

## WINKLES, WHELKS AND WARRENERS: A YEAR OF SHELLING AT TAROONA

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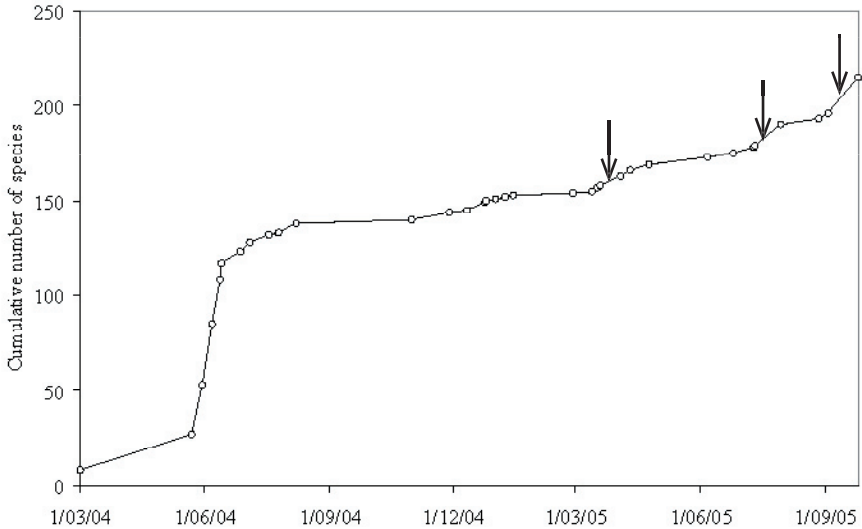
**Figure 1.** A view along Tarooana Beach from its southern end. Sandy patches amongst the rocks in the foreground (where in this photo a group of marine naturalists are searching for shells) have yielded the highest proportion of seashell species on the Tarooana foreshore list to date. Photo: Simon Grove.

Tarooana is the northernmost suburb in Kingborough, on the western shore of the Derwent estuary, between Sandy Bay and Kingston. If one were to travel southwards down the estuary towards the ocean, one would travel along a gradient of increasing salinity, increasing tidal amplitude, de-

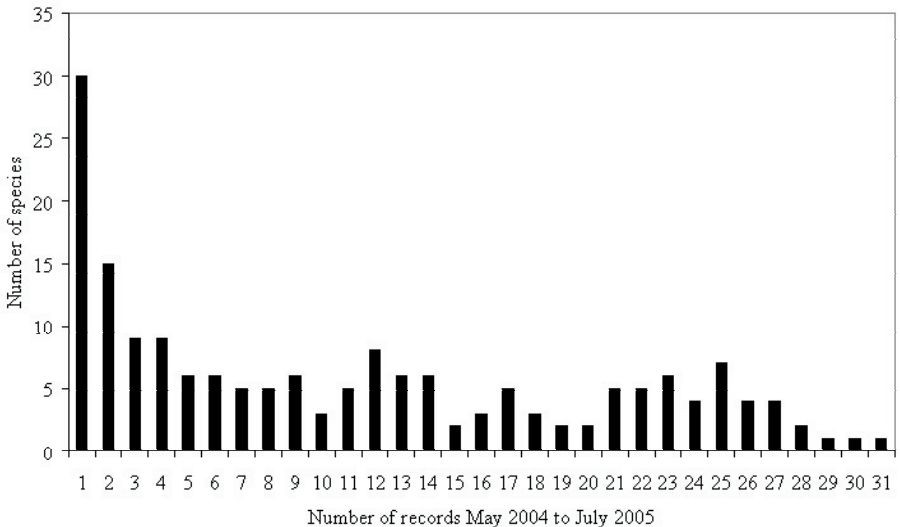
creasing exposure to river-borne pollutants and increasing exposure to oceanic influences. Tarooona is situated at a point along this continuum where lower-energy estuarine influences give way to higher-energy conditions typical of the open coastline. Depending on the aspect, the bedrock and the distance from the River Derwent, one can find along Tarooona's foreshore exposed wave-cut platforms (Alum Cliffs), semi-exposed sandy beaches (Tarooona and Hinsby Beaches), semi-exposed boulder shorelines (Crayfish Point, Cartwright Point) and sheltered sandy-muddy beaches (School Beach).

