

State of knowledge of ascidian diversity in South China Sea and new records for Singapore

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Abstract. This is the first checklist of ascidians for the South China Sea and surrounding regions of Southeast Asian nations. Some 381 species of ascidians from 17 families (Clavelinidae, Diazonidae, Didemnidae, Holozoidae, Polycitoridae, Polyclinidae, Pseudodistomidae, Stomozoidae, Ascidiidae, Cionidae, Ciallusiidae, Corellidae, Perophoridae, Plurellidae, Molgulidae, Pyuridae and Styelidae) and 68 genera are documented in this paper. Only 155 species were recorded specifically from the South China Sea but the ascidian fauna of this area is poorly known. Records from the Philippines and Indonesia are somewhat better and are included. The ascidian fauna of major coastlines that border the South China Sea such as those of China, Vietnam and East and West Malaysia Peninsula are poorly studied and published data are lacking. A total of 13 new records of ascidians collected during the 2013 Singapore Straits Expedition are also listed, bringing the number of ascidian records for Singapore to a total of 50.

Key words. South China Sea, ascidian, biodiversity, distribution

INTRODUCTION

Commonly known as tunicates due to their cellulose-based tunic, ascidians belong to the phylum Chordata (subphylum: Tunicata, Class Ascidiacea). For a very brief period in the life history of ascidians, the free-swimming tadpole larva carries a notochord, which is lost during metamorphosis into the adult form. Under Class Ascidiacea, ascidians are further divided into three orders based on the structure of the adult branchial sac: Aplousobranchia (with simple slits), Phlebobranchia (with vessels) and Stolidobranchia (with folds). Kott (1985, 2005b) and Shenkar & Swalla (2011) reviewed the establishment and taxonomic systematics of ascidians.

All ascidians are sessile, strictly marine and range in organisation from solitary animals to aggregates to complex colonial systems. Size of individuals varies from a few millimeters to tens of centimeters. They are found from shallow coastal seas to deep waters (Millar, 1971, 1988; Monniot et al., 1991; Monniot, 1993, 1998; Young & Vázquez, 1997; Sanamyan & Sanamyan, 1998, 2002; Lambert, 2005; Kott, 2008a, b) and thrive in warm tropical regions to the cold oceans of the Arctic (Trason, 1964) and Antarctic (Primo & Vázquez, 2007; Monniot et al., 2011) Oceans. The majority of ascidians are filter feeders, capturing bacteria, phytoplankton and particulate matter in the water

with a mucous net lining the inside of the branchial sac. Some deep-water species however are carnivorous, having to adapt and cope with the lack of food in the harsh environment they inhabit (Monniot & Monniot, 1990; Lescano et al., 2011; Tatián et al., 2011; Mecho et al., 2014).

The South China Sea (SCS) covers a vast area of 3.3 million km² with a myriad of habitats ranging from coastal mangroves, seagrass meadows, reefs to atolls and depths ranging from shallow coastal fringe to over 5000 m deep in the Manila Trench. The SCS is a marginal sea (Fig. 1) connected to the Pacific Ocean, the Sulu Sea, the Java Sea and Indian Ocean through the Luzon, Balabac, Karimata and Malacca Straits respectively. The surface currents of the SCS are generated by the summer southwest and winter northeast monsoon winds (Morton & Blackmore, 2001). During the summer months (May–September), water entering the SCS from the Java Sea sweeps through the central area before leaving via the Taiwan Straits. The winter Northeast Monsoon sends cooler water through the Taiwan Straits to the coasts of China and Vietnam; the water then either exits via the Karimata Straits or turns northeasterly along Borneo and Palawan, returning to the northern edge of the SCS.

More than 3000 species of fishes (Randall & Lim, 2000), over 1500 species of sponges (Hooper et al., 2000) and 193 species of nudibranchs (Sachidhanandam et al., 2000) have been documented in this region. While Shenkar & Swalla (2011) documented close to 3000 species of ascidians worldwide, very little is known about the diversity of ascidians within the South China Sea as what little work that has been in the region and published is scattered across the literature. Appeltans et al., (2012) have estimated there may be as many as 1500–2000 ascidian species worldwide still to be discovered and named. This paper attempts to consolidate

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the available data and provide a checklist of ascidian species to reflect the actual diversity within this area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following list of cited species and distribution data was compiled from 43 publications comprising detailed monographs, checklists, and chemistry and natural products research papers from within the last century. Major publications referenced in this paper include Van Name (1918), Millar (1975), Kott (1985, 1990, 1992, 2001) and Monniot & Monniot (1996, 2001), many of which include important data from 19th century publications. Although we were unable to verify the accuracy of published data, the validity of cited species was checked against The Ascidiacea World Database (Shenkar et al., 2016), on which our classification scheme is based. As much as possible, the most recent entries providing synonymy and monographs were chosen for presentation in this checklist. In many cases, exact locations of collections were not provided. Therefore, it is to be noted that species presented in this paper are not necessarily confined within the South China Sea but also include records found elsewhere around the seas of Southeast Asian nations.

New records of ascidians from Singapore were collected during the Singapore Straits Expedition in May 2013 as part of the Comprehensive Marine Biodiversity Survey (CMBS) and were identified by Gretchen Lambert.

RESULTS

Three hundred and eighty one species of ascidians from 17 families (Clavelinidae, Diazonidae, Didemnidae, Holozoidae, Polycitoridae, Polyclinidae, Pseudodistomidae, Stomozoidae, Ascidiidae, Cionidae, Ciallusiidae, Corellidae, Perophoridae, Plurellidae, Molgulidae, Pyuridae and Styelidae) and 68 genera are documented in this paper (Table 1). However only 155 species were specifically recorded from the South China Sea (see Fig. 1). Morphological characteristics of each family (arranged alphabetically under respective orders) are briefly summarised below.

Order Aplousobranchia Lahille, 1887

Family Clavelinidae Forbes & Hanley, 1848 consists of colonial species with partially or completely embedded zooids in a soft and transparent tunic. In all species, body is divided into thorax and abdomen, siphons have smooth margins, branchial sac has more than three rows of stigmata and larvae are incubated in the atrial cavity. The gonads are in the posterior part of the abdomen.

Family Diazonidae Seeliger, 1906 has both solitary and colonial species. The latter are either partially or completely embedded. Members of this family have a gelatinous and translucent tunic, six-lobed siphons, large branchial sac with numerous rows of stigmata and vertical abdomen posterior to the thorax. Replication is carried out vegetatively and reproduction is by external fertilisation.

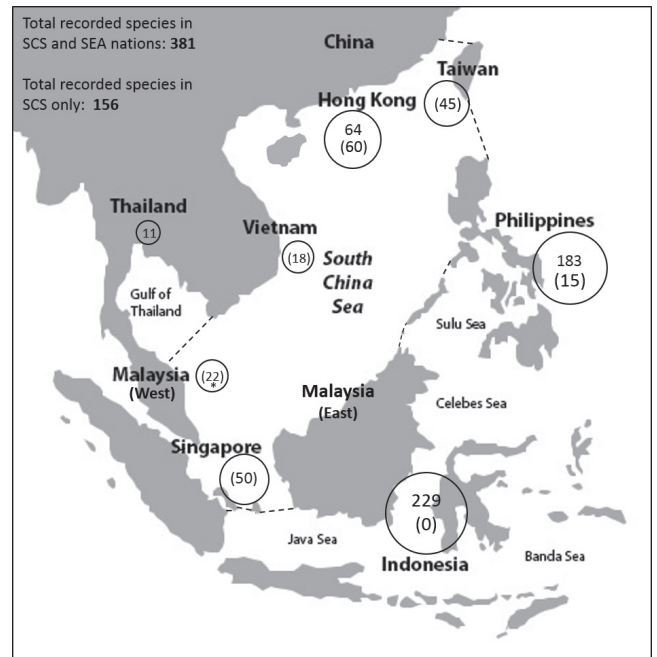


Fig. 1. Ascidian species richness of South East Asia (SEA) nations and the South China Sea (SCS). Numbers indicate total documented ascidian records of species for each country; numbers in parentheses refer to records from within SCS. * Malaysia (East and west combined) has a total of 23 records but only 22 were listed from SCS. Dotted line demarcates the limit of SCS.

