

Opisthobranch Newsletter

June, 1996, Volume 22, Number 6, page 19

Subscription: c/o Steven J. Long; 20220 21st Ave. NW, Shoreline, WA 98177; 206-546-5977; 1-800-793-6188; e-mail <s-slong@oo.net>. Individual subscriptions \$15.00 (US) per volume. Institutional subscriptions are \$30.00 US per year anywhere. Outside US add \$5.00 per year for postage. The Opisthobranch Web Site is: <<http://oo.net/~miranda>> and has the current issue on the Web plus a huge amount of opisthobranch reference material which is updated frequently. Please send information to the editor. Range extensions & other collecting notes are welcome as are comments and questions on most subjects relating to opisthobranchs. I would really appreciate a quick e-mail from each of you who is using the ON on the net so I know who is interested.

Editor's Notes:

My internet server has changed and we have a new e-mail address: <s-slong@oo.net>. The opisthobranch web page address is the same at <http://oo.net/~miranda>

I have included a short article by Michael Schrod in this issue. Enjoy the humor along with the excellent information presented.

From the Net:

Dear colleagues: Some of you may have seen a review on opisthobranch natural products recently published in *Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Ann. Rev.* vol. 33 (1995): 487-559. There is a page missing (490) on it. I just received the copies of the correct page from the publisher and I will be happy to supply it to all of you who may need it. Best regards, Conxita Avila.

Colleagues: I wish to inform you of the death of one of America's most distinguished paleontologists - Prof. J. Wyatt Durham (1907-1996). Wyatt died peacefully at his home in Kennisgton, California on Wednesday, 15 May. Wyatt's knowledge of the Pacific coast Tertiary was unequaled. He had broad temporal coverage from the Cambrian to the Recent, and his taxonomic interests included the Mollusca, Corals, and foraminifera, but his clear favorite were the echinoderms. He will be missed at UCMP, the University of California at Berkeley as well as by the paleontological and molluscan communities. - D.R. Lindberg, Prof., Integrative Biology

I just notice that you have my address at the museum as PO Box A285. We no longer use the postbox. My address should be Australian Museum, 6 College St, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia. Thanks, Bill Rudman

I am a graduate student at San Francisco State University, studying developmental differences between the externally similar California nudibranch species *Doriopsilla albopunctata*/*Dendrodoris fulva* and *Baptodoris mimetica*. These are yellow dorids with white spots (common name: salted dorid). I would appreciate information on good collecting sites for these throughout California, both subtidally and intertidally. Please indicate which collection method is appropriate at which sites. I would also like any information on *Doriopsilla* sp.1 collecting locations (identified by a yellow instead of white branchial plume). Please only list sites with fairly high abundances, so that my collecting a couple of dozen will not desimate that local population. Please send any information to me at: Maria_Schaefer@qmgates.affymax.com

From: Bob Bolland - 6 MAY, '96 Dear Steve: To make a long story short -- I had a hacker gain access to my e-mail password; he/she changed my password making it impossible to access my e-mail. Any messages coming in to me between 04:30 am Friday 3 May and Monday Noon (my time, Tokyo, Standard Time) went to someone else and were erased off the host. If you sent any e-mail between these times, please resend. Also saw my blurb and address in the Newsletter; just a single mistake in my address: You

have my APO as AD96367 -- it's AP 96367 (AP = Asia Pacific), everything else is great. Thanx, bob bolland

You CAN reach ZR by computer, but at a cost. ZR is available through Dialog Information Services (a database vendor which uses a common search command code for over 200 different databases). There is a cost per hour while searching the database, a cost for each record typed/printed, and of course the cost for telecommunications (dial-in phonelines, etc.). (And that is just for the citations/abstracts.) Most academic and many public libraries have access to Dialog. You might want to check with them for information on searching and the possibility/cost for a single search. There is also a CD-ROM version for ZR, but the subscription costs are high for the individual user. You might want to check out their web page for information on Zoological Record Products and Services: http://www.york.biosis.org/zrdocs/zrprod/zr_ps.htm A trip to the library from time to time may be inconvenient, but will probably be cheaper in the long run. Let me know if you hear of any online site that offers free searching. I could use it too. Deborah Wills (dwills@hiwaay.net)

Personal Notes:

From Michael D. Miller - Trip Report: In the way of introduction, the group consisted of Dr. Terry Gosliner, Jerry Allen and Jeff Holmes of Tuscon, Arizona. Mickey Yamashiro of Manila (ex pat) and the Webmaster (San Diego). We were able to photograph 217 species of nudibranch, a good number of which were either new to our study or completely undescribed. Many of these images are being uploaded on the Slug Site as the digitization process is completed.

