

**Biodiversity and biogeography of recent benthic foraminiferal
assemblages in the south-western South China Sea
(Sunda Shelf)**

Diversität und Biogeographie rezenter benthischer
Foraminiferengemeinschaften im südwestlichen Südchinesischen Meer
(Sunda Schelf)

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ABSTRACT

Species composition and spatial distribution patterns of modern shallow-water and bathyal benthic foraminifera were studied on the Vietnam Shelf and Sunda Shelf of the south-western South China Sea (R/V SONNE 115 cruise, Stattegger *et al.*, 1997). The investigation is based on the analyses of Rose Bengal stained benthic foraminifera from 75 sites. The material revealed more than 800 taxa, 745 of which were identified on the species level. Eighteen surface sediment samples from the Vietnam Shelf comprise 530 taxa (including 218 stained). Fifty seven sites located on the Sunda Shelf and its continental slope contain 749 taxa (incl. 590 stained).

The 'living' and 'dead' benthic foraminiferal faunas of both areas studied are highly diverse and exhibit high absolute abundances. Most of the species are rare and species dominance is generally low. Although, several species occur at all sites in the entire water depth range (50-2000 m) studied, most of the species exhibit a depth related distribution.

Shallow water (< 200 m) assemblages from the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves exhibit significantly different species composition and distinct distribution patterns. Assemblages from both areas studied are dominated by calcareous species. Large, calcareous, symbiont bearing species are abundant on the Vietnam Shelf. Their presence indicates a nutrient-deficient and high energy environment.

Bathyal faunas exhibit a more uniform species composition. Diversity and abundances are inversely correlated to water depth on the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves. The plankton/benthos ratio, and the ratio between agglutinated and calcareous tests increases with water depth.

The most important environmental factors controlling the distribution of shallow water benthic foraminiferal assemblages are: food availability, the depth of light penetration, substrate and current activity. The bathyal assemblages are strongly influenced by the decreasing rates of organic flux with increasing water depth, resulting in a well pronounced depth-related succession of assemblages.

Six main faunal associations were recognised within the studied depth ranges on the Sunda Shelf area (*Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* - *Asterorotalia gaimardii*; *Bulimina marginata* - *Neouvigerina proboscidea*; *Siphotextularia foliosa* - *Bulimina mexicana*; *Uvigerina* ex gr. *aubेरiana* - *Ehrenbergina undulata*; *Nuttallides rugosus* - *Uvigerina peregrina*; *Astronion novozealandicum* - *Eggerella bradyi*) and three on the Vietnam Shelf area (*Amphistegina papillosa* - *Nummulites venosus*; *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* - *Cibicidoides pachyderma*; *Parrelloides bradyi* - *Oridorsalis umbonatus*). Dissimilarity in the distribution patterns between the areas studied, revealed from multivariate statistical analyses, strongly suggests that bathymetrical successions of foraminiferal assemblages recognised in one area are only applicable to that area.

Keywords: benthic foraminifera, organic carbon flux, standing stock, species diversity, biogeography, Sunda Shelf, Vietnam Shelf, South China Sea

KURZFASSUNG

Im Gebiet des Vietnam- und Sundaschelfes des Südchinesischen Meeres wurden die Artenzusammensetzung und die räumlichen Verteilungsmuster moderner neritischer und bathyalen benthischer Foraminiferen untersucht (FS SONNE 115-Fahrt, Stattegger *et al.*, 1997). Sowohl mit Bengalrot gefärbte, als auch leere Foraminiferengehäuse von 75 Stationen wurden analysiert. Das Probenmaterial enthält mehr als 800 Taxa, von denen 745 auf Artenebene bestimmt wurden. 18 Oberflächenproben vom Vietnamschelf enthalten 530 Taxa, davon 218 gefärbte. 57 Stationen auf dem Sundaschelf und dessen Kontinentalhang enthalten 749 Taxa, von denen 590 gefärbt sind.

Die benthischen Foraminiferenfaunen beider Regionen sind hochdivers und zeigen hohe Individuenzahlen. Die meisten Arten sind selten, die Artendominanz ist generell niedrig. Zwar kommen einige Arten an allen Stationen des insgesamt untersuchten Tiefenbereichs (50-2000 m Wassertiefe) vor, doch zeigen die meisten Arten eine tiefenabhängige Verteilung.

Die Faunen des Flachwasserbereichs (< 200 m Wassertiefe) von Vietnam- und Sundaschelf zeigen signifikant unterschiedliche Artenzusammensetzungen und klar unterscheidbare Verteilungsmuster. Die Faunen beider Regionen sind hochdivers und werden von kalzitischen Arten dominiert. Auf dem Vietnamschelf sind große, kalzitische, symbionttragende Formen häufig. Ihr Vorkommen wird auf ein nährstoffarmes Hochenergie-Environment zurückgeführt.

Die bathyalen Faunen sind bezüglich ihrer Artenzusammensetzung einheitlicher. Diversität und Individuenzahl korrelieren in beiden Regionen negativ mit der Wassertiefe. Sowohl das Plankton/Benthos-Verhältnis, als auch das Verhältnis von agglutinierenden zu kalzitischen Gehäusen steigt mit der Wassertiefe.

Die wichtigsten Umweltfaktoren, die die Verteilung der Flachwasserfaunen steuern, sind die Tiefe, in der Nahrung zur Verfügung steht, Lichtdurchflutung des Wassers, die Art des Substrats und die Strömungen. Die bathyalen Faunen dagegen werden deutlich von der mit zunehmender Wassertiefe sinkenden Flußrate organischen Kohlenstoffs gesteuert, was zu einer ausgeprägten tiefenabhängigen Abfolge von Faunen führt.

Im Bereich des Sundaschelfes wurden sechs Haupt-Faunenzusammensetzungen innerhalb des untersuchten Tiefenbereichs unterschieden (*Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* - *Asterorotalia gaimardii*; *Bulimina marginata* - *Neouvigerina proboscidea*; *Siphotextularia foliosa* - *Bulimina mexicana*; *Uvigerina* ex gr. *auberiana* - *Ehrenbergina undulata*; *Nuttallides rugosus* - *Uvigerina peregrina*; *Astrononion novozealandicum* - *Eggerella bradyi*), im Bereich des Vietnamschelfes drei (*Amphistegina papillosa* - *Nummulites venosus*; *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* - *Cibicidoides pachyderma*; *Parrelloides bradyi* - *Oridorsalis umbonatus*). Die Verschiedenartigkeit der sich durch Multivarianzanalyse ergebenden Verteilungsmuster beider untersuchter Stationen deutet stark darauf hin, daß die in einer gegebenen Region gefundenen tiefenabhängigen Abfolgen von Foraminiferenfaunen nur für diese Region Gültigkeit haben.

