

Reptadeonella cellulanus Tilbrook, Hayward & Gordon, 2001. Tilbrook, 2006, p.126, pl.2F.

Reptadeonella cellulanus Tilbrook, Hayward & Gordon, 2001
Plate 22F

Reptadeonella cellulanus Tilbrook, Hayward & Gordon, 2001: 66, Fig. 12A-C.

Type material Holotype: NHM 1998.8.4.201, Erakor Island, Efate, Vanuatu.
Paratype: NHM 1998.4.8.121, Port Vila Harbour, Efate, Vanuatu.

Other material examined SBMNH 265279, 501-87; SBMNH 265280, 506-87.

Description Colony unilaminar. Autozooids irregularly polygonal, irregularly arranged (0.50–0.60 x 0.30–0.40 mm). Frontal shield finely granular, a single, large, oval medial spiramen, in depression at centre of zooid, a single series of medium-sized, spaced-out marginal pores. Primary orifice semicircular, proximal border convex, slightly denticulate, secondary orifice semicircular, surmounting a tall, thin, tubular peristome. Avicularium generally set medially, on proximal side of peristome, rostrum triangular, mandible acutely triangular, directed distolaterally. Gonozooid morphology not known. Colony origin from a triad ancestrula complex, zooids set at angle of 120° to each other, one or two primary autozooids budded between each pair.

Remarks *Reptadeonella cellulanus* is characterised by its semicircular primary and secondary orifices and by its tall, thin peristome with its associated avicularium. As has already been mentioned, this species was originally described as having a single ancestrula as the colony origin. The occurrence of more material of this species has shown that the true number of zooids there is actually three. Only five small colonies of this species have ever been found and as yet nothing is known about the morphology of the gonozooids.

Distribution Three small, apparently infertile, colonies of *Reptadeonella cellulanus* were originally described from Efate, Vanuatu. Two small colonies, again apparently infertile, were found in the Solomon Islands from Anuha Reefs, Anuha Island, Florida Islands and Linggatu Cove, Mbanika Island, Russell Islands. In the Russell Islands *R. cellulanus* was associated with *Antropora granulifera* and *Monoporella fimbriata*.

