

Sub-family 3. **Tinoporinæ**,—test consisting of irregularly heaped chambers, with (or sometimes without) a more or less distinctly spiral primordial portion; for the most part without any general aperture.

- Test lenticular or subspheroidal, with radiating marginal spines and tuberculated surface; central chambers forming a planospiral disk, which is thickened by an aggregation of smaller chambers arranged in tiers on the two sides. No general aperture. Supplemental skeleton traversed by canals, . . . . . *Tinoporus*, Carpenter (Montfort?).
- Test free or attached, spheroidal or spreading; structure acervuline, radiating, or laminated. Chambers rounded or polyhedral; coarsely perforated. No supplemental skeleton, no canal system, and no general aperture, . . . . . *Gypsina*, Carter.
- Test adherent, planoconvex, spreading; margin thin and irregular; surface areolated. Chambers more or less acervuline, variable in size; walls finely perforated. Apertures numerous, marginal. No canal system, . . . . . *Aphrosina*, Carter.
- Test columnar, branching, growing attached by the base; segments very numerous, crowded more or less regularly round the long axis; no general aperture, the coarse perforation of the shell taking its place, . . . . . *Thalamopora*,<sup>1</sup> Roemer.
- Test parasitic, encrusting or arborescent; surface areolated, colour pink or (less frequently) white. Interior partly occupied by small chambers arranged in more or less regular layers, and partly by non-segmented canal-like spaces, often crowded with sponge-spicules. No true canal system, . . . . . *Polytrema*, Risso.

#### Family X. NUMMULINIDÆ.

Test calcareous and finely tubulated; typically free, polythalamous, and symmetrically spiral. The higher modifications all possessing a supplemental skeleton and a canal system of greater or less complexity.

Sub-family 1. **Fusulininæ**,—test bilaterally symmetrical; chambers extending from pole to pole; each convolution completely enclosing the previous whorls. Shell-wall

<sup>1</sup> The zoological relationship of the fossil genus *Thalamopora* is still a matter of debate; the position it here occupies is suggested by Reuss's description and figures.