Metroperiella circumflexa Tilbrook, 2006. Tilbrook, 2006, p.183, pl.39E-F.

Metroperiella circumflexa

new species Plate 39E-F

Type material

Holotype: SBMNH 365567, 501-87.

Description

Colony encrusting, unilaminar. Autozooids irregularly polygonal, slightly convex, distinct, separated by shallow grooves (ca 0.75 x 0.50 mm). Primary orifice oval, wider than long (ca 0.20 x 0.19 mm), broad, deep anter separated from shallower, concave poster by small triangular, proximally pointing, lateral condyles. Frontal shield evenly perforated by a number of large pores, surrounded by raised rims. No oral spines. A single, large avicularium seen on some autozooids, originating proximolateral to orifice, directed distally, curving around lateral edge of orifice, rostrum raised slightly, cup-shaped distally with parallel sides, a small, circular opesia proximal to the complete crossbar, large triangular opesia distally. Ovicell, smooth, globular, partially embedded in frontal shield of distal zooid, thin-walled, perforated by numerous pores of various sizes.

Etymology

From *circum*, L. around; *flexus*, L. bend. Named for the large spatulate avicularia that arch around the primary orifice.

Remarks

*Metroperiella circumflexa* is characterised by its large orifice, its frontal shield perforated by numerous, large pores and especially by the large, distally directed, lateral-oral avicularium seen in some autozooids.

Metroperiella circumflexa differs from M. montferrandii in possessing an orifice that is large relative to the area of the frontal shield. M. circumflexa also produces large spatulate avicularia that arch distally around the lateral edge of the primary orifice, rather than the smaller proximally directed avicularia seen in M. montferrandii.

*Metroperiella biformis* new combination differs from both *M. montferrandii* and *M. circumflexa* in developing small rounded or elongate oval suboral avicularia, the primary orifice developing a slight peristome.

Distribution

Only a single colony of *Metroperiella circumflexa* is known. It was found encrusting a piece of coral debris on Anuha Reefs, Florida Islands.

