

Plesiocleidochasma normani (Livingstone, 1926). Ryland & Hayward, 1992, p. 268, fig.24e,f.

For revised identification see Tilbrook et al., 2001

**Schedocleidochasma porcellanum (Busk)**  
(Fig. 27e)

*Lepralia porcellana* Busk, 1860: 283, pl. 31, fig. 3.

*Cleidochasma porcellanum*: Harmer, 1957: 1042, pl. 71, figs 5, 16; Cook 1964b: 11, pl. 1, fig. 4; pl. 2, figs 1, 2; text-figs 4A-E; Winston & Heimberg 1986: 34, figs 85-87.

*Schedocleidochasma porcellanum*: Soule, Soule & Chaney, 1991: 481.

**REMARKS**

This familiar species has a circumtropical/sub-tropical distribution in shallow coastal waters, and may be particularly common in reef flat habitats, on coral rubble, or other hard substrata. At Heron Island it forms flat, silvery, unilaminar sheets, often exceeding 3cm<sup>2</sup>. It is readily recognised by the shape of the primary orifice, the lateral suboral avicularium, and its thick, porcellanous secondary calcification. It was present in abundance in seven of the Heron Island samples.

The major revision of *Cleidochasma* by Soule et al. (1991) was published after this paper had been submitted for publication. The specimen illustrated here appears to conform to their concept of *S. porcellanum*, especially in its shallow, transversely oval sinus but, in view of the fact that several previous West Pacific records of this species were shown by Soule et al. to represent their new species, *S. porcellaniforme*, it will be necessary subsequently to review the Heron Island material attributed to *S. porcellanum*.



b, *Margaretta triplex*, part of a branch showing a triple branch structure; d,  $\times 55$ . e, *Schedocleidochasma porcellanum*,  $\times 90$ .