CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER

Zooplankton
Sheet 123

ORDER: TINTINNIDA
Family: Xystonellidae (1)
Genus: Parafavella

(By S. M. MARSHALL)

1969

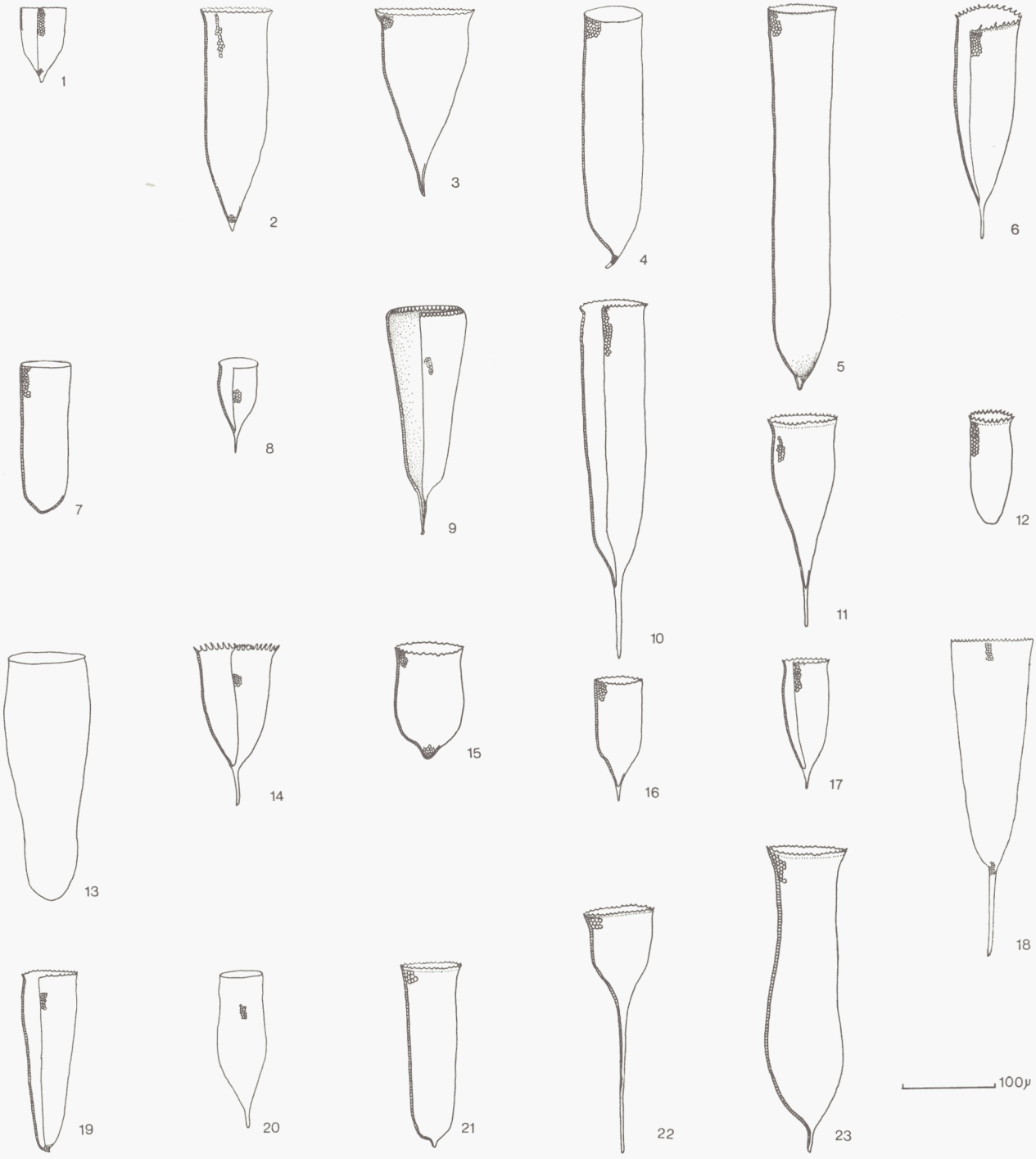

Plate VIII.

