

*Pleurocodonellina signata* (Waters, 1889) Ryland & Hayward, 1992, p.273, fig. 24b.

Now *Pleurocodonellina macroporata* Tilbrook, 2006.

***Pleurocodonellina signata* (Waters)  
(Fig. 24b)**

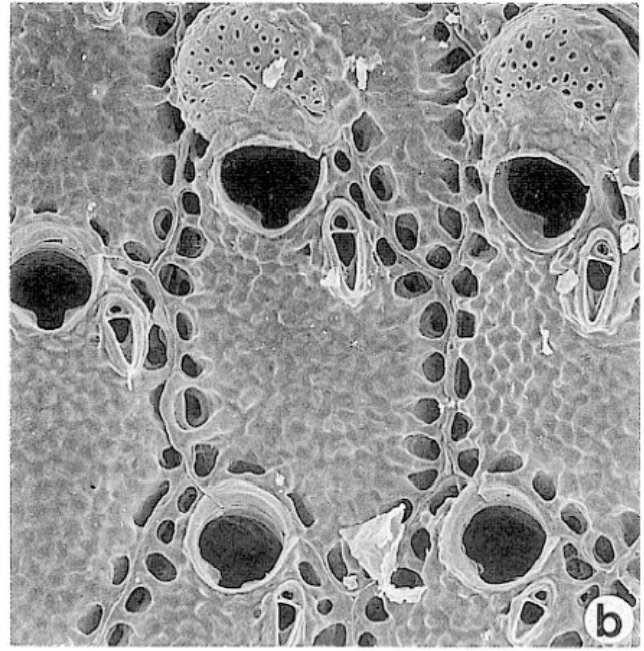
*Smittia signata* Waters, 1889: 17, pl. 3, figs 4-6.

*Smittina signata*: Harmer, 1957: 928, pl. 63, figs 27-29.

*Parasmittina signata*: Winston & Heimberg, 1986: 21,  
figs 51-54.

**DESCRIPTION**

Colony forming extensive, pinkish brown, unilaminar sheets. Autozooids commonly  $0.5 \times 0.3$  mm, with a finely nodular frontal wall, bordered by a single series of large and conspicuous areolae. Primary orifice wider than long, with broad, flat condyles delimiting a narrow, rounded, proximal sinus; one to three distal oral spines present in early ontogeny. Peristome thin, erect, completely surrounding orifice and obliterating spine bases. Most autozooids with a single avicularium proximo-lateral to orifice; rostrum slender, elongate triangular, proximally directed. Ovicell recumbent on succeeding autozoid, wider than long; frontal surface slightly flattened, with small distal pores.



**REMARKS**

Cheetham & Sandberg (1964) tentatively assigned this species to *Rimulostoma* Vigneaux, while noting that the published accounts of both the genus (Vigneaux, 1949) and its Miocene type species (Duvergier, 1921) were inadequate for detailed morphological comparisons. Soule & Soule (1973) suggested that *Smittia signata* Waters might be placed in their genus *Pleurocodonellina*, and that suggestion is followed here. In all morphological characters *S. signata* conforms to the diagnosis of *Pleurocodonellina*. In particular, the flaring peristomial rim which obliterates the distal spines present in early ontogeny is closely similar to that of the type species, and only a more pronounced development of the paired lateral condyles is necessary to produce the narrow, rounded sinus seen in *P. signata*.

**DISTRIBUTION**

This species is practically circumtropical in distribution. It ranges throughout the Indo-West-Pacific realm, and has been reported from Mauritius, East Africa, West Africa, and the Caribbean. It is quite common in shallow reef habitats, and at Heron Island occurred in five of the samples studied.