B. WITH COMPACT, PORCELLANOUS, CALCAREOUS SHELLS.

- 1. Squamulinidea.
- 2. Miliolidea.
- 3. Peneroplidea.
- 4. Orbitulitidea.

B. Foraminifera with porous shells.

A. WITH GLASSY, FINELY POROUS, CALCAREOUS SHELLS.

- 1. Spirillinidea.
- 2. Ovulitidea.
- 3. Rhabdoidea.
- 4. Cristellaridea.
- 5. Polymorphinidea.
- 6. Cryptostegia.
- 7. Textilaridea.
- 8. Cassidulinidea.

B. WITH EXCEEDINGLY POROUS, CALCAREOUS SHELLS.

1. Rotalidea.

C. WITH CALCAREOUS SHELLS, TRAVERSED BY A RAMI-FIED CANAL SYSTEM.

- 1. Polystomellidea.
- 2. Nummulitidea.

Family-MILIOLIDA.

Sub-order—Perforata.

Family—LAGENIDA.

Family—GLOBIGERINIDA.

Family-Nummulinida.

Von Reuss's classification, above quoted, is taken from the "Postscript" to the memoir referred to, in which the primary division into "Foraminifera Monomera" and "Foraminifera Polymera," adopted in the body of the paper, is abandoned. His family Gromidea also, which appeared in the original draft and corresponded with the Gromida of the English observers, is omitted entirely in the revised scheme. In the correlation of the two classifications, the principal discrepancy occurs in the Sub-order Perforata. The Lagenida and Globigerinida together are almost exactly coextensive with von Reuss's two sections B, A and B; but the (1) Spirillinidea, (2) Ovulitidea, (7) Textilaridea, and (8) Cassidulinidea, together with one or two genera from other groups, find place amongst the Globigerinida of the British classification, and the family Lagenida is correspondingly reduced in extent. The family Nummulinida corresponds exactly with von Reuss's section B, C.

In his latest memoir¹ the same author again somewhat modified his arrangement, making three primary groups of equal zoological value, and reversing the order originally adopted, thus—A. Kalkschalige Foraminiferen, B. Porenlose Foraminiferen C. Kieselschalige Foraminiferen; but its general features were left otherwise unchanged.

¹ Das Elbthalgebirge in Sachsen, 2ter Theil, 1874.