

*Lichenopora novaezelandiae* Ryland & Hayward, 1992, p. 227, fig. 2a,b

Now *Disporella novaehollandiae* (d'Orbigny, 1853). See Gordon & Taylor, 2001

***Lichenopora novaezelandiae* (Busk)  
(Fig. 2a,b)**

*Discoporella novaezelandiae* Busk, 1875: 32, pl. 30,  
fig. 2.

*Lichenopora novaezelandiae*: Brood, 1976: 299, figs  
17A-C (not figs 17G-I, = *Disporella sibogae* Borg);  
Hayward & Cook, 1983: 137.

**DESCRIPTION**

*L. novaezelandiae*, as described and figured by Busk (1875) and Harmer (1915), has uniserial zooid rows and a simple, rounded oeciostome. Brood (1976) appears to have confused his figures with those of *Disporella sibogae*, a superficially similar species in which the zooid rows are always biserial. Colonies are typically oval and domed, and may reach 10mm in length. This species is probably quite common in shallow reef environments, but it is generally inconspicuous. Several large colonies were present in the interstices of *Acropora* in sample 2.

**DISTRIBUTION**

It is distributed throughout the western Pacific, from New Zealand to Japan, and westwards to the east coast of Africa.

