

Parantropora laguncula (Canu & Bassler, 1929). Tilbrook, 2006, p.33, pl.4E.

Parantropora laguncula (Canu & Bassler, 1929)
Plate 4E

Membrendoecium lagunculum Canu & Bassler, 1929: 96, Fig.6, figs 6-11.

Antropora lagunculum: Mawatari & Mawatari, 1981: 33.

Antropora laguncula: Liu, 1982: 97; Liu, 1991: 62.

Parantropora laguncula: Tilbrook, 1998: 41, figs 3F, 4A,B (cum syn.); d'Hondt & Gordon, 1999: 176, fig. 3E.

Acanthodesia savartii: Lu, 1991: 38, Fig. 8, fig. 4.

Type material Holotype Series: USNM 7869 (5 pieces), "Albatross" Station 5478, off Tacbuc Point, E. Leyte, Philippines, 16 m.

Other material examined SBMNH 365052-058, **501-87**; SBMNH 365059, **403-84**; SBMNH 365060, **401-84**.

Description Colony encrusting, unilaminar. Autozooids distinct, elongated or elliptical, separated by deep grooves (ca 0.35 x 0.25 mm). Gymnecyst reduced, surrounding zooids, cryptocyst coarsely granular, broadest proximally. Opesia elliptical or oval, occupying majority of frontal area. Small, symmetrical, interzooidal avicularia present at interzooidal angles, rostrum raised, mandible rounded-triangular. Large vicarious avicularia frequent, generally larger than autozooids, rostrum spatulate, cryptocyst narrow, coarsely granular, opesia rounded, mandible spatulate, prominent triangular condyles. Ovicells endozooidal, very small, smooth, raised cap-like area of calcification indicating their presence.

Remarks *Parantropora laguncula* is distinguished by its large oval opesia surrounded by a reduced gymnecyst and numerous oval interzooidal avicularia.

Distribution *Parantropora laguncula* is known from the Indo-Malaysian region, the Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia and so its presence in the Solomon Islands might be expected. This species was quite common, found from Honiara, Guadalcanal, Mbanika Island, Russell Islands and Anuha Reefs, Florida Islands.

