, USNM, and AM. Type Locality: 31°25.9'S 159°02.2'E (off Lord Howe Island), 183 m.

***Trochocyathus (T.) philippinensis* Semper, 1872**

Trochocyathus philippinensis Semper, 1872: 253, pl. 20, fig. 16.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 107–108 (description, key).—Cairns, 1998: 380 (WA).

New records. None.

Types. Three syntypes are deposited at NMW (not seen). Type Locality: Pandanon, west coast of Bohol, Philippines, 27–54 m.

***Trochocyathus (T.) rhombocolumna* Alcock, 1902**

Trochocyathus rhombocolumna Alcock, 1902a: 98.—Cairns, 1995: 60–61, pl. 13, fig. i, pl. 14, figs. a,b (synonymy, description, NZ, SM).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 106–107 (NT, key).—Cairns, 1999a: 81 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/48 (Britannia), 1, AM G16492; Franklin 085/88/D22 (Britannia), 5, AM G16712. — QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 39, AM G16681.

Types. The holotype is ZMA Coel. 1327. Type Locality: 5°43.5'N 119°40'E (Sulu Sea), 522 m.

***Trochocyathus wellsii* n.sp.**

Figs. 5A,B

Not *Trochocyathus virgatus* Alcock, 1902a: 98–99.*Trochocyathus virgatus*.—Wells, 1964: 112–113, pl. 1, figs. 8–10 (Qld).—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).**Records/Types.** Holotype: Kimbla-1, AM G16704. Paratypes: Kimbla-1, 17, AM G16335; “about 14 miles (=22.4 km) due east of Jumpin Pin (27°45'S.)”, 86 m, 2 paratypes, USNM 68373 (Wells, 1964: 113). Type Locality: 27°31'S 153°40'E (off Moreton Island), 75–81 m.**Description.** Corallum ceratoid, attached through a slender (PD:GCD = 0.32–0.49), elongate pedicel and a thin encrusting base. Holotype 7.8×6.8 mm in CD and 14.7 mm in height, having a PD of 3.6 mm. Upper part of corallum slightly flared; calice elliptical (GCD:LCD = 1.09–1.21). Calicular margin lancetted, each pair of CS4 adjacent to the 6 CS1 forming a rectangular projection on the calicular margin, a smaller lancet corresponding to the CS2 and their adjacent CS4. Costal granules on lower half of corallum low but arranged in faint transverse rows, whereas granules on upper half of corallum arranged on longitudinally oriented costae. Edge zone narrow, extending only about 2.5 mm from calicular edge, below which many kinds of encrusting organisms attach to the corallum, e.g., hydroids, foraminifera, serpulids, sponges, bryozoans, and small bivalves. Corallum uniformly white.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 4 cycles according to the formula: S1>S2>S4>S3, but few coralla have the full complement of 48 septa and there is no direct relationship between GCD and number of septa. For example, one of the smallest coralla (GCD=5.5 mm) has 48 septa, whereas the largest corallum (GCD=8.8 mm) has only 40 septa; the holotype has 42 septa. S1 are highly exsert (1.7–2.1 mm), have straight to only slightly sinuous axial edges, and in old specimens can be quite thick. S2 less exsert (about 1.2 mm) and about 80% the width of an S1. S3 about 0.4 mm exsert but dimorphic in width, those S3 flanked by S4 being the smallest of the septa (about 65% width of an S1), but those S3 unflanked by S4 being almost as wide as an S1. S4 also dimorphic in width, those adjacent to an S1 being slightly wider than the S3 they flank, those adjacent to an S2 being equal to or only slightly wider than the adjacent S3. A lamellar palus about 0.4 mm in width occurs before each S3 and is aligned with that septum; occasionally a second P3 occurs slightly closer to the columella. P1 and P2 are less distinctive, shaped as a papilla circular in cross section and about 0.2 mm in diameter, which is aligned with the axial edge of each S1, but P2 are difficult to distinguish. Fossa of moderate depth, containing a papillose columella of 6–10 spiny elements indistinguishable from the P1.

Remarks. *Trochocyathus wellsii* is easily distinguished from *Tethocyathus virgatus* by its lack of epitheca, white corallum, lancetted calicular edge, and its smaller corallum size and ceratoid shape. It also differs in its poorly defined palar ring structure, which distinguishes it from all other species of *Trochocyathus* and may be justification for ultimately placing it in a different genus.**Etymology.** Named in honour of John W. Wells, who first examined this species and who significantly added to our knowledge of deep-water Australian corals (Wells, 1958, 1964).**Distribution.** Known only from the region off Brisbane, Queensland, 75–86 m.***Vaughanella multitalifera* Cairns, 1995***Vaughanella multitalifera* Cairns, 1995: 70–71, pl. 18g,h (NZ).**New records.** NEW SOUTH WALES: Franklin 10/86/10, 3, AM G15888. —QUEENSLAND: Cidaris I 49-3, 1, MTQ G55636.**Types.** The holotype is deposited at NZOI (H629). Type Locality: 30°05.2'S 178°10.2'W (off Macauley Island, Kermadec Ridge), 1450 m.***Vaughanella oreophila* Keller, 1981**

Figs. 5C,D

Vaughanella oreophila Keller, 1981: 32–33, pl. 2, figs. 1a,b.—Not Cairns, 1995: 70, pl. 18d,e (= *V. concinna*); 1999a: 90 (remarks).**New records.** QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 11: 10, AM G16707, and 1, USNM 1009245. —SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D22, 1, AM G16713.**Types.** The holotype is deposited at the Institute Oceanology, Moscow. Type Locality: 23°32'N 157°23'E (Marcus Necker Ridge), 1420 m.**Remarks.** As Cairns (1999a: 90) pointed out, *Vaughanella oreophila* is distinguished from *V. concinna* by having a smaller corallum, less septa (no S5), and in lacking P3, which are quite prominent in *V. concinna*. *Vaughanella oreophila* does have well-developed P1 and P2, which are rudimentary in *V. concinna*. These are believed to be the first valid records of this species subsequent to its original description from the Markus Necker Ridge.**Family Turbinoliidae****Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848*****Alatotrochus rubescens* (Moseley, 1876)**

Fig. 5E

Platytrachus rubescens Moseley, 1876: 552.*Alatotrochus rubescens*.—Cairns, 1994: 68–69, pl. 29g–1 (description); 1995: 84, pl. 24a,b. (synonymy, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 141–142, fig. 18h (remarks)—Cairns, 1998: 390 (WA); 1999a: 108–109 (remarks).**New records.** QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D11, 10: 9 (including SEM 996), USNM 1008301, 1, ZMUZ: Franklin 03/99/D13, 1, USNM 1008300.**Types.** Four syntypes are deposited at BM, one numbered 1880.11.25.163. Type Locality: 5°49'15"S 132°14'15"E (off Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 236 m.***Australocyathus vincentinus* (Dennant, 1904)***Deltocyathus vincentinus* Dennant, 1904: 6–7, pl. 2, figs. 1a–c (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 245 (listed).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 176, fig. 4.54a (SA).—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).—Stranks, 1993: 21 (type deposition)*Australocyathus vincentinus*.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 39, figs. 12e–g, 13a,b (WA, SA).—Cairns, 1997: 15, pls. 1d, 4d, 7a–c (figs.).—Cairns, 1998: 364 (listed).**New records.** None.**Types.** The deposition of the holotype is not certain, but many paratypes are deposited at NMV (Stranks, 1993) and SAM (Cairns & Parker, 1992), and several are also at AM (G12059, G11830). Type Locality: various unspecified localities from the Verco collection off South Australia, 16–40 m.

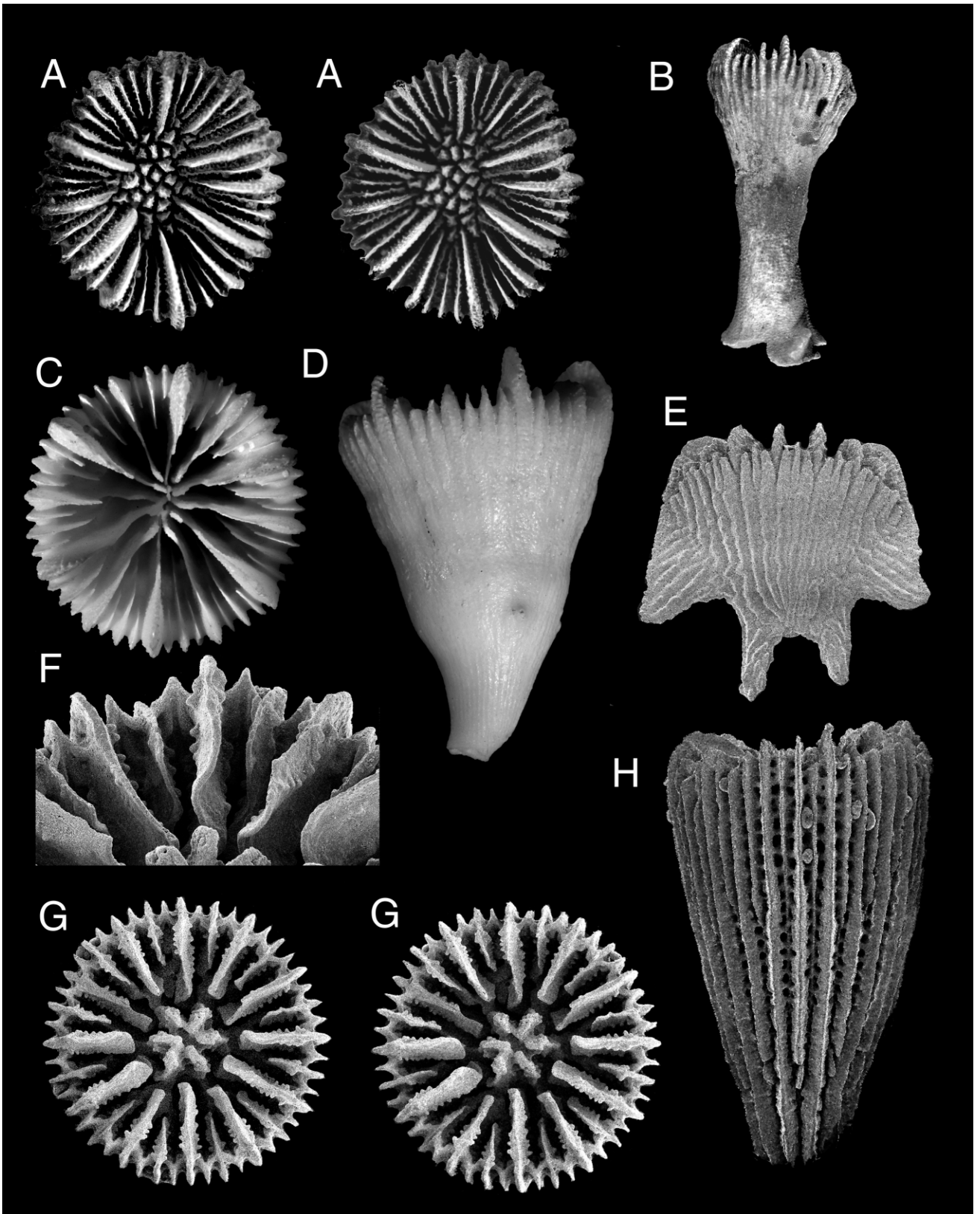


Fig. 5. (A, B), *Trochocyathus wellsi*, holotype, AM G16704, stereo calicular and lateral views, $\times 6.4$, $\times 3.8$, respectively (GCD=7.8 mm). (C, D), *Vaughanella oreophila*, Franklin 06/88/x, AM G16707, calicular and lateral views, both $\times 3.9$ (CD=13.1 mm); (E), *Alatotrochus rubescens*, USNM 1008301 (SEM 996), juvenile corallum showing pronounced edge and basal crests, $\times 11.8$ (GCD=3.6 mm). (F–H), *Conocyathus formosus*, holotype, AM G16743: (F), inner view of septa, $\times 35$; (G), stereo calicular view, $\times 19.1$; (H), lateral view, $\times 17.1$ (CD=2.76 mm).

Conocyathus formosus n.sp.

Figs. 5F–H, 6A–C

Records/Types. Holotype: Franklin 03/99/D11, 20°14.49'S 151°47.53'E (Marion Plateau, Queensland), 342 m, (type locality), AM G16743. Paratypes: Franklin 03/99/D8 (Marion Plateau), 1, USNM 1008829; Franklin 03/99/D10, 12, USNM 1008830; Franklin 03/99/D11, 48: 43 (including SEM stub 1005), USNM 1008831, 2, ZMUZ, 3, WAM Z20515; Franklin, 03/99/12, 3, USNM 1008832; Franklin 03/99/D13, 1, USNM 1008833; 12°28.3'S 130°50.95'E (Darwin Harbour), depth unknown, 3, NTM 8138.

Description. Corallum conical and fairly slender (H:D = 1.62–1.88), with a circular calice and blunt base. Holotype (and largest specimen) 2.76 mm in CD and 4.55 mm in height. C1–2 extend from base to calice; C3 originate independently about 1.3 mm above the base, the C4 about 1.7 mm above the base. Proximal to the origin of each C3 is a short costal ridge about 0.35–0.45 mm in length that is initially aligned with the C3 but distally is curved outward toward its adjacent S1, terminating in the intercostal groove that will be aligned with the future C4, altogether resulting in a zone of 12 such short costal ridges at a height of 1.0–1.4 mm above the base (Fig. 6C). In upper corallum C1–3 equal in width (about 65 µm), whereas C4 are about half this width, but all costae equal in height and exsertment. But in the basal part of the corallum, below the origin of the C4, the C1–3 usually bear thin, continuous lateral ridges that project into the intercostal groove nearly obscuring it and essentially doubling the width of these costae. Intercostal grooves about 75 µm in width near calicular edge and bridged by regularly spaced bars, each bar 60–70 µm in width, delimiting rather deep, elliptical pits that are up to 100×70 µm in diameter, the greater diameter aligned with the groove. Approximately 20 pits occur in each intercostal groove adjacent to a C1.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 3 complete cycles (24 septa) having the septal formula: S1>S2>S3. S1 highly exsert (up to 0.3 mm), with extremely sinuous axial edges (Fig. 5F) that reach almost to the central paler structure; S1 about 60 µm thick at calicular edge. S2 equally exsert, about 90% width of an S1, also having quite sinuous axial edges. S3 less exsert (0.15 mm), about 75% the width of an S1, and have sinuous axial edges that fuse with the axial edges

of their adjacent S2 deep in the fossa, not easily visible in an intact specimen. Although C4 are well developed, there is no trace of S4. In fact, the region that would correspond to an S4 is slightly grooved internally (Fig. 5F). All septa bear tall (up to 50 µm), rounded granules on their faces arranged in rows in the crests of the septal undulations. Centre of fossa occupied by 6 robust, lamellar P2, each about 0.25 mm in width, the axial edges of the 6 P2 fused together and altogether forming a single robust axial structure that rises to the level of the calicular edge.

Remarks. As seen in Table 5, *C. formosus* is distinguished from the two other Recent species in the genus by having flanged costae; tall, but slender C4; sinuous septal axial edges; and pali that rise to the edge of the calice. Not noted in the table is the peculiarity that most specimens bear 12 short, disjunct C3 near the base of the corallum.

Etymology. *formosus*, Latin for “beautifully formed”.

Distribution. Beagle Gulf, NT; Marion Plateau, Queensland; 320–367 m.

Conocyathus gracilis Cairns, 1998

Trematotrochus zelandiae.—Folkesson, 1919: 14 (WA).

Conocyathus zelandiae.—Wells, 1964: 113–114 (in part: **Western Australian** specimens).—Cairns, 1995: 83 (in part: USNM 80852, 80851).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 140–141 (NT).

Conocyathus gracilis Cairns, 1998: 388–390, figs. 5i, 6a–d (NT, WA).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 231–232 (**type deposition**).

New records. NORTHERN TERRITORY: “San Pedro Sound”, 9°30'S 132°34'E, 124 m, 8, AM G15374; “San Pedro Sound”, 10°17'S 132°38'E, 65 m, 2, AM G15287.

Types. The holotype is WAM 31–85; paratypes are split among WAM, USNM, and MNHN (Griffith & Fromont, 1998). Type Locality: 19°34.5'S 116°08'E (off Glomar Shoal, NW of Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia), 101 m.

Remarks. The additional specimens reported herein are considerably larger than those of the type series, the largest 3.25 mm in CD and 7.7 mm in height, but the coralla are distinctively slender (high D: H) and have deeply recessed paliform lobes (see Table 5).

Table 5. Distinguishing characteristics of the three Recent species of *Conocyathus* d'Orbigny, 1849.

	<i>Conocyathus formosus</i> n.sp.	<i>Conocyathus zelandiae</i>	<i>Conocyathus gracilis</i>
CD max.	2.67 mm	3.4 mm	3.25 mm
H:D	1.62–1.88	1.8	2.4–3.1
Costal shape	C1–3 flanged near base; each costa of uniform width	Evenly rounded (no lateral flange); individual costae vary in width	Rounded or ridged (no lateral flange); each costa of uniform width
Size of C4	As tall as C1–3 but thinner	As tall and wide as C1–3	Vestigial, low
Axial edges of S3	Fuse to axial edges of adjacent S2 low in fossa; sinuous	Fuse to outer edges of P2 high in fossa	Fuse to axial edges of adjacent S2 low in fossa; straight
Height of P2	Even with calicular edge	Exsert, above calicular edge	Deeply recessed in fossa
Columella	Solid fusion in centre (no central cavity)	Solid fusion in center, but with a central cavity	Fused in centre but with central cavity
Distribution	Northern Territory and Queensland; 320–367 m	Indo-West Pacific; 4–137 m	Western Australia and Arafura Sea; 22–291 m

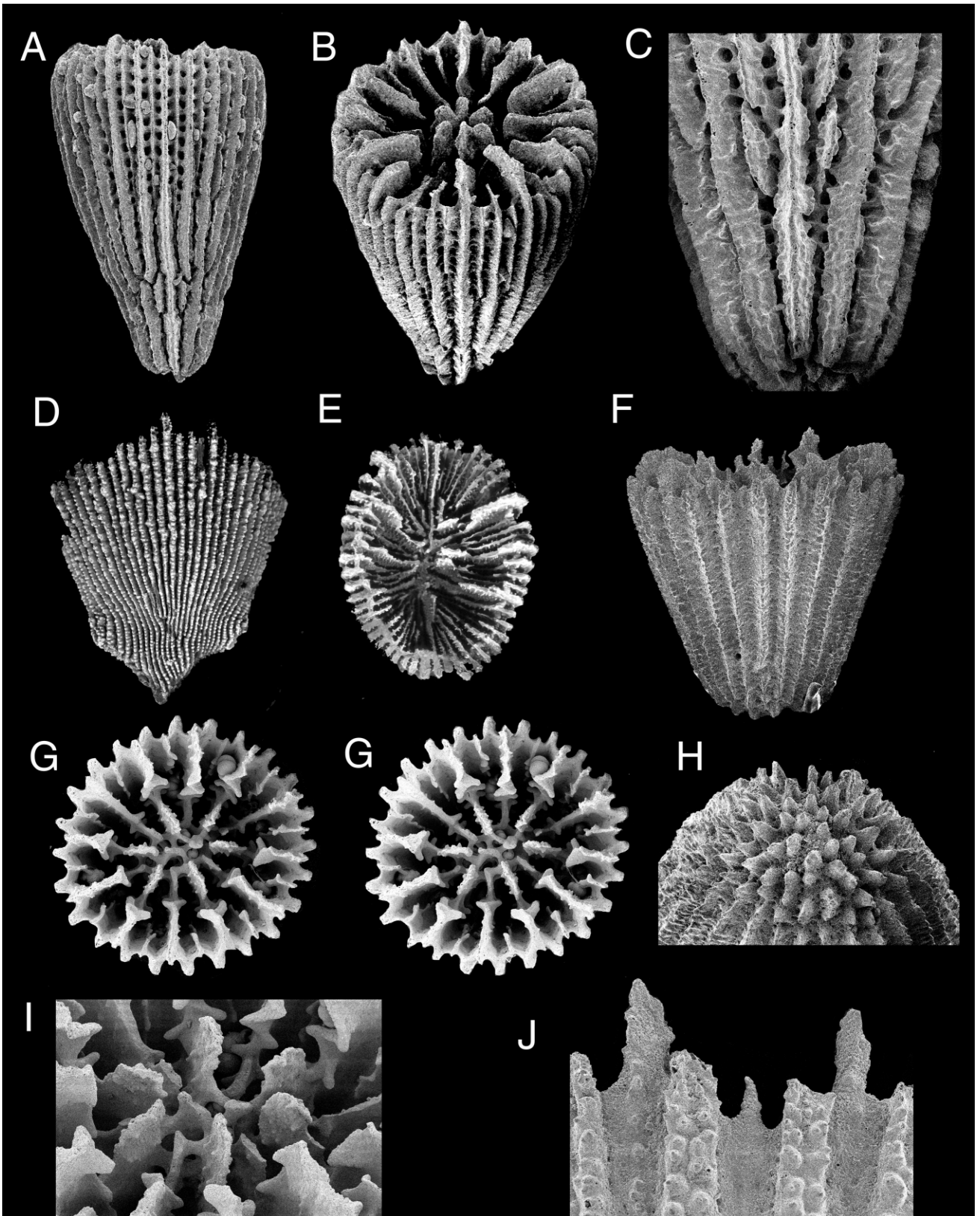


Fig. 6. (A–C), *Conocyathus formosus* (A, C, paratype, USNM 1008831, CD=2.5 mm; B, holotype, CD=2.76 mm): lateral, oblique calicular, and lateral basal views, the latter showing the short, disjunct costae, $\times 15$, $\times 16.5$, $\times 9.6$ respectively. (D, E), *Endopachys australiae* (= *Cyathotrochus pileus*), holotype, Macleay Museum, lateral and oblique calicular views, both $\times 3.5$ (GCD=12.4 mm). (F–J), *Dunocyathus wallaceae* (F, G, I, holotype, AM G16744, GCD=4.4 mm; (H, J), paratype, USNM 1008835, intercostal width = 0.23 mm): (F, G), lateral and stereo calicular views, both $\times 10.8$; (H), spiny base, $\times 21$; (I), palmar and columellar region, $\times 21$; (J), detail of thecal edge showing alternation of septa and costae, $\times 44$.

***Conocyathus zelandiae* Duncan, 1876**

Conocyathus zelandiae Duncan, 1876: 431, pl. 38, figs. 1–3.—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 294, 295 (remarks).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed); Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 113–114 (in part: all but Western Australian specimens, **Qld, NSW**).—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).—Filkorn, 1994: 16 (remarks).—Cairns, 1995: 83–84 (in part: not USNM 80851, 80852, **WA, NSW, NZ**, synonymy, description).—Not Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 140–141 (= *C. gracilis*).—Cairns, 1997: 23 (listed); 1998: 388, figs. 5d–h (**WA**).

Conocyathus sulcatus.—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 302 (**NSW**).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).

Conocyathus scrobiculatus Dennant, 1902b: 260–261, pl. 6, figs. 1a,b (Eocene of **Vic**).

Not *Trematotrochus zelandiae*.—Folkesson, 1919: 14 (= *C. gracilis*).

Turbinolia australiensis Gardiner, 1939: 332–333, pl. 21, figs. 1–2 (**NSW**).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: 33°50.6'S 151°16.6'E (Green Point, Watson's Bay, Port Jackson), 9–15 m, June 1865, 2, AM G16618; 33°50.8'S 151°16.7'E (Watson's Bay, Port Jackson), 50, AM G7023; 33°51'S 151°16'E (Port Jackson), depth and date unknown, 3, AM G381 and G7956; Green Point, Port Jackson, 1 specimen identified as *Turbinolia costata*, BM.

Types. Two syntypes of *C. zelandiae* are BM 1890.2.27.2–3. Type Locality: Cook Strait, New Zealand (but see Cairns, 1995), depth unknown.

The holotype of *C. scrobiculatus* is NMV P27097. Type Locality: Eocene of Spring Creek, near Geelong, Victoria.

The holotype of *T. australiensis* is presumed to be at BM, but has not been examined. Type Locality: Port Jackson, NSW, depth unknown.

***Cyathotrochus pileus* (Alcock, 1902)**

Figs. 6D,E

Not *Trochocyathus victoriae* Duncan, 1870: 296.

Trochocyathus victoriae.—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 304 (**NSW**).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).

Endopachys australiae Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 333, pl. 6, figs. 1a–c (**NSW**), new synonym.

Trochocyathus (T.) pileus Alcock, 1902c: 15–16, pl. 2, figs. 11, 11a.

Platyrochus victoriae.—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 19 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).

Tropidocyathus pileus.—Cairns, 1989a: 34–35, pl. 17, figs. a–h (**Qld**, synonymy, description); 1994: 68, pl. 29, figs. d,e (description); 1995: 91, pl. 28a–c (**NZ**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 147–148, figs. 19h,i (remarks).

Cyathotrochus pileus.—Cairns, 1997: 16 (**NT**, new combination, synonymy); 1998: 392 (**WA**); 1999a: 110–111 (remarks)

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: 31°01.9'S 153°13.9'E, 274 m, 1, AM G15536; 32°55'S 152°34'E (east of New Castle), 292 m, 2 July 1959, 1, AM G15415; 34°03'S 151°10'E (off Cronulla), depth and date unknown, 2, AM G15322 and G15416. —QUEENSLAND: Kimbla 3, 5, AM G16602; Kimbla 15, 1, AM G16580; Cidarid I 43-2, 10, MTQ G55740; Cidarid I 46-3, 3, MTQ G55741; Cidarid I 47-2, 4, MTQ G55742; Franklin 03/99/D10, 1, USNM 1008745. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 1, 1, WAM Z13052; Bhagwan 17, 9, WAM Z13197; Bhagwan 18, 12, WAM Z13130 and Z13183; Lady Basten 103403, 2, WAM Z16017.

Types. Four syntypes of *T. pileus* are ZMA Coel. 7352 and 1326. Type Locality: 5°43'N 119°40'E (Sulu Archipelago), 522 m.

The holotype of *E. australiae* (Figs. 6D,E) is deposited at the Macleay Museum. Type Locality: Port Stephens, NSW, 146 m.

Remarks. Although *Endopachys australiae* has nomenclatural priority over *C. pileus* by several decades, that name

was never used a valid name after its original description, whereas *pileus* has been widely used and accepted for this common deep-sea coral. Thus, according to article 23.9.1 of the ICZN (1999), *Endopachys australiae* is considered to be a *nomen oblitum* and *C. pileus* to be a *nomen protectum*.

***Deltocyathoides orientalis* (Duncan, 1876)**

Deltocyathus orientalis Duncan, 1876: 431, pl. 38, figs. 4–7.

Peponocyathus orientalis.—Veron, 1986: 608 (undocumented record from **Qld**).

Peponocyathus australiensis.—Cairns, 1989a: 30–32, pls. 14d–j, 15a–d (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 39–40, figs. 13c,d (**SA**).—Cairns, 1994: 65–66, pls. 28c–f, 41i (synonymy, description).

Deltocyathoides orientalis.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 144–145 (**NT**).—Cairns, 1997: 16–17, pls. 1h, 7f (discussion); 1998: 392 (**WA**); 1999a: 111 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/40 (Gifford Guyot), 4, AM G15501 and G15558. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 43-2, 1, MTQ G56428. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: “San Pedro Sound”, 9°30'S 132°34'E, 124 m, 1, AM G15268. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 15, 1, WAM Z13175.

Types. The holotype appears to be lost (Zibrowius, 1980). Type Locality: 34°12'N 136°20'E (southeastern Honshu, Japan), 95 m.

***Dunocyathus parasiticus* Tenison-Woods, 1878**

Dunocyathus parasiticus Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 305, pl. 5, figs. 4a,b (**NSW**).—Dennant, 1906: 159 (**SA**).—Howchin, 1909: 246 (listed).—Wells, 1958: 266, pl. 1, figs. 16–17 (**Tas**).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 41–42, figs. 13e, 14a, d (synonymy, description, **SA, Vic, Tas**).—Cairns, 1997: 21, pls. 2k, 1, 5h, 8a. (synonymy, remarks).

Deltocyathus rotaeformis Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 306–307, pl. 5, figs. 2a,b (**NSW**).—Dennant, 1906: 154 (**SA**).—Howchin, 1909: 246 (listed).

New records. VICTORIA: Tangaroa 81-T-1-170, 2, NMV F67813. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 78/27/01, 13: 10, AM G15292 and 3, USNM 83012; Kapala 85/21/06, 1, AM G16575; Kapala 86/01/03, 2, AM G16577; Thetis 49, 26: 23, AM G12064 and G14469 and 3, USNM 83009; 33°50'S 151°39'E (east of Sydney), 150 m, 1, AM G15337; 33°53'S 151°13'E, 300 m, 5, AM G15508. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D7, 1, USNM 1008589; Franklin 03/99/D8, 2, USNM 1008585; Franklin 03/99/D10, 25, USNM 1008586; Franklin 03/99/D11, 132: 130, USNM 1008584 and 2, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12, 4, USNM 1008587; Franklin 03/99/D13, 1, USNM 1008588; Franklin 03/99/D14, 4, USNM 1008583; Cidarid I 43-2, 11, MTQ G56427; Kimbla 2, 3, USNM 78578 and 78579.

Types. *Dunocyathus parasiticus*: The holotype, labelled as “*Paracyathus australiae* TW” (an unpublished binomen), is deposited at the Macleay Museum. Type Locality: off Port Jackson, NSW, 45 fathoms (=82 m).

Deltocyathus rotaeformis: Although Tenison-Woods cited only 6 syntypes for this species, 18 syntypes are listed at AM G7020. Type Locality: Port Stephens, NSW, 71 fathoms (=130 m).

***Dunocyathus wallaceae* n.sp.**

Figs. 6F–J

Records/Types. Holotype: Franklin 03/99/D11, AM G16744. Paratypes: Franklin 03/99/D8, 2 (including SEM 1001), USNM 1008835; Franklin 03/99/D10, 2, USNM 1008836; Franklin 03/99/D11, 21: 17, USNM 1008837, 2, WAM Z20516, and 2, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12, 2,

USNM 1008838; Franklin 03/99/D14, 1, USNM 1008839. Type Locality: 20°14.490'S 151°47.530'E (Marion Plateau, Queensland), 342 m.

Description. Corallum (anthocyathus) solitary, ceratoid to trochoid in shape (edge angle 30–35°), with a blunt, rounded, unattached base. Largest specimen (holotype) 4.4×4.1 mm in CD and 4.8 mm in height. Calice slightly elliptical, the GCD:LCD ranging from 1.07 to 1.14. Costae straight and continuous from calice to a point approximately 0.6–0.8 mm above the base, which corresponds to a corallum diameter of about 1.9–2.0 mm. This basal region is sometimes delimited by a faint circumferential line, below which the corallum bears 20–30 small (0.15–0.20 mm tall), triangular spines (Fig. 6H), and is assumed to be the region of the anthocyathus that is immersed in the basal anthocaulus just before dehiscence, although an anthocaulus has not been definitely identified in the material at hand. Costae near calice rectangular in cross section, as in *D. parasiticus*, with flat granular tops about 0.20 mm in width and vertical edges, but toward the base the costae become more triangular in cross section. Two mammiform granules occur across the width of a costa near the calice; granules 0.06–0.08 mm in diameter. Upper edges of costae exsert, projecting approximately 0.30 mm above the calicular edge, and alternate in position with the septa, as is characteristic for the genus. Intercostal grooves are wide (up to 0.25 mm near the calice) and flat (Fig. 6J). Corallum white.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 3 cycles (24 septa) according to the formula: S1>S2>>S3, the full third cycle present in a corallum as small as GCD 2.7 mm. S1 up to 0.5 mm exsert and have very sinuous axial edges, which in turn are bordered by very slender (0.15–0.20 mm) paliform lobes. S2 only slightly less exsert and wide as the S1, also having very sinuous axial edges, but bordered by much larger and taller paliform lobes, the width up to 0.50 mm, or about the same width as the septa they border. S3 less exsert, rising just above the level of the exsert costae, and are very narrow, having a finer axial edge sinuosity and a lacinate axial margin. Fossa relatively shallow, the upper edges of the P2 rising to the level of the calicular edge. The 6 P2 form a crown encircling a small papillose columella composed of 1–4 interconnected elements.

Remarks. Only one other species is known in this genus, *Dunocyathus parasiticus* Tenison-Woods, 1878, also known only from eastern Australia. They are similar in costal morphology, and septal and palar configuration and the fact that they have alternating costae and septa, but differ primarily regarding corallum shape, the anthocyathus of *D. wallaceae* being conical, that of *D. parasiticus* tympanoid (discoidal). *Dunocyathus wallaceae* also differs in having a tuberculate base, a coarser costal granulation, a slightly elliptical calice (that of *D. parasiticus* is circular), and less well-developed S3.

Etymology. Named in honour of Carden Wallace (MTQ), for her contributions to scleractinian taxonomy.

Distribution. Known only from the Marion Plateau, Queensland, 320–414 m.

Endocyathopora laticostata Cairns, 1989

Endocyathopora laticostata Cairns, 1989a: 39–40, pl. 21, figs. a–e.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 141 (remarks).—Cairns, 1997: 27, pls. 31, 6d, 9g–i (remarks).

New record. NORTHERN TERRITORY: 12°28.35'S 130°50.95'E (Darwin Harbour), depth unknown but probably within SCUBA range, 3, NTM C8138.

Types. The holotype (USNM 81894) and paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 6°44'45"N 121°48'E (Sulu Sea off Basilan Island), 46 m.

Foveolocyathus kitsoni (Dennant, 1901)

Figs. 7A–G

Trematotrochus Kitsoni Dennant, 1901: 50–51, pl. 2, figs. 2a–c (SA as a fossil).—Bell, 1981: 10 (**type deposition**).

Foveolocyathus kitsoni: Cairns, 1997: 27 (**listed**).

New records. VICTORIA: Balcombian (Late Miocene) of Port Philipp, 15 including SEM 1003, USNM 67981.—QUEENSLAND (Marion Plateau): Franklin 03/99/D10, 4, USNM 1008759; Franklin 03/99/D11, 18: 17 (including SEM 1002) USNM 1008764 and 1, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12, 2, USNM 1008760; Franklin 03/99/D13, 6, USNM 1008761.

Types. Dennant reported this species to be abundant in the fossil record of South Australia, and designated a single specimen as type (holotype), but Bell (1981) listed syntypes as NMV P27082. Type Locality: Eocene of South Australia.

