

from the *Coscinodiscus concinnus* of W. Smith, with which it agrees in its other characteristics. Although such a difference is a small one, its specific value must still be admitted. *Coscinodiscus papuanus* was collected in the neighbourhood of New Guinea.

Coscinodiscus denticulatus, n. sp. (Plate III. fig. 8.)

E maximis; striis æqualibus, radiantibus; superficie denticulis sparsim notata; margine striato distincto. Diametrum = 130 μ . In mari Pacifico.

This large Diatom is covered with uniformly radiating granules, while the surface of the valve also bears at intervals more prominent denticules. The margin is formed by a distinct band, which is delicately fluted and separated from the valve by a well-defined line. The specific name which has been applied has reference to the prominent valval denticules.

Coscinodiscus stellaris, Roper, var. nov. (Plate III. fig. 2.)

The frustule here delineated was found near the ice-barrier of the Antarctic. It consists of a very small disc which is ornamented by lines of minute radiating puncta of so great delicacy that it has been found impossible to represent them adequately in the figure. The centre is marked by a cross formed of four oblong granules analogous to those found in *Coscinodiscus stellaris*, Roper,¹ of which the present form must be regarded as a variety.

Coscinodiscus centralis, Ehrenb., var. nov. (Plate II. fig. 3.)

A variety of *Coscinodiscus centralis*, Ehrenb.,² is here shown. It was collected in the Sea of Japan, and only differs from the typical specimen in possessing a fluted margin which is entirely absent in the latter.

Coscinodiscus variolatus, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 5.)

Granulis parvulis æqualibus, fasciculatim radiantibus; superficies granulis elevationibus maculata. Ad insulas Philippinas.

The present small but very elegant disc from the neighbourhood of the Philippine Islands is ornamented with small but distinct granules, which are disposed in fascicules consisting of parallel lines. The surface is spotted and the spots result from small groups of granules which rise beside one another in the form of denticules. The specific name has reference to the pitted appearance shown by the surface of the valve.

Coscinodiscus patera, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 6.)

Forma umbonata; area umbilicali nonnullis punctulis notata, a qua punctulorum lineæ radiantur, quandoque prope marginem cessantes. In mari Pacifico.

¹ *Micr. Journ.*, vol. vi. p. 21, pl. iii. fig. 3; Pritchard, *op. cit.*, p. 828, pl. v. fig. 83.

² Ehrenberg, *Mikrogeologie*, pl. xviii. fig. 39; Gregory, *Diatoms of the Clyde*, p. 28, pl. iii. fig. 49.