Echinovadoma magnitorquata Tilbrook, 2000, p. 1129, fig. 1B.

***Echinovadoma magnitorquata* sp. nov.** (Figure 1B). Holotype (here selected): 1999.4.11.52, 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 (0.38×0.34 mm). Frontal shield slightly convex, minutely tuberculate, perforated by numerous small pores (~40), these not enlarged along the margins. Primary orifice suborbicular, appearing longer than wide (0.01×0.01 mm); anter deep, wide, separated from the shallow, concave, narrower poster by small, proximally incurved, condyles. Large, flared peristome developed proximally and laterally into five lobes generally, one short midproximal lobe and four tall lateral lobes, the more distal pair the longest. Ovicell hyperstomial, globular, covered in minute tubercles.

Echinovadoma magnitorquata sp. nov. is characterized by its rounded orifice, large flared peristome, minutely tuberculate and finely perforated frontal shield, and minutely tuberculate ovicell.

Echinovadoma magnitorquata sp. nov. differs from *E. alacermatrix* sp. nov. in having a rounded orifice, very similar in shape to that of *E. anceps*. *Echinovadoma magnitorquata* sp. nov. differs from both these species, however, in having a frontal shield that is minutely tuberculate with a larger number of pores; the frontal shield in *E. alacermatrix* sp. nov. has few large pores and few robust tubercles, whereas that of *E. anceps* has fewer pores and fewer larger tubercles, than those seen in *E. magnitorquata* sp. nov. Although *E. magnitorquata* sp. nov. and *E. anceps* have similarly shaped primary orifices they differ in aspects of the peristome (as well as the frontal shield); that of *E. anceps* appears more recumbent than that of *E. magnitorquata* sp. nov. and is only developed into three lobes rather than the five seen in *E. magnitorquata* sp. nov. The ovicell of *E. magnitorquata* sp. nov. differs from both the other species, being minutely tuberculate; that of *E. alacermatrix* sp. nov. is almost smooth and that of *E. anceps* is extremely spinous.

The holotype colony consists of ~50 zooids encrusting a small piece of calcareous algae. This species, named for its large peristome, is only known from the Banda Sea.

These species came to light during examination of material for a study on the Indo-Pacific species of the bryozoan genus *Stylopoma* Levinsen, 1909 (Tilbrook, in press). The specimens were collected by the Dutch Snellius II Expedition of 1984. Very little taxonomic work has been conducted on the Bryozoa of the Indo-Malaysian region in the past seventy years. Although several fairly comprehensive studies were carried out early last century, most notably on the results of the Siboga Expedition (Harmer, 1915, 1926, 1934, 1957) and the Albatross Expedition (Canu & Bassler, 1929), many of the taxonomic conclusions of these publications have recently been found to have been wanting, over-complicated in some cases, e.g. Tilbrook (1998), and over-simplified in others, e.g. Tilbrook (1999). Recent faunistic studies of reef-associated bryozoans from the Great Barrier Reef and Coral Sea (Ryland & Hayward, 1992; Hayward & Ryland, 1995; Tilbrook, et al., in press) have, on average, described between 20 and 30 as new species. This trend is also seen in the few recent faunistic studies of the Bryozoa of the Indo-Malaysian region, in Indonesia (Winston & Heimberg, 1986), in the Philippines (Ristedt & Hillmer, 1985; Scholtz, 1991) and in the Solomon Islands (Tilbrook, unpublished data). The erection of a new family by Tilbrook et al. (in press), is a further indication of undiscovered bryozoan taxonomic diversity for the region. The discovery of further species assignable to this new family from the Indo-Malaysian region highlights the importance of the area with regard to bryozoan diversity. This, and the evidence from the recent studies mentioned, show that the Indo-Malaysian region would undoubtedly benefit from more detailed faunistic studies, together with a comprehensive re-examination of previously published material.