

***Celleporaria vagans* (Busk)
(Fig. 16a-c)**

Cellepora vagans Busk, 1881: 343; 1884: 198, pl. 29, fig. 10; pl. 35, fig. 11.

Celleporaria vagans: Harmer, 1957: 671, pl. 42, fig. 4; text-fig. 55.

DESCRIPTION

Colony forming a multilaminar, encrusting sheet. Autozooids $0.6-0.8 \times c.0.4$ mm; frontal wall convex, nodular and rugose, bordered by small but distinct marginal pores. Primary orifice wider than long, commonly 0.17×0.12 mm; proximal edge shallowly concave, with three thin, pointed denticles evenly spaced just within its rim. No oral spines. Peristome deep, developing in early ontogeny, enveloping lateral and proximal borders of orifice; a single median sub-oral avicularium, small, columnar, its apex produced as a short, pointed umbo; rostrum $0.1-0.2$ mm long, oval, orientated vertically to orifice plane and directed laterally. Peristome rim deeply notched adjacent to the proximal end of the avicularium; in later ontogeny a process extending from the peristome rim eventually fuses with the opposite rim, below the avicularium, to delimit a rounded spiramen. Vicarious avicularia infrequent, variable in length, but reaching 0.6 mm; elongate, narrowest medially, spatulate and slightly cupped distally. Ovicell more than hemisphere, overarchng the primary orifice, surface finely granular, with a few indistinct perforations; its aperture irregularly triangular, the rim often peaked medially, and bearing a small avicularium in later ontogeny.

DISTRIBUTION

C. vagans is known from Hawaii, Torres Strait, Indonesia, and the eastern Indian Ocean, but from relatively few specimens. Busk's (1881, 1884) material from Crozet Island perhaps represents different species, and requires re-examination.

