

***Pleurocodonellina laciniosa* sp.nov.**
(Fig. 12E,F)

TYPE MATERIAL

HOLOTYPE: QMG304956, Stn. B30.

DESCRIPTION

Colony a broad, multilaminar sheet. Autozooids hexagonal to irregularly polygonal, slightly convex, separated by distinct raised sutures. Primary orifice as wide as long, more or less flush with frontal plane of autozooid; proximal edge with a short, rounded-triangular median projection, variably developed; condyles conspicuous, oval, downcurved, with finely serrated edges revealed by SEM. Two very small distal oral spines present in earliest ontogeny, obscured by the development of a low peristomial rim. Frontal shield coarsely nodular, with a single series of large marginal pores. Avicularia lateral suboral, single or paired (or absent), dimorphic: narrowly elliptical, 0.1mm long, with a slender crossbar, large palatal foramen and oval opesia, proximo-laterally directed; less frequently, enlarged, to 0.3mm long, parallel-sided, with cupped, narrowly spatulate distal end and extensive palatal foramen, crossbar thick, opesia oval. Ovicell about as wide as long, flattened frontally, with a ring of large frontal pores; initially smooth, but developing a nodular oocidal cover.

Measurements (means and standard deviations of 20 values, mm): autozooid length 0.55 ± 0.07 ; width 0.37 ± 0.04 ; orifice length 0.12 ± 0.006 ; width 0.12 ± 0.004 .

REMARKS

The open orifice, which is scarcely immersed, and parallel-sided avicularia, with oval proximal opesiae seem characteristic of this genus, as do the downcurved condyles. *P. clavacula* Ryland & Hayward (1992) has a very similar ovicell to *P. laciniosa*, but is distinguished by its primary orifice, which is deeply concave proximally, with much narrower condyles.

