

Karlodinium veneficum (D.Ballant.) J.Larsen

in N.Daugbjerg, G.Hansen, J.Larsen & Ø.Moestrup, *Phycologia* 39: 309 (2000)

Gymnodinium veneficum D.Ballant., *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. U.K.* 35: 467, figs 6–17 (1956)

Type locality: Great Britain

Woloszynskia micra B.Leadb. & J.D.Dodge, *Brit. Phycol. Bull.* 3: 1, fig. 1 (1966); *Gymnodinium micrum* (B.Leadb. & J.D.Dodge) A.R.Loeb., *Proc. N. Amer. Paleont. Conv. Chicago, 1969*, G: 903 (1970); *Karlodinium micrum* (B.Leadb. & J.D.Dodge) J.Larsen, in N.Daugbjerg, G.Hansen, J.Larsen & Ø.Moestrup, *Phycologia* 39: 309 (2000)

Type locality: Great Britain

Australian distribution: N.S.W. (Sydney Harbour, Lake Illawara), Tas. (River Derwent, Huon River), S.A. (Murray River), W.A. (Swan River)

Extra-Australian distribution: Gulf of Mexico, U.S.A. (E coast), Canada (Nova Scotia), Canary Islands, British Isles, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, East China Sea, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, New Zealand

Note: A toxic, bloom-forming species [Hallegraeff *et al.*, 2010]

References: B.D.Mooney, M. de Salas, G.M.Hallegraeff & A.R.Price, Survey for karlotoxin production in 15 species of gymnodinioid dinoflagellates (Kareniaceae, Dinophyta), *J. Phycol.* 45: 164–175 (2009)

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