Celleporaria erugo Tilbrook, 2006. Tilbrook, 2006, p.141, pl.26D-F.

Celleporaria erugo new species
Plate 26D-F

Type material — Holotype: SBMNH 265356, **503-87**.

Description — Colony multilaminar. Autozooids convex, oval to irregularly polygonal (0.40–0.50 x 0.30–0.40 mm), slightly nodular, becoming smooth in later ontogeny, with approx. six large marginal pores, most becoming occluded with ontogeny. Primary orifice squared, as long as wide (ca 0.12 x 0.12 mm), proximal border straight, with three, thin, straight, spinous processes medially, no obvious condyles. Two oral spines widely spaced. Peristome short, thick, most developed proximally, a shallow proximomedial pseudosinus forming with ontogeny next to suboral avicularium. Suboral avicularian rostrum short, triangular, its distal tip hooked, facing distally, directed frontally. Some autozooids may produce a pair of identical suboral avicularia, one beside the other. Vicarious avicularia extremely common, generally small but may be larger than autozooids rarely, rostrum spatulate, varying in shape from almost pear-shaped to oval, narrowest proximally, distal rim smooth with extensive rostral palate, opesia small, circular, the crossbar complete, flush with colony surface, randomly directed. Ovicell prominent, globular, as wide as long, covering distal and both lateral borders of orifice, its opening circular, the calcified portion thick and smooth, slightly obscuring primary orifice. Dried material translucent light grey, opercula unseen.

Etymology — From *erugo*, L. clear of wrinkles, smooth. Named for its smooth frontal calcification, developed later in ontogeny.

Remarks — ***Celleporaria erugo*** is characterised by its squared orifice, with its three small, spinous processes, its distally facing suboral avicularium, smooth ontogenetic calcification and preponderance of vicarious avicularia.

Celleporaria erugo has a tridenticulate primary orifice, superficially similar to that of *C. tridenticulata* (see *Plate 28B*), however, the three (but two or four may be developed) "teeth" in this latter species are thicker and often squared or bifid, whereas those in the former take the form of straight spiny processes along the straight proximal border. The proximal border of *C. tridenticulata* is slightly concave and it lacks the peristome developed in ***C. erugo***, its spines remaining visible. *C. tridenticulata* also produces granular frontal calcification with ontogeny and its vicarious avicularia are elongate and rounded, flush with the colony surface, or very large, erect and acutely triangular, perpendicular to the colony surface.

The primary orifice of ***Celleporaria erugo*** is also similar to that of *C. vagans* (*Plate 27C*), which has three spiny processes along the proximal border of its primary orifice, but these are widely spaced, with the outer two processes curving medially towards the straight median process (which may bifurcate). *C. vagans* also produces a high peristome, elliptical suboral avicularia, with associated umbo and pseudosinus, and granular frontal calcification, while lacking oral spines. *C. vagans* also produces vicarious avicularia with large palmate mandibles (*Plate 28D*). The smooth frontal calcification of ***C. erugo*** is more reminiscent of *C. hesperopacifica* but this species produces elliptical suboral avicularia whose cystids develop a round-sectioned umbo apically.

Distribution — ***Celleporaria erugo*** is known only from the Solomon Islands, at Ruaniu, west of Honiara, Guadalcanal in association with *Stylopoma velatum*.

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