

This **Big Creek Intertidal Species List** is taken from:

Ferguson, Ava, ed., 1984. *Intertidal Plants and Animals of the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve, Monterey County, California* Environmental Field Program University of California, Santa Cruz

Note: survey data obtained in 1993 has not yet been entered in this list, but we have paper copies of the report: Catherine Malone and Melissa Wilson 1994. "Temporal Comparison of the Intertidal Biota of the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve and Spatial Comparison of the Reserve with Three other Central Californian Sites: Oystercatcher Point, Carmel Point, and Natural Bridges" Senior Thesis in Biology, UC Santa Cruz.

family	latin name	common name	notes
Aplysillidae	Aplysilla glacialis (Dybowski, 1880)	KERATOSE SPONGE	Abundant on smooth, steep rock faces and under ledges in areas protected from direct wave action. Low zone, site 2.
Haliclonidae	Haliclona sp.		Uncommon. Specimens were found in crevices and on smooth, steep rock surfaces; found on higher and sunnier rocks than most species of sponges in the reserve. Low zone, site 2.
Clathriidae	Ophlitaspongia pennata (Lambe, 1895)		Common on rock piles and barnacles (Balanus spp.); found on higher and sunnier rocks than most other species of sponges in the reserve. Mid to low zones, sites 2, 3, 4.
Myxillidae	Astylinifer arndti de Laubenfels, 1930		Abundant on shaded, steep rock faces, under ledges, and on boulders in areas protected from direct wave action; common on barnacles (Balanus spp.) and sponges (Aplysilla glacialis and Haliclona sp.). Low zone, site 2.
Myxillidae	Hymedesmia sp.		Common in large patches under ledges, in crevices, on shaded rock faces, and on barnacles (Balanus spp.); the hydroid Phialidium sp. is an occasional epizoite. Low zone, site 2.
Myxillidae	Hymendectyon lyoni Bakus, 1966		Common in large patches in crevices, on the undersides of boulders, and in holdfasts of kelps (Laminaria spp.). Low zone, site 2.
Myxillidae	Lissodendoryx firma (Lambe, 1895)		Abundant in cracks and crevices. Low zone, site 2.
Halichondriidae	Halichondria panicea (Pallas, 1766)	CRUMB-OF-BREAD SPONGE	Abundant in crevices, under ledges, in holdfasts of kelps (Laminaria spp.) and roots of surfgrasses (Phyllospadix spp.), and on the undersides of boulders in areas protected from heavy surf; the hydroids Phialidium sp. and Aglaophenia sp. are occasional epiphytes. Low zone, sites 2, 3.
Hymeniacionidae	Hymeniacion ungodon de Laubenfels, 1932		Common in large patches in crevices and under ledges and stable boulders. Low zone, site 2.
Suberitidae	Suberites ficus (Johnson, 1842)		Common in deep crevices and on ledges of tidepools. Low zone, sites 1, 3.
Clionidae	Cliona celata var. californiana de Laubenfels, 1932	BORING or SULFUR SPONGE	Uncommon. Specimens were found in deep crevices and narrow cracks, under ledges, on the undersides of boulders and shells of dead barnacles (Balanus sp.). Low zone, site 2.
Tethyidae	Tethya aurantia var. californiana de Laubenfels, 1932		Rare. One colony was found on a rock under surfgrasses (Phyllospadix spp.). Low zone, site 1.
Leucosoleniidae	Leucosolenia eleanor Urban, 1905		On the undersides of boulders, in crevices, or on shaded rocks. Low zone, site 2.
Grantiidae	Leucandra heathi Urban, 1905		Found in deep crevices and on shaded rock faces. Low zone, site 2.
Amphoriscidae	Leucilla nuttingi (Urban, 1905)		On the undersides of stable boulders or in deep crevices. Low zone, site 2.
Bougainvilliidae	Eudendrium californicum Torrey, 1902		Rare. Specimens were found on rocks protected from surf and on a kelp holdfast. Low zone, site 2.
Tubulariidae	Tubularia marina (Torrey, 1902)		Rare. Specimens were found in small clusters under a rock. Low zone, site 2.
Campanulariidae	Phialidium sp.		Common in small colonies in crevices, under ledges, and on red algae; an occasional epizoite on the solitary tunicate Styela montereyensis, the sponges Halichondria panicea and Hymedesmia sp., and the hydroids Eudendrium californicum and Abietinaria sp. Low zone, site 2.

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Plumulariidae	<i>Aglaophenia latirostris</i> Nutting, 1900	OSTRICH-PLUME HYDROID	Common in tidepools and on the undersides of rocks in areas of moderate surf. Low zone, site 1.
Plumulariidae	<i>Plumularia</i> sp.		Rare. Specimens were found as epizoites on red algae and the sponge <i>Halichondria panicea</i> . Low zone, site 2.
Sertulariidae	<i>Abietinaria</i> sp.		Common in cracks, crevices, and tidepools and occasionally in beach wrack. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Sertulariidae	<i>Sertularella turgida</i> (Trask, 1857)		Common in crevices and under ledges. Low zone, site 1.
Sertulariidae	<i>Sertularia furcata</i> Trask, 1857		Common on red algae and roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Low zone, sites 1, 3.
Chondrophora	<i>Velella velella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BY-THE-WIND SAILORS	Commonly found washed up on beaches and floating within the intertidal zone; usually inhabits open waters.
Actiniidae	<i>Anthopleura elegantissima</i> (Brandt, 1835)	ELEGANT ANEMONE	Common in large colonies in crevices, under overhangs, and in tidepools; occasionally found on exposed, steep rock faces. Mid to low zones, site 2.
Actiniidae	<i>Anthopleura xanthogrammica</i> (Brandt, 1835)	GIANT GREEN ANEMONE	Common in crevices and tidepools protected from heavy surf. Low zone, all sites.
Actiniidae	<i>Epiactis prolifera</i> Verrill, 1869	PROLIFERATING ANEMONE	Common on rocks protected from heavy surf. Several individuals were brooding young. Low zone, sites 2, 3.
Actiniidae	<i>Tealia coriacea</i> (Cuvier, 1798)		Rare. One individual was found on a rock outcrop under a thick mat of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Low zone, site 1.
Corallimorpharia	<i>Corynactis californica</i> Carlgren, 1936		Rare. A small cluster was found on a rock outcrop under a thick mat of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Low zone, site 3.
