

Corbulella corbula (Hincks, 1880). Tilbrook, Hayward & Gordon, 2001, p.42, fig.3B.

CORBULELLA CORBULA (HINCKS)

(Fig. 3B)

Membranipora corbula Hincks, 1880b: 378, pl. 17, fig. 6.

Crassimarginatella corbula: Ristedt & Hillmer, 1985: 136, pl. 1, fig. 4.

Crassimarginatella (Corbulella) corbula: Gordon, 1984: 29, pl. 3, figs D,E (cum syn.); Gordon, 1986: 32, pl. 5, fig. A; Ryland & Hayward, 1992: 230, fig. 3.

Description

Colony encrusting, forming small unilaminar sheets. Autozooids oval, distinct; $0.51\text{--}0.45 \times 0.3\text{--}0.27$ mm. Oval opesia occupying most of frontal area, bordered by a narrow granular cryptocyst; gymnocyst smooth, well developed, particularly proximally. Six to nine pairs of marginal spines, distal one or two pairs stout, longer and erect, the rest slender, incurved over opesia. Vicarious avicularia as long as autozooids but slightly wider, without pivot bar; oval opesia constricted midway by opposing pivots, bordered proximally by spines; narrow cryptocyst and smooth, variably developed, proximal gymnocyst; thin raised rostral rim, minutely serrated. Ovicell prominent, hyperstomial, with a broad frontal fenestra, notched apically. Kenozooids occasional.

Remarks

Corbulella corbula seems to be widely distributed in the western Pacific: Japan, Great Barrier Reef, and Kermadec Ridge and Tasman Bay, New Zealand. It was quite common in cryptic habitats on coral rubble from the reef flats of Erakor Island, Efate.

