

The specific name has reference to the locality in which the form was first collected.

Campylodiscus bicinctus, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 2.)

Valvæ subrotundæ, ephippiformes, duplici brevium costularum corona aream ellipsoideam includente. E mari Japonico.

This somewhat larger valve exhibits a large smooth rotundato-elliptical central area, which is surrounded by a double row of short radial costules, the rows being separated by a smooth narrow ring. As in the preceding case, the two poles present indications of the development of new costules.

The presence of a double row of enveloping costules has been made use of in naming this type.

Campylodiscus erosus, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 3.)

Valva discoidalis, ephippiformis, costis subradiantibus numerosis prope marginem circum divisis ad aream sublinearem terminantibus; costularum pars centralis evanescens et quasi usu attrita. Ad oras Japonicas.

The present frustule bears some analogy to that last described. It possesses a double corona of costules, of which those round the periphery are short, while those situated more centrally are three times larger than the former in the middle, but diminish somewhat irregularly towards the poles. The smooth central area is long and narrow.

From the circumstance that the intermediate parts of the inner series of costules are so slightly manifest as to appear as if they had been subjected to attrition, the specific name of *erosus* has been given.

Campylodiscus erosus, n. sp. var. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 5.)

We have here represented a frustule from the Sea of Japan, in which most of the costules of the inner series are represented by two oblong cellules. There can be no doubt that this is but a further stage of the attrition which is manifested in *Campylodiscus erosus*, so that nothing remains of the costules except the two extremities. Hence, although apparently very distinct characteristics are here found, these can only be regarded as possessing a varietal significance.

Campylodiscus lepidus, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 7.)

Forma subrotunda, mediocris; costulis circumradiantibus a corona irregularium lineolarum, quæ aream late ellipticam includit; costulæ lateraliter partim linea, partim spatio quadratim punctato circumscribuntur; margine granulorum linea signato, exterius spinuloso. In mari Philippinarum.