Stauromedusae	<i>Manania</i> sp.		Rare. One individual of this undescribed species of Stauromedusae was found under a loose boulder. Low zone, site 2.
Polynoidae	<i>Halosydna brevisetosa</i> Kinberg, 1855	SCALE WORM	Two specimens were found in roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Sites 2, 3.
Neriidae	<i>Nereis grubei</i> (Kinberg, 1866)		Four individuals were collected from roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.) and one individual was collected from the holdfast of a kelp ( <i>Egregia menziesii</i> ). Mid to low zones, site 3.
Neriidae	<i>Nereis latescens</i> Chamberlin, 1919		One individual was collected from the holdfast of a kelp ( <i>Egregia menziesii</i> ). Low zone, site 2.
Neriidae	<i>Nereis pelagica neonigripes</i> Hartman, 1936		One ovigerous female was collected from a bed of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ). Two juveniles found within holdfasts of kelp ( <i>Egregia menziesii</i> ) were tentatively identified as this species but may have also been juvenile <i>N. grubei</i> or <i>N. vexillosa</i> . Low zone, site 3.
Neriidae	<i>Nereis vexillosa</i> Grube, 1851		Seven individuals were collected from roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.) and holdfasts of kelp ( <i>Egregia menziesii</i> ). Three individuals were found within beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ). According to Hartman (1968), <i>N. vexillosa</i> typically exhibits a gradation in body color ranging from olive green anterior segments to brown posterior segments. None of the specimens collected near Big Creek exhibited this gradation in color. Mid to low zones, sites 2, 3.
Cirratulidae	<i>Dodecaceria fewkesi</i> Berkeley and Berkeley, 1954		This species was found on boulders and in tidepools. Low zone, all sites.

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Sabellariidae	Phragmatopoma californica (Fewkes, 1889)		The abundance of <i>P. californica</i> was much lower than expected as this species is quite abundant at northern locations along the Monterey County coastline. <i>Phragmatopoma californica</i> typically forms extensive colonies or reefs on protected rock outcrops and ledges. In the reserve, however, this species did not form large colonies; individual worms were found within algal holdfasts covered by coarse sand. Nearly half of the holdfasts of <i>Egrecia menziesii</i> sampled held one or two individuals.
Terebellidae	Terebella californica Moore, 1904		One individual was found in surfgrass roots. Low zone, site 3.
Serpulidae	Salmacina tribranchiata (Moore, 1923)		A small cluster of <i>S. tribranchiata</i> was found under the holdfast of a kelp ( <i>Laminaria</i> sp.). This species was also occasionally found in protected crevices. Low zone, all sites.
Serpulidae	Serpula vermicularis Linnaeus, 1767		Uncommon. Specimens were present in protected crevices. Low zone, all sites.
Serpulidae	Spirorbis spp.		Uncommon. Specimens were usually found in cracks and crevices. Low zone, all sites.
Balanomorpha	Balanus aquila Pilsbry, 1907		Rare. Specimens were found in a bed of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ) on top of a boulder. Mid to low zones, site 1.
Balanomorpha	Balanus glandula Darwin, 1854		Abundant on rocks, particularly in areas exposed to heavy surf. Several specimens were quite large, reaching 10 mm in diameter. Mid zone, all sites.
Balanomorpha	Balanus nubilus Darwin, 1854		Common on rocks protected from heavy surf. Mid to low zones, all sites.
Balanomorpha	Chthamalus dalli Pilsbry, 1916		Abundant in dense clusters on rocks. All the specimens were identified as <i>C. dalli</i> , although <i>C. fissus</i> may also occur in the reserve. Mid zone, all sites.
Balanomorpha	Megabalanus californicus (Pilsbry, 1916)		Rare. Specimens were found on the leeward sides of boulders in areas of moderate surf. Low zone, site 3.
Balanomorpha	Semibalanus cariosus (Pallas, 1788)		Uncommon. Specimens were found on rocks. High zone, all sites.
Balanomorpha	Tetraclita squamosa rubescens Darwin, 1854		Abundant on rocks. High to low zones, all sites.
Lepadomorpha	Pollicipes polymerus Sowerby, 1833	LEAF or STALKED BARNACLE	Uncommon. Specimens were found near beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ) and on steep rock faces in narrow surge channels. High to low zones, all sites.
Idoteidae	Idotea montereyensis Maloney, 1933		Abundant. Adults were generally found on surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.); juveniles were generally found on red algae, including <i>Endocladia muricata</i> , <i>Plocamium</i> spp., and <i>Gigartina papillata</i> . High to low zones, site 3.
Idoteidae	Idotea schmitti Menzies, 1951		Abundant on coralline algae ( <i>Corallina</i> spp.) and kelps ( <i>Laminaria</i> spp.). Nearly all of the individuals collected from coralline algae were cryptically colored; individuals were pink with white spots on the dorsal surfaces, blending completely with the surrounding algae. Mid zone, all sites.

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Idoteidae	<i>Idotea wosnesenskii</i> (Brandt, 1851)		Abundant in crevices and on coralline algae ( <i>Corallina</i> spp.). One ovigerous female was found in May. Low zone, sites 1, 2, 3.
Cirolanidae	<i>Cirolana harfordi</i> Lockington, 1877		Rare. Two specimens were found in roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). High to mid zones, site 3.
Ligiidae	<i>Ligia occidentalis</i> Dana, 1853	ROCK LICE	Abundant on dry rocks in boulder fields. <i>Ligia occidentalis</i> was most active during late afternoon and at night. Splash zone, all sites.
Ampithoidae	<i>Ampithoe plumulosa</i> Shoemaker, 1938		Common on algae and in beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ). Site 1.
Talitridae	<i>Orchestia traskiana</i> Stimpson, 1857		Common in coarse sand, just north of site 2. Specimens were found under piles of beach wrack. Sand beaches.
Talitridae	<i>Orchestoidea corniculata</i> Stout, 1913		Abundant in moist, coarse sand or beach wrack. This species is nocturnal and was observed foraging at night. Sand beaches. 2
Caprellidae	<i>Caprella ferrea</i> Mayer, 1903		Rare. Specimens were found on a solitary tunicate. Low zone, site 2.
