

*Rhynchozoon bifurcum* Harmer, 1957. Ryland & Hayward, 1992, p.288, Fig.29b-d.

***Rhynchozoon bifurcum* Harmer**  
(Fig. 29b-d)

*Rhynchozoon bifurcum* Harmer, 1957: 1070, pl. 70,  
figs 6, 13-15.

**DESCRIPTION**

Colony a multilaminar, mamillate sheet. Autozooids at growing edge oval, convex, separated by shallow grooves; about  $0.5 \times 0.3$  mm. Primary orifice wider than long, about  $0.16 \times 0.10$  mm; proximal border shallowly concave between inconspicuous proximo-lateral condyles; no oral spines. Frontal wall nodular, with closely spaced, conspicuous marginal pores. Lateral suboral avicularium present in all autozooids, prominent, with swollen cystid, and broadly triangular, distally hooked rostrum; proximally, a slender subtriangular uncinuate process projects above the primary orifice. A stout mucro developing on avicularium, contributing to the peristomial rim, which develops early in ontogeny, obscuring the avicularium and orifice, and eventually consists of six or seven stout, conical processes more or less evenly spaced around the secondary orifice. Frontal avicularium elongate oval to narrowly spatulate, 0.25-0.5 mm long, the mandible in the largest always deeply forked. Ovicell elongate, the frontal surface flat and very finely tuberculate.

**DISTRIBUTION**

This species is known from Torres Strait, Singapore, and the Chagos Archipelago, but has not been recorded previously from Queensland. The specimen from Japan discussed by Harmer (1957) perhaps does not belong to *R. bifurcum*.

