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A new species of the genus *Eutiara*, *Eutiara russelli* n.sp. (Anthomedusae, Hydrozoa, Cnidaria).

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Abstract. A new hydromedusa from the Bismarck Sea (Papua-New Guinea) is described here as *Eutiara russelli* n.sp.

Introduction. The genus *Eutiara* (Anthomedusae, Hydrozoa) was created by Bigelow in 1918 for a medusa discovered near Chesapeake Bay on the Atlantic coast of North America and described by Bigelow as *E. mayeri*. Since the original description, a single specimen has been taken in the Caribbean Sea near the Virgin Islands (Kramp, 1959). The genus belongs to the Pandeidae and is characterized by the presence of blind centripetal canals alternating with the radial canals, well-developed mesenteries, and complex gonads fundamentally of the "Neoturis" type (see Kramp 1959, 1961).

During investigations on the plankton of the Bismarck Sea (Papua-New Guinea), in the lagoon of Laing Island we found several specimens undoubtedly belonging to the genus *Eutiara* but differing from the only other species of the genus, *Eutiara mayeri*, in several points. This species is herein described as new; it has been named *Eutiara russelli* in honour of Dr. F.S. Russell, F.R.S.

Material. Five specimens were found and were preserved in 4% neutralized formaldehyde. Two of them are mature; one is 18 mm high (holotype), the

