

Calypotheca incusa new species
Plate 48E-F

Type material Holotype: SBMNH 365648, **514-87**.

Other material examined SBMNH 365649, **506-87**; SBMNH 365650, **503-87**.

Description Colony encrusting. Autozooids rectangular or irregularly polygonal (ca 0.75 x 0.55 mm), frontal shield perforated by small, round pores (120–140). Primary orifice rounded, slightly wider than long (ca 0.13 x 0.09 mm), with shallow, concave proximal sinus, condyles large, deep, anvil-shaped. Avicularia paired, sometimes single, small, sutural, distolateral oral, rostrum triangular, medially directed. Ovicells prominent, slightly wider than long, partially immersed in frontal of succeeding autozoid, perforations smaller and less dense than that of frontal shield. Little orifice dimorphism. Additional sutural avicularia associated with ovicells, similar in shape and size to those described, directed at centre of ovicell itself.

Etymology From *incus*, L. anvil. Named for the shape of the orificial condyles.

Remarks *Calypotheca incusa* is characterised by its more rounded orifice with large anvil-shaped condyles and small, distal oral avicularia, directed medially.

It differs from the other Solomon Islands species of *Calypotheca* in having small, distolateral oral avicularia and large anvil-shaped oral condyles. The presence of additional avicularia associated with the ovicells is also characteristic.

Calypotheca incusa is more similar in its appearance to *C. parcimunita* than it is to the other two *Calypotheca* species described here. But, the avicularia in *C. parcimunita* are smaller, and more narrow than those seen in *C. incusa*. The extremely large orificial condyles of *C. incusa* are significantly different from those seen in *C. parcimunita*.

Distribution Three small colonies of *Calypotheca incusa* were found from the Solomon Islands: at Ruaniu, west of Honiara, Guadalcanal; Linggatu Cove, Mbanika Island, Russell Islands; and, Kokomu Tamba Island, Tulaghi Harbour, Nggela Sule, Florida Islands.

