

Cosciniopsis coelatus (Canu & Bassler, 1929). Tilbrook, 2006, p. 237, pl.52A-C

****Cosciniopsis coelatus*** Canu & Bassler, 1927
Plate 52A-C

Cosciniopsis coelatus Canu & Bassler, 1927b: 6, pl. 1, fig. 8.

Cosciniopsis coelatus: Canu & Bassler, 1929: 275, pl. 29, figs 1–3.

Type material Cotypes: USNM 8026, “Albatross” Station 5137, Jolo, Philippines, 36 m; USNM 8027, “Albatross” Station 5141, off Jolo, Jolo Island, Philippines, 53 m.

Other material examined NHM 1931.12.30.90, “Albatross” Station 5151, off Sirun Id, Tawi-tawi Islands, Philippines, 44 m.

Description Colony forming unilaminar patches. Autozooids large, irregularly polygonal, distinct, separated by distinct grooves (1.00–1.20 x 0.70–0.90 mm). Frontal shield slightly convex, slightly tuberculate, evenly perforated by numerous tiny pores. Primary orifice longer than wide (ca 0.35 x 0.33 mm), the deep, wide anter separated from the shallow, narrower poster by two lateral notches, with two very small, triangular condyles conspicuous beneath, slightly raised peristome surrounding orifice, especially developed and thickened laterally and distally. Avicularia lacking. Ovicell large, as wide as long, frontally flattened, uniformly perforate, the aperture widened, as wide as long, the smaller primary orifice of the maternal zooid easily seen through it, proximal border straight or slightly convex, slightly raised frontally as a lip. Vertical walls with a single row of large uniporous septula, adjacent to basal wall.

Remarks *Cosciniopsis coelatus* is characterised by the large size of its zooids, by the shape of its primary orifice and the morphology of its ovicells.

The autozooids in the type material are somewhat irregularly arranged, overgrowing each other (not a result of frontal budding). Canu & Bassler (1929) described the ovicell as being embedded in the distal autozooid, although in the cotype specimens (USNM 8026, 8027) they occur at the growing edge of the colony, i.e. in the absence of a distal autozooid. Another feature of note is that the frontal shield appears to terminate at the lateral notches of the primary orifice, i.e. it appears not to surround the orifice. The lateral and distal portions of the peristome are extensions of the vertical walls. The distal border of the primary orifice can be seen within the aperture, below the rim of the peristome.

Canu & Bassler (1929) in their illustrations of this species have inked in a series of pores marginally. These are not obviously apparent on any of the material examined here.

Distribution Originally described from the Philippines, *Cosciniopsis coelatus* has not been reported since.

