

Triphyllozoon bucculentum Hayward, 2004
Plate 70D-F

Triphyllozoon bucculentum Hayward, 2004: 321, figs 13D-F.

Material examined SBMNH 365847, **501-87**; NHM 2003.5.13.24, Solomon Islands (non loc.)

Description Overall colony morphology unknown. Fenestrulae oval (0.40–0.70 x 0.40–0.50 mm), trabeculae as wide, consisting of three to five alternating, longitudinal series of autozooids. Abfrontal kenozooids smooth, crossed by sutures, with numerous small oval and elliptical avicularia. Autozooids at growing edge oval to irregularly hexagonal (ca 0.35 x 0.25 mm), convex, separated by distinct sutures. Primary orifice as wide as long, distal border finely denticulate, proximal edge almost straight, below a straight edged, asymmetrical tooth, condyles long, narrow, indistinct, enveloped by peristome from earliest ontogeny, but not completely hiding it. Peristome thin, scarcely raised above frontal plane of autozooid, surrounding proximal and lateral lobes of primary orifice, with a round pseudospiramen, almost median in position, close to proximal rim. Proximal rim of peristome finely but distinctly crenulated on inner face. Two distal oral spines present in early ontogeny, obscured by development of peristome. Frontal shield smooth, with few (four to six) large pores around proximal and lateral margins, the many sutures between autozooids becoming obscured in later ontogeny, with smooth knobs developing lateral to pseudospiramen, on one or both sides, giving peristome a swollen appearance. Avicularia polymorphic, sporadic, frequent on some parts of colony, sparse elsewhere: most common avicularium, small (ca 0.05 mm long), rostrum oval to elliptical, flush with frontal shield, or slightly acute, with variable direction; also common an enlarged avicularium (ca 0.20 mm long), rostrum waisted, distal end expanded with two or three upturned cusps, usually flush with frontal shield, proximally directed; on some autozooids an enlarged avicularium with especially tumid cystid, occupying whole of autozooid frontal shield, rostrum orientated transversely along lower edge of peristome. All avicularia possess a slender, complete crossbar and an extensive palatal foramen. Ovicell longer than wide, distinctly pyriform, frontal sutures are short, developed as a completely symmetrical trefoil, or asymmetrically, or even as a simple arch, suture edges are denticulate but the denticles do not appear to fuse.

Remarks *Triphyllozoon bucculentum* is characterised by the peristomial knobs developed in later ontogeny, the large transversely orientated avicularia and the short sutures seen in the ovicell.

The short, often symmetrical, ovicell sutures that do not appear to be closed by the numerous connecting struts seen in other species of *Triphyllozoon* are unique to *T. bucculentum* and so distinguish it from others in *Triphyllozoon*.

Distribution *Triphyllozoon bucculentum* was described from Fijian material as well as material from the Solomon Islands. Only a single broken fragment of *Triphyllozoon bucculentum* was found from Anuha Reefs, Florida Islands.