Diagnosis (of Recent specimens). Corallum conical and slightly compressed, the GCD:LCD ranging from 1.13–1.27. Largest corallum (Franklin 03/99/D11) 3.77×2.98 mm in CD and 5.67 mm in height. Costae rounded and equal in width (0.15–0.18 mm), covered by low spines 30–35 µm in height that project outward from the costae as well as laterally into the intercostal spaces. Intercostal furrows quite deep, about the same width as a costa (0.15 mm) and periodically bridged by slender bars about 75 µm in width, delimiting depressions 0.11–0.13 mm in length. Although these depressions appear to be pores, they do not penetrate the theca and are thus more properly termed pits. Most costae run from calice to base, but the medial C2 is part of a costal trifurcation involving its pair of flanking C3, the trifurcation occurring just above the base (Fig. 7E). Another trifurcation involves the S3 in each of the four end half-systems and their adjacent pairs of C4, these trifurcations occurring half to three-quarters of the distance from the calice to the base. Septa hexamerally arranged in 3 cycles with an additional 4 pairs of S4 in the end half-systems, for a total of 32 septa. The 6 S1 and 2 medial S2 are equal in size, highly exsert (about 1 mm), and have slightly sinuous axial edges. The other 4 S2 are equally exsert but only about 85% the width of an S1. The 4 S3 in the 4 end half-systems are accelerated in size to about 75% the width of an S1, and each is flanked by a pair of S4. Their axial edges bend toward and fuse with their adjacent S2. The remaining 8 S3 and the 8 pairs of S4 are of equal exsertness (0.3 mm) and width (about 50% width of an S1). Axial edges of S1–2 and accelerated S3 are fused to a horizontal, central columella platform from which 2–4 slender columella papillae arise. Fossa very shallow, the columellar platform almost at the level of the calice.

Remarks. Four species of *Foveolocyathus* are known (Cairns, 1997): two Recent species endemic to eastern Australia and two Tertiary (Eocene to Miocene) species endemic to southern Australia. The shape of the corallum (GCD:LCD = 1.13–1.27) and number of septa (32) rule out an identification as either of the two Recent species, as well

as one of the fossil species. The specimens described above are remarkably similar to the fossil species *F. kitsoni*, heretofore known only from the Eocene of South Australia and herein reported from the Late Miocene (Balcombian) and Victoria (Figs. 7C,D,F). Although Dennant (1901) described the species based on a type with a GCD of 5.5 mm and having 40 septa, coralla less than 4.0 mm in GCD (e.g., some from USNM 67981), have only 30–32 septa arranged in the same manner as the Recent specimens, all of which are less than 4 mm in GCD and have 32 septa. Furthermore, the GCD:LCD range of 1.13–1.27 is consistent with that of the fossil specimens, 1.14–1.31 (including those from USNM 67981). The only substantive difference between the fossil and Recent specimens is that the intercostal width of the fossil coralla is only about half that (i.e., 65–80 µm) of the Recent specimens (Figs. 7F,G), which produces intercostal pits that are elongate (i.e., twice as long as wide) instead of circular, as in the Recent coralla. Even with this difference, the Recent specimens are considered to be morphologically indistinguishable in most respects from those in the Miocene, and thus is identified as such.

Foveolocyathus parkeri n.sp.

Trematotrochus verconis.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 30–31, figs. 9a,e (SA).—Cairns, 1998: 388, figs. 4h,i, 5a–c (synonymy, WA).

Foveolocyathus verconis.—Cairns, 1997: 26–27, pls. 3e, 6b, 9f (remarks).

Holotype. The specimen incorrectly designated as neotype of *Trematotrochus verconis* by Cairns & Parker (1992): SAM 542. Type Locality: Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island, 101 m.

Remarks. As explained below, my previous concept of *F. verconis* was re-evaluated when I examined the rediscovered type material of *T. verconis* and realized that it was conspecific with *Foveolocyathus alternans* Cairns & Parker, 1992. Thus, the species *F. alternans* becomes a junior synonym of *F. verconis*, and the species I had understood as *F. verconis* and for which I designated a neotype (Cairns & Parker, 1982) requires a new name. For this species, fully described and illustrated by Cairns & Parker (1992) and Cairns (1998), I now rename *Foveolocyathus parkeri*, in honour of Shane Parker.

Distribution. Southwestern Australia and South Australia; 73–183 m.

Foveolocyathus verconis (Dennant, 1904)

Conocyathus compressus Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 302–303 (in part: paralectotype), NSW.

Trematotrochus verconis Dennant, 1904: 5–6 (pl. 1, fig. 4), SA.—Howchin, 1909: 45 (listed).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 19 (listed).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 176, figs. 4.54b (listed).—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).—Stranks, 1993: 21 (type designation).—Not Cairns, 1988: 388 (= *F. parkeri*).—Not Cairns, 1997: 26–27, pls. 3e, 6b, 9f (= *F. parkeri*).

Trematotrochus alternans Cairns & Parker, 1992: 31–32, figs. 8f–h, 9b,c (SA, Vic, NSW, WA).—Stranks, 1993: page 1 of addendum (type deposition).—Cairns, 1998: 364 (listed).

Foveolocyathus alternans.—Cairns, 1997: 27, pl. 6c (new combination).

New records. TASMANIA: Tangaroa 81-T-1-162, 1, NMV F67803; Tangaroa 81-T-1-194, 1, NMV F67822; 81-T-1-201, 2, USNM 92995. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Thetis 49, 2, AM G11963. —QUEENSLAND: Gillett Cay, Swain Reef, 64–73 m (station VI), 1, AM G15381.

Types. Dennant (1904: 6) described the species based on “the type” (=holotype) and an unspecified number of worn specimens from St. Vincent Gulf and Backstairs Passage. The holotype was stated to measure 6×3 mm in CD and 7.3 mm in height. Not able to find type material of *Trematotrochus verconis* Dennant, 1904, Cairns & Parker (1992) established a neotype (SAM H542) from the Verco collection that was collected close to the type locality. From Dennant’s figures, they inferred that Dennant included two species in his description: a species having 40 septa and 4 size classes of septa, which Cairns & Parker considered to be typical *T. verconis*, and a species with a more elongate corallum and more septa, and only 3 size classes of septa, which they named *T. alternans* n.sp. But, a year later, Stranks (1993) discovered 17 of the purported types of *T. verconis* at the NMV (F43270). Ironically, all of these type specimens, including one that corresponds to the exact measurement of the holotype (recently recatalogued as F96127), correspond to the species Cairns & Parker described as *T. alternans*. According to the ICZN (1999: article 75.8), a neotype must be set aside if the original type material is discovered, so *F. verconis* is the name that must apply to the species having the more elongate calice and higher number of septa arranged in three size classes (*F. alternans* sensu Cairns & Parker, 1992). Thus, a new name must be provided for the species referred to as *F. verconis* by Cairns & Parker (1992), i.e., *F. parkeri*.

The holotype of *F. alternans* is deposited at the SAM (H547); paratypes are also deposited at the SAM, NNM, NMV, and USNM. Type Locality: St. Francis Island, South Australia, 27–37 m.

Holcotrochus crenulatus Dennant, 1904

Fig. 7H

Holcotrochus crenulatus Dennant, 1904: 3–4, pl. 2, figs. 4a–c (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 244 (listed).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 177–178 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 608 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 34, figs. 10a, c, d (SA).—Stranks, 1993: 20, 23–24 (type deposition).—Cairns, 1997: 22 (listed).

Holcotrochus cuneatus.—Wells, 1958: 252 (listed).

New records. TASMANIA: Tangaroa 81-T-1-200, 2, NMV F67869 and F67825; Tangaroa 81-T-1-205, 1, NMV F67871; Hai-Kung 81-HK-1-125, 3, NMV. —VICTORIA: Hai-Kung 81-HK-1-121, 3, NMV F67817; Tangaroa 81-T-1-201, 1, NMV. —QUEENSLAND (Marion Plateau): Franklin 03/99/D10, 5 (including SEM 997), USNM 1008595; Franklin 03/99/D11, 10: 9, USNM 1008593 and 1, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D13, 2, USNM 1008596; Franklin 03/99/D14, 1, USNM 1008594.

Types. The holotype appears to be lost (Stranks, 1993), although Bell (1981) lists a “hypotype” at NMV (P12431) and Stranks (1993) lists two specimens as possible types also at NMV. Type Locality: Backstairs Passage, South Australia, 40 m.

Holcotrochus scriptus Dennant, 1902

Holcotrochus scriptus Dennant, 1902a: 1–2, pl. 1, figs. 1a,b (fossil of Vic); 1904: 3 (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 244 (listed).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed); 1959: 286, pl. 1, figs. 6–7 (Qld).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 177–178 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 608 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 32–34, figs. 9d,f,g (SA, fossil of Vic).—Cairns, 1997: 22, pl. 2g (remarks).

New records. TASMANIA: Tangaroa 81-T-1-205, 2, NMV F67871; Hai-Kung 81-HK-1-125, 5: 2, ex NMV F67818, and 3, USNM 92991.

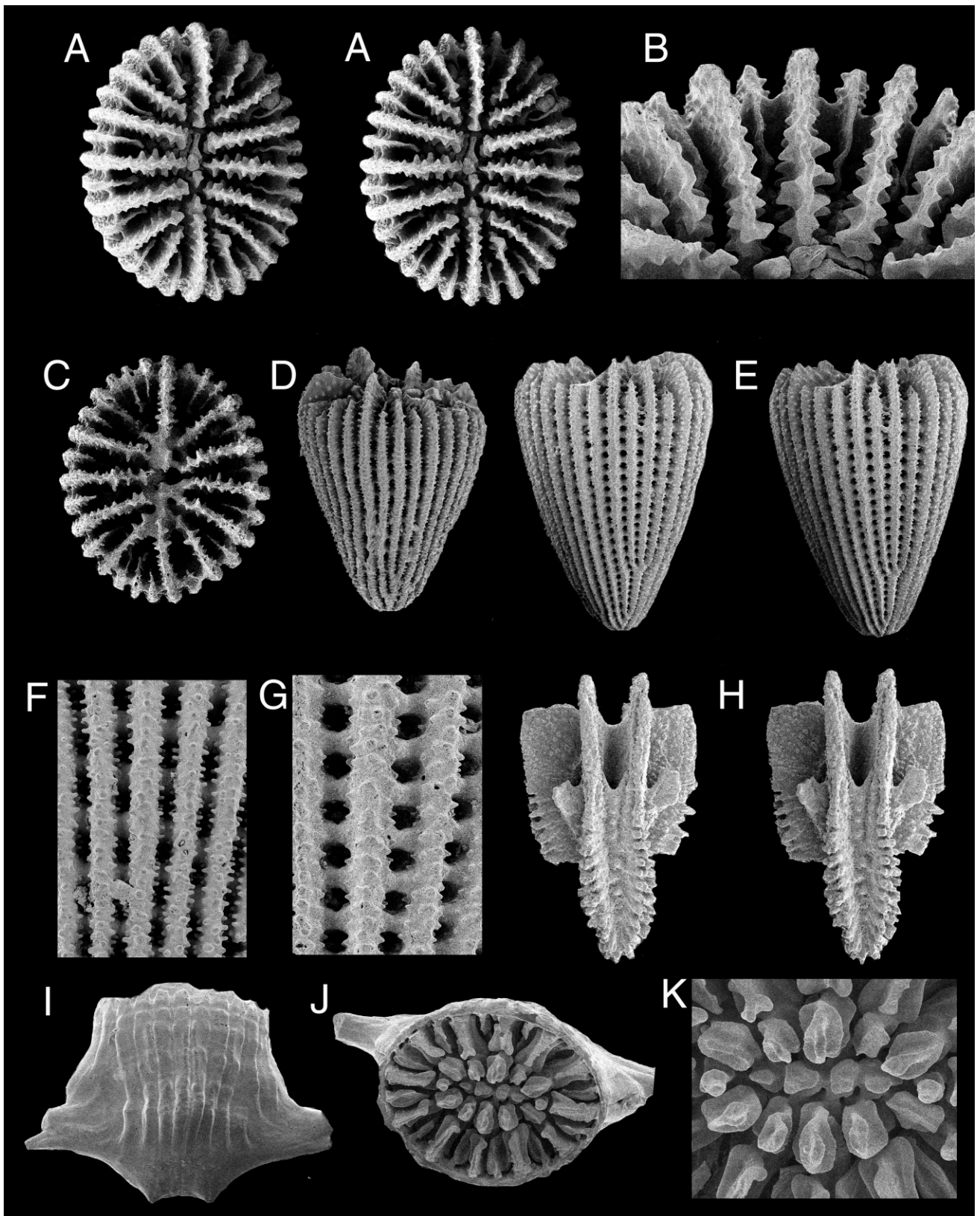


Fig. 7. (A–G), *Foveolocyathus kitsoni* (A, B, E, G, USNM 1008764, Franklin 03/99/D11, GCD=3.3 mm; C, D, F, Miocene, Victoria, USNM 67981, GCD=3.3 mm): (A, B), stereo calicular view and detail of septa, $\times 13$, $\times 26$, respectively; (C, D), calicular and lateral views of fossil specimen, both $\times 13$; (E), stereo lateral view, $\times 10.5$; (F, G), detail of costae and intercostal depressions of fossil and Recent specimens, both $\times 36$. (H), *Holcotrochus crenulatus*, USNM 1008595, lateral view of juvenile specimen, $\times 26$ (CD=1.15 mm). (I–K), *Idiotrochus alatus*, holotype, AM G16699: (I, J), lateral and calicular views, $\times 8.0$, $\times 9.1$, respectively; (K), detail of columella and pali, $\times 19.5$ (GCD=4.21 mm).

—QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D11, 1, USNM 1008742; 23°32'S 151°44'E (off Masthead Island), depth unknown, June 1865, 3, AM G14467 and G16424.

Types. The holotype is NMV P27086. Type Locality: Middle Miocene of Muddy Creek, Victoria.

***Idiotrochus alatus* n.sp.**

Figs. 7I–K, 8A–C

Records/Types. Holotype: Franklin 05/89/40, AM G16699. Paratypes: Franklin 03/99/D11 (Marion Plateau, Queensland), 3, USNM 1008840; Bathus 4–883 (southwest of New Caledonia), 1, USNM 1008841. Type Locality: 26°45.27'S 159°30.59'E (Gifford Guyot, LHSMC), 315–360 m.

Description. Corallum (anthocyathus) compressed-conical, having rounded thecal faces and edges, the latter diverging at an angle of about 25°, although this measurement is masked by the prominent edge spines. Largest specimen (holotype) 4.21×3.45 mm in CD and 4.85 mm in height. Calice elliptical, the GCD:LCD of larger specimens 1.2–1.3, whereas smaller coralla are more circular (GCD:LCD 1.1–1.2). Base of corallum terminates in a crescent-shaped scar, measuring 1.5–2.0×1.2–1.3 mm, which, in one paratype was overgrown by theca. Costae flat to slightly convex, smooth, often porcellaneous, 0.40–0.50 mm in width, alternating in position with the septa. Intercostal grooves narrow (0.04–0.06 mm) and fairly shallow, one corresponding to the midline of each septum. Prominent thecal edge spines occur on each thecal edge just above the basal scar, projecting perpendicular to the corallum as much as 3.4 mm in length and 1.5 mm in basal diameter. These spines appear to be a composite of 2 spines, a smaller lower spine having a distal diameter of about 0.25 mm and an upper larger spine having a diameter of about 0.5 mm, both having a common base and thus bifurcating distally. Each of these large spines is covered by 6 costae, the 3 on each side of a principal septum: the pair of costae that flank a principal septum cover the upper part of the spine; the costal pair adjacent to that cover the sides of the spine; and the costal pair adjacent to those fuse and cover the lower part of the spine. In the 2 larger coralla examined, just distal (0.5 mm up) to these basal thecal spines is an indication of another, much smaller spine, but in both specimens this spine was broken and occurred on only one side of the corallum. Corallum white. Anthocaulus unknown.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 3 complete cycles (24 septa) according to the formula: S1–2>S3. S1 have vertical, extremely sinuous axial edges that reach about half way to the columella; rounded upper edges that rise about 0.4 mm above the uppermost calicular edge; and outer edges that curve downward before meeting the theca, resulting in a thin, very delicate thecal rim extending only about 0.15 mm above the point at which the septa join the theca. S3 less exsert, about three-quarters width but much thinner than S1–2, also having sinuous axial edges. All septa bear prominent horizontal carinae on their faces, sometimes corresponding to the summits of the septal undulations, but sometimes occurring on opposite sides of a septum and wrapping around the axial edge, thus producing a small platform around the septum which usually overlaps with the platform of adjacent septa at a slightly different level. Paliform lobes of 3 size classes occur before the first 2 cycles of septa, forming an elliptical crown of 12 elements. The 2

smallest paliform lobes occur before the principal S1, and are about as wide as they are thick. The other 4 P1 are about 3 times the width of a principal P1. The 6 P2 are about 1.5 times as wide as the larger P1 and rise slightly higher in the fossa. All paliform lobes highly sinuous and ridged, like the septa, the characteristic horizontal septal platforms also present on the faces of the paliform lobes, often continuous with those of the septa. Fossa absent, the paliform lobes and columella rising to the calicular edge. Columella consists of 4 or 5 linearly arranged, twisted papillae.

Remarks. Three previously described species of *Idiotrochus* are recognized (Cairns, 1997): *I. emarciatus* Duncan, 1865 (Oligocene–Recent, Victoria and South Australia), *I. australis* (Duncan, 1865) (Middle Miocene, Victoria); and *I. kikutii* (Yabe & Eguchi, 1941) (western Pacific). The calicular (septa, paliform lobes, columella) and costal characteristics of these three species, as well as *I. alatus*, are remarkably similar, the species being differentiated essentially on the shape of their coralla. *Idiotrochus alatus* is most similar to *I. australis* (Figs. 8D,E) in corallum shape, both species having prominent thecal spines and a similar corallum size. *Idiotrochus alatus* differs in a variety of small ways, including having: two pairs of spines that are horizontally oriented (vs one pair oriented obliquely downward in *I. australis*), a thin thecal rim, thinner intercostal grooves, and platform-like septal carinae. Furthermore, the costae of *I. australis* are slightly granular, and large specimens have a vestigial costa associated with each principal S1, which continues down to the basal spine.

Etymology. *alatus*, Latin for “winged”, an allusion to the prominent thecal edge spines.

Distribution. Marion Plateau, Queensland; Gifford Guyot; southwest of New Caledonia; 315–450 m.

***Idiotrochus emarciatus* (Duncan, 1865)**

Sphenotrochus emarciatus Duncan, 1865: 183–184, pl. 8, figs. 2a–d (Miocene of **Vic**).

Sphenotrochus excicus Duncan, 1870: 298, pl. 19, fig. 6 (Miocene of **Vic**) (junior objective synonym).

Sphenotrochus emarciatus var. *perexigua* Dennant, 1906: 151–152 (**SA**).—Howchin, 1909: 245 (remarks).—Stranks, 1993: 20, 23 (remarks on types).

Idiotrochus emarciatus.—Wells, 1958: 262 (**listed**).—Squires, 1961: 18 (**listed**).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 40–41, figs. 14e,f (**SA**).—Cairns, 1997: 21, pl. 2f, i.

Idiotrochus perexigua.—Cairns, 1989a: 36, pl. 18c (**SA**).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype of *S. emarciatus* is BM R29276. Type Locality: Miocene of Muddy Creek, Hamilton, Victoria.

The holotype of *S. excicus* is considered to be the same as that of *S. emarciatus*.

Nine syntypes were reported for *S. emarciatus* var. *perexigua*, six of which are deposited at SAM, NNM, and USNM (Cairns, & Parker, 1992; Stranks, 1993). Type Localities: Neptune Island, Cape Jaffa, and Beachport, South Australia, 82–238 m.

Remarks. *Sphenotrochus excicus* Duncan, 1870 is herein considered to be a junior objective synonym of *S. emarciatus* Duncan, 1865 because the descriptions (and figures) of both species are identical. One must assume that Duncan forgot that he had previously published this account in 1865 and inadvertently renamed it five years later.

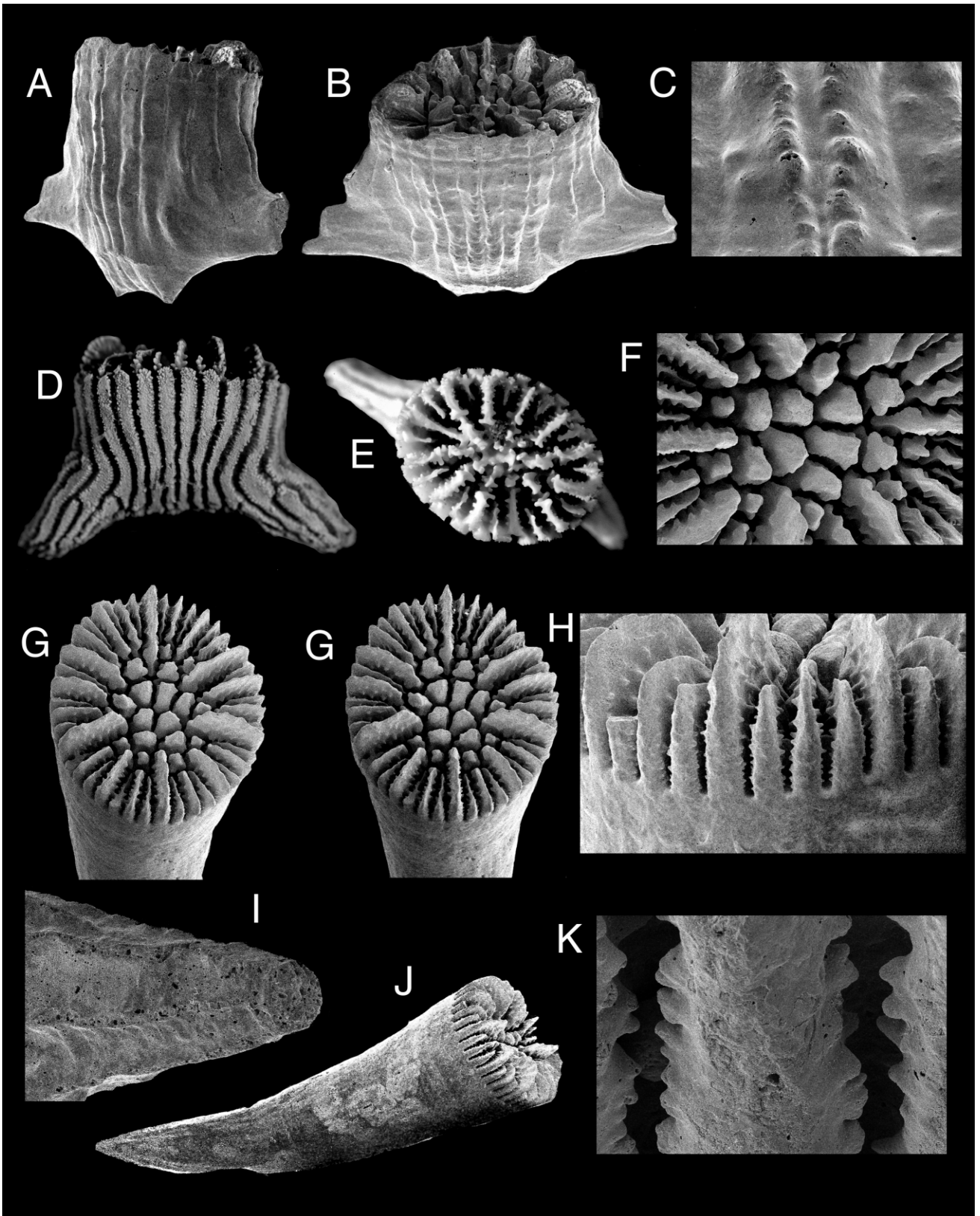


Fig. 8. (A–C), *Idiostrochus alatus*, holotype, AM G16699: (A, B), oblique edge and oblique lateral views, both $\times 9.8$; (C), detail of coarsely granular costa, $\times 40$, (GCD=4.21 mm). (D, E), *Idiostrochus australis*, Balcombian (Miocene) of Muddy Creek, Victoria, USNM 77059, lateral and calicular views, both $\times 7.2$ (GCD=5.25 mm). (F–K), *Lissostrochus curvatus* (F–H, J, holotype, AM G16745, GCD=2.98 mm; I, K, paratype, USNM 1008844, basal disc=0.25 mm): (F), detail of columellar and palmar region showing 14 paliform lobes and 4 columellar elements, $\times 26$; (G), oblique stereo calicular view, $\times 13.5$; (H), enlargement of thecal edge, $\times 34$; (I), basal end, $\times 55$; (J), lateral view of holotype, $\times 9.8$; (K), enlargement of costae near calicular edge, $\times 195$.

***Idiotrochus kikutii* (Yabe & Eguchi, 1941)**

Placotrochides kikutii Yabe & Eguchi, 1941: 104, 3 figs.

Idiotrochus kikutii.—Cairns, 1989a: 36–37, pl. 18, figs. a,b, d–h (description, synonymy); 1994: 69, pl. 30a–d (remarks).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 148–149 (remarks).—Cairns, 1997: 20–21, pl. 5g, 7l (listed); 1998: 390 (WA); 1999a: 112–113 (remarks).

New records. Queensland (Marion Plateau): Franklin 03/99/D8, 2, USNM 1008746; Franklin 03/99/D10, 206, USNM 1008748; Franklin 03/99/11, 416: 396, USNM 1008768, 10, WAM Z20518, and 10, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12, 8, USNM 1008765; Franklin 03/99/D13, 27, USNM 1008767; Franklin 03/99/D14, 9, USNM 1008766.

Types. Six syntypes are TIUS 63088. Type Locality: Toyama Bay, Japan, depth unknown.

Remarks. The “new species” alluded to by Cairns & Parker (1992: 41) and Cairns (1997: 21), AM G15236, from Queensland at 150 m, originally thought to be different because of having basal thecal spines, is herein re-identified as *I. kikutii*, not *I. alatus*. From the many additional specimens available for study, it was noted that about 2.5% of the specimens possess short thecal spines, similar to those found on both specimens from AM 15236, but are easily differentiated from *I. alatus* in having parallel thecal edges and faces; only one set of thecal spines, which are considerable smaller; and a smaller corallum size.

***Lissotrochus* n.gen.**

Diagnosis. Corallum ceratoid and cornute, with a pointed base. Calice elliptical in cross section; GCD up to 3.25 mm. Costae broad and rounded, bearing tiny spines laterally; intercostal regions deep and narrow, not pitted or porous; most of theca covered by a thin epitheca. Higher cycle costae originate by trifurcation; costae correspond to septa; C: S = 1. Septa exsert and hexamerally arranged in 4 incomplete cycles. Paliform lobes present before S2 and sometimes P3. Columella papillose.

Type species. *Lissotrochus curvatus*, here designated.

Remarks. Among the 28 turbinoliid genera (Cairns, 1997), *Lissotrochus* is most similar to *Cryptotrochus* and *Pleotrochus*, all three genera having an imperforate theca without transverse division, P2, a papillose columella, and four cycles of septa. But, *Lissotrochus* is quite different from both genera in its cornute, ceratoid shape; smooth (not serrate) costae; elliptical (not round) calice; presence of both P2 and P3 as paliform lobes; and in having an extensive epithecal covering. It is further distinguished from *Pleotrochus* by having costal trifurcations and the same number of costae as septa, and from *Cryptotrochus* by having independently arranged septa.

Etymology. *lissos*, Greek for “smooth” + *trochos*, Greek for “wheel”, the latter a common suffix of coral generic names., an allusion to the smooth epitheca of this genus. Gender: masculine.

***Lissotrochus curvatus* n.sp.**

Figs. 8F–K

Records/Types. Holotype: Franklin 03/99/D11, AM G16745. Paratypes: Franklin 03/99/D10, 25, USNM 1008843; Franklin 03/99/D11, 116: 108 (including SEM 1008 and 1009), USNM 1008844, 3, WAM Z20517, and 5, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12, 10, USNM 1008845; Franklin

03/99/D13, 4, USNM 1008846. Type Locality: 20°14.49'S 151°47.53'E (Marion Plateau, Queensland), 342 m.

Description. Corallum ceratoid, cornute (usually curved about 45° in plane of GCD), and free, the base pointed and about 0.30–0.45 mm in diameter. Largest corallum 3.25×2.95 mm in CD and 9.7 mm in height, the holotype being slightly smaller: 2.98×2.55 mm in CD and 9.2 mm in height. Calice slightly elliptical, the GCD:LCD ranging from 1.06–1.21. Sides of corallum almost completely covered by a thin, smooth epitheca, so thin that the underlying costae are clearly outlined, allowing the observation that the C4 originate by trifurcation with the C3 on the lower third of the corallum. The epitheca terminates about 0.3 mm from the calicular edge, distal to which are costae 0.12–0.15 mm wide and separated by deep, thin (0.03–0.04 mm) intercostal grooves characteristic of a turbinoliid. The sides of the costae bear very small (20 µm tall) blunt spines (Fig. 8K).

Septa hexamerally arranged in 4 incomplete cycles according to the formula: S1>S2–3>S4. Most coralla above a GCD of 2.0 mm contain 44 septa, lacking 2 pairs of S4 on opposites sides of the lateral half-systems. Only one corallum of GCD 2.41 had more septa: 46. A corallum of a GCD 1.8 mm has 36 septa and one of GCD 1.30 has 24. All S4 pairs are inserted into the end half-systems before any occur in the lateral half-systems. S1 moderately exsert (0.65 mm), having vertical sinuous axial edges. S2–3 less exsert, about 80% the width of an S1, also having sinuous axial edges. In some specimens, S3 slightly less wide than S2. S4 least exsert septa, about 65% width of an S1, and have straight axial edges. Fossa shallow, containing a variable number of elements ranging from 2 to 18. In most coralla there are 6 paliform lobes (P2) forming an elliptical crown before the S2, each of which is irregular in shape (not lamellar) and about 0.15 mm in diameter. Most coralla also have 2–6 larger (0.3 mm in diameter), similarly irregularly-shaped rods arranged in a rhomboidal to linear pattern, some, but not all, seemingly adjacent to various S1, resulting in a total of 8–12 fossular elements. These larger rods are interpreted as columellar rods. Finally, in a low percentage of coralla (e.g., the holotype), there is a small rod before some of the S3 that are flanked by pairs of S4, the largest number being eight in the holotype. These are interpreted as paliform lobes and not pali, the latter the result of septal substitution, as their presence is very erratic and often absent even when pairs of S4 are present. The holotype has 6 P2, 8 P3, and 4 columellar elements, for a total of 18 fossular elements (Figs. 8F,G).

Etymology. *curvatus*, Latin “curved”, an allusion to the curved corallum of this species.

Distribution. Marion Plateau, Queensland, 342–367 m.

***Notocyathus venustus* (Alcock, 1902)**

Citharocyathus venustus Alcock, 1902c: 22, pl. 3, figs. 19, 19a. *Notocyathus venustus*.—Cairns, 1989a: 27–28, pl. 12c–h (description, synonymy); 1994: 64, pl. 27k,l (description, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 143 (remarks).—Cairns, 1997: 17, pls. 1i, 4i, 7g; 1998: 390 (WA).

New records. Queensland (Marion Plateau): Franklin 03/99/D11, 1, USNM 1008597; Franklin 03/99/D14, 1, USNM 1008598.

Types. Three of four syntypes are ZMA Coel. 1244. Type Locality: 10°22.7'S 123°16.5'E (Savu Sea, Indonesia), 390 m.

***Peponocyathus folliculus* (Pourtalès, 1868)**

Stephanophyllia folliculus Portalès, 1868: 139.

Peponocyathus folliculus.—Cairns, 1979: 113–115, pl. 22, figs. 1–4, pl. 20, fig. 11 (synonymy, description); 1989a: 32–33 (description); 1994: 66–67, pl. 28g–k (synonymy, description).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 146 (remarks).—Cairns, 1997: 30, pls. 3k, 6h–j; 1999a: 113, figs. 18a,b (synonymy).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 43-2, 9, MTQ G56429.

Type. The holotype is deposited at the MCZ (unnumbered). Type Locality: 24°12'40"N 81°19'25"W (Straits of Florida), 433 m.

***Peponocyathus minimus* (Yabe & Eguchi, 1937)**

Discocyathus (Cylindrophyllia) minimus Yabe & Eguchi, 1937: 146–147, pl. 20, figs. 16–22.

Peponocyathus minimus.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 145–146, fig. 18i (NT: Karubar 61), synonymy, description.

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 43-2, 1, MTQ G56430.

Types. Sixty-one syntypes are deposited at TIUS. Type Localities: Neogene of Taiwan and Recent of Toyama Bay, Japan, depth unknown.

***Platyrochus compressus* (Tenison-Woods, 1878)**

Conocyathus compressus Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 302–303 (in part: lectotype, pl. 5, figs. 1a,b) (NSW).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).

Not *Platyrochus compressus*.—Dennant, 1904: 4–5 (= *P. laevigatus*).—Howchin, 1909: 245 (= *P. laevigatus*).—Eguchi, 1973: 85 (= *P. laevigatus*).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 178, fig. 4.54d.

Platyrochus compressus.—Howchin, 1909: 245 (listed, in part: specimens from type locality).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 608 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 36 (lectotype designation, remarks, NSW).—Cairns, 1997: 29 (listed).

New records. None.

Types. The lectotype, designated by Cairns & Parker (1992), is deposited at the Macleay Museum; the paralectotype, which is *Foveolocyathus verconis*, is AM G7024. Type Locality: off Port Stephens, 130 m.

***Platyrochus hastatus* Dennant, 1902**

Platyrochus hastatus Dennant, 1902b: 257–258, pl. 5, figs. 2a,b (SA).—Dennant, 1904: 4 (in part, SA).—Howchin, 1909: 245 (listed).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Bell, 1981: 10 (type deposition).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 178, fig. 4.54j (SA).—Veron, 1986: 608 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 36–37, figs. 11a–f (WA, SA, Vic).—Cairns, 1997: 29 (listed); 1998: 364 (listed).

New records. TASMANIA: Hai Kung 81-HK-1-125, 16: 13, NMV F67818 and 3, USNM 92992; Hai-Kung 81-HK-1-194, 1, NMV F67821; Tangaroa 81-T-1-195, 2, NMV F67824. —VICTORIA: Hai-Kung 81-HK-1-118, 11: 7, NMV F67815 and 4, USNM 92993; Hai-Kung 81-HK-1-119, 7: 5, NMV F67812 and 2, USNM 92994; Hai-Kung 1981-HK-1-120, 3, NMV F67816; Tangaroa 81-T-1-201, 2, NMV F67870.