1. INTRODUCTION

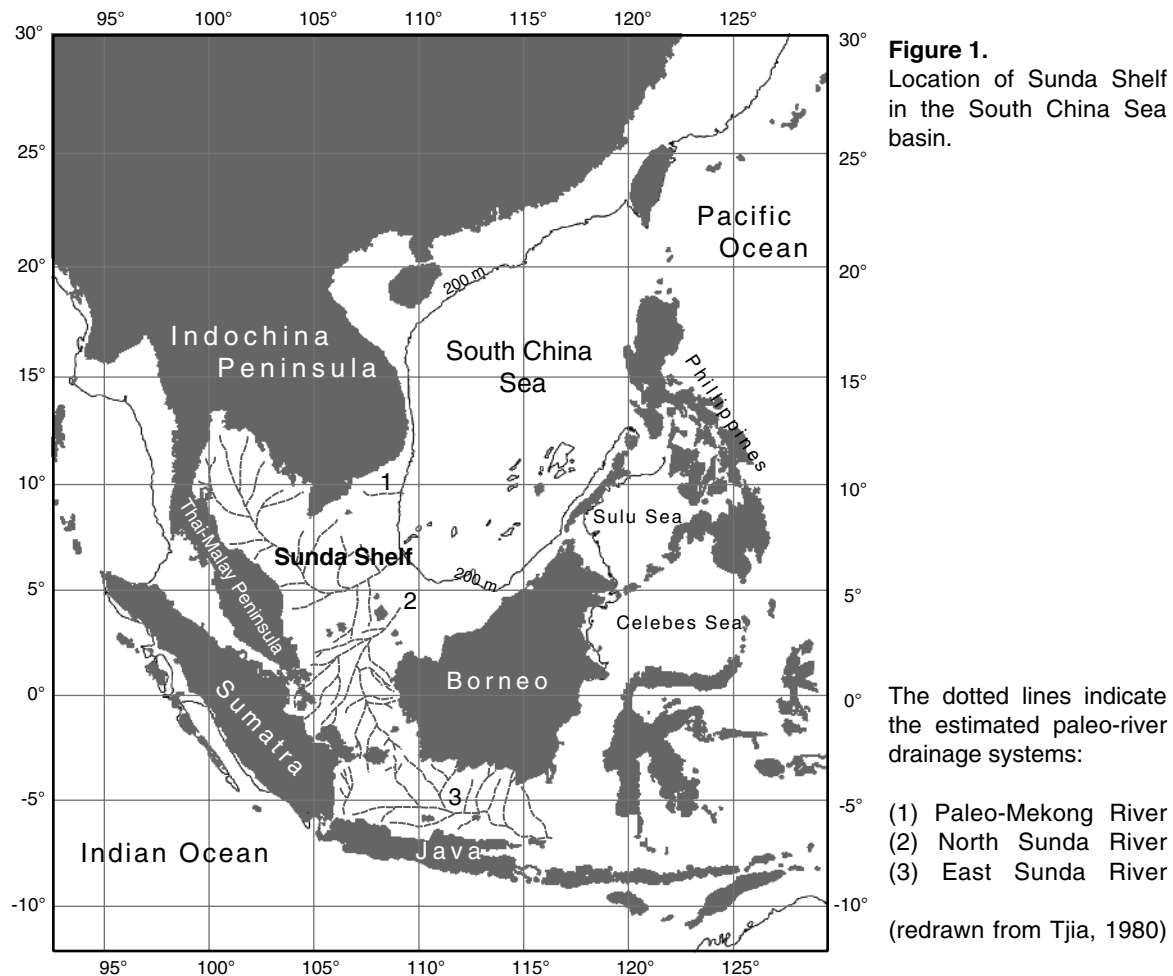
1.1. Objectives

The main objectives of this study are to document the modern benthic foraminiferal assemblages, to examine their variance in relation to environmental parameters and to develop a model of the bathymetric distribution along the Vietnam and Sunda transects from the south-western part of the South China Sea (Sunda Shelf). The resulting bathymetric distribution model can be applied to reconstruct late Quaternary environments from fossil records of long-cores from the same locations. To meet these objectives a data base of 75 sites and 802 taxa was constructed. The results are analysed and presented in three major sections:

- **Faunal analyses:** This section presents the results of census counts of modern, highly diverse benthic foraminiferal assemblages related to open marine conditions from two water depth-transects on the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves. The following data are presented: standing stock, absolute abundances of empty tests, frequency of species occurrences, diversity indices and distribution patterns of foraminiferal assemblages.
- **Ecological distribution patterns:** In this part, the micropaleontological data base resulting from this work and available environmental data such as sediment type and depth related C org-flux were quantitatively analysed using the Correspondence Factor Analysis. Distribution patterns resulting from multivariate statistical analyses were investigated and correlated with environmental factors influencing foraminiferal assemblages. The information obtained from this study can be used for the reconstruction of the organic carbon flux on the sea-floor, and can be applied to paleoenvironmental reconstructions, using census counts of fossil assemblages.
- **Taxonomy:** A systematic documentation of recent benthic foraminifera from the Sunda Shelf, comprises 745 species of 802 taxa obtained from 86 sediment surface samples. This part of the study complements the previous taxonomic investigations from the central part of the South China Sea (Heß, 1998).

1.2 Study area

The study area was selected in accordance with the main objectives of the SONNE-115 'Sundaflut' project (Stattegger *et al.*, 1997) and included reconstruction of the history of paleoenvironmental changes and sea-level fluctuations on the Sunda Shelf since the last glaciation. The Sunda Shelf occupies an area between the southern part of the Indo-China Peninsula, Malay Peninsula and the large islands of Sumatra, Borneo and Java. Thus, it forms the south-western part of the semi-enclosed, marginal South China Sea (SCS) basin (Fig. 1). Including the Gulf of Thailand and southern part of the Vietnam Shelf it embraces an area of about 1,8 x 106 km² enclosed within an isobath of 200 m (Wang, 1999). The Sunda Shelf, through the Gaspar, Karimata and Malacca Straits, forms the only connection between the SCS and the Indian Ocean.



The complex bottom topography of the Sunda Shelf was created during periods of rapid sea-level change and its exposure during the last glacial cycles (Hanebuth & Statteger, 2000). The most significant features observed are drowned deep valleys, formed by the Sunda (paleo-Molengraaff) and Mekong River systems (Molengraaff & Weber, 1921; Dickerson, 1941), paleo-reefs, slope fans near the shelf edge, large bars near the mouths of the rivers and some channels on the shallow shelf (Statteger *et al.*, 1997; Paulsen, 1998).

