INVERTEBRATES

Actinia tenebrosa. Beadlet anemone. Abundant and zone-forming on stable rock surfaces of the upper shore.

Amphipods, unidentified, small, abundant under stable rocks on the middle shore.

Ancorina alata. Sponge. Subtidal under rock overhangs.

Anemone, unidentified, granular texture, in rock crevices on middle shore

Anthopleura rosea. Rose anemone. Occasional in tide pools, under rocks on the lower shore, and subtidally.

Austrolittorina antipodum Blue-banded periwinkle. Abundant on upper shores around HW.

Austrolittorina cincta. Brown periwinkle. On upper shores around HW.

Buccinulum linea linea. Lined whelk. One seen, in tide pool.

Cantharidus purpureus. Red top shell. Common on seaweed fronds

Cellana denticulata. Large limpet. Upper shore.

Cellana radians. Radiate limpet. Widespread but not abundant on middle and lower shore.

Cellana radians f. *perana* Common on the lower shore.

Cellana stellifera Stellate limpet. Common around LW.

Cellana stellifera. Stellate limpet. Common around LW and in the shallow subtidal.

Cookia sulcata. Cook's turban shell. Very common subtidally among seaweed, and just above LW. Many seen were large (> 80 mm diameter).

Coscinasterias calamaria. Eleven-armed starfish. One seen, subtidal.

Dicathais orbita. White rock shell. Uncommon in crevices, lower shore and shallow subtidal.

Diloma aethiops. Periwinkle. Abundant in shelter under rocks and in crevices; larger ones common on the lower shore.

Elminius modestus. Modest barnacle. Patchy, not zone-forming, middle and lower shore.

Epopella plicata. Barnacle. Widespread across the shore singly and in small groups; insufficient numbers to form a "barnacle zone".

Evechinus chloroticus. Kina/sea urchin. Very common subtidally; in places is ravaging macroalgae (particularly *Carpophyllum flexuosum*) to create "urchin barrens".

Haliotis australis. Yellow-footed paua. Commmon subtidally, especially in narrow crevices; very few seen were legal size (80 mm).

Haliotis iris. Ordinary paua. Common subtidally; very few seen were legal size (125 mm) implying fishing pressure here is high.

Haustrum haustorium. Whelk. Common on the lower shore; one seen attacking *Cookia sulcata*.

Haustrum scobina. Oyster drill. Patchy, locally abundant, among barnacles and on the lower shore.

Hemigrapsus edwardsii. Shore crab. Only one seen, under rock.

Isactinia olivacea. Sea anemone. In crevices and under stones, lower shore, and subtidal.

Maoricolpus roseus roseus. Turret shell. Common subtidally and found in the drift.

Mitella sp. Stalked barnacle. Very common on stable rocks and country rock, especially in crevices.

Mytilus edulis. Blue mussel. Individually and in small groups, in shelter on the middle shore, to LW and beyond. Does not form a distinct zone.

Nereid sp. 1, red, thin, unidentified. Common in fine sediment under stable rocks of the lower shore.

Nereid sp. 2, pink to white, larger, unidentified. Same areas as nereid 1, but less common.

Onchidella nigricans. A slug-like mollusc. Not uncommon among barnacles.

Patiriella regularis. Cushion starfish. Very common, mostly on soft sediment near LW and subtidally.

Pectinura maculata. Snake star. Very common on subtidal sand and gravel.

Perna canaliculus. Green mussel. Uncommon, probably owing to human predation. Mid to lower shore and subtidal.

Petrolisthes elongatus. Half crab. Scarce, under rocks.

Pomatoceros sp. Calcareous tubeworm. Common in and around the coralline paint zone.

Purpurocardia purpurata. Purple cockle. A few shells found washed ashore.

Scutus breviculus. Duck's bill limpet. On rocks in the shallow subtidal.

Sypharochiton pelliserpensis. Snakeskin chiton. Widespread, mostly on upper shore, usually in sheltered crevices.

Talorchestia quoyana. Sand hopper. Common in sand and drift around HW.

FISHES

Aplodactylus arctidens. Marblefish. Among seaweeds, upon which it feeds.
Dasyatis brevicaudatis. Short-tailed stingray. One seen over a seaweed bed.
Forsterygium maryannae. Oblique-swimming blenny. Common in schools over seaweed beds.
Forsterygium varium. Common triplefin. Common in the shallow subtidal.
Notolabrus celidotus. Spotty. Females and juveniles abundant.
Notolabrus fucicola. Banded parrotfish. Females common in shallow subtidal.
Parapercis colias. Blue cod. Common over rocky ground.

ALGAE

Carpophyllum flexuosum. A brown seaweed. Forms extensive but patchy beds from low water to about 2m subtidally. In places much attacked by sea urchins.
Carpophyllum maschalocarpum. Flapjack. The commonest seaweed around low tide mark.
Codium convolutum. A green seaweed. Patchy, scarce, among coralline "paint"
Corallina officinalis. Coralline seaweed. The "paint" form is abundant and zone-forming on the lower shore and subtidally especially under shade. The "turf" form occurs lower on the shore and is confined mainly to tidal pools and around LW.
Cystophora torulosa. A brown seaweed. Very patchy, isolated plants among *Carpophyllum* spp. around LW, also in drift.
Ecklonia radiata. A brown seaweed. A few plants in the subtidal, some much eaten by sea urchins.
Hormosira banksia. Jupiter's necklace seaweed. Scarce, rather stunted plants on the lower shore and in tide pools.
Macrocystis pyrifera. Bladder kelp. A very few plants seen below LW in beds of *Carpophyllum flexuosum*.
Peyssonnelia sp. An encrusting red alga on subtidal rock surfaces and *Carpophyllum*.
Pyropia plicata. Karengo, a red seaweed. Uncommon on upper shore; absent from shady areas.
Splachnidium rugosum. A brown seaweed. Forms a narrow belt on the lower shore among coralline algae.
Ulva compressa. Green seaweed. Scarce in moist crevices on the upper shore.
Ulva pertusa. Sea lettuce. Scarce in rock pools, on the lower shore; more common in the shallow subtidal.