Revision and catalogue of worldwide staghorn corals *Acropora* and *Isopora* (Scleractinia: Acroporidae) in the Museum of Tropical Queensland

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**Acropora awi** Wallace & Wolstenholme, 1998

(Fig. 10)

*Acropora awi* Wallace & Wolstenholme, 1998: 332, fig. 128.

**Type locality.** Bangu I., Togian Is., Indonesia.


**Species group:** echinata.

**Description.** Colony outline: indeterminate, predominantly hispisode. Branches: tertiary branching order present; length: 25–50 mm; diameter: 2.5–4.9 mm, 50/50 axial/radial, terete; radial crowding: not touching; axial/radial ratio: <1:10. Axial corallites: two synaptic-ticular rings; not porous; outer diameter 1.6–2.5 mm; inner diameter 0.7–1.0 mm; primary septa to ¾ R. Radial corallites: medium; two synaptic-ticular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: appressed tubular; openings: oval-rounded; primary septa to ¼ R. Coenosteum: same on and between radials: costate; spinule shape: elaborate.

**Further literature.** Wallace (1999), Veron (2000).
Acropora batunai Wallace, 1997
(Fig. 11)

Acropora batunai Wallace, 1997: 38, fig. 9.

Type locality. Bangu I., Togian Is, Indonesia.


Species group: echinata.

Description. Colony outline: determinate, predominantly table. Branches: tertiary branching order present; length: 25–50 mm; diameter: 2.5–4.9 mm, 50/50 axial/radial, terete; radial crowding: not touching; axial/radial ratio: <1:10. Axial corallites: two synapticular rings; porous; outer diameter 0.6–1.0 mm; inner diameter 0.2–0.5 mm; primary septa to ¼ R. Radial corallites: medium; two synapticular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: appressed tubular; openings: oval-rounded; primary septa to 1/3 R. Coenosteum: same on and between radials: costate; spinule shape: elaborate.

FIG. 11. Acropora batunai, G62598, Pohnpei, Micronesia, 2009 (photo: P. Muir). Map of documented distribution: blue squares = MTQ specimens; pink squares = literature records; orange diamonds = type localities (where given), including primary synonyms.
Acropora bushyensis Veron & Wallace, 1984
(Fig. 12)

Acropora fasciculare Latypov, 1992: 120, pl. 5 figs 1, 2.

Type locality. Bushy Island-Redbill, Reef Great Barrier Reef.


Species group: lovelli.

Description. Colony outline: determinate, predominantly corymbose. Branches: tertiary branching order absent; length: 25–50 mm; diameter: 10.0–19.9 mm, axial-dominated, terete; radial crowding: not touching; axial/radial ratio: >1:10. Axial corallites: two synapticular rings; not porous; outer diameter 1.8–3.5 mm; inner diameter 0.7–1.5 mm; primary septa to ¾ R. Radial corallites: medium; two synapticular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: rounded appressed; openings: oval-rounded; primary septa to ¼ R. Coenosteum: same on and between radials: reticulate; spinule shape: single point.

Acropora cardenae Wells, 1985
(Fig. 13)

Type locality. Bowl Reef, Great Barrier Reef (holotype NMNH-SI).
MTQ Holdings. G63658–59 Hydrographer’s Passage, Great Barrier Reef, Australia.
Species group: elegans.
Description. Colony outline: indeterminate, predominantly arborescent. Branches: tertiary branching order absent; length: 25–50 mm; diameter: <2.5 mm, axial/radial ratio: 50/50 axial/radial, terete; radial crowding: not touching; axial/radial ratio: <1:10. Axial corallites: two synapticular rings; not porous; outer diameter 1.5 mm; inner diameter unrecorded; primary septa to 1/3 R. Radial corallites: small; two synapticular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: tubular; openings: oval-rounded; primary septa to 1/3 R. Coenosteum: same on and between radials: dense spinules; spinule shape: elaborate.
Taxonomic note. This species, described from specimens dredged from 55 to 120 m deep, was regarded as rare until seen in abundance in photographs taken from a remotely operated vehicle on the Great Barrier Reef (Bridge et al. 2012).
FIG. 13. *Acropora cardenae*, Hydrographer’s Passage, Great Barrier Reef, Australia, 2010 (photo: T. Bridge). Map of documented distribution: blue squares = MTQ specimens; pink squares = literature records; orange diamonds = type localities (where given), including primary synonyms.
Acropora carduus (Dana, 1846)
(Fig. 14)

Madrepora carduus Dana, 1846: 464, pl. 36 fig. 2.
Madrepora prolixa Verrill, 1866: 22.

Type locality. Fiji (lectotype NMNH-SI).

MTQ Holdings. Thailand: G32780, G55929–30, G56005–06
Indonesia: G50965–66 Nusa Tenggara; G47712 Lombok; G35977, G35981 Maluku; G50964 Taka`bonerate; G50347 Flores; G50491, G50956, G50962, G50964 Kalimantan; G50348 Semau; G47711, G48266, G50346, G50349–50, G50492, G51629 Sulawesi; G51630–37, G63158 Halmahera; G47710 Banda Sea; Australia: G27036–37, G27775–85, G28847–67, G29075–76, G29078–82, G56929, G57025–26, G57522 Great Barrier Reef; G29077 Coral Sea; Palau: G56870–71, G56873, G56906, G56910, G60442, G60443; Papua New Guinea: G51743, G53262–68, G61734–36; Solomon Is.: G35598, G35608; Fiji: G34804, G34806–08; Samoa: G43461.

Species group: echinata.