I moved to Tarooona four years ago, and was soon struck by the diversity of marine life that could be seen along the foreshore. The suburb's name is thought to be derived from an aboriginal word for chiton (a group of 8-plated molluscs, for which local rocky shores host many species). One of my favourite spots is at the southern end of Tarooona Beach (Figure 1), where the shoreline topography and aspect combine to deliver fresh drifts of small shells with almost every tide. Last year I began systematically recording the seashells that I encountered on my frequent walks along various sections of this shoreline. For a full year (from 22nd May 2004 to 11th July 2005 – 39 visits) I databased every record of every species that I saw on a particular visit. Thereafter, I have chiefly kept a record of species for which I have retained specimens in my ever-expanding collection of Tasmanian seashells. This article summarises my findings to date. It is not intended as a guide to the natural history of local marine molluscs or their habitats: Graham Edgar's two volumes on marine habitats (Edgar 2001) and marine life (Edgar 2000) amply fulfill this role.

Winkles, whelks and warreners (or turban shells) are amongst the better-known of Tasmanian seashells – hence the title of this paper. Tarooona hosts all the typical species that fit this description. But it turns out that these are just the tip of the iceberg. Almost every additional visit I make reveals further species that I had not previously recorded in Tarooona. Indeed, for reasons which I will expand on later, the rate of discovery shows every sign of increasing (Figure 2), and at the time of writing had reached 215 species (Appendix 1). As is often the case with biological inventory data, the species list is dominated by species that were individually rarely recorded. For instance, during my fourteen months of intensive recording, there were thirty species that I only ever encountered once, with a further fifteen species recorded just twice each (Figure 3). This does not necessarily mean that they are genuinely rare. For many, it is just as likely that Tarooona is not optimal habitat. For instance, the bivalves *Paphies erycinaea*, *Anapella cycladea* and *Spisula trigonella*, and the mud-snail *Nassarius pauperatus* are more typical of lower-energy shorelines: they are more common at Sandy Bay.



**Figure 2.** Species accumulation curve for marine molluscs, based on my recent visits to the Tarooona foreshore. The recent upturns in the rate of accumulation, indicated by the three arrows, can be attributed to my starting to sample shell-grit.



**Figure 3.** The frequency with which I have recorded seashell species along the Tarooona foreshore over 39 visits between May 2004 and July 2005.

By contrast, the necklace-shell *Polinices tasmanica*, the file-shell *Limatula strangei*, the white rock-shell *Cleidothaerus albidus* and the murex *Agnewia tritoniformis* are typical of more oceanic conditions and are commoner south of Taroona. Other species may be common in deeper waters in the mouth of the Derwent, but rarely beached. These would include the large volutes *Livonia mammilla* and *Ericusa sowerbyi* and the whelk *Penion maximus*.

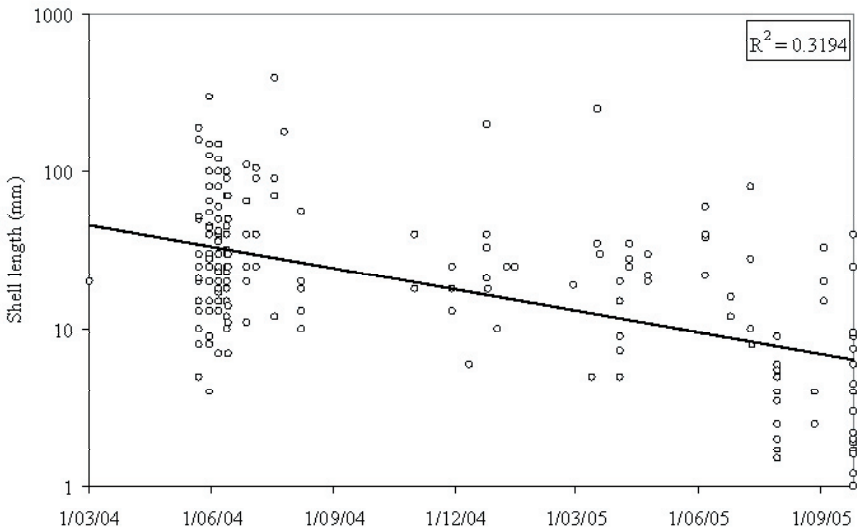
Yet other species on the list are so small that their apparent rarity may merely reflect the difficulty of actually spotting them. The tiny bivalve *Lasaea australis* is one such species that I had only encountered in small numbers until recently, and had been pleased to do so because of its attractive purple colouration. I knew it wasn't rare – it lives intertidally amongst the byssus threads of mussels or wedged into empty barnacle shells. But what really brought home to me the scale of its abundance was examining under a microscope several dried scoops of shell grit from various spots along the foreshore. Instantly, a whole new world of micro-molluscs was revealed. What had seemed likely to contain only broken bits of limpets and topshells in fact contained dozens of species of seashells each no bigger than a grain of rice – and many of them considerably smaller. *Lasaea australis* is actually one of the more abundant and larger species in this mix (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** A typical sample of micromolluscs from Taroona. These specimens were extracted from a handful of shell grit from the School Beach. The white arrow is about 5 mm long and points to a valve of the bivalve *Lasaea australis*.

