**Discoaster** Tan Sin Hok, 1927
(ex Eu-discoaster, corrected by Tan Sin Hok, 1931, p. 93)

**Description:**

To this genus belong all stellate *Discoasters*, the arms of which can be distinguished from each other until the center of the disk.

They can be derived from the *Helio-Discoasters* without the least difficulty (comp. figs. 2, 3, 5, 6, etc.).

The number of arms varies from 5—8. The species are distinguished by the number of arms.

The plane of the *Discoaster* is curved convexoconcavely. With some a nucleus could be found in the center, analogue with that of *D. barbadiensis*.

**Type species:**


**Remarks:**

*System of the Discoaster.* Fam. *Discoasteridae* incert. sed. nov. fam.

The rosette-shaped as well as the stellate bodies are considered as belonging to this family.

They have in common their mineralogical composition of aragonite, the orientation of the axes of elasticity in the disks. By transitions the *Helio-discoasters* are connected with the *Eudiscoasters*, the *Eu-discoasters* with the *Hemidiscoasters*, so that it is motivated to attribute the rosette-shaped disks with the asterisks to the *Discoasteridae*.

As far as known, their diameter does not exceed 35 μ. Three groups can be distinguished, which are looked upon as genera.

"From the homogeneous extinction appears that the *Discoaster* consists of one homogeneous aragonite crystal. In the stellate Discoasters one of the directions of extinction always lies according to an arm. The arm (in forms of an odd number of radians) or the arms (in forms with an even number of radians), lying in this direction, may be called the main arm (s). In profile the Discoasters extinct parallely ».

**Author:**

Tan Sin Hok, 1927, p. 415.

**Reference:**