Description. Colony outline: indeterminate, predominantly hispido-se. Branches: tertiary branching order present; length: 25–50 mm; diameter: 2.5–4.9 mm, 50/50 axial/radial, terete; radial crowding: not touching; axial/radial ratio: <1:10. Axial corallites: two synapptic-ular rings; not porous; outer diameter 1.0–2.0 mm; inner diameter 0.5–0.9 mm; primary septa to ¼ R. Radial corallites: medium; two synapptic-ular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: appressed tubular; openings: oval-rounded; primary septa to ½ R. Coenosteum: same on and between radials: costate; spinule shape: elaborate.

Acropora caroliniana Nemenzo, 1976
(Fig. 15)

Acropora caroliniana Nemenzo, 1976: 231, fig. 1.

Type locality. Philippines (holotype MSI-UP).

MTQ Holdings. Mayotte: G63303–04, G63425;
Maldives: G60009, G60293, G60295, G60298, G60300, G60303, G60312–13; Malaysia: G53883–85 Sabah;

Species group: loripes.

Description. Colony outline: determinate, predominantly caespito-corymbose. Branches: tertiary branching order absent; length: <25 mm; diameter: 5.0–9.9 mm, 50/50 axial/radial, terete; radial crowding: not touching; axial/radial ratio: <1:10. Axial corallites: two synapticular rings; not porous; outer diameter 1.7–3.5 mm; inner diameter 0.6–1.0 mm; primary septa to 2/3 R. Radial corallites: medium; two synapticular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: appressed tubular; openings: oval-rounded; primary septa to ¼ R. Coenosteum: same on and between radials: dense spinules; spinule shape: elaborate.

Taxonomic note. The page and figure numbers for the original description of this species were incorrectly given in Wallace (1999). The type specimen is a holotype by monotypy. The MTQ records extend the range of this species considerably westwards in the Indian Ocean.

FIG. 15. *Acropora caroliniana*, G63304, Mayotte, East Indian Ocean 2010 (photo: P. Muir). Map of documented distribution: blue squares = MTQ specimens; pink squares = literature records; orange diamonds = type localities (where given), including primary synonyms.
Acropora cerealis (Dana, 1846) (Fig. 16)

*Madrepora cerealis* Dana, 1846: 460 pl. 35 fig. 2.
*Madrepora hystrix* Dana, 1846: 476 pl. 31 fig.5, pl. 40 fig. 1.
*Madrepora tizardi* Brook, 1892: 464; 1893: 89, pl. 11 figs C-D.
*Madrepora cymbicathus* Brook, 1893: 86.

Type locality. East Indies (lectotype NMNH-SI).


Species group: *nasuta.*

Description. Colony outline: determinate, predominantly corymbose. Branches: tertiary branching order absent; length: 50–100 mm; diameter: 5.0–9.9 mm, radial-dominated, terete; radial crowding: most touching; axial/radial ratio: >1:10. Axial corallites: three synapticular rings; not porous; outer diameter 1.0–2.2 mm; inner diameter 0.3–0.8 mm; primary septa to 2/3. R. Radial corallites: medium; three synapticular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: nariform; openings: elongate; primary septa to 1/3. R. Coenoscolium: same on and between radials: reticulate; spinule shape: laterally flattened.

**Acropora cervicornis** (Lamarck, 1816)
(Fig. 17)

*Madrepora cervicornis* Lamarck, 1816: 281.  
*Madrepora attenuata* Brook, 1893 p.33 pl. 35 figs C–D.  

**Type locality.** American Ocean (holotype MNHN).  
**MTQ Holdings. Bahamas:** G54476, G54485–89; **Panama:** G51799; **Mexico:** G48425; **USA:** G36774–82, G36796, G54478–84; **Venezuela:** G51960–64; **Virgin Is.:** G33177–78, G40919–20; **Fossil, Caribbean:** G63101, G64486–500.  

**Species group:** cervicornis.  

**Description.** **Colony outline:** indeterminate, predominantly arborescent. **Branches:** tertiary branching order absent; length: >100 mm; diameter: 10.0–19.9 mm, axial-dominated, terete; radial crowding: some touching; axial/radial ratio: >1:10. **Axial corallites:** two synaptycicular rings; porous; outer diameter 2.0–3.5 mm; inner diameter 1.1–1.7 mm; primary septa to ¾ R. **Radial corallites:** large; two synaptycicular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: nariform; openings: oval-rounded; primary septa to 2/3 R. **Coenosteum:** different on and between radials: between radials: reticulo-costate, on radials: costate; spinule shape: single point.  

**Acropora chesterfieldensis** Veron & Wallace, 1984
(Fig. 18)

*Acropora chesterfieldensis* Veron & Wallace, 1984: 403, figs 1012–1017.

**Type locality.** Chesterfield Reefs.

**MTQ Holdings.** HOLOTYPE G55081 **Australia:** G27938, G27946, G27949 Great Barrier Reef; G27935–37, G27952, G35887, G39851 Coral Sea; **New Caledonia:** G27939–45, G27947–48, G27950–51, G27953–54, G38248, G38252 **Chesterfield Atoll:** G34990; **Marshall Is.:** G56147, G57311–12; **Niue:** G36027.

**Species group:** loripes

**Description.** Colony outline: indeterminate, predominantly corymbose. Branches: tertiary branching order absent; length: <25 mm; diameter: 5.0–9.9 mm, 50/50 axial/radial, terete; radial crowding: some touching; axial/radial ratio: <1:10. **Axial corallites:** three synapticular rings; not porous; outer diameter 1–3 mm; inner diameter 0.7–1.0 mm; primary septa to ½ R. **Radial corallites:** medium; three synapticular rings; one size or graded; inner wall developed; shape: appressed tubular; openings: oval-rounded; primary septa to ¼ R. **Coenosteum:** same on and between radials: dense spinules; spinule shape: elaborate.