Family Didemnidae Giard, 1872 consists of colonials with extensive cloacal systems. Colonies are often thin and encrusting although some species are cushion or sheet-like. Most species have calcareous spicules embedded within the tunic with the exception of *Diplosoma* and a select few species from other genera. The small zooids are divided into thorax and abdomen; branchial sac has three or four rows of stigmata. The colonies replicate through oesophageal budding; fertilisation is carried out internally and larvae are brooded in the base or centre of colony.

Family Holozoidae Berrill, 1950 is made up of members with soft and fleshy colonies. These colonies may be stalked or form sessile cushions or sheets. Zooids are divided into thorax and abdomen, are completely embedded in the tunic and are usually arranged in circular systems around common cloacal openings; branchial siphons are six-lobed while atrial siphons are either six-lobed or have large sessile openings with anterior lip. There are usually three to four rows of stigmata. Internally fertilised eggs are incubated in a thoracic pouch.

Family Polycitoridae Michaelsen, 1904 consists of colonial species, usually with completely embedded zooids. The firm tunic may contain embedded sand or particles. Zooids in most species are long and narrow, divided into short thorax and usually elongated abdomen; zooids may be arranged in somewhat circular systems though the atrial siphons open separately to the surface. The colonies replicate through strobilation of the abdomen. Fertilisation is carried out internally.

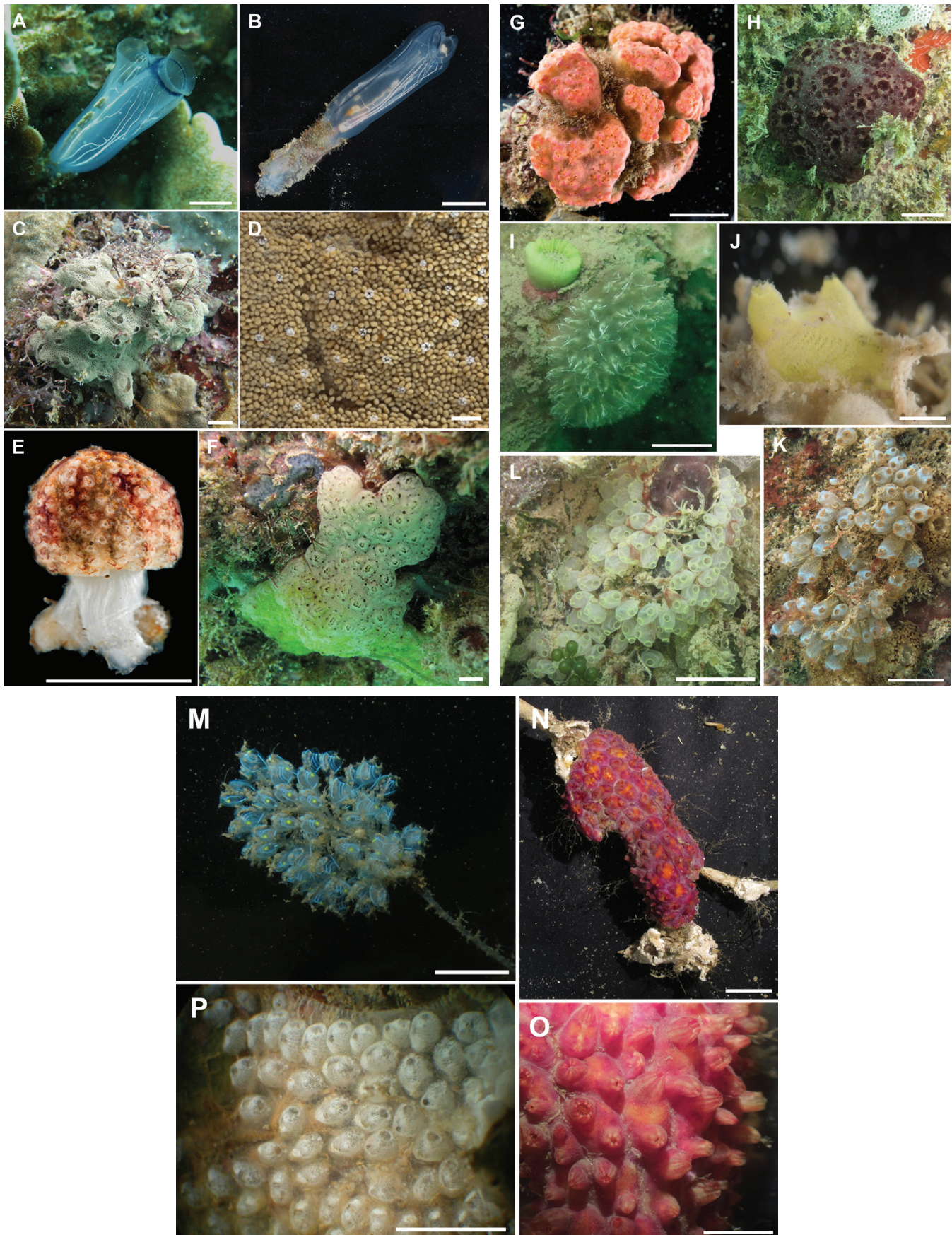


Fig. 2. New records of ascidians from Singapore: photographs of living specimens. (A, B) *Rhopalaea macrothorax* (A, in situ; B, after removal from substratum); (C, D) *Didemnum psammatoedes*; (C, in situ; D, close-up view of fecal pellets and oral siphons marked with rings of spicules on the surface of colony); (E) *Distaplia mikropnoa*; (F) *Eudistoma amplum*; (G) *Eudistoma laysani*; (H) *Eudistoma reginum*; (I) *Pseudodistoma fragile*; (J) *Ecteinascidia nexa*; (K) *Ecteinascidia thurstoni*; (L) *Perophora modificata*; (M) *Perophora namei*; (N, O) *Eusynstyela hartmeyeri* (N, colony; O, close up of individual zooids); (P) *Symplegma brakenhielmi*. Scale bars = 1 cm (A–C, E–I, K–N); 5 mm (O, P); 1 mm (D, J).

Table 1. List of ascidian species documented from the South China Sea, with locality data and references (families within each order are arranged alphabetically). Records specific to South China Sea are indicated as (SCS) under the Reference column. Symbols used: ^ a taxonomic reference whereby in that particular instance, author(s) presented the listed species in a checklist or with short remarks, without detailed descriptions. # publication of non-taxonomic nature in which no taxonomist(s) were acknowledged for specimen identification. ## publication of non taxonomic nature with acknowledgement of taxonomist(s) for specimen identification. * unpublished doctorate thesis.

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
Order APLOUSOBRANCHIA	Lahille, 1887		
Family CLAVELINIDAE	Forbes & Hanley, 1848		
Genus <i>Clavelina</i>	Savigny, 1816		
<i>Clavelina arafurensis</i>	Tokioka, 1952	Philippines	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Clavelina cyclus</i>	Tokioka & Nishikawa, 1975	Thailand (Andaman Sea)	Chavanich et al., 2009 ##
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Clavelina detorta</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918; Millar, 1975; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Clavelina fecunda</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Malaysia (Pulau Langkawi)	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Philippines	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Clavelina maculata</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Clavelina meridionalis</i>	(Herdman, 1891)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990; 2008; Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Clavelina moluccensis</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Philippines	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Singapore	Kott, 1990 (SCS)
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Clavelina obesa</i>	Nishikawa & Tokioka, 1976	Indonesia	Gittenberger et al., 2014 ##
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Clavelina oliva</i>	Kott, 1990	Philippines	Kott, 1990
<i>Clavelina picta</i>	(Verrill, 1900)	Malaysia	Hussein et al., 2002 # (SCS)
<i>Clavelina robusta</i>	Kott, 1990	Indonesia	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 1996
		Philippines	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Clavelina viola</i>	Tokioka & Nishikawa, 1976	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
Genus <i>Nephtheis</i>	Gould, 1856		
<i>Nephtheis fascicularis</i>	(Drasche, 1882)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 1996; 2001
		Philippines	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 1996; 2001 (SCS)
Genus <i>Pycnoclavella</i>	Garstang, 1891		
<i>Pycnoclavella detorta</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990
		Philippines	Kott, 1990
<i>Pycnoclavella diminuta</i>	(Kott, 1957)	Philippines	Kott, 1990
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
Family DIAZONIDAE	Seeliger, 1906		
Genus <i>Diazona</i>	Savigny, 1816		
<i>Diazona angulata</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot, 2009
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Diazona carnosa</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1996