Caprellidae	<i>Caprella incisa</i> Mayer, 1903		Uncommon. Specimens were found on a hydroid. Low zone, site 2.
Caprellidae	<i>Caprella pilipalma</i> Dougherty and Steinberg, 1953		Abundant on the hydroid <i>Eudendrium</i> sp. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Caprellidae	<i>Caprella verrucosa</i> Boeck, 1871		Uncommon. Specimens were found on a hydroid. Low zone, site 1.
Caprellidae	<i>Metacaprella kennerlyi</i> (Stimpson, 1864)		Rare. Specimens were found on a solitary tunicate. Low zone, site 2.
Alpheidae	<i>Alpheus</i> sp.	SNAPPING or PISTOL SHRIMPS	Rare. Specimens were found on roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Low zone, site 3. 2
Majidae	<i>Pugettia gracilis</i> Dana, 1851	GRACEFUL KELP CRAB	Common under kelp and in algal holdfasts. Low zone, site 1.
Majidae	<i>Pugettia producta</i> (Randall, 1839)	KELP CRAB	Abundant on kelps ( <i>Laminaria</i> spp.). Low zone, sites 1, 2, 3.
Canceridae	<i>Cancer jordani</i> Rathbun, 1900	HAIRY CANCER CRAB	Uncommon. Specimens were found under rocks and in algal holdfasts. <i>Cancer jordani</i> was the most abundant species of <i>Cancer</i> found in the reserve. Low zone, sites 2, 3.
Canceridae	<i>Cancer productus</i> Randall, 1839	RED CRAB	Rare. One juvenile was found in the roots of a surfgrass ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> sp.). Low zone, site 3.
Xanthidae	<i>Lophopanopeus leucomans heathii</i> Rathbun, 1900		Rare. One juvenile was found in the roots of a surfgrass ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> sp.). Low zone, site 3.
Grapsidae	<i>Hemigrapsus nudus</i> (Dana, 1851)	PURPLE SHORE CRAB	Rare. A few specimens were found in cracks and under rocks protected from heavy surf. Low zone, site 2.
Grapsidae	<i>Pachygrapsus crassipes</i> Randall, 1839	STRIPED or LINED SHORE CRAB	Abundant in rock piles protected from heavy surf. High zone, site 2.
Paguridae	<i>Pagurus samuelis</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	HERMIT CRAB	Rare. Specimens were found under rock piles protected from heavy surf. Low zone, site 1.
Porcellanidae	<i>Pachycheles rudis</i> Stimpson, 1859	THICK-CLAWED PORCELAIN CRAB	Common under holdfasts and rocks protected from heavy surf. Low zone, site 1.
Porcellanidae	<i>Petrolisthes cinctipes</i> (Randall, 1839)	PORCELAIN CRAB	Rare. Specimens were found under rocks protected from heavy surf. Low zone, site 1.
Hippidae	<i>Emerita analoga</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	SAND or MOLE CRAB	Uncommon. Specimens were found in coarse sand, just south of site 3.
Pycnogonidae	<i>Achelia simplissima</i> (Hilton, 1939)		Rare. One individual was found under surfgrass blades. Low zone, site 3.
Pycnogonidae	<i>Pycnogonum stearnsi</i> Ives, 1892		Rare. One individual was found in a bed of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ). Low zone, site 4. 0.5i
Linyphiidae	<i>Spirembolus mundus</i> Chamberlain and Ivie, 1933		Abundant on vertical cliff faces which receive both freshwater drip and saltwater splash. Splash zone, between sites 3 and 4.
Salticidae	<i>Metaphisipids californicus</i> (Peckham, 1888)		Abundant in sand and on dry rocks. Splash zone, all sites.
Poduridae	<i>Anurida maritima</i> (Guerin, 1836)		Abundant on the undersides of rocks and in tidepools. High to low zones, sites 1, 3, 4.
Machilidae	<i>Neomachilis halophila</i> Silvestri, 1911	BRISTLE TAIL	Common on dry rocks and in shaded areas between boulders. Splash zone, all sites. 2
Tipulidae	<i>Limonia marmorata</i> (Osten Sacken, 1861)	CRANE FLY	Common on algae and moist rocks. High to mid zones, sites 1, 2, 3.
Chironomidae	<i>Paraclunio trilobatus</i> Kieffer, 1911	MIDGE	Abundant; found in dense swarms on the red algae <i>Porphyra</i> spp. High to mid zones, all sites.

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Chironomidae	<i>Paraclunio alaskensis</i> (Coquillett, 1900)	MIDGE	Abundant; found in dense swarms on the red algae <i>Porphyra</i> spp. Males were somewhat larger than females and less gregarious. Pairs were often seen copulating. Larvae were abundant in calm tidepools and under rocks and algal holdfasts. Mid zone, all sites.
Anthomyiidae	<i>Fucellia</i> sp.		Abundant in beach wrack. All sites.
Staphylinidae	<i>Liparocephalus cordicollis</i> Le Conte 1880	ROVE BEETLE	Abundant under moist algae, particularly on rocks covered with the red algae <i>Porphyra</i> spp. Mid zone, all sites.
Melyridae	<i>Endeodes basalis</i> (Le Conte, 1853)		Abundant in dry sand and rock piles; occasionally found on moist algae. High zone, sites 2, 3, 4.
Ischnochitonidae	<i>Ischnochiton regularis</i> (Carpenter, 1855)		Uncommon. Locally abundant under rocks. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Ischnochitonidae	<i>Stenoplax fallax</i> (Pilsbry, 1892)		Uncommon. Site 2.
Callistoplacinae	<i>Callistochiton crassicosatus</i> Pilsbry, 1893		Rare. Specimens were found under rocks. Sites 1, 3.
Lepidochitoninae	<i>Lepidochitona dentiens</i> (Gould, 1846)		Abundant on rocks and near the base of the holdfasts of kelp ( <i>Egregia menziesii</i> ). Low zone, sites 1, 2, 3.
Lepidochitoninae	<i>Lepidochitona thomasi</i> (Pilsbry, 1898)		Common. Animals brooding eggs were locally abundant. Specimens were generally found nestled into cracks and crevices and on steep rock surfaces. High to mid zones, sites 1, 3.
Lepidochitoninae	<i>Nutallina californica</i> (Reeve, 1847)		Abundant. High to mid zones, sites 1, 2.
