

*Stylopoma horarium* Tilbrook, 2006. Tilbrook, 2006, p.196, pl.41F, 42D-F.

**Stylopoma horarium** new species  
Plates 41F; 42D-F

Type material      Holotype: SBMNH 365612, **501-87**.  
Paratypes: SBMNH 365613-618, **501-87**.

Other material examined      SBMNH 365619-620, **506-87**.

**Description**      Colony encrusting, unilaminar to multilaminar. Autozooids hexagonal or irregularly polygonal (0.40–0.60 x 0.30–0.35 mm), flat or slightly convex, separated by distinct grooves. Primary orifice wider than long (ca 0.11 x 0.08 mm, excluding sinus), D-shaped, with a smooth anter; sinus median, shallow, slit-like, almost drop-shaped; condyles, wide, smooth, quite deep and rounded, with a wide frontal lip. The proximal edge of the orifice is convex, i.e. more distal medially than laterally. Frontal shield evenly and densely perforated with round pseudopores (70–90), each surrounded by a rim of thickened calcification, marginal pores and lateral walls distinct. Adventitious avicularium single, rarely paired, proximo-lateral to orifice; rostrum long, acutely triangular, slightly hooked distally, inclined to frontal plane, disto-laterally directed, slightly curving around the proximo-lateral edge of the orifice. Additional avicularia (up to four or five per autozoid), appearing later in ontogeny on the frontal shield, usually near the lateral margins, and particularly in the vicinity of ovicells, identical to those just described, inclined to frontal shield, laterally directed. Vicarious avicularia sporadic, larger than autozooids, with large spatulate rostrum and marginal rostral palate; crossbar slender, complete; rostrum surrounded by calcification similar to that of autozooidal frontal shield; distally directed on unilaminar layer, randomly orientated otherwise. Ovicells globular, prominent, calcification similar to that of frontal shield; aperture very narrow, crescentic, hidden by a thickened, non-perforated proximal lip; proximal labellum split, the two processes raised medially. Neither aperture nor labellum visible in frontal view, shielded by the thick proximal lip.

**Etymology**      From *horarium*, L. dial, clock. Named for the appearance of the zooids when covered with additional adventitious avicularia.

**Remarks**      *Stylopoma horarium* is characterised by its orifice: narrow, drop-shaped sinus, smooth anter, wide smooth, lipped condyles; long, acutely triangular proximal oral avicularia, which curve slightly around the orifice; the preponderance of frontal marginal avicularia; and thickened proximal lip to the ovicell, obscuring the split ovicellular labellum and narrow, crescentic aperture.

*Stylopoma horarium* is similar to *S. consobrina*, *S. novum* and *S. frater* in having smooth, lipped, orificial condyles, however, *S. horarium* has a slit-like median sinus, which appears almost drop-shaped whereas the others have V-shaped sinuses. While both *S. lacrima* Tilbrook, 2001 and *S. magnistilla* Tilbrook, 2001 have a drop-shaped sinus they too both differ from *S. horarium*; *S. lacrima* has smooth orificial condyles with no lips, fewer pores in its frontal shield and smaller adventitious avicularia, while *S. magnistilla* has deeper, narrower condyles, far fewer frontal shield pores and an entire ovicellular labellum.

Both *Stylopoma horarium* and *S. consobrina* have vicarious avicularia that bear rostral palates. This feature, discussed by Tilbrook (2001), has not been noted before in Indo-West Pacific species of this genus, although it is found in *Stylopoma* species from the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico.

*Stylopoma horarium* Tilbrook, 2006. Tilbrook, 2006, p.196, pl.41F, 42D-F.

**Distribution** Found only in the Solomon Islands, *Stylopoma horarium* occurred at Anuha Reefs, Florida Islands and Mbanika Island, Russell Islands where it was associated with *Smittoidea pacifica* and *Poricella spathulata*.

