

This exceedingly elegant frustule possesses a subrotund form. It is slightly folded, and has a series of long costules, which are, however, not quite half the length of the radius, placed regularly round the periphery. These originate from a granulated circular line which circumscribes a central smooth oval area. The costules are divided from one another throughout half of their length by a simple line; in their outer half they become constricted and are rounded at their extremities, being at the same time separated by finely granulated areas, ornamented by minute quadrately disposed points. The extreme edge of the valve bears a circlet of minute granules, and the margin is provided with short spines.

*Campylodiscus humilis*, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 8.)

Forma parva, flexuosa, ephippiformis; costulis vel canaliculis ab area sublineari radiantibus; costæ utrinque a linea centrali profunde inflexa. Ad insulas Philippinas.

This small form bears a great affinity to *Campylodiscus zebuanus*, from which, apart from a difference in size, it may be distinguished chiefly by the two following circumstances: (1.) It is far more elliptical than the latter, and (2.) the line of inflexion, instead of being but slight, is well-marked. Although it is not possible to determine the true specific value of these differences, the form now in question has been provisionally regarded as a distinct species.

*Campylodiscus philippinarum*, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 9.)

Mediocris, ephippiformis; crebris costulis (centum et amplius) in tres ordines inæquales irregulariter divisis, a quibus area subrotunda circumscribitur, medio punctulis raris quadratim dispositis vix perspicuis signata. Ad mare Philippinarum.

This frustule, which was collected in the Philippine Sea, possesses a disc of moderate size, which, by the flexion of two of its axes, appears somewhat quadrate in outline. It has a corona of numerous radiating costules, which are separated by an undulating line into two rows of unequal size, while the inner and larger is surmounted by a third row of short cellules. The large central area is ornamented by a number of minute scattered granules, which are arranged in a quadrate manner.

*Campylodiscus orbicularis*, n. sp. (Plate XVI. fig. 10.)

Valvis subrotundis vix flexuosis, area elliptica lævi lineolarum serie cincta; costulæ subradiantes (42) ad utrumque polum divisæ. In mari Japonico.

At first this form seems to be a variety of *Campylodiscus lepidus* (Plate XI. fig. 7), as both possess approximately radiating costules or canaliculi, and in the centre of both there is an oval hyaline area circumscribed by a series of small lines. The structure of the margin, however, is completely different in the two types. In the former the border is coarsely