

***Nimba saxatilis* sp.nov.**
(Fig. 11D,E)

MATERIAL EXAMINED
HOLOTYPE: QMG304951.

DESCRIPTION

Colony encrusting, the autozooids in creeping, uniserial chains, branching at irregular intervals. Autozooids elongate, oval to distinctly club-shaped, broadest at the distal end. Primary orifice about as wide as long, proximal edge broadly concave, condyles small and knob-like. Peristome well developed, forming an erect tube completely encircling orifice, its rim thin and evenly flared. Frontal shield convex, thick, nodular; bordered by a single or double series of small marginal pores, separated by a well marked groove from the vertical walls. No spines or avicularia. Ovicells not found.

Measurements (means and standard deviations of 20 values, mm): autozoid length 0.63 ± 0.07 ; width 0.37 ± 0.03 ; orifice length 0.13 ± 0.006 ; width 0.14 ± 0.008 .

REMARKS

Despite the moderately large size of its autozooids, colonies of this species were especially inconspicuous among the epifauna of coral rubble; frequently, only the deep, flared peristomes were immediately evident. This feature, and the nodular frontal shield, with marginal pores only, govern the inclusion of this species in *Nimba*. It is distinguished from other members of the genus (Gordon, 1984, 1989a) by its broad sinus and almost tubular peristome.

ETYMOLOGY

Latin, *saxatilis*, found among rocks.

