

Eurystomella foraminigera (Hincks, 1883). Gordon, 1989, p.17, pl.4A-C.

***Eurystomella foraminigera* (Hincks) (Plate 4, A-C)**

Lepralia foraminigera Hincks, 1883: 200.

Eurystomella foraminigera: Levinsen 1909: 89; Cook & Chimonides 1981: 113; Gordon 1984: 65 (*cum syn.*).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: NZOI Stns B483, B484, B493, B616, B867, D253, D270, D272, D273, M776, M779, M780, M783B, Q686.

DISTRIBUTION: Kermadec Ridge, Three Kings Islands, Hauraki Gulf, Auckland and Manukau Harbours, Mount Maunganui, Napier, Cook Strait, Marlborough Sounds, Chatham Rise, Otago Peninsula, Fiordland, western approaches to Foveaux Strait; 0-35 m.

REMARKS: The frontal wall (Pl. 4, A) can be compared to that of some of the Catenicellidae. Using the terminology of Banta and Wass (1979), for example, we have, immediately proximal to the orifice, a reduced costal field of two stout 'spines' forming the proximal orificial rim. These have a suture where they meet. In some zooids is a vestigial third 'spine' proximal to the suture, with minute lacunae between the spines. Beyond the costal 'field' is an infracostal area with 2-6 infracostal windows. Within the windows is a rim of cryptocyst.

This arrangement is reminiscent of that seen in some catenicellid species but the inner side of the gymnocyst in *E. foraminigera* is topologically exterior, with planar spherulitic ultrastructure. The infracostal windows include an umbonuloid component, however, with a rim of cryptocyst and a hypostegal coelom [cf. *Scuticella plagiostoma* (Banta & Wass 1979)].