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Diazona chinensis</i>	(Tokioka, 1955)	China	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996, 2001 ^
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1989; 1996; 2001 ^
<i>Diazona formosa</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^ (SCS)
<i>Diazona grandis</i>	(Oka, 1906)	China-Eastern Sea	Monniot & Monniot, 1996 (see remarks p. 216)
<i>Diazona labyrinthea</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Diazona tenera</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
<i>Diazona textura</i>	Monniot, 1987	Indonesia	Kott, 2009
		Philippines	Kott, 2009
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
Genus <i>Pseudorhopalaea</i>	Millar, 1975		
<i>Pseudorhopalaea solitaris</i>	Millar, 1975	Singapore	Millar, 1975 (SCS)
Genus <i>Rhopalaea</i>	Philippi, 1843		
<i>Rhopalaea crassa</i>	(Herdman, 1880)	Hong Kong	Kott, 1990 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1990; 2003; 2008a ^
		Philippines	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Rhopalaea fusca</i>	(Herdman, 1880)	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Rhopalaea macrothorax</i>	Tokioka, 1953	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008
		Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 (SCS)
		Singapore	Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2014 (SCS)
<i>Rhopalaea respiciens</i>	Monniot, 1991	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Rhopalaea tenuis</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990
Family DIDEMNIDAE	Giard, 1872		
Genus <i>Atrium</i>	Kott, 1983		
<i>Atrium robustum</i>	Kott, 1983	Malaysia	Hussein et al., 2002 # (SCS)
Genus <i>Didemnum</i>	Savigny, 1816		
<i>Didemnum ahu</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1987	Indonesia	Monniot, 2009
<i>Didemnum aspersum</i>	Tokioka, 1953	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
<i>Didemnum albopunctatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum areolatum</i>	(Herdman, 1906)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
<i>Didemnum caesium</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum candidum</i>	Savigny, 1816	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS)
<i>Didemnum chartaceum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum clavum</i>	(Kott, 2001)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum cuculliferum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Didemnum dealbatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001 ^
<i>Didemnum digestum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001 ^
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918 ^
<i>Didemnum elongatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum etiolum</i>	Kott, 1982	Philippines	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum fragile</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Didemnum fucatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum fuscum</i>	(Oka, 1931)	China	Zheng 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 2001

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Didemnum grande</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918; Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum granulatum</i>	Tokioka, 1954	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Didemnum guttatum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996; Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
<i>Didemnum jedanense</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001; 2008a
<i>Didemnum linguiferum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996, 2001 ^
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
<i>Didemnum membranaceum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Hong Kong	Kott, 2001 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 (SCS)
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Didemnum misakiense</i>	(Oka & Willey, 1892)	Philippines	Tokioka, 1967b
<i>Didemnum molle</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996; Kott, 2001; Hirose et al., 2014
		Malaysia	Hussein et al., 2002 # (SCS)
		Philippines	Kott, 2001
		Taiwan	Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Didemnum moseleyi</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS); Monniot & Monniot, 1996 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS); Monniot & Monniot, 1996; Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum multispirale</i>	Kott, 2001	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum nekozita</i>	Tokioka, 1967	Philippines	Kott, 2004b
<i>Didemnum nivale</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2008	Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 (SCS)
<i>Didemnum nigrum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Didemnum ossium</i>	Kott, 2001	Philippines	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum parau</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1987	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^; Kott, 2001 ^
<i>Didemnum pardum</i>	Tokioka, 1962	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Didemnum perlucidum</i>	F. Monniot, 1983	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
<i>Didemnum perplexum</i>	Kott, 2001	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Didemnum poecilomorpha</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996; Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1996; Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum psammatodes</i>	(Sluiter, 1895)	China	Tokioka, 1967b [= <i>Didemnum dorotubu</i>]; Kott, 2001
		Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1967b [= <i>Didemnum dorotubu</i>]; Kott, 2001
		Singapore	Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2013 (SCS)
<i>Didemnum recurvatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Millar, 1975; Kott, 2001 ^
<i>Didemnum rodriguesi</i>	Rocha & Monniot, 1993	Vietnam	Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Didemnum rubeum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot, 2009
<i>Didemnum sordidum</i>	Kott, 2001	Hong Kong	Kott, 2001 (SCS)
		Philippines	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum spongiodes</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Millar, 1975
<i>Didemnum stercoratum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1996; Kott, 2001 ^
<i>Didemnum stragulum</i>	Kott, 2001	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum tabulatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Didemnum tonga</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
<i>Didemnum viride</i>	(Herdman, 1906)	Philippines	Kott, 2001

