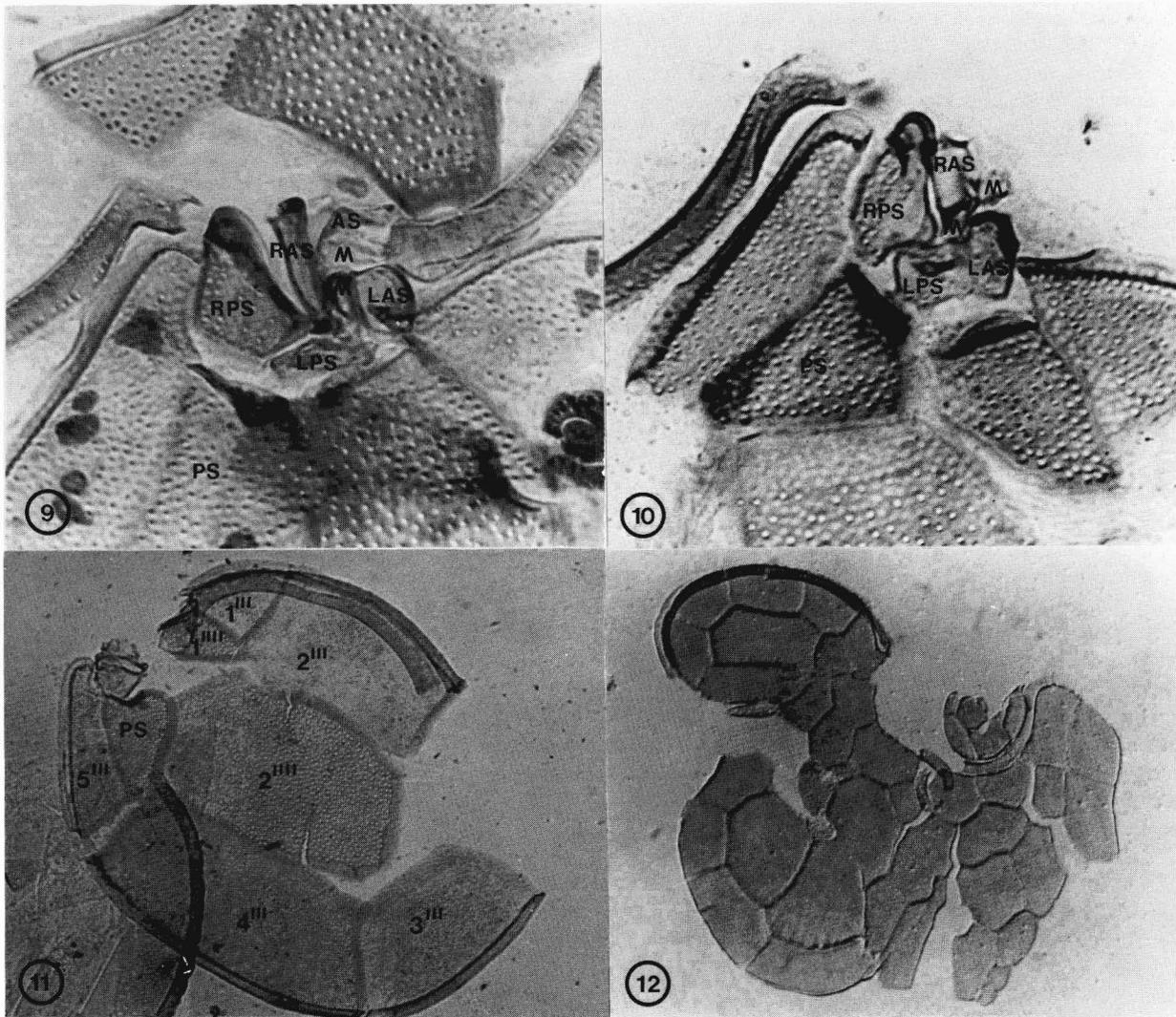


Figures 2-8.—Chloral hydrate-hydrionic acid-iodine stained theca of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*: Figure 2, marginal growth bands; Figure 3, aberrant theca with two apical pores; Figure 4, the epithecal plates; Figure 5, an aberrant epitheca with an extra suture splitting the third apical plate into two smaller plates (3a and 3b); Figure 6, an aberrant epitheca with eight precingular plates. Plates partitioned by the extra sutures are the third and fifth precingular plates; Figure 7, an aberrant epitheca with an anterior intercalary plate (1a); and Figure 8, an epitheca with the six cingular plates (c).



Figures 9-12.—Chloral hydrate-hydriodic acid-iodine stained theca of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*: Figures 9 and 10, the sulcal series with anterior (as), right anterior (ras), right posterior (rps), left anterior (las), left posterior (lps), posterior (ps) and two medial (m) plates; Figure 11, a hypotheca with a portion of the sulcal plates attached; and Figure 12, an aberrant theca considered to result from incomplete cytokinesis, note the two apical areas (p).

tra sutures occur between the third and fourth precingular plates and between the fifth and sixth precingular plates. The additional sutures can be deduced by comparing the plates that these precingular plates contact in adjacent plate series. Figure 7 illustrates an aberrant cell with an anterior intercalary plate.

The cingulum of *G. toxicus* is composed of six plates (Fig. 8), with the fifth cingular being the largest plate in this series. The last plate of the series

(6c) curves downward at its distal end into the sulcus. The sutures of the cingular series are collinear with those of the precingular and postcingular, except for the suture between 2c and 3c, which occurs in the middle of plate 2'' and the junction of 4c and 5c, which occurs in the middle of plate 4'''.

The pre- and postcingular plate series are each composed of five large plates separated by four sutures, while the six relatively equal cingular plates are sep-

arated by five sutures generating a non-collinear suture of the cingulum on the epitheca and hypotheca (Fig. 1).

The sulcus is composed of six large plates and at least two smaller internal plates (Figs. 9, 10). We were unable to find the two small plates (labelled Sar and Sal) that Adachi and Fukuyo (1979) found at the anterior of the sulcus. Perhaps these could be interpreted as thickening along the margin of the plate where the anterior sulcal contacts the