

Cranosina coronata (Hincks, 1881). Tilbrook, 2006, p.25, pl.2E.

Cranosina coronata (Hincks, 1881)
Plate 2E

Membranipora coronata Hincks, 1881a: 147, Fig. 10, fig.1.

Setosellina coronata: Harmer, 1926: 265, Fig.16, figs 2-4 (cum syn.); Dumont, 1981: 635; Liu, 1991: 68.

Cranosina coronata: Fransen, 1986: 17, figs 8a-e; Chimonides & Cook, 1994: 44, Fig. 1a (cum syn.); Tilbrook, Hayward & Gordon, 2001: 45, fig. 3E; Liu, Yin & Ma, 2001: 453, Fig. 18, figs 5,6.

Material examined SBMNH 365023-026, **501-87**; SBMNH 365027, **506-87**; SBMNH 365028-030, **401-84**.

Remarks *Cranosina coronata* is characterised by the proximolaterally directed interzoooidal avicularium, distal to every autozoooid, which has a very finely toothed setiform mandible. This species has a circumtropical distribution but is particularly common throughout the Indo-West Pacific region; from the Red Sea, Mauritius and Sri Lanka, to Singapore, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, the Great Barrier Reef, the Loyalty Islands and Vanuatu, where it was one of the commonest species (Tilbrook *et al.*, 2001). In the Solomon Islands it was found from Honiara, Guadalcanal, Anuha Reefs, Florida Islands and Mbanika Island and Kokomu Tambu Island, Russell Islands in association with *Crassimarginatella corniculata*, *Stylopoma consobrina* and several *Parasmittina* species.

