Shell typically complanate and planospiral, with the whole of the convolutions visible; the earlier whorls more or less embracing. Interseptal and marginal canals conspicuously developed, . . .

Operculina, d'Orbigny.

Test resembling Operculina in general contour; chambers long and narrow, and divided into chamberlets; aperture a row of pores on the outer septal face, .

Heterostegina, d'Orbigny.

Test lenticular or complanate, planospiral, regular. Segments equitant, the alar prolongations of each convolution completely enclosing the previous whorls. Aperture simple, close to the periphery of the previous convolution. Supplemental skeleton provided with complex canal system,

Nummulites, Lamarck.

Test complanate, structure similar to that of Nummulites, but the alar extensions of the chamber-walls thin and closely superimposed, so that the outline of the convolutions is visible externally,

Assilina, d'Orbigny.

Sub-family 4. Cycloclypeinæ,—test complanate with thickened centre, or lenticular; consisting of a disk of chambers arranged in concentric annuli, with more or less lateral thickening of laminated shell-substance, or accervaline layers of chamberlets. Septa double, and furnished with a system of interseptal canals.

Discoidal layer usually single; with superimposed laminæ of finely tubulated shell-substance, thickest at the centre, often only slightly developed, . .

Cycloclypeus, Carpenter.

Orbitoides, d'Orbigny.

(Sub-genera—Discocyclina, Rhipidocyclina, Aktinocyclina, Asterocyclina, Lepidocyclina, Gümbel.)

Sub-family 5. (?) Eozoöninæ,—test forming irregular, adherent, acervuline masses.

(?) Test adherent, outline irregular; composed of segments arranged at first in more or less regular superimposed layers, subsequently acervuline; with interseptal skeleton and ramifying canals.

Eozoön, Dawson.