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
Genus <i>Diplosoma</i>	Macdonald, 1859		
<i>Diplosoma aggregatum</i>	Hirose & Hirose, 2009	Taiwan	Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Diplosoma gumavirens</i>	Hirose & Oka, 2009	Indonesia	Hirose et al., 2014
		Taiwan	Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>	(Milne-Edwards, 1841)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS) [= <i>Leptoclinum mitsukurii</i>]
		Hong Kong	Tokioka & Nishikawa, 1975 ^ (SCS) [= <i>Diplosoma mitsukurii</i>]
		Indonesia	Millar, 1975 [= <i>Diplosoma macdonaldi</i>]; Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS) [= <i>Diplosoma macdonaldi</i>]
		Thailand	Millar, 1975 [= <i>Diplosoma macdonaldi</i>]
<i>Diplosoma marsupiale</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Diplosoma ooru</i>	Hirose & Suetsugu, in Oka, Suetsugu & Hirose (2005)	Taiwan	Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Diplosoma pannosum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Diplosoma simile</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001; Hirose et al., 2014
		Philippines	Kott, 2001
		Singapore	Kott, 2001; Su et al., 2013 (SCS)
		Taiwan	Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Diplosoma simileguwa</i>	Oka, Suetsugu & Hirose, 2005	Indonesia	Hirose et al., 2014
		Taiwan	Hirose & Su, 2011 (SCS)
<i>Diplosoma translucidum</i>	(Hartmeyer, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Diplosoma versicolor</i>	Monniot, 1994	Malaysia	Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001; Kott, 2004a
<i>Diplosoma virens</i>	(Hartmeyer, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001; Hirose et al, 2014
		Philippines	Kott, 2001
		Taiwan	Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
Genus <i>Leptoclinides</i>	Bjerkman, 1905		
<i>Leptoclinides aciculus</i>	Kott, 2001	Philippines	Kott, 2002b
<i>Leptoclinides cuspidatus</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Leptoclinides dubius</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Kott, 2001
<i>Leptoclinides madara</i>	Tokioka, 1953	Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Leptoclinides marmoratus</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Millar, 1975; Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Millar, 1975
		Thailand	Millar, 1975
<i>Leptoclinides oscitans</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Leptoclinides reticulatus</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Leptoclinides rufus</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Leptoclinides subviridis</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Leptoclinides sulawesii</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996; Kott, 2001
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
<i>Leptoclinides variegatus</i>	Kott, 2001	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
Genus <i>Lissoclinum</i>	Verrill, 1871		
<i>Lissoclinum badium</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Wang et al., 2009 #
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Lissoclinum bistratum</i>	(Sluiter, 1905)	Malaysia Philippines Singapore Taiwan	Monniot, 2010 (SCS) Kott, 2001 Kott, 2001; Su et al., 2013 (SCS) Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Lissoclinum fragile</i>	(Van Name, 1902)	Philippines	Tokioka, 1967b
<i>Lissoclinum multifidum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Thailand	Kott, 2001 Kott, 2001
<i>Lissoclinum patella</i>	(Gottschaldt, 1898)	Indonesia Philippines Singapore	Kott, 2001; Hirose et al., 2014 Kott, 2001 Macdonald & Ireland, 1992 ## (SCS)
<i>Lissoclinum punctatum</i>	Kott, 1977	Indonesia Singapore	Hirose et al., 2014 Kott, 2001; Su et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Lissoclinum reginum</i>	Kott, 2001	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Lissoclinum roseum</i>	Kott, 2001	Malaysia	Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Lissoclinum taratara</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1987	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Lissoclinum timorensis</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Philippines Singapore Taiwan Vietnam	Kott, 2001; Hirose et al., 2014 Kott, 2001 Su et al., 2013 (SCS) Su, 2013* (SCS) Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Lissoclinum triangulum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Philippines	Millar, 1975 [= <i>Echinoclinum triangulum</i>]; Kott, 2001 Kott, 2001
Genus <i>Polysyncraton</i>	Nott, 1892		
<i>Polysyncraton arafurensis</i>	Tokioka, 1952	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Polysyncraton aspiculatum</i>	Tokioka, 1949	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 (SCS)
<i>Polysyncraton cuculliferum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2002b
<i>Polysyncraton millepore</i>	Vasseur, 1968	Philippines	Kott, 2004b
<i>Polysyncraton nigropunctatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Polysyncraton purou</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1987	Philippines	Kott, 2002b
<i>Polysyncraton thallomorpha</i>	Monniot F., 1993	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
Genus <i>Trididemnum</i>	Della Valle, 1881		
<i>Trididemnum clinides</i>	Kott, 1977	Philippines Taiwan	Kott, 1980; 2001 Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Trididemnum cyclops</i>	Michaelsen, 1921	Indonesia Philippines Singapore Taiwan	Monniot & Monniot, 1996 ^ Kott, 2001 Su et al., 2013 (SCS) Hirose & Nozawa, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Trididemnum discrepans</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Philippines Thailand	Kott, 2001; Monniot & Monniot, 2001 Kott, 2001; Monniot & Monniot, 2001 Kott, 2001
<i>Trididemnum dispersum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Trididemnum granosum</i>	Sluiter 1909	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 2001 ^ Tokioka, 1970 ^
<i>Trididemnum maratauae</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2008	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008
<i>Trididemnum marmoratum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 2002b
<i>Trididemnum miniatum</i>	Kott, 1977	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 2001; Hirose et al., 2014 Kott, 1980; 2001
<i>Trididemnum nubilum</i>	Kott, 1980	Philippines	Kott, 2001
<i>Trididemnum orbiculatum</i>	(Van Name, 1902)	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Trididemnum paracyclops</i>	Kott, 1980	Philippines	Kott, 2001
<i>Trididemnum pigmentatum</i>	Kott, 2001	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Trididemnum planum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2001
<i>Trididemnum polyorchis</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Trididemnum savignii</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 2001 Tokioka, 1967b
<i>Trididemnum sibogae</i>	(Hartmeyer, 1910)	Indonesia	Kott, 2001; 2002b
<i>Trididemnum strigosum</i>	Kott, 1980	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Trididemnum tenebricosum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 Monniot & Monniot, 2008 (SCS)
<i>Trididemnum tomarahi</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1987	Philippines	Kott, 2001
Family HOLOZOIDAE	Berrill, 1950		
Genus <i>Distaplia</i>	Della Valle, 1881		
<i>Distaplia cuscina</i>	Kott, 1990	Philippines	Kott, 1990
<i>Distaplia mikropnoa</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Singapore	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2013 (SCS)
<i>Distaplia stylifera</i>	(Kowalevsky, 1874)	Philippines	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Distaplia vallii</i>	Herdman, 1886	Philippines	Van Name, 1918 [= <i>Holozoa vallii</i>]; Millar, 1975
Genus <i>Hypodistoma</i>	Tokioka, 1967		
<i>Hypodistoma deerratum</i>	(Sluiter, 1895)	Philippines	Kott, 1990
Genus <i>Sigillina</i>	Savigny, 1816		
<i>Sigillina signifera</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1990 Monniot & Monniot, 1996 ^
Genus <i>Sycozoa</i>	Lesson, 1832		
<i>Sycozoa pulchra</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1990 Van Name, 1918
<i>Sycozoa seziwadae</i>	Tokioka, 1952	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 2008a ^ Kott, 1990; 2008a ^
Family POLYCITORIDAE	Michaelsen, 1904		
Genus <i>Cystodytes</i>	Drasche, 1884		
<i>Cystodytes dellachiajei</i>	(Della Valle, 1877)	Indonesia Philippines	Millar, 1975 ^ Kott, 1990; 2008a ^
<i>Cystodytes philippinensis</i>	Herdman, 1886	Philippines	Van Name, 1918
<i>Cystodytes rufus</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918 ^
<i>Cystodytes semicataphractus</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918 ^
Genus <i>Eucoelium</i>	Savigny, 1816		
<i>Eucoelium pallidus</i>	(Millar, 1962)	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
Genus <i>Eudistoma</i>	Caullery, 1909		
<i>Eudistoma amplum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1990 Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 1996; 2001 ^
<i>Eudistoma angolanum</i>	(Michaelsen, 1915)	Singapore Vietnam Vietnam	Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2014 (SCS) Monniot, 2010 ^ (SCS) Tokioka, 1967a (SCS)
<i>Eudistoma diasterum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2008	Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 (SCS)
<i>Eudistoma fasciculum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Gittenberger et al., 2014 ##
<i>Eudistoma fluorescens</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Eudistoma gilboviride</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1990; Monniot & Monniot, 1996 Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
<i>Eudistoma glaucum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990
<i>Eudistoma incrustatum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Eudistoma laysani</i>	(Sluiter, 1900)	China Indonesia Philippines Singapore Vietnam	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS) Kott, 1990; Monniot, 2009 Kott, 1990 Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2014 (SCS) Tokioaka, 1967a (SCS)
<i>Eudistoma loricatum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990 ^
<i>Eudistoma miniacum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990 ^
<i>Eudistoma multiperforatum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Van Name, 1918 ^ [= <i>Polycitor multiperforatus</i>]; Kott, 1990 ^
<i>Eudistoma obscuratum</i>	(Van Name, 1902)	Malaysia	Hussein et al., 2002 # (SCS)
<i>Eudistoma ovatum</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990
<i>Eudistoma partitum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2008	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008
<i>Eudistoma reginum</i>	Kott, 1990	Indonesia Singapore	Monniot & Monniot, 1996 Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2013 (SCS)
<i>Eudistoma rubiginosum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Gittenberger et al., 2014 ##
<i>Eudistoma segmentatum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 1990
<i>Eudistoma snakabri</i>	Tokioka, 1954	Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 (SCS)
<i>Eudistoma sluiteri</i>	Hartmeyer, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 2004a
<i>Eudistoma toaelensis</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
? <i>Eudistoma tokarae</i>	Tokioka, 1954	Philippines	Tokioka, 1967b
<i>Eudistoma tumidum</i>	Kott, 1990	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Eudistoma viride</i>	Tokioka, 1955	Indonesia Philippines	Monniot, 2009 Millar, 1975
Genus <i>Exostoma</i>	Kott, 1990		
<i>Exostoma ianthinum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1990 Kott, 1990
Genus <i>Polycitor</i>	Reiner, 1804		
<i>Polycitor circes</i>	Michaelsen, 1930	Indonesia Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1996 Kott, 1990
<i>Polycitor proliferus</i>	(Oka, 1933)	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Polycitor translucidus</i>	Kott, 1957	Philippines	Kott, 1990
<i>Polycitor violaceus</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Van Name, 1918 ^
Family POLYCLINIDAE	Milne-Edwards, 1841		
Genus <i>Aplidiopsis</i>	Lahille, 1890		
<i>Aplidiopsis ocellatus</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
Genus <i>Aplidium</i>	Savigny, 1816		
<i>Aplidium altarium</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Indonesia	Kott, 1992
<i>Aplidium constrictum</i>	(Sluiter, 1900)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918 [= <i>Amaroucium constrictum</i>]
<i>Aplidium controversum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
<i>Aplidium crateriferum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Philippines	Kott, 1992; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Aplidium depressum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Hong Kong Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1992 (SCS) Kott, 1992 Millar, 1975
<i>Aplidium fumigatum</i>	Herdman, 1886	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 ^
<i>Aplidium intextum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Aplidium lineatum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Aplidium multipapillatum</i>	Millar, 1975	Hong Kong	Millar, 1975 (SCS)
<i>Aplidium multiplicatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Hong Kong Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1992 (SCS) Millar, 1975 Kott, 1992
<i>Aplidium nadaense</i>	(Nishikawa, 1980)	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Aplidium petrense</i>	Michaelsen, 1916	Indonesia	Monniot, 2009
<i>Aplidium ritteri</i>	(Sluiter, 1895)	Indonesia	Kott, 2004a
<i>Aplidium sarasinorum</i>	(Fiedler, 1889)	Indonesia	Millar, 1975