Lepidochitoninae	<i>Tonicella lineata</i> (Wood, 1815)	LINED CHITON	Abundant on encrusting coralline algae. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Mopaliidae	<i>Katharina tunicata</i> (Wood, 1815)		Common on coralline algae. Mid to low zones, sites 1, 2, 3.
Mopaliidae	<i>Mopalia ciliata</i> (Sowerby, 1840)		Rare. Specimens were found on coralline algae on top of a boulder. High to mid zone, site 2.
Mopaliidae	<i>Mopalia hindsii</i> (Reeve, 1847)		Abundant under rocks and in crevices. <i>Mopalia hindsii</i> is the most common species of <i>Mopalia</i> found in the reserve. Mid to low zones, sites 1, 2, 3.
Mopaliidae	<i>Mopalia lignosa</i> (Gould, 1846)		Uncommon. Specimens were found on the undersides of large boulders and on coralline algae. Mid to low zones, site 2.
Mopaliidae	<i>Placiphorella velata</i> Dall, 1879	VEILED CHITON	Uncommon. Sites 2, 4.
Acanthochitonidae	<i>Cryptochiton stelleri</i> (Middendorff, 1846)	GUMBOOT CHITON	Rare. Two small specimens were found submerged at low tide at site 4. Several juveniles (< 1cm) were also found in the mid zone at site 3. Mid to low zones, sites 3, 4.
Haliotidae	<i>Haliotis cracherodii</i> Leach, 1814	BLACK ABALONE	Abundant in crevices and under rocks; particularly abundant at site 1. Mid to low zones.
Haliotidae	<i>Haliotis rufescens</i> Swainson, 1822	RED ABALONE	Rare. Specimens were found in narrow crevices exposed to heavy surf. Low zone.
Acmaeidae	<i>Acmaea mitra</i> Rathke, 1833	WHITE-CAP LIMPET	Uncommon. Specimens were found on coralline algae near the base of large boulders. Shells were often covered with encrusting coralline algae. Mid to low zones, site 2.
Acmaeidae	<i>Collisella digitalis</i> (Rathke, 1833)/ <i>C. austrodigitalis</i> Murphy, 1978	RIBBED LIMPET	These sibling species can be distinguished only by electrophoresis, but both should be present along the Big Sur coastline (Murphy 1978). The animals were abundant on high, steep rock faces and under ledges. Splash to high zones, all sites.
Acmaeidae	<i>Collisella ochracea</i> (Dall, 1871)		Abundant on coralline algae. Low zone, sites 1, 2, 3.

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Acmaeidae	<i>Collisella pelta</i> (Rathke, 1833)	SHIELD LIMPET	Abundant on rocks, in beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ), and on kelp ( <i>Egregia menziesii</i> ). Shoving matches were observed between pairs of limpets on six occasions. Aggressive behavior in limpets has been observed previously in <i>Lottia gigantea</i> by Galbraith (1965) and <i>Collisella scabra</i> by Sutherland (1970), but has not been previously reported for <i>Collisella pelta</i> . Mid zone, all sites.
Acmaeidae	<i>Collisella scabra</i> (Gould, 1846)	ROUGH LIMPET	Abundant on high, steep, moist rock faces and some horizontal surfaces. Splash to high zones, sites 1, 2, 3.
Acmaeidae	<i>Collisella strigatella</i> (Carpenter, 1864)		Common on red algae in areas exposed to moderate surf. Mid zone, site 1.
Acmaeidae	<i>Lottia gigantea</i> (Sowerby, 1834)	OWL LIMPET	Abundant on steep rock faces. Mid zone, all sites.
Acmaeidae	<i>Notoacmea fenestrata</i> (Reeve, 1855)		Abundant at the base of boulders and in beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ). Mid zone, sites 2, 3.
Acmaeidae	<i>Notoacmea paleacea</i> (Gould, 1853)	SURFGRASS LIMPET	Uncommon. Specimens were found on surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Mid to low zones, sites 3, 4.
Acmaeidae	<i>Notoacmea persona</i> (Rathke, 1833)		Abundant in shaded rock crevices and under ledges. This species is active at night and in the early morning. High to mid zones, sites 1, 3.
Trochidae	<i>Calliostoma annulatum</i> (Lightfoot, 1786)	PURPLE-RINGED TOP SNAIL	Rare. Specimens were found on pebbles in shallow tidepools. Low zone, site 2.
Trochidae	<i>Calliostoma canaliculatum</i> (Lightfoot, 1786)	CHANNELED TOP SNAIL	Uncommon. Specimens were found under rocks and surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Low zone, site 1.
Trochidae	<i>Calliostoma ligatum</i> (Gould, 1849)	BLUE TOP SNAIL	Uncommon. Specimens were found under rocks and surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Low zone, sites 1, 3.
Trochidae	<i>Lirularia succincta</i> (Carpenter, 1864)		Abundant on the undersides of rocks. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Trochidae	<i>Margarites pupillus</i> (Gould, 1849)	LITTLE MARGARITE	Uncommon. High to mid zones, site 2.
Trochidae	<i>Tegula brunnea</i> (Philippi, 1848)	BROWN TEGULA, BROWN TURBAN SNAIL	Common on kelp ( <i>Egregia menziesii</i> ) and under rocks submerged at low tide. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Trochidae	<i>Tegula funebris</i> (Adams, 1855)	BLACK TEGULA, BLACK TURBAN SNAIL	Common, though not as abundant here as at most central California intertidal areas. Mid to low zones, all sites.
Turbinidae	<i>Homalopoma luridum</i> (Dall, 1885)		Uncommon. Specimens were found submerged at low tide, under a rock. Mid to low zones, site 2.
Lacunidae	<i>Lacuna</i> spp.		Common. Specimens were found under rocks submerged at low tide; on the red alga <i>Iridaea</i> sp.; and on surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Mid to low zones, all sites.
Littorinidae	<i>Littorina keenae</i> (Philippi, 1847)		Abundant in crevices on steep rock faces. Splash to high zones, sites 1, 2, 4.
Littorinidae	<i>Littorina scutulata</i> Gould, 1849	CHECKERED PERIWINKLE	Abundant, usually lower on steep rock faces than <i>Littorina keenae</i> . Splash to high zones, sites 1, 2, 4.