Types. Two syntypes are deposited at NMV (P27094). Type Locality: Middle Miocene (Balcombian) of Muddy Creek, Victoria.

***Platyrochus laevigatus* Cairns & Parker, 1992**

Platyrochus compressus.—Dennant, 1904: 4–5, pl.1, figs. 3a,b (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 245.—Eguchi, 1973: 85, pl. 1, figs. 8–11 (SA).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 178, fig. 4.54b (SA).

Platyrochus laevigatus Cairns & Parker, 1992: 34–36, figs. 10b,e, f–h (SA, WA).—Stranks, 1993: addendum (type deposition).—Cairns, 1997: 29–30 (listed); 1998: 364 (listed).

New records. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: PL94-58, 1, QUO; PL94-63, 1, QUO; St. Vincent Gulf, depth unknown, 2, AM G12062.

Types. The holotype is SAM H569; additional paratypes are split among SAM, NNM, NMV, and USNM. Type Locality: St. Francis Island, South Australia, 27–37 m.

***Platyrochus parisepta* Cairns & Parker, 1992**

Platyrochus hastatus.—Dennant, 1904: 4 (in part, SA).

Platyrochus parisepta Cairns & Parker, 1992: 37–38, figs. 12a–d (SA).—Cairns, 1997: 30 (listed).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is deposited at SAM (H589); additional paratypes are split between SAM and USNM. Type Locality: Backstairs Passage, South Australia, 40 m.

***Sphenotrochus cuneolus* n.sp.**

Figs. 9A–F

Sphenotrochus hancocki.—Cairns, 1989a: 38–39 (in part: *Albatross*-5145).

Records/Types. Holotype: Franklin 03/99/D11, AM G16746. Paratypes: Franklin 03/99/D8, 1, USNM 1008848; Franklin 03/99/D10, 6 (including SEM 999), USNM 1008849; Franklin 03/99/D11, 6: 5, USNM 1008850 and 1, ZMUZ; *Alb*-5145, 1, USNM 81896. Type Locality: 20°14.49'S 151°47.53'E (Marion Plateau, Queensland), 342 m.

Description. Corallum cuneiform, with planar thecal faces and rounded thecal edges and base, the edges being roughly parallel. Largest specimen (holotype) only 1.43×1.02 mm in CD and 2.78 mm in height, but judging from the high frequency of juvenile forms of other turbinoliids taken at this site, this may also represent a sub-adult size. Calice elliptical, the GCD:LCD about 1.4. Costal arrangement distinctive and consistent (Figs. 9B,C). The 12 C1–2 are continuous, all reaching the base of the corallum. The medial C2, which bisect the lateral faces, and the principal C1, which are on the corallum edges, are straight, whereas the 4 C1 and C2 on each face between the medial C2 and principal C1 curve slightly inward near the base of the corallum and then abruptly outward, producing a moderate sinuosity. C3 also continuous but do not extend entire distance to the base, their length progressively increasing away from the medial C2: those C3 adjacent to the medial C2 extend about 60% of the distance to the base, the next pair of C3 toward the principal C1 being slightly longer (about 65% of the distance to the base), and those C3 directly adjacent to the principal C1 extend about 75% to the base. Costae uniform in width and ridge-like, 0.06–0.07 mm in width, and separated by broad intercostal spaces about 0.09 mm in width. A series of small pores, each 10–11 µm in diameter, occurs along both edges of each intercostal region (Fig. 9D), each pore separated by 35–40 µm from one other and alternating in position from those on the opposite side of the intercostal space. Corallum white.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 3 complete cycles, resulting in 24 septa (S1–2>S3). All specimens reported dead when collected and thus not optimally preserved, but S1–2 equal in exsertness and width, having quite sinuous axial edges, the lower edges of which fuse to the columella in the case of the 6 S1–2 in the lateral corallum position. S3 considerably smaller and have straight axial edges. Fossa shallow, containing a robust, lamellar columella, the upper edge rising above the calicular edge.

Remarks. Among the nine Recent species in the nominate subgenus of *Sphenotrochus*, defined as those species bearing costae that are continuous (not fragmented into numerous short carinae, see Cairns, 1997), *S. cuneolus* is most similar to *S. hancocki* Durham & Barnard, 1952, a species known from throughout the tropical Pacific at 18–274 m (Cairns, 1989a). These two species are similar in size and septal and columellar morphology, but *S. cuneolus* differs in its costal arrangement and in having sinuous axial edges of its S1–2. *SSphenotrochus hancocki* not only has a different arrangement of costae but also a fragmentation of its costae near the base.

Etymology. *cuneolus*, Latin for “small wedge”, an allusion to the small size of this cuneiform coral.

Distribution. Marion Plateau, Queensland; Sulu Archipelago, Philippines; 42–342 m.

Sphenotrochus excavatus Tenison-Woods, 1878

Figs. 9G,H

Sphenotrochus excavatus Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 308, pl. 4, figs. 1A–C (NSW).—Squires, 1961: 19 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).—Cairns, 1997: 25 (listed).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is deposited at the Macleay Museum; it is uncatalogued. Type Locality: Port Jackson, New South Wales, depth unknown.

Redescription of holotype. Corallum 5.80×4.07 mm in CD (GCD:LCD= 1.43) and 9.44 mm in height. Costae continuous (not fragmented), all costae but the 4 C3 flanking the medial C2 reach the base, those 4 C3 reaching only about 90% of that distance. Costae on thecal faces wide near calice (0.38 mm), narrowing to about 0.16 mm near the base, but then widening to about 0.60 mm width at the base, producing a slightly bulbous basal region. Edge costae of uniform width, about 0.40 mm. Intercostal grooves deep, about 0.22 mm wide. Vertical faces of costae in region adjacent to calice and base, and entire length of principal costae and the costae that flank principal costae, are finely ridged or fluted, such that about 10 carinae occur every mm. Septa hexamerally arranged in 3 cycles (24 septa) according to the formula: S1–2>S3, but the 4 S2 adjacent to the principal S1 are somewhat smaller than those occurring in the lateral systems. S1–2 about 1 mm exsert and have vertical axial edges that bear small teeth that project horizontally into the fossa. S3 about 0.5 mm exsert, but are essentially vestigial inside the calice. Fossa quite deep, containing a small, deep-set, lamellar columella.

Remarks. This species is redescribed based on a re-examination of the holotype. It is unique, in that it is known from only one specimen and is quite unlike any of the other nine Recent species belonging to the nominate subgenus of

Sphenotrochus. It differs from other species by having a full corallum shape with a relatively high GCD:LCD, a bulbous base, fluted costal edges, and a deeply-set columella. Given the large amount of collecting in the Sydney region since 1878, even though this species is relatively small, it is surprising that it has not been re-collected.

Thrypticotrochus petterdi (Dennant, 1906)

Trochocyathus petterdi Dennant, 1906: 153–154, pl. 5, figs. 2a,b (NSW).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed); 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).—Stranks, 1993: 20 (type deposition).

Thrypticotrochus multilobatus Cairns, 1989a: 37, pl. 19b–g (Old), new synonym; 1995: 92, pl. 28, figs. d–h (NZ); 1997: 19, pls. 2h, 5b, 7h,i (remarks).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 149–150 (remarks).

Thrypticotrochus petterdi.—Cairns, 1989a: 37 (remarks); 1997: 19 (listed).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 78/27/01, 1, AM G15289. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D10, 1, USNM 1008592; Franklin 03/99/D11, 13: 11, USNM 1008591 and 2, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D14, 1, USNM 1008590; Cidaris I 43-2, 13, MTQ G56433.

Types. The holotype of *T. petterdi* is NMV F41515; 2 of 8 additional paratypes are AM G12050. Type Locality: 20 miles (=32 km) northeast of Port Jackson, New South Wales, 457 m.

The holotype of *T. multilobatus* is USNM 81901; additional paratypes are split among USNM, MNHN, and AM. Type Locality: 5°25'56"N 120°03'39"E (off Tawi Tawi, Sulu Archipelago), 507 m.

Remarks. In my original description of *T. multilobatus* Cairns, 1989, I noted that it was very similar and perhaps conspecific with *T. petterdi* but seemed to differ from the two paratypes by having wider costae than intercostae. Now that I have examined the holotype, I cannot find any basis to distinguish the two species. The holotype is unusual in that it has six pairs of S5 contained in only two systems for a total of 60 septa, but its costae are much wider than its intercostae and thus consistent with those described for *T. multilobatus*.

Trematotrochus hedleyi Dennant, 1906

Figs. 9I–L

Trematotrochus hedleyi Dennant, 1906: 152–153, pl. 5, figs. 1a,b (NSW).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed); 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).—Stranks, 1993: 20 (type deposition).—Cairns, 1997: 28 (listed).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 78/27/01, 3: 1, AM G15290, and 2 (including SEM 1007), USNM 82014. —QUEENSLAND: Kimbla 3, 1, AM G16604; Franklin 03/99/D7, 3, USNM 1008309; Franklin 03/99/D8, 1, USNM 1008308; Franklin 03/99/D10, 5, USNM 1008304; Franklin 03/99/D11, 1, USNM 1008306; Franklin 03/99/D12, 1, USNM 1008302; Franklin 03/99/D13, 3, USNM 1008303; Franklin 03/99/D14, 15: 13, USNM 1008305 and 2, ZMUZ; Cidaris I 43-2, 29, MTQ G56426; Kimbla 24, 1, USNM 78577.

Types. Four syntypes are deposited at NMV (F41519) and one is AM G12049. Type Locality: 20 miles (=32 km) northeast of Port Jackson, New South Wales, 457 m.

Tropidocyathus labidus Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997

Tropidocyathus labidus Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 148, pl. 20a–g. —Cairns, 1998: 392 (WA); 1999a: 110 (remarks).

New records. None.

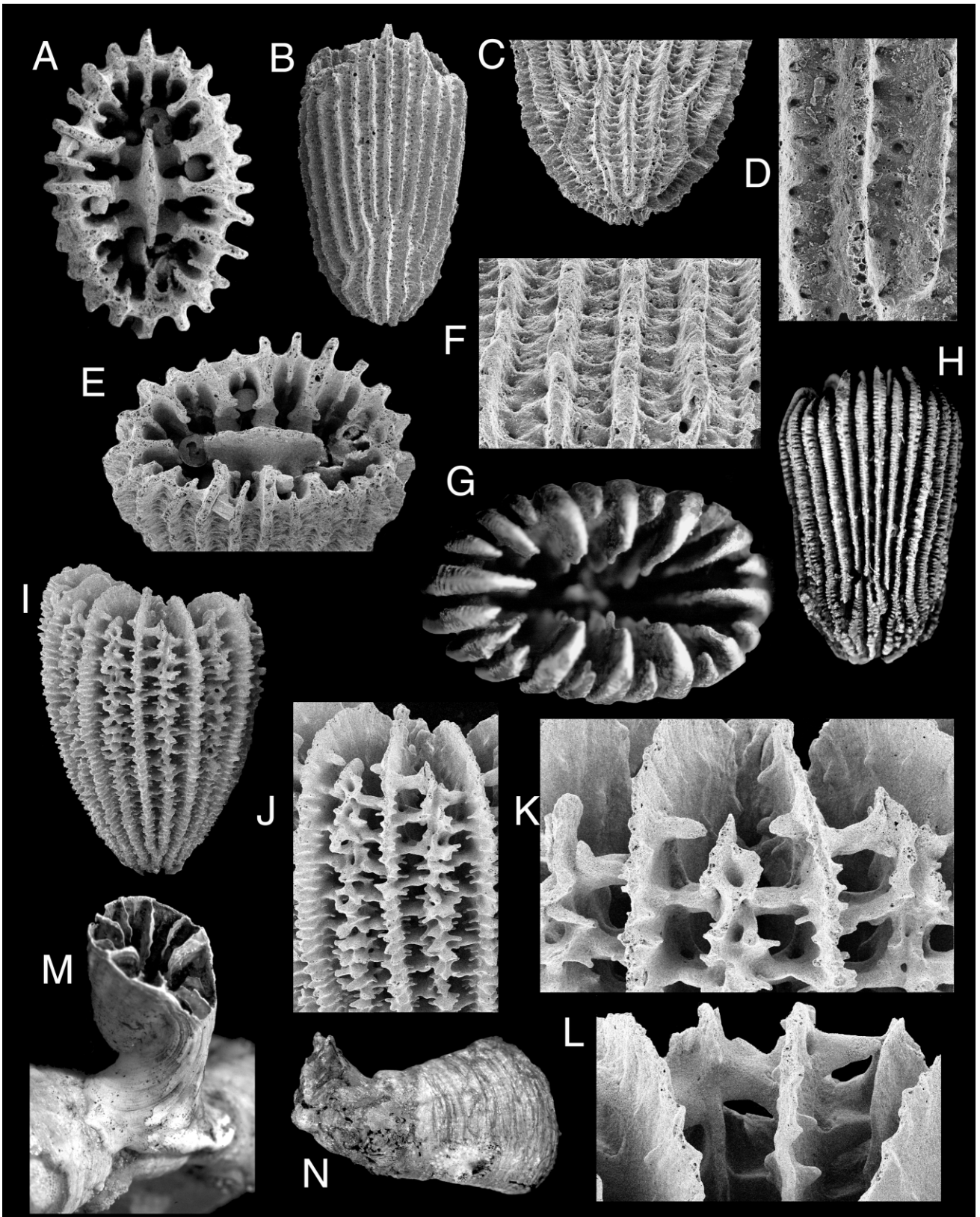


Fig. 9. (A–F), *Sphenotrochus cuneolus* (A, E, paratype, USNM 1008849, GCD=1.34 mm; B–D, F, holotype, AM G16746, GCD=1.43 mm): (A, B), calicular and lateral views, $\times 36$, $\times 19$, respectively; (C), detail of base showing origin of C3, $\times 30.5$; (D, F), enlargement of costae showing alternate placement of pores in intercostal regions, $\times 115$, $\times 75$ respectively; (F), oblique calicular view, $\times 35$. (G, H), *Sphenotrochus excavatus*, holotype, Macleay Museum, oblique calicular and lateral views, $\times 8.3$, $\times 5.6$, respectively (GCD=5.8 mm). (I–L), *Trematotrochus hedleyi*, USNM 82014, CD=3.6 mm: (I–K), progressive enlargements of theca showing costae and porous intercostal regions, $\times 10.1$, $\times 17.7$, $\times 40$, respectively; (L), view from within calice of septa and costal porosity, $\times 40$. (M–N), *Monomyces rubrum*: (M), AM G16298, lateral view showing contiguous basal rootlets, $\times 3.3$ (GCD=5.0 mm); (N), USNM 1009341, lateral view of larger specimen showing lateral rootlets, $\times 2.8$ (GCD=11.5 mm).

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; additional paratypes are split among MNHN, USNM, NNM, ZMUC, and POLIPI. Type Locality: 5°47'00"S 132°11'35"E (Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 209–240 m.

***Tropidocyathus lessonii* (Michelin, 1842)**

Flabellum Lessonii Michelin, 1842: 119.

Tropidocyathus lessonii.—Cairns, 1989a: 33–34, pl. 16d–1 (synonymy, description); 1994: 67, pl. 29a,b (synonymy, description).

Tropidocyathus lessonii.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 146–147 (remarks).—Cairns, 1997: 15–16, figs. 1e, 4e, 7d; 1998: 390–392 (WA, NT); 1999a: 110 (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: James Kirby 732, 4, MTQ G56424.

Types. The syntypes are deposited at MNHN. Type Locality: unknown.

***Turbinolia stephensoni* (Wells, 1959)**

Oryzotrochus stephensoni Wells, 1959: 287, figs. 1–5 (Qld); 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 607 (listed).

Turbinolia stephensoni.—Cairns, 1997: 24, pls. 3c, 5k, 8d,g (NT, new combination).

New records. QUEENSLAND: 16 km south of Cape Sidmouth, 24 m, 10, Macleay Museum. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: 11°54'S 130°12'E, 32 m, 1, USNM 100318.

Types. The holotype (45383) and paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 9°55'S 144°02'E (Murray Islands, Queensland), 9–15 m.

Family Guyniidae Hickson, 1910

***Guynia annulata* Duncan, 1872**

Guynia annulata Duncan, 1872: 32, pl. 1, figs. 1–8.—Cairns, 1989a: 42–43, pl. 21, fig. f, pl. 22, figs. a–e (synonymy, description).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 42–43, figs. 14g,h (SA).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 150 (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 392 (WA); 1999a: 113–114 (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Franklin 03/99/D13 (Marion Plateau), 1, USNM 1008295; Kimbla 3, 1, AM G16603.

Types. Eighteen syntypes are BM 1883.12.10.110–120. Type Locality: Adventure Bank, Mediterranean, 168 m.

***Stenocyathus vermiformis* (Pourtalès, 1868)**

Coenocyathus vermiformis Portalès, 1868: 133.

Not *Caryophyllia vermiformis*.—Thomson & Rennet, 1931: 40–41 (probably *Flabellum antarcticum* from a station other than Tasmania).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).

Stenocyathus decamera Ralph & Squires, 1962: 11–12, pl. 4, figs. 2–6 (NZ).

Stenocyathus vermiformis.—Cairns, 1979: 168–170, pl. 32, figs. 8–10, pl. 33, figs. 1–2 (synonymy, description); 1982: 52, pl. 16, figs. 8–11 (synonymy, description).—Veron, 1986: 609, fig. (NSW, Qld).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 43, figs. 14b,c (Vic, Tas).—Cairns, 1995: 94–95, pl. 30c–g (NZ)

New records. VICTORIA: “Endeavour”, 38°15'S 149°20'E, 1, NNM. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 75/02/03, 3, AM G16562; Kapala, 34°15'S 151°28'E, 457 m, 7, 31 July 1975, 7, AM G14706; Kapala, 78/27/13, 3, AM G16568; 35°05'S 151°10'E (off Jervis Bay), 600–1000 m, 18 September 1980, 1 in AM.

Types. 38 syntypes are deposited at MCZ (Cairns, 1979). Type Locality: off Florida Keys, 274–329 m.

Family Flabellidae Bourne, 1905

***Flabellum (Flabellum) australe* Moseley, 1881**

Flabellum sp. Moseley, 1876: 546 (NSW).

Flabellum australe Moseley, 1881: 173–174, pl. 7, figs. 4–5 (NSW).—Not Alcock, 1902c: 30–31 (= *F. patens*).—Dennant, 1906: 151 (SA).—Howchin, 1909: 245 (listed).—Thomson & Rennet, 1931: 41 (Tas).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 43–45, figs. 15a–c, f (SA, Vic, Tas, NSW).

Flabellum distinctum.—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 311 (NSW).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Flabellum pavoninum typical. —Hoffmeister, 1933: 2–5 (in part: specimen #3, SA).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 177, fig. 4.54i (listed).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 114, pl. 1, figs. 13–14 (Qld).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Flabellum pavoninum var. *distinctum*.—Hoffmeister, 1933: 5–7 (in part: specimen #11, SA).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed). “beautiful coral” Coucom, 1982: 5, fig. upper right (NSW).

New records. TASMANIA: “Penghana”, 42°35'40"S 148°11'20"E, 825–915 m, 25 March 1970, 1, AM G15939. —VICTORIA: Southern Surveyor 05/94/43, 4, AM G15937; Southern Surveyor 05/94/86, 4, AM G16497. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 75/08/01, 12, AM G16417; Kapala 75/08/03, 2, AM G16418; Kapala 75/12/07, 1, AM G16420; Kapala 77/01/13–15, 6, AM G16437; Kapala 77/13/10, 1, AM G16491; Kapala 77/23/08, 3, AM G15812; Kapala 78/03/03, 2, AM G16399; Kapala 78/21/06, 1, AM G16381; Kapala 78/21/10, 4, AM G16382; Kapala 78/22/02, 5, AM G16407; Kapala 78/22/04, 20, AM G16433 and G16434; Kapala 78/22/05, 10, AM G16408; Kapala 78/23/09, 3, AM G16375; Kapala 78/24/02, 12, AM G16406; Kapala 78/26/05, many, AM G16395; Kapala 78/26/10, 3, AM G16397; Kapala 78/27/01, over 60, AM G16379 and G16394; Kapala 78/27/04, 2, AM G16393; Kapala 78/27/09, 12, AM G16385; Kapala 78/27/13, 10, AM G16388; Kapala 78/27/16, 2, AM G16405; Kapala 79/03/18, 7, AM G16455; Kapala 79/05/01, 2, AM G16468; Kapala 79/05/02, 2, AM G16456; Kapala 79/05/05, 5, AM G16458; Kapala 79/08/06, 1, AM G16460; Kapala, 79/08/11, 1, AM G16469; Kapala 79/12/07, 6, AM G16438; Kapala 79/12/08, 17, AM G16439; Kapala 79/14/06, 3, AM G16442; Kapala 79/15/01, 3, AM G16444; Kapala 79/15/02, 8, AM G16543; Kapala 79/15/03, 9, AM G16445; Kapala 79/15/05, 2, AM G16471; Kapala 79/17/17, 1, AM G16449; Kapala, 79/20/08, 2, AM G16452; Kapala 79/20/09, 5, AM G16461; Kapala 79/23/01, 8, AM G16466; Kapala 80/20/11, 16 in AM; Kapala 86/01/02, 12, AM G16480; Kapala 95/18/57, 1, AM G15864; Thetis 4, 1, AM G15817; Thetis 17, 1, AM G15818; Thetis 46, 2, AM G15816; Thetis 56, 1, AM G15820; Thetis 57, 3, AM G15821; NZOI U208, 5, AM G16548; Madre 1515, 1 in AM; Franklin 10/86/05, 4, AM G15887; Southern Surveyor 05/94/107, 1, AM G16495; Southern Surveyor 05/94/129, 4, AM G16498. —SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/02 (Gascoyne), 22, AM G15895; Franklin 05/89/04 (Gascoyne), 4, AM G15897 and G15503; Franklin 05/89/10 (Derwent Hunter), 1, AM G15499. —QUEENSLAND: Soela 01/86/73, 4, NTM C5343; Cidaris I 41–2, 1, MTQ G55717; Cidaris I 43–2, 3, MTQ G55718; Cidaris I 47–3, 1, MTQ G55719; Moreton Bay, 36 m, 30, USNM 78512; Kimbla 22, 1, AM G16487; QLD 1256, 1, AM G15728.

Types. Two syntypes are BM 1880.11.25.81. Type Locality: “Challenger” 163D: 33°57'30"S 151°39'15"E (off Twofold Bay, New South Wales), 219 m.

***Flabellum (F.) folkesoni* Cairns, 1998**

Flabellum (F.) folkesoni Cairns, 1998: 393–394, figs. 6e–i (WA).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 232 (type deposition).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 5, 7, WAM Z13070; Bhagwan 8, 1, WAM Z13086; Bhagwan 13, 1, WAM Z13161; Bhagwan 15, 1, WAM Z13171; Bhagwan 19, 12: 9, WAM Z13195 and 3, USNM 1009548; Bhagwan 20, 2, WAM Z13215; Bhagwan 23, 5, WAM Z13182; Bhagwan 25, 1, WAM Z13138; Bhagwan 28, 1, WAM Z13191.

Types. The holotype is WAM 173–83; additional paratypes are split between WAM and USNM (Griffith & Fromont, 1998). Type Locality: between Shark Bay and Onslow, Western Australia, depth unknown.

***Flabellum (F.) lamellulosum* Alcock, 1902**

Flabellum (F.) lamellulosum Alcock, 1902a: 105–106.—Cairns, 1989a: 52–53, pl. 27a–l (description, synonymy, tabular key).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 152–153, fig. 21a (NT).—Cairns, 1998: 393 (WA).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 78/22/04, 16, AM G15936; Kapala 96/17/03, 2, AM G15874.

Types. The holotype is ZMA Coel. 1215. Type Locality: 5°28.4'S 132°02'E (Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 204 m.

***Flabellum (F.) magnificum* Marenzeller, 1904**

Flabellum (F.) magnificum Marenzeller, 1904b: 276–277, pl. 17, fig. 13.—Cairns, 1989a: 50–51, pl. 25a–j (description, synonymy, tabular key).—Grygier, 1991: 43, fig. 21H (WA).—Cairns, 1994: 72, pl. 31j–l (remarks).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 151–152 (NT).—Cairns, 1998: 392–393 (WA).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Southern Intruder 3-39, 2, QMB GL10158; Cidaris I 49-2, 27, MTQ G55716. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: 9°46'S 129°54'E, 270–300 m, 2, NTM C6944. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 19, 6: 5, WAM Z13223 and 1, USNM 1009433; Lady Basten 1031402, 1, WAM Z16025; Lady Basten 1031403, 1, WAM Z16026; Akademik Oparin, 17°19.6'S 119°31.5'E, 368 m, 2, NTM C7785.

Types. The holotype is assumed to be lost (Cairns, 1989a). Type locality: 0°15.5'N98°04'E (off western Sumatra), 470 m.

***Flabellum (F.) patens* Moseley, 1881**

Flabellum (F.) patens Moseley, 1881: 172 (in part: pl. 6, fig. 5).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).—Cairns, 1989a: 51–52, pl. 26a–l (synonymy, description, tabular key).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 152, fig. 20i (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 393 (WA).

Flabellum australe.—Alcock, 1902c: 30–31.

New records. None.

Types. The lectotype (1880.11.25.79) and three of five of the remaining paralectotypes are deposited at BM (1880.11.25.79). Type Locality: 5°49'S 132°14'E (off Kai Islands, Banda Sea), 256 m.

***Flabellum (F.) pavoninum forma coalitum* Marenzeller, 1888**

Flabellum coalitum Marenzeller, 1888: 48–49.—Cairns, 1989a: 46, 47, 50, pl. 24, figs. e, f, i–l (remarks)

Flabellum pavoninum.—Cairns, 1994: 70–71, pls. 30g–i, 31a–e (description, remarks).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 150–151, fig. 20h (remarks).—Cairns, 1999a: 115–116, figs. 18g–i (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: James Kirby 732, over 100, MTQ G55720.

Types. The holotype of *F. coalitum* is NMW 8196. Type Locality: Japan, depth unknown.

***Flabellum (F.) politum* Cairns, 1989**

Flabellum (F.) politum Cairns, 1989a: 53–54, pl. 28a–f.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 153–154 (NT).—Cairns, 1998: 394 (WA).

New record. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 15, 1, WAM Z13172.

Types. The holotype (81945) and paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 12°13'15"N 124°05'03"E (Samar Sea, Philippines), 216 m.

***Flabellum (F.) transversale* Moseley, 1881**

Flabellum transversale Moseley, 1881: 174, pl. 6, figs. 6, 6a (*F. elongatum* in plate caption) (Vic).—Not Thomson & Rennet, 1931: 41 (= *F. impensum*).—Not Yabe & Eguchi, 1942: 99

(= *Truncatoflabellum* sp.).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 45–46, figs. 15d, e, g (Vic).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: 33°39'S 151°30'E (Gascoyne, near Sydney), 146 m, May 1989, 2, AM G15339; 33°30'S 151°25'E (Cape Three Points), depth and date unknown, 1, AM G16701. —QUEENSLAND: Kimbla 1, 1, AM G16337.

Types. The holotype is BM 1880.11.25.84. Type Locality: 39°10'S 146°37'E (Bass Strait near Wilsons Promontory, Victoria), 70 m.

Remarks. The three specimens reported herein are considered to be juvenile specimens of *F. transversale*, the largest 10.4 mm in GCD and having only 48 septa (S1–2>>S3>S4). In this regard they are similar in size and shape to the subspecies reported as *F. transversale conicum* Yabe & Eguchi, 1942 from Japan.

***Flabellum (Ulocyathus) aotearoa* Squires, 1964**

Flabellum (Ulocyathus) aotearoa Squires, 1964: 7–9, pl. 2, figs. 15–18 (NZ).—Cairns, 1995: 102–103, pl. 33, figs. d–f, i (NZ, SM); 1999a: 117, fig. 19e (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Soela 01/86/54, 2, NTM G5339; Nimbus 11, 1, USNM 78587; Nimbus 12, 1, USNM 78588; Nimbus 55, 1, USNM 78589.

Types. The holotype is deposited at AIM; a paratype is also deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 35°04'S 174°23.2'E (near Cape Brett, New Zealand), 184 m.

***Flabellum (U.) conuis* Moseley, 1881**

Flabellum conuis Moseley, 1881: 165–166, pl. 7, figs. 6a, b.

Flabellum (U.) conuis.—Cairns, 1989a: 59–60, pl. 31, figs. c–g (description).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 160, figs. 21b, c (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidaris I 1-2, 1, MTQ G56387.

Types. The holotype is BM 1880.11.25.71. Type Locality: 2°33'S 144°04'E (Admiralty Islands), 1994 m.

***Flabellum (U.) deludens* Marenzeller, 1904**

Flabellum deludens Marenzeller, 1904b: 269–272, pl. 17, figs. 10, 10a.—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Flabellum (U.) deludens.—Cairns, 1989a: 55–56, pl. 29a–f (synonymy, description); 1994: 73, pl. 32d, e (remarks, synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 154–156 (NT, remarks, tabular key).—Cairns, 1998: 395 (WA); 1999a: 117 (remarks).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Lady RW 96-30, 4, NTM C8158; Lady Basten 95/LB08, 34, WAM Z16038.

Types. Two syntypes are ZMB 7086 and 5086. Type Locality: west of Sumatra, eastern Indian Ocean, 614–660 m.

***Flabellum (U.) hoffmeisteri* Cairns & Parker, 1992**

Flabellum japonicum.—Hoffmeister, 1933: 7, pl. 1, figs. 1–2 (Vic, Tas).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

“interesting coral” Coucom, 1982: 5, figure (lower right) (NSW). *Flabellum* n.sp. Cairns, 1989a: 57, pl. 29j, k (Vic, Tas).

Flabellum (U.) hoffmeisteri Cairns & Parker, 1992: 47–48, figs. 16d–f (Vic, Tas).—Stranks, 1993: addendum, 1–2 (type deposition).—Cairns, 1995: 103–104, pl. 33 g, h (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 157–158 (remarks, tabular key).—Cairns, 1998: 394–395 (WA); 1999a: 118 (remarks).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 77/23/08, 2, AM G16430; Kapala 78/06/02, 1, AM G16378; Kapala 78/17/10, 8, AM G16370; Kapala 78/22/05, 1, AM G16435; Kapala 78/23/09, 2, AM G16377; Kapala 78/27/04, 2, AM G16392; Kapala 78/27/13, 4, AM G16387; Kapala 78/27/16, 1, AM G16402; Kapala 79/05/05, over 60, AM G16459; Kapala 79/12/07, over 30, AM G16401; Kapala 79/12/08, 1, AM G16440; Kapala 79/14/06, 9, AM G16443; Kapala 79/15/02, 9, AM G16470; Kapala 79/15/03, 19, AM G16446; Kapala 79/15/04, 1, AM G16447; Kapala 79/20/08, 2, AM G16453; Kapala 79/20/09, 3, AM G16464; Kapala 79/23/01, 8, AM G16465; Kapala 80/06/01, 1, AM G16659; Kapala 82/20/08, 5, AM G15935; Kapala 85/21/06, 5, AM G16478; Kapala 96/07/02, 3, AM G15867; Kapala 96/09/04, 2, AM G15868; Kapala 96/10/02, 2, AM G15869; Kapala 96/17/03, 1, AM G15875; Kapala 96/18/06, 1, AM G15876; Kapala 96/18/07, 1, AM G15877; Kapala 96/21/19, 1, AM G15883; 33°50'S 151°55'E (40 miles (=64 km) east of Sydney), 457 m, 17 February 1997, 1, AM G16501; 35°05'S 151°10'E (Jervis Bay), 600–1000 m, 18 September 1980, 3, AM G16486. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 5, 2, WAM Z20512; Bhagwan 23, 1, WAM Z20514; Lady Basten 1031402, 1, WAM Z16016.

Types. The holotype is SAM H642; additional paratypes are split among SAM, USNM, and NMV. Type Locality: 37°59'S 150°05'E (off eastern Victoria near border with New South Wales), 452 m.

Flabellum (U.) lowekeyesi Squires & Ralph, 1965

Flabellum lowekeyesi Squires & Ralph, 1965: 259–261, figs. 1–2 (NZ).

Flabellum (U.) lowekeyesi.—Cairns, 1995: 100–101 (synonymy, description, NZ, Tas).

New record. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 75/05/05, 2, AM G16415.

Types. The holotype is deposited at the Museum of New Zealand (CO185); the paratype is deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 42 km off Cape Brett, New Zealand, 732 m.

Flabellum (U.) marenzelleri Cairns, 1989

Flabellum (U.) marenzelleri Cairns, 1989a: 57–58, pl. 30a–e.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 156 (remarks, tabular key).—Cairns, 1998: 395 (WA).

New record. NORTHERN TERRITORY: 9°05'S 133°04'E, 20 October 1992, 179–205 m, 6, NTM C11471.

Types. The holotype (40686) and paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 13°41'50"N 120°58'30"E (Verde Island Passage, Philippines), 315 m.

Flabellum (U.) sp. cf. *F. moseleyi* Pourtalès, 1880

Flabellum sp. Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 158–159, figs. 21d–f (NZ).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Cidaris I 49-2, 1, MTQ G55635.

Remarks. Although this taxon is probably an undescribed species, Cairns & Zibrowius (1997) did not describe it because they had only three poorly-preserved specimens available. The additional specimen reported herein, measuring 31.0×23.0 mm in CD and 30 mm in height, is also poorly preserved (dead when collected) and thus still does not provide enough material for a proper description and differentiation from the western Atlantic *F. moseleyi*.

Flabellum (U.) sexcostatum Cairns, 1989

Flabellum (U.) sexcostatum Cairns, 1989a: 59, pls. 30j, 31a,b.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 159 (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Cidaris I 1-3, 3, MTQ G55699–55700; Cidaris I 1-4, 1, MTQ G55701; Cidaris I 3-1, 4, MTQ G55702; Cidaris I 5-4, 1, MTQ G55703; Cidaris I, 9-3, 1, MTQ G55704; Cidaris I 11-4, 1, MTQ G55705; Cidaris I 12-1, 1, MTQ G55706; Cidaris I 15-4, 1, MTQ G55707; Cidaris I 41-2, 6, MTQ G55708–55709; Cidaris I 49-2,

1, MTQ G55710; Cidaris I 49-3, 2, MTQ G55711–55712; Cidaris I 50-2, 5, MTQ G55713; Cidaris I 50-3, 2, MTQ G55714; Franklin 06/88/04, 8: 1, MTQ G30349, 5, USNM 86560, and 2, AM G16661; Franklin 06/88/05, 1, AM G16494; FNQ 79-33, 19, AM G16522.