The sampling took place in December 1996, at the peak of the winter north-east monsoon activity, when a cyclonic circulation in the surface water layer prevails in this region (see Fig. 6 b). Currents in the near-bottom water layer flow south-eastward over the Vietnam Shelf and north-westward off shore Borneo (Huang *et al.*, 1994). The average sea-surface temperatures in December-January on the Vietnam Shelf are between 26°-27°C and on the Sunda Shelf between 26,5°-28°C. The average salinity at the surface is about 33 ‰ over the entire shelf (Levitus & Boyer, 1994).

The study concentrates on two separate areas of large, drowned paleo-river systems. One of the study areas is located off the modern Mekong Delta on the Vietnam Shelf and traces the northern part of the drowned Pleistocene Mekong Delta over 200 km distance. It extends over the shelf and continental slope between 9°00'N; 107°45'E and 9°45'N; 109°30'E and ranges from 47 to 1479 m water depth (Fig. 2 a).

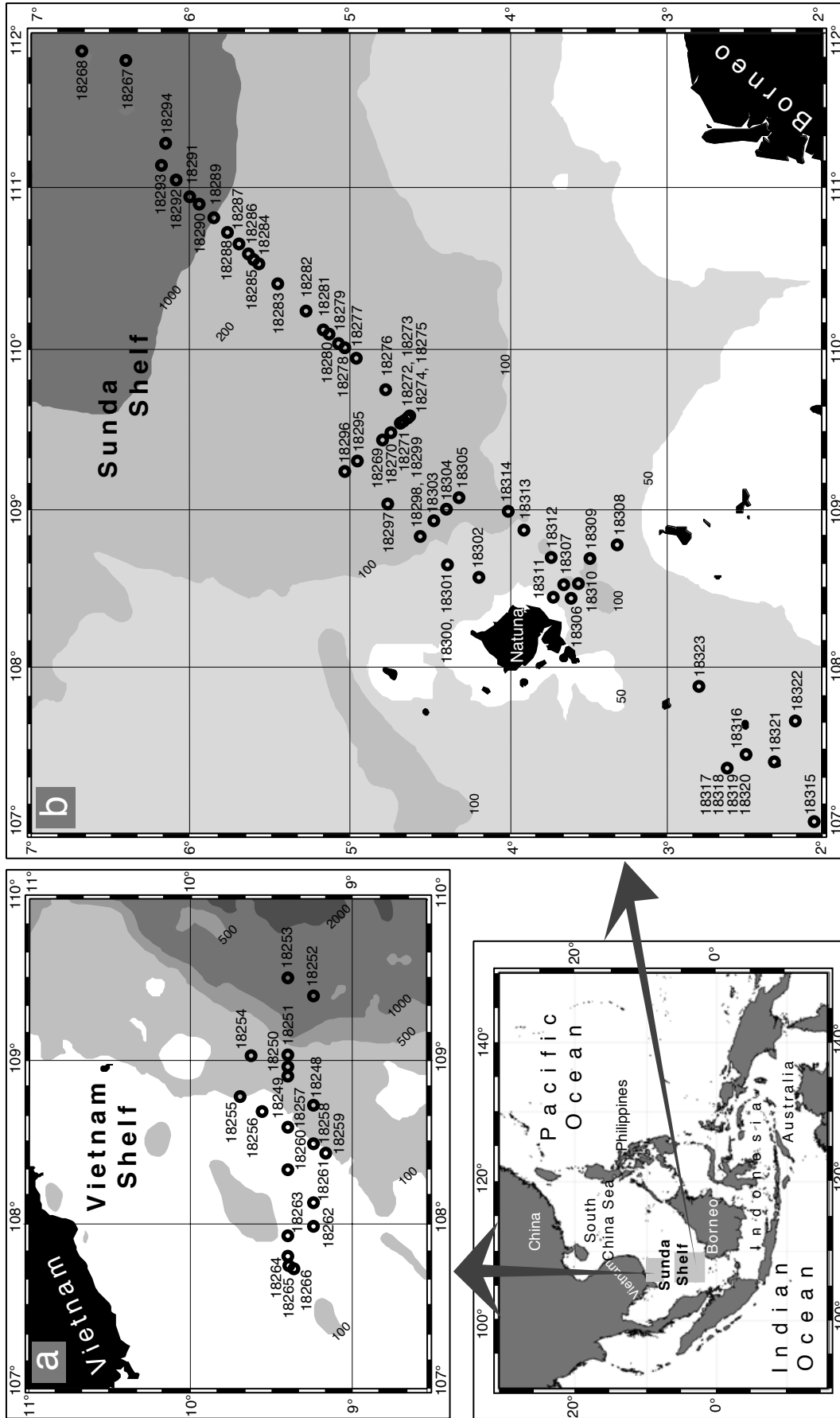


Figure 2. Location of the surface-sediment samples obtained from the south-western part of the South China Sea (Sunda Shelf) during SONNE-115 cruise (13.12.1996 - 25.01. 1997): (a) Vietnam Shelf (sites 18248-18266); (b) Sunda Shelf (sites 18267-18323).

The shelf in front of the present Mekong delta is approximately 200 km wide, with a low bottom gradient of approximately $0,06^\circ$ above the 200 m isobath, increasing on the upper continental slope to $3,6^\circ$. Sediments on the shelf consist of sand ($\sim 85-97\%$) and clay ($\leq 8\%$). The outer continental slope sediment is dominated by silt ($>30\%$) and clay ($>60\%$) (Paulsen, 1998). The organic carbon content varies between $0,2\%$ and $2,3\%$ with an average value of $0,5\%$.

The second study area is located offshore of Borneo and covers the drowned drainage system of the North Sunda (Molengraaff) River (Molengraaff & Weber, 1921). The main transect runs south-west to north-east across the shelf and continental slope, with water depths ranging from 60 to 1974 m. It extends from $2^\circ 01'N$; $107^\circ 02'E$ to $6^\circ 38'N$; $111^\circ 52'E$ covering a distance of 600 km (Fig. 2 b). The central part of the shelf is extremely broad, generally up to 100 m deep and with a bottom gradient of $0,05^\circ$ within the 200 m isobath. On the upper slope it steepens to about 1° , then slowly decreases to $0,3^\circ$ on the lower continental slope. Sediments on the inner shelf consist of clay and silt ($\geq 80\%$) and sand ($\leq 15\%$) with a large amount of biogenic material (Fig. 3). Locally, the sediments consist mainly of coral sand, particularly around Natuna Island. The central part of the shelf is mainly covered with relict sediments of littoral environment, consisting of quartz sand and silt, with about 10% , but locally up to 70% , of biogenic material (Su & Wang, 1994). Sediments on the outer shelf are dominated by fine-grained sand and silt ($>70\%$) with a great amount of biogenic material (shells of gastropods, bivalves, foraminifera, ostracods, sponge spicules *etc.*). The continental slope sediments consist mainly of silt and clay, with an increasing proportion of clay ($>66\%$) on the outer continental slope (Paulsen, 1998). The organic carbon content on the outer shelf is generally above $0,5\%$ and on the continental slope above 1% .

