

Stylopoma duboisii Ryland & Hayward, 1992, p. 265, fig.20a,b.

Now *Stylopoma velatum* Tilbrook, 2001.

***Stylopoma duboisii* (Audouin)
(Fig. 20a,b)**

Flustra?duboisii Audouin, 1826: 239; 1828: 66; Savigny pl. 8, figs 41, 42.

Stylopoma duboisii: Harmer, 1957: 1033, pl. 74, figs 1-7; Winston & Heimberg, 1986: 20, figs 45-57.

DESCRIPTION

Autozooids irregularly polygonal, rather flat, separated by distinct sutures; $0.5-0.6 \times 0.35-0.45$ mm. Primary orifice wider than long, D-shaped, the straight proximal border with a slit-like median sinus; condyles low and broad, occupying whole of proximal border on each side of sinus, distal edges finely toothed. Frontal wall densely perforated by small round pores, and with a single series of larger marginal pores; becoming coarsely nodular in later ontogeny. Typically, a single, small avicularium proximo-lateral to orifice, acute to frontal plane, disto-laterally directed; 0.05mm long, with short, triangular mandible. Additional avicularia may be budded in later ontogeny, especially in brooding autozooids, and most usually in proximity to the orifice. Vicarious avicularia infrequent, as large as autozooids, with broadly spatulate mandible. Ovicells globular, prominent, 0.5mm diameter, occupying the frontal surface of several adjacent autozooids; densely porous, with the aperture overhanging and obscuring the orifice of the maternal autozooid.

DISTRIBUTION

This species is common in shallow waters throughout Malaysia and Indonesia, and on the coasts of New Guinea and Queensland. It ranges westwards to Sri Lanka and the Red Sea, and was reported from West Africa by Cook (1968b).

Seven of the Heron Island samples contained large colonies of *S. duboisii*.

