

B. With a mouth at each end of the test.

Test hyaline, elongate, tubular, cylindrical or flattened; ends slightly tapering towards the apertures. Nucleus large and complex, *Shepherdella*, Siddall.

Family II. MILIOLIDÆ.

Test imperforate; normally calcareous and porcellanous, sometimes encrusted with sand; under starved conditions (*e.g.*, in brackish water), becoming chitinous or chitino-arenaceous; at abyssal depths occasionally consisting of a thin, homogeneous, imperforate, siliceous film.

Sub-family 1. *Nubecularinæ*,—test free, or more usually adherent, taking various irregular asymmetrical forms, and with variable aperture or apertures.

Test a single inflated adherent chamber, with aperture on the convex surface, *Squamulina*, Schultze.

Typically more or less spiral, and adherent; but, whether adherent or free, assuming very irregular and anomalous contours. Test often encrusted with sand, *Nubecularia*, Defrance.

Sub-family 2. *Miliolininæ*,—chambers two in each convolution, coiled on an elongated axis, either symmetrically in a single plane, or inequilaterally. Aperture alternately at either end of the shell.

Chambers in a single plane, embracing; the last two only visible, *Biloculina*, d'Orbigny.

Chambers Biloculine in arrangement, but subdivided in the interior. Aperture porous, *Fabularia*, Defrance.

Chambers arranged in a single plane, the whole of them visible on both sides of the shell, *Spiroloculina*, d'Orbigny.

Chambers inequilateral, coiled round the long axis of the shell, in such a way that more than two (usually three or five) are visible externally, *Miliolina*, Williamson.