The first stop on our two week sea seafari in the Philippines was Club Ocellaris, a dive club near Anilao, Batanagas, Luzon. This area is rapidly acquiring a reputation for invertebrate and fish diversity. We set up a schedule of two (2) day dives and one night dive which the staff was gracious enough to accommodate. Typically we spent ninety (90) + minutes per dive with most of the dive sites within easy commuting time on the bancas. Water temperature was 78-79 degrees F which required a light wetsuit to stay comfortable with long immersion times.

Our next stop was Hannah's place and Seaquest diving at Panagsama Beach, Moalboal, Cebu in the Visayan region of the Philippines. The water warmed up a couple of degrees which introduced a somewhat different marine habitat to the group. An unexpected treat at Hannah's was her neighbors salt water aquarium. This aquarium was maintained on an hourly basis to keep all the inhabitants happy. We were fortunate to see a blue ring octopus display its gaudy colors!

Terry and myself stayed on at Cebu while the other group members flew back to Manila. We were fortunate to retain the services of Nora Ross and Tropical Island Adventures of Buyong Beach to take us branch hunting in the Mactan area. Although the stay was short (only two days), we had a great time looking for branches!

A photographic preview of the trip will be presented at the "after-hours" get together of branchers at the upcoming WSM meeting in San Diego. For more information see The Slug Site: <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>

Dave Mulliner is recovering well from back surgery. It has been a rough few weeks for the family. Dave is doing short walks and getting stronger.

Current Events:

International Congress on Palaearctic Mollusca, Munich, 1-4 Sept. 1997. We are pleased to announce a congress on Palaearctic Mollusca to be held in Munich during September 1997. The congress will focus on continental Mollusca, and plenary lectures will be given by E. Gittenberger, 'Aims and perspectives of research on continental Mollusca'; V. Lozek, 'Palaeoecology of quaternary Mollusca'; and Ph. Bouchet, 'Endemism, endangerment and conservation'. Free-lecture sessions, symposia and workshops are planned to cover many aspects of the systematics, ecology and

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biology of palaeartic Mollusca, and posters will be welcome. This congress will include a two-part conference on the Ecology and Taxonomy of Freshwater Mollusca, the first part to be held in Salzburg, Austria, between 19th and 21st February 1997, and the second part between the 1st and 4th August 1997, in Munich. The congress is organized by G. Falkner on behalf of Unitas Malacologia, and held under the auspices of Friedrich-Held-Gesellschaft, and Deutsche Malakozoologische Gesellschaft. For further details and first-circular, please contact G. Falkner, Raiffeisenstrasse 5, 85457 Hoerlkofen, Germany, Tel/Fax +49-8122-93780, Email: Dr S.A. Ridgway, Zoologische Staatssammlung Muenchen, (ridgway@zi.biology.uni-muenchen.de) or Prof. Dr. D. Herm Bayerische Staatssammlung Palaeontologie (100071,1711@compuserve.com)

There is now a Home Page for the Western Society of Malacologists at the following URL <http://www.users.cts.com/crash/t/tarnold/WSMPPage.html> At the present time the contents are devoted to the 1996 Annual Meeting 24-26 June 1996 in San Diego. It is not too late to submit abstracts for this meeting. As long as you get a title to me fairly quickly it can still make the program. The call for papers is posted on the home page. Terry S. Arnold, WSM Secretary and de facto Webmaster, 2975 B Street, San Diego, CA 92102, USA, tarnold@cts.com, (619) 235-8181 (voice), (619) 235-0016 (fax)

The feeding of *Doris amarilla* Pöppig, 1829.

