Antropora subvespertilio (Canu & Bassler, 1929). Tilbrook, 2006, p.32, pl.4C.

Antropora subvespertilio (Canu & Bassler, 1929)
Plate 4C

Dacryonella subvespertilio Canu & Bassler 1929: 134, Fig.14, fig.1.
Antropora subvespertilio: Tilbrook, 1998: 30, fig. 1B,C.

Type material Holotype: USNM 7937, "Albatross" Station 5179, off Romblon Light, Romblon, Philippines, 11 m.

Other material examined SBMNH 365048, **501-87**.

Description Colony unilaminar, encrusting. Autozooids distinct, broad, separated by shallow grooves (ca 0.45 x 0.35 mm). Gymnocyst negligible; cryptocyst, extensive, below mural rim, finely granular, somewhat convex. Opesia trifoliate, less than half frontal area, the proximal border convex with two lateral opesiular indentations, rather deep and rounded, with crenellate edges. Distal to each autozooid, two small, triangular avicularia, directed medially, often touching, rostrum slightly raised, acutely pointed distally, rounded proximally, two small articulatory condyles, mandible acutely triangular, slightly recurved. Ovicells endozooidal, small, smooth, cap-like. Operculum of ovicellate zooids wider than autozooids, closing the ovicell.

Remarks *Antropora subvespertilio* is distinguished from its more common congener, *A. granulifera*, by its smaller size, more extensive cryptocyst and the possession of lateral, opesiular indentations of the cryptocyst and convex proximal border, giving the characteristic trifoliate opesia. The ovicell is more obvious in *A. subvespertilio*, the associated avicularia directed distally rather than disto-medially as in ovicellate zooids of *A. granulifera*.

Distribution Originally described from the Philippines by Canu & Bassler (1929) and subsequently noted from Puerto Rico (Tilbrook, 1998), the presence of a single colony of *Antropora subvespertilio* from Anuha Reefs, Florida Islands broadens the disjunct distribution of this species.