	Fig.	Length in μ	Oral diam. in μ (Max. width in brackets)	Approx. ratio L/oral diam.	Distribution	Notes on lorica
Family XYSTONELLIDAE Kofoid & Campbell, 1929						Usually long, more or less cylindrical, often with pedicel which in some genera is elaborated. Oral region simple, or denticulate, or channelled. Suboral bulges or shelves sometimes present. Wall trilaminate, with double contoured inner and outer lamellae and large polygonal structure between.
Genus *Parafavella** Kofoid & Campbell, 1929	Plate VIII					Cylindrical or conical with rounded or pointed aboral end or pedicel. Oral rim often denticulate. In at least *P. gigantea* denticulate rim can be easily lost so denticulation is not a reliable specific characteristic. Wall showing uniform polygonal structure. Cold-water genus.
P. acuminata (Ehrenberg, 1854)	1	60–80	40–48	1.3–2	2, 11, 14	Small, almost cylindrical for $^5/_8$ length, then tapering to a blunt point. Oral rim faintly denticulate. Meshwork smaller just aborally. This sp. includes *Parafavella greenlandica* (Kofoid and Campbell, 1929).
P. acuta (Jörgensen, 1901)	2	160–260	70–75	2.3–3.5	1, 2, 4, 7, 12	Cylindrical for $^2/_3$ length, narrowing to a sharp point. Oral rim denticulate.
P. calycina (Jörgensen, 1901)	3	130–190	65–76	2.0–2.5	1, 4, 7	Cylindrical in upper $^1/_3$ length then conical with a short pedicel. Flaring oral rim denticulate. Slight constriction below mouth.
P. curvata Kofoid & Campbell, 1929	4	277	64	4.3	1, 4	Long, cylindrical for about $^3/_4$ length, then convex-conical with a short blunt pedicel. Oral rim not denticulate.
P. cylindrica (Jörgensen, 1899)	5	150–500	62–84	3.4–5.8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14	Long, cylindrical almost to rounded aboral end with short blunt point. Oral rim denticulate and sometimes a constriction below mouth.
P. denticulata (Ehrenberg, 1840)	6	150–327	49–62	3.1–4.1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14	Cylindrical, sometimes with oral flare, for about $^1/_2$ length, then conical to thin pedicel. Oral rim strongly denticulate.
P. digitalis Kofoid & Campbell, 1929	7	167	54	3.1	4, 7	Cylindrical for $^5/_6$ length narrowing rapidly to blunt point. Oral rim not denticulate.
P. dilatata (Jörgensen, 1899)	9	247–390	66–82	3.0–6.0	1, 4, 7, 14	Tapering for most of length, sometimes with oral flare, sometimes contracted. Aboral end with short point or pedicel. Oral rim denticulate.
P. edentata (Brandt, 1896)	8	80–430	40–50	2.2–2.8	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15	Cylindrical to about $^1/_2$ length, tapering then to thin pedicel. Oral rim not denticulate. Sometimes with slight oral flare.
P. elegans (Ostenfeld, 1899)	11	130–230	40–70	3–3.5	1, 7, 13	Cylindrical, sometimes with suboral constriction, for less than $^1/_3$ length then tapering to a thin pedicel. Oral rim denticulate.

	Fig.	Length in μ	Oral diam. in μ (Max. width in brackets)	Approx. ratio L/oral diam.	Distribution	Notes on lorica
P. gigantea (BRANDT, 1896)	10	200–750	63–87	5.1–6.9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14	Elongated, cylindrical sometimes with slightly flaring mouth. Pedicel up to $^1/_4$ total length. Oral rim denticulate. No reticulation on pedicel and meshes smaller just below mouth.
P. hemifusus (MEUNIER, 1910)	12	110	36	2.8	1	Rather short, tubular with truncated flattened aboral end. Oral region has slight nuchal constriction and oral flare. Oral rim strongly denticulate.
P. inflata KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929	13	255	74	3.4	1	Long, tube-shaped, contracted very slightly at mouth and narrower in aboral half. Oral rim denticulate.
P. media (BRANDT, 1896)	14	133–257	80–85	1.8–3.0	1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 14	Conical with slender pedicel $^1/_5$ to $^1/_3$ total length. Oral rim flaring, strongly denticulate, with smaller reticulations on teeth and for a row or two below.
P. obtusa (AURIVILLIUS, 1899)	15	120–150	79–80	1.5–1.9	1, 7	Short, squat, contracting slightly a little below mouth and rapidly at aboral end to a blunt point. Oral rim denticulate.
P. obtusangula (OSTENFELD, 1899)	16	140	55	2.8	1, 7, 12	Cylindrical for about $^2/_3$ length, tapering gradually to short pedicel which is usually hyaline. Oral rim denticulate.
P. parumdentata (BRANDT, 1906)	17	88–200	44–66	1.7–3.0	1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15	Cylindrical or convex-conical, with slight constriction below mouth. Contracts aborally to point or short pedicel. Oral rim denticulate with wide strong teeth. Reticulations small just suborally.
P. robusta (JÖRGENSEN, 1901)	18	270–350	61–88	3.6–4.9	1, 2, 4, 7, 14	Long, conical, contracting to pedicel $^1/_4$–$^1/_3$ length. Oral rim denticulate. Rather shorter and stouter than *P. gigantea*.
P. rotundata (JÖRGENSEN, 1899)	19	190–327	58–71	2.8–4.6	1, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15	Long, tubular, usually tapering gradually to rounded aboral end, sometimes with a minute point. Oral rim denticulate, sometimes flaring slightly.
P. subedentata (JÖRGENSEN, 1905)	20	145	42	3.4–3.6	4	More or less cylindrical for $^2/_3$ length, then narrowing to short pedicel. Oral rim not denticulate. BRANDT's Pl. 38.2, cited by KOFOID & CAMPBELL (1929) does not seem to belong here.
P. subrotundata (JÖRGENSEN, 1899)	21	191–271	58–70	3.0–3.3	1, 4, 6, 7	Cylindrical with slightly flaring mouth. Aboral end hemispherical with short point. Oral rim denticulate.
P. subula KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929	22	265	70	3.5–3.8	1, 7, 10	Long with short cup shaped bowl and pedicel more than $^1/_2$ total length, gradually tapering to slender hyaline tip. Oral rim denticulate.
P. ventricosa (JÖRGENSEN, 1899)	23	272–544	55–67	5.2	4	Long, vase shaped, with flaring mouth and slightly inflated lower bowl. Short pedicel. Oral rim denticulate.

(For introduction to Plankton Sheets 117–127, Key to numbers used in the tables for distribution, and Sources of illustrations, please refer to Sheet No. 117, pp. 2 and 11–12).