

Five Years of Corallosphere: A progress report Kenneth G. Johnson¹ and the Corallosphere Project²

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²see below or at http://corallosphere.org/person for a full list



		Corallosphere (http://corallosphere.org) is a
Corallosphere		web-based tool that we are using to compile
Corallosphere +		a genus-level taxonomic revision of the
it this Taxon Add an image Assign an Author to this page Nadia Santodomingo 🛟 Ok	Logged in as kgj Log out	Scleractinia. Our challenge is to extract large
Leptopsammia Milne Edwards and Haime, 1848, p. 90 << >> Leptoseris Milne Edwards and Haime, 1849		volumes of information from published and
ORALLOSPHERE Leptoria		unpublished taxonomic works, museum
Milne Edwards and Haime, 1848, p. 493		collections, web-based data sets, and
Home Leptoria Milne Edwards and Haime, 1848, p.493	Detail of colony surface of holotype of	particularly the cumulative expertise of the
Documents Type Species	L. phrygia showing meandroid calical arrangement. info edit	community of experienced taxonomists.
Morphology Meandrina phrygia Lamarck, 1816, p. 248; Original Designation Milne Edwards and Haime,	and and a second	Team members are responsible for sets of
Taxonomy 1040, p. 495		

How is it going?

Number of names in Corallosphere.org			
Rank	Valid	Not Valid	
family	143	2	
subfamily	35	C	
genus	1532	89	
subgenus	33	1	
total	1743	92	

As of August 2011, 1835 taxa are listed in Corallosphere.org, including 1655 genera and subgenera. Most genera are considered available for use (93%), and two-thirds of genera are available and valid. Completeness of information within genera varies according to the information type, with good progress including type

pe Specimen: Holotype; MNHN ; Not Traced; Dry Preserved

vpe Locality: Habite l'Ocean des Grandes-Indes et la mer Pacifique (Recent

Classification

• Family: Merulinidae Verrill, 1866

Diagnosis

Ieandroid (uniserial; long series, > 5 mouths); absent coenosteum (fused walls, confluent costae; mostly continuous lamellar columella); no septal or paliform lobes; sparse tabular endotheca; well-developed epitheca; dense septothecal wall.

Comparison

eptoria can be distinguished from Platygyra by its lamellar columella, and fine septal teet. eptoria lacks paliform lobes and minor septa, which are both common in Platygyra.

Distribution

 Central America, Caribbean: Eocene - Oligocene Southern Europe: Eocene - Miocene Eastern Europe; Oligocene - Miocene Australasia: Miocene - Pleistocer Indian Ocean: Recent Western Pacific: Receipt Central Pacific: Recent

his page has been in preparation since 14-Jun-2008 03:59

is version was contributed by Ann Budd on 22-Jan-2011 22:14

Page authors are: Ann Budd Ken Johnson. Please contact the editor if you would like t ontribute to the diagnosis of this taxon.



the Miocene of Borneo illustrated I

See all illustrations

taxa, working drafts of taxonomic summaries are published on *Corallosphere.org* so they are immediately available. The main areas covered in *Corallosphere* include text descriptions for diagnoses of valid genera, as well as tools for managing taxonomic synonymies, images, a bibliography, and an atlas of morphological terms. Users are able to compile, edit, review, and annotate generic diagnoses directly from the internet. The ultimate aim is to produce a system that will facilitate the rapid publication of the next version of the Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology based on community-wide consensus.

information, classifications, and diagnoses. Relatively few taxa are associated with images of type specimens, possibly due to difficulties acquiring high quality illustrations. In many cases the specimens have been lost or are reposited in institutions without strong support for providing images of type material. The morphological atlas contains definitions for 671 terms, but much work remains to bring develop a consistent scheme and publish suitable images illustrating morphological features. The bibliography remains incomplete and unpublished..

Progress in Completing Revision of General and Subgenera



Who is contributing?

Corallosphere is produced by 24 contributors from Asia, Australia, Europe, North and South America. The managing Editor is **Steve Cairns**, and **Ken Johnson** is the technical coordinator. The seven members of the editorial team divides taxa among time intervals and taxonomic groups and are responsible for recruiting authors for each taxon. The identity of the contributing author and date of each contribution is tracked, so that each page can be considered as a single publication that can be cited in the literature and linked directly from other web-based initiatives.

In June 2009, The Corallosphere team participated in a Workshop on Scleractinian Systematics sponsored by the Encyclopedia of Life Consortium.



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Corallosphere infrastructure, include improvments to the user interface, establishing links to other biodiversity informatics project (for example EoL, WoRMs, GINA, PBDB,), extension of the system to species-level name, and potential for migration to alternative platforms (for example, the scratchpads systems developed under project Vibrant).

for future development of the

including



pear meandroid, i.e. monticules can easily be mistaken for lamellar columellae, and

amellar columellae if present, for walls. Term is also used for analogous development in



Contributors



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