Types. The holotype is USNM 81934; paratypes are split between USNM and AM. Type Locality: 13°42'05"N 120°30'45"E (South China Sea off Philippines), 772 m.

Flabellum (U.) tuthilli Hoffmeister, 1933

Flabellum tuthilli Hoffmeister, 1933: 7–8, pl. 1, figs. 3–5 (SA).—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 46–47, figs. 16a–c (SA, Tas).—Cairns, 1998: 395 (WA).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is AM E3732; of the remaining 12 paratypes, at least 5 are deposited at AM and 2 at USNM. Type Locality: Great Australia Bight, South Australia, 347–824 m.

Javania fusca (Vaughan, 1907)

Placotrochus fuscus Vaughan, 1907: 66–67, pl. 4, figs. 2–3.

Javania pachythea Cairns, 1995: 112–113, pls. 36j–l, 37a (SM, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 165 (remarks).

Javania fusca.—Cairns, 1999a: 125–126, figs. 20g–i (remarks).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 5, AM G16675 and 16321.

Types. Three syntypes of *P. fuscus* are deposited at USNM (Cairns, 1991b). Type Locality: Hawaiian Islands, 271 m.

The holotype of *J. pachythea* is NZOI H631. Type Locality: 30°13.1'S 178°32.0'W (off Macauley Island, Kermadecs), 610 m.

Javania insignis Duncan, 1876

Javania insignis Duncan, 1876: 435, pl. 39, figs. 11–13.—Cairns, 1989a: 77–78, pl. 40d,e, g,h,k (synonymy, description); 1994: 80, pl. 341–k (remarks).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 163–164 (remarks).

New records. Britannia Seamount: Franklin 05/89/46, 1, AM G16588; Franklin 06/88/D22, 2, USNM 1010154; NZOI P925, 3, USNM 94364.

Types. The holotype is BM 1973.2.20.1. Type Locality: 34°13'N 136°13'E (Japan), 88 m.

Javania lamprotichum (Moseley, 1880)

Desmophyllum lamprotichum Moseley, 1880: 41–42, figs. 1–2.

Javania lamprotichum.—Cairns, 1995: 112 (synonymy, description, NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 164 (synonymy, remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 403, figs. 8j,m (WA); 1999a: 124–125 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/46 (Britannia), 4, AM G16328. —QUEENSLAND: Cidaris I 49-3, 1, MTQ G55744. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 5, 1, WAM Z13075.

Types. The uncatalogued holotype is deposited at BM. Type Locality: unknown.

Monomyces rubrum (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)

Figs. 9M,N, 10A

Turbinolia rubra Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 188–189, pl. 14, figs. 5–9 (NZ).

Flabellum rubrum.—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 311–313 (Australialia).—Not Folkeson, 1919: 4–5 (=Truncatoflabellum aculeatum and *T. spheniscus*).—Not Crossland, 1952: 105–106

(=*Truncatoflabellum cumingi*).—Not Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 56 (**listed**).—Wells, 1958: 261 (**listed**).—Squires, 1963: 11–41, pls. 1–2 (synonymy, description, remarks, **NZ**).—Not Wells, 1964: 108 (=*Truncatoflabellum cumingi*).—Veron, 1986: 603 (**listed**).

Monomyces rubrum.—Cairns, 1995: 105–108, pl. 34a–i (synonymy, description, **NZ**).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 78/26/08, 3, AM G16298; Kimbla 4, 1, AM G16341; Shelf Benthic Survey 33, 1, AM G16348; 34°04'S 151°16'E (off Cronulla), 120 m, 1966, 1, AM G15364; 35°20'S 150°47'E (off Ulladulla), 135 m, May 1954, 9: 2, USNM 1009342, 7, AM G16338. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: 12°34'S 130°34'E (East Point, Darwin), depth unknown, October 1965, 5, AM G14218.

Types. The lecto- and paralectotype are deposited at MNHN (designated by Squires, 1963). Type Locality: Cook Strait, New Zealand, 46 m.

Remarks. Both Squires (1963) and Cairns (1995) discounted the presence of *Monomyces rubrum* from Australia, considering the species to be endemic to New Zealand. Indeed, Crossland's (1952) report of *F. rubrum* is herein identified as a *Truncatoflabellum*, and the report by Tenison-Woods (1878b: 312) was stated by him to be of "doubtful" locality. Nonetheless, six lots including 20 specimens of typical *M. rubrum* are reported from New South Wales herein, the first substantiated records of the genus from Australia. All specimens were small, not exceeding 12 mm in GCD, and usually having only 48 septa, but all specimens had the typical asymmetrical basal polycyclic development characteristic of the typical form of the species (Fig. 10A).

Placotrochides cylindrica n.sp.

Figs. 10B–D

Records/Types. Holotype: Cidaris I 30–2, MTQ G55627. Paratypes: Cidaris I 9–2, 1, MTQ G56394; Cidaris I 20–2, 1, MTQ G56396; Cidaris I 30–2, 6 (4 in alcohol): 5, MTQ G56402–56403 and 1, USNM 1008851. Type Locality: 17°18.96'S 147°11.16'E (off Cairns, Queensland), 1402–1406 m.

Description. Corallum (anthocyathus) almost cylindrical, having rounded thecal faces and edges that are essentially parallel. Most coralla undergo slight periodic retrenchments of growth followed by continued upward growth, which results in slight decreases in the corallum diameter. Largest corallum 6.56×5.93 mm in CD and 8.40 mm in height, whereas the holotype measures 6.32×5.46 mm in CD, 5.51×4.30 mm in basal scar diameter, and 5.42 mm in height. Calice and basal scar only slightly elliptical to circular, and symmetric, the GCD:LCD ranging from 1.07 to 1.16 and the GCD:LSD from 1.00 to 1.28. In well-preserved coralla, the calicular edge is slightly scalloped, rising to a low peak corresponding to each S1–2. Basal scar flat, such that the corallum will easily sit in an upright position on a level surface; scar reveals septa of the incipient anthocyathus; GSD ranges from 4.21 to 5.51 mm. Theca somewhat rough, covered with small hispid granules as well as displaying closely-spaced, chevron-shaped growth lines that peak at the longitudinal insertion lines corresponding to the S1–2. Theca white. Anthocaulus unknown.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 4 cycles, the fourth cycle never complete, the maximum number of septa observed being 32, although 26 is most common. Twenty-four septa present in a corallum of GCD 4.4 mm, and additional pairs of S4 (up

to 4 pairs) are added as pairs to lateral (not end) systems of coralla of larger size. Septa formula: S1>S2>>S3>S4. S1 non-exsert, having smooth, vertical, slightly sinuous axial edges that fuse with the columella low in fossa. S2 similar to S1 but only about 80% the width. S3, if unflanked by S4, quite small, sometimes vestigial, represented only by a series of disconnected spines located considerably beneath the calicular edge. If an S3 is flanked by a pair of S4, it is increased in size to that of an S2. S4 equivalent in size to unflanked S3. Faces of all septa covered with small spines. Fossa quite deep and commodious, the columella being fairly small, restricted to base of fossa just above basal scar.

Remarks. Among the four species in the genus (Table 6), *P. cylindrica* is most similar to *P. frustum*, both species being about the same size. *Placotrochides cylindrica* differs from *P. frustum*, as well as the two other species, in having a more rounded corallum (lower GCD:LCD and GSD:LSD), S1 that are larger than the S2, a flat basal scar, a rough theca, and a slightly scalloped thecal margin.

Etymology. From *cylindricus*, Latin for "in the form of a cylinder", an allusion to the corallum shape.

Distribution. Known only from off northeastern Queensland, 1117–1402 m.

Placotrochides minuta n.sp.

Figs. 10E–H

Records/Types. Holotype: Franklin 03/99/D11, AM G16747. Paratypes: Franklin 03/99/D10, 8, USNM 1008853; Franklin 03/99/D11, 31: 29 (including SEM 1022), USNM 1008854 and 2, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12, 8, USNM 1008855; Franklin 03/99/D13, 1, USNM 1008856; Cidaris I 43–2, 4, MTQ G56406; Karubar 7 (Banda Sea), 9, USNM 1008857. Type Locality: 20°14.49'S 151°47.53'E (Marion Plateau, Queensland), 342 m.

Description. Corallum (anthocyathus) compressed-cylindrical, having rounded thecal faces and edges, the latter almost parallel, diverging at an edge angle of 10–11°. Largest corallum (Cidaris I 43–2) 4.48×3.14 mm in CD and 10.3 mm in height; the holotype measures 3.67×2.08 mm in CD and 3.23 mm in height, having a basal scar of 3.22×2.04 mm. Calice elliptical and usually symmetric, with a GCD:LCD of 1.43–2.00, but in some cases (about 20%) the curvature of one side of the calice has a slightly different radius, leading to an asymmetry of the calicular perimeter. Basal scar elliptical, projecting downward in a V-shape, 3.1–4.0 mm in greater diameter, and having a GSD:LSD of 1.58–1.94. The basal scar clearly reveals all 24 septa of the incipient anthocyathus (Fig. 10H). Basal scar usually not much smaller than calice, sometimes the same or even larger because many coralla undergo a retrenchment of growth 2–3 mm above the scar resulting in a slight reduction of the corallum diameter, above which it gradually expands again. Theca smooth and porcellaneous, covered with closely-spaced, chevron-shaped growth lines that peak at the longitudinal insertion lines corresponding to the S1–2. Flat costae 0.28–0.30 mm wide, separated by very thin (7–8 µm) intercostal striae. Theca white. Anthocaulus unknown.

Septa usually hexamerally arranged in 4 cycles, the fourth cycle never complete, the maximum number of septa observed being 38 arranged: S1–2>>S3>S4. As mentioned

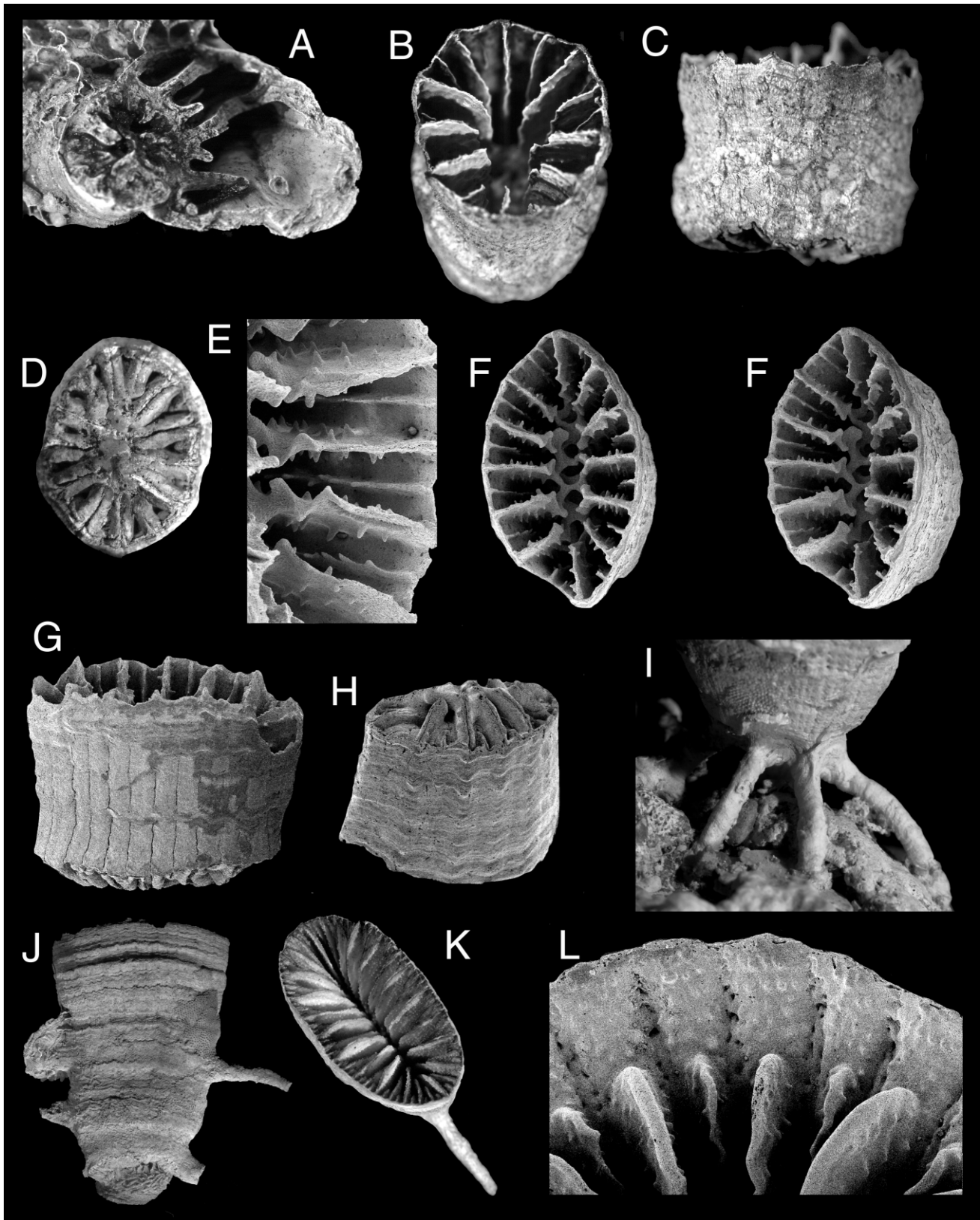


Fig. 10. (A), *Monomyces rubrum*, USNM 1009341, cross section through asymmetrical basal rootlets, $\times 7.5$ (basal diameter 5.7 mm). (B–D), *Placotrochides cylindrica*, holotype, MTQ G55627, oblique calicular, lateral, and basal scar views, $\times 6.2$, $\times 6.2$, $\times 6.7$, respectively (GCD=6.32 mm). (E–H), *Placotrochides minuta* (E–G, holotype, AM G16747, GCD=3.67 mm; H, paratype, USNM 1008854, scar length 2.7 mm): (E), view of axial septal edges, $\times 24$; (F, G), stereo calicular and lateral views, both $\times 12.5$; (H), oblique view of basal scar, $\times 12.5$. (I), paratype of *Rhizotrochus radiatus*, NMV F43343, showing well-developed basal rootlets, $\times 3.0$ (root diameter 1.85 mm). (J, K), *Flabellum irregulare* Tenison Woods (= *Truncatoflabellum cumingi*), holotype, Macleay Museum, lateral and calicular views, $\times 1.75$, $\times 2.2$, respectively (GCD=17.8 mm). (L), *Stolarskicyathus pocilliformis*, holotype, AM G16748, inner thecal rim broad longitudinal zones, $\times 24$ (width of longitudinal zone 0.6 mm).

Table 6. Distinguishing characteristics of the four species of *Placotrochides* Alcock, 1902.

	<i>P. scaphula</i>	<i>P. frustum</i>	<i>P. minuta</i>	<i>P. cylindrica</i>
GSD max.; GSD:LSD	12.2 mm; 1.54–1.87	5.53 mm; 1.19–1.52	4.0 mm; 1.58–1.94	5.51 mm; 1.00–1.28
GCD max.; GCD:LCD	13.0 mm; 1.4–2.0	5.0 mm; 1.19–1.52	4.26 mm; 1.58–2.00	6.56 mm; 1.07–1.16
Septal symmetry and number	S1–2>>S3>S4; 48	S1–2>>S3; 26 (8–13 primary septa)	S1–2>>S3=>S4; 32 (11–14 primary septa)	S1>S2>>S3>=S4; 32
Shape of basal scar	V-shaped	V-shaped	V-shaped	flat
Axial edge of S1–2	slightly sinuous	slightly sinuous	very sinuous	slightly sinuous
Calice symmetry	often asymmetric	sometimes asymmetric	sometimes asymmetric	symmetric
Other	thecal edges slightly crested	—	—	theca rough; calice margin slightly scalloped
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific; 809–1628 m	amphi-Atlantic; 497–1378 m	off northeastern Australia and Banda Sea; 282–458 m	off northeastern Australia; 1117–1402 m

above, in some cases the calice is asymmetric, which leads to a slightly different length to each side of the calice and thus a different number of septa on each side; this occasionally also disrupts the hexamerous nature of development, resulting in 11, 13, or 14 primary septa (S1–2). Nonetheless, coralla with a GCD less than 3.45 mm invariably have only 24 septa, those between 3.45 and 3.8 mm in GCD have 1–12 additional S4, usually added in pairs in the end half-systems, but not always in pairs or in those systems; and above a GCD of 3.8 mm most coralla have 32 septa. S1–2 non-exsert, rather narrow, and have very sinuous, smooth axial edges that solidly fuse to the columella lower in the fossa. Faces of S1–2 bear tall (up to 0.11 mm) slender spines but no crests. S3 about one-quarter width of an S1, having lacinate axial edges or simply consist of a disconnected series of tall spines. When present, S4 rudimentary. Fossa of moderate depth, containing an elongate, non-discrete columella composed of a loose fusion of trabeculae.

Remarks. Among the four species in the genus, *P. minuta* is most similar to *P. scaphula*, agreeing in almost every character listed in Table 6. *Placotrochides minuta* differs primarily in size, and in having correspondingly fewer septa at the same CD. *Placotrochides minuta* is not interpreted as an early ontogenetic stage of *P. scaphula* because, although the calicular diameter and number of septa usually increases with age, the size of the basal scar remains constant, and is thus probably a better differentiating character for this genus and others transversely dividing genera such as *Truncatoflabellum* than is calicular diameter. *Placotrochides minimus* also differs in having highly sinuous septal axial edges.

Etymology. *minutus*, Latin for “small”, an allusion to the small size of the corallum in relation to congeners.

Distribution. Banda Sea; off northeastern Queensland; 282–458 m.

Placotrochides scaphula Alcock, 1902

Placotrochides scaphula Alcock, 1902b: 121–122. –Cairns, 1989a: 78–79, pl. 40, fig. 1, pl. 41, figs. a–e (synonymy, description). –Cairns & Parker, 1992: 48–49, figs. 15h,i (Vic). –Cairns, 1994: 79–80, pl. 34, figs. f–h (remarks); 1995: 116–117, pl. 38, fig. j, pl. 39, fig. a (NZ). –Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 174 (synonymy, remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 9–2, 1, MTQ G55694; Cidarid I 11–2, 2, MTQ G55695; Cidarid I 30–2, 16, MTQ G55696; Cidarid I 35–2, 1, MTQ G55698; Cidarid I 35–3, 2, MTQ G55697.

Types. The holotype is ZMA Coel. 1094. Type Locality: 5°54.5'S 120°19.2'E (Flores Sea), 462 m.

Remarks. The holotype of *P. scaphula* was based on a specimen with a GCD (and basal scar) of 6.8 mm, but since then much larger specimens have been reported, up to 13 mm (Cairns, 1989a) and as small as 5 mm GCD (Cairns & Parker, 1992).

Placotrochus laevis Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848

Placotrochus laevis Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: 283, pl. 8, figs. 15, 15a. –Folkesson, 1919: 5–6 (WA). –Wells, 1964: 108 (listed). –Veron, 1986: 603, fig. (listed). –Cairns, 1989a: 75–76, pl. 39c–g (synonymy, description, Qld, NT). –Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 175 (NT). –Cairns, 1998: 401–403, fig. 8f (WA). –Romano & Cairns, 2000: 1048 (NT, molecular sequence).

Placotrochus candeanus Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: 283–284. –Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 314 (Qld). –Wells, 1984a: 108 (listed). –Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Placotrochus pedicellatus Tenison-Woods, 1879c: 134–135, pl. 13, figs. 7, 7a (Qld). –Wells, 1964: 109 (listed). –Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

New records. QUEENSLAND: QLD-94, 1, AM G16621; QLD-114, 1, WAM 717-84; QLD-115, 3, AM G16515; QLD-128, 1, AM G16519; QLD-140, 5, AM G16520; Akademik Oparin Gulf 16, 2, NTM C10139; Akademik Oparin Gulf 17, 1, NTM C10143; Akademik Oparin Gulf 18, 12: 9, NTM C6451 and 3, USNM 93202; Akademik Oparin Gulf 19, 1, NTM C10158; 21°20'S 152°30' (station VI), 69 m, 17 October 1962, 2, AM G16528. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: 14°35'S 141°30'E (Horsey River, Gulf of carpenteria), depth and date unknown, 4, AM G4245.

Types. The holotype of *P. laevis* was not located. Type Locality: “Philippines”, depth unknown.

The holotype of *P. candeanus* also is unknown. Type Locality: “Les mers de la Chine”, depth unknown.

The holotype of *P. pedicellatus* is deposited at the Macleay Museum. Type Locality: Princess Charlotte Bay, Queensland, 18 m. This specimen was examined in 2002 and determined to be the typical anthocaulus stage of *P. laevis*.

***Polomyces wellsi* Cairns, 1991**

Polomyces wellsi Cairns, 1991a: 22, pl. 8, figs. a,b; 1995: 108–109, pl. 35, figs. d–f (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 160–161 (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 403–404 (WA); 1999a: 128 (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 3-1, 4, MTQ G55691; Cidarid I 4-1, 2, MTQ G55692; Cidarid I 24-1, 3, MTQ G55693.

Types. The holotype is USNM 84836; paratypes are split between USNM and NZOI. Type Locality: 1°18.7'S 89°48.8'W (Galápagos), 545–562 m.

***Rhizotrochus flabelliformis* Cairns, 1989**

Rhizotrochus flabelliformis Cairns, 1989a: 81, pls. 41k,l, 42b,d; 1995: 109–110, pls. 35g–i, 36a,b (NZ, SM).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 161–162 (remarks).—Cairns, 1999a: 127 (remarks).

New records. Britannia Seamount: Franklin 05/89/46, 1, AM G16585; Franklin 08/88/D22, 14, AM G15894. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 36, AM G16680.

Types. The holotype is ZMA Coel. 1216. Type Locality: 6°08'N 121°19'E (Sulu Archipelago, Philippines), 275 m.

***Rhizotrochus levidensis* Gardiner, 1899**

Rhizotrochus levidensis Gardiner, 1899: 162, pl. 19, figs. 2a,b.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 49 (remark).

Monomyces levidensis.—Veron, 1986: 603 (undocumented listing for Australia).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Packer Reef, 1–10 m, 1 August 1973, 2, USNM 78583.

Types. Two of the three syntypes are BM 1970.1.26.9–10. Type Locality: Lifu, Loyalty Islands, 73 m.

***Rhizotrochus tuberculatus* (Tenison-Woods, 1879)**

Fig. 10 I

Vasillum tuberculatum Tenison-Woods, 1879b: 93, pl. 10, figs. 3a,b (Vic).—Stranks, 1993: 21 (type deposition).

Flabellum tubuliferum Tenison-Woods, 1880b: 301 (Vic).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Rhizotrochus radiatus Dennant, 1904: 2–3 (Vic).—Howchin, 1909: 244 (listed).—Stranks, 1993: 21 (type deposition).

Monomyces radiatus.—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed); 1966: 172, pl. 1, figs. 1–2 (Vic).—Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 177, fig. 4.54f (SA, Vic).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Rhizotrochus tuberculatus.—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 49–50, figs. 16g–i (WA, Vic, Tas).—Johnson, Baarli & Scott, 1995: 95, fig. 9A–C (Pleistocene of WA).—Cairns, 1998: 403 (WA).

New records. VICTORIA: Wilson's Promontory, 6–12 m, 8 February 1982, 2, NMV F67801; Port Fairy, depth unknown, 1, NMV F67877; Tangaroa 81-T-1-190, 1, NMV F67820.

Types. The holotype of *V. tuberculatum* is NMV F59398. Type Locality: Bass Strait or Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, depth unknown.

The holotype of *F. tubuliferum*, reputed to be deposited at AM, could not be found there in 2002. Type Locality: Bass Strait, Victoria, depth unknown.

Possible paratypes of *R. radiatus* are deposited at NMV (Stranks, 1993). Type Locality: South Australia and Victoria, 27–40 m.

***Truncatoflabellum aculeatum* (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848)**

Flabellum aculeatum Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: 272, pl. 8, figs. 3, 3a.

Flabellum spinosum Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: 271, pl. 8, fig. 4.—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 310 (Qld).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Flabellum rubrum.—Folkesson, 1919: 4–5 (in part: specimens 2, 3, 5).

Truncatoflabellum aculeatum.—Cairns, 1989a: 61, 64, pl. 31, figs. h–l, pl. 32, figs. a–c (synonymy, description, tabular key).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 166–167 (NT, WA).—Cairns, 1998: 399–400 (WA, tabular key); 1999a: 123 (remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Akademik Oparin Gulf 13, 1, NTM C10111; Akademik Oparin Gulf 19, 1, NTM C10157; Akademik Oparin Gulf 20, 3, NTM C10150. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: Soela 7/80/31, 1, AM G16538; Soela 7/80/43, 3, AM G15942.

Types. The holotype of *F. aculeatum* is MNHN 1016. Type Locality: Philippines, depth unknown.

The type of *F. spinosum* is lost (Cairns, 1989a). Type Locality: off China, depth unknown.

***Truncatoflabellum angiosomum* (Folkesson, 1919)**

Flabellum angiosomum Folkesson, 1919: 5, pl. 1, figs. 1–3 (WA).—Not Cairns, 1995: 99 (= *Flabellum arcuatile* Cairns, 1999).

Truncatoflabellum spheniscus.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 165–166 (in part: figs. 23a,b, KH72–1–29 and KH72–1–30, NT, WA).

Truncatoflabellum angiosomum.—Cairns, 1998: 395–396, figs. 7a–c, 8a (WA, NT, tabular key).

New records. NORTHERN TERRITORY: SK 6/1, 8–10 km north of Point Stuart, 16 m, 2, NTM C7431. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Akademik Oparin 1987-3, 1, NTM C7781.

Types. The holotype is deposited at SMNH. Type Locality: 72 km WSW Cape Jaubert, Western Australia, 22 m.

***Truncatoflabellum angustum* Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997**

Truncatoflabellum angustum Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 172–173, figs. 23c–f (NZ).—Cairns, 1999a: 121, fig. 20b (synonymy, remarks).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 43-2, 3, MTQ G55629. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 18, 1, WAM Z13224.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split among MNHN, USNM, and POLIPI. Type Locality: 11°28.3'N 124°11.6'E (Philippines), 205–214 m

***Truncatoflabellum australiensis* Cairns, 1998**

Truncatoflabellum australiensis Cairns, 1998: 396–399, figs. 7d–f, 8b (WA, tabular key).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 232–233 (type deposition).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Akademik Oparin 1987-3-2, 51, NTM C7780; Akademik Oparin 1987-4-1, 3, NTM C7790; Bhagwan 15, 5, WAM Z13170; Bhagwan 32, 20: 3, USNM 1009434, 17, WAM Z13194.

Types. The holotype is WAM 169–83; remaining paratypes are split among WAM, USNM, and NTM (Griffith & Fromont, 1998). Type Locality: between Shark Bay and Onslow, Western Australia, depth unknown.

***Truncatoflabellum cumingi*
(Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848)**

Figs. 10J,K

Flabellum cumingii Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: 275, pl. 8, fig. 11.

Not *Flabellum irregulare* Semper, 1872: 242.

Flabellum irregulare Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 313 (NSW) new synonym.—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Flabellum rubrum.—Crossland, 1952: 105–106 (Qld).—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 56 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 108 (listed).

Truncatoflabellum cumingi.—Cairns, 1989a: 69, pl. 35f–i (synonymy, description, neotype designation).

New record. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: KH72-1-30, 1, USNM 97519.

Types. The neotype of *F. cumingii*, designated by Cairns (1989a), is deposited at USNM (81976). Type Locality: 1°08.6'N 128°01'E (Halmahera), 46–55 m.

The uncatalogued holotype of *F. irregulare* Tenison-Woods, 1878 is deposited at the Macleay Museum (Figs. 10J,K). Type Locality: off Port Stephens, New South Wales, 128 m.

Remarks. *Flabellum irregulare* Tenison-Woods, 1878b is a junior primary homonym of *Flabellum irregulare* Semper, 1872, both species now attributed to *Truncatoflabellum*. A replacement name for the Tenison-Woods species is not proposed as it appears to be a junior synonym of *T. cumingi*.

***Truncatoflabellum formosum* Cairns, 1989**

Truncatoflabellum formosum Cairns, 1989a: 69–70, pls. 35j,k, 36a,b.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 169–170 (synonymy, remarks); 1998: 396 (WA, tabular key).

New record. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Lady Basten 1031502, 1, WAM Z16009.

Types. The holotype (81953) and paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 7°06'06"N 125°40'08"E (Philippines), 42 m.

***Truncatoflabellum macroeschara* Cairns, 1998**

Flabellum sp. Veron, 1986: 603, black and white figure of anthocaulus and anthocyathus (A).

Truncatoflabellum macroeschara Cairns, 1998: 401, figs. 8d,e, g–i (WA, tabular key).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 233–234 (type deposition).

New records. QUEENSLAND: FNQ 79-49, 4, AM G16529; "Barrier Reef", depth unknown, 1, AM G301.

Types. The holotype is WAM 50–83; paratypes are split among WAM, USNM, NMV, and NTM (Griffith & Fromont, 1998). Type Locality: 19°52.3'S 117°16.1'E (east of Glomar Shoal, WA), 56–58 m.

***Truncatoflabellum martensii* (Studer, 1878)**

Flabellum martensii Studer, 1878: 630–631, pl. 1, figs. 4a,b (Qld). *Flabellum mortensi*.—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 603 (listed).

Truncatoflabellum martensii.—Cairns, 1999a: 124 (synonymy, remarks).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is ZMB 1798. Type Locality: 26°51.1'S 153°29.6'E (off Brisbane, Queensland), 139 m.

***Truncatoflabellum paripavoninum* (Alcock, 1894)**

Flabellum pari-pavoninum Alcock, 1894: 187.

Truncatoflabellum paripavoninum.—Cairns, 1989a: 72–73, pls. 37j–l, 38a (synonymy, description, tabular key); 1995: 113–114, pl. 37d,e (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 169, pl. 22f (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 399 (WA).

New record. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 21, 1, WAM Z13181.

Types. The holotype is presumed to be deposited at the Indian Museum, Calcutta (Gardiner, 1902). Type Locality: 13°47'49"N 73°07'E (Laccadive Sea, Indian Ocean), 1163 m.

***Truncatoflabellum spheniscus* (Dana, 1846)**

Euphyllia spheniscus Dana, 1846: 160–161, pl. 6, figs. 1a–c.

Flabellum affine Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848a: 274, pl. 8, fig. 10 (Qld).—Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 310–311 (Qld).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).

Flabellum rubrum.—Folkesson, 1919: 4–5 (in part: specimen 1, WA).

Truncatoflabellum spheniscus.—Cairns, 1989a: 65–66, pl. 32g–k (Qld, WA, description, synonymy, tabular key).—Cairns, 1994: 76 (synonymy).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 165–167 (in part: not fig. 23a,b, not specimens from Akademik Oparin or Hakuho Maru, NT).—Cairns, 1998: 399 (WA).

New record. QUEENSLAND: 20°03'S 148°15'E (Abbot Bay), depth and date unknown, 2, AM G7026.

Types. Four syntypes of *F. spheniscus* are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: Singapore, 3–6 m.

The holotype of *F. affine* is presumed to be lost (Cairns, 1989a). Type Locality: Sir Charles-Hardy Island, Blackwood Channel, Queensland, depth unknown.

***Truncatoflabellum veroni* Cairns, 1998**

Truncatoflabellum spheniscus.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 165–166 (in part: Akademik Oparin 18, Qld).

Truncatoflabellum veroni Cairns, 1998: 400, figs. 7g–i, 8c (WA, NT).—Griffith & Fromont, 1998: 234–235 (type deposition).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Akademik Oparin Gulf 16, 1, NTM C10148; Akademik Oparin Gulf 17, 8, NTM C10142; Akademik Oparin Gulf 18, 14: 11, NTM C10148 and 3, USNM 93197; 22°05'S 152°30'E (Swain Reef), station 6, 30 m, 17 October 1962, 11, AM G15934 and G16527; 23°52'S 151°23'E (Gatcombe Head), 16–22 m, December 1929, 1, AM G16530. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Akademik Oparin 1987-3-2, 1, NTM ex C77881.

Types. The holotype is deposited at WAM (89–83); paratypes are split among WAM, USNM, and NTM (Griffith & Fromont, 1998). Type Locality: 19°59'S 117°16'E (off Port Walcott, WA), 50–52 m.

***Truncatoflabellum vigintifarium* Cairns, 1999**

Truncatoflabellum vigintifarium Cairns, 1999a: 121–122, figs. 20c–f.

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D22 (Britannia), 2, AM G16730. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 3, AM G16738; QLD 1259, 1, AM G15729.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; additional paratypes are split between MNHN and USNM.

Family Gardineriidae Stolarski, 1996***Gardineria hawaiiensis* Vaughan, 1907**

Gardineria hawaiiensis Vaughan, 1907: 65–66, pl. 4, fig. 1.–Cairns, 1995: 110–111, pl. 36, figs. c–f, i (NZ); 1998: 404 (WA); 1999a: 128 (synonymy, remarks).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D4 (Argo Bank), 1, AM G16596.

Types. The holotype is deposited at USNM (20731). Type Locality: 22°15'25"N 159°23'15"W (Hawaiian Islands), 497–541 m.

***Gardineria philippinensis* Cairns, 1989**

Gardineria philippinensis Cairns, 1989a: 82, pl. 42, fig. a.–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 162–163 (NT).–Cairns, 1998: 404 (WA).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype (82002) and paratypes are deposited at USNM. Type Locality: 13°20'N 123°14'15"E (Philippines), 192 m.

***Gardineria* sp. A**

Gardineria sp. Not Gardiner, 1929: 125 (= *Crispatotrochus curvatus*).–Veron, 1986: 603 (Qld, 55 m).–Cairns, 1995: 111, pl. 36g,h (NZ, SM).

New records. None.

***Stolarskicyathus* n.gen.**

Gen. n. A Stolarski, 1996: 350, 362–364, figs 6, 11.

Diagnosis. Corallum conical (ceratoid) and firmly attached through a narrow pedicel (no secondary attachments or transverse division). Epitheca transversely corrugated, rising above the outer septal edges as a smooth, prominent thecal rim. Septa in 3 cycles; paliform lobes absent; columella labyrinthiform.

Discussion. *Stolarskicyathus* differs from the only other Recent gardineriid genus, *Gardineria*, in lacking paliform lobes and in lacking secondary pedicel attachments.

