

*Pterocella scutella* (Hutton, 1873). Gordon, 1989, p.22, pl.9D-I.

***Pterocella scutella* (Hutton)**

(Plate 9, D-I)

*Catenicella carinata* Busk, 1852b: 363; Busk 1852a: 12; MacGillivray 1869: 143; Hutton 1877: 359; MacGillivray 1879a: 25; Hutton 1880: 182; MacGillivray 1890b: 1; Hutton 1891: 103; Hamilton 1898: 194; Jelly 1899: 35; Hutton 1904: 294.

*Catenicella alata* Hutton, 1873: 89.

*Catenicella scutella* Hutton, 1891: 103; Hamilton 1891: 194; Jelly 1889: 39; Hutton 1904: 294.

*Pterocella carinata*: Levinsen 1909: 248; Livingstone 1929: 98; Wass & Yoo 1975: 810; Wass & Yoo 1976: 242.

*Carinatocella harmeri* Stach 1935b: 393; Macken 1958: 106; Wass 1977: 115; Banta & Wass 1979: 19; Wass & Banta 1981: 368.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: NZOI Stns B480, B482, B486, B493, B495, E820; also a colony from Southwest Island, Three Kings group, coll. R.V. Grace, 3 Jan. 1976, 24 m depth.

DISTRIBUTION: Three Kings Islands, Napier, Wanganui, Cook Strait, Fiordland, Stewart Island; 24-220 m. Also Victoria, Bass Strait.

DESCRIPTION: Colony erect, branching, comprising jointed segments of 1-3 zooids. Single zooids, including projections, somewhat triangular, 0.51-0.64 x 0.49-0.77 mm, generally a little wider than long, deep-bodied, the dorsal side around 0.40 mm deep, thorn-shaped in profile. Frontal wall with a small shield of three costae with three peripheral infracostal windows. Orifice with distinct condyles and a concave proximal margin. Distolateral corners of zooid projecting, more or less horizontal or angled obliquely upwards, with a tiny avicularium at each corner. Frontal gymnocyst reduced by the presence of pore-chambers; these widely open proximally, laterally, and distally. Bizooidal segments broadly triangular, with a small pore-chamber and avicularium on the boundary between the component zooids. Fertile segments trizooidal, rarely bizooidal, the frontal wall of the female zooid with a small shield of three modified costae with three infracostal windows; a fourth window occurs adjacent to the shield of the lateral zooid of the complex; ovicell with two large ectooecial fenestrae, revealing a pitted endooecium; distal zooid of the complex with only two narrow costae comprising the shield. Dorsal surface of zooids smooth, with fine parallel striations on the distolateral corners. Joints between zooids tend to curve somewhat frontally, causing the branches of the colony to bend inwardly. From the dorsal side of many of the bizooidal segments arise corrugated anchoring rootlets.

REMARKS: Stach (1935b) introduced a new name for *Catenicella carinata* Busk, 1852b, a primary homonym of *Catenicella carinata* d'Orbigny, 1851. According to Article 52(b) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Ride et al. 1985) such a homonym at the species level must be permanently rejected. In the event, Stach's replacement name *harmeri* is a junior synonym of *scutella* Hutton.

The identity of *Catenicella scutella* Hutton (nom. nov. for *C. alata* Hutton), from Lyall Bay, Wellington, has been a mystery. Material of this species does not occur in either the British Museum (P.L. Cook, *in litt.* 1 August 1983) or the National Museum of New Zealand. Hutton (1873) included this species in Busk's (1852a) section 'Simplices' in which Busk's only included species was *Catenicella carinata*. This strongly indicated that Hutton had a species of *Pterocella*, of which two are

presently known in New Zealand, both occurring in Cook Strait, viz., *P. vesiculosus* and *P. harmeri*. His description, unillustrated, mentions "lateral processes projecting horizontally and forwards from the whole length of the [zooid]" and "a single median pore (fenestra?), and occasionally another on each side of it". Of all of the species of Catenicellidae in the Cook Strait region, this description most closely corresponds to *Pterocella harmeri* (i.e., *carinata* Busk). What is puzzling is that Hutton (1880) later listed both *C. scutella* Hutton and *C. carinata* Busk, in the "Simplices", in the New Zealand fauna. He later included both species in a checklist of New Zealand marine Bryozoa (Hutton 1891), as did Hamilton (1898) who also added *C. alata* W. Thompson. Hutton (1904) included all three species names in his *Index Faunae Novae Zealandiae*.

Last year, however, I had the opportunity to examine a long-overlooked collection of bryozoans at the Otago Museum, Dunedin, collected by Hutton and curated by him when he was director of the museum. His *Catenicella scutella* is in this collection. It corresponds to *P. harmeri*. The sole specimen (registered number A. 88.86) becomes the lectotype of *C. scutella*.

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