

MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND

UDGIVNE AF

KOMMISSIONEN FOR VIDENSKABELIGE UNDERSØGELSER I GRØNLAND

Bd. 104 · Nr. 12

THE SCORESBY SOUND COMMITTEE'S 2ND EAST GREENLAND
EXPEDITION IN 1932 TO KING CHRISTIAN IX's LAND

LEADER: EJNAR MIKKELSEN

P O R I F E R A

BY

H. V. BRØNDSTED

KØBENHAVN

C. A. REITZELS FORLAG

BIANCO LUNOS BOGTRYKKERI A/S

1933

The following paper deals with a little collection of sponges from East-Greenland collected by M. DEGERBØL of E. MIKKELSEN's expedition in the summer 1932. The localities are situated in the Kangerdlugsuak area about mid-way between Scoresbysound and Angmagssalik.

The material was preserved in spirit.

The following is a list of the species:

- Leucosolenia coriacea* (Montagu)
- **Sycon raphanus* (O. Schmidt)
- Leuconia ananas* (Montagu)
- **Leuconia polajaei* (Breitfuss)
- Tetilla cranium* (O. F. Müller)
- Trichostemma hemisphaericum* M. Sars
- Tentorium semisuberites* (O. Schmidt)
- Polymastia uberrima* (O. Schmidt)
- Mycale lingua* (Bowerbank)
- Artemisina arcigera* (O. Schmidt)
- **Cladorhiza oxedata* Lundbeck
- Asbestopluma cupressiformis* (Carter)
- Lissodendoryx indistincta* (Fristedt)
- **Myxilla incrustans* (Johnston)
- Cornulum textile* (Carter)
- Iophon frigidus* Lundbeck
- **Stylaxia variabilis* (Vosmaer)
- **Halichondria genitrix* (O. Schmidt)
- Reniera cinerea* (Grant)
- Reniera tubulosa* (Fristedt)
- Reniera clavata* Levinsen

Of these 21 species 6 are now for the first time known from East-Greenland (*). The material gives thus a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the distribution of the arctic sponges.

Leucosolenia coriacea (Montagu).

Ascetta coriacea Haeckel 1872, II p. 24.

St. 3. Kangerdlugsuak. 70 m. Stone bottom. 11-VIII-1932.

One beautiful colony, nearly globe-shaped, about 2 cm in diameter. Typical in all respects.

The species is already known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1909).

Geographical distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Bathymetrical distribution: 18—860 m.

Sycon raphanus O. Schmidt.

Sycandra raphanus Haeckel 1872, II p. 312.

St. 3. Kangerdlugsuak. 70 m. Stone bottom. 11-VIII-1932.

One rather roundish specimen, 6 mm, with beautifully developed oscular fringe about 5 mm high.

This species is hitherto not known from East-Greenland; but as it is known from West-Greenland and from Spitzbergen it will not surprise that it now also is found here from East-Greenland.

Geographical distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Bathymetrical distribution: 14—277 m.

Leuconia ananas (Montagu).

Leucandra ananas Haeckel 1872, II p. 200.

St. 3. Kangerdlugsuak. 70 m. Stone bottom. 11-VIII-1932.

One specimen, about 15 mm.

St. 6. Kangerdlugsuak, 25 m. 11-VIII-1932.

Two specimens, the largest one about 2 cm.

This sponge is already known from East-Greenland (BRØNDSTED 1916).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea and North Atlantic ocean.

Bathymetrical distribution: 10—191 m.

Leuconia polajaevi (Breitfuss).

Pericharax polejaevi Breitfuss 1896 p. 116.

St. 5. Kangerdlugsuak. 50 m. 11-VIII-1932.

One specimen, about 2 cm.

This species is not hitherto found at East-Greenland.

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 50—147 m.

Tetractinellida.

Tetilla cranium (O. F. Müller).

Craniella cranium Sollas 1888 p. 51.

Mikisfjord. 130 m. Clay. 25-VIII-1932.

Already known from East-Greenland (FRISTEDT 1887, LUNDBECK 1909).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea and North Atlantic ocean.

Bathymetrical distribution: 30—730 m.

Monactinellida.

Trichostemma hemisphaericum M. Sars.

Trichostemma hemisphaericum M. Sars 1872 p. 62.

Kangerdlugsuak. Soft clay. 175 m. 10-VIII-1932.

One specimen, about 4 cm in diameter; a somewhat atypical specimen in outer appearance: only a few inconspicuous papillae and a rather very short spicular fringe.

The species is already known from East-Greenland (FRISTEDT 1887; LUNDBECK 1909).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 92—1000 m.

Tentorium semisuberites (O. Schmidt).

Tecophora semisuberites O. Schmidt 1870 p. 50.

Kangerdlugsuak. Soft clay. 175 m. 20-VIII-1932.

Two specimens about 3 cm.

This species is common at the coasts of East-Greenland (SCHMIDT 1874, FRISTEDT 1887, LUNDBECK 1909).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea and North Atlantic ocean.

Bathymetrical distribution: 26—2250 m.

Polymastia uberrima (O. Schmidt).

Rinalda uberrima O. Schmidt 1870 p. 51.

Kangerdlugsuak. 175 m. 20-VIII-1932.

One roundish specimen about 5 cm in diameter.

This species has been taken on several places at East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1909).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 26—1000 m.

Mycale lingua (Bowerbank).

Mycale lingua Lundbeck 1905 p. 24.

Mikisfjord. 130 m. Clay. 25-VIII-1932.

