

*Paroriza grevei* n. sp.

Material:

St. 494, Banda Trench, 5°36' S, 131°01' E, 7280 m, clay, 1 specimen. St. 495, Banda Trench, 5°26' S, 130°58' E, 7290-7250 m, clay, 16 specimens. St. 497, Banda Trench, 5°18' S, 131°18' E, 6490-6650 m, 1 specimen.

Typelocality: St. 495. The type, 14 cm long, is preserved in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen.

Diagnosis: *Paroriza* with the tentacles provided with cup-shaped discs, the edges of which are drawn out in four processes. The body in the larger specimens upwardly curved.

The genus *Paroriza* is nearly related to *Mesothuria*. It is distinguished by having a genital organ on either side of the dorsal mesentery, while *Mesothuria* has only one on the left side, and by the complete absence of calcareous bodies.

The specimens of *Paroriza grevei* were 8 to 20 cm long. The mouth is terminal, the anus subventral. In the larger specimens the body is characteristically upwardly curved. The tubefeet are conical and up to 5 mm long. They usually form a more or less distinct double row along each ventro-lateral radius, but outside this double row they are scattered without any serial arrangement. The papillae are filiform and up to 10 mm long. Along each dorsal radius a double row may be distinguished, but otherwise they are irregularly scattered. The ventral

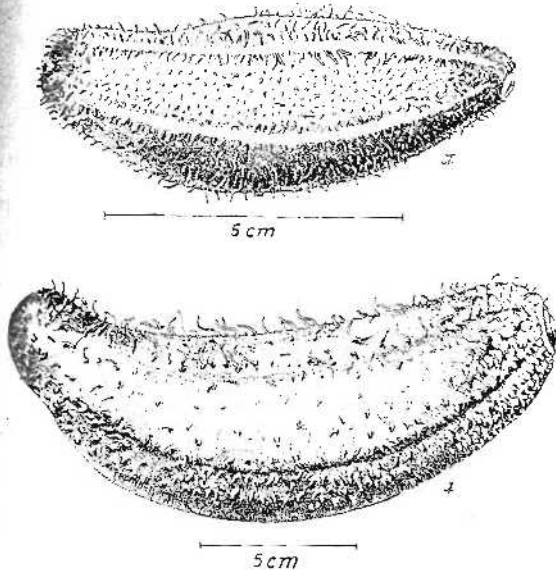


Fig. 15. *Paroriza grevei*. A small and a large specimen in lateral view. (Julie Tesch del.).

radius is naked in the larger specimens, whereas the smallest specimens have the ventral side covered by numerous small tubefeet. Even up to a size of 16 cm there are still some ventral tubefeet present. The small specimens have a greater number of tubefeet and papillae than the large ones, not only in relation to the body-size, but absolutely too. In the large specimens the bases of the tubefeet and papillae in the hindmost part of the body are very enlarged. The skin thereby gets an appearance of being made up of small mosaics, quite as described by HÉROUARD for *Paroriza prouhoi*.

When alive the specimens were brown, somewhat darker on the ventral side.

The tentacles differ from the usual aspidochirote type by the discs being more or less quadrangular, cup-shaped, with the edges drawn out in four processes (fig. 16). They are 20 in number and all of the same size.

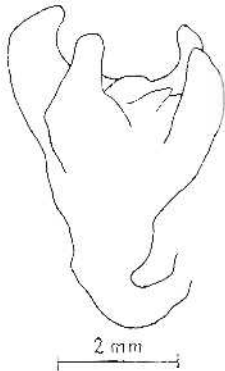


Fig. 16. *Paroriza grevei*. Tentacle.

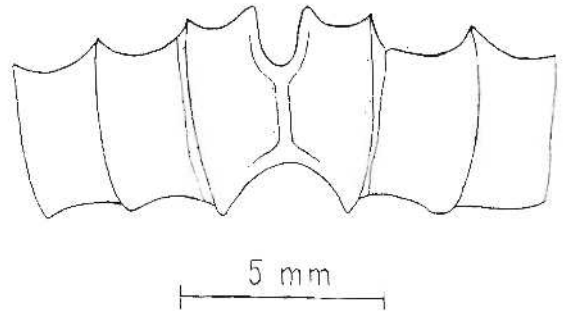


Fig. 17. *Paroriza grevei*. A radial and two interradial pieces of the calcareous ring.

The calcareous ring (fig. 17) is well developed and consists of 10 pieces. The radials carry one median and two lateral ridges. The median ridge bifurcate anteriorly. The posterior edge of the radials is markedly incurved. The interradial pieces are more regular quadratic and have a median, undivided ridge.

Two *Paroriza*-species were previously described, *P. prouhoi* Hérouard and *P. pallens* Koehler. They differ in size and distribution of the tubefeet. In *P. pallens* they are all of the same size and evenly distributed over the whole of the body. *P. prouhoi* has small and large papillae scattered among each other, and the ventral radius is completely naked. In the general appearance the larger specimens of *P. grevei* are somewhat similar to *P. prouhoi*, of which two specimens are known, both 23 cm long. *P. prouhoi*, however, lacks the upward curvature of the body, which is found in the larger specimens of *P. grevei*. Moreover, *P. grevei* is characterized by the peculiar shape of the tentacles.

The species is named after Captain Svend Greve, R. D. N., Commander of the *Galathea*.