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Aplidium venosum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2008	Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 (SCS)
Genus <i>Polyclinum</i>	Savigny, 1816		
<i>Polyclinum circulatum</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 1992 ^
<i>Polyclinum constellatum</i>	Savigny, 1816	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
<i>Polyclinum crater</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Kott, 1992 ^
<i>Polyclinum festum</i>	Hartmeyer, 1905	Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918
<i>Polyclinum glabrum</i>	Sluiter, 1895	Indonesia	Kott, 1992
<i>Polyclinum psammiferum</i>	Hartmeyer, 1911	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2001; Kott, 2004a
<i>Polyclinum saturnium</i>	Savigny, 1816	Philippines	Kott, 1992
<i>Polyclinum sundaicum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott & Goodbody, 1982
		Philippines	Kott & Goodbody, 1982
<i>Polyclinum tsutsuii</i>	Tokioka, 1954	Philippines	Tokioka, 1967b; Kott, 2004a
<i>Polyclinum vasculosum</i>	Pizon, 1908	Indonesia	Kott, 1992
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1967b; Kott, 1992
		Vietnam	Tokioka, 1967a (SCS)
Genus <i>Polydistoma</i>	Kott, 1990		
<i>Polydistoma oculum</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
Genus <i>Sidneioides</i>	Kesteven, 1909		
<i>Sidneioides japonense</i>	Redikorzev, 1913	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2006; Monniot, 2009
Genus <i>Synoicum</i>	Phipps, 1774		
<i>Synoicum? clavatum</i>	(Oka, 1927)	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Synoicum intercedens</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Philippines	Kott, 1992 (Holotype was collected from Philippines, not Indonesia)
<i>Synoicum suarenium</i>	Kott, 1992	Indonesia	Kott, 1992
<i>Synoicum tropicum</i>	(Sluiter, 1909)	Philippines	Kott, 1992 (Holotype was collected from Philippines, not Indonesia)
Family PSEUDODISTOMIDAE	Harrant, 1931		
Genus <i>Pseudodistoma</i>	Michaelsen, 1924		
<i>Pseudodistoma arborescens</i>	Millar, 1967	Philippines	Kott, 1992 ^
<i>Pseudodistoma fragile</i>	Tokioka, 1958	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
		Singapore	Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2013 (SCS)
<i>Pseudodistoma megalarva</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
Family STOMOZOIDAE	Kott, 1990		
Genus <i>Stomozoa</i>	Kott, 1957		
<i>Stomozoa roseola</i>	(Millar, 1955)	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
Order PHLEBOBRANCHIA	Lahille, 1887		
Family ASCIDIIDAE	Herdman, 1882		
Genus <i>Ascidia</i>	Linnaeus, 1767		
<i>Ascidia alpha</i>	Tokioka, 1953	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
<i>Ascidia archaia</i>	Sluiter, 1890	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Kott, 1985
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Ascidia armata</i>	Hartmeyer, 1906	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Ascidia azurea</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
<i>Ascidia capillata</i>	Sluiter, 1887	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Ascidia conifera</i>	(Hartmeyer, 1911)	Indonesia	Kott, 2009
		Philippines	Kott, 2009
<i>Ascidia empheres</i>	Sluiter, 1895	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Ascidia gemmata</i>	Sluiter, 1895	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985; Monniot & Monniot, 2001; 2008
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Ascidia kreagra</i>	Sluiter, 1895	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918 ^ [= <i>Phallusia kreagra</i>]
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Ascidia liberata</i>	Sluiter, 1887	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Ascidia longistriata</i>	Hartmeyer, 1906	China	Zhai et al., 2011 # (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
<i>Ascidia melanostoma</i>	Sluiter, 1885	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970^
<i>Ascidia munda</i>	Sluiter, 1898	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Ascidia ornata</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Ascidia pacifica</i>	Tokioka, 1967	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Vietnam	Tokioka, 1967a (SCS)
<i>Ascidia papillosa</i>	Tokioka, 1967	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
<i>Ascidia scaevola</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Ascidia subterranea</i>	Kneer, Monniot, Stach & Christianen, 2013	Indonesia	Kneer et al., 2013
<i>Ascidia tapuni</i>	Monniot C. & Monniot F., 1987	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008
<i>Ascidia sydneyensis</i>	Stimpson, 1855	Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Millar, 1975; Tokioka, 1970 (SCS)
		Singapore	Millar, 1975; Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Ascidia zara</i>	Oka, 1935	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
Genus <i>Fimbrora</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1991		
<i>Fimbrora calsubia</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1991	Indonesia	Monniot, 1993
Genus <i>Phallusia</i>	Savigny, 1816		
<i>Phallusia aperta</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918
<i>Phallusia arabica</i>	Savigny, 1816	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
		Philippines	Kott, 1985
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
		Vietnam	Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Phallusia depressiuscula</i>	(Heller, 1878)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918; Tokioka, 1970 (SCS)
<i>Phallusia julinea</i>	Sluiter, 1915	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Phallusia millari</i>	Kott, 1985	Philippines	Kott, 1985
		Singapore	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
<i>Phallusia nigra</i>	Savigny, 1816	Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Phallusia philippinensis</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Singapore	Millar, 1975; Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
Family CIALLUSIIDAE	Huus, 1937		See Kott, 2008b
Genus <i>Pterygascidia</i>	Sluiter, 1904		
<i>Pterygascidia mirabilis</i>	Sluiter, 1904	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 2008b Kott, 2008b
Family CIONIDAE	Lahille, 1887		
Genus <i>Ciona</i>	Fleming, 1822		
<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1767)	Hong Kong Indonesia	Kott, 1990 (SCS) Kott, 1990
<i>Ciona savignyi</i>	Herdman, 1882	Hong Kong	Kott, 1990 ^ (SCS)
Family CORELLIDAE	Lahille, 1888		
Genus <i>Chelyosoma</i>	Broderip & Sowerby, 1830		
<i>Chelyosoma sibogae</i>	Sluiter, 1904	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 ^
Genus <i>Corella</i>	Alder & Hancock, 1870 in Hancock (1870)		
<i>Corella aequabilis</i>	Sluiter, 1904	Indonesia	Van Name, 1918 ^
<i>Corella japonica</i>	Herdman, 1880	Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 ^ (SCS)
Genus <i>Rhodosoma</i>	Ehrenberg, 1828		
<i>Rhodosoma turcicum</i>	(Savigny, 1816)	China Indonesia Philippines Singapore Thailand	Kott, 1985 Kott, 1985 Kott, 1985 Lee et al., 2013 (SCS) Kott, 1985
Family PEROPHORIDAE	Giard, 1872		
Genus <i>Ecteinascidia</i>	Herdman, 1880		
<i>Ecteinascidia bandaensis</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia Philippines	Monniot, 2009 Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Ecteinascidia diaphanis</i>	Sluiter, 1885	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1985; Monniot & Monniot, 1996; Monniot, 2009 Tokioka, 1970 ^
<i>Ecteinascidia diligens</i>	Sluiter, 1900	Philippines	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Ecteinascidia garstangi</i>	Sluiter, 1898	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 ^
<i>Ecteinascidia nexa</i>	Sluiter, 1904	Indonesia Singapore	Kott, 1985; Monniot & Monniot, 2008 Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2014 (SCS)
<i>Ecteinascidia rubricollis</i>	Sluiter, 1885	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Ecteinascidia sluiteri</i>	Herdman, 1906	Indonesia Singapore	Monniot, 2009 Kott, 1985 (SCS)
<i>Ecteinascidia thurstoni</i>	Herdman, 1890	Singapore Thailand (Gulf of Thailand)	Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2014 (SCS) Chavanich et al., 2009 ##
Genus <i>Perophora</i>	Wiegmann, 1835		
<i>Perophora euphues</i>	(Sluiter, 1895)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Perophora hutchisoni</i>	Macdonald, 1859	Philippines	Van Name, 1918
<i>Perophora modificata</i>	Kott, 1985	Philippines Singapore	Kott, 2004a Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2013 (SCS)
<i>Perophora multiclathrata</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Monniot, 2009
<i>Perophora namei</i>	Hartmeyer & Michaelsen, 1928	Indonesia Philippines Singapore Vietnam	Gittenberger et al., 2014 ## Kott, 1985; Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^ Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2014 (SCS) Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Perophora psammodes</i>	(Sluiter, 1895)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
Family PLURELLIDAE	Kott, 1973		
Genus <i>Microgastra</i>	Kott, 1985		
<i>Microgastra granosa</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
Genus <i>Plurella</i>	Kott, 1973		
<i>Plurella kottae</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1996
Order STOLIDOBRANCHIA	Lahille, 1887		
Family MOLGULIDAE	Lacaze-Duthiers, 1877		
Genus <i>Asajirus</i>	Kott, 1989		
<i>Asajirus indicus</i>	(Oka, 1913)	Indonesia	Kott, 1992
Genus <i>Eugyra</i>	Alder & Hancock, 1870 in Hancock (1870)		
<i>Eugyra bilabiata</i>	Sluiter, 1887	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Eugyra malayensis</i>	Millar, 1975	Singapore	Millar, 1975 (SCS)
<i>Eugyra pellucida</i>	(Macdonald, 1859)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
Genus <i>Molgula</i>	Forbes, 1848		
<i>Molgula calvata</i>	Sluiter, 1904	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 1985; Millar, 1975 Millar, 1975
<i>Molgula celebensis</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Molgula discogona</i>	Millar, 1975	Singapore	Millar, 1975 (SCS)
<i>Molgula diversa</i>	Kott, 1972	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
<i>Molgula ficus</i>	(Macdonald, 1859)	Hong Kong China Hong Kong Indonesia Singapore Thailand China	Kott, 1985 (SCS) Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS) Kott, 1985 (SCS) Monniot & Monniot, 2008 Kott, 1985 (SCS) Kott, 1985 Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS); Shenkar & Swalla, 2011 ^
<i>Molgula manhattensis</i>	(De Kay, 1843)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS); Shenkar & Swalla, 2011 ^
<i>Molgula sphaera</i>	Kott, 1972	Singapore	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
Genus <i>Molguloides</i>	Huntsman, 1922		
<i>Molguloides vitrea</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1989 Monniot & Monniot, 1989
Genus <i>Oligotrema</i>	Bourne, 1903		
<i>Oligotrema psammites</i>	Bourne, 1903	Indonesia	Kott, 2009
Genus <i>Pareugyrioides</i>	Hartmeyer, 1914		
<i>Pareugyrioides exigua</i>	(Kott, 1972)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
Family PYURIDAE	Hartmeyer, 1908		
Genus <i>Ctenyura</i>	Van Name, 1918		
<i>Ctenyura intermedia</i>	Van Name, 1918	Philippines	Van Name, 1918
Genus <i>Culeolus</i>	Herdman, 1881		
<i>Culeolus herdmani</i>	Sluiter, 1904	Indonesia Philippines	Kott, 2002c; 2009 Kott, 2002c; 2009
<i>Culeolus thysanotus</i>	Sluiter, 1904	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 ^
Genus <i>Hartmeyeria</i>	Ritter, 1913		
<i>Hartmeyeria chinensis</i>	Tokioka, 1967	China	Tokioka, 1967b (SCS)
Genus <i>Herdmania</i>	Lahille, 1888		
<i>Herdmania inflata</i>	(Van Name, 1918)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918 [= <i>Pyura inflata</i>]

