

***Margaretta longicollis*** new species  
Plate 51E-G

Type material      Holotype: SBMNH 365675, 501-87.  
Paratypes: SBMNH 365676, 501-87; NHM 2002.3.19.2 (ex. SBMNH 365675), 501-87.

Description      Internodes straight or slightly curving (0.75–1.5 mm wide), becoming wider and more robust with ontogeny, up to 25 mm long. Each node and basis rami consists of a single tube, accessory tubes (rhizoids) developed from distal internode, originating laterally and slightly proximally of peristome, which remains open, from marginal pore. Autozooids in whorls of two (commonly 1.00 x 0.50 mm), no obvious lateral walls. Frontal shield convex, slightly granular, regularly and evenly perforated by large, sunken pores, ascopore disto-medial, surrounded by a slightly raised, crenulate rim. Primary orifice wider than long, a straight border proximally, obscured by tall peristome, raised from frontal shield and angled at approximately 90° to it, secondary orifice circular with a crenulate rim. Brooding autozooids with longer peristomes, approximately three times length of ordinary peristome, bending proximally along their length, bulbous at base.

Etymology      From *longus*, L. long; *collum*, L. neck. Named for the extended peristome around the orifice.

Remarks      *Margaretta longicollis* is characterised by its whorls of two autozooids, its tall, perpendicular peristome and the extremely long peristome of brooding zooids.  
*Margaretta longicollis* differs from *M. gracilior* in having wider and longer internodes, its ordinary peristomes are taller and perpendicular to the internode axis, the peristomes of brooding zooids are much longer and the ascopore is more distally positioned.

Distribution      A single colony of *Margaretta longicollis* was found from Anuha Reefs, Anuha Island, Florida Islands.



