Petraliella concinna (Hincks,1891). Tilbrook & Cook, 2004, p.324, figs 3A-D

Petraliella concinna (Hincks, 1891)

Figs 3A–D

? *Lepralia* (*Schizoporella*) sp.? Haswell, 1881: 39.
Schizoporella concinna Hincks, 1891: 289 (154), pl. 6, fig. 2; 1893: 146 (212).
Hippopetraliella concinna: Harmer, 1957: 701.

Material examined

HOLOTYPE: BMNH 1899.5.1.1019, Port Denison, Queensland.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: BMNH 2001.7.25.1, Holborn Island, Port Denison, Queensland, E. C. Jelly; BMNH 2001.7.25.2, Holborn Island, Port Denison, Queensland, W. A. Haswell Coll.; BMNH 1866.6.22.10, East Australian coast, 77 m.

Description

Colony semi-encrusting to erect, unilaminar. Autozooids rectangular or polygonal (*c*. 1.0 × 0.5 mm); frontal shield uniformly perforated by large pores; marginal pores and lateral walls distinct. Primary orifice subrectangular, thickened proximally with a rounded, median sinus, flanked by two very small lateral denticles. Avicularia lateral oral, often paired, small, oval, with small rounded mandibles, laterally directed, the distal ends of the rostra are minutely denticulate; crossbar complete. Other small sutural avicularia occasionally present, similar to oral avicularia, directed perpendicular to the lateral wall, prevalent in the proximity of ovicells. Ovicell wide, prominent, uniformly perforate with minute pores, with finely tuberculate frontal and distinct, raised marginal rim. Basal radicular chambers, small, distal and deeply immersed.

Remarks

Petraliella concinna is characterised by its subrectangular orifice, single, median sinus and small oval, often paired, lateral oral avicularia that are laterally directed. It differs from both *P. buski* and *P. dentilabris* which have two or several proximal sinuses respectively and far longer avicularia, which are large, triangular and distolaterally or randomly oriented in *P. buski*, but large, curved and distally oriented in *P. dentilabris*. *P. concinna* differs from *P. dorsiporosa*, *P. magna* and *P. crassocirca* in having a median sinus, whereas these three species have an entire proximal orificial border.

Specimens of *Petraliella concinna* have rarely been reported. Stach (1936) did not record it among collections of Petraliellidae from Queensland, nor did Hastings (1932) among specimens from the Great Barrier Reef, although it has since been recorded from Heron Island (Tilbrook, unpublished data). If it is the species mentioned by Haswell (1881) then the lack of records seems odd as he describes it as 'a species . . . common on the Australian coast'. Hincks' (1891) colonies had no ovicells, but ovicells are present in the material from the East Australian coast.

Specimen BMNH 2001.7.25.1 is dried and has no rhizoids present. The radicular chambers are deeply immersed and lack the raised rim found in *Petraliella dorsiporosa* and *Mucropetraliella serrata*.

This species is only known from the Great Barrier Reef.

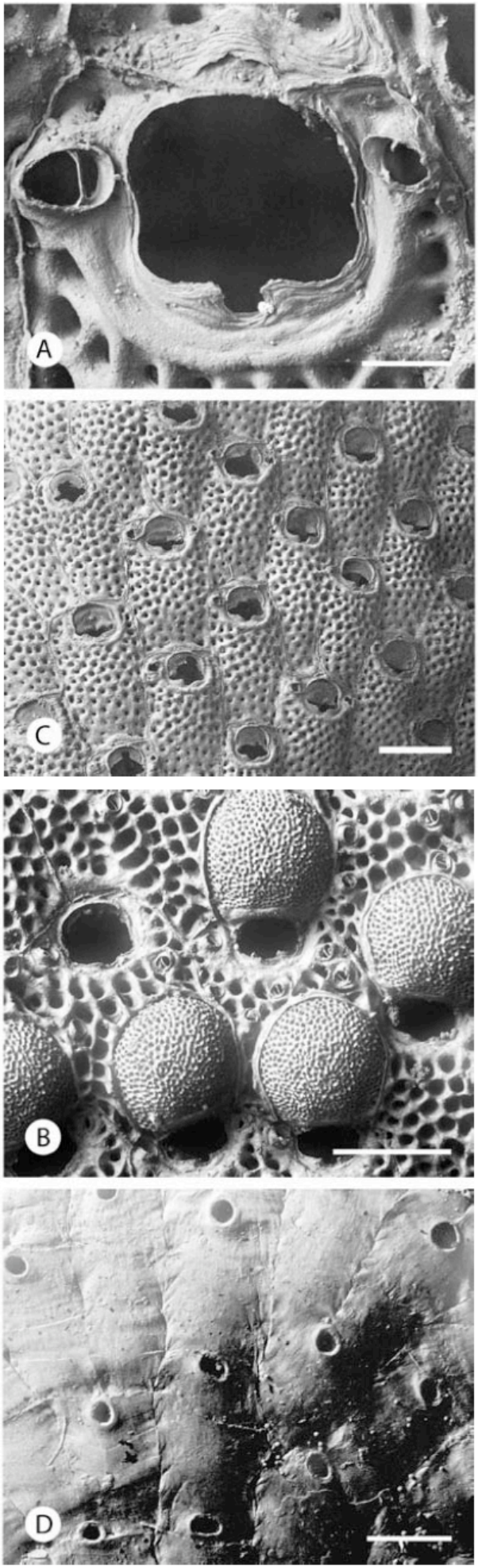

Figure 3 A–D, *Petraliella concinna* (Hincks, 1891). A, C, Holotype BMNH 1899.5.1.1019, Port Denison, Queensland. B, D, BMNH 1866.6.22.10, East Australian coast. A, primary orifice, note the single medial sinus and paired lateral denticles, and the laterally directed lateral oral avicularia. B, group of ovicellate zooids, note numerous supernumerary frontal avicularia. C, group of autozooids. D, basal surface of several zooids showing distally positioned radicular chambers. A, scale bar 100 μm; B, D, scale bar 400 μm; C, scale bar 500 μm.