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Herdmania insolita</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Herdmania momus</i>	(Savigny, 1816)	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Millar, 1975; Kott, 1985; Monniot & Monniot, 1996 ^
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 ^; Kott, 2002a
		Singapore	Millar, 1975 (SCS)
		Vietnam	Cole & Vorontsova, 1998 (SCS)
<i>Herdmania pallida</i>	(Heller, 1878)	Hong Kong	Kott, 2002a; Van Name, 1918 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 2002a
		Philippines	Kott, 2002a
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Herdmania polyducta</i>	(Monniot & Monniot, 1989)	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
Genus <i>Microcosmus</i>	Heller, 1877		
<i>Microcosmus australis</i>	Herdman, 1898	China	Kott, 1985; Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
		Philippines	Kott, 1985
<i>Microcosmus bitunicatus</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Microcosmus exasperatus</i>	Heller, 1878	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS);
			Cole & Vorontsova, 1998 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Microcosmus helleri</i>	Herdman, 1881	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Singapore	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
<i>Microcosmus pacificus</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 2001	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
Genus <i>Pyura</i>	Molina, 1782		
<i>Pyura ambonensis</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Pyura arenosa</i>	(Herdman, 1882)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 ^
			[= <i>Pyura jacatrensis</i>]
		Vietnam	Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Pyura baliensis</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Pyura breviramosa</i>	(Sluiter, 1906)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Pyura camranica</i>	Vorontsova & Cole, 1995	Vietnam	Vorontsova & Cole, 1995;
			Cole & Vorontsova, 1998 ^ (SCS)
<i>Pyura curvigona</i>	Tokioka, 1950	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985; Monniot, 2009
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
		Vietnam	Cole & Vorontsova, 1998 (SCS)
<i>Pyura duplicata</i>	Van Name, 1918	Philippines	Van Name, 1918
<i>Pyura elongata</i>	Tokioka, 1952	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985; Monniot, 2009
<i>Pyura</i> sp. aff. <i>lignosa</i>	Michaelsen, 1908	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS)
<i>Pyura mirabilis</i>	(Drasche, 1884)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
<i>Pyura polycarpa</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Pyura shiinoi</i>	Tokioka, 1949	Vietnam	Cole & Vorontsova, 1998 (SCS)
<i>Pyura vittata</i>	(Stimpson, 1852)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott & Goodbody, 1982 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Monniot, 2009

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
Family STYELIDAE	Sluiter, 1895		
Genus <i>Alloeocarpa</i>	Michaelsen, 1900		
<i>Alloeocarpa incrustans</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918 ^
Genus <i>Botryllocarpa</i>			
<i>Botryllocarpa viridis</i>	(Pizon, 1908)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
Genus <i>Botrylloides</i>	Milne-Ewards, 1841		
<i>Botrylloides leachii</i>	(Savigny, 1816)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
			(Note: many spp. synonymized probably incorrectly; See Monniot, 1988)
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918
			[= <i>Botrylloides tyreum</i>];
			Millar, 1975
			[= <i>Botrylloides tyreum</i>]
<i>Botrylloides magnicoecum</i>	(Hartmeyer, 1912)	China	Kott, 1985
<i>Botrylloides perspicuum</i>	(Herdman, 1886)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Kott, 1985
Genus <i>Botryllus</i>	Gaertner, 1774		
<i>Botryllus primigenus</i>	Oka, 1928	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
<i>Botryllus separatus</i>	Sluiter, 1909	Indonesia	Van Name, 1918 ^
<i>Botryllus tuberatus</i>	Ritter & Forsyth, 1917	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985
Genus <i>Chorizocarpa</i>	Michaelsen, 1904		
<i>Chorizocarpa sydneyensis</i>	(Herdman, 1891)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
Genus <i>Cnemidocarpa</i>	Huntsman, 1913		
<i>Cnemidocarpa areolata</i>	(Heller, 1878)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
		Philippines	Kott, 1985
<i>Cnemidocarpa javensis</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Cnemidocarpa oligocarpa</i>	(Sluiter, 1885)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Cnemidocarpa pedata</i>	(Herdman, 1881)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Kott, 1985;
			Monniot & Monniot, 2001
<i>Cnemidocarpa quadrata</i>	(Herdman, 1881)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918
			[= <i>Pandocia quadrata</i>];
			Tokioka, 1970 ^
			[= <i>Polycarpa quadrata</i>]
<i>Cnemidocarpa reticulata</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Cnemidocarpa tinaktae</i>	(Van Name, 1918)	Philippines	Van Name, 1918
			[= <i>Styela tinaktae</i>];
			Millar, 1975
Genus <i>Eusynstyela</i>	Michaelsen, 1904		
<i>Eusynstyela latericius</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Indonesia	Millar, 1975; Kott, 1985;
			Monniot & Monniot, 1996
		Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 ^ (SCS)
		Philippines	Millar, 1975
		Thailand	Millar, 1975
		Vietnam	Tokioka, 1967a (SCS); Kott, 1985
<i>Eusynstyela hartmeyeri</i>	Michaelsen, 1904	Hong Kong	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 (SCS)
		Singapore	Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2014 (SCS)

