Calyptotheca triquetra (Harmer, 1957)
new combination Plate 49E-F

Schizomavella triquetra Harmer, 1957: 1027, pl. 66, figs 1-3.
Schizomavella triquetra: Ristedt & Hillmer, 1985: 137, pl. 3, fig. 12.
Metroperiella triquetra: Liu, Yin & Ma, 2001: 582, pl. 46, figs 1,2.
Schizomavella lepralioides: Lu, 1991: 56, pl. 14, fig. 6a,b.

Material examined

SBMNH 365659, **407-84**; SBMNH 365660-661, **409-84**.

Description

Colony encrusting multilaminar. Autozooids oval or irregularly polygonal, convex, separated by deep grooves (ca 0.40 x 0.30 mm). Frontal shield thick, with numerous round pores set in grooves radiating from avicularian cystid, becoming less obvious with ontogenetic thickening, marginal pores elongate, marginal wall sutures distinct and slightly raised. Primary orifice pear-shaped, as wide as long (ca 0.08 x 0.08 mm), broadest distally, with a U-shaped proximal sinus, condyles robust, rounded, denticulate. Single suboral avicularium lateromedially on every zooid, small, proximomedially directed, rostrum triangular, slightly raised from frontal shield, proximal area elongate rounded, proximal opesia oval, distal opesia triangular, mandible triangular, crossbar complete. Often avicularium slightly inflated, larger, rostrum raised and arched basally, otherwise identical. Ovicell as wide as long, partially immersed, calcification similar to frontal shield, pores set in grooves radiating from centre, which is sometimes produced into an umbo, orifice dimorphic (wider), closed by maternal operculum.

Remarks

Calyptotheca triquetra is characterised by its pear-shaped primary orifice, its triangular lateromedial frontal avicularium, which is sometimes inflated and arched basally, and the radiating appearance of the frontal pores especially in the ovicell that may produce an umbo.

The raised, arching avicularia were well illustrated by Harmer (1957) in his original description of this species; the radiating frontal pores and umbonate ovicell well illustrated by Ristedt & Hillmer (1985) and Liu *et al.* (2001). Harmer's (1957) material was not available for examination, but these two features differentiate ***Calyptotheca triquetra*** from the others described here.

Schizoporella triangula Hincks, 1881, from Bass Strait (Type: NHM 1899.5.1.1098) and Victoria, also has triangular avicularia but they are flush with the flattened frontal shield; the frontal shield often becomes nodular, and its frontal pores are less numerous and round. The orifice of brooding zooids in *S. triangula*, which is dimorphic, is also often partly obscured by four proximal tubercles that are not seen in ***C. triquetra***. Hincks' species is here assigned to *Calyptotheca*, thus ***Calyptotheca triangula* (Hincks, 1881) new combination**

Distribution

Calyptotheca triquetra was originally described from Indonesia, but has subsequently been recorded from the Philippines and the South China Sea. In the Solomon Islands it was found from Gibson Island, Hamilton Passage, Choiseul.

Calypotheca triquetra (Harmer, 1957). Tilbrook, 2006, p. 227, pl.49E-F