

Celleporella (Antarctothoa) bathamae (Ryland & Gordon, 1977). Gordon, 1989, p.27, pl.11H.

Celleporella (Antarctothoa) bathamae (Ryland & Gordon)
(Plate 11, H)

Hippothoa bathamae Ryland & Gordon, 1977: 44 (*cum syn.*).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: NZOI Stns B455, B493, C868, E809, E820, M774, M775.

DISTRIBUTION: Marlborough Sounds, Kahurangi Point, Fiordland, Otago Peninsula; 0-220 m.

DESCRIPTION: Colony encrusting, zooids contiguous. Autozooids 0.36-0.56 x 0.16-0.26 mm, the frontal wall strongly convex, sometimes transversely striated, often with a suboral umbo. Orifice subcircular, with a well-formed rounded sinus, and generally with scarcely developed condyles. Pore-chambers subtubular, closely appressed, with slit-like lacunae between. Polypide with 12-13 tentacles. Male zooids scattered, often the same size as autozooids; orifice small, the same shape as in autozooids. Female zooids generally shorter than autozooids, the orifice broad, the proximal margin not straight but variably concave, merging into a reasonably or weakly defined V-shaped sinus. Ovicell globose, with 0-4 frontal pores and 6-8 pores peripherally. Ancestrula oval, proportionately shorter and wider than other zooids, with a similar orifice; budding initially distolateral and symmetrical, with the first pair of daughter zooids adjoining distal to the ancestrula, leaving a small space between, and budding a third zooid medially.

REMARKS: At the type locality (Aquarium Point, Portobello Peninsula, Otago Harbour), *C. (A.) bathamae* occurs on *Macrocystis pyrifera*. In NZOI collections, colonies occurred on mussels (e.g., *Aulacomya ater*) as well as on brown algae.