Type species. *Stolarskicyathus pocilliformis*.

Etymology. Named in honour of Jarosław (Jarek) Stolarski, for his pioneering work with scleractinian microstructure, especially with the fossil and lesser derived Recent forms. Gender: masculine.

***Stolarskicyathus pocilliformis* n.sp.**

Figs. 10L, 11A–E

Records/Types: Holotype: Franklin 03/99/D11, AM G16748. Paratypes: Franklin 03/99/D10, 10, USNM 1008859; Franklin 03/99/D11, 56: 54 (including SEM 1012), USNM 1008860, and 2, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12, 3, USNM 1008861; Franklin 03/99/D13, 5, USNM 1008862. Type Locality: 20°14.49'S 151°47.53'E (Marion Plateau, Queensland), 342 m.

Description. Corallum conical (ceratoid), having an eccentrically circular calice. Largest specimen (holotype) 5.47 mm in CD and 9.48 mm in height. Coralla opportunistic in attachment, having been found firmly attached to: foraminifera, shell fragments, rocks, bryozoan colonies, and sand grains. Basal plate approximately 1 mm in diameter, having a scalloped perimeter composed of 6 smaller

outpocketings (Fig. 11D), each bulge about 0.45 mm in diameter and corresponding to the region between each of the 6 S1. Just above these 6 protrusions the corallum narrows slightly to a diameter of 0.80–0.85 mm, above which it expands at a constant angle of 18–20°, resulting in a H:D of 1.73–1.89. Epitheca finely transversely corrugated, as though lathed on a potter's wheel. Corallum uniformly white.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 3 complete cycles (24 septa) according to the formula: S1>S2>S3, the third cycle developing at a CD of about 1.6 mm. No coralla examined had over 24 septa. S1 have vertical, slightly sinuous axial edges that fuse to the columella low in the fossa; rounded upper edges that rise to the level of the uppermost calicular edge; and outer edges that curve downward before meeting the theca, resulting in a well-developed thecal rim extending as much as 0.9 mm above the point at which the septa join the theca. This rim is divided into 24 longitudinal zones, each zone 0.6–0.7 mm wide and up to 0.7 mm thick (Fig. 10L), the thickness resulting from internal stereome. These zones are covered with low rounded granules 30–35 µm in diameter and separated from each other by a narrow (65 µm) stria. In the centre of each zone is a septum, although the width of the septa is only about half the width of the zone. S2 about 85% width of an S1, of the same shape, and also having sinuous axial edges that fuse to the columella. S3 about 33% width of an S1, have sinuous axial edges, but do not fuse with the columella. All septal faces covered with pointed (75 µm tall) granules. Fossa of moderate depth, containing a robust, free-standing columella composed of 9–12 slender lamellae that are often slightly swirled. Axial edges of pairs of columellar lamellae sometimes fused, producing a V-shaped cross section (Fig. 11A), and the columellar lamellae are sometimes interconnected in a labyrinthiform arrangement.

Remarks. Stolarski (1996) described and nicely illustrated a congeneric to this species from the Loyalty Islands (MUSORSTOM 6, DW 468), classifying it as an undescribed genus and species in his newly erected family Gardineriidae Stolarski, 1996. A specimen presumed to be the same as his undescribed species from off New Caledonia (MUSORSTOM 5–DW329: 20°22.90'S 158°46.50'E, 320 m, USNM 1008879) reveals that, although it is similar to *S. pocilliformis*, it differs in having a narrower corallum (H:D = 2.17); more exsert septa, which rise above the thecal rim; a lesser developed internal stereome; and occasionally black streaked epitheca. Stolarski (1996: 364) also implied that another species described and illustrated by Sieg & Zibrowius (1989: 192) from New Caledonia at 675–680 m (BIOCAL, DW 33) only as “a new species in a new genus of the Flabellidae” may also belong to this genus. Specimens of that undescribed species are also present at the NMNH (from BIOCAL DW33, as well as six stations from the Bathus 4 expedition), but differ from both of those previously discussed in having a curved corallum with a truncate base (the result of transverse division), slender paliform lobes (P1–2?), slender columellar elements, and an elliptical calice. Thus, this as yet undescribed species is not considered to be congeneric.

Etymology. *pocilliformis*, Latin for “having the form of a small cup”.

Distribution. Known only from the Marion Plateau, Queensland, 342–367 m.

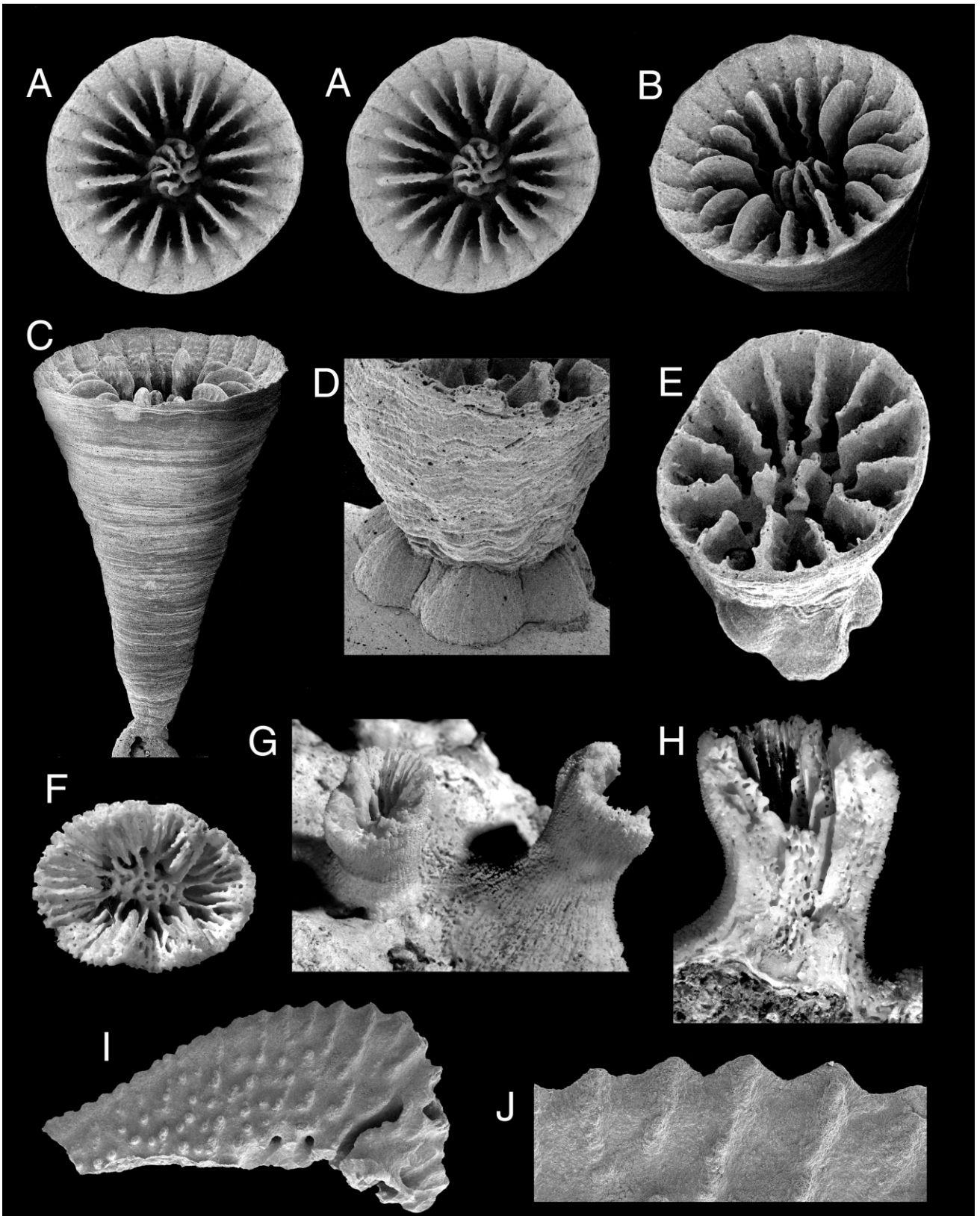


Fig. 11. (A–E), *Stolarskicyathus pocilliformis* (A–C, holotype, AM G16748, CD=5.47 mm; D, E, paratype, USNM 1008860): (A–C), stereo calicular, oblique calicular, and lateral views of holotype, all $\times 8.5$; (D), basal view of juvenile showing the scalloped basal plate, $\times 43$; (E), juvenile corallum, also showing scalloped basal plate, $\times 34$, (GCD=1.43 mm). (F–H), *Balanophyllia dilatata*, syntypes, NMV F41512, GCD=8.8 mm: (F), calicular view, $\times 4.4$; (G), lateral view of both syntypes, $\times 2.5$; (H), longitudinal fracture of a syntype, $\times 3.6$. (I, J), *Balanophyllia spongiosa*, holotype, SEM stub 1035 (USNM 1008863), fine dentition on axial edge of an S1, $\times 22$, $\times 67$, respectively.

SUBORDER DENDROPHYLLIINA

Family Dendrophylliidae Gray, 1847

Balanophyllia bairdiana
Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848

Balanophyllia bairdiana Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848b: 87.–Moseley, 1881: 190–192, pl. 12, figs. 4–7 (**Vic, NSW**).–Wells, 1958: 262 (**listed**).–Squires, 1961: 18 (**listed**).–Wells, 1964: 109, 114 (**listed**).–Shepherd & Veron, 1982: 178, fig. 4.55a, pl. 201 (**Vic, NSW**).–Veron, 1986: 586–587, figs. 1–5 (**NSW**).–Cairns & Parker, 1992: 50, figs. 17a–c (**Vic, Tas, NSW, Qld**).–Veron, 2000: II, 387, figs. 8–10 (**SA**).–Cairns, 2001: 16 (**listed**).

Balanophyllia buccina Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 334–335, pl. 4, fig. 4, pl. 5, figs. 5a–d (**NSW**).–Wells, 1964: 109, 114 (**listed**).–Veron, 1986: 586 (**listed**).–Cairns, 2001: 16 (**listed**).

Heteropsammia elliptica Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 339–340, pl. 6, figs. 3a,b (**NSW**).–Wells, 1958: 262 (**listed**).–Squires, 1961: 18 (**listed**).–Wells, 1964: 109, 114 (**listed**).

Balanophyllia elliptica.–Tenison-Woods, 1880a: 296 (new combination).–Wells, 1964: 109 (**listed**).–Cairns, 2001: 16 (**listed**).

New records. VICTORIA: Kapala 77/1/13, 10, AM G16436; Kapala 96/12/05, 1, AM G15872; Kapala 96/21/06, 2, AM G15880; Kapala 97/01/05, 1, AM G15884; Southern Surveyor 05/94/43, 1, AM G16706; 37°34'S 149°25'E (off Gabo Island), 155 m, October 1929, 4, AM G13329. —TASMANIA: 40°24'S 148°15'E (24 km ENE Cape Barren Island), depth and date unknown, 1, AM E2256. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Franklin 10/86/05, 1, AM G16700; 34°03'S 151°10'E (south of Sydney), 36–55 m, 8, AM G16616; 34°00'S 151°14'E (off Bare Island, La Perouse, near Sydney), 8 m, January 1968, 1, AM G13670; 33°30'S 151°51'E (37 km off Cape Three Points), 1, AM G16540; Kapala 78/21/10, 1, AM G16567; Kapala 78/26/08, 5, AM G16396; Kapala 96/11/01, 1, AM G15871; 33°45'S 151°19'E, depth unknown, 1, AM G13609; 34°15'S 151°05'E (Kimbla station 110°E of N Bulli Point), 128 m, December 1963, 7, AM G16490; Shelf Benthic Survey 33, many, AM G16657. —QUEENSLAND: 27°25'S 153°20'E (east of Moreton Bay), 115–176 m, 1969, 4, AM G15385; 27°02'S 153°28'E (northeast of Cape Moreton), 115–124 m, 1967, 5, AM G15328; north of Cape Moreton, 36 m, 1, USNM 78650; 91 km SW of Cape Adieu, GBR, 79 m, 1, AM; Kimbla 1, 9, AM G16488. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Akademik Oparin 1987-3, 1, NTM C7782.

Types. The holotype of *B. bairdiana* is reputed to be at BM (Moseley, 1881), but has not been examined by the author. Type Locality: Unknown.

Four syntypes of *B. buccina* are deposited at the Macleay Museum. Type Locality: off Cape Three Points, NSW, 70 fm (=128 m).

The holotype of *H. elliptica* should be deposited at the Macleay Museum, but could not be located there or AM in 2002; it is presumed to be lost. Type Locality: Port Jackson, NSW, 16 fms (=29 m).

Balanophyllia carinata (Semper, 1872)

Rhodopsammia carinata Semper, 1872: 257, pl. 19, figs. 6a,b.
Balanophyllia carinata.–Zibrowius, 1985: 235–238, figs. 15–24 (remarks, synonymy).–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 175–176 (remarks).–Cairns, 1998: 404 (**WA**).

New records. None.

Types. The syntypes of *R. carinata* are presumed to be lost (Zibrowius, 1985). Type Locality: Philippines, 55 m.

Balanophyllia cornu Moseley, 1881

Balanophyllia cornu Moseley, 1881: 192–193, pl. 12, figs. 11–15.–Cairns, 1994: 82–83, pl. 35, figs. f–i (synonymy, description).–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 178–179, figs. 24d–f (**NT**, synonymy, remarks).–Cairns, 1998: 404–405 (**WA**).

New records. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 15, 1, WAM Z13176; Bhagwan 23, 1 in WAM.

Types. Four syntypes are deposited at BM (1880.11.25.143). Type Locality: 5°42'S 132°25'E (Banda Sea), 236 m.

Balanophyllia crassithecra Cairns, 1995

Balanophyllia crassithecra Cairns, 1995: 120–121, pl. 40i, 41a,b (**NZ, SM**); 1999a: 131 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/14 (Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 5, AM G15900; Franklin 05/89/40 (Britannia), 1, AM G16599; Franklin 05/89/46 (Britannia), 2, AM G16586; Franklin 05/89/47 (Britannia), 3, AM G16327; Franklin 05/89/48 (Britannia), 1, AM G16484.

Types. The holotype is deposited at the Museum of New Zealand (CO222); paratypes are split among NZOI, USNM, and Museum of New Zealand. Type Locality: 37°17.0'S 176°51.0'E (Bay of Plenty, New Zealand), 251–308 m.

Balanophyllia dentata Tenison-Woods, 1879

Balanophyllia dentata Tenison-Woods, 1879a: 98–99, pl. 10, figs. 1, 1a (“**South Coast**”).–Squires, 1961: 18 (**listed**).–Veron, 1986: 586 (**listed**).–Cairns & Parker, 1992: 51, figs. 17d–g (**NSW**).

Balanophyllia affinis.–Wells, 1964: 109, 114–116, pl. 2, figs. 1–3 (**Qld**, USNM 68376).

Balanophyllia eguchii Wells, 1982: 211–213 (in part: specimen from **Queensland**, 85 m, USNM 68376).–Veron, 1986: 586 (**listed**).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: 33°48.1'S 151°17.6'E (Cabbage Tree Bay, Manly), depth and date unknown, 18, AM G11910; 33°51'S 151°16'E (Port Jackson), depth and date unknown, 9, AM G7940; Thetis 34, 1, AM G16619; Thetis 48, 2, AM G16535; 35°20'S 150°47'E, 135 m, May 1954, 2, AM G16654; Kimbla 1, 5, AM G16493; Kimbla 2, 9: 3, USNM 1009342, 6, AM G16708.

Types. The holotype is deposited at the Macleay Museum. Type Locality: “**South Coast**” of Australia, depth unknown.

Balanophyllia desmophyllioides Vaughan, 1907

Balanophyllia desmophyllioides Vaughan, 1907: 149–150, pl. 45, fig. 1.–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 177–178, figs. 23g,h (description, synonymy).–Cairns, 1999a: 129–130, fig. 22c (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/47 (Britannia), 4, AM G16718; Franklin 08/88/D22 (Britannia), 1, AM G16711. —QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 17, AM G16679.

Types. The holotype is deposited at USNM (20793). Type Locality: 20°16'10"N 155°53'20"W (Hawaiian Islands), 44–152 m.

Balanophyllia dilatata Dennant, 1904

Figs. 11F–H

Balanophyllia dilatata Dennant, 1904: 10, pl. 1, figs. 2a,b (**Vic**).–Wells, 1964: 114 (**listed**).–Veron, 1986: 586 (**listed**).–Cairns & Parker, 1992: 51 (incorrect synonymy).–Stranks, 1993: 21 (**type deposition**).

New records. None.

Types. Two syntypes are deposited at NMV (F41512). Type Locality: Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, depth unknown, although its attachment to an alga indicates a shallow habitat.

Remarks. Cairns & Parker (1992) implied that *B. dilatata* may be a junior synonym of *B. dentata* Tenison-Woods, 1878, although at that time the type of the former was not

available for study. The types of both species have now been compared, and, although the specimens are similar, *B. dilatata* differs from *B. dentata* in having a slightly different arrangement of its S4. In *B. dentata*, each S4 of a pair is roughly of the same width, meet on the axial side of the S3, and proceed directly toward the columella as a fused septum, whereas in *B. dilatata* the S4 in each pair are unequal in width, the S4 adjacent to the S1 being dominant, and, once fused, continue toward the columella in an oblique fashion, tending to curve toward the adjacent S2.

***Balanophyllia generatrix* Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997**

Balanophyllia generatrix Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 183–184, figs. 25g–i, 26a,b (NT).—Cairns, 1998: 405 (WA).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is deposited at MNHN; paratypes are split among MNHN, USNM, NNM, and ZMA. Type Locality: 9°30'00"S 131°02'41"E (continental slope off Melville Island, N.T.), 215–218 m. Originally the type locality was interpreted as off the Tanimbar Islands, but a more precise mapping indicates that it is off the continental slope of Northern Territory.

***Balanophyllia gigas* Moseley, 1881**

Balanophyllia gigas Moseley, 1881: 193.—Cairns, 1994: 83, pl. 35j–l (synonymy, description); 1995: 119–120, pl. 40f–h (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 182 (remarks).—1998: 404 (WA); 1999a: 131 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: NZOI U210 (Taupo), 13, AM G16553. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 5, 1, WAM Z20513.

Types. The holotype is deposited at BM (1876.10.11.23). Type Locality: Japan, depth unknown.

***Balanophyllia imperialis* Kent, 1871**

Balanophyllia imperialis Kent, 1871: 284, pl. 23, figs. 5a,b.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 184–185, figs. 26c–f (synonymy, WA).—Cairns, 1998: 404 (WA).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is deposited at BM. Type Locality: Singapore, South China Sea, depth unknown.

***Balanophyllia spongiosa* n.sp.**

Figs. 11 I, J, 12A–C

Records/Types. Holotype (type locality): 34°00'S 151°13'E (Inscription Point, Kurnell, NSW), 10.7 m, 20 January 1968, AM G13677, and septal fragment as SEM 1035, USNM 1008863. Paratypes: from type locality, 7: 5, AM G13672 and 2, USNM 1008864; 33°59.6'S 151°13.8'E (West Bare Island, La Perouse, Sydney), depth unknown, April 1967, 1, AM G13678; 34°04'S 151°11'E (Cronulla), 18 m, early 1967, 1, AM G13671.

Description. Corallum ceratoid to subcylindrical, the holotype and largest corallum 14.1×10.8 mm in CD and 23.4 mm in height, having a PD of 5.3 mm (ceratoid), but a majority of the paratypes are subcylindrical, having a pedicel diameter almost equal to that of the calice. Calice elliptical: GCD:LCD = 1.17–1.45. Corallum usually epithecate on lower half, this region often completely eroded or encrusted with other organisms. Above epitheca, costae are poorly defined and very porous, consisting of small, linearly

arranged spines separated by very thin, shallow intercostal striae. Corallum white, but tissue of living coral appears to have been purple (pers. comm., C.J. Lawler) or black.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 5 incomplete cycles, the holotype having 82 septa (i.e., 17 pairs of S5). S1–2 equal in size, independent, only slightly exsert (about 1.6 mm), and relatively narrow, having a slightly concave axial edge. Entire axial edge of S1–2 finely and regularly dentate, each triangular tooth 65–70 µm in height, about 5 occurring every mm (Figs. 11I, J). S3 about one-third size of the S1–2, also independent, and also having a dentate axial edge, the teeth being slightly coarser. Remaining septa (S4–5) arranged in a well-developed Pourtales Plan, S5 adjacent to S1 and S2 always being much larger than those adjacent to S3, but the axial edges of each pair of S5 fusing before their adjacent S4 and this combined septum fusing again with the other S5 pair (or unflanked S4) within the half-system near the columella. Axial edges of S4–5 coarsely dentate to lacinate, and in the fusion region adjacent to the columella the axial protuberances are so well developed as to resemble columellar elements, giving the impression that the columella is extending outward and upward onto the septa (Fig. 12C). Fossa quite shallow, containing an elongate, robust columella that may occupy up to 30% width of calice. Columella non-discrete (in that it merges with the axial edges of many of the septa), essentially flat-topped, and composed of up to 100 small (0.1 mm diameter), interconnected papillae.

Remarks. Among the Australian and Western Pacific species of *Balanophyllia*, *B. spongiosa* can be distinguished by its finely dentate axial edges of the S1–2; its large, flat-topped columella; and the apparent extension of the columella onto the lower, axial edges of the S1–2, S5.

Etymology. *spongia*, Latin for “sponge” + *osus*, Latin suffix meaning “full of”, an allusion to the spongy nature of the columella and lower, axial edges of the larger septa

Distribution. Known only from the region of Sydney, New South Wales, 11–18 m.

***Balanophyllia stimpsonii* (Verrill, 1865)**

Eupsammia stimpsonii Verrill, 1865: 150.

Balanophyllia stimpsonii.—Zibrowius, 1985: 234–235, figs. 1–4 (synonymy, NSW).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 176–177 (synonymy, diagnosis).

New record. QUEENSLAND: Kimbla K4/69, 2, USNM 92986.

Types. Two syntypes are deposited at YPM. Type Locality: “North China Sea”, depth unknown.

***Balanophyllia yongei* Crossland, 1952**

Balanophyllia yongei Crossland, 1952: 167–169, pl. 14, fig. 2, pl. 15, fig. 3 (Qld).—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 586 (listed).

New records. None; known only from type specimens.

Types. The holotype (1934.5.14.91) and all paratypes are deposited at BM. Type Locality: “station IX”, Great Barrier Reef, Queensland, depth unknown.

***Cladopsammia echinata* Cairns, 1984**

Cladopsammia echinata Cairns, 1984: 26–27, pl. 5, figs. F–G.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 191, fig. 29d (NT).

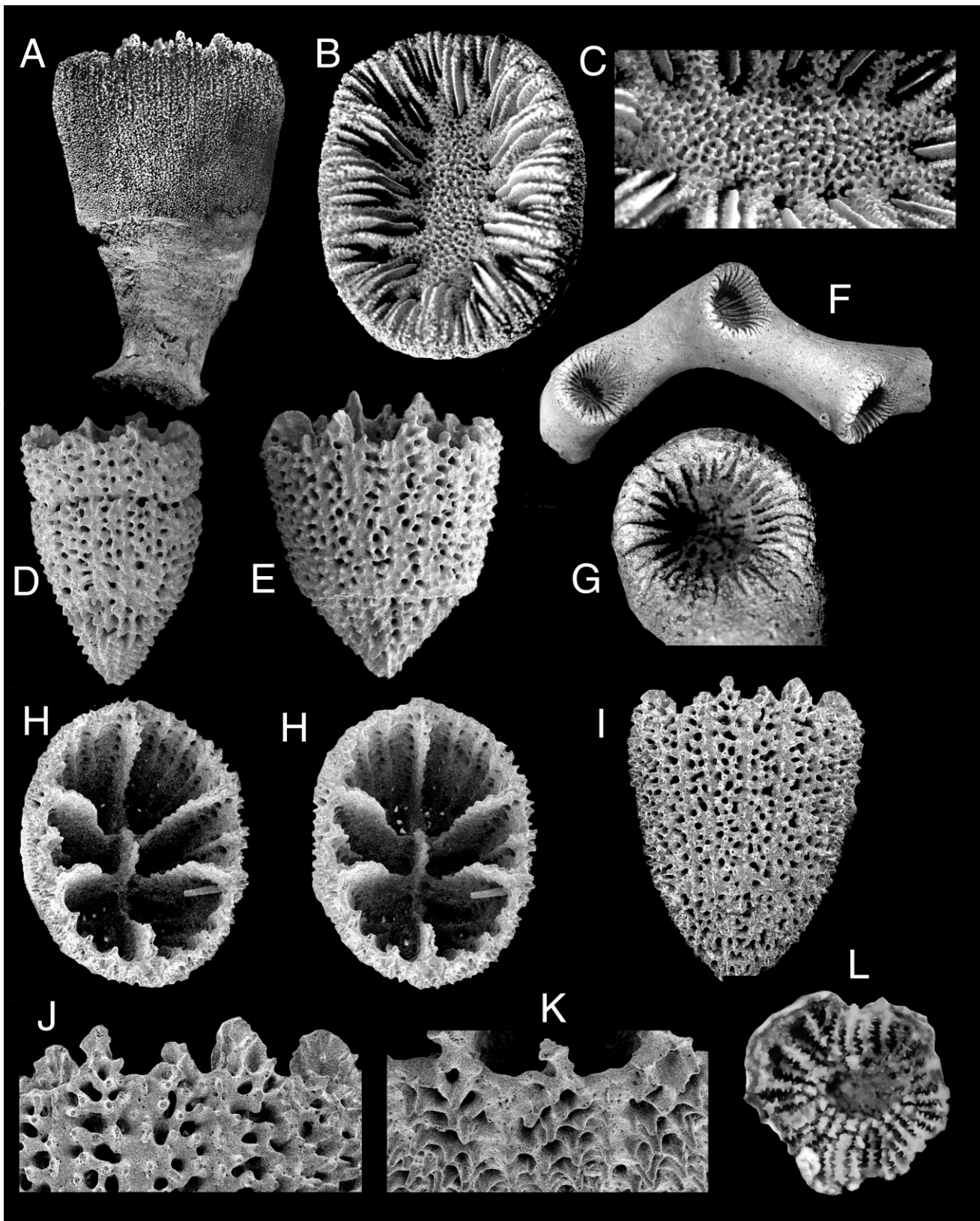


Fig. 12. (A–C), *Balanophyllia spongiosa*, holotype, AM G13677, GCD=14.1 mm: (A, B), side and calicular views, $\times 2.9$, $\times 3.9$, respectively; (C), enlargement of columella and adjacent axial septal edges, $\times 6.5$. (D, E, H–K), *Notophyllia hecki* (D, E, paratype, USNM 1008867; H–K, holotype, AM G16749, GCD=3.45 mm): (D), anthocyathus still attached to anthocaulus, $\times 14$ (GCD=2.3 mm); (E), juvenile detached anthocyathus, $\times 14$ (GCD=2.9 mm); (H, I), stereo calicular and lateral views of holotype, $\times 14$, $\times 11$, respectively; (J, K), lateral and oblique views of spinose theca, $\times 25$, $\times 16.5$, respectively. (F, G), *Enallopsammia pusilla*, Franklin 06/88/x, in AM, branch fragment and calice, $\times 2.3$, $\times 6.6$, respectively (CD=5.6 mm). (L), *Tethocyathus minor* sensu Crossland (1952), BM 1984.6.11.1–3, calice, $\times 9.2$ (CD=3.9 mm).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is deposited at USNM (60518); paratypes are split between USNM and BPBM. Type Locality: 21°48'N 160°09.1'W (Hawaiian Islands), 298–408 m.

***Dendrophyllia alcocki* (Wells, 1954)**

Sclerhelia alcocki Wells, 1954: 465–466, pl. 177, figs. 1–2.

Dendrophyllia alcocki.—Zibrowius, 1974: 570–573, figs. 10–14 (remarks).—Cairns, 1995: 126–127, pls. 43g–i, 44a,b (synonymy, **NZ, SM**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 193 (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 408, fig. 9g (**WA**); 1999a: 134 (remarks).

New records. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D4 (Argo Bank), 2 branches, AM G16598; Franklin 05/89/15 (Elizabeth Reef, LHSMC), 1 branch, AM G16326; Franklin 05/89/46 (Britannia), 7 branches, AM G16483; Franklin 05/89/47 (Britannia), 1 branch, AM G16592; NZOI U210 (Taupo), 2 branches, AM G16550. —QUEENSLAND: Cidaris I 52-2, 1 branch, MTQ G55638.

Types. The holotype, now broken into 4 pieces, is deposited at USNM and BM (Cairns, 1995). Type Locality: off Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands, 177–243 m.

***Dendrophyllia arbuscula* van der Horst, 1922**

Dendrophyllia arbuscula van der Horst, 1922: 53, pl. 8, fig. 6.—Crossland, 1952: 170–171, pl. 14, fig. 3 (**Qld**).—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (**listed**).—Wells, 1964: 108 (**listed**).—Cairns, 1994: 90–91, pl. 38i–l (synonymy, remarks); 1995: 125–126, pl. 43e,f (**NZ**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 192–193, figs. 29a–c (**NT**, synonymy, remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 408–409 (**WA**); 1999a: 133–134 (remarks).

Dendrophyllia.—Veron, 1986: 578, black and white figure (**Australia**).

New records. NORTHERN TERRITORY: Fish Reef, Port Patterson, 12 m, 1 colony, NTM C5005; wreck of the “Zealandia”, Darwin Harbour, 22 m, 1 colony, NTM C7965.

Types. Three syntypes are deposited at ZMA. Type Locality: Banda Sea, 45–90 m.

***Dendrophyllia boschmai* van der Horst, 1926**

Dendrophyllia japonica van der Horst, 1922: 51, pl. 7, fig. 6 (junior primary homonym of *D. japonica* Rehberg, 1892).

Dendrophyllia boschmai van der Horst, 1926: 44.—Cairns, 1994: 91 (synonymy, remarks); 1998: 409 (**WA**).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is deposited at ZMA (Coel. 5451). Type Locality: “Japan”, depth unknown.

***Dendrophyllia granosa* Studer, 1878**

Dendrophyllia granosa Studer, 1878: 653 (**WA**).—Cairns, 2001: 34 (**listed**).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is presumed to be deposited at ZMB, although it has not been examined by the author. Type Locality: Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia, 91 m.

Remarks. This species was overlooked by Cairns (1998) in his revision of the Western Australian azooxanthellate corals, although it might be one of the unidentified specimens he reported as *Dendrophyllia* spp. Indeed, this poorly known species has not been mentioned since its original description, and has never been illustrated.

***Dendrophyllia ijimai* Yabe & Eguchi, 1934**

Dendrophyllia ijimai Yabe & Eguchi, 1934: 2026.—Cairns, 1994:

89, pl. 38c, f (description, synonymy); 1999a: 133 (remarks). *Dendrophyllia* sp. cf. *D. ijimai*.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 191–192, fig. 29e (**SM**).

New records. None.

Types. The deposition of the holotype is unknown. Type Locality: Not stated, but presumed to be off Japan.

***Dendrophyllia incisa* (Crossland, 1952)**

Balanophyllia incisa Crossland, 1952: 166–167, pl. 15, figs. 1–2 (**Qld**).—Wells, 1964: 109 (**listed**).—Veron, 1986: 586 (**listed**). *Dendrophyllia incisa*.—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (**listed**).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is BM 1934.5.14.369. Type Locality: Great Barrier Reef, depth unknown.

Remarks. Although often reported as a *Balanophyllia*, the type specimen is a colony, indicative of the genus *Dendrophyllia*. This species is known only from the type specimen.

***Dendrophyllia velata* Crossland, 1952**

Dendrophyllia velata Crossland, 1952: 173–174, pl. 55, fig. 3 (**Qld**).—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (**listed**).—Wells, 1964: 109 (**listed**).—Veron, 1986: 578 (**listed**).

New records. None; this species is known only from the type specimen.

Types. the holotype is BM 1934.5.14.390. Type Locality: Great Barrier Reef, depth unknown.

***Eguchipsammia fistula* (Alcock, 1902)**

Balanophyllia (Thecopsammia) fistula Alcock, 1902a: 109. *Dendrophyllia fistula*.—Wells, 1964: 116, pl. 2, figs. 4–5 (**Qld**).—Veron, 1986: 578 (**listed**).

Eguchipsammia fistula.—Cairns, 1994: 86, pl. 36f,g (remarks); 1995: 123–124, pl. 42d–h (synonymy, description, **NZ**).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: NZOI U210 (Taupo), 7, AM G16551.

Types. Two syntypes are ZMA Coel. 563 and 564). Type Locality: Philippines, 270–275 m.

***Eguchipsammia gaditana* (Duncan, 1873)**

Balanophyllia gaditana Duncan, 1873: 333.

Dendrophyllia praecipua.—Wells, 1964: 116, pl. 2, figs. 6–7 (**Qld**).—Veron, 1986: 578 (**listed**).

Eguchipsammia gaditana.—Cairns, 1994: 85–86, pl. 37d–f, h (synonymy, description); 1995: 122–123, pl. 42a–c (**NZ**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 190 (remarks).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 05/89/07 (Taupo), 1, AM G16583.

Types. The holotype is BM 1883.12.10.97. Type Locality: 36°20'N 6°47'W (Iberian-Morocco Gulf), 417 m.

***Eguchipsammia japonica* (Rehberg, 1892)**

Dendrophyllia japonica Rehberg, 1892: 28–29, pl. 4, fig. 4.—Squires & Keyes. 1967: 28, pl. 6, figs. 6–8 (**NZ**).—Cairns, 1994: 90 (synonymy, description).

Eguchipsammia japonica.—Cairns, 1995: 124–125, pl. 43a–c (**NZ**).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 64 (**listed**).

New record. SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D22 (Britannia), 1 colony, AM G16703.

Types. The syntypes have probably been destroyed (Cairns, 1994). Type Locality: “Japan”, depth unknown.

