

*Echinovadoma alacermatrix* sp. nov. (Figure 1A). Holotype (here selected): 1999.4.11.51, Snellius II Expedition Stn. 65, 6°23.2'S 133°55'E, west of Aru Islands, Banda Sea, 12 August 1984.

Autozooids small, distinct, irregularly polygonal, with shallow interzooidal grooves (0.37×0.30 mm). Frontal shield slightly convex, robustly tuberculate, perforated by large pores (~20), these not enlarged along the margins. Primary orifice rounded distally, almost squared proximally, longer than wide (0.01×0.01 mm); anter very deep, poster very shallow, only slightly concave; condyles relatively robust, proximally pointing. Peristome developed proximally and laterally into five processes, one low midproximal process and four tall, robust lateral processes. Ovicell hyperstomial, globular; slightly spinose initially, becoming less so with ontogeny.

*Echinovadoma alacermatrix* sp. nov. is characterized by its orifice, almost squared proximally, robust lateral peristomial lobes, relatively small number of frontal pores and robust frontal tubercles. Its ovicell is also less spinose than the ovicells of other known species of the genus.

*Echinovadoma alacermatrix* sp. nov. differs from both *E. magnitorquata* sp. nov. and *E. anceps* in having a distinctly squared orifice, compared to the more rounded orifices seen in the latter two species. *Echinovadoma alacermatrix* sp. nov. also produces peristomial processes rather than the flared peristome, with pinched-out lobes, seen in the other two species. The frontal pores of *E. alacermatrix* sp. nov. are larger, and fewer in number than those of both *E. magnitorquata* sp. nov. and *E. anceps*.

The holotype colony consists of ~20 zooids but was already sexually reproductive. This species, named for its early production of ovicells, is known only from the Banda Sea.

