

observed that the reticulated central space is almost destitute of granules. This variety, like the previous one, was collected in the neighbourhood of the Philippine Islands.

Stictodiscus reticulatus, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 8.)

Lineis granulorum plerumque per plicas a margine radiantes distinctis; hinc plicæ reticulatim distribuuntur; areæ centrales grandiusculæ, pluribus granulis plerumque instructæ. Ad Zebu.

This disc is ornamented with lines of granules which are for the most part double. These lines are separated by folds which soon become reticulated after leaving the margin. The meshes of the well-marked somewhat irregular network thus formed are adorned with more or fewer granules, disposed in small groups. The frustule was obtained at Zebu.

Stictodiscus margaritaceus, n. sp. (Plate XVII. fig. 12.)

Disciformis, granulis plerumque magnis, medio raris, ad marginem frequentioribus, et subregulariter dispositis; plicis a granulo marginali exeuntibus et granulorum lineas discriminantibus. Ad insulas Philippinas.

In this specimen the granules are unusually large and pearl-like. They are sparsely scattered in the centre and more closely near the margin, where they are divided by slight folds, each of which originates in a well-marked marginal point. The disposition and size of the granules are inconstant.

III. TRIANGULAR OR POLYGONAL FORMS OF *STICTODISCUS*.

Stictodiscus varians, n. sp. (Plate XVII. fig. 7.)

Forma subquadrata, lateribus convexis; granulis a margine radiantibus, medio rarioribus et irregulariter distributis; lineæ marginales plicis evanescentibus dividuntur. In mari Sinensi.

This specimen is, in form, transitional between the round and the polygonal types. The discoidal valve tends to become angulated at four points in such a manner that by a further extension of the angulation the round form would become quadrate. The disposition of the granules is regular and somewhat dense at the circumference, but rare and irregular at the centre. At the perimeter the lines of radiating granules are intersected by folds, which soon disappear. The specific name which has been applied is intended to recall the tendency to vary in form from round to quadrate which is exhibited by this interesting Diatom.

Stictodiscus bicoronatus, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 5.)

Trigonus, lateribus subconvexis et apicibus rotundatis; zona granulis raris et decussatim dispositis; granulis medio nullo certo ordine distributis; centrum duplici punctulorum corona insignitur; ad apices multiplæ punctulorum lineæ radiantes. Ad oras Japonicas.