Epitoniidae	<i>Epitonium tinctum</i> (Carpenter, 1864)	TINTED WENTLETRAP	Rare. One specimen was found at the base of a sea anemone ( <i>Anthopleura artemisia</i> ) and one other was found on loose gravel. Low zone, sites 2, 3.
Thaididae	<i>Acanthina spirata</i> (Blainville, 1832)	ANGULAR UNICORN	Uncommon. Specimens were found in beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ). Mid zone, site 1.
Thaididae	<i>Nucella emarginata</i> (Deshayes, 1839)	EMARGINATE DOGWINKLE	Common on rocks near beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ) and stalked barnacles ( <i>Pollicipes polymerus</i> ) in areas exposed to heavy surf. Specimens collected in the reserve were exceptionally large. High to mid zones, all sites.
Columbellidae	<i>Amphissa versicolor</i> Dall, 1871	VARIEGATED AMPHISSA	Uncommon. Specimens were found under kelp ( <i>Laminaria</i> sp.) on the undersides of rocks protected from heavy surf. Mid to low zones, sites 1, 3.
Columbellidae	<i>Mitrella carinata</i> (Hinds, 1844)	CARINATED DOVE SNAIL	Common under rocks submerged at low tide. Low zone, site 2.

family	latin name	common name	notes
Trimusculidae	<i>Trimusculus reticulatus</i> (Sowerby, 1835)	RETICULATE BUTTON SNAIL	Abundant under ledges, on steep rock faces, in beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ), and among stalked barnacles ( <i>Pollicipes polymerus</i> ). Mid zone, site 1.
Onchidellidae	<i>Onchidella borealis</i> Dall, 1871	LEATHER LIMPET	Common on dry rocks near beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ). Mid zone, sites 3, 4.
Archidoridae	<i>Archidoris montereyensis</i> (Cooper, 1862)	MONTEREY DORID	Uncommon. Low zone, site 4.
Coryphellidae	<i>Coryphella trilineata</i> O Donoghue, 1921	THREE-LINED NUDIBRANCH	Rare. Specimens were found under rocks submerged at low tide. Low zone, site 2.
Dendronotidae	<i>Dendronotus frondosus</i> (Ascanius, 1774)		Common. Specimens were found under submerged rocks. Low zone, site 2.
Dironidae	<i>Dirona picta</i> MacFarland, 1905	SPOTTED DIRONA	Uncommon. Specimens were found far beneath rock ledges and on colonial tunicates. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Discodorididae	<i>Anisodoris nobilis</i> (MacFarland, 1905)	SEA LEMON	Common under rocks and in crevices. Low zone, sites 1, 4.
Facelinidae	<i>Hermisenda crassicornis</i> (Eschscholtz, 1831)	HERMISSENDA	Common under rocks and in small tidepools. Low zone, all sites.
Rostangidae	<i>Rostanga pulchra</i> MacFarland, 1905	RED SPONGE NUDIBRANCH	Uncommon. Specimens were found exclusively on the red sponge <i>Ophlitaspongia pennata</i> . Low zone, site 2.
Zephyrinidae	<i>Antiopella barbarensis</i> (Cooper, 1863)	COCKSCOMB NUDIBRANCH	Rare. One specimen was found in a small tidepool. Low zone, site 4.
Mytilidae	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BAY MUSSEL	Rare. A small cluster was found in a protected tidepool. Mid zone, site 1.
Mytilidae	<i>Mytilus californianus</i> Conrad, 1837	CALIFORNIA MUSSEL	Common in small clusters on rocks and outcrops exposed to heavy surf. Only juveniles were common at sites 2 and 3. Mid zone, all sites.
Pectinidae	<i>Hinnites giganteus</i> (Gray, 1825)	ROCK SCALLOP	Rare. Specimens were found on bare rock. Low zone, site 2.
Hiatellidae	<i>Hiatella arctica</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	LITTLE GAPER	Abundant in algal holdfasts and under submerged rocks. Mid zone, site 2.
Ctenostomata	<i>Flustrellidra corniculata</i> (Smith, 1871)		Uncommon. Specimens were found on calcareous coralline algae. Low zone, site 1.
Cyclostomata	<i>Crisia occidentalis</i> Trask, 1857		Common on rocks and hydroids. Low zone, site 3.
Cyclostomata	<i>Filicrisia geniculata</i> (Milne-Edwards, 1838)		Common on rocks. Low zone, site 3.
Cyclostomata	<i>Filicrisia</i> sp.		Common on rocks; occasionally found on the bryozoan <i>Flustrellidra corniculata</i> . Low zone, all sites.
Anasca	<i>Bugula californica</i> Robertson, 1905		Common in crevices and on rocks and shells. Low zone, all sites.
Anasca	<i>Callopora</i> spp.		Uncommon. Specimens were found on rocks. Low zone, site 2.
Anasca	<i>Caulibugula ciliata</i> (Robertson, 1905)		Common in crevices and on rocks and shells. Low zone, all sites.
Anasca	<i>Dendrobeatia laxa</i> (Robertson, 1905)		Rare. Specimens were found on rocks and shells. Low zone, site 2.
Anasca	<i>Figularia hilli</i> Osburn, 1950		Common on stones, shells, and algae, and occasionally found growing on barnacles ( <i>Balanus</i> sp.). Low zone, site 2.
Anasca	<i>Tegella</i> spp.		Uncommon. Specimens were found on rocks. Low zone.
Anasca	<i>Tricellaria occidentalis</i> (Trask, 1857)		Common on rocks; occasionally found at the base of hydroids. Low zone, all sites.
Anasca	<i>Tricellaria</i> sp.		Common on rocks; occasionally found at the base of the hydroid <i>Aglaophenia</i> sp. All sites.
Ascophora	<i>Cryptosula pallasiana</i> (Moll, 1803)		Common on rocks, shells, and algae, forming large colonies. Low zone, all sites.
Ascophora	<i>Eurystomella bilabiata</i> (Hincks, 1884)		Common on small stones and shells. Low zone, site 1.
Ascophora	<i>Microporella</i> spp.		Uncommon. Specimens were found on rocks. Low zone, site 2.
Ascophora	<i>Parasmittina trispinosa</i> (Johnston, 1838)		Uncommon. Specimens were found under blades of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Low zone.