Identifying the smaller species is no easy task. For the larger species Margaret Richmond's two volumes (Richmond 1992; 1997) generally suffice, as would the field guide by the Tasmanian Marine Naturalists Association (TMNA 2003). However, for the smaller species the standard work on Tasmanian molluscs (May & Macpherson, 1958) is both difficult to obtain and difficult to use - and many of the scientific names are outdated. My prospects of identifying the smaller species have been boosted enormously by being granted occasional access by the Tasmanian Museum to their new Collections and Research Facility at Rosny. The Facility hosts important collections of molluscs from around Tasmania, including many type specimens. Under Liz Turner's guidance, I have thus been able to put names to most of what I have found so far, but doubtless many further species await local discovery.

Figure 5 demonstrates that as my quest for novelty in the Taroona sea-shell fauna continues, so the average size of the additional species encountered decreases. Whereas for the first few months of this survey I could expect to find additional species in the 10-100 mm size-range, in the last few months this had dropped to the 1-10 mm range - although there are still much larger additional species turning up occasionally.



**Figure 5.** Relationship between date of first record and typical shell length for the species in question, for all 215 species of shells that I have recorded to date on the Taroona foreshore. Note that a logarithmic scale is used for the y-axis.

At the other end of the abundance scale are species that I found almost every time I went down to the beach – but they are few in number. The three most consistently recorded species are the kelp-snail *Phasianotrochus irisodontes*, the false-cockle *Venericardia bimaculata* and the margin-shell *Mesoginella pygmaeoides*. Because of their small size (4-12 mm), none of these species would be apparent to the casual visitor to the beach, but are there to be seen for those willing to get down on hands and knees and explore the drifts of shells that accumulate along the strandline or in the lee of intertidal rocks adjacent to Tarooma's sandy beaches.

It is encouraging that nearly all the species on the list are native. The chief exceptions are the Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*, the New Zealand clam *Venerupis largillierti*, the green chiton *Chiton glaucus* and the New Zealand screw shell *Maoricolpus roseus*. The first is a native of the temperate North Pacific, while the other three come from New Zealand and may have inadvertently been transplanted from there with stock of oysters imported for on-growing. All are now fairly common at Tarooma, and one must wonder whether they have ousted native species. For instance, I have only ever found extremely worn (and presumably old) specimens of the native screw shell *Gazameda gunnii*, while the vast majority of beached native mud oyster *Ostrea angasi* shells are also old and worn.

For a small proportion of species, I remain unsure as to whether the presence of empty shells on the beach implies the presence of living animals in the vicinity, or whether they have been washed in from afar. However, major and consistent declines in shell abundance and richness over recent decades have been recorded from sediment cores taken at a range of locations in the Derwent estuary and the D'Entrecasteaux Channel (Edgar and Samson, 2004). It seems that continued urbanisation and concomitant pollution issues due to stormwater runoff, sewage discharge and factory discharge, coupled with shellfish trawling and overfishing, mean that the health of the local marine environment is far worse than its pre-European condition (Edgar *et al.* 2005). That being the case, one can only marvel at the resilience of the species that are still present at Tarooma, and wonder at what additional species one might have encountered a century or two ago. I hope that this article will at least find use as a baseline against which to compare any future changes to our foreshores and to the outstanding marine life that exists beyond the breaking waves.

I am also unsure of the current local status of the large whelk *Penion mandarinus*. All specimens that I have noted have borne large holes in the main body whorl, and at least one of these was found on the strand-line in the vicinity of a recognised aboriginal midden site near the Tarooma High School. Maybe they

represent the ancient remains of an aboriginal meal - though I doubt that whelks would have been as favoured as the more abundant warreners and oysters. On the other hand, I can see no clear reason why the species should not still occur here.

