

The frustule is of moderate size, and bears radiating but interrupted lines of thinly disposed granules.

Coscinodiscus polyradiatus, n. sp. (Plate III. fig. 4.)

Granulis æqualibus in lineis parallelis distributis, superficiem in pluribus triangularibus dissepimentis dividitibus; margine lato, striato. Ad mare Antarcticum.

This elegant disc was collected in the Antarctic Ocean. It is divided by several radiating lines into a number of triangular areas. These lines are made up of granules of uniform size, and parallel rows of similar granules are disposed in the intermediate areas until the whole of the central part of the disc is covered. This is inclosed by a large striated border—a circumstance which especially distinguishes it from *Coscinodiscus fasciculatus*, A. S.,¹ while a narrow peripheral margin bearing concentric rings is also present. That this frustule constitutes a good species cannot be doubted.

Coscinodiscus gemmatulus, n. sp. (Plate XVII. fig. 9.)

E minimis; margine lato, punctulato; medio raris granulis vel margaritis in irregulares et raras ordines radiatim dispositis. In mari Indico.

This small but elegant disc is surrounded by a large striated and punctated marginal belt. The centre is ornamented with sparsely disposed lines of rare granules which do not reach the centre.

Coscinodiscus cycloteris, n. sp. (Plate XXII. fig. 8.)

E minimis; disciformis, valvis margine hyalino et zona granulata distinctis, a qua æqualium granulorum lineæ procedunt, nonnullæ ad centrum, aliæ plus minus breviores; lineæ centrales ab elevatori granulo vel denticulo oriuntur. In mari glaciali Antartico.

This elegant small disc possesses a hyaline margin within which a densely granulated belt runs round the valve. From this belt a series of granulated lines proceed towards the centre, and of these a few almost reach that point, while the others are shorter and of different lengths. The lines which pass almost to the centre originate at the inner border of the hyaline margin in somewhat salient granules or denticules.

Coscinodiscus (?) *polygonus*, n. sp. (Plate XXII. fig. 6.)

Valvis polygonis finissime striolatis; superficies plurimis denticulorum lineis irregulariter distributis et interruptis ornata. Ut supra.

Among the collections made in the Antarctic Ocean polygonal discs fringed by a very delicate dentation are not unfrequently met with. The surface of the valve in the present case is ornamented by numerous radiating lines of small points or denticules—the lines

¹ Compare A. Schmidt's Atlas, pl. lvii. figs. 9 and 10.