

Appendix 2. Bryozoan morphotypes

Morphotype designation (e.g. M1) corresponds to form identification in the table below.



M 1



M 2

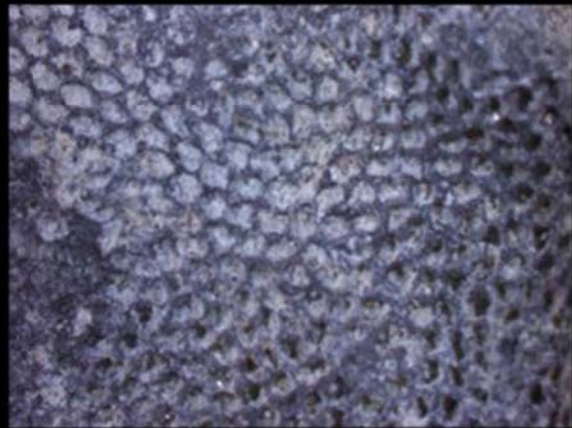


M 3

All scale bars = 1mm



M 4



M 5

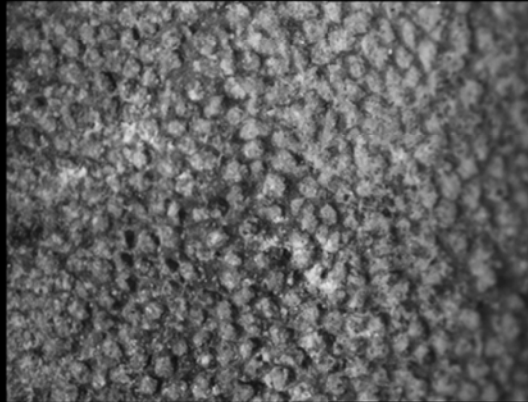
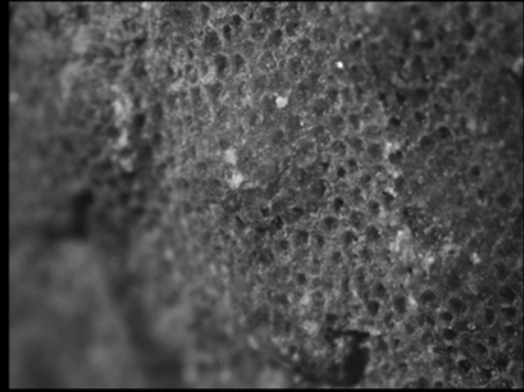


M 6

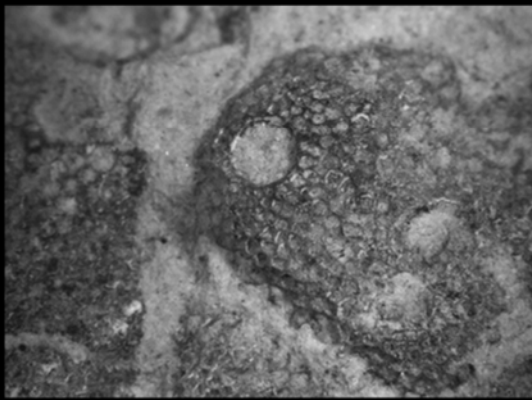
M4 scale = 1cm; M5 scale = 1mm, 1cm, respectively; M6 scale = 1mm