Two further species deserve a mention – though I have not included them in Appendix 1. One is a venerid clam *Antigona* sp, probably *A. clathrata*. This is a tropical Indo-Pacific species, which in Australia is confined to the Great Barrier Reef and vicinity. Yet in September 2005 I found a single very worn specimen near the boat-ramp on Tarooma Beach. At this stage I assume it was jettisoned from a child's bucket. An alternative possibility is that it is an old specimen of a species that once occurred here hundreds or thousands of years ago. Examples of warmer-water species (such as the bivalves *Anadara trapezia*) may occasionally get washed up on beaches in southeast Tasmania from offshore deposits near Clifton and Seven Mile Beach, dating from a period in southeast Tasmania's history when water temperatures were higher. However, to my knowledge not even these deposits contain tropical species (*Anadara trapezia* is cold-tolerant enough to still live in Victoria), and in any event I have no other evidence of shells from these deposits being washed up at Tarooma. The second species of dubious origin is the greenlip abalone *Haliotis laevigata*. Though common on the north coast of Tasmania it is generally absent from the cooler waters further south, and I believe the source of the single large shell that I found on Tarooma Beach is once again more likely to have been a child's bucket.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would not have been able to figure out the identity of many of the shells listed here had Graham Edgar not lent me his comprehensive collection of shell identification books, and had Liz Turner not given freely of her time and malacological expertise in her position at the Tasmanian Museum's Rosny Collections and Research Facility. Between them, they have set me on a path that intrigues and fascinates me more by the day. My wife Chris and sons James and Ben have frequently accompanied me on shelling forays, and even when they haven't they have (usually) accepted my passion for shelling with grace and good humour.

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**Appendix 1.** Taxonomic listing of seashells that I have recorded along the Tarooona Foreshore. Taxonomy is based on my ongoing review of the recent literature. Numbers refer to the number of visits on which I have recorded the species, and serve as a guide to their relative frequency of occurrence at Tarooona. However, as explained in the text, I only recorded species systematically for just over a year (39 visits) while the numbers in this list also include records made over about a dozen subsequent visits in which only retained shells were recorded.

<b>Species</b>	<b>No. of records</b>
<b>CHITONIDAE</b>	
<i>Chiton glaucus</i> Gray, 1828	1
<i>Sypharochiton pelliserpentis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1836)	9
<b>NUCULANIDAE</b>	
<i>Nuculana (Scaeoleda) crassa</i> (Hinds, 1843)	13
<b>MYTILIDAE</b>	
<i>Brachidontes (Brachidontes) rostratus</i> (Dunker, 1857)	17
<i>Musculus impactus</i> (Hermann, 1782)	10
<i>Mytilus (Mytilus) galloprovincialis</i> Lamarck, 1819	28
<i>Trichomusculus barbatus</i> (Reeve, 1858)	1
<i>Xenostrobus inconstans</i> (Dunker, 1856)?	1
<i>Xenostrobus pulex</i> (Lamarck, 1819)	30
<b>GLYCYMERIDAE</b>	
<i>Glycymeris (Glycymeris) striatularis</i> (Lamarck, 1819)	24
<b>PTERIIDAE</b>	
<i>Electroma (Electroma) georgiana</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	9
<b>LIMIDAE</b>	
<i>Limatula strangei</i> (Sowerby, 1872)	3