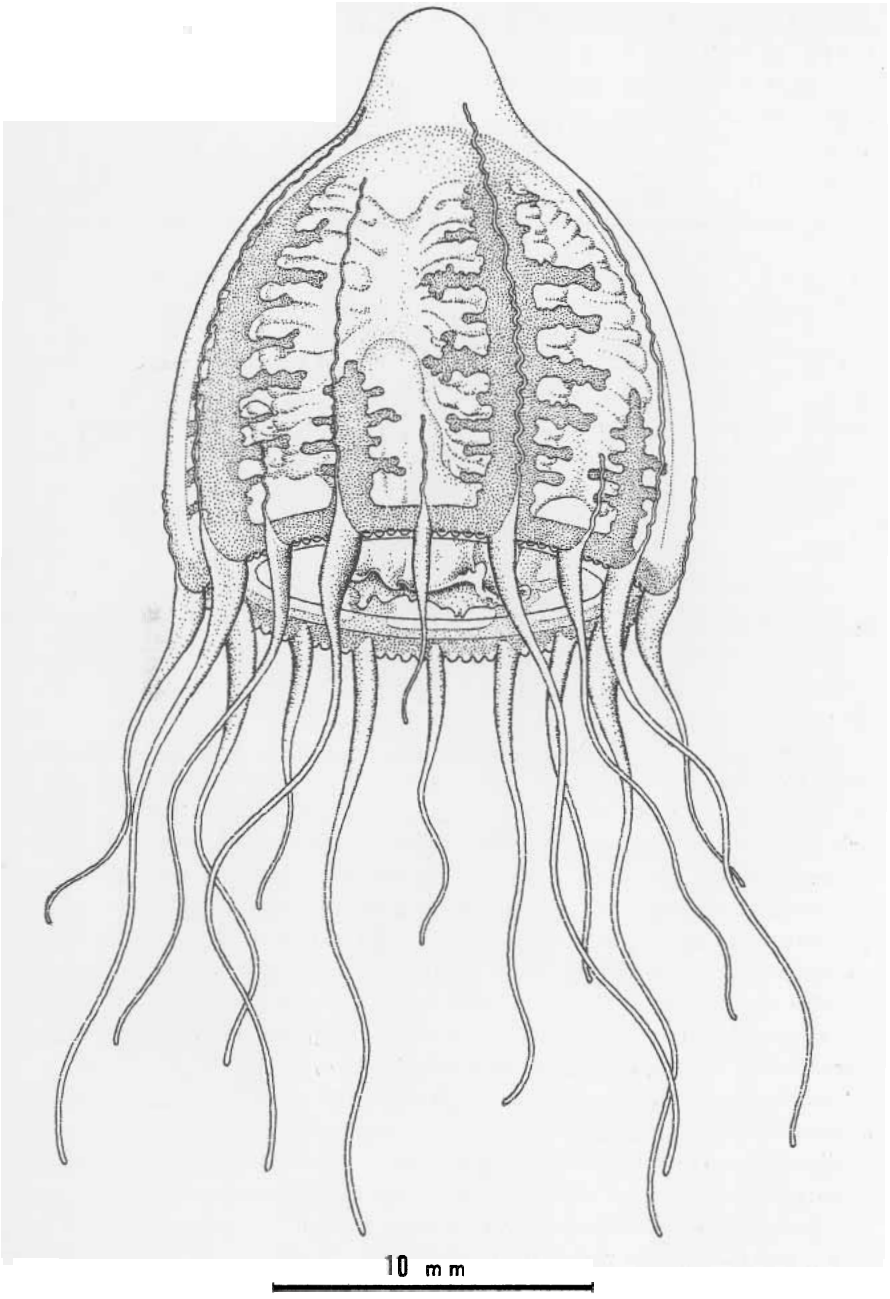

Fig. 1. *Eutiara russelli* n.sp.

other 15 mm (paratype). The size of the three smaller immature specimens ranges from 4 mm to 7 mm.

The holotype is deposited in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Type locality: the lagoon of Laing Island, Hansa Bay, Bismarck Sea, Papua-New Guinea.

Date of collection: 14 February 1980.

Eutiara russelli n.sp.

Diagnosis. An *Eutiara* with bell-shaped umbrella, slightly higher than wide (18 mm high x 16 mm wide), with a solid conical apical process; exumbrella with 16 radial longitudinal ribs. 16 marginal tentacles with laterally compressed basal bulbs with well-developed abaxial spurs, without ocelli; about 64 marginal warts (4 between each pair of tentacles) each with an abaxial red ocellus. 4 ribbonlike broad radial canals with numerous branched lateral diverticula, and 4 interradial blind centripetal canals, also with branched diverticula. Gonads in 8 adradial series of complex folds.

Description. Medusa with a bell-shaped umbrella surmounted by a solid conical apical projection. The umbrella is slightly higher than wide (holotype: 18 mm high x 16 mm wide), apical projection 3 mm high. The jelly is moderately thick, especially in the apical region.

Exumbrella with 16 longitudinal ribs running upwards from the ends of the abaxial spurs of the 16 tentacle bulbs; the 4 perradial ribs reach the summit of the umbrella, the 4 interradial reach nearly as far, while the 8 adradial, present only in adult specimens (more than 7 mm high), reach about 1/5 of the umbrella height.

The manubrium is flask-shaped; when fully extended it reaches to the umbrella margin (15 mm in length). The mouth has fairly crenulated lips. The radial canals are joined to the manubrium by "mesenteries" for about 2/3 of their length.

The gonads are interradial, horseshoe-shaped, on the proximal 2/3 of the manubrium, each with 2 series of adradial horizontal lamelliform branched folds directed inwards towards the interradius and a depressed interradial portion (see Bigelow 1918, fig. 2, plate 1).

With 4 ribbonlike broad radial canals with numerous dendritically branched lateral diverticula and 4 interradial blind centripetal canals of the same size, also provided with branched diverticula and having about 1/3 of the umbrella length. Ring canal very broad, velum narrow.

The 16 smooth marginal tentacles have laterally compressed, elongated bulbs clasping the umbrella and forming strongly developed abaxial spurs. The

basal bulbs are without ocelli. The tentacles are longer than the umbrella.

There are 4 well-developed marginal warts between each pair of marginal tentacles (64 in all), each wart with a large red abaxial ocellus.

Colour of the umbrella purple, tentacles pink, gonads yellowish or purple.

Young specimens 4 and 5 mm high already have 16 tentacles of which the 8 per- and interradial are fully developed and the 8 adradial small, but only 8 exumbrellar ribs. Centripetal canals are already present in specimens 4 mm high.

Therefore, this species cannot be confused with *Eutiara mayeri* which, at 18 mm high, possesses only 8 tentacles and 8 exumbrellar ribs and is moreover devoid of an apical process.

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