

Mesothuria megapoda,¹ sp. nov.

Plate 4, fig. 9, 10.

Length about 40 mm. Color, pinkish white. Eviscerated and in bad condition so even the generic position is not certain, but the calcareous tables show such similarity to those of *M. murrayi* and *M. multipes* that there is little doubt the specimen represents a species of *Mesothuria*. Body rather uniformly covered with large pedicels, 2–3 mm. long and .50–.75 mm. in diameter; there is no arrangement in series or bands, nor are any of the pedicels conspicuously larger than the others. There are no supporting rods in the pedicels but there are well-developed terminal plates.

Calcareous particles consist of very numerous tables (Plate 4, fig. 9) with spires 100–135 μ high; the three rods making up the spire are enlarged, curved outwards and rough at the tip. The disks (Plate 4, fig. 10) are 150–200 μ across and are perforated with seven nearly equal holes, one at center with six around it; while they are not all exactly alike, they exhibit little diversity.

Station 4742. Eastern Tropical Pacific, 0° 3' 24" N., 117° 15' 48" W., 2,320 fms. Bott. temp. 34.3°.
Fne. lt. gy. glob. oz.

One specimen.

Although the specimen is in such poor condition its specific characters are well marked. It is distinguished at once from *M. multipes* by the larger pedicels, the presence of a well-developed terminal plate and the larger, lower tables. In *multipes*, the disks of the tables are only 75–100 μ across, while the spires are much more than that. From *M. murrayi*, *megapoda* may be readily distinguished by the uniform and large size of the pedicels and by the difference in the tables. In *murrayi*, the disks are only 70–120 μ across but have more numerous perforations.

¹μεγάρωδος = having large feet, in reference to the unusually large pedicels.



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