Species	No. of records
<b>OSTREIDAE</b>	
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i> Thunberg, 1793	19
<i>Ostrea (Eostrea) angasi</i> Sowerby, 1871	25
<b>PECTINIDAE</b>	
<i>Equichlamys bifrons</i> (Lamarck, 1819)	11
<i>Mimachlamys asperrima</i> (Lamarck, 1819)	14
<i>Pecten fumatus</i> Reeve, 1852	23
<b>TRIGONIIDAE</b>	
<i>Neotrigonia margaritacea</i> (Lamarck, 1804)	3
<b>LUCINIDAE</b>	
<i>Divalucina cumingi</i> (A. Adams & Angas, 1863)	12
<i>Epicodakia tatei</i> (Angas, 1879)	2
<i>Wallucina assimilis</i> (Angas, 1868)	8
<b>UNGULINIDAE</b>	
<i>Fellaniella (Zemysia) globularis</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	5
<b>GALEOMMATIDAE</b>	
<i>Lasaea australis</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	28
<i>Myllita (Myllita) tasmanica</i> Tenison Woods, 1875	1
<i>Mysella lactea</i> Hedley, 1902?	1
<b>CYAMIIDAE</b>	
<i>Cyamiomactra mactroides</i> Tate & May, 1900	1
<b>GAIMARDIIDAE</b>	
<i>Gaimardia (Neogaimardia) tasmanica</i> (Beddome, 1882)	4
<b>CARDITIDAE</b>	
<i>Cardiocardita (Bathycardita) raouli</i> (Angas, 1872)	1
<i>Cardita excavata</i> Deshayes, 1854	8
<i>Hamacuna hamata</i> (Hedley & May, 1908)	1
<i>Venericardia bimaculata</i> (Deshayes, 1854)	33
<b>CONDYLOCARDIIDAE</b>	
<i>Condylocardia limaeformis</i> Cotton, 1930	1
<i>Condylocardia pectinata</i> (Tate & May, 1900)	3
<i>Condylocardia rectangularis</i> Cotton, 1930	1
<i>Cuna concentrica</i> Hedley, 1902	1
<i>Cuna delta</i> (Tate & May, 1900)	1
<i>Ovacuna atkinsoni</i> (Tenison Woods, 1877)	1
<b>CARDIIDAE</b>	
<i>Fulvia tenuicostata</i> (Lamarck, 1819)	22
<i>Nemocardium (Pratulium) thetidis</i> (Hedley, 1902)	5
<b>MACTRIDAE</b>	
<i>Mactra (Austromactra) rufescens</i> Lamarck, 1819	6
<i>Mactra (Electromactra) antecedens</i> Iredale, 1930	14
<i>Spisula (Notospisula) trigonella</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	2

Species	No. of records
<b>MESODESMATIDAE</b>	
<i>Anapella cycladea</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	1
<i>Paphies</i> ( <i>Amesodesma</i> ) <i>elongata</i> (Reeve, 1854)	15
<i>Paphies</i> ( <i>Atactodea</i> ) <i>erycinaea</i> (Lamarck, 1819)	1
<b>TELLINIDAE</b>	
<i>Pseudarcopagia botanica</i> Hedley, 1918	9
<i>Tellinella albinella</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	1
<b>PSAMMOBIIDAE</b>	
<i>Gari</i> ( <i>Psammobia</i> ) <i>livida</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	10
<i>Soletellina</i> ( <i>Soletellina</i> ) <i>biradiata</i> (Wood, 1815)	12
<b>VENERIDAE</b>	
<i>Bassina</i> ( <i>Callanaitis</i> ) <i>disjecta</i> (Perry, 1811)	8
<i>Callista</i> ( <i>Notocallista</i> ) <i>diemenensis</i> (Hanley, 1844)	18
<i>Dosinia caerulea</i> Reeve, 1850	11
<i>Eumarcia fumigata</i> (Sowerby, 1853)	1
<i>Irus</i> ( <i>Irus</i> ) <i>carditoides</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	7
<i>Irus</i> ( <i>Notopaphia</i> ) <i>griseus</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	24
<i>Katylisia scalarina</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	1
<i>Placamen placidum</i> (Philippi, 1844)	22
<i>Tawera gallinula</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	14
<i>Tawera lagopus</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	1
<i>Timoclea</i> ( <i>Chioneryx</i> ) <i>cardioides</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	10
<i>Venerupis</i> ( <i>Paphirus</i> ) <i>largillierti</i> (Philippi, 1849)	14
<i>Venerupis</i> ( <i>Venerupis</i> ) <i>anomala</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	22
<b>PETRICOLIDAE</b>	
<i>Petricola</i> ( <i>Velargilla</i> ) <i>rubiginosa</i> (A. Adams & Angas, 1864)	4
<b>HIATELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Hiatella australis</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	27
<b>PHOLADIDAE</b>	
<i>Barnea</i> ( <i>Anchomasa</i> ) <i>obturamentum</i> Hedley, 1893	9
<i>Pholas</i> ( <i>Monothyra</i> ) <i>australasiae</i> Sowerby, 1849	4
<b>MYOCHAMIDAE</b>	
<i>Myadora brevis</i> Sowerby, 1829	1
<b>CLEIDOTHAERIDAE</b>	
<i>Cleidothaerus albidus</i> (Lamarck, 1819)	3
<b>SEPIIDAE</b>	
<i>Sepia</i> ( <i>Mesembrisepia</i> ) <i>novaehollandiae</i> Hoyle, 1909	1
<b>PATELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Patella</i> ( <i>Scutellastra</i> ) <i>peronii</i> Blainville, 1825	20
<b>NACELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Cellana solida</i> (Blainville, 1825)	24
<b>LOTTIIDAE</b>	
<i>Notoacmea corrodenda</i> (May, 1920)	12