Strongylocentridae	<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	PURPLE SEA URCHIN	Abundant under algal holdfasts and rocks, in dense clumps of algae, in crevices, and occasionally in tidepools. The majority of sea urchins were small (< 3 cm in diameter) and greenish in color. Larger adults were found primarily in small pools at site 1. Mid to low zones, all sites.

family	latin name	common name	notes
Spinulosida	<i>Henricia leviuscula</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	BLOOD STAR	Uncommon. Specimens were found in crevices, under ledges, on roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.), and on boulders protected from heavy surf. Low zone, sites 1, 2, 3.
Spinulosida	<i>Patiria miniata</i> (Brandt, 1835)	BAT STAR or SEA BAT	Rare. One individual was found under a dense mat of surfgrass blades. Low zone, site 3.
Forcipulatida	<i>Leptasterias</i> sp.	SIX-RAYED SEA STAR	Abundant in shallow crevices under boulders and outcrops covered with encrusting coralline algae; occasionally found on the seaward side of boulders; found above <i>Pisaster</i> ochraceous on vertical rock faces. Mid zone, sites 1, 2, 3.
Forcipulatida	<i>Pisaster ochraceus</i> (Brandt, 1835)	OCHRE STARFISH	Abundant on bare rock and in deep crevices in areas exposed to heavy surf; frequents caves and hollows in high zones. High to low zone, all sites.
Forcipulatida	<i>Pycnopodia helianthoides</i> (Brandt, 1835)	SUNFLOWER or TWENTY-RAYED STAR	Rare. Two individuals were found on cobbles. Mid zone, site 2.
Cucumariidae	<i>Cucumaria curata</i> Cowles, 1907		Common in groups of 3 to 30 individuals under ledges and dense mats of red algae, in beds of mussels ( <i>Mytilus californianus</i> ), and on roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Rutherford (1977) has synonymized <i>C. curata</i> with <i>C. pseudocurata</i> Diechmann, 1938, which is believed to be the more widespread form. The animals collected appear most like the <i>C. curata</i> form, which previously was "... known with certainty only from tidepools" near Carmel, Monterey County, California (Brumbaugh 1980). Mid to low zones, sites 1, 3.
Cucumariidae	<i>Cucumaria piperata</i> (Stimpson, 1864)		Rare. One individual was found on surfgrass ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> sp.). Low zone, site 3.
Cucumariidae	<i>Eupentacta quinquesemita</i> (Selenka, 1867)		Rare. One individual was found on surfgrass ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> sp.). Low zone, site 3.
Polyclinidae	<i>Aplidium californicus</i> (Ritter and Forsyth, 1917)		Uncommon. Specimens were found on hard substrates in areas protected from direct wave action. Low zone, site 2.
Polyclinidae	<i>Polyclinum planum</i> (Ritter and Forsyth, 1917)		Common in areas with swift currents but protected from direct wave action. Low zone, sites 3, 4.
Polyclinidae	<i>Ritterella pulchra</i> (Ritter, 1901)		Abundant in calm water, in shaded cracks, and under ledges. Low zone, site 4.
Polyclinidae	<i>Synoicum parfustis</i> (Ritter and Forsyth, 1917)		Uncommon. Specimens were found under surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.) in areas with swift currents or exposed to moderate wave action. Low zone, site 3.
Polycitoridae	<i>Archidistoma diaphanes</i> (Ritter and Forsyth, 1917)		Common on rocks protected from surf. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Polycitoridae	<i>Archidistoma molle</i> (Ritter, 1900)		Uncommon. Specimens were found in areas of moderate wave exposure. Low zone, sites 2, 3.
Polycitoridae	<i>Archidistoma psammion</i> (Ritter and Forsyth, 1917)		Uncommon. Specimens were found in areas of moderate wave exposure, often in association with surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.). Low zone, sites 3, 4.
Polycitoridae	<i>Archidistoma ritteri</i> (Van Name, 1945)		Abundant on rocky substrates in areas with strong currents. Low zone, sites 1, 2, 4.
Didemnidae	<i>Diplosoma macdonaldi</i> Herdman, 1886		Common in areas protected from direct wave action. Low zone, sites 1, 3.
Clavelinidae	<i>Distaplia occidentalis</i> Bancroft, 1899		Common under rocks, algal holdfasts, and roots of surfgrasses ( <i>Phyllospadix</i> spp.) in areas of strong surge. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Clavelinidae	<i>Distaplia smithi</i> Abbott and Trason, 1968		Common in crevices and under ledges in areas with strong currents but protected from direct wave action. Low zone, site 2.
Stolidobranchia	<i>Metandrocarpa taylori</i> Huntsman, 1912		Abundant in areas with swift currents but protected from direct wave action. Low zone, sites 1, 2, 3.
Stolidobranchia	<i>Styela clava</i> Herdman, 1881		Common on solid substrates in calm water. Low zone.
Stolidobranchia	<i>Styela montereyensis</i> (Dall, 1872)		Rare. Specimens were found on rocks in calm water. Low zone, site 3.

family	latin name	common name	notes
Ulotrichaceae	<i>Ulothrix flacca</i> (Dillw.) Thur.		Abundant. This species generally covered entire rocks and was not associated with any other algae except <i>Ulothrix pseudoflacca</i> . High zone, all sites.
Ulotrichaceae	<i>Ulothrix pseudoflacca</i> Wille		Abundant in dense patches. This species was occasionally found with <i>U. flacca</i> . High zone, all sites. .sp 2
Ulvaceae	<i>Enteromorpha flexuosa</i> (Roth) J. Ag.		Rare. Small clumps were found growing on limpet shells. Mid zone, site 2.
Ulvaceae	<i>Enteromorpha intestinalis</i> (L.) Link		Abundant on boulders located at the mouth of Big Creek. At other sites this species was found in small patches interspersed with the red algae <i>Porphyra</i> spp. High zone, all sites.
Ulvaceae	<i>Ulva angusta</i> S. and G.		Common in small patches on rocks submerged at low tide. Mid to low zones, all sites.
Ulvaceae	<i>Ulva californica</i> Wille		Abundant on rocks, gastropod shells, and other algae, particularly on grazed algae. High zone.
Ulvaceae	<i>Ulva lactuca</i> L.		Rare. Specimens were found growing on submerged rocks. Mid zone, site 2.