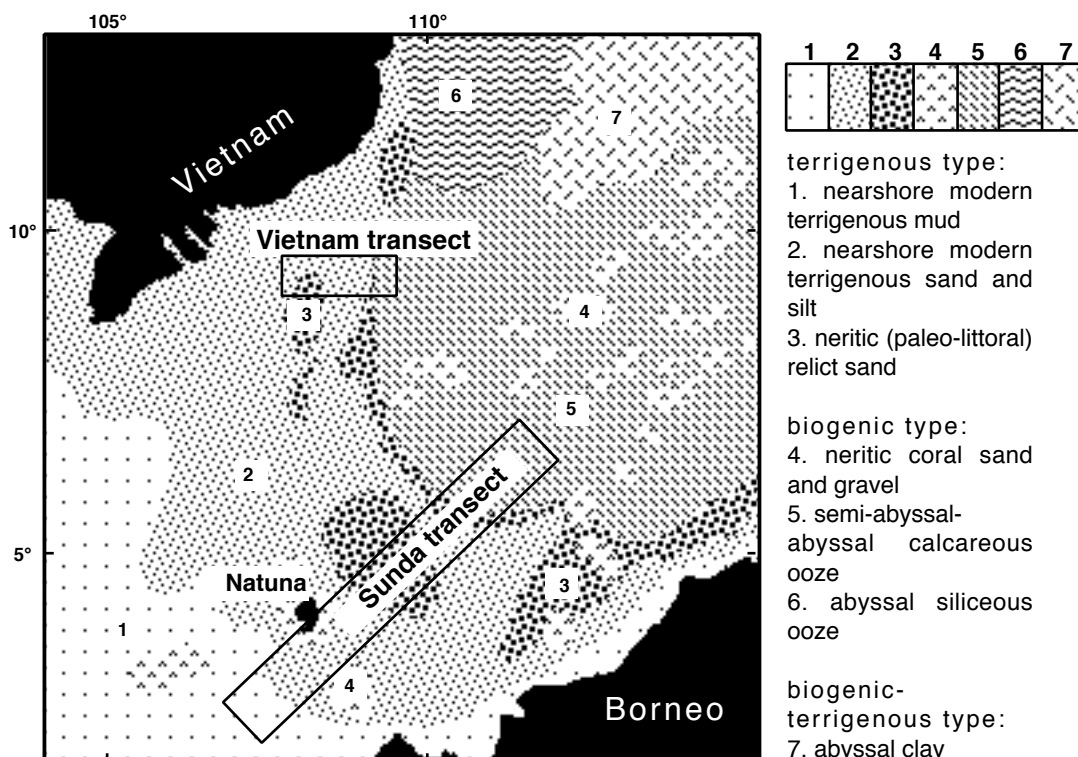


Figure 3. Map of the genetic types of sediments on the northern Sunda Shelf (after Su & Wang, 1994) with marked position of the SONNE-115 transects.

1.3 Previous work

Our understanding of the late Quaternary history of the SCS has increased significantly in the past few years owing to multidisciplinary paleoceanographic and micropaleontological investigations. Substantial amounts of literature have already been published on the paleoceanography of the SCS (*e.g.* Jin *et al.*, 1990; Zhou Di *et al.*, 1994). A first synthesis of results from several cruises of R/V SONNE (*i.e.* SO 95, SO 114, SO 115, SO 132 and SO 140) was presented in a special issue of Marine Geology (*eds.* Sarnthein & Wang, 1999). Both planktic and benthic foraminifera were used as tools for paleoenvironmental, paleoecological and paleoceanographical investigations.

During the last few decades the deep-water assemblages of the north-western and central parts of the SCS were successively investigated (*e.g.* Waller, 1960; Cheng & Zheng, 1978; Zheng, 1979, 1980; Cai & Tu, 1983; Wang, Min & Bian, 1985; Miao & Thunell, 1993, 1996; Heß, 1998). Initial studies of benthic foraminifera in the China Seas were presented in taxonomic monographs by Brady (1884) and Millett (1898-1904), and by Cushman (1921) and Graham & Militante (1959) in the Philippine area. The first analyses of benthic assemblages from the SCS focused on the shelf areas. Waller (1960) analysed surface samples along the south China coast and distinguished four assemblages related to water depth. Biswas (1976) examined the depth-related distribution of recent benthic foraminifera from the Sunda Shelf. He distinguished four depth zones and listed around 200 species from offshore Sabah (north of Borneo). The middle part of the northern shelf was a subject of detailed investigations by Wang *et al.* (1985). They established five depth related foraminiferal assemblages corresponding to different water masses. The work of Tu & Zheng (1991) on foraminiferal distribution patterns from surface sediments of the Nansha Sea area documented 580 species of benthic foraminifera. They described three depth related assemblages. The synthesis of the foraminiferal study provided by Zheng & Fu (1994) summarised results of the research carried out by Chinese micropaleontologists in the China Seas. The water depth zone divisions proposed by these authors are compiled in Table 1.

More recent studies use benthic foraminifera as proxies of oxygen content and organic carbon flux. Miao & Thunell (1993, 1996) studied the recent, deep-sea benthic foraminiferal distribution patterns along two transects from the eastern and southern margins of the SCS. They concluded that the organic carbon flux and the pore-water oxygen penetration depth in sediments are more important factors than bottom water properties in controlling deep-sea benthic foraminiferal assemblages. Heß (1998) in a study of assemblages from central and northern parts of the SCS, emphasised the use of benthic foraminifera as proxy-indicators for organic carbon flux rates to the sea floor. The examination by Heß of the living–dead assemblages is the most detail analyses of modern deep-sea benthic foraminifera performed in this area. Kuhnt *et al.* (1999) used the modern benthic foraminiferal assemblages from northern and southern parts of the SCS to estimate C-flux rates during the Last Glacial Maximum. Jian *et al.* (1999) also considered changes in the organic carbon flux and chemical and/or physical properties of the water masses to be the primary limiting factors controlling the benthic foraminiferal fauna on southern and northern slopes of the SCS. In contrast, Jian & Wang (1997) who worked on deep-sea benthic foraminifera from the northern continental slope and abyssal basin of the SCS concluded that water depth and water mass properties may influence the distribution patterns of foraminiferal fauna. Five assemblages were recognised by Huang & Yim (1998) in the Pearl River estuary. The environmental stability,

1. INTRODUCTION

sediment type, water masses and their movements were found to have a significant influence on the shallow water fauna.

