

STICHOPUS MACROPARENTHESSES,<sup>1</sup> sp. nov.

Plate 1, fig. 1-7.

Length about 50 mm.; diameter about 13 mm. Body moderately arched above (in life), flat ventrally. Tentacles nineteen. Papillae few, small, irregularly arranged along dorsolateral ambulacra. Ven-

<sup>1</sup> μακρος = long + παρένθεσις = parenthesis, in reference to the remarkably long C-shaped or parenthesis-shaped bodies.

tral margin fairly distinct but not marked by large papillae. Pedicels fairly numerous, in a conspicuous median series (8-10 pedicels wide) and in a somewhat less marked lateral series (4 or 5 pedicels wide) on each side of ventral surface; scattered pedicels also occur on the interambulaeral areas. Mouth and anus both ventral in position. Calcareous ring well developed but not heavy; radial pieces with a conspicuous, rounded posterior notch; interr radial pieces with posterior margin scarcely concave. Polian vesicle single. Madreporic canal single. Gonads in a very well-developed tuft, of more or less branched tubules, on each side of dorsal mesentery.

Calcareous particles present in several forms. Pedicels and papillae with well-developed terminal plates and numerous supporting rods of relatively large size. Epidermis full of closely crowded tables of moderate or small size; disk of the smaller ones with four symmetrical holes (Plate 1, fig. 1); in larger ones, there are four smaller holes distal to and alternating with these, and often additional holes are present, their number ranging from one (Plate 1, fig. 2) to twelve, very rarely more; disks range from 30 to 60  $\mu$  but the great majority are less than 50  $\mu$ . Spires of tables with one cross-bar, rather low down (Plate 1, fig. 3); height of spire about four fifths diameter of disk; crown of spire with few, low, often minute teeth (Plate 1, fig. 5) on the smaller tables, but on larger ones, the teeth are 12-20 in number and conspicuously long (Plate 1, fig. 4). Beneath the layer of tables occur C-shaped bodies of relatively large size; these are widely scattered except around the bases of papillae and pedicels where they are commonly rather abundant; those of the dorsal surface (Plate 1, fig. 6) are wide in proportion to the length, which may be over 100  $\mu$ , while those of the ventral surface are much narrower, as a rule, and reach a length of 165  $\mu$ ; there is some diversity of size and not many of the "parentheses" reach these extreme measurements, but on the other hand there are few if any conspicuously smaller.

Color, in life, brown, with blackish markings dorsally; tips of papillae and pedicels, yellow. Body-wall more or less translucent. In alcohol, the translucence has disappeared and the color has become light brown indistinctly mottled with darker. Tentacle-stalks nearly white with tops yellowish.

HOLOTYPE, M. C. Z. 921. Jamaica: Montego Bay. March, 1912. H. L. Clark coll.

A paratype (M. C. Z. 1,214) was taken at Bird Key, Tortugas, in June, 1917. It is more slender than the holotype and somewhat longer, has nineteen tentacles, and there is much less brown in the coloration, which is somewhat gray.

Both specimens were found under rocks in very shallow water and were supposed to be identical with other small individuals found in similar situations which have proved to be the young of *badionotus*. While the external resemblance was so close that there was no suspicion of their difference aroused, the examination of the calcareous deposits showed that they were distinct. Further collecting and examination in life will probably reveal points by which *megaparentheses* can be readily distinguished from *badionotus* of any age.