***Enallopsammia pusilla* (Alcock, 1902)**

Figs. 12F,G

Dendrophyllia (*Coenopsammia*) *pusilla* Alcock, 1902a: 113.*Enallopsammia* sp. cf. *E. marenzelleri*.—Cairns, 1982: 57–58, pl. 18, figs. 5–6 (NZ); 1995: 128, pl. 44g,h (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 194, fig. 29f (synonymy, description).**New record.** QUEENSLAND: Franklin 06/88/x, 1 branch, AM G16717.**Types.** The holotype and paratypes are ZMA Coel. 6902 and 588, respectively). Type Locality: 5°56.5'S 132°47.7'E (Banda Sea), 595 m.***Enallopsammia rostrata* (Pourtalès, 1878)***Amphihelia rostrata* Portalès, 1878: 204, pl. 1, figs. 4–5.*Enallopsammia rostrata*.—Cairns, 1982: 57, pl. 18, figs. 1–4 (synonymy, description, NZ).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 52–54, figs. 18e–i (SA, Tas, Vic).—Cairns, 1994: 92–93, pl. 39d–f (remarks); 1995: 127–128, pl. 44c–f (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 195 (remarks).—Cairns, 1999a: 134–135 (remarks); 2001: 35, pl. 111, 12d,e.**New records.** TASMANIA: Franklin Slope 84, 1, NMV F67140. —VICTORIA: Soela 01/85/40, 3, NMV F67137. —NEW SOUTH WALES: “The Horseshoe”, about 32 km east of Point Hicks, depth unknown, one large colony (NTM) and one branch (USNM 98440). —SEAMOUNTS: Franklin 08/88/D3 (Nova Bank), 2, AM G16324. —QUEENSLAND: Cidarid I 15-3, 6, MTQ G55623–55624.**Types.** The syntypes are deposited at MCZ. Type Locality: 23°14'N 82°25'W (Straits of Florida), 1472 m.***Endopachys bulbosa* Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997***Endopachys bulbosa* Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 186, figs. 27a–g (NT).—Cairns, 1998: 405, figs. 8k,l (WA).**New records.** None.**Types.** The holotype is deposited at MNHN; the remaining paratypes are split between MNHN and USNM. Type Locality: 9°02'10"S 132°43'05"E (off Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territory), 239–250 m.***Endopachys grayi* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848***Endopachys grayi* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848b: 82–83, pl. 1, figs. 2, 2a.–Veron, 1986: 610, fig. (listed).—Cairns, 1994: 84–85, pls. 36e, h, 37i (synonymy, description); 1995: 121–122, pl. 41c–h (NZ).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 185–186 (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 405 (WA); 1999a: 132, fig. 22f (remarks); 2001: 25, pl. 7g.**New records.** NEW SOUTH WALES: 34°04'S 151°14'E (off Jibbon, Pt. Hacking), 75–80 m, February 1964, 1, AM G15348. —QUEENSLAND: 27°02'S 153°28'E (northeast of Cape Moreton), 115–124 m, 1967, 4, AM G15377; 27°25'S 153°20'E (east of Moreton Bay), 126–175 m, 1969, 5, AM G15277; Kimbla K04/69, 4, 3, USNM 92988, 1, NMV F67794; Soela 01/86/73, 9: 5, NTM C5342, 4, AM G16705; James Kirby 732, over 100 specimens, MTQ G55748. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Bhagwan 15, 1, WAM Z13173.**Types.** The holotype has not been located. Type Locality: Unknown.***Endopsammia philippensis*
Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848***Endopsammia philippensis* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848b: 91, pl. 1, figs. 5, 5a.–Cairns, 1991a: 26 (remarks).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 188, figs. 28c–e (synonymy, description, Qld).—Cairns, 2001: 23, pl. 5h,i (type deposition).*Endopsammia philippinensis* [sic].—Wells, 1964: 118, pl. 2, figs. 12–13 (Qld).—Veron, 1986: 610 (listed).**New records.** None.**Types.** The holotype is BM 1855.12.27.25 or MNHN (Cairns, 2001). Type Locality: Philippines, depth unknown.***Endopsammia regularis* (Gardiner, 1899)***Thecopsammia regularis* Gardiner, 1899: 169–170, pl. 19, figs. a,b.–Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 59 (Qld).*Endopsammia regularis*.—Cairns, 2001: 23 (remarks).**New records.** QUEENSLAND: Boulton Reef, 8 m, 31 July 1973, 1, USNM 78572.**Types.** Two syntypes are deposited at the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, England. Type Locality: Sandal Bay, Lifu, 73 m.***Heteropsammia cochlea* (Spengler, 1781)***Madrepora cochlea* Spengler, 1781: 240–248, figs. A–D.*Psammoseris cyliciooides* Tenison-Woods, 1879a: 10–11 (in part: 4 paralectotypes, Qld); 1880a: 297–299 (remarks).*Lobopsammia michelinii*.—Tenison-Woods, 1880b: 295 (Qld).*Heteropsammia michelini*.—Kent, 1893: 106, 177 (Qld).—Wells, 1964: 108, 120 (remarks).*Heteropsammia cochlea*.—Veron & Pichon, 1980: 416–420, figs. 727–729 (synonymy, Qld).—Zibrowius & Grygier, 1985: 129, figs. 43–44 (Qld).—Veron, 1986: 576–577, colour figs. 1–2, but not black and white fig. (reversed with fig. of *Heterocyathus aequicostatus*, page 559) (Qld, WA).—Veron & Marsh, 1988: 123 (WA).—Hoeksema & Best, 1991: 234–237, figs. 24–28 (in part: not *H. moretonensis*; synonymy, remarks, key).—Grygier, 1991: 32 (Qld).—Cairns, 1998: 406–408 (WA); 1999a: 132–133 (remarks); 2001: 19–20, pls. 2h–j, 3a–e.**New records.** QUEENSLAND: N. Wistari Reef, 2, NTM C7263; Lizard Island, 14, NTM C7267; Lizard Island, 14–21 m, 2, USNM 78600; James Kirby 732, 12, MTQ G55750; QLD 115, 2, AM G16517; Kimbla 22, 2, AM G16579. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: Gulf 18, 20, NTM C6454. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Soela 02/82/54a, 5, USNM 96696; Lady Basten 1031501, 3, WAM Z16010 and Z16027.**Types.** The location of the type of *M. cochlea* is unknown. Type Locality: Tranquebar, off southeastern India, depth unknown.Four paralectotypes of *P. cyliciooides* that are conspecific with *H. cochlea*, as designated by Hoeksema & Best (1991: 233), are AM G7017. The lectotype and remaining paralectotypes are conspecific with *Heterocyathus sulcatus* (see Hoeksema & Best, 1991: 231); see account of that species. Type Locality: Princess Charlotte Bay, Queensland, depth unknown.***Heteropsammia moretonensis* Wells, 1964***Heteropsammia moretonensis* Wells, 1964: 118–120, pl. 3, figs. 1–7 (Qld).—Cairns, 2001: 20 (listed).*Heteropsammia cochlea*.—Hoeksema & Best, 1991: 235 (in part: *H. moretonensis*).**New records.** QUEENSLAND: Abbots Point, depth unknown, 4, WAM 712-84; Nimbus 8, 2, USNM 78601. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: Horsey River, 4 in AM; Alpha Helix M-13, 6, USNM 80008; Alpha Helix M-15, 7, USNM 80012.**Types.** The holotype (68382) and one paratype are deposited at USNM; 5 additional paratypes are deposited at QMB (G7119, G7122). Type Locality: Pearl Channel, Moreton Bay, Queensland, 11 m.

***Leptopsammia columna* Folkeson, 1919**

Leptopsammia columna Folkeson, 1919: 18, figs. 28–29 (WA).—Cairns, 1998: 365, pl. 9f, i (listed); 2001: 23 (listed).

New records. None; this species is known only from the holotype.

Types. The holotype is SMNH 4756. Type Locality: 45 miles (=72 km) WSW off Cape Jaubert, Western Australia, 20 m.

***Leptopsammia queenslandiae* Wells, 1954**

Leptopsammia queenslandiae Wells, 1954: 117–118, pl. 2, figs. 8–11 (Qld).—Veron, 1986: 610 (listed).—Cairns, 2001: 23 (remarks).

New records. NEW SOUTH WALES: 33°51'S 151°16'E (Port Jackson), depth and date unknown, 4, AM G7933 and G16368; Green Point, Port Jackson, depth unknown, 3, AM G6677. —QUEENSLAND: Kimbla 678, 2, AM G15341; Kimbla 2, 2, AM G16724.

Types. The holotype (68379) and one paratype are deposited at USNM; 2 paratypes are also at QMB (G3541, G3550). Type Locality: about 14 miles (=26 km) east of Jumpin Pin (27°45'S), Queensland, 86 m.

Remarks. This is the first report of this species subsequent to its original description. The specimens from Kimbla 678 represent a size maximum for the species, the CD being 16.2 mm.

***Notophyllia etheridgi* Hoffmeister, 1933**

Sphenotrochus variolaris Tenison-Woods, 1878a: 189–190 (in part: 15 of the 49 Recent specimens from Port Stephens, NSW); 1878b: 307 (in part, NSW).—Wells, 1958: 262 (in part, listed).—Squires, 1961: 19 (in part, listed).

Notophyllia recta Dennant, 1906: 163 (in part: specimens from Cape Jaffa, SA).—Howchin, 1909: 248 (in part: specimens from Cape Jaffa, SA).—Boschma, 1952: 239–245 (in part: pl. 1, figs. 1–3, 9–12, 14–16, 18–20, 27–30, NSW).

Notophyllia etheridgi Hoffmeister, 1933: 13–14, pl. 4, figs. 1–3 (NSW).—Boschma, 1959: 1 (remarks).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 52, figs. 18b,c (description, synonymy, Vic, NSW).—Cairns, 1998: 406 (remarks); 2001: 26 (listed).

Notophyllia etheridgi.—Wells, 1958: 262 (listed).—Squires, 1961: 18 (listed).—Wells, 1964: 109 (listed).—Veron, 1986: 610 (listed).

Notophyllia variolaris.—Wells, 1964: 109 (in part, listed).—Veron, 1986: 610 (in part, listed).

New records. VICTORIA: Franklin Slope 41, 1, NMV F67147. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Franklin Slope 21, 1, NMV F67145; Port Stephens, 130 m, (labelled as “type of *Sphenotrochus spongiosa* T-W”, an unpublished manuscript name), 1, Macleay Museum; 32°42'S 152°15'E (Port Stephens), depth and date unknown, 1, AM G16656; Shelf Benthic Survey 5, 67: 5, USNM 1009343, 62, AM G15349 and 16507; 34°03'S 151°10'E (off Cronulla), depth unknown, 6 November 1963, 7, AM G15321 and G15331; 33°50'S 151°40'E (east of Sydney), 150 m, date unknown, 2, AM G15338; Southern Surveyor 05/94/156, 30, AM G16496.

Types. The holotype (E6786) and 2 paratypes are deposited at AM; 2 paratypes are also at USNM (Cairns, 1991b). Type Locality: off Eden, New South Wales, 37–44 m.

***Notophyllia hecki* n.sp.**

Figs. 12D,E,H–K

Records/Types. Holotype: Franklin 03/99/D12, AM G16749. Paratypes: Franklin 03/99/D10, 4, USNM 1008866; Franklin 03/99/D11, 36: 34, USNM 1008867 (including SEM stub 1020) and 2, ZMUZ; Franklin 03/99/D12, 7, USNM 1008868; Franklin 03/99/D13, 2, USNM 1008869; Franklin 03/99/D14, 1, USNM 1008870. Type

Locality: 20°14.629'S 151°59.081'E (Marion Plateau, Queensland), 367 m.

Description. Corallum (anthocyathus) compressed-conical, with rounded thecal edges and faces, and a bluntly pointed base. GCD:LCD of larger specimens ranges from 1.16 to 1.32; small coralla, just above the basal transverse fracture, are more elliptical in cross-section, having a GCD:LCD of 1.5–1.6. Largest specimen (holotype) 3.45×2.71 mm in CD and 4.7 mm in height. Lower 1.3–1.5 mm of anthocyathus, corresponding to a GCD of 1.7–2.3 mm, represents that portion of the anthocyathus that was former immersed in the anthocaulus (basal scar region). Theca composed of alternating longitudinal regions of wide (0.3 mm) highly spinose and porous strips that correspond to septa and narrower (0.1 mm wide) flat, non-spinose strips corresponding to interseptal spaces. Spines of thecal costal regions prominent, up to 0.15 mm in height, and interspersed with rather large (0.1 mm diameter) irregularly shaped thecal pores (the synapticulotheca, Fig. 12J). Anthocaulus also compressed, reaching a height of about 2.1 mm and a GCD of 1.7–2.4 mm before budding an anthocyathus. Anthocaulus free, also with a blunted base.

Septa hexamerally arranged in 3 cycles, S3 not present in 2 lateral systems, which results in 20 septa. This number is present even in the smallest of anthocyathi, but anthocauli appear to be restricted to only 12 septa. S1 slightly exsert (0.45 mm), rather slender (extending only about half the distance to the columella in upper fossa), and have axial edges that fuse to the columella lower in the fossa, the 4 lateral S1 fusing slightly higher than the 2 principal S1. S2 less exsert (0.25 mm) and quite small, about one-sixth the width of an S1, at least in large coralla. In small coralla, S2 almost same width as S1. The 8 S3 are equally as small as the S2, each pair bending toward and fusing to its adjacent S2 quite low in the fossa, the axial edge of each S2 then usually fusing to the axial edge of the adjacent S1 (in the case of the end systems) or the columella (in the case of the 2 lateral systems). Axial edges of S1 smooth and slightly sinuous, whereas those of the S2–3 irregular and sometimes lacinate. Fossa quite deep and capacious, containing a thin (0.15 mm), rather short (0.7 mm), lamellar columella, rarely extending beyond the location of the 4 lateral S1.

Remarks. All seven species of *Notophyllia* are endemic to the southern and eastern coasts of Australia, four of which are known only from the Middle Miocene of Victoria, Australia (Cairns, 2001a). *Notophyllia hecki* most closely resembles *N. aperta* Dennant, 1899, a species known only from the two Middle Miocene (Balcombian) of Victoria. Only these species have the same number of septa (20) arranged in the same pattern (6: 6: 8), and a relatively low GCD:LCD ratio. *Notophyllia hecki* differs from this, as well as all other known species, by having a pointed or conical anthocyathus base (vs fish-tailed or straight-keeled), and a very low GCD:LCD ratio, approaching circularity in larger specimens. *Notophyllia hecki* is also the smallest of the eight species with a GCD max. of 3.45 mm, that of *N. apertum* being 6.0 mm.

Etymology. Named in recognition of Philipp Reza Heck, who collected and made available for study a large collection of deep-water corals from the Marion Plateau.

Distribution. Known only from Marion Plateau, Queensland, 342–414 m.

***Notophyllia piscacauda* Cairns, 1998**

Notophyllia sp. Cairns & Parker, 1992: 52 (sixth undescribed species, **WA**).

Notophyllia piscacauda Cairns, 1998: 405–406, figs. 9a–e (**WA**).

New records. None.

Types. The holotype is SAM H664; additional paratypes are deposited at SAM and USNM. Type Locality: King George Sound, Western Australia, 40–51 m.

***Notophyllia recta* Dennant, 1906**

Sphenotrochus variolaris Tenison-Woods, 1879a: 189–190 (in part: 34 of the 49 Recent specimens from Port Stephens, **NSW**); 1878b: 307 (in part, **NSW**).—Wells, 1958: 262 (in part, **listed**).—Squires, 1961: 19 (in part, **listed**).

Notophyllia recta Dennant, 1906: 163 (in part: pl. 5, figs. 4a,b, not specimens from Cape Jaffa; **NSW**).—Howchin, 1909: 248 (in part: not specimens from Cape Jaffa).—Boschma, 1952: 239–245 (in part: pl. 1, figs. 4–8, 13, 17, 21–26, **NSW**).—Wells, 1958: 262 (**listed**).—Boschma, 1959: 1 (**Remarks**).—Wells, 1964: 109 (**listed**).—Veron, 1986: 610 (**listed**).—Cairns & Parker, 1992: 51–52, figs. 17h, 18a,d (**WA, SA, NSW**).—Stranks, 1993: 21 (**type deposition**).—Cairns, 1998: 365, 406 (**Remarks**).

Notophyllia variolaris.—Wells, 1964: 109 (in part, **listed**).—Veron, 1986: 610 (in part, **listed**).

New records. VICTORIA: Tangaroa 81-T-1-Q634, 1, NMV F67810; Tangaroa 81-T-1-170, 1, NMV F67814. —NEW SOUTH WALES: Thetis 49, 56, AM G11950 and G14470; off Cronulla, depth unknown, 6 November 1963, 3, AM G15331; Kapala 78/27/01, 15, AM G15294; east of Sydney, depth unknown, 2, AM G15319; Reef Benthic Survey 5, 33: 5, USNM 1009242, 28, AM G16741.

Types. Three syntypes are NMV F41518 (Stranks, 1993). Type Locality: 20 miles (=32 km) northeast of Port Jackson, NSW, 457 m.

Remarks. Adult specimens of *N. etheridgi* and *N. recta* are fairly easy to distinguish (Cairns & Parker, 1992), but juvenile specimens of *N. etheridgi* of 5.5 mm or less GCD are very similar to adult coralla of *N. recta* of similar size, both having the same number of septa and a similarly shaped corallum. The only character distinguishing them at this size is that the ten secondary septa of *N. etheridgi* are much smaller (less than half the width) than the 10 primaries, their axial edges fusing with the columella quite low in the fossa, whereas the secondary septa of *N. recta* are almost the same width as the primaries, fusing to the columella high in the fossa, almost at the level of the primary fusion.

***Rhizopsammia nuda* van der Horst, 1926**

Rhizopsammia nuda van der Horst, 1926: 50–51, pl. 2, figs. 10–12.—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 189–190 (synonymy, description).

New record. NORTHERN TERRITORY: WTDSHW P2-7 (Stokes Hill Wharf, Darwin Harbour), 5.5 m, 2 corallites, NTM.

Types. Four of the five syntypes are deposited at ZMA and BM (Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997). Type Locality: Singapore, South China Sea, depth unknown.

***Rhizopsammia verrilli* van der Horst, 1922**

Rhizopsammia verrilli van der Horst, 1922: 64–65, pl. 8, figs. 1–2.—Cairns, 1991a: 25, pl. 11, figs. C–E (synonymy, description).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 188–189, figs. 28f,g (remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 408 (**WA**); 2001: 27 (listed).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Yonge Reef, Lizard Island, 6–10 m, 6 colonies, NTM C7103, C7105, C7253; Heron Reef, 11 m, 1, NTM

C7256; Plug south of S. Ribbon Reef, 10 m, 2 colonies, NTM C7627. —NORTHERN TERRITORY: Plater Rock, Port Darwin, 6–8 m, 1, NTM C8100.

Types. Most of the syntypes are deposited at ZMA (van Soest, 1979); one syntype is also NNM 10201. Type Locality: Indonesia, 54–278 m.

***Thecopsammia elongata* Moseley, 1881**

Thecopsammia elongata Moseley, 1881: 196, pl. 12, figs. 1–3.—Veron, 1986: 610 (undocumented record from **Qld**).—Cairns, 2001: 24, pl. 6b, e (remarks, description, **Qld**).

New record. NEW SOUTH WALES: Kapala 78/22/02, 3, AM G16334.

Types. The holotype is BM 1880.11.25.148. Type Locality: 1°54'S 146°39'40"E (Nares Bay, Admiralty Islands), 274 m.

Remarks. The specimens reported by Cairns (2001) were the basis for the earlier undocumented report by Veron (1986).

***Tubastraea coccinea* Lesson, 1829**

Tubastraea coccinea Lesson, 1829: 93.—Wells, 1983: 243–244, pl. 18, figs. 1–2 (synonymy).—Veron, 1986: 580–581, colour and black and white figs (**listed**).—Cairns, 1991a: 26–27, pl. 12, figs. c–e (synonymy, key, description); 1994: 93–94, pl. 39g–i (synonymy, description).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 197 (synonymy, remarks).—Cairns, 1998: 409 (**WA**); 2001: 29, pl. 10i–1 (remarks).

Lobophyllia aurea Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 195 (**NSW**).

Tubastrea [sic] *aurea*.—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 59 (listed: **Qld**).—Wells, 1964: 109 (**listed**).—Squires, 1966: 169 (listed: **WA**).

Tubastraea aurea.—Veron, 1986: 584–585, fig. 1 (**WA**).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Heron Reef, 9.1 m, 1, NTM C7250; Heron Island, 5–7 m, 3, USNM 83640, 83652, 83649; Willis Island, depth unknown, 1, USNM 83696; off Mackay, depth unknown, 1, USNM 83691; Lizard Island, 18 m, 1, USNM; Pt. Newry, depth unknown, 1, USNM 83690; Wistari Reef, depth unknown, 1, USNM 83688. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Rottnest Island, 1 m, 2 colonies, USNM 83689 and 83687.

Types. The holotype of *T. coccinea* is deposited at MNHN (Wells, 1936: 132). Type Locality: Bora Bora, Society Islands, depth unknown.

The deposition of the type of *L. aurea* is unknown. Type Locality: Port du Roi George and Port Jackson, New South Wales, depth unknown.

***Tubastraea diaphana* (Dana, 1846)**

Dendrophyllia diaphana Dana, 1846: 389, pl. 27, fig. 3.

Tubastrea [sic] *diaphana*.—Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 59 (listed from **Qld**).—Wells, 1964: 108 (**listed**)

?*Turbinaria* [sic] *diaphana*.—Squires, 1966: 169 (**WA**).

Tubastraea diaphana.—Veron, 1986: 580, 582 (fig. 2), 585 (centre unnumbered figure).—Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 196–197 (remarks, synonymy).—Cairns, 1998: 409–410 (**WA**).

New records. QUEENSLAND: Yonge Reef, 10 m, 1, NTM C7264; Yonge Reef, 20 m, 1, NTM C7266; 21°01.5'S 149°54.0'E (Penrith Island), 20 m, 3, USNM 85996; 21°01'30"S 149°54'00"E (Penrith Island), 20 m, 1, USNM 85998; Heron Island, 5 m, 2, USNM 78524 and 83676; Heron Island, depth unknown, 1, USNM 78517; 20°46'54"S 149°23'24"E (Cockermouth Island), 4 m, 2, USNM 85795. —WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 28°53'S 113°51'E (Green Island, Houtman Abrolhos), 3 m, 3 May 1972, 1, AM G15944; Rottnest Island, depth unknown, 1, USNM 83678.

Types. The holotype is USNM 180. Type Locality: Singapore, South China Sea, depth unknown.

***Tubastraea micranthus* (Ehrenberg, 1834)**

- Oculina micranthus* Ehrenberg, 1834: 304.
Dendrophyllia nigrescens Dana, 1846: 387.–Vaughan, 1918: 143–144, pl. 60, figs. 1, 1a (**Qld**).–Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (listed).–Wells, 1964: 108 (**listed**).
Dendrophyllia micranthus.–Crossland, 1952: 171–172 (remarks).–Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (**listed**).
Dendrophyllia micranthus var. *grandis* Crossland, 1952: 173, pl. 55, fig. 1, pl. 56, fig. 1 (**Qld**).
Tubastrea [sic] *micrantha*.–Wells, 1964: 108 (**listed**).
Tubastraea micrantha.–Veron, 1986: 580, 583 (fig. 3, **Qld**), 585 (figs. 3, 7).
Tubastraea micranthus.–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 195–196 (synonymy, description).–Cairns, 1998: 410 (**WA**).

New records. QUEENSLAND: northwest side Murray Island, 33 m, 4 branches, USNM 45507 (Vaughan, 1918); Piper Island, 5.5 m, 3 colonies, USNM 83682 and 78549; Lizard Island, 4–20 m, 13 colonies, USNM.

Types. Type not traced. Type Locality: Unknown.

Misidentified, Undocumented, and Dubious Records of Azooxanthellates from Australia

1. Tenison Woods (1878b: 325) described *Cylicia* (= *Culicia*) *magna* from shallow waters of the Gulf of St. Vincent, South Australia. Totten (1952) also listed the record. This species was later shown by Squires (1966) and Veron & Pichon (1982) to be a junior synonym of the zooxanthellate species *Scolymia australis* (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849). See also Cairns & Parker (1992) for an account of this species, and Stranks (1993) for the type deposition.

2. *Culicia smithi* (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849), doubtful record

- Angia smithi* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849: 177 (**NZ**).
Cylicia [sic] *smithi*.–Milne Edwards & Haime, 1857: 608.
Cylicia [sic] *smithii*.–Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 325 (“**?Australia**”).
Culicia smithii.–Squires & Keyes, 21–22, pl. 1, fig. 2 (**NZ**, description, synonymy, types, fig.).–Cairns, 1995: 39 (“**NZ**”, remarks).
Culicia smithi.–Veron, 1986: 600 (**listed**).

Types. Holotype reputedly deposited at the Otago Museum (Squires & Keyes, 1967). Type Locality: “Nouvelle-Zélande”, depth unknown.

Remarks. Tenison-Woods (1878b) is responsible for the original listing of *C. smithi* from Australia, the Australian record being reiterated only once more by Veron (1986). I can find no basis for the Australian record of this species, and indeed, Tenison-Woods (1878b: 325) stated in reference to the Australian *Culicia*: “There is evidently some confusion about both the species and the habitats which I have not been able to clear up.”

3. *Culicia verreauxii* (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849), species dubium

- Angia verreauxii* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849: 177 (“**Australia**”).
Cylicia [sic] *verreauxi*.–Milne Edwards & Haime, 1857: 608.–Duncan, 1876: 440 (remark).–?Tenison-Woods, 1878b: 325 (**SA** fossil).
Culicia verreauxi.–Wells, 1955: 15 (**Qld**).–Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 55 (**listed**). Wells, 1964: 109 (**listed**).–Veron, 1986: 600 (listed).

Types. Cannot be found at BM. Type Locality: “Nouvelle-Hollande”, depth unknown.

Remarks. The original description of *C. verreauxii* is inadequate to distinguish it from other species or identify it with any of the other four *Culicia* known from Australia. Furthermore, the type cannot be located. Although it may be a senior synonym of one of the other species, this cannot be established with certainty, and thus the species is treated herein as a *species dubium*.

4. *Madrepora porcellana* (Moseley, 1881), undocumented record

- Neohelia porcellana* Moseley, 1881: 176–177, pl. 10, figs. 7, 7a.
Madrepora porcellana.–Wells, 1984a: 207 (**WA**).–Veron, 1986: 599 (**listed**).–Cairns, 1999a: 62–63 (remarks, synonymy).
Neohelia sp. cf. *N. porcellana*.–Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997: 84–85, figs. 5c–e, g,h (synonymy, description).

Remarks. Wells (1984a: 207) reported this species from “northwestern Australia, 140–141 m, 20.7°C”, but no documentation exists for this record (Cairns & Zibrowius, 1997) at AIMS, AM or any other Australian Museum. It is therefore considered to be an invalid or undocumented record for Australia.

5. Wells (1964: 108) listed *Paracyathus lifuensis* Gardiner, 1899 as an “unpublished record” from the Great Barrier Reef, but no specimen can be found in any Australian museum or USNM, to which Wells donated most of his coral specimens. This record is thus considered to be doubtful.

6. The specimen reported as *Paracyathus profundus* Alcock, 1898 by Folkson (1919) from off Western Australia is a poorly-preserved specimen of an indeterminate rhizangiid (Cairns, 1998).

7. *Tethocyathus minor* (Gardiner, 1899)

Fig. 12L

- Tethocyathus minor* Gardiner, 1899: 163, pl. 19, figs. 3a,b.–Crossland, 1952: 103–104 (**Qld**).
Tethocyathus minor.–Stephenson & Wells, 1956: 59 (**listed**).–Wells, 1964: 108 (**listed**).–Veron, 1986: 605 (**listed**).
?Polycyathus sp. Veron, 1986: 606 (listed).

Remarks. The specimens reported from the Great Barrier Reef by Crossland (1952) as *Tethocyathus minor* are

deposited at BM (1984.6.11.1–3). They are not that species, but an indeterminate species of *Polycyathus*, similar to *P. andamanensis* Alcock, 1893.

8. The specimen described as *Flabellum vacuum* Crossland, 1952 from the Great Barrier Reef is in fact the zooxanthellate species *Catalaphyllia jardinei* (Kent, 1893) (Veron & Pichon, 1980).

9. The colour illustration of *Dendrophyllia* (= *Cladopsammia*) *gracilis* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848 by Veron (1986: 578–579) from Heron Island cannot be verified from this picture.

10. The listing of *Dendrophyllia* sp. cf. *D. robusta* (Bourne, 1905) by Wells (1964: 109) from Queensland is undocumented.

11–16. The following six species were listed by Veron (1986) in his account of non-reefal Australian Scleractinia, but they are undocumented by specimens and thus not included in this report: *Astrangia rathbuni*, *Flabellum* (= *Truncatoflabellum*) *stokesi*, *Flabellum elongatum*, *Trochocyathus meridionalis*, *Cylindrophyllia* sp., and *Tubastraea faulkneri*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. I would like to thank the following people who have generously hosted my visits to their collections or loaned me specimens from their institutions: Penny Berents (AM), Carden Wallace and Peter Arnold (MTQ), Phil Alderslade (NTM), Philipp Heck (Institute for Isotope Geology and Mineral Resources, Zürich), Stuart Norrington (Macleay Museum), Timothy Stranks (NMV), Jane Fromont (WAM), Sheila Halsey (BM), Charlie Veron (AIMS), Stephen Cook (QMB), and Noel James (QUO). Dr Penny Berents was particularly helpful in helping me obtain station data and facilitating my visit to AM in 2002. An NSF-PEET grant (DEB-9978086) funded my trip to Sydney and Townsville in February 2002. I also thank my research assistant, Linda Cole, for helping with the Station List, and Ralph Chapman (University of Idaho) for advice on the zoogeographic analysis. The scanning electron microscopy was done by the author at the SEM Lab of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

References

- Alcock, A., 1893. On some newly-recorded corals from the Indian Seas. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 62: 138–149, pl. 5.
- Alcock, A., 1894. On some new and rare corals from deep waters of India. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 2(62): 186–188.
- Alcock, A., 1898. *An Account of the Deep-Sea Madreporaria collected by the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship Investigator*. Pp. 29, 3 pls. Calcutta: Indian Museum.
- Alcock, A., 1902a. Diagnoses and descriptions of new species of corals from the Siboga Expedition. *Tijdschrift der Nederlandsche Dierkundige Vereeniging* (2)7: 89–115.
- Alcock, A., 1902b. Further diagnoses and descriptions of new species of corals from the Siboga Expedition. *Tijdschrift der Nederlandsche Dierkundige Vereeniging* (2)7: 116–123.
- Alcock, A., 1902c. Report on the deep-sea Madreporaria of the Siboga-Expedition. *Siboga-Expeditie* 16a: 52 pp., 5 pls.
- Allen, J.R.L., & J.W. Wells, 1962. Holocene coral banks and subsidence in the Niger Delta. *The Journal of Geology* 70(4): 381–397, 7 figs.
- Anonymous, 1907. In Memoriam: the late John Dennant, F.G.S., F.C.S. *Education Gazette and Teacher's Aid, Victoria* 8(2): 29–30.
- Bell, K.N., 1981. A list of the Tertiary coral types in the National Museum of Victoria. *Fossil Cnidaria* 10(1): 9–11.
- Boschma, H., 1923. The Madreporaria of the Siboga Expedition. Part 4. *Fungia patella*. *Siboga-Expeditie* 16d: 1–20, pls. 9–10.
- Boschma, H., 1952. Madreporarian corals of the genus *Notophyllia*. *Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen* (C)55(3): 238–247, 1 pls., 3 figs.
- Boschma, H., 1959. The species problem in corals. *Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology* Section 3(41): 1–2.
- Boshoff, P.H., 1981. An annotated checklist of Southern African Scleractinia. *South African Association for Marine Biological Research, Oceanographic Research Institute, Durban, Investigational Report* 49: 45 pp.
- Bourne, G.C., 1905. Report on the solitary corals collected by Professor Herdman, at Ceylon, in 1902. *Ceylon Pearl Oyster Fisheries, Supplementary Report* 29: 187–242, pls. 1–4.
- Briggs, J.C., 1974. *Marine Zoogeography*. Pp. 475. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Cairns, S.D., 1979. The deep-water Scleractinia of the Caribbean and adjacent waters. *Studies on the Fauna of Curaçao and Other Caribbean Islands* 57(180): 341 pp., 40 pls., 60 maps.
- Cairns, S.D., 1982. Antarctic and Subantarctic Scleractinia. *Antarctic Research Series* 3(1): 74 pp., 18 pls., 14 maps.
- Cairns, S.D., 1984. New records of ahermatypic corals (Scleractinia) from the Hawaiian and Line Islands. *Occasional Papers of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum* 25(10): 30 pp., including 5 pls.
- Cairns, S.D., 1988. *Cryptotrochus*, new genus and two new species of deep-water corals (Scleractinia: Turbinoliinae). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 101(4): 709–716, 14 figs.
- Cairns, S.D., 1989a. A revision of the ahermatypic Scleractinia of the Philippine Islands and adjacent waters, Part 1: Fungiacyathidae, Micrabaciidae, Turbinoliinae, Guyniidae, and Flabellidae. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 486: 136 pp., 42 pls., 3 figs.
- Cairns, S.D., 1989b. Discriminant analysis of Indo-West Pacific Flabellum. *Memoirs of the Association of Australasian Paleontologists* 8: 61–68.
- Cairns, S.D., 1991a. A revision of the ahermatypic Scleractinia of the Galápagos and Cocos Islands. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 504: 32 pp., 12 pls.