M 7



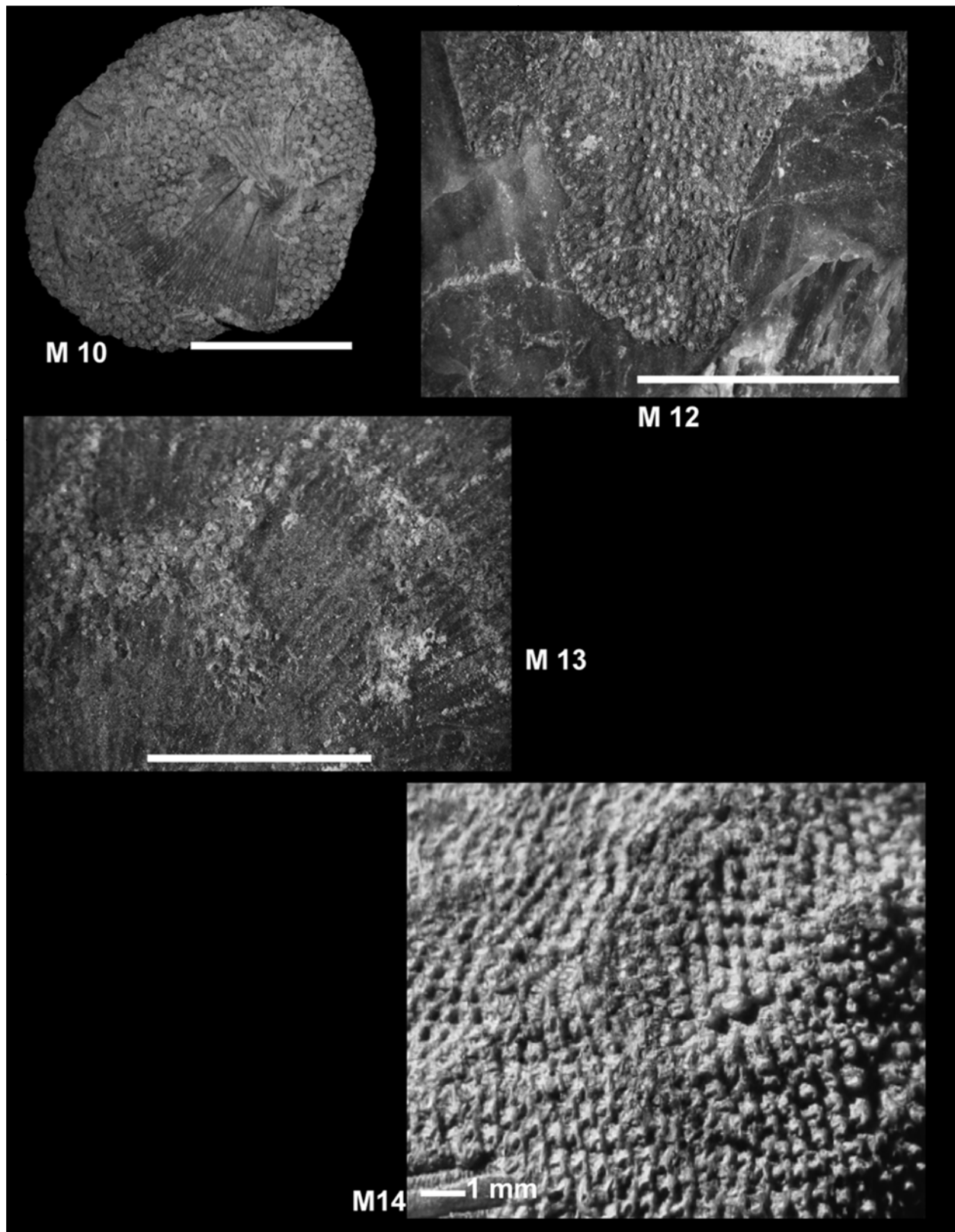
M 8



M 9



M7 scale = 1mm, 1cm, respectively; M8 scale = 1mm; M9 scale = 1cm, 1mm, respectively



All scale bars = 1cm unless otherwise noted

Sclerobiont Morphotype Descriptions

M#	designation
M1	trep1
M2	trep2
M3	trep3
M4	trep4
M5	trep5
M6	cystopor1
M7	trep7
M8	cystopor2
M9	trep9
M10	trep10
M11	trep11
M12	paleotub1
M13	paleotub2
M14	cystopor3

M1: Trepostome bryozoan with zooids that are sub-rounded in shape and generally possess 6 sides, 5-sided less common. Few polymorphs are seen evenly scattered in this morphotype and all presumed feeding zooids are roughly the same size. Body walls are consistent and moderately thick. Colony frequently forms small mounds on shell substrate and is commonly seen multiple times on one substrate. Rarely does this morphotype cover 100% of a shell substrate.

