has no processes of any kind from the valve, which is ornamented with small, ill-defined, thinly placed, almost punctiform granules, which decrease towards the extremities.

Triceratium ferox, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 4.)

Triangularis; apicibus cuneato-rotundatis, prominulis; lateribus rectis; dentibus nonnullis marginalibus erectis; valva cellulis vel areolis grandiusculis hexagonis. In mari Japonico.

This frustule is figured both from its zonal and valval aspects. It is small, triangular, and provided with large hexagonal areolæ. Its sides are rectilinear, and its extremities are smooth and slightly prominent. The specific name has reference to the few long teeth or points that are disposed on the sides, and which are probably intended for the union of several frustules into a series.

Triceratium arcticum, Bright., var. *kerguelenensis*, nov. (Plate XIII. fig. 7.)

The specimen here shown must be regarded as a variety of *Triceratium arcticum*, Bright.,[1] as it only differs from that Diatom in not possessing so markedly concave sides. The cellules or areolæ are also larger than in the typical specimen.

Triceratium arcticum, Bright., var. *kerguelenensis* β, nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 5.)

This frustule is also a variety of *Triceratium arcticum*, Bright. Its radiating rows of granules which spread outwards from the centre, the granules becoming larger and more distinct as they approach the periphery, distinguish it from the Brightwellian species.

Triceratium arcticum, Bright., var. *kerguelenensis* γ, nov. (Plate XIII. fig. 5.)

This triangular form, with concave sides and rounded extremities, was obtained in the neighbourhood of Kerguelen Island. The valve is covered with radiating lines of cellules, which decrease towards the extremities, becoming small granules, arranged in a quincuncial manner. Although thus agreeing in the nature of its cellulation with *Triceratium arcticum*, Bright., it differs from the latter (1.) in the concave character of its sides, and (2.) in the occurrence of a small central non-granulated or smooth area. These distinctions, however, cannot be looked upon as possessing more than a varietal importance.

Triceratium calvescens, n. sp. (Plate IX. fig. 1.)

Grandiusculum, triangulare; lineis lateralibus concavis; apicibus rotundatis; cellulis grandiusculis in lineas radiantes distributis, et ad apices subito in lineolas punctulatas decrescentibus, media valva raris et minuentibus. In mari Japonico.

This form, like *Triceratium arcticum*, Bright., is also covered with radiating granules or somewhat irregular cellules, which quickly diminish as they approach the extremities, and

[1] = *Triceratium wilkesii*, var. β, with four angles; *Amphitetras wilkesii*, Brightwell, *Micr. Journ.*, vol. i. p. 250, pl. iv. fig. 11; Roper, *Trans. Micr. Soc. Lond.*, vol. viii. p. 58.