Species	No. of records
<b>LOTTIIDAE</b>	
<i>Notoacmea flammea</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	24
<i>Notoacmea mayi</i> (May, 1923)	3
<i>Notoacmea petterdi</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	8
<i>Patelloida alticostata</i> (Angas, 1865)	22
<b>LOTTIIDAE</b>	
<i>Patelloida insignis</i> (Menke, 1843)	21
<i>Patelloida latistrigata</i> (Angas, 1865)	21
<i>Patelloida profunda</i> (Crosse & Fischer, 1864)	27
<i>Patelloida victoriana</i> (Singleton, 1937)	9
<b>SCISSURELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Sinezona pulchra</i> (Petterd, 1884)	1
<b>HALIOTIDAE</b>	
<i>Haliotis (Notohaliotis) ruber</i> Leech, 1814	19
<b>FISSURELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Amblychilepas javanicensis</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	2
<i>Amblychilepas nigrita</i> (Sowerby, 1834)	2
<i>Emarginula (Emarginula) candida</i> (A. Adams, 1851)	9
<i>Hemitoma (Montfortia) subemarginata</i> (Blainville, 1819)	5
<i>Macroschisma tasmaniae</i> Sowerby, 1866	15
<i>Montfortula rugosa</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	27
<i>Scutus (Scutus) antipodes</i> Montfort, 1810	8
<b>TURBINIDAE</b>	
<i>Astralium aureum</i> (Jonas, 1844)	13
<i>Phasianella australis</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	17
<i>Turbo (Subninella) undulatus</i> Lightfoot, 1786	22
<b>TROCHIDAE</b>	
<i>Austrocochlea brevis</i> Parsons & Ward, 1994	3
<i>Austrocochlea concamerata</i> (Wood, 1828)	10
<i>Austrocochlea constricta</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	21
<i>Austrocochlea odontis</i> (Wood, 1828)	28
<i>Bankivia fasciata</i> (Menke, 1830)	18
<i>Cantharidella tiberiana</i> (Crosse, 1863)	1
<i>Clanculus aloysii</i> Tenison Woods, 1876	15
<i>Clanculus flagellatus</i> (Philippi, 1848)	1
<i>Clanculus limbatus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	15
<i>Clanculus plebejus</i> (Philippi, 1851)	28
<b>TROCHIDAE</b>	
<i>Clanculus undatus</i> (Lamarck, 1816)	2
<i>Fossarina (Fossarina) petterdi</i> Crosse, 1870	6
<i>Fossarina (Minopa) legrandi</i> Petterd, 1879	8
<i>Gibbula (Hisseyagibbula) hisseyana</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	1
<i>Phasianotrochus eximius</i> (Perry, 1811)	16

