

Corbulella corbula (Hincks, 1880). Tilbrook, 2006, p.23, pl.2D.

Corbulella corbula (Hincks, 1880)
Plate 2D

Membranipora corbula Hincks, 1880b: 378, Fig.17, fig. 6

Crassimarginatella corbula Ristedt & Hillmer, 1985: 136, Fig.1, fig. 4.

Crassimarginatella (Corbulella) corbula Gordon, 1984: 29, Fig. 3, figs D, E (cum syn.); Gordon, 1986: 32, Fig. 5, fig. A; Ryland & Hayward, 1992: 230, fig. 3; Tilbrook, Hayward & Gordon, 2001: 42, fig. 3B.

Electra inarmata Liu & Ristedt *nomen nudum*: Liu, Yin & Ma, 2001: 431, Fig. 14, fig. 1.

Material examined SBMNH 365016-020, ~~411-84~~; SBMNH 365021, ~~410-84~~; SBMNH 365022, ~~505-87~~.

Description Colony forming small, unilaminar, encrusting sheets. Autozooids oval, distinct (ca 0.63 x 0.36 mm). Gymnocyte smooth, well developed, particularly proximally, cryptocyst narrow, granular, bordering an oval opesia, occupying most of frontal area. Six to nine pairs of marginal spines. Vicarious avicularia as long as autozooids but slightly wider, oval opesia constricted midway by opposing pivots, bordered proximally by six or seven spines, narrow cryptocyst and smooth, variably developed, proximal gymnocyte, thin raised rostral rim, minutely serrated. Ovicell prominent, hyperstomial, with a broad frontal fenestra, notched apically. Kenozooids occasional.

Remarks *Corbulella corbula* colonies seem to grow in triserial encrusting branches, and the species is widely distributed in the western Pacific: Japan, South China Sea, the Philippines, Great Barrier Reef, Vanuatu and Kermadec Ridge and Tasman Bay, New Zealand. In the Solomon Islands this species was only found from Yandina, Mbanika Island, Russell Islands.

