

*Claviporella pulchra* MacGillivray (Plate 8, D-H)

*Claviporella pulchra* MacGillivray, 1887b: 65; 1887c: 176.

*Claviporella cacatua*: Jelly 1889: 63 (*nom. nud.*); Brettnall 1922: 192.

*Claviporella aurita*: Wass & Banta 1981: 372 (fig. 16)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: NZOI Stns B480, B493; also Museum of Victoria, H880, holotype slide of *Claviporella pulchra*, Port Phillip Heads, and an unnumbered slide of *C. pulchra* from Point Danger.

DISTRIBUTION: Fiordland; 84-116 m. Also Victoria.

DESCRIPTION: Colony erect, branching, comprising jointed segments of 1-2 zooids. Single zooids, including avicularian processes, 0.33-0.43 × 0.29-0.30 mm, narrowly shield-shaped. Frontal wall smooth, rising to a suboral inflated area in which is a narrow, slightly toothed slit-like ascopore; around the periphery of the inflated area is a semicircle of three tiny windows. Orifice with median sinus in inflated part of frontal wall and distinct condyles. Two pairs of tubercles typically present, a stout elongated distal pair and a shorter lateral pair. The distolateral avicularia short or moderate, never greatly expanded along one side. A pair of tiny pore-chambers proximolaterally; another pair proximal to the avicularia. Dorsal surface of zooid smooth. Bizooidal segment about 0.51-0.56 mm long, the daughter zooid projecting at an angle somewhat from its parent, with no median avicularium between them. Fertile segment bizooidal, about 0.68 mm long, the ovicell pertaining to the inferior zooid; with numerous scattered pores; a pair of orificial tubercles present, or one replaced by a frontally facing avicularium; distal zooid lacking ascopore (this region occupied by ovicell), with a pair of small orificial tubercles and distolateral avicularia and a median prominently projecting tubercle. The distal zooid may be replaced by a kenozooid.

REMARKS: The holotype specimen of *C. pulchra* is practically unrecognisable. It is badly effloresced, but immersion of a separated zooid in a drop of water on a slide dissolved the efflorescence and revealed the same features seen in the Victoria Museum specimen from Point Danger.

In *C. pulchra* there is a discernible axis from which side branches arise. The axial zooids are alternately doublets and singlets. From one side of many of the singlets, just below the avicularium, arises either another singlet, beginning a side branch, or a terminal fertile segment. Doublet zooids in this species appear always to produce singlets. In *C. aurita*, branching is more regularly sympodial and the tendency for doublets to alternate with singlets is less rigid — doublets may produce either two singlets or, much more commonly, a doublet and a singlet. There is no branching from the sides of *C. aurita* zooids.

Whereas the fertile segment of *C. aurita* comprises the one zooid with an ovicell, that of *C. pulchra* is bizooidal. Wass and Banta (1981, fig. 16) drew attention to this type of ovicell in specimens labelled *C. aurita*.

MacGillivray (1887b,c) mentioned a "papillose" surface to the zooid in *C. pulchra*. In all specimens I have seen, including the holotype, papillae are not present. However, from certain angles, in transmitted light, spots are visible in the calcification that could be mistaken for papillae.