Species	No. of records
TROCHIDAE	
<i>Phasianotrochus irisodontes</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	31
<i>Phasianotrochus rutilis</i> (A. Adams, 1853)	10
SKENEIDAE	
<i>Cirsonella weldii</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)?	1
TROCHAELIDIDAE	
<i>Acremodontina translucida</i> (May, 1915)	2
CERITHIIDAE	
<i>Cacozeliana granarium</i> Kiener, 1842	26
DIALIDAE	
<i>Diala suturalis</i> (A. Adams, 1853)	4
LITIOPIDAE	
<i>Alaba monile</i> (A. Adams, 1862)	18
TURRITELLIDAE	
<i>Gazameda gunnii</i> (Reeve, 1848)	6
<i>Maoricolpus roseus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	26
SILICULARIIDAE	
<i>Stephopoma nucleocostata</i> May, 1915	1
PLESIOTROCHIDAE	
<i>Plesiotrochus monachus</i> (Crosse & Fischer, 1864)	26
LITTORINIDAE	
<i>Afrolittorina praetermissa</i> (May, 1909)	26
<i>Austrolittorina unifasciata</i> (Gray, 1826)	27
<i>Bembicium melanostomum</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	17
<i>Bembicium nanum</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	16
<i>Risellopsis mutabilis</i> May, 1909	3
<i>Rufolacuna bruniensis</i> (Beddome, 1883)	1
EATONIELLIDAE	
<i>Crassitoniella erratica</i> (May, 1912)	1
<i>Eatoniella (Eatoniella) melanochroma</i> (Tate, 1899)	3
ANABATHRONIDAE	
<i>Anabathron (Scrobs) luteofuscus</i> May, 1919	3
<i>Badepigrus badia</i> (Petterd, 1884)	3
RISSOIDAE	
<i>Alvania (Alvania) fasciata</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	1
<i>Lironoba australis</i> (Tenison Woods, 1877)	3
<i>Merelina gracilis</i> (Angas, 1871)	1
<i>Rissoina (Rissoina) fasciata</i> (A. Adams, 1853)	1
<i>Rissoina (Rissoina) rhyllensis</i> Gatliff & Gabriel, 1908	1
HYDROBIIDAE	
<i>Tatea rufilabris</i> (A. Adams, 1862)	4
HIPPONICIDAE	
<i>Antisabia foliacea</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1835)	1

Species	No. of records
<b>HIPPONICIDAE</b>	
<i>Sabia australis</i> Lamarck, 1819	13
<b>CALYPTRAEIDAE</b>	
<i>Calyptrea calyptraeformis</i> Lamarck, 1822	17
<i>Zeacrypta immersa</i> (Angas, 1865)	1
<b>CYPRAEIDAE</b>	
<i>Cypraea (Notocypraea) angustata</i> Gmelin, 1791	15
<i>Cypraea (Notocypraea) comptoni</i> Gray, 1847	1
<i>Cypraea (Notocypraea) declivis</i> Sowerby, 1870	2
<b>TRIVIIDAE</b>	
<i>Trivia (Ellatrvia) merces</i> (Iredale, 1924)	2
<b>NATICIDAE</b>	
<i>Eunaticina umbilicata</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)	3
<i>Friginatica beddomei</i> (Johnston 1884)	6
<i>Polinices (Conuber) conicus</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	25
<i>Polinices (Conuber) tasmanica</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	2
<i>Sinum zonale</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)	1
<b>CASSIDAE</b>	
<i>Semicassis (Antephalium) semigranosum</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	17
<i>Semicassis (Semicassis) pyrum</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	2
<b>RANELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Argobuccinum pustulosum</i> (Lightfoot, 1786)	10
<i>Cabestana spengleri</i> Perry, 1811	21
<i>Cabestana tabulata</i> (Menke, 1843)	5
<i>Ranella australasia</i> (Perry, 1811)	1
<i>Sassia (Cymatiella) eburnea</i> (Reeve, 1844)	7
<i>Sassia (Cymatiella) verrucosa</i> (Reeve, 1844)	21
<b>TRIPHORIDAE</b>	
<i>Hedleytriphora scitula</i> (A. Adams, 1851)	1
<b>CERITHIOPSIDAE</b>	
<i>Ataxocerithium serotinum</i> (A. Adams, 1855)	1
<b>EPITONIIDAE</b>	
<i>Epitonium (Hyaloscala) jukesianum</i> (Forbes, 1852)	10
<i>Epitonium (Hyaloscala) tacitum</i> (Iredale, 1936)?	1
<i>Opalia (Granuliscala) granosa</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	1
<i>Opalia (Opalia) australis</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	13
<b>ACLIDIDAE</b>	
<i>Austrorissopsis brevis</i> (May, 1919)	1
<b>EULIMIDAE</b>	
<i>Melanella inflata</i> (Tate & May, 1900)?	1
<b>MURICIDAE</b>	
<i>Agnewia tritoniformis</i> (Blainville, 1832)	3
<i>Bedevea paivae</i> (Crosse, 1864)	13

