

Sub-family 3. **Hauerininæ**,—test dimorphous; chambers partly Milioline, partly spiral or rectilinear.

- Chambers Milioline at the commencement, subsequently in a straight series, *Articulina*, d'Orbigny.
- Early chambers partly Milioline and partly planospiral, later segments in straight series, *Vertebralina*, d'Orbigny.
- Cornuspira*-like at the commencement, subsequently with two or more segments in each convolution, *Ophthalmidium*, Kübler.
- Chambers Milioline at the commencement, subsequently planospiral, with more than two segments in each convolution, *Hauerina*, d'Orbigny.
- Chambers equitant, otherwise arranged as in *Hauerina*; the lateral alar prolongations of the latest convolution enclosing the previous whorls, *Planispirina*, Seguenza.

Sub-family 4. **Peneroplidinæ**,—test planospiral or cyclical, sometimes crosier-shaped, bilaterally symmetrical.

- A planospiral tube, undivided, *Cornuspira*, Schultze.
- Chambers undivided; arrangement either planospiral throughout, or spiral only at the commencement, subsequently becoming rectilinear or cyclical, *Peneroplis*, Montfort.
(Sub-genera—*Archiacina*, *Broeckina*, *Broeckella*, Mun.-Chal. MS.)
- Chambers subdivided by transverse secondary septa; early segments embracing; arrangement either planospiral throughout or partly cyclical; contour nautiloid, auricular, crosier-shaped, or complanate, *Orbiculina*, Lamarck.
- Test discoidal; either spiral (non-embracing) just at the commencement, or with one or more inflated primordial chambers; subsequently cyclical; chambers more or less regularly divided into chamberlets, *Orbitolites*, Lamarck.

Sub-family 5. **Alveolininæ**,—test spiral, elongated in the line of the axis of convolution, chambers divided into chamberlets.

- Test subglobular, elliptical, or fusiform; recent species often with subdivided chamberlets, *Alveolina*, d'Orbigny.