

*Cosciniopsis lonchaea* (Busk, 1884). Tilbrook, 2006, p.239, pl.52D.

***Cosciniopsis lonchaea* (Busk, 1884)**  
Plate 52D

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

*Lepralia vestita* Hincks, 1885: 256, pl. 9, fig. 9.

*Schizoporella perlata* Maplestone, 1909: 415, pl. 27, fig. 13.

*Cosciniopsis fusca* Canu & Bassler, 1927a: 22, pl. 4, figs 3, 4.

*Gephyrophora rostrigera* Canu & Bassler, 1929: 278, text-fig. 114 J-O, figs 6–8.

*Cosciniopsis lonchaea*: Harmer, 1957: 1083, pl. 72, figs 16, 17, 19, 20; Dumont, 1981: 636; Ristedt & Hillmer, 1985: 138, pl. 5, fig. 9; Scholz, 1991: 307, pl. 12, figs 1, 5; Ryland & Hayward, 1992: 258, fig. 17b; Tilbrook, Hayward & Gordon, 2001: 87, fig. 17C,D.

*Hippaliosina auriculata* Hayward, 1988: 321, pl. 9, figs e, f.

**Type material** Holotype: NHM 1887.12.9.576, Admiralty Islands, Bismark Archipelago. “Challenger” Coll.

**Other material examined** SBMNH 365678, **406-84**; SBMNH 365679, **401-84**; USNM 8438 (Holotype of *Cosciniopsis fusca*), “Albatross” Station D.3834, S. coast, Molakai Island, Hawaiian Islands; MOV F45710 (Holotype of *Schizoporella perlata*) Gilbert Islands; NHM 1963.2.12.80, Tahiti, Dundee Coll.; NHM 1998.8.4.107, Port Vila Harbour, Efate, Vanuatu.

**Description** Colony forming small unilaminar patches. Autozooids oval to irregularly polygonal, strongly convex, distinct (ca 0.70 x 0.40 mm), covered in thick membrane, light to dark brown when dried. Frontal shield tuberculate, perforated by numerous tiny pores. Primary orifice oval, longer than wide (ca 0.18 x 0.15 mm), the deep anter separated from a shallow poster by two lateral notches, with two small, rounded triangular condyles beneath, a thin peristome surrounding orifice, taller laterally and distally, especially developed in ovicellate zooids. Adventitious avicularia single or paired, lateral-oral, close to peristome, rostrum raised, triangular, directed distomedially towards orifice, crossbar complete. Ovicell globular, calcification identical to frontal shield.

**Remarks** *Cosciniopsis lonchaea* is characterised by its large autozooids, brown colour (dried frontal membrane), and primary orifice surrounded by a peristome, which is most often surmounted by one or two triangular avicularia.

The specimens of *Cosciniopsis lonchaea* from the Solomon Islands have slightly smaller autozooids than those seen in the type specimen, but on all other counts they are identical. The number and position of the avicularia in *C. lonchaea* can vary between and within colonies and was discussed by Tilbrook *et al.* (2001). The formation of the oral peristome appears identical to that described for *C. coelatus* above.

**Distribution** Originally described from the Admiralty Islands, northeast of Papua New Guinea, *Cosciniopsis lonchaea* has been recorded on numerous occasions from throughout the tropical shallow seas of the Indo-West Pacific, from the Red Sea and Mauritius to the Cook Islands, Tahiti and the Hawaiian Islands. In the Solomon Islands two colonies were found from Mbokona Bay, Honiara, Guadalcanal and Ilailon, Mbanika Island, Russell Islands.

*Cosciniopsis lonchaea* (Busk, 1884). Tilbrook, 2006, p.239, pl.52D.

