

- Test free or adherent, Rotaliform; the inferior face generally more convex than the superior. Shell-wall coarsely porous; surface sometimes tuberculated, especially in old shells. Aperture a curved slit at or near the superior margin of the inner edge of the final segment, sometimes with phialine neck and lip, *Truncatulina*, d'Orbigny.
- Characters similar to those of *Truncatulina*, except that the two faces are more nearly alike, the general contour being biconcave or subnautiloid and the whorls more or less evolute, *Anomalina*, Parker & Jones.
- Test adherent, spiral; convex or monticular in form; segments few, somewhat inflated, either spreading radially or superimposed vertically; aperture at the apex of the final segment sometimes situated in a prolonged simple or arborescent tube. Canal system, when present, rudimentary, *Carpenteria*, Gray.
- Test columnar, growing attached by a slightly spreading base; segments numerous, spirally arranged; aperture at the inner margin of the terminal segment, *Rupertia*, Wallich.
- Test Rotaliform, superior side usually thickest; shell, with rare exceptions, very finely porous; segments fewer in number than in the other Rotalinæ. Shell-thickening usually taking the form of external sutural limbation. Aperture typically a large slit at the base of the umbilical margin of the last segment; often irregular, both as to form and position. Face of the terminal segment sometimes inflated and studded with Orbuline perforations. Some species pelagic, *Pulvinulina*, Parker & Jones.
- Test Rotaliform, shell-wall very finely porous; exogenous deposit either in the form of embossed septal lines or of granulation of the sutures near the umbilicus. Aperture a neatly arched slit, nearly median. Larger species have double septa and a system of inter-septal canals, *Rotalia*, Lamarck.
- Test Rotaliform, lenticular; periphery furnished with radiating (sometimes branching) spines; supplemental skeleton and canal system very largely developed, *Calcarina*, d'Orbigny.