

Calloporina sculpta Canu & Bassler, 1929. Tilbrook, 2006, p.214, pl.47A-B.

Calloporina sculpta Canu & Bassler, 1929
Plate 47A-B

Calloporina sculpta Canu & Bassler, 1929: 334, pl. 40, figs 7,8.

Calloporina sculpta: Harmer, 1957: 972, pl. 62, figs 35,36,40; Ristedt & Hillmer, 1985: 137, pl. 3, fig. 6;
Scholz, 1991: 316, pl. 17, fig. 2.

Material examined SBMNH 365642, 506-87; NHM 1936.12.30.52, (Thornely, 1935, 52/2149) Sri Lanka; NHM 2002.1.10.1, (388.G/2146) "Siboga" Station 81, Borneo Bank, Strait of Makassar, 0-34 m; NHM 2002.1.10.3, Omoa, Fata Hiva, Marquesas Islands, 30 m.

Description Autozooids roughly hexagonal in shape, slightly convex (0.55 x 0.50 mm). Frontal shield perforated by six to eight pores along each margin. Ascopore elongate oval, transversely orientated, surrounded by a very thin, raised rim, a slight distal lip. Primary orifice semicircular, as wide as long (0.13 x 0.13 mm), the proximal rim straight, denticulate, with small, conspicuous condyles. Eight spines in autozooids, four in ovicellate zooids. Avicularia large, commonly paired, sometimes single, lateral to ascopore, distolaterally directed, the rostrum, short, narrow, parallel-sided, with setiform mandible, and complete crossbar. Rarely the avicularia are spatulate. Ovicells mostly immersed in frontal of distal zooid, convex frontally, smooth, with wide, crescentic obviously pitted endooecium. Ancestrula with 12 spines (Scholz, 1991).

Remarks *Calloporina sculpta* is characterised by its uniserial marginal pores, eight oral spines, denticulate proximal edge to the orifice and its setiform avicularia.

Scholz (1991) illustrates this species with some zooids having spatulate avicularia. No mention of this is made in Canu & Bassler's (1929) original description but there is in Harmer's (1957) later record.

Distribution *Calloporina sculpta* has a wide distribution within the Indo-Pacific, originally described from the Philippines; it has subsequently been recorded from Sri Lanka in the west to the Marquesas Islands in the east. A single colony of this species was found in the Solomon Islands from Linggatu Cove, Mbanika Island, Russell Islands. The colony from the Marquesas Islands was found encrusting a palm nut, associated with a species of *Parasmittina* and one of *Trypostega*.