One beautiful specimen, tongue-shaped, about 10 cm.

The species is known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1909).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea and North Atlantic ocean.

Bathymetrical distribution: 73—1267 m.

Artemisina arcigera (O. Schmidt).

Artemisina arcigera Lundbeck 1905 p. 110.

Kangerdlugsuak. 175 m. 20-VIII-1932.

One little specimen, globe-shaped, about one cm in diameter.

The species has been found at several places at East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1905, 1909).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 130—549 m.

Cladorhiza oxeata Lundbeck.

Cladorhiza oxeata Lundbeck 1905 p. 97.

Kangerdlugsuak. 175 m. 20-VIII-1932.

One beautiful specimen about 10 cm high. The species differs from the type in having rather numerous styli.

The species is known from the Denmark-Strait.

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea. North Atlantic ocean.

Bathymetrical distribution: 175—2222 m.

Asbestopluma cupressiformis (Carter).

Asbestopluma cupressiformis Lundbeck 1905 p. 58.

Kangerdlugsuak. 175 m. 20-VIII-1932.

One fanshaped, stalked specimen about 8 cm high; it differs from the type in having the forcipes somewhat bigger, 50—60 μ .

The species is already known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1905, 1909).

Geographical distribution: North Atlantic ocean. Arctic Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 18—703 m.

Lissodendoryx indistincta (Fristedt).

Lissodendoryx indistincta Lundbeck 1905 p. 162.

Kangerdlugsuak. St. 16—17 (Amdrup-Fjord). 14-VIII-1932. 60—100 m.

The species is already known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1905, BRØNDSTED 1916).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 9—188 m.

Myxilla incrustans (Johnston).

Myxilla incrustans Lundbeck 1905 p. 132.

Kangerdlugsuak. St. 1a. 65 m. Soft clay. 18-VIII-1932.

There are several fragments of presumably one rather big specimen. The sponge in hand is interesting in having numerous embryos distributed throughout the body.

The species has hitherto not been taken at the coasts of East-Greenland, but as it is rather commonly found at the west coast and at the arctic islands east of Greenland, it is quite natural that it also should live at the east-coast of Greenland.

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea. North Atlantic ocean. North Pacific.

Bathymetrical distribution: 23—274 m.

Cornulum textile (Carter).

Cornulum textile Lundbeck 1910 p. 22.

Kangerdlugsuak. St. 16—17 (Amdrup Fjord). 60—100 m. 14-VIII-1932.

One rather big and beautiful specimen, stalked, clubshaped, about 10 cm. Rather numerous styli are found.

The species is known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1909).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea. North Atlantic ocean.

Bathymetrical distribution: 60—668 m.

Iophon frigidus Lundbeck.

Iophon frigidus Lundbeck 1905 p. 183.

Mikisfjord. Soft clay. 130 m. 25-VIII-1932.

Several small fragments of dark colour. Differs from the type only in possessing bipocilli, 12—14 μ . In all other particulars it conforms pretty well with LUNDBECK's description of *I. frigidus*. So far, this specimen takes an intermediate position between the type specimen and *Iophon frigidus* var. *gracilis* Hentschel 1929, p. 884.

The species is already known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1910).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Seas.

Bathymetrical distribution: 65—468 m.

Stylaxia variabilis (Vosmaer).

Cribrochalina variabilis Vosmaer 1882 p. 36.

Stylaxia variabilis Hentschel 1929 p. 877, 941.

Semisuberites arctica Burton 1932 p. 196.

Kangerdlugsuak. Behind 2 m dead ice (gletscher). 450 m wire. 21-VIII-1932.

Two specimens. The one is a 2 cm slightly hollowed disc situated on a ca. 7 cm long curved stalk, about 3 mm thick. The other specimen is fanshaped, but only a fragment; this specimen is 4×10 cm, but only 3 mm thick.

I am not sure that BURTON (loc. cit.) is right in regarding *Stylaxia variabilis* and *Semisuberites arctica* as synonymous.

This common arctic species is now for the first time recorded from East-Greenland.

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 4—395 m.

Halichondria genitrix (O. Schmidt).

Halichondria genitrix Lundbeck 1902 p. 18.

Kangerdlugsuak. St. 3. 70 m. Stone bottom. 11-VIII-1932.

Some small sponges on algae.

Kangerdlugsuak. St. 21. 40—50 m. 18-VIII-1932.

One specimen, about 6 cm.

This species is not hitherto known from East-Greenland.

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 70—110 m.

Reniera cinerea (Grant).

Reniera cinerea Lundbeck 1902 p. 43.

Kangerdlugsuak. St. 14. 50 m. 14-VIII-1932.

One little specimen.

The species is already known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1909. BRØNSTED 1916).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea. Cosmopolitan?

Bathymetrical distribution: 0—200 m.

Reniera tubulosa (Fristedt).

Reniera tubulosa Lundbeck 1902 p. 44.

Kangerdlugsuak. St. 21. 40—50 m. 18-VIII-1932.

Some small fragments.

The species is already known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1902, 1909).

Geographical distribution: Arctic Sea. North Atlantic ocean.

Bathymetrical distribution: 20—183 m.

Reniera clavata Levinsen.

Reniera clavata Levinsen 1886 p. 351.

Mikisfjord. 175 m. Soft clay. 25-VIII-1932.

A few fragments.

This species is already known from East-Greenland (LUNDBECK 1909).

Geographical distribution: West- and East-Greenland; Kara Sea.

Bathymetrical distribution: 45—183 m.

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