

**Alexandrium ostenfeldii** (Paulsen) Balech & Tangen

*Sarsia* 70: 338, figs 3–5 (1985)

*Goniodoma ostenfeldii* Paulsen, *Medd. Kommn. Havunders. Kobenh. Ser. Plankton* 1: 20, fig. 2 (1904)

*Type locality*: Iceland

*Gonyaulax tamarensis* var. *globosa* Braarud, *Avh. Utgitt. Nor. Vidensk. Akad. Oslo Mat.-Naturvidensk. Kl.* 11: 12 (1945); *Gonyaulax trygvei* Parke ex Parke & J.D.Dodge, in Parke & Dixon, *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. U.K.* 56: 546 (1976)

*Type locality*: Norway

*Australian distribution*: N.S.W. (Central & South Coasts), Vic. (Port Phillip Bay), Tas. (River Derwent, North West Bay, d'Entrecasteaux Channel)

*Extra-Australian distribution*: U.S.A. (Maine), Canada (W and E coasts), North Atlantic Ocean, Iceland, British Isles, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, China, New Zealand

*Note*: Usually produces low concentrations of paralytic shellfish poisons, but highly toxic strains are also known [Hallegraeff *et al.*, 2010]

*References*: L.D.Harlow, A.Koutoulis & G.M.Hallegraeff, S-adenosylmethionine synthetase genes from eleven marine dinoflagellates, *Phycologia* 46: 46–53 (2007)

G.M.Hallegraeff, C.J.S.Bolch, J.M.Huisman & M.F. de Salas, Planktonic dinoflagellates, *Algae of Australia: Phytoplankton of Temperate Coastal Waters* 145–212 (2010)

H.Farrell, S.Brett, P.Ajani & S.Murray, Distribution of the genus *Alexandrium* (Halim) and paralytic shellfish toxins along the coastline of New South Wales, Australia, *Mar. Poll. Bull.* 72: 133–145 (2013)