Ulvaceae	<i>Ulva lobata</i> (Kütz.) S. and G.		Common in small clumps on submerged rocks. Plant size varied according to the intensity of wave action, with larger plants generally occurring in areas protected from heavy surf. Most of the specimens collected were small in size. Mid zone, all sites. .sp 2
Cladophoraceae	<i>Cladophora columbiana</i> Coll.		Common in shaded cracks and crevices and under ledges. Splash to high zones, all sites.
Cladophoraceae	<i>Rhizoclonium implexum</i> (Dillw.) Kurtz.		This species was not readily apparent because it commonly grows beneath mats of other algae, hence, its abundance could not be estimated. It is most often found under tufts of the green algae <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. (Abbott and Hollenberg 1976); specimens collected in the reserve, however, were most often found on the tops of boulders under the red alga <i>Endocladia muricata</i> . High zone, site 2.
Cladophoraceae	<i>Spongomorpha coalita</i> (Rupr.) Coll.		Common on sand-scoured boulders in areas exposed to heavy surf. Low zone, all sites.
Cladophoraceae	<i>Spongomorpha mertensii</i> (Rupr.) S. and G.		Abundant on submerged rocks protected from heavy surf. This species was the most common green alga found in the reserve. Mid zone, all sites.
Codiaceae	<i>Codium fragile</i> (Sur.) Har.		Rare. One specimen was collected from a steep rock face at site 3. High zone.
Codiaceae	<i>Codium setchellii</i> Gardn.		Abundant on low, nearshore boulders protected from heavy surf. Large patches were found on rock outcrops at site 3. Mid zone, all sites.
Derbesiaceae	<i>Halicystis ovalis</i> (Lyngb.) Aresch.		Rare. Specimens were found on encrusting coralline algae. Low zone, site 2.
Chordariaceae	<i>Analipus japonicus</i> (Harv.) Wynne		Common on rocks. Plants found growing in areas exposed to rough surf were often short with sparse branching. Mid zone, all sites.
Chordariaceae	<i>Haplogloia andersonii</i> (Farl.) Levr.		Abundant on vertical rock outcrops and boulders; formed dense mats on horizontal rock surfaces. Mid zone, all sites.
Corynophyceae	<i>Leathesia difformis</i> (L.) Aresch.		Rare. One small patch was found growing at site 2, high zone.
Scytosiphonaceae	<i>Petalonia fascia</i> (Mull.) Kuntze		Abundant; formed dense patches on rocks protected from heavy surf. This species was particularly abundant at sites 2 and 3. Mid zone, all sites.
Scytosiphonaceae	<i>Scytosiphon dotyi</i> Wynne		Uncommon. Specimens were found on high sloping rock faces. High zone, all sites.
Scytosiphonaceae	<i>Scytosiphon lomentaria</i> (Lyngb.) J. Ag.		Uncommon. Specimens were found on boulders protected from heavy surf. Mid zone, all sites.

family	latin name	common name	notes
Desmarestiaceae	<i>Desmarestia latifrons</i> Kutz.		Rare. Specimens were found submerged, under rocks. Mid zone, sites 2, 3.
Desmarestiaceae	<i>Desmarestia ligulata</i> var. <i>ligulata</i> (Lightf.) Lamour		Uncommon. Specimens were found in areas protected from heavy surf. Holdfasts were nearly always attached under rocks or ledges. Mid zone, all sites.
Alariaceae	<i>Alaria marginata</i> Post. and Rupr.		Abundant on the tops and sides of boulders. This species has not been previously reported south of Carmel Highlands, Monterey County, California (Abbott and Hollenberg 1976). Mid to low zones, all sites.
Alariaceae	<i>Egregia menziesii</i> (Turn.) Aresch.		Abundant at the base of boulders. Mid to low zones, all sites.
Alariaceae	<i>Pterygophora californica</i> Rupr.		Rare. A small patch was found growing at site 3.
Laminariaceae	<i>Costaria costata</i> (C. Ag.) Saunders		Abundant in areas exposed to surf. Mid to low zones, site 1.
Laminariaceae	<i>Laminaria dentigera</i> Kjellm.		Abundant on rocks submerged at low tide. Low zone, all sites.
Laminariaceae	<i>Laminaria ephemera</i> Setch.		Uncommon. This species was typically found growing in calmer water than <i>L. dentigera</i> . <i>Laminaria ephemera</i> has not been previously reported south of the Little Sur River, Monterey County, California (Abbott and Hollenberg 1976). Low zone, sites 2, 3.
Lessoniaceae	<i>Dictyonium californicum</i> Rupr.		Rare. One specimen was found interspersed with <i>Costaria costata</i> . Mid zone, site 1.
Lessoniaceae	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i> (L.) C. Ag.		Rare. One immature plant was found growing within a dense mat of <i>Costaria costata</i> . This species was most abundant offshore. Mid zone, site 1.
Lessoniaceae	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> (Mert.) Post. and Rupr.		Abundant offshore and on rocks submerged at low tide. This species was particularly abundant at site 3. Low zone, all sites.
Cystoceiraceae	<i>Cystoseira osmundacea</i> (Turn.) C. Ag.		Abundant, forming large mats. This species was particularly abundant at sites 1 and 3. Mid to low zones, all sites.
Fucaceae	<i>Fucus distichus</i> L.		Rare. One specimen was collected at site 1, high zone.
Bangiaceae	<i>Bangia fusco-purpurea</i> (Dillw.) Lyngb.		Common on rocks near the green alga <i>Cladophora</i> sp. High zone, site 2.
Bangiaceae	<i>Porphyra lanceolata</i> (Setch. and Hus.) Smith		Abundant on flat, horizontal rock surfaces. This species was the most common species of <i>Porphyra</i> found in the reserve. High to mid zones, all sites.
Bangiaceae	<i>Porphyra nereocystis</i> Anders.		Drift specimen; typically occurs in low intertidal and shallow subtidal zones on <i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> .
Bangiaceae	<i>Porphyra occidentalis</i> Setch. and Hus.		Common; formed dense patches on rocks. Low zone, site 3.
Erythropeltidaceae	<i>Smithora naiadum</i> (Anders.) Hollenb.		Common on blades of surfgrass ( <i>Phyllospadix scouleri</i> ). Low zone, site 3.
Cryptonemiaceae	<i>Grateloupia doryphora</i> (Mont.) Howe		Uncommon. Specimens were found on rocks. Low zone, site 2.
