

Sub-family 4. **Ramulininæ**,—test irregular, branching.

Test branching, composed of spherical or pyriform chambers connected by long stoloniferous tubes, . . . *Ramulina*, Rupert Jones.

Family VIII. **GLOBIGERINIDÆ**.

Test free, calcareous, perforate; chambers few, inflated, arranged spirally; aperture single or multiple, conspicuous. No supplementary skeleton nor canal system. All the larger species pelagic in habit.

Test coarsely perforated; trochoid, Rotaliform, or symmetrically planospiral; segments few, inflated; pelagic specimens spinous, *Globigerina*, d'Orbigny.

Test, having the external form of a single spherical chamber with two sorts of perforations, large and small; pelagic specimens usually with very thin shell-wall and radiating spines, *Orbulina*, d'Orbigny.

Test regularly nautiloid, involute; shell-wall thin, finely perforated; armed with long serrate spines. Aperture a large crescentiform opening at the base of the last chamber. Pelagic, *Hastigerina*, Wy. Thomson.

Test regularly or obliquely nautiloid and involute; segments only slightly ventricose. Shell-wall very finely perforated; aperture a long curved slit close to the line of union of the last segment with the previous convolution, *Pullenia*, Parker and Jones.

Segments few, coiled so as to form a nearly globular shell; aperture arched; sometimes partially closed with a valvular tongue, *Sphæroidina*, d'Orbigny.

Test trochoid; segments inflated; shell-wall thin, finely perforated. Aperture consisting of rows of pores along the septal depressions, *Candeina*, d'Orbigny.

Family IX. **ROTALIDÆ**.

Test calcareous, perforate; free or adherent. Typically spiral and "Rotaliform," that is to say, coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the