Species	No. of records
<b>MURICIDAE</b>	
<i>Lepsiella (Lepsiella) vinosa</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	13
<i>Litozamia brazieri</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	11
<i>Litozamia petterdi</i> (Crosse, 1870)	5
<i>Phycothais reticulata</i> (Blainville, 1832)	15
<i>Prototyphis angasi</i> (Crosse, 1863)	4
<i>Thais (Dicathais) orbita</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	23
<b>BUCCINIDAE</b>	
<i>Cominella (Cominella) lineolata</i> (Lamarck, 1809)	22
<i>Penion mandarinus</i> (Duclos, 1831)	2
<i>Penion maximus</i> (Tryon, 1881)	1
<i>Tasmeuthria clarkiei</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	13
<b>COLUMBELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Anachis atkinsoni</i> Tenison Woods, 1875	3
<i>Mitrella (Dentimitrella) legrandi</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	2
<i>Mitrella (Dentimitrella) pulla</i> Gaskoin, 1852	1
<i>Mitrella (Dentimitrella) semiconvexa</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	13
<i>Mitrella (Dentimitrella) tayloriana</i> (Reeve, 1859)	29
<i>Mitrella (Dentimitrella) vincta</i> (Tate, 1893)	17
<i>Pseudamycla dermestoidea</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	27
<b>NASSARIIDAE</b>	
<i>Nassarius (Niotha) nigellus</i> (Reeve, 1854)	28
<i>Nassarius (Niotha) pauperatus</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	1
<b>FASCIOLARIIDAE</b>	
<i>Fusinus (Fusinus) novaehollandiae</i> (Reeve, 1847)	24
<i>Pleuroploca australasia</i> (Perry, 1811)	17
<b>VOLUTIDAE</b>	
<i>Amoria undulata</i> (Lamarck, 1804)	8
<i>Ericusa sowerbyi</i> (Kiener, 1839)	1
<i>Livonia mammilla</i> (Sowerby, 1844)	1
<b>OLIVIDAE</b>	
<i>Alcospira marginata</i> (Lamarck, 1811)	4
<i>Belloлива leucozona</i> (A. Adams & Angas, 1864)	5
<b>MARGINELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Austroginella formicula</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	14
<i>Mesoginella pygmaeoides</i> (Singleton, 1937)	32
<i>Mesoginella turbinata</i> (Sowerby, 1846)	6
<b>MITRIDAE</b>	
<i>Mitra (Mitra) carbonaria</i> Swainson, 1822	3
<b>VOLUTOMITRIDAE</b>	
<i>Waimatea obscura</i> (Hutton, 1873)	6
<b>COSTELLARIIDAE</b>	
<i>Austromitra analogica</i> (Reeve, 1845)	13

Species	No. of records
<b>COSTELLARIIDAE</b>	
<i>Austromitra tasmanica</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	1
<i>Cancellaria (Sydaphera) lactea</i> Deshayes, 1830	5
<b>TURRIDAE</b>	
<i>Epidirona quoyi</i> (Desmoulins, 1842)	1
<i>Etrema bicolor</i> (Angas, 1871)	1
<b>TURRIDAE</b>	
<i>Guraleus (Euguraleus) tasmanicus</i> (Tenison Woods, 1876)	2
<i>Guraleus (Guraleus) pictus</i> (A. Adams & Angas, 1864)	1
<i>Guraleus (Mitraguraleus) mitralis</i> (A. Adams & Angas, 1863)	2
<b>TEREBRIDAE</b>	
<i>Duplicaria ustulata</i> (Deshayes, 1857)	1
<i>Terebra tristis</i> Deshayes, 1859	1
<b>CONIDAE</b>	
<i>Conus anemone</i> Lamarck, 1810	4
<b>PYRAMIDELLIDAE</b>	
<i>Odostomia deplexa</i> Tate & May, 1900	3
<i>Syrnola bifasciata</i> Tenison Woods, 1875	1
<i>Turbonilla (Chemnitzia) fusca</i> (A. Adams, 1855)	3
<i>Turbonilla (Turbonilla) mariae</i> Tenison Woods, 1876	6
<b>SIPHONARIIDAE</b>	
<i>Siphonaria (Pachysiphonaria) tasmanica</i> Tenison Woods, 1876	5
<i>Siphonaria (Siphonaria) diemenensis</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1833	26
<i>Siphonaria (Siphonaria) funiculata</i> Reeve, 1856	25
<b>ELLOBIIDAE</b>	
<i>Marinula xanthostoma</i> A. Adams & H. Adams, 1855	6