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
Genus <i>Monandrocarpa</i>	Michaelsen, 1904		
<i>Monandrocarpa plana</i>	(Kott, 1972)	Philippines	Kott, 1985
Genus <i>Polyandrocarpa</i>	Michaelsen, 1904		
<i>Polyandrocarpa anguinea</i>	(Sluiter, 1898)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^ [= <i>Polyandrocarpa maxima</i>]
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918 [= <i>Polyandrocarpa maxima</i>]
<i>Polyandrocarpa colligata</i>	Sluiter, 1913	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^; 2005a
<i>Polyandrocarpa misakiensis</i>	Watanabe & Tokioka, 1972	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Polyandrocarpa robusta</i>	Sluiter, 1919	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Polyandrocarpa sagamiensis</i>	Tokioka, 1953	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
Genus <i>Polycarpa</i>	Heller, 1877		
<i>Polycarpa albopunctata</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Polycarpa ambonensis</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Polycarpa argentata</i>	(Sluiter, 1890)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985; 2008a
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS) [= <i>Polycarpa iwayamae</i>]; Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
		Vietnam	Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa aurata</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS); Kott, 1985
<i>Polycarpa aurita</i>	(Sluiter, 1890)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985; 2008a
		Philippines	Kott, 1985; 2008a
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa biforis</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Kott, 1985
<i>Polycarpa captiosa</i>	(Sluiter, 1885)	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
		Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 (SCS)
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa chinensis</i>	(Tokioka, 1967)	China	Kott, 1985; 2008a (SCS)
		Vietnam	Kott, 1985; 2008a (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa contecta</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Polycarpa cryptocarpa</i>	(Sluiter, 1885)	Indonesia	Millar, 1975; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS); Millar, 1975
		Singapore	Millar, 1975 (SCS)
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa cylindrocarpa</i>	Tokioka, 1970	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa decipiens</i>	Herdman, 1906	Singapore	Kott, 1985; 2008a (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa glebosa</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Polycarpa insulsa</i>	(Sluiter, 1898)	Indonesia	Monniot, 2009
<i>Polycarpa irregularis</i>	Herdman, 1881	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Philippines	Van Name, 1918 ^ [= <i>Pandocia irregularis</i>]
<i>Polycarpa nigricans</i>	Heller, 1878	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS) [= <i>Polyandrocarpa nigricans</i>]; Kott, 1985; Monniot & Monniot, 1989
<i>Polycarpa obscura</i>	Heller, 1878	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Polycarpa olitoria</i>	(Sluiter, 1890)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Polycarpa ovata</i>	Pizon, 1908	Philippines	Van Name, 1918 [= <i>Pandocia ovata</i>]
<i>Polycarpa palinorosa</i>	(Sluiter, 1895)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Polycarpa papillata</i>	Sluiter, 1885	Indonesia	Kott, 1985; Monniot & Monniot, 2001
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 (SCS)
		Singapore	Millar, 1975; Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa patens</i>	(Sluiter, 1885)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Polycarpa pigmentata</i>	(Herdman, 1906)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Kott, 1985
<i>Polycarpa procera</i>	(Sluiter, 1885)	Indonesia	Millar, 1975; Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 ^
		Singapore	Millar, 1975; Kott, 1985 (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa psammodes</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Polycarpa reniformis</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa rima</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa simplicigona</i>	Millar, 1975	Philippines	Millar, 1975
<i>Polycarpa sobria</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Polycarpa stirpes</i>	Kott, 1985	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Kott, 1985; Monniot & Monniot, 2001 (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa thelyphanes</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Philippines	Tokioka, 1970 ^; Kott, 1985
<i>Polycarpa tokiokai</i>	Monniot & Monniot, 1996	Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 2001 ^
		Malaysia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 ^ (SCS)
<i>Polycarpa vankampeni</i>	Sluiter, 1919	Indonesia	Kott, 1985 ^
<i>Polycarpa urmeli</i>	Sanamyan & Hissman, 2008	Indonesia	Sanayam & Hissman, 2008
Genus <i>Seriocarpa</i>	Diehl, 1969		
<i>Seriocarpa cristata</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Seriocarpa littoralis</i>	Millar, 1975	Singapore	Millar, 1975 (SCS)
<i>Seriocarpa rhizoides</i>	Diehl, 1969	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
		Philippines	Monniot & Monniot, 1989
Genus <i>Stolonica</i>	Lacaze-Duthiers & Délage, 1892		
<i>Stolonica agnata</i>	Kott, 1985	Indonesia	Monniot & Monniot, 2008 ^
		Malaysia	[= <i>Amphicarpa agnata</i>] Monniot & Monniot, 2008 ^ (SCS)
<i>Stolonica duploplicata</i>	Sluiter, 1913	Malaysia	[= <i>Amphicarpa agnata</i>] Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
		Philippines	[= <i>Amphicarpa duploplicata</i>] Kott, 1985
		Vietnam	[= <i>Amphicarpa duploplicata</i>]; Kott, 2005a Monniot, 2010 (SCS)
			[= <i>Amphicarpa duploplicata</i>]
<i>Stolonica reducta</i>	(Sluiter, 1904)	Indonesia	Kott, 1985
<i>Stolonica vesicularis</i>	Van Name, 1918	Philippines	Kott, 1985
Genus <i>Styela</i>	Fleming, 1822		
<i>Styela asterogama</i>	Millar, 1975	Indonesia	Millar, 1975
<i>Styela canopus</i>	(Savigny, 1816)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
		Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985
		Philippines	Kott, 1985
		Singapore	Lee et al., 2013 (SCS)
		Taiwan	Su, 2013* (SCS)
		Thailand	Kott, 1985
<i>Styela complexa</i>	Kott, 1995	Indonesia	Kott, 1995; Monniot & Monniot, 2008

Taxon	Taxonomic Authority	Country	Reference
<i>Styela maeandria</i>	Sluiter, 1904	Philippines	Van Name, 1918 Tokioka, 1970 ^ [= <i>Cnemidocarpa maeandria</i>]
<i>Styela plicata</i>	(Lesueur, 1823)	China	Zheng, 1995 ^ (SCS)
<i>Styela squamosa</i>	Herdman, 1881	Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
Genus <i>Symplegma</i>	Herdman, 1886	Indonesia	Monniot, 1993
<i>Symplegma reptans</i>	(Oka, 1927)	Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS)
<i>Symplegma brakenhielmi</i>	(Michaelsen, 1904)	Hong Kong	Kott, 1985 (SCS) [= <i>Symplegma oceania</i>]; Monniot & Monniot, 1997; Also see Kott, 2004a
		Indonesia	Kott, 1985 [= <i>Symplegma oceania</i>]; Monniot & Monniot, 1997; Also see Kott, 2004a
		Thailand	Kott, 1985 [= <i>Symplegma oceania</i>]; Monniot & Monniot, 1997; Also see Kott, 2004a
<i>Symplegma viride</i>	Herdman, 1886	Singapore	Lambert, G. pers. obs. 2014 (SCS)
		Philippines	Millar, 1975
		Singapore	Millar, 1975 (SCS)

Family Polyclinidae Milne-Edwards, 1841 consists of colonial species with various forms – sheet-like, upright branched, lobed and convoluted, all with embedded zooids. The zooids are divided into thorax, abdomen and post abdomen (containing gonads), have 6-lobed branchial siphon (sometimes 8 lobed) and smooth-rimmed atrial opening with anterior lip and are organised around cloacal systems that are circular or with extensive branching. Internal fertilisation occurs in the atrial cavity and incubation takes place either in atrial cavity or within a thoracic brood pouch.

Family Pseudodistomidae Harant, 1931 consists of only one genus, *Pseudodistoma*, but many species. Colonies with completely embedded zooids are often stalked although sessile forms are also present. The zooids have siphons opening separately to the surface and are divided into thorax with only three rows of stigmata, abdomen (stomach with 4 lobes) and a long narrow post abdomen (containing gonads). Fertilisation is internal and embryos are incubated in a distal portion of the oviduct. Larvae are large with a long trunk ($\geq 1.0\text{mm}$ long).

Family Stomozoidae Kott, 1990 also has only a single genus, *Stomozoa*. Large colonies may be fleshy and cushion-like, though in small colonies the zooids may only be partially embedded. The zooids consist of thorax and abdomen; the siphons have fringed lobes that open separately to the surface; pigment spots alternating with the lobes are also present. Inside each siphon, a velum projects outwards to form the actual opening. Larvae have large triradially arranged adhesive organs.

Order Phlebobranchia Lahille, 1887

Family Ascidiidae Herdman, 1882 consists of only solitary species often with firm, gelatinous and translucent tunic. The branchial sac is relatively flat, without folds but with longitudinal vessels and numerous rows of straight stigmata. The gonads (branching follicles of testis joined to a common vas deferens, and a tubular ovary) are enclosed in the the gut loop on the left side of the body. Musculature tends to be irregular and cover most or all of the right side of the body and sometimes anterior to the gut on the left. Species are mostly broadcast spawners though one species broods its embryos.

