

Sub-family 6. **Keramosphærinæ**,—test spherical, chambers in concentric layers.

Test spherical, composed of a multitude of more or less irregularly-shaped chamberlets arranged in concentric layers, *Keramosphæra*, Brady.

Family III. **ASTRORHIZIDÆ.**

Test invariably composite, usually of large size and monothalamous; often branched or radiate, sometimes segmented by constriction of the walls, but seldom or never truly septate; polythalamous forms never symmetrical.

Sub-family 1. **Astrorhizinæ**,—walls thick, composed of loose sand or mud, very slightly cemented.

- Test fusiform or depressed. Depressed forms either sub-lenticular with angular or irregularly radiate margin, or in branching masses. Apertures at the end of each ray or branch, *Astrorhiza*, Sandahl.
- Test formed of mud with a chitinous lining; more or less flask-shaped or subcylindrical, *Pelosina*, Brady.
- Test subglobular, very irregular externally; apertures numerous, situated in horn-like protuberances; interior smooth, *Storthosphæra*, Schulze.
- Test adherent; formed of mud with a chitinous basis; either irregularly outspread, or columnar and branching, *Dendrophrya*, Str. Wright.
- Test consisting of a large rounded mass of branching, radiating tubes, arranged in more or less distinct layers or tiers; texture coarsely arenaceous, the sand-grains very loosely aggregated, *Syringamina*, Brady.

Sub-family 2. **Pilulininæ**,—test monothalamous; walls thick, composed chiefly of felted sponge-spicules and fine sand, without calcareous or other cement.

Test nearly spherical; aperture a long and more or less curved slit, *Pilulina*, Carpenter.