

- Test subcylindrical, growing attached at one end (?); the other end rounded, and formed of loose sand-grains with interstitial openings. Interior filled with irregular septa, formed of coarse sand-grains slightly cemented together, *Botellina*, Carpenter.
- Test columnar, growing attached by an expanded convex pseudo-polythalamous base; column straight or crooked; either simple and gradually increasing in size towards the apex, or dividing into a number of branches. Test generally beset with sponge-spicules; aperture terminal, *Haliphysema*, Bowerbank.

Family IV. LITUOLIDÆ.

Test arenaceous, usually regular in contour; septation of the polythalamous forms often imperfect, chambers frequently labyrinthic. Comprises sandy isomorphs of the simple porcellanous and hyaline types (*Cornuspira*, *Miliolina*, *Peneroplis*, *Lagena*, *Nodosaria*, *Cristellaria*, *Globigerina*, *Rotalia*, *Nonionina*, &c.), together with some adherent species.

Sub-family 1. *Lituolinæ*,—test composed of coarse sand-grains, rough externally; often labyrinthic.

A. *Non-labyrinthic*

- Test free; composed either of a single flask-shaped chamber, or of several, united in a straight, curved, or irregular line; never spiral, *Reophax*, Montfort.
- Test free; partially or entirely spiral; nautiloid or crosier-shaped; chambers numerous, *Haplophragmium*, Reuss.
- General characters those of *Haplophragmium*, but the later chambers widening rapidly, *Coskinolina*, Stache.
- Chambers plano convex, adherent, *Placopsilina*, d'Orbigny.

B. *Chambers labyrinthic.*

- Test free, uniserial, straight, or arcuate; never spiral, *Haplostiche*, Reuss.
- Test free; partially or entirely spiral; nautiloid or crosier-shaped, *Lituola*, Lamarck.
- Test adherent; chambers linear, vermiform, approximated, intercommunicating by a row of pores on each septal face, *Bdelloidina*, Carter.