

This form is remarkable on account of its small size and the large granulations that occur on its surface. In profile it is slightly sigmoid, the raphe being much more so, so that the extremities are unequally divided by the raphe. The longitudinal axis is almost four times as long as the transverse axis.

This type is not uncommon in the Sea of Japan, and its specific name has reference to this circumstance.

Toxonidea, Donkin.

Under this head are comprised a few navicular forms which, whilst they present a granulation identical with that of *Pleurosigma*, have the extremities of their valves more or less curved in the same direction, the middle line being, at the same time, decidedly arcuate.

Toxonidea challengerensis, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 15.)

Forma gracillima lanceolata; apicibus elliptice inflatis et symmetrice curvatis; raphe medio subcentrali ad apices excentrico; striis densissime decussatis. Ad portum Thaiti.

Amongst the many interesting types which were obtained from the washings of sand brought from the port of Tahiti, and from no great depth, the singular navicular form now being considered was observed. It possesses a very long and slender lanceolate form, having the two extremities strongly bent in the same direction. The raphe remains almost central throughout the greater part of the valve, but becomes eccentric near the more attenuated extremities.

Toxonidea challengerensis, n. sp., var. nov. (Plate XXVI. fig. 14.)

We have here represented a small but interesting form first observed by Cavaliere Alessandro Garbi of Florence, among some algæ from the Mediterranean. Although differing sensibly in size, no distinction between the striation of the Tahitian and Mediterranean specimens was observed, so that the latter has been regarded as a variety of the former. It was first recorded by Garbi in the Tirreno Sea.

Amphiprora, Ehrenb., Kg.

Of all the genera of Diatoms that of *Amphiprora* is one of the most difficult to understand. Pritchard defines it as follows:—"Frustules free, simple in front view, constricted at the middle; valves convex, with a longitudinal wing, and central and terminal nodules; striæ, when present, transverse." I am of opinion that the frustule is naviculoid, and that on the axis, and as an emanation from the axis or from the raphe, bilobate wings appear.