

***Cosciniopsis lonchaea* (Busk)
(Fig. 17b)**

Lepralia lonchaea Busk, 1884: 146, text-fig. 43.

Cosciniopsis lonchaea: Harmer, 1957: 1083, pl. 72,
figs 16, 17, 19, 20.

DESCRIPTION

Colony forming small, unilaminar patches. Autozooids oval to hexagonal, strongly convex, separated by deep grooves; $0.7-1.0 \times c.0.6$ mm. Primary orifice elongate-oval, the proximal edge with thickened, concave rim; condyles small and rounded; enveloped distally and laterally by a thin, raised peristome. Frontal calcification strikingly tuberculate, the tiny pores just visible between the tubercles. Most autozooids with a single, lateral-oral, avicularium; its blister-like cystid closely applied to the peristome, the acuminate rostrum acute to frontal plane, directed disto-medially towards the orifice. In some autozooids the lateral-oral avicularium is paired, one each side of the orifice; in others an identical avicularium occurs on the distal edge of the peristome, with the rostrum perpendicular to the frontal plane, directed towards the orifice of the autozoid. Ovicell slightly wider than long, globular, with tuberculate calcification and fine perforation identical to that of the autozoid.

DISTRIBUTION

Described originally from New Guinea, *C. lonchaea* has been reported from Torres Strait and South China Sea by Kirkpatrick (1890a,b) and from Indonesia by Harmer (1957). Waters (1909) recorded it from Sudan, while Harmer's (1957) synonymy of *Lepralia vestita* Hincks extends its range to Tahiti and Hawaii.

