

*Caberea boryi* (Audouin, 1826). Tilbrook, 2006, p.56, pl.7E-F.

**Caberea boryi** (Audouin, 1826)  
Plate 7E-F

*Crisia boryi* Audouin, 1826: 242.

*Crisia boryi* Audouin, 1828: 73, Fig.12, figs 4<sup>1</sup>-4<sup>6</sup>.

*Caberea boryi*: Harmer, 1926: 362, Fig. 24, figs 13-15 (cum syn.); Hastings, 1943: 367, figs 19a,b (cum syn.); Prenant & Bobin, 1966: 449, figs 127VI, 148 (cum syn.); Ryland & Hayward, 1977: 129, Fig. 61; Rho & Song, 1980: 153, Fig. 2, figs 10-13; Rho & Seo, 1984: 10; Gordon, 1986: 67, Fig. 25, figs A-C; Mawatari, 1987: 100; Hayward, 1988: 286; Seo, 1992: 145; Liu, Yin & Ma, 2001: 488, Fig. 28, figs 1-3.

Not *Caberea boryi*: Lu, 1991: 47, Fig.7, Fig. 5a-c.

**Material examined** SBMNH 365095-096, **410-84**; SBMNH 365097, **506-87**; NHM 1881.4.29.11, Rapallo, northern Italy; NHM 1932.4.20.106 (Plated Hastings, 1943: 19a), Great Barrier Reef Expedition Station 12; NHM 1932.4.20.107, Great Barrier Reef Expedition Station 9; NHM 1937.9.28.6 (Plated Hastings, 1943: 19b), Harbour Reef, Ghardaqa, Red Sea, 2 m; NHM 1897.5.1.234, Hastings; NHM 1899.7.1.845, Madeira; NHM 1911.10.1.429, Madeira; NHM 1996.4.26.11,12, Tamarin, Mauritius, 5 m; NHM 1936.12.30.159, Cardagos, 54 m.

**Description** Colony erect with biserial branches. Autozooids (0.35 x 0.20 mm) with large, smooth, proximal gymnocrystal area, the cryptocyst smooth, of similar extent to the gymnocrystal (both reduced in the presence of ovicells), terminating distally into lateral projections, one on each side, which converge and on which the proximal edge of the operculum sits; the opesia oval in shape. Scutum very robust, originating, with a stout peduncle, from inner distal corner of the opesia, which it covers almost entirely, the lobe broad and rounded, kidney-shaped, over 90% of the lobe proximal to the point of scutal spine insertion, the free end of the proximal lobe curving distally, towards the peduncle, and terminating in a point. A single outer orificial spine seen in some autozooids, long, directed distally along the branch surface. Two types of avicularia occur: very small lateral avicularia, between the orifice and vibracular chamber, slightly proximal of the orificial spine, laterally directed, the rostrum with a small hooked tip, the mandible triangular; small frontal avicularia developed adjacent to the proximal inner edge of the cryptocystal rim, directed distally, rostrum and mandible similar in morphology to the lateral avicularia, however, frontal avicularium greatly enlarged proximal to branch bifurcations, globular, with hooked rostral tip, mandible triangular, directed frontally, i.e. perpendicular to frontal plane. Ovicells smooth with a shallow, asymmetrical fenestra, deepening towards the branch midline. Vibracular chambers separate, relatively small, alternating, not visible frontally, the setal groove directed obliquely, setae the length of approximately three autozooids.

**Remarks** *Caberea boryi* is characterised by its large scutum, its large, frontal avicularia proximal to branch bifurcations and the shallow, asymmetrical fenestra seen in ovicells.

Although this species has been recorded from a great number of localities there is very little morphological difference in colonies between locations. There are slight variations in the size and frequency of the axial avicularium, and the size of the fenestra in the ovicell, but the differences are no greater between locations than that seen within colonies. Notwithstanding the above, two specimens from South Africa (NHM 1899.7.1.304 - Algoa Bay, NHM 1958.11.12.1 - "Africana" dredge 743/M4)

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have a far more opaque and hyaline appearance than the material cited above.

The species described as *Caberea boryi* by Lu (1991) from the Nansha Sea differs from Audouin's species in the shape and size of the vibracular chambers.

**Distribution** Originally described from the Red Sea, *Caberea boryi* has been found from the Mediterranean Sea and Britain, through South Africa and the Indian Ocean to Australia, China, Japan and New Zealand. In the Solomon Islands a number of colonies were found from Mbanika Island, Russell Islands.