By: Michael Schrödl

Doris amarilla Pöppig, 1829, the first nudibranch reported from Chile, is a poorly known species. Studying its original (Latin) description (Pöppig, 1829) I noticed an interesting statement: "*Doris Amarilla, edulis, saltem pauperrimis inter Indios indigenas. Chilensibus audit 'Chape sin concha amarilla'*". This shellless yellow dorid was obviously used as human food, at least amongst the poorest Indians. According to Behrens (1991), only one single nudibranch species, the dendronotacean *Tochuina tetraquetra* (Pallas, 1788), is currently known to be eaten by man; the inhabitants of the Kuril Islands, Russia, are said to enjoy this dish under the name "Tochni", raw or cooked. Since other nudibranchs and especially large cryptobranchs like *D. amarilla* appear to be little appetizing, not only for animal predators, but also for man, I have tried to identify and rediscover this palatable Chilean species. Unfortunately, the original description of *Doris amarilla* Pöppig, 1829 is very brief and incomplete. It most resembles the large yellowish specimens of *Anisodoris punctulata* (D'Orbigny, 1837), a species which is common in shallow waters of central and southern Chile (for photograph see Schrödl, in press). However, close to the probable original collecting locality of *Doris amarilla*, Talcahuano Harbour, central Chile, I have found specimens belonging to another large dorid species, *Anisodoris rudbergi* Marcus & Marcus, 1967 which were completely whitish to yellowish and not spotted with dark as it is usual (Schrödl, in press). Since Dr. Pöppig apparently has not designated type material and since yellowish specimens of both, *Anisodoris punctulata* and *A. rudbergi* would fit the original description of *D. amarilla*, the taxonomic identity of *Doris amarilla* Pöppig, 1829 will remain unresolved; it must be regarded as a *nomen nudum*.

Perhaps I should have had tried to use the taste of *A. punctulata* and *A. rudbergi* as a distinguishing feature, the more delicious species being *Doris amarilla*. However, a voracious test fish showed no preference, spitting off pieces of both nudibranchs. Leaving this aspect to future research, I would now concentrate on a forgotten traditional food, the "Yellow *Doris*": Without any doubt, gourmets would prefer their *Doris* raw, perhaps with a little bit of sea water. The unique taste of slugs a la naturelle may be enhanced by a side dish: Algae de la saison. I suggest Cochayuyo (*Durvillea antarctica*) from the original locality, Talcahuano industrial harbour, but of course only smallest servings, just to add a touch of color and taste. Too much would disturb the arrangement and, in case that all really is from Talcahuano, kill you at all.

We certainly would recommend the slugs fried as "Happy slug nuggets" (try the crunchy rhinophores) or within the famous "Dorisburger" (some call it "Amarillawhopper" or "Doublepöppig"). Anyway, to avoid problems caused by certain peculiarities of dorid nudibranchs, you should not only take up your Dorisburger but also the following suggestions: For those who don't love limey, needle-like doridacean spicules penetrating their gums, do what the old Chileans must have done and use lemon juice! This Chilean tradition was surely the origin of the current use of citric acid against all kinds of seafood all over the world. To test this, just look at the quantities of lemon involved in cooking in Chile and in other parts of the world and all doubts will be splashed away. However, the dorids rapidly evolved defensive strategies: One must hurry to marinate a living slug before it automatizes the mantle rim and the ASPCA steps in; preparing a dead one you have to be quick also to avoid postmortal ballooning, otherwise it will no longer fit in the bun! One might think of an evolutionary constraint, *Doris* well-protected or not identifiable but man still using lemon juice. But, there is another solution: strong vinegar dissolves last reservations as well as defensive secretions! Or get rid of the exuberant slime expulsion of your *Doris* patiently with a scrub brush. However, the traditional Chilean way of nudibranch eating was surely based on the application of a good quantity of Aji, an aggressive chili salsa, which chemically does the same job: a long-term mouth-burning lets you safely forget other irritations like sulfuric acid and a diversity of more or less toxic slug ingredients. Last you may feel sand granules between your teeth. Enjoy the exciting noise and do it like a *Doris*: Think of healthy roughage and try to use the sand granules to grind and move away the innumerable demospongian silicate needles which surely fill the digestive system of your dinner. You see, mother nature provides solutions for any digestive problem throughout the food web.

By the way, none of the local fishermen I asked could remember the traditional use of nudibranchs and particularly *Doris amarilla* as human food (perhaps due to taxonomic problems?). It must be concluded that since Pöppig (1) human or nudibranchs' tastes have changed considerably, and (2) that (type-) specimens of this 177 year old species would be better rediscovered swimming in Aguardiente or Pisco (Chilean spirits) add 70%, protected against modern times by a museum curator, than between the teeth of fish or man.

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Schrödl, Michael, Zoologisches Institut der Ludwig Maximilians-Universität, Abteilung Prof. Bohn, Karlstraße 23, 80333 München, Germany.

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Color Opisthobranch Illustrations on the Internet:

This list of opisthobranch illustrations in color, with Internet address. I will add other illustrations as readers send them to me. These will be listed in the ON first and then merged into the list on the Opisthobranch Site [<http://oo.net/~miranda>]. Listed with names as published, giving preference to scientific names. The internet address is given following the name. Send corrections & additions.