Family Ciallusiidae Van Name, 1918 consists only of the genus *Pterygascidia* with a single deepwater solitary species. The long branchial sac has numerous internal longitudinal vessels and many rows of regular oval stigmata. Dorsal languets instead of a lamina are present. A relatively straight gut with internally folded stomach wall is placed on the left of the body; gonads are closely associated with the gut. Musculature is made up of rows of short parallel muscle bands. See Kott (2008b) for more details.

Family Cionidae Lahille, 1887 are all solitary with a soft translucent tunic. Species have six- to eight-lobed oral siphons, six-lobed atrial siphon, simple branchial tentacles and flat branchial sac with longitudinal vessels. Gonads are enclosed within the horizontal gut loop which is placed below the branchial sac. The distinctive musculature consists of widely placed broad longitudinal bands crossed by irregular transverse bands.

Family Corellidae Lahille, 1888 contains solitary members with firm gelatinous tunic. The branchial sac is large and flat and has either straight or coiled stigmata. Members of this family are the only phlebobranch ascidians with gut placed on the right side of the body.

Family Perophoridae Giard, 1872 consists of colonial species joined by basal stolons. Each small zooid is separate (not embedded in a common tunic) and with a single body part (abdomen alongside thorax, not below it). Siphons may have up to 14 lobes though usually fewer. Branchial sac is flat with longitudinal vessels that are mostly incomplete, and between 4–25 rows of stigmata. Gonads are located in the gut loop, which is placed on the left side of body. The oviduct is modified into a brood pouch but mature embryos may be found in the atrial cavity. Larvae are large and resemble those of aplousobranch ascidians, as does the sperm, but molecular sequencing places them clearly with the phlebobranchs (Turon & López-Legentil 2004).

Family Plurellidae Kott, 1973 has solitary and colonial species. Both forms are held in thin and fragile tunics, which are further made brittle with the inclusions of sand. This family is characterised by parts of the body wall along the dorsal mid-line, including the neural complex, gonads and heart, being embedded in the tunic. Except in *Plurella*, numerous ciliated pits opening to the atrial cavity are found along the length of the neural duct. Musculature is made up of parallel transverse bands along the ventral half of body on the right.

Order Stolidobranchia Lahille, 1887

Family Molgulidae Lacaze-Duthiers, 1877 consists of solitary members with (usually) thin tunic that are usually found on hard surfaces but some species are embedded in sand or cobble, sometimes interstitially. Species have a six-lobed oral siphon and a four-lobed atrial siphon, branched branchial tentacles and coiled or curved stigmata that may form projecting cones on the branchial folds. This is also the only family with a closed “kidney” present only on the right body wall. There is one gonad on each side of the body; on the left it is usually in the secondary gut loop. Musculature is usually limited to around the siphons. A number of species are brooders.

Family Pyuridae Hartmeyer, 1908 consists of solitary members with tough leathery tunic that may have tunic spines or papillae, and usually siphonal spines or scales inside the siphons. Both siphons are four-lobed, branchial tentacles are branched, the dorsal lamina is either whole or divided into languets, and there are more than four branchial folds on each side of body. A single lobed or partially divided ovotestis is found on each side of the body. Musculature is arranged into strong bands radiating from siphons and crossing over the sides of the body. Most species are broadcast spawners, though a few are brooders.

Family Styelidae Sluiter, 1895 is diverse with many genera, comprising both solitary and colonial members. Species

in this family have unbranched branchial tentacles, four branchial folds on each side of the body (except colonial species, which either lack folds or have very reduced folds), smooth dorsal lamina, internal folds in the stomach wall and no gastric diverticulum. There is usually more than one gonad on each side of body. Most solitary species are broadcast spawners, though a few are brooders; all the colonial species are brooders. The zooids of colonial species have a single body part (abdomen alongside the branchial sac).

DISCUSSION

This is the first time a checklist of ascidians for the South China Sea and surrounding regions has been prepared. Many of the ascidian records were obtained from publications covering a larger area than the South China Sea (Millar, 1975; Monniot & Monniot, 1996, 2001, 2008; Monniot, 2010). As evident from the records, there is limited knowledge of ascidian diversity in the literature with regard to major coastlines bordering the South China Sea. Sixty-four species of ascidians were recorded along the China coast including Hong Kong; Singapore has 50 records and Taiwan has 45 records, while the much longer coastlines of Malaysia (4675 km, inclusive of peninsular and East Malaysia combined) and Vietnam (3444 km) only have 22 and 18 records, respectively (Fig. 1). Higher diversities have been reported from smaller areas: some 117 species are known from Guam, and 317 species from New Caledonia (Shenkar & Swalla, 2011). Elsewhere, 229 species are documented from the Mediterranean Sea (Coll et al., 2010), and 62 species in São Sebastião, Brazil (Dias et al., 2013), whilst 29 species of ascidians were recorded in just two days of survey from a 30km² national park in Venezuela (Rocha et al., 2010).

Of the 50 species of ascidians recorded from Singapore, 13 were new records (*Rhopalaea macrothorax*, *Didemnum psammatodes*, *Distaplia mikropnoa*, *Eudistoma amplum*, *Eudistoma laysani*, *Eudistoma reginum*, *Pseudodistoma fragile*, *Ecteinascidia nexa*, *Ecteinascidia thurstoni*, *Perophora modificata*, *Perophora namei*, *Eusynstyela hartmeyer* and *Symplegma brakenhielmi*; see Fig. 2) and all were collected from the Strait of Singapore during the Comprehensive Marine Biodiversity workshop held in 2013 (see Tan et al., this volume). Furthermore, of these 13 species, seven species (*Didemnum psammatodes*, *Distaplia mikropnoa*, *Eudistoma amplum*, *Eudistoma reginum*, *Ecteinascidia nexa*, *Ecteinascidia thurstoni* and *Perophora modificata*) were recorded for the first time in the South China Sea. While these species listed above have been previously reported from Southeast Asia, the regions from which specimens were documented were outside of the South China Sea; an example being *Ecteinascidia thurstoni* which was previously only recorded from the Gulf of Thailand.

Colonial ascidians comprised a significant component of the ascidians from the Singapore Strait, and identification work is still ongoing. We consider the current number of known species as probably just the tip of the iceberg (if we consider all the morphotypes which are not included in this checklist), therefore it is expected that the number of new records of

ascidians for Singapore alone will increase over time with more effort invested in surveys and taxonomic studies.

The majority of the species in this checklist were recorded from Indonesia (229 species) and the Philippines (183 species, of which 15 are from the South China Sea). This could perhaps be attributed to early explorations in the two regions starting from the late 1800s. Within a span of 40 years, three major expeditions explored the shores and deeper waters of the Malay Archipelago (comprising modern-day nations of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, East Timor and the Philippines). These efforts marked the start of the rapid rise in discovery of new ascidian species globally (Shenkar & Swalla, 2011). The Challenger Expedition (1873–1876), an ambitious attempt to investigate the deep sea, especially added to ascidian collections from across the globe including the Malay archipelago, Hong Kong and China (Herdman, 1882, 1886). The Dutch Siboga Expedition (1899–1900) surveyed the many islands of Indonesia and also collected specimens from Sulu Archipelago and Celebes Sea in the Philippines (Sluiter, 1904, 1905, 1909). The Albatross Philippine Expedition (1907–1910) was carried out by the United States to assess the natural resources of the islands after it gained control of the Philippines (Van Name, 1918). Other smaller collections made in the seas of Indonesia were published in Sluiter (1885 - Billiton Island; 1890 - Java Sea; 1895 - Malay Archipelago; 1913 - Aru Islands) and Pizon (1908 - Ambon Island).

Although not all the species in this checklist were recorded within the South China Sea, it is likely that some species found in the surrounding seas of Indonesia and Philippines are present as well due to the dynamic current system in this region.

While we have attempted to compile all data currently available in the literature, the checklist is not exhaustive. Situated in the centre of the Indo-West Pacific, the South China Sea is probably the world's most diverse shallow water marine area. The most important offshore systems of coral reefs and the islands are all disputed, inevitably resulting in a lack of research in the region (Morton & Blackmore, 2001). With such a vast area poorly studied, it is thus crucial that more dedicated surveys and collections within the region are carried out to truly understand the diversity and the distributions of ascidians in the South China Sea.

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