

SCAMIT CODE: MBC51
SCCWRP69

Date Examined: 8 September 1986
Voucher by: Carol Paquette

SYNONYMY: *Steganoporella rozieri* form *gothica* Hincks 1880
Thalamoporella rozieri Robertson 1908
Thalamoporella rozieri var. *californica* Levinsen 1909

LITERATURE: Robertson 1908
Osburn 1950
Soule 1959
Pinter 1969

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

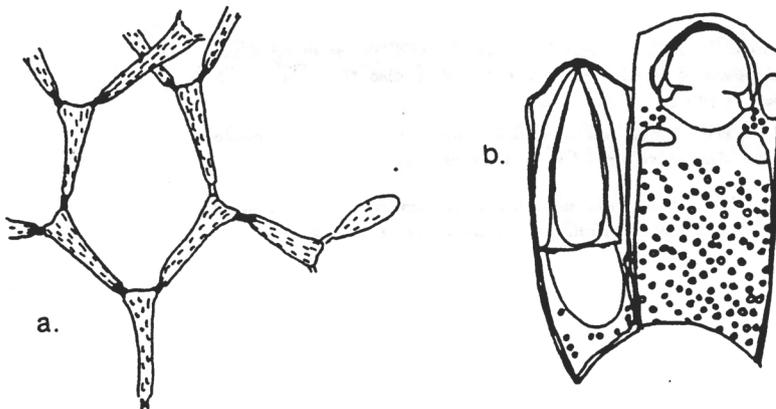
1. At first encrusting, usually on algae (*Egrecia laevigata*, *Gelidium spp.*, *Laurencia spp.*), thin rising into erect, articulated club-shaped branches.
2. Sides of the zooecia nearly straight and parallel, the distal rim arcuate.
3. Front has many small pores.
4. Avicularia are vicarious or interzooecial, and almost as large as the zooecia, with a long, tapering mandible.
5. Ovicells are uncommon but prominent, smooth or faintly striated, bilobate, with a median keeled seam.

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

1. *Thalamoporella gothica* is encrusting or rises up in frills or fronds, but does not form erect branching colonies.
2. *Cellaria* spp. do not have pores in the cryptocyst, or prominent bilobate ovicells.

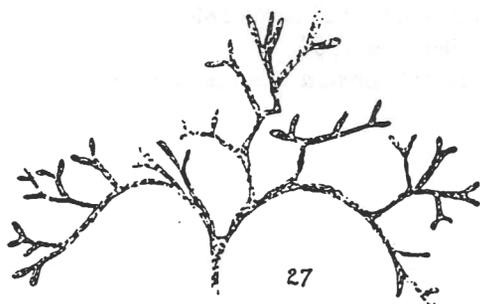
DEPTH RANGE: Shallow to 47 fm

DISTRIBUTION: Point Conception to Galapagos Islands

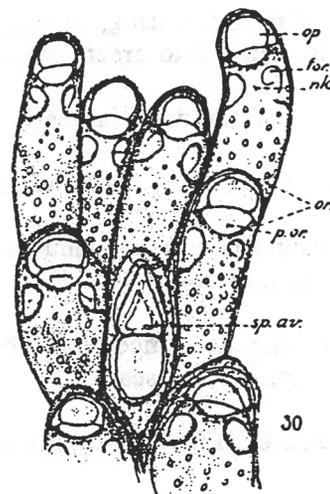
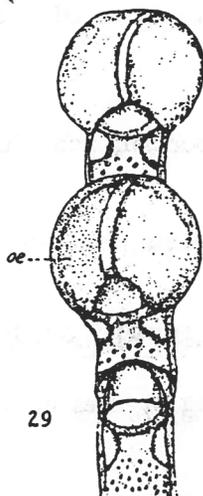
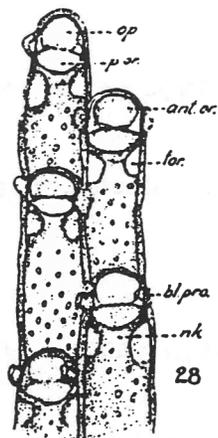


from Banta, in Brusca 1980

Fig. 24.31 *Thalamoporella californica*.
(a) An erect colony fragment,
about life size.
(b) An avicularium and autozoid.
(After Osburn, 1950.)



Robertson, del.



from Robertson 1908

Fig. 27a.—*Thalamoporella rozieri* Audouin. Habit sketch of a portion of an encrusting colony. Natural size.

Fig. 27.—*T. rozieri*. Habit sketch of a portion of a branching colony. Natural size.

Fig. 28.—*T. rozieri*. A few zoecia in the adult condition showing operculum (*op.*) and posterior portion of orifice (*p.or.*); also foramen (*for.*) and blunt process (*bl.pro.*). $\times 30$.

Fig. 29.—*T. rozieri*. Three zoecia showing great size of the bilobate oecia (*oe.*) and the diminutive size of the zoecia bearing them. $\times 30$.

Fig. 30.—*T. rozieri*. A few zoecia in the adult condition without blunt processes and showing a large spatulate avicularium (*sp.av.*). $\times 30$.