

SCAMIT CODE: MBC50

Date Examined: 8 September 1986
Voucher by: Carol Paquette

SYNONYMY: *Lepralia rostrata* Busk 1856
Cellepora verruculata Smitt 1873
Rhynchozoon verruculata Canu & Bassler 1923
Rhynchozoon rostratum Hastings 1930
Rhynchozoon verruculatum Marcus 1939
Rhynchozoon tumulosum (Hincks 1882)
Schizoporella tumulosa Hincks 1882

LITERATURE: Osburn 1952
Soule and Soule 1964
Robertson 1908 (as *S. tumulosa*)

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

1. Differing greatly from marginal (young) zooecia to older zooecia due to secondary calcification.
2. The operculum (and primary aperture) is a little wider than long, oval with a sinuate proximal border. The secondary aperture becomes rounded with a sinus which may be quite narrow. The operculum becomes deeply recessed.
3. There is suboral avicularium on a bulbous chamber on the front, to one side of the median line, directed laterally. This avicularium becomes submerged within the peristome during secondary calcification. There may be frontal avicularia, variously oriented, which develop during secondary calcification.
4. Two to four oral spines may occur on the distal margin of the aperture of marginal zooecia.
5. The ovicell is smooth, a little broader than long, becoming deeply immersed during secondary calcification.

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

1. *R. grandicella* is a larger species with zooecia about 0.65 to 0.85 mm long by 0.40 to 0.55 mm wide as opposed to 0.45 to 0.55 mm long by 0.30 to 0.40 mm wide.
2. *R. spicatum* has a tall pointed process proximal to the aperture.
3. *R. tuberculatum* has a small lucida on each side of the ovicell, and no frontal avicularia.

DEPTH RANGE: Intertidal to 100 fm

DISTRIBUTION: British Columbia to Galapagos Islands, Massachusetts to Brazil.

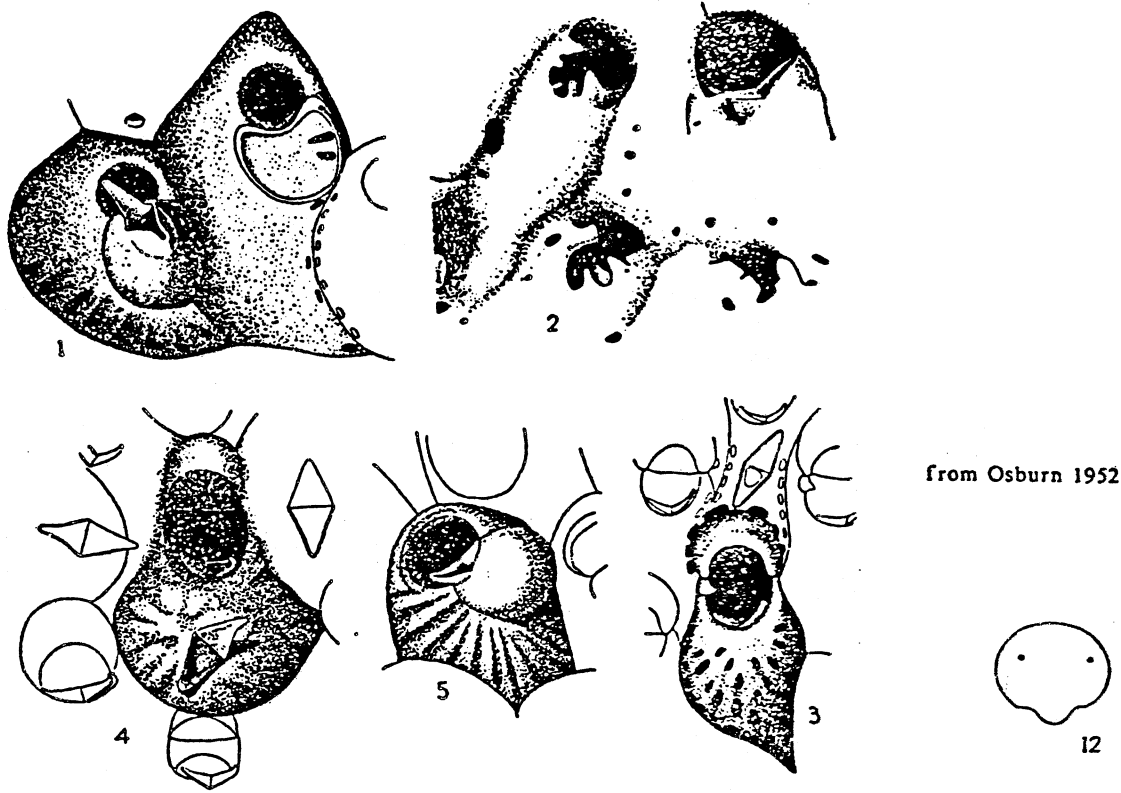


Fig. 1. *Rhynchozoon rostratum* (Busk), young zoecia with details of aperture, suboral avicularium and chamber.
 Fig. 2. The same, old and heavily calcified, with tuberosities.
 Fig. 3. The same, zoecium with ovicell.
 Fig. 4. *Rhynchozoon tumulosum* (Hincks), zoecium with ovicell and suboral and frontal avicularia.
 Fig. 5. The same, young zoecium with characteristic bulbous avicularium chamber.
 Fig. 12. *Rhynchozoon tumulosum* (Hincks), operculum.

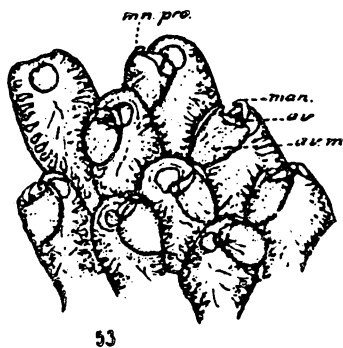


Fig. 53.—*Schizoporella tumulosa* Hincks. A few zoecia near the growing edge showing the elevated avicularium (av.) and perforated margins. $\times 30$.

from Robertson 1908