Cryptonemiaceae	<i>Grateloupia prolongata</i> J. Ag.		Rare. Specimens were found on rocks protected from heavy surf. Mid to low zones, site 2.
Cryptonemiaceae	<i>Prionitis filiformis</i> Kyl.		Common on rocks exposed to direct wave action. <i>Microcladia coulteri</i> is a common epiphyte. Low zone, site 1.
Cryptonemiaceae	<i>Prionitis lanceolata</i> (Harv.) Harv.		Abundant on rocks. <i>Microcladia coulteri</i> is a common epiphyte. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Cryptonemiaceae	<i>Prionitis lyallii</i> Harv.		Abundant on sand-covered rocks. Low zone, sites 2, 3.
Dumontiaceae	<i>Pikea californica</i> Harv.		Rare. One specimen was found on a rock. Low zone, site 1.
Endocladaceae	<i>Endocladia muricata</i> (Post. and Rupr.) J. Ag.		Common on the top of boulders. High zone, all sites.
Gloiosiphoniaceae	<i>Schimmelmannia plumosa</i> (Setch.) Abb.		Rare. Low zone, sites 1, 2.
Kallymeniaceae	<i>Callophyllis flabellulata</i> Harv.		Common. Low zone, site 1.
Kallymeniaceae	<i>Callophyllis violacea</i> J. Ag.		Abundant on rocks. Low zone, site 2.
Kallymeniaceae	<i>Erythrophyllum delesserioides</i> J. Ag.		Common on rocks exposed to heavy surf. Mid to low zones, site 2.
Kallymeniaceae	<i>Kallymenia oblongifruca</i> Setch.		Drift specimen; typically occurs on rocks in subtidal zones. This species is rarely found south of Mendocino, California.
Corallinaceae	<i>Bosiella californica</i> (Dec.) Silva		Rare.

family	latin name	common name	notes
Corallinaceae	<i>Bossiella chiloensis</i> (Dec.) Johans.		Rare, low zone.
Corallinaceae	<i>Bossiella orbigniana</i> (Dec.) Silva		Rare, low zone.
Corallinaceae	<i>Bossiella plumosa</i> (Manza) Silva		Common.
Corallinaceae	<i>Calliarthron cheilosporioides</i> Manza		Abundant on rocks exposed to heavy surf. Low zone.
Corallinaceae	<i>Corallina officinalis</i> var. <i>chilensis</i> (Dec.) Kutz		Common, low zone.
Corallinaceae	<i>Serraticardia macmillanii</i> (Yendo) Silva		Abundant on rocks exposed to heavy surf. Low zone.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Gigartina canaliculata</i> Harv.		Common, all sites.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Gigartina corymbifera</i> (Kutz)		Drift specimen; typically occurs in the low intertidal zone.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Gigartina harveyana</i> (Kutz) S. and G.		Rare. One specimen was found on a rock partially buried by fine-grained sand. Low zone, site 3.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Gigartina papillata</i> (C. Ag.) J. Ag.		Abundant on rocks. High to mid zones, site 2.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Gigartina volans</i> (C. Ag.) J. Ag.		Common on sand-scoured rocks. Low zone, site 3.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Iridaea cordata</i> var. <i>cordata</i> Abb.		Common on rocks. Low zone, sites 2, 3.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Iridaea flaccida</i> (S. and G.) Silva		Common, all sites.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Iridaea heterocarpa</i> Post. and Rupr.		Rare. Small patches were found on rocks protected from heavy surf. Mid to low zones, site 2.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Iridaea lineare</i> (S. and G.) Kyl.		Common on rocks exposed to surf. Low zone, site 3. .sp 5.5i
Gigartinaceae	<i>Rhodoglossum affine</i> (Harv.) Kyl.		Common on rocks. Mid to low zones, sites 1, 2, 3.
Gigartinaceae	<i>Rhodoglossum roseum</i> (Kyl.) Smith		Rare. One specimen was found on a rock exposed to heavy surf. Low zone, site 3.
Nemastomataceae	<i>Schizymeria pacifica</i> (Kyl.) Kyl.		Rare. One specimen was found on a rock exposed to heavy surf. Low zone.
Phylloporaceae	<i>Gymnogongrus linearis</i> (C. Ag.) J. Ag.		Rare. Specimens were found on sand-scoured rocks. Mid to low zones, sites 2, 3.
Plocamiaceae	<i>Plocamium cartilagineum</i> (L.)		Common on rocks partially covered with sand. Low zone, all sites.
Plocamiaceae	<i>Plocamium violaceum</i> Farl.		Common on vertical rock faces exposed to heavy surf. Mid zone, sites 1, 2.
Ceramiaceae	<i>Callithamnion pikeanum</i> Harv.		Abundant. High zone, all sites.
Ceramiaceae	<i>Microcladia borealis</i> Rupr.		Common on high, vertical rock faces in exposed and semi-protected areas. Mid to low zones, all sites.
Ceramiaceae	<i>Microcladia coulteri</i> Harv.		Epiphytic on <i>Prionites filiformis</i> and <i>P. lanceolata</i> in areas exposed to heavy surf. Mid zone, all sites.
Ceramiaceae	<i>Neoptilota densa</i> (C. Ag.) Kyl.		Common on coralline algae. Low zone, site 1.
Ceramiaceae	<i>Neoptilota hypnoides</i> (Harv.) Kyl.		Uncommon; epiphytic on coralline algae. Low zone, site 1.
Delesseriaceae	<i>Hymenena flabelligera</i> (J. Ag.) Kyl.		Abundant on top of boulders exposed to heavy surf. Low zone, site 3.
Delesseriaceae	<i>Laurencia spectabilis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i> Post. and Rupr.		Abundant, site 2.
Delesseriaceae	<i>Nienburgia andersoniana</i> (J. Ag.) Kyl.		Common on coralline algae, low zone.
Rhodomelaceae	<i>Polysiphonia hendryi</i> var. <i>compacta</i> Hollenb.		Common in areas exposed to heavy surf.
Rhodomelaceae	<i>Polysiphonia pacifica</i> var. <i>pacifica</i> Hollenb.		Common on rocks. Low zone, site 1.
Zosteraceae	<i>Phyllospadix scouleri</i> (Hooker)		Common, all sites.
Zosteraceae	<i>Phyllospadix torreyi</i> (Watson)		Common, all sites.