Although the Sunda Shelf occupies more than half of the SCS, to date no research has been undertaken on the distribution of the foraminiferal faunas there. Thus, this work initiates the studies of the modern benthic foraminifera in this area.

Table 1. The bathymetric distribution of modern benthic foraminiferal assemblages from different locations of the South China Sea (with original taxonomy of cited authors).

Benthic foraminiferal assemblages from shelf areas of the SCS	
Waller, 1960	Northern Shelf
inner shelf (~20-45 m)	<i>Elphidium advenum</i> , <i>E. panamense</i> , <i>E. sagrum</i> , <i>Nonion japonicus</i>
central shelf (~46-85 m)	<i>Streblus tepidus</i> , <i>Amphistegina lessonii</i> , <i>Elphidium craticulatum</i> , <i>Hanzawaia nipponica</i> , <i>Loxostomum mayori</i>
outer shelf (~86-120 m)	<i>Biloculinella labiata</i> , <i>Cassidulina neocarinata</i> , <i>Spiroloculina communis</i>
upper bathyal (~121-200 m)	<i>Bolivina spathulata</i> , <i>Uvigerina auberiana</i> , <i>U. schwageri</i>
Wang, Min & Bian, 1985	Northern Shelf
inner shelf (0-50 m)	<i>Hanzawaia nipponica</i> assemblage: <i>Elphidium advenum</i> , <i>E. hispidulum</i> , <i>Ammonia globosa</i> , <i>A. beccarii</i> , <i>Brizalina striatula</i> , <i>Florius japonicus</i>
middle shelf (50-80 m)	<i>Bigenerina taiwanica</i> - <i>Heterolepa dutemplei</i> assemblage: <i>Textularia conica</i> , <i>Ammonia compressiuscula</i> , <i>Pseudorotalia indopacifica</i> , <i>Cellanthus</i> spp.
outer shelf (80-150/200 m)	<i>Siphouvigerina proboscidea</i> - <i>Textularia pseudocarinata</i> assemblage: <i>Spiroplectamina fistulosa</i> , <i>Cibicides margaritiferus</i> , <i>Hoeglundina elegans</i> , <i>Ammonia compressiuscula</i> , <i>Heterolepa dutemplei</i> , <i>Uvigerina schwageri</i> , <i>Planularia gemmata</i>
Biswas, 1976	Sunda Shelf
high-energy shelf (0-20 m)	<i>Quinqueloculina lamarckiana</i> , <i>Q. seminulum</i> , <i>Elphidium advena</i> , <i>Ammonia beccarii</i> , <i>Bulimina marginata</i> , <i>Cibicides lobatulus</i> , <i>C. pseudoungerianus</i> , <i>E. cribroropandus</i>
intermediate shelf (20-60 m)	<i>Q. seminulum</i> , <i>Spiroloculina communis</i> , <i>Cellanthus craticulatus</i> , <i>Ammonia beccarii</i> , <i>Amphistegina lessonii</i> , <i>Operculina ammonoides</i> , <i>Operculinella venosa</i>
deep shelf (60-120 m)	<i>Spiroplectamina carinata</i> , <i>Bigenerina nodosaria</i> , <i>Loxostomum amygdalaeformis</i> , <i>Proemassilina arenaria</i> , <i>Spiroloculina communis</i> , <i>Siphouvigerina ampullacea</i> , <i>S. interrupta</i> , <i>Cibicides margaritiferus</i> , <i>C. praecinctus</i>
very deep shelf (120-200 m)	<i>Spiroplectamina carinata</i> , <i>Textularia sagittula</i> , <i>Clavulina servanti</i> , <i>Pyrgo depressa</i> , <i>Bolivina spathulata</i> , <i>B. subreticulata</i> , <i>Rectobolivina raphanus</i> , <i>Bulimina marginata</i> , <i>Siphouvigerina ampullacea</i> , <i>Uvigerina peregrina</i> , <i>Pseudorotalia gaimardii</i> , <i>Calcarina calcar</i> , <i>Cibicides margaritiferus</i>
Tu & Zheng, 1991	Nansha Sea area
coral reef (< 50 m)	<i>Amphistegina radiata</i> , <i>Textularia foliacea</i> , <i>T. conica</i> , <i>Nummulites ammonoides</i> , <i>N. venosa</i> , <i>Pseudorotalia gaimardii</i>
inner/middle shelf (50-100 m)	<i>Bigenerina nodosaria</i> , <i>Cibicides praecinctus</i> , <i>C. subhaidingeri</i> , <i>C. pseudoungeriana</i> , <i>Textularia foliacea</i> , <i>Nummulites venosa</i> , <i>Pseudorotalia gaimardii</i> , <i>Elphidium advenum</i> , <i>Robulus calcar</i>
outer shelf (100-200 m)	<i>Uvigerina porrecta</i> , <i>U. schwageri</i> , <i>Bulimina marginata</i> , <i>Sigmoilopsis asperula</i> , <i>Robulus calcar</i> , <i>Spirorutilus fistulus</i>

1.4 Geological setting

The Sunda Shelf together with the surrounding land masses of western Borneo and peninsular Malaysia belong to the geological ‘Sundaland’ province. The history of development of the Cenozoic basins (Fig. 4) from the northern Sunda Shelf area was outlined by Tjia & Liew (1996). However, for the present study, only two of these basins are essential and are briefly introduced here (summarised after Tjia & Liew, 1996).

Vietnam Shelf area: The Nam Con Son basin also known as Saigon or Ho Chi Minh basin, lies south of the Mekong basin. The Nam Con Son basin is divided into east and west by a north-trending basement high. The north-trending Vietnam Shear, which extends along the entire edge of the Sunda Shelf basement is a major fault zone in this basin. It is hypothesised, that the Nam Con Son basin could have been formed by right-lateral wrenching along this fault, as a result of the north-south spreading of the SCS. The basin is filled with seven kilometres thick sediments. The dominant stress regime in the Paleogene, middle Miocene and late Miocene was extensional. Lower Miocene sediments show a regional thermal subsidence. The last pulse of extension occurred in the late Miocene and caused rapid flooding of the basin during the Miocene and Plio-Pleistocene. The Nam Con Son basin is separated from the Mekong basin by the NE-striking horst called Con Son Swell, built of Cretaceous granites.

Sunda Shelf area: The East Natuna basin also known as Sokang/Soikang basin, lies east of the Natuna Arch and occupies the eastern margin of the Sunda Shelf. The East Natuna basin is covered by relatively thin Oligocene (<1 km) and thick Miocene sediments. The north part of the basin is occupied by an Oligocene half-graben, filled with non-marine sediments. In the early Miocene extensional faults with NNW and NE-striking fractures developed.

