

*Parasmittina parvitat*s Tilbrook, 2006. Tilbrook, 2006, p.166, pl.29J, 34C-D.

Parasmittina parvitats new species
Plates 29J; 34C-D

Type material Holotype: SBMNH 365531, **501-87**.
Paratypes: SBMNH 365532-533, **501-87**.

Description Colony multilaminar. Autozooids rectangular to hexagonal, flat or slightly convex (ca 0.55 x 0.35 mm). Frontal shield slightly coarsely granular, marginal pores very large, numerous, lateral walls raised above frontal shield. Primary orifice oval, as wide as long (0.12 x 0.11 mm), distal border smooth, lyrula narrow, occupying less than one quarter of proximal border, relatively shallow, i.e. only half as deep as wide, anvil-shaped, with sharply pointed corners, condyles small, bluntly triangular, finely denticulate. Usually one oral spine. Peristome most developed as pair of lateral lappets. Avicularia polymorphic: most often oval, or slightly spatulate, proximolateral oral, proximally directed, variably sized; rarely acute triangular, rostrum acute to frontal plane, rising up one lateral lappet, distally directed; enlarged, originating lateral to orifice, extending length of autozoooid, rostrum curving medially, spatulate, denticulate around distal edge, crossbar slender, palatal foramen large, proximally directed. Ovicell not observed.

Etymology From *parvitat*s, L. littleness, insignificance. Named for its small anvil-shaped lyrula.

Remarks *Parasmittina parvitat*s is characterised by its primary orifice, its small anvil-shaped lyrula and its small denticulate condyles. While the morphology of the avicularia is not characteristic, the raised, lateral walls and numerous large, marginal pores are.

*Parasmittina parvitat*s is most similar to *P. rimula*, which also has raised lateral walls. However, the shape of the orifices and in particular the lyrula and condyles differs. *P. parvitat*s has a much narrower, shallower lyrula than *P. rimula* and its small condyles are denticulate whereas they are pointed in *P. rimula*.

*Parasmittina parvitat*s is also superficially similar to *P. winstonae*, *P. latiavicularia* and *P. leviavicularia*, particularly when a triangular avicularium is seen rising up a lateral lappet. But while *P. parvitat*s has similar shaped avicularia to these other species all their orifice morphologies are quite distinct.

Distribution *Parasmittina parvitat*s is only known from the Solomon Islands, where it was found from Anuha Reefs, Anuha Island, Florida Islands.