- Cairns, S.D., 1991b. Catalog of the type specimens of stony corals (Miliporidae, Stylasteridae, Scleractinia) in the National Museum of Natural History. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 514: 59 pp.
- Cairns, S.D., 1994. Scleractinia of the temperate North Pacific. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 557: 150 pp., 42 pls., 3 figs.
- Cairns, S.D., 1995. The marine fauna of New Zealand: Scleractinia (Cnidaria: Anthozoa). *New Zealand Oceanographic Institute Memoir* 103: 210 pp., 44 pls., 22 maps.
- Cairns, S.D., 1997. A generic revision and phylogenetic analysis of the Turbinoliidae (Cnidaria: Scleractinia). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 591: 55 pp., 10 pls., 5 figs.
- Cairns, S.D., 1998. Azooxanthellate Scleractinia (Cnidaria: Anthozoa) of Western Australia. *Records of the Western Australian Museum* 18: 361–417, 9 pls.
- Cairns, S.D., 1999a. Cnidaria Anthozoa: deep-water azooxanthellate Scleractinia from Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 180: 31–167, including 22 pls., 2 figs.
- Cairns, S.D., 1999b. Species richness of Recent Scleractinia. *Atoll Research Bulletin* 459: 1–12.
- Cairns, S.D., 2000. A revision of the shallow-water azooxanthellate Scleractinia of the western Atlantic. *Studies on the Natural History of the Caribbean Region* 75: 231 pp., 215 figs.
- Cairns, S.D., 2001a. A generic revision and phylogenetic analysis of the Dendrophylliidae (Cnidaria: Scleractinia). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 615: 75 pp., including 14 pls.
- Cairns, S.D., 2001b. A brief history of taxonomic research on azooxanthellate Scleractinia (Cnidaria: Anthozoa). *Bulletin of the Biological Society of Washington* 10: 191–203, 2 figs.
- Cairns, S.D., & R.E. Chapman, 2002. Biogeographic affinities of the North Atlantic deep-water Scleractinia. In *Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Deep-Sea Corals*, ed. J.H. Martin *et al.*, pp. 30–57. Halifax: Ecology Action Theatre.
- Cairns, S.D., B.W. Hoeksema & J. van der Land, 1999. Appendix: List of extant stony corals. *Atoll Research Bulletin* 459: 13–46.
- Cairns, S.D., & N.B. Keller, 1993. New taxa and distributional records of azooxanthellate Scleractinia (Cnidaria, Anthozoa) from the tropical south-west Indian Ocean, with comments on their zoogeography and ecology. *Annals of the South African Museum* 103(5): 213–292, 13 pls., 2 figs.
- Cairns, S.D., & S.A. Parker, 1992. Review of the Recent Scleractinia (Stony Corals) of South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. *Records of the South Australian Museum, Monograph Series* 3: 82 pp., 18 pls., 3 figs., 19 maps.
- Cairns, S.D., & H. Zibrowius, 1997. Cnidaria Anthozoa: Azooxanthellate Scleractinia from the Philippine and Indonesian Regions. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 172(2): 27–243, 29 pls.
- Chevalier, J.-P., 1966. Contribution à l'étude des Madréporaires des Côtes Occidentales de l'Afrique Tropicale (2e partie). *Bulletin de l'Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (I.F.A.N.)* 28(A)(4): 1356–1405, pls. 6–8.
- Chevalier, J.-P., & L. Beauvais, 1987. Ordre des Sclérectinaires: Chapter XI.—Systématique. In *Traité de Zoologie: Cnidaires, Anthozoaires*, ed. P. Grassé, pp. 679–753, figures 400–418. Paris: Masson.
- Conrad, T.A., 1855. Observations on the Eocene deposit of Jackson, Mississippi, with descriptions of thirty-four new species of shells and corals. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 7: 257–263.
- Coucom, E., 1982. Interesting species from deep water. *Australian Shell News* 21(1): 5, 5 figs.
- Crossland, C., 1952. Madrepোরaria, Hydrocorallinae, *Heliopora* and *Tubipora*. *Great Barrier Reef Expedition 1928–29 Scientific Reports* 6(3): 85–257, 56 pls.
- Dana, J.D., 1846. Zoophytes. In *United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842 under the Command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.*, 7, pp. vi+740. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.
- Dennant, J., 1899. Descriptions of new species of corals from the Australian Tertiaries. Part 1. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 23: 112–122, pls. 2–3.
- Dennant, J., 1901. Descriptions of new species of corals from the Australian Tertiaries. Part 3. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 25: 48–53, pl. 2.
- Dennant, J., 1902a. Descriptions of new species of corals from the Australian Tertiaries. Part 4. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 26: 1–6, pl. 1.
- Dennant, J., 1902b. Descriptions of new species of corals from the Australian Tertiaries. Part 5. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 26: 255–264, pls. 5–6.
- Dennant, J., 1904. Recent corals from the South Australian and Victorian coasts. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 28: 1–11, 2 pls.
- Dennant, J., 1906. Madrepোরaria from the Australian and New Zealand coasts. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 30: 151–165, pls. 5–6.
- Duncan, P.M., 1865. A description of some fossil corals from the South Australian Tertiaries. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (3)16: pl. 8.
- Duncan, P.M., 1870. On the Madrepোরaria dredged up in the expedition of H.M.S. “Porcupine”. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* 18: 289–301.
- Duncan, P.M., 1872. On the structure and affinities of *Guynia annulata* Dunc., with remarks upon the persistence of Palaeozoic types of Madrepোরaria. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 162(1): 29–40, pl. 1.
- Duncan, P.M., 1873. A description of the Madrepোরaria dredged up during the expeditions of H.M.S. “Porcupine” in 1869 and 1870. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* 8(5): 303–344, pls. 39–49.
- Duncan, P.M., 1876. Notices of some deep-sea and littoral corals from the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean, Indian, New-Zealand, Persian Gulf, and Japanese &c. Seas. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* (1876): 428–442, pls. 38–41.
- Duncan, P.M., 1889. On the Madrepোরaria of the Mergui Archipelago, collected for the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by John Anderson, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Museum. *The Journal of the Linnean Society* 21: 1–25, 1 pl.
- Durham, J.W., & J.L. Barnard. 1952. Stony corals of the eastern Pacific collected by the *Velero III* and *Velero IV*. *Allan Hancock Pacific Expeditions* 16(1): 110 pp., 16 pls.
- Eguchi, M., 1973. On some new or little known corals from Japan and Australia. *Publications of the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, Kyoto (Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Cnidaria)* 20: 81–86, 1 pl.
- Ehrenberg, C.G., 1834. Beiträge zur physiologischen Kenntniss der Corallenthiere im allegmeinen, und besonders des Rothen Meeres, nebst einem Versuch zur physiologischen Systematik derselben. *Physikalische-Mathematische Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* (1832) 1: 225–380.
- Ellis, J., & D. Solander, 1786. *The Natural History of Many Curious and Uncommon Zoophytes, Collected from Various parts of the Globe*. Pp. xii+206, 63 pls. London: B. White and Son, P. Elmsley.
- Esper, E.J.C., 1794. *Fortsetzungen der Pflanzenthiere*. 1, part 1–2: 1–64. Nürnberg.
- Filkorn, H.F., 1994. Fossil scleractinian corals from James Ross Basin, Antarctica. *Antarctic Research Bulletin Research Series* 65: 96 pp., 30 figs.
- Folkesson, F., 1919. Results of Dr. E. Mjöberg's Swedish Scientific Expeditions to Australia 1910–1913. Part 22: Madrepোরaria. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* 59(1): 23 pp., 1 pl.
- Gardiner, J.S., 1899. On some solitary corals. In *Zoological Results based on Material from New Britain, New Guinea, Loyalty Islands and elsewhere collected during the years 1895–1896 and 1897*, ed. A. Willey, 2(11), pp. 161–170, pls. 19–20. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Gardiner, J.S., 1902. South African corals of the genus *Flabellum*, with an account of their anatomy and development. *Marine Investigations of South Africa* 2(6): 115–154, pls. 1–4.
- Gardiner, J.S., 1929. Coelenterata. Part IV.—Madreporaria. (b) Turbinolidae and Eupsammidae. *British Antarctic (Terra Nova) Expedition, 1910. Natural History Reports. Zoology* 5(4): 121–130, 1 pl.
- Gardiner, J.S., 1939. Madreporarian corals, with an account of variation in *Caryophyllia*. *Discovery Reports* 18: 323–338, pls. 20–21.
- Gardiner, J.S., & P. Waugh, 1938. The flabellid and turbinolid corals. *The John Murray Expedition 1933–34 Scientific Reports* 5(7): 167–202, 7 pls.
- Gray, J.E., 1847. An outline of the arrangement of stony corals. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 19(1): 120–128.
- Gray, J.E., 1849. Description of some corals, including a new British coral discovered by W. MacAndrew, Esq. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 17: 74–77.
- Griffith, J.K., & J. Fromont, 1998. A catalogue of Recent Cnidaria type specimens in the Western Australian Museum of Natural Science, Perth. *Records of the Western Australian Museum* 19: 223–239.
- Grygiel, M.J., 1991. Additions to the ascothoracidan fauna of Australia and South-east Asia (Crustacea, Maxillopoda): Synagogidae (part), Lauridae and Petrarciidae. *Records of the Australian Museum* 43: 46 pp., 21 figs.
- Grygiel, M.J., & S.D. Cairns, 1996. Suspected neoplasms in deep-sea corals (Scleractinia: Oculinidae: *Madrepora* spp.) reinterpreted as galls caused by *Petrarca madreporae* n. sp. (Crustacea; Ascothoracida: Petrarciidae). *Diseases of Aquatic Organisms* 24: 61–69, 2 figs.
- Hepburn, I., 1979. *No Ordinary Man: Life and Letters of Julian E. Tenison Woods*. Pp. 324, 6 pls. Wanganui: Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth.
- Hickson, S.J., 1910. On a new octocorallid coral, *Pyrophyllia inflata* (new genus and species). *Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society* 54(3): 1–7.
- Hoeksema, B.W., & M.B. Best, 1991. New observations on scleractinian corals from Indonesia: 2. Sipunculan-associated species belonging to the genera *Heterocyathus* and *Heteropsammia*. *Zoologische Mededelingen* 65(16): 221–245, 31 figs.
- Hoffmeister, J.E., 1933. Report on the deep sea corals obtained by F.I.S. Endeavour on the coasts of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. *Zoological and Biological Results of the Fishing Experiments carried out by F.I.S. "Endeavour" 1909–14* 6(1): 16 pp., 4 pls.
- Horst, C.J. van der, 1922. The Madreporaria of the Siboga Expedition. Part 3: Eupsammidae. *Siboga-Expeditie* 16c: 45–75, pls. 7–8, 9 figs.
- Horst, J.C. van der, 1926. Madreporaria Eupsammidae. *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London (Series 2, Zoology)* 19(1): 43–53, pls. 2–3.
- Howchin, W., 1909. Notes on the discovery of a large mass of living coral in Gulf St. Vincent, with bibliographical references to the Recent corals of South Australia. *Transactions and Proceedings and Report of the Royal Society of South Australia* 33: 242–252.
- International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. Pp. 306. London: International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature.
- Johnson, M.E., B.G. Baarli & J.H. Scott, 1995. Colonization and reef growth on a Late Pleistocene rocky shore and abrasion platform in Western Australia. *Lethaia* 28: 85–98.
- Keller, N.B., 1976. The deep-sea madreporarian corals of the genus *Fungiacyathus* from the Kuril-Kamchatka, Aleutian trenches and other regions of the world ocean. *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii* 99: 30–44, 3 pls.
- Keller, N.B., 1981. The solitary madreporarian corals. In *Benthos of the Submarine Mountains Marcus-Necker and adjacent Pacific Regions*, ed. A.P. Kuznetsov & A.N. Mironov, pp. 28–39, 2 pls. Moscow: P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology.
- Kent, W.S., 1871. On some new and little-known species of Madreporae, or stony corals, in the British Museum collection. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1871: 275–286, pls. 23–25.
- Kent, W.S., 1893. *The Great Barrier Reef of Australia; its Products and Potentialities*. Pp. xvii+387, 64 pls. London.
- Koslow, J.A., & K. Gowlett-Holmes, 1998. *The Seamount Fauna off Southern Tasmania: Benthic Communities, their Conservation and Impacts of Trawling*. Pp. 104. Hobart: CSIRO Marine Research.
- Koslow, J.A., K. Gowlett-Holmes, J.K. Lowry, T. O'Hara, G.C.B. Poore & A. Williams, 2001. Seamount benthic macrofauna off southern Tasmania: community structure and impacts of trawling. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 213: 111–125, 5 figs.
- Lesson, R.P., 1829. Zoophytes. In *Voyage autour du monde exécuté par l'ordre du Roi sur la Corvette de Sa Majesté La Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824, et 1825 ... par M.L.I. Duperey, Capitaine de Frégate*, Zoologie, 2(2), pp. 151, 16 pls. Paris: A. Bertrand.
- Linnaeus, C., 1758. *Systema Naturae*. Editio decima, reformata. 1. Pp. 824. Holmiae.
- Lütken, C., 1873. En Art fra Nutiden af den Miocene Koralslaegt *Cladangia: C. exusta* (Stp. in sched.). *Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den Naturhistoriske Forening i Kjöbenhavn* (5–8) 65–68, pl. 2A.
- Macdonald, J.D., 1862. Observations on some Australian and Feegeean *Heterocyathi* and their parasitical *Sipunculus*. *The Natural History Review* 2: 78–82, 5 figs.
- Marenzeller, E. von, 1888. Ueber einige Japanische Turbinoliden. *Annalen K.-K. Naturhistorisches Hofmuseum Wien* 3: 15–22.
- Marenzeller, E. von, 1904a. Reports on dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galápagos ... by the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer "Albatross" during 1891: Steinkorallen und Hydro-Korallen. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard* 43(2): 75–87, 3 pls.
- Marenzeller, E. von, 1904b. Steinkorallen. *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition auf dem Dampfer "Valdivia" 1898–1899* 7(3): 261–318, pls. 14–18.
- McCune, B., & M.J. Mefford, 1999. *PC-ORD. Multivariate Analysis of Ecological Data, Version 4*. Pp. 237. Glendale Beach: MjM Software Design.
- Michelin, J.L.H., 1842. Description d'une nouvelle espèce de Zoophyte du genre Flabelline (*Flabellum*, Less.). *Revue Zoologique* 5: 119.
- Milne Edwards, H., & J. Haime, 1848a. Recherches sur les Polypiers, deuxième mémoire: Monographie des Turbinolides. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Zoologie* (3)9: 211–344, pls. 7–10.
- Milne Edwards, H., & J. Haime, 1848b. Recherches sur les Polypiers, troisième mémoire: Monographie des Eupsammides. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Zoologie* (3)10: 65–114, 1 pl.
- Milne Edwards, H., & J. Haime, 1849. Recherches sur les Polypiers, quatrième mémoire: Monographie des Astreides (1) suite. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (3)12: 95–197.
- Milne Edwards, H., & J. Haime, 1850. *A Monograph on the British Fossil Corals. Introduction: Description of the British Fossil Corals*. Pp. lxxxv+71, 11 pls. London: Palaeontological Society.
- Milne Edwards, H., & J. Haime, 1857. *Histoire Naturelle des Coralliaires ou Polypes proprement dits*. Volume 2. Pp. 633. Paris: Roret.
- Morgan, G.J., & F.E. Wells, 1991. Zoogeographic provinces of the Humboldt, Benguela, and Leeuwin Current systems. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 74: 59–69.
- Moseley, H.N., 1876. Preliminary report to Professor Wyville Thomson ... on the true corals dredged by the H.M.S. "Challenger" in deep water between the dates Dec. 30th, 1870 and August 31st, 1875. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* 24: 544–569.
- Moseley, H.N., 1880. Description of a new species of simple coral. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1880: 41–42.

- Moseley, H.N., 1881. Report on certain hydroid, alcyonarian, and madreporarian corals procured during the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger, in the years 1873–1876. *Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger during the Years 1873–76, Zoology* 2: 248 pp., 32 pls. in three series, 17 figs.
- Orbigny, A.C.V.D. de, 1849. *Notes sur des Polypiers Fossiles*. Pp. 12. Paris: Victor Masson.
- Orbigny, A.C.V.D. d', 1851, *Prodrome de Paléontologie Startigraphique Universelle des Animaux Mollusques et Rayonnés*. 3 volumes. Paris: Victor Masson.
- Ortmann, A., 1888. Studien über Systematik und geographische Verbreitung der Steinkorallen. *Zoologische Jahrbücher* 3: 143–188, pl. 6.
- Owens, J.M., 1986. On the elevation of *Stephanophyllia* subgenus *Letepsammia* to generic rank (Coelenterata: Scleractinia: Micrabaciidae). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 99(3): 486–488.
- Pillai, C.S.G., 1969. Studies on Indian Corals—4: Redescription of *Cladangia exusta* Lütken (Scleractinia, Rhizangiidae). *Journal of the marine Biological Association of India* 9(2): 410–411, 1 pl.
- Player, A.V., 1990. *Julian Tenison Woods, 1832–1889: The Interaction of Science and Religion*. MA Thesis. Pp. 345. Australian National University (not seen).
- Pourtalès, L.F. de, 1867. Contributions to the fauna of the Gulf Stream at great depths. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard* 1(6): 102–120.
- Pourtalès, L.F. de, 1868. Contributions to the fauna of the Gulf Stream at great depths (2d series). *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard* (7): 121–141.
- Pourtalès, L.F. de, 1878. Report of the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico, by the U.S. Coast Survey Steamer Blake. Corals. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard* 5(9): 197–212, 1 pl.
- Pourtalès, L.F. de, 1880. Reports on the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Caribbean Sea, 1878–79, by the United States Coast Survey Steamer “Blake”. 6: Report on the corals and Antipatharia. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard* 6(4): 95–120, 3 pls.
- Press, M.M., 1979. *Studies in the Christian Movement: 5. Julian Tenison Woods*. Pp. 242. Manly: St. Patrick's College, Catholic Theological Faculty, NSW.
- Quoy, J.R.C., & J.P. Gaimard, 1833. *Voyage de Découvertes de l' Astrolabe exécuté par ordre du Roi, pendant Années 1826–1829, sous le Commandement de M.J. Dumont d'Urville, Zoologie*. Volume 4. Pp. 390. Paris: Tastu.
- Ralph, P.M., & D.F. Squires, 1962. The extant scleractinian corals of New Zealand. *Zoological Publications from Victoria University of Wellington* 29: 19 pp., 8 pls.
- Rehberg, H., 1892. Neue und wenig bekannte Korallen. *Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der Naturwissenschaften* 12(1): 50 pp., 4 pls.
- Romano, S.L., & S.D. Cairns, 2000. Molecular phylogenetic hypotheses from the evolution of scleractinian corals. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 67(3): 1043–1068, 2 figs.
- Sars, G.O., 1872. *On some remarkable forms of animal life from the great depths off the Norwegian coast. I. Partly from the posthumous manuscripts of the late professor Dr. Michael Sars*. 82 pp., 61 pls., Christiania, Brogger & Christie.
- Sieg, J., & H. Zibrowius, 1989. Association of a tube inhabiting tanaidacean, *Bifidia scleractinicola* gen. nov., sp. nov., with bathyal scleractinians off New Caledonia (Crustacea Tanaidacea—Cnidaria Scleractinia). *Mèsogée* 48: 189–199, 5 figs.
- Semper, C., 1872. Ueber Generationswechsel bei Steinkorallen und über das M. Edwards'sche Wachsthumsgesetz der Polypen. *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie* 22(2): 235–280, pls. 16–21.
- Shepherd, S.A., & J.E.N. Veron, 1982. Stony corals (Order Scleractinia or Madreporaria). In *Marine Invertebrates of Southern Australia. Part 1*, ed. S.A. Shepherd & I.M. Thomas, pp. 169–178, figs. 4.41–4.55. Adelaide: Govt. Printer.
- Soest, R.W.M. van, 1979. A catalogue of the coelenterate type specimens of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam. 4. Gorgonacea, Actiniaria, Scleractinia. *Beaufortia* 29 (353): 81–126, 2 pls.
- Spengler, L., 1781. Beskrivelse over et ganske besynderligt Corall-product, hvilket man, indtil dets Sloegt noermere bestemmes, kunde kalde en Snekke-Madrepore (*Madrepora cochlea*). *Nye Saml. Danske Videnske. Selsk. Skr.* 1: 240–248 (not seen).
- Squires, D.F., 1958. The Cretaceous and Tertiary corals of New Zealand. *New Zealand Geological Survey, Paleontology Bulletin* 29: 107 pp., 16 pls.
- Squires, D.F., 1961. Deep sea corals collected by the Lamont Geological Observatory. 2. Scotia Sea corals. *American Museum Novitates* 2046: 48 pp., including 31 figs.
- Squires, D.F., 1963. *Flabellum rubrum* (Quoy and Gaimard). *New Zealand Oceanographic Institute Memoir* 20: 43 pp., 2 pls.
- Squires, D.F., 1964. New stony corals (Scleractinia) from northeastern New Zealand. *Records of the Auckland Institute and Museum* 6(1): 9 pp., 2 pls.
- Squires, D.F., 1966. Port Phillip Survey 1957–1963. Scleractinia. *Memoirs of the National Museum, Melbourne* 27: 167–174, 7 figs.
- Squires, D.F., & I.W. Keyes, 1967. The marine fauna of New Zealand: scleractinian corals. *New Zealand Oceanographic Institute Memoir* 43: 46 pp., 6 pls.
- Squires, D.F., & P.M. Ralph, 1965. A new scleractinian coral of the genus *Flabellum* from New Zealand, with a new record of *Stephanocyathus*. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 78: 259–264, 2 figs.
- Stephenson, W., & J.W. Wells, 1956. The corals of the Low Isles, Queensland. *University of Queensland Papers, Department of Zoology* 1(4): 59 pp., 7 pls.
- Stolarski, J., 1996. *Gardineria*—a scleractinian living fossil. *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica* 41(4): 339–367, 11 figs.
- Stranks, T.N., 1993. Catalogue of Recent Cnidaria type specimens in the Museum of Victoria. *Occasional Papers from the Museum of Victoria* 6, pp. 26+2-page addendum.
- Studer, T., 1878. Übersicht der Steinkorallen aus der Familie de *Madreporaria aporosa*, *Eupsammia* und *Turbinaria*, welche auf der Reise S.M.S. Gazelle um die Erde gesammelt wurden. *Monatsbericht der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* 1877: 625–654, 4 pls.
- Tenison-Woods, J.E., 1878a. On some Australian Tertiary corals. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales* 11: 183–195, 2 pls.
- Tenison-Woods, J.E., 1878b. On the extratropical corals of Australia. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 2: 292–341, pls. 4–6.
- Tenison-Woods, J.E., 1879a. On a new species of *Psammoseris*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 3: 8–11, 1 pl.
- Tenison-Woods, J.E., 1879b. On three new genera and one new species of Madreporaria. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 3: 92–99, pl. 10.
- Tenison-Woods, J.E., 1879c. On some new extratropical corals. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 3: 131–135, pls. 12–13.
- Tenison-Woods, J.E., 1880a. On *Heteropsammia Michelinii*, of Edwards and Haime. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 4: 293–300, pl. 15.
- Tenison-Woods, J.E., 1880b. On a new species of *Flabellum*. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 5: 301.
- Thomson, J.A., & N.I. Rennet, 1931. Alcyonaria, Madreporaria and Antipatharia. *Scientific Reports of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (C)9* (3): 46 pp., pls. 8–14.

- Totten, A.K., 1952. Notes on some little-known corals from N.W. and South Australia. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (12)5: 975–979.
- Vaughan, T.W., 1905. A critical review of the literature on the simple genera of the Madreporaria Fungida, with a tentative classification. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 28(1401): 371–424.
- Vaughan, T.W., 1906. Reports on the scientific results of the expedition to the eastern tropical Pacific ... by the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross* from October, 1904, to March, 1905. Part 6: Madreporaria. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard* 50(3): 61–72, 10 pls.
- Vaughan, T.W., 1907. Recent Madreporaria of the Hawaiian Islands and Laysan. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum* 59. Pp. ix+427, including 96 pls.
- Vaughan, T.W., 1918. Some shoal-water corals from Murray Island (Australia), Cocos-Keeling Islands, and Fanning Island. *Papers from the Department of Marine Biology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington* 9 (213): 49–234, pls. 20–93.
- Vaughan, T.W., 1919. Fossil corals from Central America, Cuba, and Porto Rico, with an account of the American Tertiary, Pleistocene, and Recent coral reefs. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum* 103: 189–524, pls. 68–152.
- Vaughan, T.W., & J.W. Wells, 1943. Revision of the suborders, families, and genera of the Scleractinia. *Special Papers of the Geological Society of America* 44: 363 pp., 51 pls.
- Verco, J.C. 1935. *Combing the Southern Seas*. 174 pp., Adelaide, The Mail Newspapers, Ltd.
- Veron, J.E.N., 1986. *Corals of Australia and the Indo-Pacific*. Pp. xii+644, many unnumbered figs. North Ryde [Sydney]: Angus & Robertson.
- Veron, J.E.N., 2000. *Corals of the World*. Volume 2. Pp. viii+429, numerous figs. Townsville: Australian Institute of Marine Science.
- Veron, J.E.N., & L. Marsh, 1988. Hermatypic corals of Western Australia: records and annotated species list. *Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement* 29: 136 pp.
- Veron, J.E.N., & M. Pichon, 1980. Scleractinia of Eastern Australia. Part 3. *Australian Institute of Marine Science Monograph Series* 4: 422 pp., 857 figs.
- Veron, J.E.N., & M. Pichon, 1982. Scleractinia of Eastern Australia. Part 4. *Australian Institute of Marine Science Monograph Series* 5: 159 pp., 346 figs.
- Verrill, A.E., 1865. Classification of the polyps. *Communications of the Essex Institute* 4(9): 145–152.
- Verrill, A.E., 1866. Synopsis of the polyps and corals of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, ... with descriptions of some additional species from the west coast of North America. Part III. Madreporaria. *Proceedings of the Essex Institute* 5: 17–50, 2 pls.
- Wells, J.W., 1936. The nomenclature and type species of some genera of Recent and fossil corals. *American Journal of Science* (5)31 (132): 97–134.
- Wells, J.W., 1954. Recent corals of the Marshall Islands: Bikini and Nearby Atolls, Part 2, Oceanography (Biologic). *Geological Survey Professional Paper* 260-I: 382–486, pls. 94–185.
- Wells, J.W., 1955. Recent and subfossil corals of Moreton Bay, Queensland. *University of Queensland Papers, Department of Geology* (n.s.) 4(10): 1–23, 3 pls.
- Wells, J.W., 1958. Scleractinian Corals. *B.A.N.Z.A.R.E. Reports* (Series B) 6(11): 257–275, 2 pls.
- Wells, J.W., 1959. Notes on Indo-Pacific scleractinian corals. Part 1. *Oryzotrochus*, a new genus of turbinolian coral. *Pacific Science* 13: 286–287, pl. 1.
- Wells, J.W., 1964. Ahermatypic corals from Queensland. *University of Queensland Papers, Department of Zoology* 2(6): 107–121, 3 pls.
- Wells, J.W., 1982. Notes on Indo-Pacific scleractinian corals. Part 9. New corals from the Galápagos Islands. *Pacific Science* 36(2): 211–219, 4 pls.
- Wells, J.W., 1983. Annotated list of the scleractinian corals of the Galápagos. In *Corals and Coral Reefs of the Galápagos Islands*, ed. P.W. Glynn and G.M. Wellington, pp. 212–291, 21 pls. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Wells, J.W., 1984a. Notes on Indo-Pacific scleractinian corals. Part 10. Late Pleistocene ahermatypic corals from Vanuatu. *Pacific Science* 38(3): 205–219, 5 figs.
- Wells, J.W., 1984b (unpublished manuscript). Provisional list of ahermatypic corals of the eastern and southern coasts of Australia. 15 pp.
- Wells, J.W., & P.N. Alderslade, 1979. The scleractinian coral *Archohelia* living on the coastal shores of Queensland, Australia. *Records of the Australian Museum* 32(5): 211–216, 2 figs.
- Wilson, B.R., & G.R. Allen, 1987. Major components and distribution of marine fauna. In *The Fauna of Australia*, ed. G.R. Dyne & D.W. Walton, pp. 43–68. Canberra: Bureau of Flora and Fauna, Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Yabe, H., & M. Eguchi, 1934. On some specific names of corals. *Animal and Plant* 111: (11) 2026 (not seen).
- Yabe, H., & M. Eguchi, 1937. Notes on *Deltocyathus* and *Discotrochus* from Japan. *The Scientific Reports of the Tôhoku Imperial University, Sendai, Japan, Second Series (Geology)* 19(1): 127–147, 1 pl.
- Yabe, H., & M. Eguchi, 1941. Corals of Toyama Bay. *Bulletin of the Biogeographical Society of Japan* 11(12): 101–104.
- Yabe, H., & M. Eguchi, 1942. Fossil and Recent *Flabellum* from Japan. *The Scientific Reports of the Tôhoku Imperial University, Sendai, Japan, Second Series (Geology)* 22(2): 87–103, pls. 9–12.
- Zibrowius, H., 1974. Redescription of *Sclerhelia hirtella* from Saint Helena, South Atlantic, and remarks on Indo-Pacific species erroneously referred to the same genus (Scleractinia). *Journal of Natural History* 8: 563–575, 14 figs.
- Zibrowius, H., 1980. Les Scléactiniaires de la Méditerranée et de l'Atlantique Nord-Oriental. *Mémoires de l'Institut Océanographique, Monaco* 11: 284 pp., 107 pls.
- Zibrowius, H., 1985. Asexual reproduction by bud-shedding in shallow-water *Balanophyllia* of the tropical Indo-Pacific (Cnidaria; Scleractinia; Dendrophylliidae). *Proceedings of the Fifth International Coral Reef Congress, Tahiti* 5: 233–238, 1 pl.
- Zibrowius, H., & M.J. Grygier, 1985. Diversity and range of scleractinian coral hosts of Ascothoracida (Crustacea: Maxillopoda). *Annales de l'Institut Océanographique, Paris* 61(2): 115–138, 51 figs.

Manuscript received 24 March 2003, revised 29 August 2003 and accepted 17 September 2003.

Associate Editor: G.D.F. Wilson.

Appendix. Station data.

station	latitude (S)	longitude (E)	depth (m)	date	station	latitude (S)	longitude (E)	depth (m)	date
AKADEMIK OPARIN (1987 CRUISE)					41-2	17°33.27'	146°59.99'	1026-1056	15 May 1986
1987-1-1	17°19.6'	119°31.5'	364-368	17 Jul 1987	42-2	17°21.77'	146°48.52'	296-302	15 May 1986
1987-3-1	17°54.3'	119°36.5'	157	17 Jul 1987	42-3	17°37.7'	146°50.2'	298-301	15 May 1986
1987-3-2	19°19.7'	119°08.8'	50	19 Jul 1987	43-2	17°34.58'	146°53.21'	458-500	15 May 1986
1987-4-1	28°13.0'	113°22.8'	165	11 Jul 1987	44-3	17°36.88'	146°57.43'	672-744	15 May 1986
AKADEMIK OPARIN ("GULF" CRUISE)					45-2	17°32.70'	146°54.80'	854-916	16 May 1986
13	15°21.10'	139°37.90'	55	02 Dec 1990	45-3	17°33.12'	146°55.92'	908-926	16 May 1986
16	13°58.30'	141°04.60'	32	03 Dec 1990	46-2	17°57.06'	147°02.48'	287-300	16 May 1986
17	13°57.60'	141°04.70'	32	03 Dec 1990	47-2	17°51.76'	147°07.95'	497-503	16 May 1986
18	13°56.10'	140°57.40'	36	03 Dec 1990	47-3	17°51.35'	147°07.83'	503-505	16 May 1986
19	12°12.70'	140°30.40'	61	04 Dec 1990	49-2	17°51.06'	147°09.85'	904-916	17 May 1986
20	12°14.30'	140°45.40'	59	04 Dec 1990	49-3	17°51.71'	147°09.93'	881-920	17 May 1986
ALPHA HELIX					50-2	18°01.95'	147°21.94'	909-922	17 May 1986
M-13	11°33.3'	135°52.3'	22	02 Jun 1979	50-3	18°01.69'	147°20.53'	891-918	17 May 1986
M-15	11°31.5'	135°48.8'	24	02 Jun 1979	52-2	18°04.16'	147°17.17'	490-512	18 May 1986
BATHUS					CIDARIS II				
4-883	22°03'43"	165°56'03"	450-600	01 Aug 1994	15-1	13°29.08'	147°12.68'	2457-2542	05 Sep 1988
BHAGWAN (AIMS NORTH WEST CAPE SURVEY II—2002)					24-1	14°51.83'	145°46.99'	1203	09 Sep 1988
1	21°28.96'	111°02.9'	300	19 Mar 2002	CIDARIS III				
4	21°28.8'	113°57.93'	570	20 Mar 2002	12-2	11°12.88'	146°07.36'	1426	14 Feb 1992
5	21°27.56'	114°00.62'	430	21 Mar 2002	14-2	11°46.59'	146°21.27'	2436-2474	15 Feb 1992
6	21°31.14'	114°02.54'	380-480	21 Mar 2002	FV DERWENT HUNTER				
7	21°29.2'	114°01.8'	320-340	22 Mar 2002	37	Botany Bay, NSW		128	04 May 1960
8	21°38.51'	113°58.72'	200-230	23 Mar 2002	USNS ELTANIN				
9	21°27.54'	113°59.97'	440-460	24 Mar 2002	1981	47°21'	147°52'	910-915	24 Feb 1967
13	21°26.78'	114°01.71'	380	25 Mar 2002	M/V ESPIRITU SANTO				
15	21°32.08'	114°07.53'	190	25 Mar 2002	E68-743	19°29'	116°01'	137	01 Dec 1968
17	21°45.07'	114°07.47'	310	27 Mar 2002	FNQ (FAR NORTH QUEENSLAND EXPEDITION)				
18	21°45.48'	114°05.47'	335	27 Mar 2002	79-33	11°32'	144°10'	1000	12 Feb 1979
19	21°44.32'	114°03.49'	380	27 Mar 2002	79-49	10°56'	143°46'	18	15 Feb 1979
20	21°47.18'	114°02'	360	27 Mar 2002	RV FRANKLIN				
21	21°48.72'	113°96.88'	550	27 Mar 2002	Slope 7	34°52.29'	151°15.02'	1096	15 Jul 1986
23	21°45.84'	114°00.67'	430	Mar 2002	Slope 9	35°00.0'	151°16.3'	1100	15 Jul 1986
24	21°45.45'	113°99.98'	480	28 Mar 2002	Slope 11	34°57.6'	151°16.2'	1402-1420	16 Jul 1986
25	21°47.66'	114°01.12'	400	28 Mar 2002	Slope 15	34°58.4'	151°23.2'	1650-1750	16 Jul 1986
26	21°52.08'	114°01.99'	380	28 Mar 2002	Slope 21	36°57.4'	150°18.8'	220	20 Jul 1986
28	21°42.68'	114°02.1'	410	29 Mar 2002	Slope 33	38°19.6'	149°24.3'	930	23 Jul 1986
30	21°51.96'	114°05.06'	270	29 Mar 2002	Slope 41	38°14.8'	149°09.3'	200	24 Jul 1986
32	21°51.09'	114°00.51'	220	30 Mar 2002	Slope 47	41°58.6'	148°38.8'	500	27 Jul 1986
CIDARIS I					Slope 48	41°57.5'	148°37.9'	400	27 Jul 1986
1-2	18°04.29'	147°40.38'	949-984	06 May 1986	Slope 53	34°52.72'	151°15.04'	990-996	22 Oct 1988
1-3	18°07.87'	147°35.7'	956-969	06 May 1986	Slope 57	34°43.55'	151°13.16'	345-450	22 Oct 1988
1-4	18°08.69'	147°33.97'	962-966	06 May 1986	Slope 67	38°23.95'	149°17.02'	1119-1277	25 Oct 1988
3-1	18°08.22'	147°48.05'	1044-1067	06 May 1986	Slope 68	38°22.66'	149°18.41'	1073-1169	25 Oct 1988
4-1	18°11.52'	147°52.12'	998-1012	06 May 1986	Slope 69	38°29.33'	149°19.98'	1350-1840	25 Oct 1988
5-2	18°09.15'	147°56.71'	1116	07 May 1986	Slope 84	41°53.54'	148°39.07'	732	30 Oct 1988
5-4	18°11.56'	147°58.60'	1041-1058	07 May 1986	10/86/01	40°40'	148°47'	280-350	09 Dec 1986
9-2	18°08.10'	148°22.43'	1117	07 May 1986	10/86/05	37°02'	150°20.1'	300	11 Dec 1986
9-3	18°10.56'	148°21.61'	1109-1110	07 May 1986	10/86/07	36°57.95'	150°22'	960-1050	12 Dec 1986
9-4	18°09.40'	148°22.08'	1117-1122	07 May 1986	10/86/10	36°57.75'	150°28.37'	3500	12 Dec 1986
11-2	18°08.34'	148°33.90'	1103-1104	08 May 1986	06/88/04	10°34.28'	144°13.33'	815-825	20 Aug 1988
11-4	18°10.06'	148°32.44'	1121-1123	08 May 1986	06/88/05	10°37.17'	144°21.99'	990-1053	21 Aug 1988
12-1	18°02.50'	148°36.19'	1039-1065	08 May 1986	06/88/12	11°33'	145°19'	1517-1611	22 Aug 1988
15-3	17°45.49'	148°37.52'	945	09 May 1986	06/88/20	18°07.76'	147°30.07'	925-932	25 Aug 1988
15-4	17°45.99'	148°39.09'	958-964	09 May 1986	06/88/x	10°-12°	144°-146°	>495	Aug 1988
20-2	17°42.85'	147°48.88'	1192	10 May 1986	08/88/D3	22°57'	159°33'	1300-1600	09 Oct 1988
20-4	17°45.04'	147°48.14'	1223-1228	10 May 1986	08/88/D4	23°21'	159°39'	1050-1250	09 Oct 1988
24-1	17°19.66'	147°49.09'	1162	11 May 1986	08/88/D22	28°21'	155°32'	1050-1400	14 Oct 1988
24-3	17°22.10'	147°48.27'	1187-1210	11 May 1986	05/89/02	36°41.53'	156°08.91'	145	01 May 1989
25-1	17°1873'	147°37.20'	1128-1178	11 May 1986	05/89/04	36°43.11'	156°13.03'	143	01 May 1989
28-1	17°18.21'	147°19.76'	1400-1414	12 May 1986	05/89/06	33°14.57'	156°09.59'	131	01 May 1989
30-2	17°18.96'	147°11.16'	1402-1406	12 May 1986	05/89/07	33°14.21'	156°10.68'	133	02 May 1989
30-4	17°19.12'	147°11.20'	1385-1403	12 May 1986	05/89/10	30°48.18'	156°13.27'	288	02 May 1989
31-1	17°12.15'	147°10.80'	1489-1491	12 May 1986	05/89/14	29°53.82'	159°01.65'	420	03 May 1989
32-2	17°05.89'	147°11.85'	1517-1539	13 May 1986	05/89/15	29°54.82'	159°00.85'	650	03 May 1989
33-1	16°58.67'	147°11.40'	1545-1564	13 May 1986	05/89/17	29°42.06'	159°48.31'	2450	03 May 1989
35-2	16°52.58'	147°10.85'	1605-1606	13 May 1986	05/89/22	28°44.08'	161°54.59'	1325	04 May 1989
35-3	16°50.83'	147°10.61'	1607-1609	14 May 1986					
35-4	16°54.54'	147°14.35'	1473-1590	14 May 1986					