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- Acanthodoris hudsoni* <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Acanthodoris lutea <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Acanthodoris nanaimoensis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>;
<http://www.forthrt.com/~kerry/creature/creature.htm>
Acanthodoris pilosa <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Acanthodoris pina <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
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Flabellina pellucida <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>

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- Flabellina rubrolineata* <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Glossodoris atromarginata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Glossodoris cruentus <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Glossodoris hikuensis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Glossodoris rufomarginata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Glossodoris sedna <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Glossodoris sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Glossodoris hikuensis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Goniodoris castanea <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Goniodoris nodosa <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Greilada elegans <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Gymnodoris ceylonica <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Halgerda carlsoni <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Halgerda willey <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Hancockia uncinata <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Hermisenda crassicornis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>;
<http://www.forthr.com/~kerry/creature/creature.htm>
Hero formosa <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Hexabranhus sanguineus <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Histiomena convolvula <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Hopkinsia rosacea <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Hypselodoris californiensis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Hypselodoris ghiselini <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Hypselodoris infucata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Hypselodoris maculosa <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Hypselodoris maritima <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Hypselodoris sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Janolus barbarensis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Janolus cristata <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Janolus fuscus <http://www.forthr.com/~kerry/creature/creature.htm>
Janolus hyalina <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Jorunna funebris <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Jorunna pardus <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Jorunna tomentosa <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Kentrodoris rubescens <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Laila cockereli [sic] <http://www.forthr.com/~kerry/creature/creature.htm>
Laila cockerelli <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Laila janssi <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Laila sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Limacia clavigera <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Lomanotus genei <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Lomanotus marmoratus
<http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Melibe leonina <http://www.forthr.com/~kerry/creature/creature.htm>
Mexichromis multituberculata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Micromelo undatus <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Mordilla brocki <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Navanax inermis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Navanax polyalpos <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Nembrotha cristata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Nembrotha sp. 1. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Nembrotha sp. 2. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Notodoris minor <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Noumea crocea <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Noumea varians <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Okenia aspersa <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Okenia elegans <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Okenia leachii <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Okenia plana <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Okenia sp. 1. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Okenia sp. 2. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Onchidoris bilamellata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>;
<http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Onchidoris depressa <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Onchidoris inconspicua
<http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Onchidoris muricata <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Onchidoris oblonga <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Onchidoris pusilla <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Onchidoris sparsa <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Palio dubia <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Palio nothus <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Peltodoris sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phidiana hiltoni <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phidiana lascensis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phidiana sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phillinopsis cyanea <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phillinopsis pilsbryi <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phyllidia elegans <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phyllidia exquisita <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phyllidia ocellata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phyllidiopsis shirenae <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phyllidiopsis striata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phyllodesmium briarcus <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phyllodesmium kabiranum <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Phyllodesmium magnum <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Plakobranhus ocellata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Plakobranhus sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Platydoris cruneta <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Platydoris scabra <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Platydoris sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Pleurobranchus forskali <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Pleurobranchus grandis <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Plocamopherus tilesii <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Polycera alabe <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Polycera atra <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Polycera faeroensis <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Polycera gnupa <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Polycera hedgpethi <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Polycera quadrilineata
<http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Proctonotus mucroniferus
<http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Pseudovermis boadeni
<http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Pteraeolidia sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Reticulidia fungia <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Reticulidia halgerda <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Risbecia tryoni <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Rostanga rubra <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Scyllaea pelagica <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>;
<http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Spurilla neopolitana <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Stiliger fuscovittatus <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tambja fusca <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tambja morosa <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tenellia adpersa <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Tergipes tergipes <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Thecacera pennigera <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Thecacera picta <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Thecacera sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Thurdilla bayeri <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Thuridilla lineolata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tochuina tetraquetra <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tochuina [sic] *tetraquetra*
<http://www.forthr.com/~kerry/creature/creature.htm>
Trapania goddardi <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Trapania maculata <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Trapania pallida <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Trapania velox <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tridachiella diomedea <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Triopha catalinae <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>;
<http://www.forthr.com/~kerry/creature/creature.htm>
Triopha maculata <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Triopha sp. <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Trippa intacta <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tritonia diomedea <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tritonia festiva <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tritonia hombergi <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Tritonia lineata <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Tritonia manicata <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Tritonia nilsodhneri <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Tritonia pickensii <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>
Tritonia plebeia <http://ww2.tcd.ie/~bepicton/nudibranchs/species.html>
Tritoniopsis alba <http://www.electriciti.com/mdmiller>