

SCAMIT CODE: MBC52

Date Examined: 8 September 1986  
Voucher by: Carol Paquette

SYNONYMY:

LITERATURE: Robertson 1908  
Osburn 1950  
Pinter 1969

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

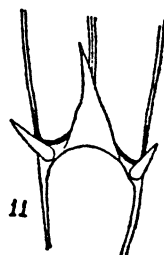
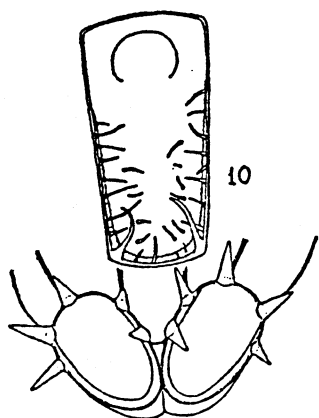
1. Encrusting on algae (*Macrocystis pyrifera* and *Egrecia laevigata*).
2. Zooecia walls are thin and parallel.
3. The front is a membrane with minute spinules; larger spinules occur near the margins.
4. Elongate - acuminate, chitinous spines occur at the proximal corners, and frequently there is a still larger median one.
5. There are no ovicells or avicularia.

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

1. *M. tuberculata* and *M. perfragilis* have some development of the cryptocyst (extended side wall).
2. *M. tuberculata*, *M. membranacea*, and *M. serrilamella* have calcareous proximal spines or tubercles.

DEPTH RANGE: Intertidal to 20 m.

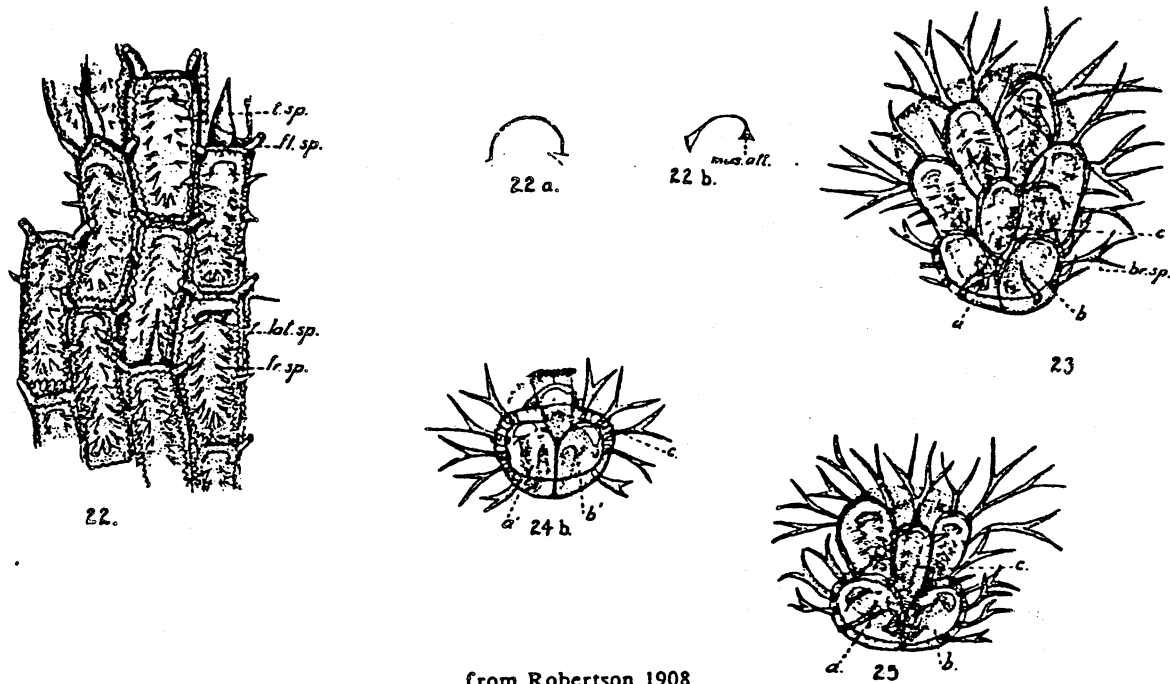
DISTRIBUTION: British Columbia to San Diego



from Osburn 1950

Fig. 10. *Membranipora villosa* (Hincks), normal zoecium above with chitinous frontal spinules, below the twinned ancestrula with bases of five buds.

Fig. 11. The same, showing chitinous corner spines and a larger one at the division of a series of zoecia.



from Robertson 1908

fig. 22.—*Membranipora villosa* Hincks. A few zoecia showing adult condition, with flaring spines (*fl. sp.*), lateral spines (*lat. sp.*), and minute apical spines (*fr. sp.*); also tall spine (*t. sp.*) or process growing in place of zoecium.  $\times 30$ .

fig. 22a.—*M. villosa*. Outline of operculum when closed, with the most anterior pair of frontal spinules.  $\times 70$ .

fig. 22b.—*M. villosa*. Outline of operculum partly opened showing the base for the attachment of muscles (*mus. att.*).  $\times 70$ .

fig. 23.—*M. villosa*. A young colony of seven zoecia showing (*a*) and the first two zoecia formed, and (*c*) the third zoecium; also showing branched spines (*br. sp.*) characteristic of the youthful stage.  $\times 30$ .

Fig. 24b.—*M. villosa* Hincks. A young colony of three zoecia still carrying the shell of the larva.  $\times 30$ .

Fig. 25.—*M. villosa*. A young colony of five zoecia.  $\times 30$ .