Triphyllozoon indivisum Harmer, 1934
Plate 70A-C

Triphyllozoon indivisum Harmer, 1934: 614, pl. 35, figs 33,34; pl. 40, figs 10-12; text figs 25F, 40.
Triphyllozoon indivisum: Hayward, 2000: 112, fig. 2d,e.

Type material

Holotype: NHM 1934.8.20.83, "Siboga" Station 213, South of Sulawesi.

Other material examined

SBMNH 365835-844, **501-87**; SBMNH 3658845-846, **406-84**.

Description

Colony flat fan- or dish-shaped attached by encrusting base. Fenestrulae oval (ca 1.10 x 0.70 mm), trabeculae narrower, consisting of three or four longitudinal series of autozooids. Abfrontal kenozooids granular, distinct, separated by raised edges; small, oval avicularia rarely seen. Autozooids at growing edge polygonal (ca 0.40 x 0.20 mm), convex, distinct, separated by raised edges. Frontal shield initially nodular though becoming smoother with ontogeny, thickening calcification also obscuring autozooidal boundaries, generally six conspicuous marginal pores. Primary orifice longer than wide, distal border irregularly crenulate rather than denticulate (Hayward, 2000), proximal border with a broad shallow notch in one corner, condyles indistinct. No oral spines. Peristome developed early in ontogeny, concealing primary orifice, flared proximally, often with rounded crenulations, a deep notch medially that closes during ontogeny to leave a large, circular pore. Avicularia numerous, of three types: most characteristically, very large, situated on the edges of, or proximally within, the fenestrulae, cystid swollen, rostrum long, rectangular, though slightly narrower in middle, with two asymmetrically developed up-curved cusps, one at each of two distal corners, generally proximally directed (smaller versions of this avicularium are present on frontal surfaces of some autozooids - Hayward, 2000); autozooids bear up to four small, frontal avicularia, almost circular to elongate oval in shape, of two types, either, flush with frontal plane with a rostrum smooth distally, or, raised from frontal plane with a rostrum denticulate distally, all generally proximally directed the raised avicularia generally smaller than the flush avicularia. Ovicell longer than wide, broadest distally, almost pear-shaped, with a single longitudinal suture, which often terminates distally in a round foramen, and no lateral sutures, aperture straight-edged with a short labellum.

Remarks

Triphyllozoon indivisum is characterised by its ovicell with a single longitudinal suture and the asymmetrical avicularia on the edges of the fenestrulae. These two characters, particularly the single ovicell suture, as well as the overall shape of the ovicell, distinguish this species from others in *Triphyllozoon*.

This is only the second record of *Triphyllozoon indivisum* since its original description, from a single specimen, by Harmer (1934). Hayward (2000) redescribed Harmer's material.

Distribution

Originally described from Sulawesi, Indonesia, in the Solomon Islands two colonies of *Triphyllozoon indivisum* were found, from Anuha Reefs, Florida Islands and Mbanika Island, Russell Islands.

Triphyllozoon indivisum Harmer, 1934. Tilbrook, 2006, p.311, Pl.70A-C