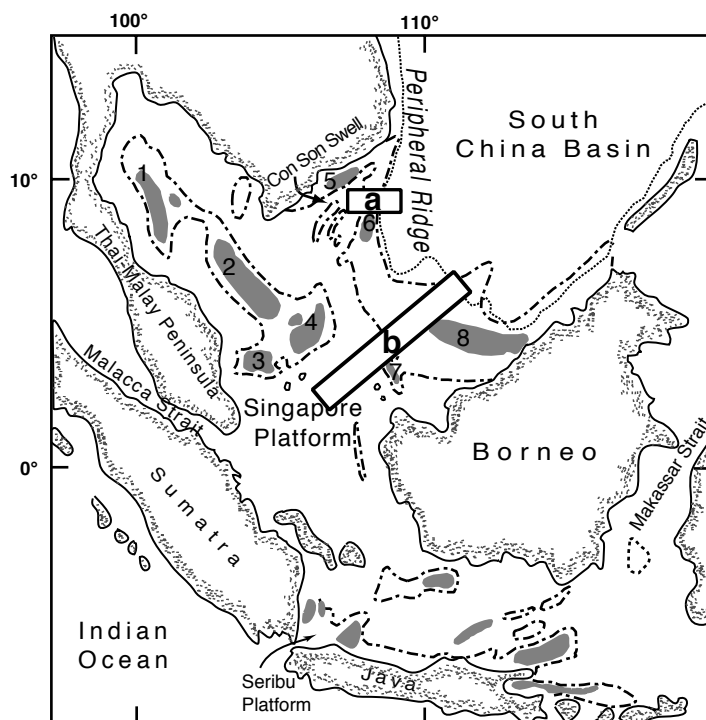


Figure 4. The major Cenozoic basins of the Sunda Shelf with position of the study area:

- (a) Vietnam transect
(b) Sunda transect

Cenozoic basins:

- (1) Pattani Basin
- (2) Malay Basin
- (3) Penyu Basin
- (4) West Natuna Basin
- (5) Mekong Basin
- (6) Nam Con Son Basin
- (7) East Natuna Basin
- (8) Sarawak Basin

Isopachs of Cenozoic sediments in some of the northern Sunda Shelf basins.



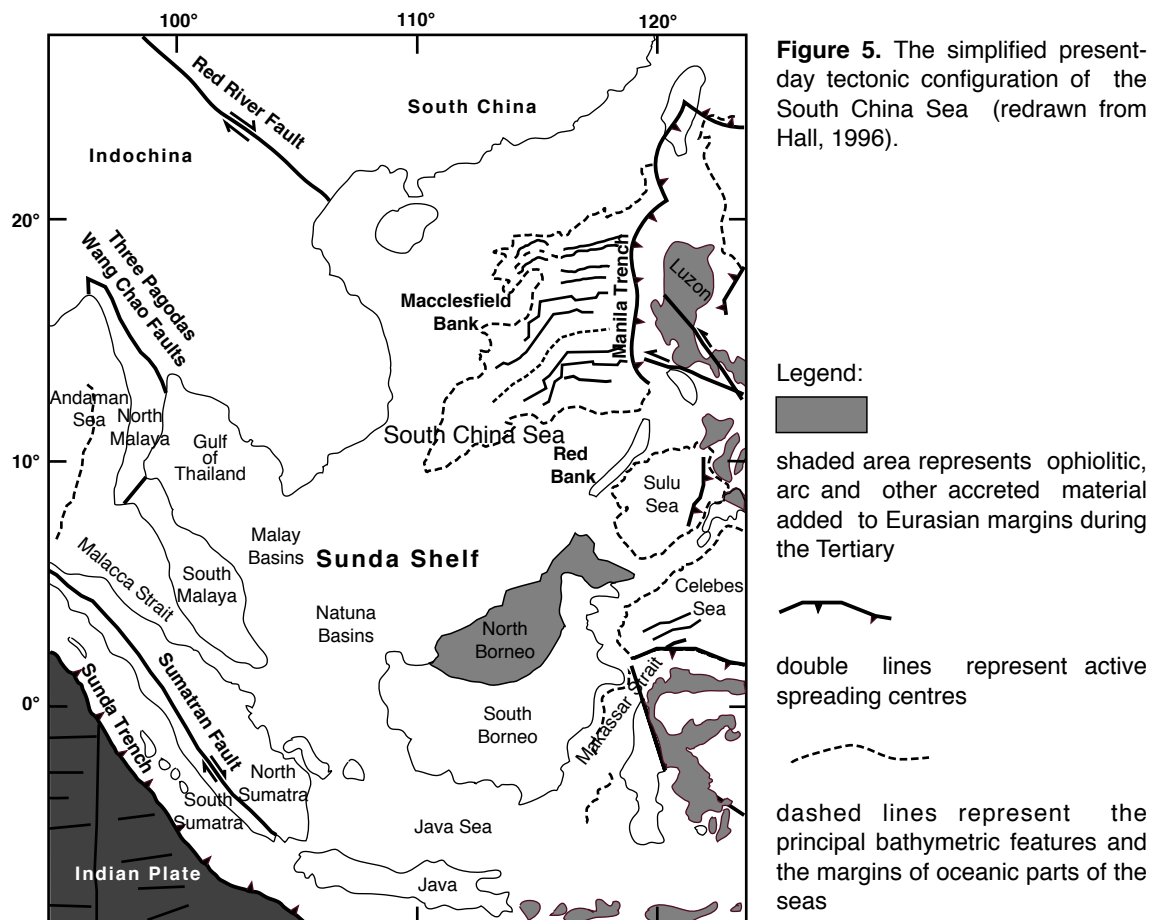
(redrawn from Tjia, 1980 and Tjia & Liew, 1996)

During the Plio-Pleistocene the East Natuna basin was tectonically inactive, except for the faulting possibly caused by rapid subsidence that occurred during the Pliocene in its southern part. The boundary with the West Natuna basin is marked by two, north-striking normal faults.

1.5 Tectonic evolution

The present tectonic realms (Fig. 5) of the Sunda Shelf area originated in the Mesozoic. The age of collision of Indochina (including Sundaland) with the South China is still controversial. Some authors suggest that the collision and amalgamation took place in the Late Devonian-Early Carboniferous (Hutchison, 1989; Metcalfe, 1996), while others propose the Late Triassic age (Taylor & Hayes, 1983).

From mid-Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous the proto-southeast Asian margin was an Andean-type arc with the Indochina subduction zone beneath the continent. A few microcontinental blocks like Palawan, Reed Bank and Luconia Shoals were forearc areas of this margin (Taylor & Hayes, 1983). The volcanism south of Vietnam along Natuna arch and southwest of Borneo continued from the mid-Cretaceous to earliest Palaeocene. The subduction of Mesozoic oceanic crust beneath west Borneo continued through the late Cretaceous to early Tertiary, as a result of counter clockwise rotation of the Sundaland with respect to Indochina.