M2: Trepostome bryozoan with zooids that are sub-rounded in shape and generally possess 4-5 sided body walls. Few polymorphs are seen in M2, generally less than those seen in M1. Size of presumed feeding zooids are slightly variable, depending on body wall size. Body wall is moderate in thickness, though slightly thicker than those seen in M1. Colonies of M2 are often seen in together in numerous small mounds on a shelly substrate. Rarely does this morphotype cover 100% of a shell substrate.

M3: Trepostome bryozoan with rounded zooids that are generally lined in moderately well organized rows with thick body walls separating the zooids. While shape of zooid varies from elongate oval to semi-circular, different sized polymorphs are rare to absent. Colony generally sheets over shell substrates, or act as the base of a branching colony. Zooids are generally slightly larger than those of M1 and M2.

M4: Almost always found in surrounding cement and rarely found attached to the shell substrate, this bryozoan resembles a fenestrate bryozoan and may either be a very juvenile colony of a fenestrate bryozoan or an unattached piece of fenestrate bryozoan attached by chemical means to the shell substrate. While it is possible that this may be the case for some instances of M4, some look encrusted upon the shell. These have moderately thick body walls and extremely regular zooid organization, with all zooids aligned on the same plane.

M5: Trepostome bryozoan with subrounded to somewhat angular zooids. They are separated by thick body walls that line the zooids in moderately well organized rows (usually better than those seen in M3). Shape of the zooid is generally subrounded diamond in shape or subrounded with one end narrowing toward the center of the colony and pointed to create a somewhat angular

shape. Size of zooid is larger than most encrusting bryozoan zooids of this time. M5 frequently sheets over a large percentage of a shell substrate.

M6: Cystoporida bryozoan with subrounded to rounded zooids. Body wall of zooids varies in thickness, at times being moderately to significantly thick, and others very narrow. Many of the thick portions of the body walls have tiny polymorphs within, and these are scattered regularly throughout the colony. Arrangement of zooids follows little organization. M6 is frequently found as a sheeting bryozoan on shell substrates.

M7: Trepostoma bryozoan with subrounded to subangular zooids. The zooids are well organized in rows with obvious raised monticules at evenly spaced intervals. Body wall is consistent and fairly thick. Zooid size is consistent, except in monticule area where zooids are smaller, but still consistent throughout the raised area. Colonies of M7 almost always cover a significant portion of the shell substrate and stem off of the substrate in thick branches.

M8: Cystoporida (fistuliporida) bryozoan with generally rounded zooids that are irregular in shape and size. Body wall thickness between them is varied. Though sizes vary within the colony, most zooids are smaller than average colonies. M8 colonies generally are sheetlike to small mounding colonies and do not frequently cover 100% of a shell substrate.

M9: Trepostoma bryozoan, showing a possible commensalism with some other unknown organism, as colonies grow around slightly raised blemish on the shell and do not encrust over the original blemish. This is seen later in commensal relationships between bryozoans and corals.

M10: Trepostoma bryozoan with subangular zooids which are very regular in shape and size. Body walls are moderately thin and remain constant in size throughout. Zooids are large in size. Rarely seen, M10 covered 90% of shell substrates in deep water zones where little encrusted.

M11: Trepostoma bryozoan with sheetlike cover over shell substrates. Zooids are similar in size and shape, resembling radiating teardrops across the substrate.

M12: Paleotubuliporida bryozoan resembling *Cuffeyella* (*Proboscina*) with branching sheetlike coverage. Zooids branch in one or two zooid-thickness branches and create spotty coverage over a generally wide area on a shell substrate. Walls are thick, and shape of zooid is most evident when colony is abraded.

M13: Paleotubuliporida bryozoan with branching sheetlike coverage. Zooids branch in a sinewy manner with body walls that are thin, but vary in thickness across the colony. Thickness of branches varies between one and two small zooids, and when they come together the colony entirely covers a portion of the shell substrate.

M14: Cystoporida (likely ceramoporinid) bryozoan with oval shaped zooids that vary in shape and size. Body walls are somewhat regular, resembling branches of a tree or root system with smaller polymorphs existing in those branches between average zooids. Extremely unique in appearance, the colony mounds and average zooids resemble that of M3, however, branching away from the mound, the variability of zooids generates the need for a new morphotype.