

*Mesothuria multipora*,<sup>1</sup> sp. nov.

Plate 4, fig. 11-13.

Length, 140 mm.; diameter, about 50 mm. Color, gray. Internal anatomical details not definable as the specimen has eviscerated. Pedicels scattered all over body, but most sparsely dorsally; dorsal pedicels about 1 mm. long by .25 mm. in diameter; the pedicels are much more numerous and twice as large along the sides. Skin in close, horizontal, nearly black folds along each side, forming a fairly distinct border between dorsal and ventral surfaces.

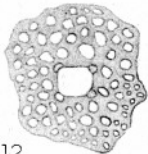
Calcareous particles present in the form of tables (Plate 4, fig. 11) alone. These are all of the same type and show diversity chiefly in the number of perforations in the disk; spire with one cross-beam, about  $75\ \mu$  high and  $50\ \mu$  across the top (Plate 4, fig. 13) which bears about sixteen teeth; disk (Plate 4, fig. 12) squarish,  $200\ \mu$  across, with a somewhat square central hole and thirty to fifty more or less circular perforations of small size.

Station 74. Tahiti: 4.8 miles N.,  $82^{\circ}$  W. from Point Venus, 772 (?) fms. Bottom temp.? Fne. vol. s. (?).

One specimen.

This specimen was labeled by Professor Mitsukuri "*Mesothuria intestinalis* Asc. Rathke (*Hol. Verrillii* Théel)." I have compared it with both *intestinalis* from Norway and cotypes of *verrilli* from the West Indies, and the difference in the tables is striking and apparently constant. I am satisfied that *verrilli* is a perfectly valid species and that the present Tahitian form is entirely distinct from either the European or the West Indian species.

<sup>1</sup> *multi-porus* = having many pores, in reference to the disk of the calcareous tables.



12



13



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