assume the appearance of minute points, forming very delicate striæ. The walls, however, are slightly concave, the general valval granulation larger, while at the centre the granules are few and small, so that the genus established by Brightwell cannot be so far extended as to embrace this form, which must therefore become the type of a new species.

Triceratium pavimentosum, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 8.)

Quadratim areolatum; lateribus concavis; apicibus cuneato-rotundatis; areolis subhexagonalibus; apicum processu nullo. Ad mare Japonicum.

This frustule possesses concave walls and valves ornamented with subhexagonal cellules or areolæ. It may be distinguished from the allied *Triceratium favus* of Ehrenberg[1] principally by the absence at each extremity of the horn-like processes, which are characteristic of the latter. *Triceratium favus* also possesses rectilinear or slightly concave sides.

Triceratium cariosum, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 6.)

Valvis trigonis, cellulosis; lateribus subconvexis; apicibus rotundatis; cellulis æqualibus nullo certo ordine dispositis et vacuis lineolis irregulariter divisis. In mari Pacifico.

This singular Diatom possesses a triangular form, with slightly convex walls and rounded extremities. The cellules that ornament the valve are equal, but have no definite arrangement, although a tendency to form excentric curves may be recognised at some places. Lacunæ occur at irregular intervals amongst the granules, and give the valve an eroded appearance.

Triceratium punctigerum, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 4.)

Parvum, triangulare; apicibus rotundatis; lateribus subconcavis; denticulo vel punctulo erectiore marginali ad apices; valvis inordinate punctulatis. In mari Pacifico.

This small but elegant triangular Diatom was discovered in a sounding made in the Pacific Ocean. It possesses rounded extremities and slightly concave sides. The valve is very delicately punctated, the punctations assuming no definite arrangement, and at the margin of each extremity a more prominent granule or point may be recognised.

Triceratium coronatum, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 7.)

E maximis; triangulare, areolatum; lateribus convexis; apicibus elongatis, subulatis; areolis æqualibus, hexagonis granulo erecto ad quemque angulum; corona marginali erecta. Ad Zebu in mari Philippinarum.

[1] Ehrenberg, Kreideth., p. 79, N. 58, pl. iv. fig. 10; Mikrogeol., pl. xix. p. 17; Smith, Synop. Brit. Diat., vol. i. p. 26, pl. v. fig. 44, and Suppl., pl. xxx.; Heiberg, Conspec., p. 41; Jan. et Rabenh., Hondur., p. 14, pl. iii. fig. 10; =(1.) *Triceratium megastomum*, Brightwell, *Micr. Journ.*, vol. i.; (2.) *Triceratum fimbriatum*, Wallich, *Micr. Journ.*, vol. vi. p. 247, pl. xii. figs. 4–9.