In the Eocene the Thai, Malay and West Natuna basins were formed (Taylor & Hayes, 1983). The formation of the basins resulted from collision of the Indian plate with the Eurasian plate. This collision began 45 Ma ago and forced Indochina and Borneo to the southeast, leading to the opening of the SCS as a pull-apart basin. The opening of the SCS was linked with the propagation of the large left lateral strike-slip fault called Red River Fault (Briais *et al.*, 1993). Spreading of the seafloor by the early Miocene created a basin over two thirds its final size (Taylor & Hayes, 1983). Opening of the South China Basin separated the north Palawan, Reed Bank and Luconia Shoals blocks from the Asian mainland. In the Thai, Malay, West Natuna and Mekong basins on the Sunda Shelf fault-controlled subsidence led to accumulation of the continental clastic material.

In the middle Miocene the West Natuna Basin opened, leading to its marine environment following the development of the oceanic rift, that reached the edge of the Sunda Shelf. The subsidence of the South China Basin began in the late Miocene, while deltas of large rivers advanced on the northern Sunda Shelf, filling the former trench (Taylor & Hayes, 1983). During the Quaternary the Sundaland craton was tectonically stable (Tjia & Liew, 1996).

1.6 Modern environmental setting

Although this study concentrates on the Sunda Shelf, a brief overview of the general oceanographic conditions of the South China Sea is necessary to understand the processes occurring in the studied area.

Surface-water circulation: The climate of the SCS is mainly affected by the East Asian Monsoon, driven by the differential heating of the Asian land masses and Pacific Ocean (Wyrcki, 1961; Xiao *et al.*, 1995). The seasonally reversing monsoonal regime controls hydrological, chemical and sedimentological patterns, as well as the sea-surface circulation and productivity patterns of the SCS and its large shelf areas (Wang *et al.*, 1999). The surface Pacific waters, during the Winter (October to March) north-east monsoon (Fig. 6 b), moves south-west into the SCS through the Bashi and Taiwan Straits and then across the Sunda Shelf into the Indian Ocean (Wyrcki, 1961; Wang *et al.*, 1995). The north-east monsoon reaches its maximum strength and covers the entire SCS in December (Shaw & Chao, 1994). Water enters from the Java Sea through the Sunda Shelf during the Summer (May to August) south-west monsoon (Fig. 6 a). It expands over the entire basin in July and August (Shaw & Chao, 1994). The north-eastern current moves along the coast of Vietnam, while in the southern part of the basin the north-west current moves approximately parallel to the coasts of Borneo and the Philippines. It then flows through the Bashi Strait into the Pacific. In April a counter clockwise eddy is formed in the central part of the SCS. In September a clockwise eddy is formed off the Natuna Island. A counter clockwise eddy is formed off Vietnam in October (Wyrcki, 1961; Pflaumann & Jian, 1999). In the SCS basin two regions of deep upwelling were identified through experiments with releasing a passive tracer in a three dimensional model, these are - the winter monsoonal upwelling off the north-western edge of Luzon and the summer monsoonal upwelling off the coast of Vietnam. Additionally, shallow upwelling occurs on the edge of the Sunda Shelf from October to December (Chao *et al.*, 1996).

Water-mass properties: The average annual depth of the thermocline ranges from approximately 25 m in the inner shelf area to ~200-250 m towards the Bashi Strait, with temperatures gradually decreasing from 20°C to 11°C (Miao & Thunell, 1996; Jian *et al.* 2000).

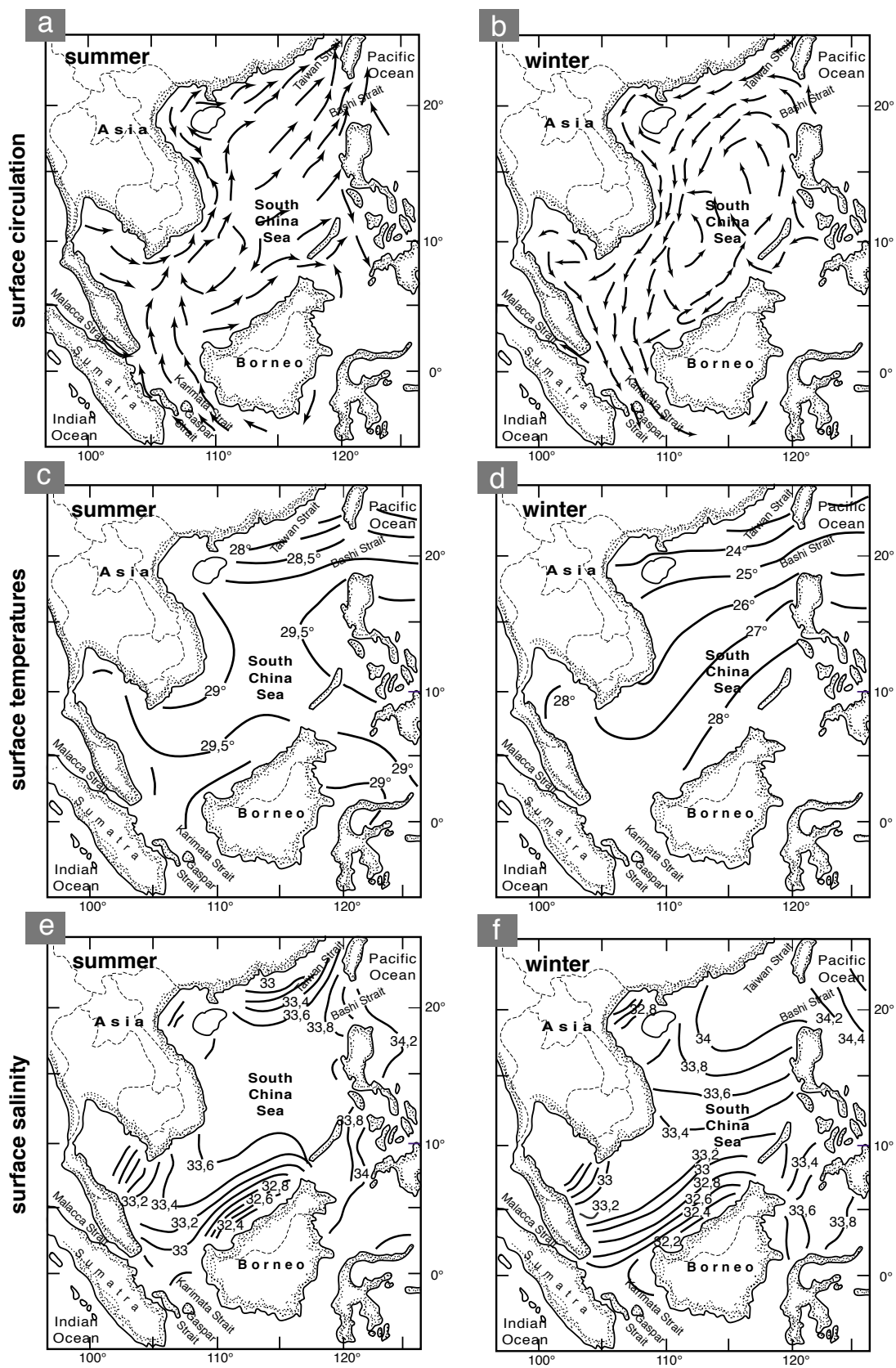


Figure 6. Present hydrographic conditions in the SCS during Summer and Winter: (a - b) surface circulation after Wang (1994); (c - d) sea-surface temperatures; (e - f) sea-surface salinity. Plots of temperatures and salinity were downloaded and redrawn from <http://ingrid.Ideo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/LEVITUS94>.

