

Puellina voighti (Ristedt, 1985). Tilbrook, 2006, p.96, pl.15C-D.

Puellina voighti Ristedt, 1985
Plate 15C-D

Cribrilaria aff. *radiata* Ristedt & Hillmer, 1985: 136, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Puellina voighti Ristedt, 1985: 22, figs 4a-f.

Puellina voighti: Scholz, 1991: 287, 288.

Material examined SBMNH 365226, 410-84.

Description Autozooids broadly oval, distinct, separated by deep grooves (0.45 x 0.30 mm). Gymnocyst apparent around periphery of autozooid, but minimal. Frontal shield formed by 17-20 fused costae, with a longitudinal, median ridge and slight tubercle with associated pematidium proximally; six or seven intercostal lacurtae. Apertural bar thickened medially, with an associated lacuna sometimes present proximally, small, round, often closed by thickening of the first pair of costae. Orifice wider than long, with a deep, semicircular outline, six evenly spaced spines present. Avicularia not common, with well-developed cystid of broad, smooth gymnocyst; rostrum parallel-sided proximally, expanded distally into four or five radiating, finger-like projections, directed along the side of an adjoining autozooid. Ovicell appears to be Type A (*sensu* Bishop & Househam, 1987), longer than wide, the two halves of ectooecium coming together to form an obvious raised midline suture resembling a keel; four spines remaining in ovicellate zooids. Ancestrula with eleven spines, mid-proximal of which overarches opesia and bifurcates.

Remarks *Puellina voighti* is characterised by its large number of costae with longitudinal median ridges, six oral spines, and the digitate rostrum of its avicularia.

Distribution Originally described from the Philippines, in the Solomon Islands only a single small colony of *Puellina voighti* was found at Yandina, Mbanika Island, Russell Islands.

