

Stylopoma consobrina Tilbrook, 2006. Tilbrook, 2006, p.195, pl.42A-C.

Stylopoma consobrina new species
Plate 42A-C

Type material Holotype: SBMNH 365603, **406-84**.
Paratypes: SBMNH 365604-605, **406-84**.

Other material examined SBMNH 365606-607, **404-84**; SBMNH 365608-609, **401-84**; SBMNH 365610-611, **505-87**; NHM 2003.5.13.27, 404-84.

Description Colony encrusting, unilaminar to multilaminar. Autozooids hexagonal or irregularly polygonal (0.50–0.60 x 0.30–0.40 mm), flat or slightly convex, separated by distinct grooves. Primary orifice wider than long (ca 0.12 x 0.08 mm, excluding sinus), D-shaped, with a smooth anter; sinus rounded V-shaped, occupying one-third of the straight proximal border and constituting one-quarter of the total orifice length; condyles, smooth, shallow and rounded, with a frontal lip. Frontal shield evenly and densely perforated with round pseudopores (50–70), each surrounded by a sharp rim of thickened calcification; marginal pores and lateral walls distinct. Adventitious avicularium single, proximo-lateral to orifice only; rostrum bluntly triangular, slightly hooked distally, inclined to frontal plane, disto-laterally directed. Vicarious avicularia sporadic, as large as autozooids, with large spatulate rostrum with slight rostral palate; crossbar complete, slender; rostrum surrounded by calcification similar to that of autozooidal frontal shield; distally directed on unilaminar layer, randomly orientated otherwise. Ovicells globular, prominent, calcification more densely perforated than that of frontal shield; aperture very narrow, crescentic; proximal labellum inverted U-shaped, no obvious median suture line. Both aperture and labellum visible in frontal view.

Etymology From *consobrinus*, L. cousin. Named for its similarity to *Stylopoma novum* and *Stylopoma frater*.

Remarks *Stylopoma consobrina* is characterised by its rounded V-shaped sinus, smooth anter, smooth, lipped condyles and obvious entire proximal ovicellular labellum.

Stylopoma consobrina is similar to *Stylopoma novum* and *Stylopoma frater* (see Tilbrook, 2001), but differs slightly from both. The articulatory condyles in *S. consobrina* are deeper and more robust looking than either *S. novum* or *S. frater*. More obvious, however, is the simpler ovicellular labellum seen in *S. consobrina*, i.e. lacking an obvious median suture, than that seen in either of Tilbrook's (2001) species. *S. thornelyae* while having similar-sized condyles to *S. consobrina* also has a denticulate anter. The ovicell in *S. thornelyae*, with a D-shaped aperture and straight proximal labellum, is simpler than the thin crescentic aperture and inverted U-shaped labellum seen in *S. consobrina*.

Distribution *Stylopoma consobrina* was found in the Solomon Islands from Honiara, Guadalcanal and several localities around Mbanika Island, Russell Islands. It was the most abundant species of *Stylopoma* in the Solomon Islands collection after *S. velatum*.

