



## MARINE LIFE PROFILE: MUSHROOM CORAL

Hawaiian name:	ko‘a-kohe
Scientific name:	<i>Fungia scutaria</i>
Distribution:	Indo-Pacific, including Hawai‘i
Size:	to 7 inches (18 cm)
Diet:	organic detritus & nutrients from symbiotic zooxanthellae

The mushroom coral is one of the most recognizable species of Hawaiian stony corals. It is named for its oval shape and the radiating skeletal walls (septa) that give this coral its mushroom-like appearance. These sharp septa also give rise to another common name, razor coral. This disc-like coral is found on quiet water reefs like those in Kāne‘ohe Bay, where solitary individuals live detached from the reef. Mushroom corals do not form colonies like most other Hawaiian corals, each mushroom coral is a single polyp.

In a mushroom coral, the central mouth is slit-like and the broad polyp surface is covered with widely spaced, stubby tentacles. Mushroom corals are suspension feeders and have tracts of hair-like cilia on the disc surface that collect particles dropping from the seawater. The cilia carry food particles to the mouth and carry sand and other non-food particles to the edge of the disc to dump them. As in other reef-building corals, there are symbiotic algal cells (zooxanthellae) living inside the mushroom coral’s cells. Using nutrients from the water and their coral hosts and sunlight, the zooxanthellae generate energy-rich compounds through photosynthesis. In fact, reef-building corals actually owe their success as builders to their tiny partners; the zooxanthellae's photosynthetic processing enhances the corals' abilities to produce the massive limestone skeletons that contribute to the reef framework. The formation of extensive reef environments would be impossible without this mutually beneficial relationship.

Unlike most corals, mushroom corals are attached to the reef only when they are small. As larger individuals, they live loose on the seafloor. Young mushroom corals are attached to the reef framework by a limestone pedestal. When the polyp reaches sufficient size, the pedestal breaks and the mushroom coral then lives unattached with the mouth side up. If overturned, mushroom corals can right themselves. Water taken into the gut cavity expands one side of the body, acting as a wedge to gradually raise the disc up until it tips back over – this righting process may take several hours to complete.

Tissue remaining on the pedestal can grow to create another mushroom coral which will break off as well. This is like the budding process that creates colonies in other corals, but in the mushroom coral, the polyps don’t remain attached to one another. A single pedestal can generate many mushroom corals. The pedestal arises from an original mushroom coral larva that settles on the reef. Adult mushroom corals release eggs or sperm into the seawater when they spawn. When these unite in fertilization, a larval stage called a planula develops. Carried by currents, the larva drifts until it settles onto a reef surface and starts the cycle of polyp formation.

Early Hawaiians used the skeleton of the mushroom coral as an abrasive for polishing canoes and other woodwork and for removing bristles from a pig skin before cooking.

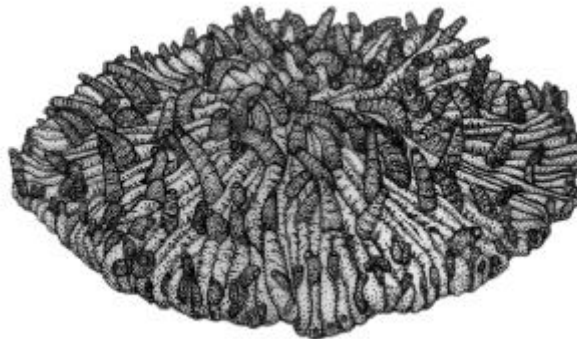
**Classification:**

Kingdom Animalia  
Phylum Cnidaria (Coelenterata)  
Class Anthozoa, Subclass Hexacorallia (Zoantharia)  
Order Scleractinia  
Family Fungidae  
Genus Fungia  
Species scutaria

**Suggested Reading:**

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