station	latitude (S)	longitude (E)	depth (m)	date	station	latitude (S)	longitude (E)	depth (m)	date
05/89/24	28°06.87'	163°03.255'	1078	05 May 1989	78/27/09	34°21'	151°21'	282	13 Dec 1978
05/89/27	27°59.3'	162°48.6'	1250	05 May 1989	78/27/13	34°21'	151°23'	439	13 Dec 1978
05/89/33	27°13.34'	160°43.41'	1989	07 May 1989	78/27/16	34°22'	151°23'	439	14 Dec 1978
05/89/40	26°45.27'	159°30.59'	315–360	08 May 1989	79/03/18	35°00'	151°07'	414	26 Apr 1979
05/89/46	28°17.04'	155°36.46'	425	10 May 1989	79/05/01	34°05'	151°14'	97	21 May 1979
05/89/47	28°17.47'	158°37.89'	419	10 May 1989	79/05/02	34°05'	151°14'	128	21 May 1979
05/89/48	28°18.48'	155°38.62'	415	10 May 1989	79/05/05	34°08'	151°20'	137	23 May 1979
03/99/D5	21°00.243'	152°50.114'	311	Mar 1999	79/08/06	33°04'	152°30'	458	26 Jun 1979
3/99/D7	20°54.669'	152°35.081'	325	Mar 1999	79/08/11	34°21'	151°25'	457	19 Jul 1979
3/99/D8	20°47.546'	152°16.504'	320	Mar 1999	79/12/07	33°27'	152°05'	396	21 Aug 1979
3/99/D10	20°14.471'	151°47.523'	342	Mar 1999	79/12/08	33°32'	152°02'	366	21 Aug 1979
3/99/D11	20°14.490'	151°47.530'	342	Mar 1999	79/14/06	35°02'	151°06'	439	27 Sep 1979
3/99/D12	20°14.629'	151°59.081'	367	Mar 1999	79/15/01	33°48'	151°49'	440	02 Jul 1979
3/99/D13	20°14.504'	151°58.98'	366	Mar 1999	79/15/02	33°23'	152°08'	375	03 Oct 1979
3/99/D14	20°24.504'	152°40.458'	414	Mar 1999	79/15/03	33°31'	152°02'	403	03 Oct 1979
					79/15/04	33°36'	151°57'	476	03 Oct 1979
					79/15/05	33°45'	151°52'	512	03 Oct 1979
					79/17/17	37°22'	150°18'	157	29 Oct 1979
					79/20/03	33°33'	152°05'	750	04 Dec 1979
					79/20/04	33°34'	152°04'	732	04 Dec 1979
					79/20/07	33°36'	152°09'	1097	04 Dec 1979
					79/20/08	33°28'	152°04'	458	05 Dec 1979
					79/20/09	33°33'	152°02'	438	05 Dec 1979
					79/20/12	33°26'	152°11'	869	06 Dec 1979
					79/20/13	33°32'	152°06'	824	06 Dec 1979
					79/23/01	33°43'	151°51'	464	17 Dec 1979
					80/06/01	33°46'	151°50'	414	24 May 1980
					80/20/11	33°52'	151°23'	80	11 Dec 1980
					82/20/08	38°02'	150°04'	567	13 Nov 1982
					83/14/02	35°27'	150°55'	1025	25 Oct 1983
					84/08/05	35°40'	150°43'	851	23 May 1984
					84/10/04	32°08'	153°09'	1053	18 Jul 1984
					84/11/08	34°50'	151°17'	1135	02 Aug 1984
					85/21/06	33°42'	151°54'	466	19 Dec 1985
					86/01/02	33°36'	151°30'	75	10 Feb 1986
					86/01/03	33°35'	151°41'	135	10 Feb 1986
					86/01/09	33°29'	152°13'	1200	12 Feb 1986
					95/18/57	29°29'	153°33'	65	12 Dec 1995
					96/07/02	33°46'	151°49'	380	23 May 1996
					96/09/04	33°39'	151°56'	439	06 Jun 1996
					96/10/02	33°30'	152°02'	366	18 Jun 1996
					96/11/01	37°05'	150°20'	269	02 Jun 1996
					96/12/05	37°38'	150°14'	331	24 Jul 1996
					96/17/03	33°38'	151°57'	490	17 Sep 1996
					96/18/06	33°30'	152°04'	490	25 Sep 1996
					96/18/07	33°29'	152°06'	611	25 Sep 1996
					96/21/06	37°32'	150°15'	254	27 Oct 1996
					96/21/19	37°39'	150°17'	558	31 Oct 1996
					97/01/05	37°40'	150°11'	227	17 Apr 1997
					KARUBAR				
					7	5°47'35"	132°20'39"	282–289	22 Oct 1991
					KH (HOKUHO MARU)				
					72-1-30	12°24.8'	128°00.1'	115	25 Jun 1972
					HMAS KIMBLA				
					1	27°31.5'	153°40'	77–80	29 Mar 1969
					2	27°27'	153°39'	77	29 Mar 1969
					678	27°31'	153°40'	80	29 Mar 1969
					4/69	26°03'	153°45'	68	1969
					7/73/05	38°24.5'	149°25.5'	823	21 Nov 1973
					7/73/11	38°05.6'	149°24'	274	
					22	23°15.2'	152°24.1'	283	14 Dec 1977
					3	24°03.7'	152°49.4'	150	04 Jul 1984
					4	24°03.7'	152°49.4'	150	04 Jul 1984
					15	23°52.5'	152°42.7'	296	07 Jul 1984
					RV LADY				
					RW96-30	13°07.89'	123°12.65'	420	19 Jun 1966
					R/V LADY BASTEN (AIMS SURVEY, 1995)				
					AIMS/95/LB08	17°45.97'	119°25.60'	250	18 Aug 1995

station	latitude (S)	longitude (E)	depth (m)	date	station	latitude (S)	longitude (E)	depth (m)	date
R/V LADY BASTEN (NORTH WEST CAPE SURVEY I—2001)					FRV SOELA				
103 0701	21°33.54'	114°11.93'	150–175	07 Mar 2001	7/80/31	25°11'01"	132°03'	32–33	14 Nov 1980
103 0802	21°32.72'	114°15.78'	149	08 Mar 2001	7/80/43	10°35'	133°45'		16 Nov 1980
103 1103	21°39.18'	113°51.44'	610–640	11 Mar 2001	2/82/54A	19°59'	117°16'	50–52	15 Apr 1982
103 1201	21°25.44'	113°47.73'	850	12 Mar 2001	4/82/8B	18°46'	117°41'	360	01 Aug 1982
103 1303	21°28.80'	113°59.79'	450	13 Mar 2001	5/82/48	18°42'	118°30'	140–141	03 Oct 1982
103 1402	21°24.85'	114°00.28'	450	14 Mar 2001	4/84/03	42°41.9'	148°25.1'	440	15 Aug 1984
103 1403	21°23.87'	114°04.47'	450	14 Mar 2001	5/84/51	41°15'	144°08.7'	520	20 Oct 1984
103 1404	21°29.58'	114°00.78'	350	14 Mar 2001	1/85/40	38°11.7'	149°48.7'	650	03 Feb 1985
103 1501	21°39.55'	114°06.99'	100	15 Mar 2001	6/85/02	19°37.8'	153°31.5'	312	15 Nov 1985
103 1502	21°36.22'	114°11.11'	103	15 Mar 2001	6/85/05	22°41.20'	154°05.70'	416–419	17 Nov 1985
MADRE					6/85/23				
556	33°53.5'	151°13'	300	Dec 1978	6/85/30	19°32.85'	152°34.80'	538–556	29 Jan 1985
1515	31°01.9'	153°13.9'	274	12 Oct 1970	6/85/38	18°45.45'	150°28.20'	470–477	23 Nov 1985
NIMBUS					6/85/38				
8	26°30'	153°15'	46	1968	1/86/07	17°58.0'	147°02.2'	260	10 Jan 1986
11	26°31'	153°43'	183–186	1968	1/86/08	17°58.5'	147°01.8'	264	10 Jan 1986
12	26°32'	153°45'	?	Jul 1968	1/86/09	17°57.8'	147°01.5'	260–262	10 Jan 1986
55	26°27'	153°50'	270–272	1968	1/86/10	17°58.6'	147°02.7'	256–260	10 Jan 1986
NZOI (RV TANGAROA)					1/86/16				
P-925	27°59.6'	153°37.5'	420	11 Dec 1979	1/86/16	17°58.0'	147°05.4'	298–300	11 Jan 1986
U-208	34°13.8'	151°29.1'	466–498	05 Oct 1982	1/86/44	17°59.9'	147°04.2'	260	16 Jan 1986
U-210	33°20.4'	156°07'	336–342	07 Oct 1982	1/86/50	17°59.1'	147°06.2'	300	17 Jan 1986
U-212	33°06.2'	156°09.3'	154–164	07 Oct 1982	1/86/51	17°58.7'	147°04.2'	300	17 Jan 1986
U-218	33°05.4'	152°40.1'	1500–1708	09 Oct 1982	1/86/52	17°59.9'	147°06.4'	300	17 Jan 1986
U-219	33°02.4'	152°37.3'	910–925	09 Oct 1982	1/86/54	17°59.9'	147°04.2'	300	17 Jan 1986
U-222	32°49.3'	152°49.1'	1040–1075	09 Oct 1982	1/86/69	17°59.3'	147°05.4'	298–300	20 Jan 1986
U-223	32°49.3'	152°49.1'	951–1150	10 Oct 1982	1/86/73	17°54.3'	146°52.1'	140–142	21 Jan 1986
PL					SOUTHERN INTRUDER				
94-22	35°25.84'	132°48.73'	300	1994	3-39	23°47'	153°14'	740	
94-36	36°03.10'	135°45.69'	378	1994	15	23°21'	153°56'	460	31 Aug 1983
94-36B	36°03.10'	135°45.69'	378	1994	SPPS				
94-50	36°15.88'	136°17.97'	114	1994	7	38°18.7'	144°42.2'	12–15	28 Jun 1986
94-53	36°30.64'	136°18.12'	208	1994	MT SPRIGHTLY				
94-54A	36°31.37'	136°18.31'	310	1994	BMS 73-2051	40°50.6'	148°46.5'	399	26 Mar 1973
94-58	35°40'	137°15'	unknown	1994	SOUTHERN SURVEYOR				
94-63	35°25.94'	137°21.87'	35	1994	5/94/43	38°43.8'	148°15.7'	80	26 Aug 1994
94-68	35°13.45'	137°46.41'	32	1994	5/94/83	38°11.8'	149°16'	220	24 Aug 1994
QLD					5/94/107	37°23.9'	150°17.9'	170	01 Sep 1994
94	19°53'	148°05'	10–11	19 Jun 1982	5/94/129	37°00.1'	150°02.9'	80	03 Sep 1994
114	14°40'	145°28'	23	10 Feb 1987	5/94/86	37°39.6'	149°47.4'	80	30 Aug 1994
115	19°53'	148°05'	6–18	10 Jun 1983	5/94/156	36°23.3'	150°10.6'	79	05 Sep 1994
128	19°53'	148°05'	6–17.5	12 Jun 1983	TANGAROA				
140	19°53'	148°05'	4–6	11 Jun 1983	81-T-1-162	40°09.4'	147°32.6'	51	14 Nov 1981
1256	21°59.43'	153°06.65'	199	10 Sep 1995	81-T-1-170	38°52.6'	148°25.2'	140	15 Nov 1981
1259	22°00'	153°01'	179	11 Sep 1995	81-T-1-173	39°26.3'	147°48.7'	49	17 Nov 1981
ROMA					81-T-1-190	38°49.5'	142°35.4'	39	21 Nov 1981
983	17°01'30"	140°21'05"	18	15 Jun 1964	81-T-1-194	39°26.3'	143°06.8'	115	15 Nov 1981
REEF BENTHIC SURVEY					81-T-1-195	39°38.2'	143°07.2'	127	21 Nov 1981
5	33°59.27'	150°16'48"	66	24 Apr 1973	81-T-1-200	40°00.0'	144°20.9'	48	22 Nov 1981
SHELF BENTHIC SURVEY					81-T-1-201	39°08.3'	144°43.9'	66	23 Nov 1981
5	2.3 km e. Malabar, Sydney, NSW		66	30 Mar 1973	81-T-1-205	39°13.6'	143°55.6'	85	
33	33°57.93'	151°17.88'	67	21 Feb 1973	81-T-1-Q634	38°42.3'	148°48'	251	16 Nov 1981
SILVER GULF					H.M.C.S. THETIS				
BSS 213	38°03'	147°50'	45	01 Oct 1983	4	33°18'	151°29'	101–154	21 Feb 1898
					17	32°37'	152°23'	53–88	28 Feb 1898
					34	33°50'	151°20'	71–66	10 Mar 1898
					46	34°07'	151°15'	91–121	16 Mar 1898
					48	34°27'	151°04'	101–102	18 Mar 1898
					49	34°30'	151°03'	115–137	18 Mar 1898
					56	34°02.5'	151°02.5'	144–146	22 Mar 1898
					57	34°10'	151°11'	99–108	22 Mar 1898
					WOODSIDE-DAMPIER EXPEDITION II—1999				
					DA2/99/05	20°19.64'	116°53.85'	38	14 Jul 1999
					DA2/99/08	20°22.76'	117°02.23'	30–31	15 Jul 1999
					DA2/99/29	20°24.64'	116°44.05'	27–28	17 Jul 1999
					DA2/99/32	20°26.95'	116°44.86'	15–16	18 Jul 1999
					DA2/99/34	20°32.65'	116°39.14'	9–13	19 Jul 1999

Index to Taxa

- Acanthocyathus*, Subgenus 276
Acinocyathus, Subgenus 285
aculeatum, *Truncatoflabellum* 308
aequicostatus, *Heterocyathus* 281
aihoseptatus, *Trochocyathus*, sp. cf. 286
Alatotrochus, Genus 288
alatus n.sp., *Idiotrochus* 296
alcocki, *Dendrophyllia* 315
alternatus, *Heterocyathus* 281
ambrosia, *Caryophyllia* 277
andamanicus, *Deltocyathus* 280
angiosomum, *Truncatoflabellum* 308
angustum, *Truncatoflabellum* 308
annulata, *Guynia* 302
Anomocora, Genus 276
Anthemiphyllia, Genus 275
Anthemiphylliidae, Family 275
aotearoa, *Flabellum* 303
apertus, *Trochocyathus* 287
Aplocyathus, Subgenus 286
arbuscula, *Dendrophyllia* 315
Astrangia, Genus 273, 320
atrata, *Astrangia* 273
Aulocyathus, Genus 276
australe, *Flabellum* 302
australiensis, *Culicia* 273
australiensis, *Truncatoflabellum* 308
Australocyathus, Genus 288
axillaris, *Cyathelia* 274

bairdiana, *Balanophyllia* 312
Balanophyllia, Genus 312
Bathyactis, Subgenus 270
boschmai, *Dendrophyllia* 315
Bourneotrochus, Genus 276
brevispina, *Trochocyathus* 286
brunneus, *Conotrochus* 278
bulbosa, *Endopachys* 316
burchae, *Trochocyathus* 287

cameratus, *Deltocyathus* 280
carinata, *Balanophyllia* 312
Caryophyllia, Genus 276
Caryophylliidae, Family 276
Caryophylliina, Suborder 276
caryophylloides, *Trochocyathus* 287
Catalaphyllia, Genus 320
cepulla, *Trochocyathus* 287
circularis, *Oxysmia* 282
Cladangia, Genus 273
Cladopsammia, Genus 313, 320
coccinea, *Tubastraea* 318
cochlea, *Heteropsammia* 316
columna, *Leptopsammia* 317
complicata, *Stephanophyllia* 271
compressus, *Platyrochus* 299
Confluphyllia, Genus 278
Conocyathus, Genus 290
Conotrochus, Genus 278
conuis, *Flabellum* 303
cornu, *Balanophyllia* 312
coronatus, *Stephanocyathus* 285
crassithecra, *Balanophyllia* 312
crenulatus, *Holcotrochus* 294
Crispatotrochus, Genus 279
crosnieri, *Caryophyllia* 277
Culicia, Genus 273, 319

cumingi, *Truncatoflabellum* 309
cuneolus n.sp., *Sphenotrochus* 299
curvatus n.sp., *Lissotrochus* 298
Cyathelia, Genus 274
Cyathotrochus, Genus 292
cylindrica n.sp., *Placotrochides* 305
Cylindrophyllia sp. 320

darwinensis n.sp., *Paracyathus* 282
decamera, *Caryophyllia* 276
Deltocyathoides, Genus 292
Deltocyathus, Genus 280
deludens, *Flabellum* 303
Dendrophyllia, Genus 315
Dendrophylliidae, Family 312
Dendrophylliina, Suborder 312
dennanti, *Fungiacyathus* 270
dentata, *Anthemiphyllia* 275
dentata, *Balanophyllia* 312
dentiformis, *Premocyathus* 284
desmophyllioides, *Balanophyllia* 312
Desmophyllum, Genus 281
dianthus, *Desmophyllum* 281
diaphana, *Tubastraea* 318
dilatata, *Balanophyllia* 312
diomedea, *Caryophyllia* 277
discus, *Trochocyathus* 287
Dunocyathus, Genus 292

echinata, *Cladopsammia* 313
Eguchipsammia, Genus 315
elata, *Rhizosmia* 284
elongata, *Thecopsammia* 318
elongatum, *Flabellum* 320
emarciatus, *Idiotrochus* 296
Enallopsammia, Genus 316
Endocyathopora, Genus 293
Endopachys, Genus 316
Endopsammia, Genus 316
etheridgi, *Notophyllia* 317
excavatus, *Sphenotrochus* 300
explanans, *Stephanocyathus* 285
exusta, *Cladangia* 273

faulkneri, *Tubastraea* 320
Faviina, Suborder 273
fissilis, *Letepsammia* 271
fistula, *Eguchipsammia* 315
Flabellidae, Family 302
flabelliformis, *Rhizotrochus* 308
Flabellum, Genus 302, 320
folkesoni, *Flabellum* 302
folliculus, *Peponocyathus* 299
formosissima, *Letepsammia* 271
formosum, *Truncatoflabellum* 309
formosus n.sp., *Conocyathus* 290
Foveolocyathus, Genus 293
fragilis, *Fungiacyathus* 270
fulvus, *Paracyathus* 284
Fungiacyathidae, Family 270
Fungiacyathus, Genus 270
Fungiina, Suborder 270
funicolumna, *Conotrochus* 279
fusca, *Javania* 304

gaditana, *Eguchipsammia* 315
Gardinariidae, Family 310

Gardineria, Genus 310
Gardineria sp. A 310
generatrix, *Balanophyllia* 313
gigas, *Balanophyllia* 313
gracilis, *Cladopsammia* 320
gracilis, *Conocyathus* 290
grandis, *Caryophyllia* 277
granosa, *Dendrophyllia* 315
granulosus, *Fungiacyathus* 270
grayi, *Caryophyllia* 276
grayi, *Endopachys* 316
gregarius n.sp., *Crispatotrochus* 279
Guynia, Genus 302
Guyniidae, Family 302

hastatus, *Platyrochus* 299
hawaiiensis, *Caryophyllia* 277
hawaiiensis, *Gardineria* 310
hecki n.sp., *Notophyllia* 317
hedleyi, *Trematotrochus* 300
hemisphaericus, *Heterocyathus* 281
Heterocyathus, Genus 281
Heteropsammia, Genus 316
hoffmeisteri, *Culicia* 273
hoffmeisteri, *Flabellum* 303
Holcotrochus, Genus 294

Idiotrochus, Genus 296
ijimai, *Dendrophyllia* 315
imperialis, *Balanophyllia* 313
imperialis n.sp., *Stephanocyathus* 285
incisa, *Dendrophyllia* 315
inornatus, *Crispatotrochus* 279
insignis, *Javania* 304

japonica, *Eguchipsammia* 315
jardinei, *Catalaphyllia* 320
Javania, Genus 304
juncta, *Confluphyllia* 278

kikutii, *Idiotrochus* 298
kitsoni, *Foveolocyathus* 293

labidis, *Tropidocyathus* 300
Labyrinthocyathus, Genus 282
laevigatus, *Platyrochus* 299
laevis, *Placotrochus* 307
lamellifera, *Caryophyllia* 278
lamellosum, *Flabellum* 303
lamprotichum, *Javania* 304
laticostata, *Endocyathopora* 293
Leptopsammia, Genus 317
lessonii, *Tropidocyathus* 302
Letepsammia, Genus 271
levidensis, *Rhizotrochus* 308
limatulus, *Labyrinthocyathus* 282
Lissotrochus n.gen. 298
Lochmaeotrochus, Genus 282
lowekeyesi, *Flabellum* 304

macroeschara, *Truncatoflabellum* 309
macrolobata, *Anthemiphyllia* 275
maculatus, *Trochocyathus* 287
Madrepora, Genus 274, 319
magna, *Culicia* 319
magnificum, *Flabellum* 303
magnificus, *Deltocyathus* 280

<i>marchadi</i> , <i>Anomocora</i>	276	<i>Polymyces</i> , Genus	308	<i>stephensoni</i> , <i>Turbinolia</i>	302
<i>marenzelleri</i> , <i>Flabellum</i>	304	<i>porcellana</i> , <i>Madrepora</i>	319	<i>stimpsonii</i> , <i>Balanophyllia</i>	313
<i>marenzelleri</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	270	<i>Premocyathus</i> , Genus	284	<i>stokesi</i> , <i>Truncatoflabellum</i>	320
<i>margaretae</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	270	<i>profundus</i> , <i>Paracyathus</i>	319	<i>stokesiana</i> , <i>Oulangia</i>	274
<i>martensii</i> , <i>Truncatoflabellum</i>	309	<i>pusilla</i> , <i>Enallopsammia</i>	316	<i>Stolarskicyathus</i> n.gen.	310
<i>meridionalis</i> , <i>Trochocyathus</i>	320	<i>pusillus</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	271	<i>sulcatus</i> , <i>Heterocyathus</i>	281
Micrabaciidae, Family	271	<i>quadragenaria</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	278	<i>suluensis</i> , <i>Deltocyathus</i>	281
<i>micranthus</i> , <i>Tubastraea</i>	319	<i>queenslandiae</i> , <i>Leptopsammia</i>	317	<i>superstes</i> , <i>Letepsammia</i>	271
<i>minimus</i> , <i>Peponocyathus</i>	299	<i>quinaria</i> , <i>Culicia</i>	273	<i>tenella</i> , <i>Culicia</i>	274
<i>minor</i> , <i>Tethocyathus</i>	319	<i>ralphae</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	278	<i>tenuescens</i> , <i>Thalamophyllia</i>	286
<i>minuta</i> n.sp., <i>Placotrochides</i>	305	<i>rathbuni</i> , <i>Astrangia</i>	320	<i>Tethocyathus</i> , Genus	286, 319
<i>Monomyces</i> , Genus	304	<i>recidivus</i> , <i>Aulocyathus</i>	276	<i>Thalamophyllia</i> , Genus	286
<i>moretonensis</i> , <i>Heteropsammia</i>	316	<i>recta</i> , <i>Notophyllia</i>	318	<i>Thecopsammia</i> , Genus	318
<i>moseleyi</i> , <i>Flabellum</i> , sp. cf.	304	<i>rediviva</i> , <i>Petrophyllia</i>	275	<i>Thrypticotrochus</i> , Genus	300
<i>multicarinatus</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	270	<i>regius</i> , <i>Stephanocyathus</i>	286	<i>transversale</i> , <i>Flabellum</i>	303
<i>multidentata</i> , <i>Anthemiphyllia</i>	275	<i>regularis</i> , <i>Endopsammia</i>	316	<i>transversalis</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	278
<i>multipalifera</i> , <i>Rhizosmilia</i>	284	Rhizangiidae, Family	273	<i>Trematotrochus</i> , Genus	300
<i>multipalifera</i> , <i>Vaughanella</i>	288	<i>Rhizopsammia</i> , Genus	318	<i>Trochocyathus</i> , Genus	286, 320
<i>neglecta</i> , <i>Stephanophyllia</i>	271	<i>Rhizosmilia</i> , Genus	284	<i>Tropidocyathus</i> , Genus	300
<i>niphada</i> , <i>Rhombopsammia</i>	271	<i>Rhizotrochus</i> , Genus	308	<i>Truncatoflabellum</i> , Genus	308, 320
<i>Notocyathus</i> , Genus	298	<i>rhombocolumna</i> , <i>Trochocyathus</i>	287	<i>Tubastraea</i> , Genus	318, 320
<i>Notophyllia</i> , Genus	317	<i>Rhombopsammia</i> , Genus	271	<i>tuberculatus</i> , <i>Rhizotrochus</i>	308
<i>nuda</i> , <i>Rhizopsammia</i>	318	<i>robusta</i> , <i>Dendrophyllia</i> , sp. cf.	320	<i>Turbinolia</i> , Genus	302
<i>oculata</i> , <i>Madrepora</i>	274	<i>rostrata</i> , <i>Enallopsammia</i>	316	Turbinoliidae, Family	288
<i>oculeus</i> , <i>Lochmaetrochus</i>	282	<i>rotulus</i> , <i>Deltocyathus</i>	280	<i>turbinolioides</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	270
<i>Oculina</i> , Genus	275	<i>rotundatus</i> , <i>Paracyathus</i>	284	<i>tuthilli</i> , <i>Flabellum</i>	304
Oculinidae, Family	274	<i>rubescens</i> , <i>Alatrotrochus</i>	288	<i>Ulocyathus</i> , Subgenus	303
<i>Odontocyathus</i> , Subgenus	285	<i>rubescens</i> , <i>Crispatotrochus</i>	279	<i>unicristata</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	277
<i>oreophila</i> , <i>Vaughanella</i>	288	<i>rubrum</i> , <i>Monomyces</i>	304	<i>vacuum</i> , <i>Flabellum</i>	320
<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Deltocyathoides</i>	292	<i>rugosa</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	278	<i>variabilis</i> , <i>Solenosmilia</i>	284
<i>ornatus</i> , <i>Deltocyathus</i>	280	<i>rugosus</i> , <i>Crispatotrochus</i>	280	<i>variegatus</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	270
<i>Oulangia</i> , Genus	274	<i>sandoi</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	271	<i>Vaughanella</i> , Genus	288
<i>Oxysmilia</i> , Genus	282	<i>sarsi</i> , <i>Deltocyathus</i>	280	<i>velata</i> , <i>Dendrophyllia</i>	315
<i>pacifica</i> , <i>Anthemiphyllia</i>	275	<i>scaphula</i> , <i>Placotrochides</i>	307	<i>venustus</i> , <i>Notocyathus</i>	298
<i>paliferus</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	270	Scleractinia, Order	270	<i>verconis</i> , <i>Foveolocyathus</i>	294
<i>Paraconotrochus</i> , Genus	282	<i>scobinosa</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	278	<i>vermiformis</i> , <i>Stenocyathus</i>	302
<i>Paracyathus</i> , Genus	282, 319	<i>scriptus</i> , <i>Holcotrochus</i>	294	<i>veroni</i> , <i>Truncatoflabellum</i>	309
<i>parasiticus</i> , <i>Dunocyathus</i>	292	<i>sexcostatum</i> , <i>Flabellum</i>	304	<i>verreauxii</i> , <i>Culicia</i>	319
<i>paripavoninum</i> , <i>Truncatoflabellum</i> ..	309	<i>smithi</i> , <i>Culicia</i>	319	<i>verrilli</i> , <i>Rhizopsammia</i>	318
<i>parisepta</i> , <i>Platytrochus</i>	299	<i>Solenosmilia</i> , Genus	284	<i>vigintifarium</i> , <i>Truncatoflabellum</i>	309
<i>parkeri</i> n.sp., <i>Foveolocyathus</i>	294	<i>spheniscus</i> , <i>Truncatoflabellum</i>	309	<i>vincentinus</i> , <i>Australocyathus</i>	288
<i>patens</i> , <i>Flabellum</i>	303	<i>Sphenotrochus</i> , Genus	300	<i>virgatus</i> , <i>Tethocyathus</i>	286
<i>pavoninum</i> , <i>Flabellum</i>	303	<i>spinifera</i> , <i>Anthemiphyllia</i>	275	<i>virgosa</i> , <i>Oculina</i>	275
<i>Peponocyathus</i> , Genus	299	<i>spiniger</i> , <i>Stephanocyathus</i>	285	<i>vittatus</i> , "Paracyathus", incertae sedis .	284
<i>Petrophyllia</i> , Genus	275	<i>spinigera</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	276	<i>wallaceae</i> n.sp., <i>Dunocyathus</i>	292
<i>petterdi</i> , <i>Thrypticotrochus</i>	300	<i>spongiosa</i> n.sp., <i>Balanophyllia</i>	313	<i>weberianus</i> , <i>Stephanocyathus</i>	285
<i>philippensis</i> , <i>Endopsammia</i>	316	sp., <i>Cylindrophyllia</i>	320	<i>wellsi</i> , <i>Polymyces</i>	308
<i>philippinensis</i> , <i>Gardineria</i>	310	sp., <i>Stephanocyathus</i>	286	<i>wellsi</i> n.sp., <i>Trochocyathus</i>	288
<i>philippinensis</i> , <i>Trochocyathus</i>	287	sp. A, <i>Gardineria</i>	310	<i>woodsi</i> , <i>Astrangia</i>	273
<i>pileus</i> , <i>Cyathotrochus</i>	292	<i>squiresi</i> , <i>Rhombopsammia</i>	271	<i>woodsi</i> , <i>Crispatotrochus</i>	280
<i>piscacauda</i> , <i>Notophyllia</i>	318	<i>stella</i> , <i>Deltocyathus</i>	281	<i>yongei</i> , <i>Balanophyllia</i>	313
<i>Placotrochides</i> , Genus	307	<i>stellula</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	278	<i>zatlantica</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	277
<i>Placotrochus</i> , Genus	307	<i>stellulatus</i> , <i>Bourneotrochus</i>	276	<i>zeidlereri</i> , <i>Paraconotrochus</i>	282
<i>planilamellata</i> , <i>Caryophyllia</i>	278	<i>Stenocyathus</i> , Genus	302	<i>zelandiae</i> , <i>Conocyathus</i>	292
<i>platypus</i> , <i>Stephanocyathus</i>	286	<i>Stephanocyathus</i> , Genus	285		
<i>Platytrochus</i> , Genus	299	<i>Stephanocyathus</i> sp.	286		
<i>pocilliformis</i> n.sp., <i>Stolarskicyathus</i> .	310	<i>Stephanophyllia</i> , Genus	271		
<i>politum</i> , <i>Flabellum</i>	303	<i>stephanus</i> , <i>Fungiacyathus</i>	271		