In the SCS the intermediate water masses extend from ~250 (300)-1000 m, with temperatures decreasing from 11°C to 5°C and salinity increasing slightly from 34,4 ‰ to 34,5 ‰. The oxygen minimum zone with the lowest noted value of 1,25 ml/L extends between approximately 500-800 m water depth (Miao & Thunell, 1993). The SCS deep-water masses (<1000 m) have a fairly uniform salinity of 34,6 ‰. The temperature drops to reach its minimum value of 2,4°C at the depth of 2500 m (Jian & Wang, 1997). The inflow of the cold (2°C) bottom waters from western Pacific through the Bashi Strait has a positive influence on the ventilation of the SCS. The deep-water oxygen content increases to ~2,0 ml/L (Miao & Thunell, 1993).

Water temperatures: The sea surface temperatures (SST) of the SCS (Figs. 6 c-d) range from 20°C to 28,8°C during the winter monsoon and from 27°C to 29°C during summer monsoon (Pflaumann & Jian, 1999). The bottom waters of the SCS come through the Bashi Strait from the Western Pacific and their temperature is 2°C (Chen *et al.*, 1998; Wang, 1999).

Salinity: The sea surface salinity values (Figs. 6 e-f) are between 32,8 ‰ and 34,6 ‰ in Winter and between 33 ‰ and 33,8 ‰ in Summer (Levitus & Boyer, 1994). Values below 33 ‰ are recorded near river deltas throughout the year irrespective of the season (*e.g.* in the Gulf of Tonkin, off the Mekong Delta). Salinity near the mouth of the big rivers off Borneo is reduced to 30 ‰ at the end of the rainy season (Wyrki, 1961). Highest values over 33,8 ‰ are recorded close to the Bashi Strait (Pflaumann & Jian, 1999). The inflow of water through the Bashi Strait is the only salinity source for surface waters in the SCS (Shaw & Chao, 1994).

Productivity: Sea-surface primary productivity in the SCS is relatively high off the continental margins of Vietnam and China and off the Borneo coastal area (>400 g C m⁻²yr⁻¹). In the deeper parts however, it decrease to values between 90 g C m⁻²yr⁻¹ and 160 g C m⁻²yr⁻¹ (Platt *et al.*, 1995).

Sedimentation rates: The Holocene sedimentation rate ranges from 1,67 to 66,67 cm/ka, with an average of 8,0 cm/ka (Wang, 1999). According to Jennerjahn *et al.* (1992) and Wang (1999), the sedimentation rate in the north-eastern part of the SCS is enhanced when the water currents driven by the winter monsoon bring terrigenous material through the Bashi Strait from the East China Sea or the eastern coast of Taiwan. At present, the terrigenous material deposited in the SCS originates mainly from big rivers such as Rejang, Mekong, Hung Ho and Pearl River, with an annually estimated load of 460 x 10⁶ tons (Schönfeld & Kudrass, 1993). To a lesser, but considerable extent, there is an input of dust brought by monsoons from China (Wiesner *et al.*, 1996). Carbonate content in the SCS is estimated at more than 10 % of surface sediments, except for the central basin below the CCD. In the reef areas carbonate becomes a dominant component of the surface sediments (Wang, 1999). In the SCS the depth of the calcite lysocline and CCD is at about 3000 m (Miao *et al.*, 1994) or 3500 m (Wang *et al.*, 1995).

2. METHODS

2.1 Material and sampling

The present investigation is based on the analyses of ‘stained’ and ‘dead’ benthic foraminifera from 75 sites. The sediment material was collected on the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves in the South China Sea (SCS) in December 1996 - January 1997 on board R/V SONNE (Stattegger *et al.*, 1997). The sediment surface samples were collected by a spade box-core device (GBC; 50 x 50 x 60 cm) and multiple-core device (MUC; plastic tube 65 cm long with inner diameter of 9,5 cm). In the area of the Vietnam Shelf 19 box-cores were obtained, 5 from the inner shelf, 12 from the outer shelf and 2 from the continental slope. Water depth ranges from 46 to 1479 m. In the area of the Sunda Shelf, 47 box-cores and 10 multi-cores were obtained, out of which 44 are from the shelf and 13 from the continental slope, with a water depth ranging from 60 to 1974 m. The precise location of sites, water depths and surface descriptions are given in Table 2.

The quality of the surface sediment was examined and described immediately after the coring device was placed on deck. The temperature of the sediment was measured using a digital thermometer with a 0,1°C precision (AMA-digit AD 30 TH). The sea water was filtered over a sieve with 63 µm mesh to collect floating epifaunal organisms. Larger fragile agglutinated foraminifera, living at the water-sediment interface, were picked with tweezers and stored in micropaleontological slides. For the study of benthic foraminifera the samples were stored in plastic bottles and preserved in a methanol - Rose Bengal solution (2 g/L).

The uppermost centimetre of the GBC surface was sampled using four metal frames of 100 cm² size. The frames were placed on the surface, preferably in undisturbed areas, according to morphological and sedimentological features to obtain a variety of substrates. The samples were carefully scraped with a sampling ‘Lutze’s-spoon’ to obtain sample volumes of 100 cc.

The multi-corer samples have a surface area of 70,9 cm². The usually undisturbed surface and precise slicing methods make it possible to subsample the uppermost centimetre of the sediment at 0-0,2 cm and 0,2-1 cm intervals. The surface subsamples have two adequate volumes of 14,2 cc between 0-0,2 cm and 56,7 cc between 0,2-1 cm. The subsequent samples were sliced at one centimetre intervals.

2.2 Laboratory and microscopic examination

In the laboratory, the volume of wet sediment of each sample was measured. Samples were rinsed over a sieve with 63 µm mesh to remove the methanol, excess stain and fine sediments. The 2000 µm mesh sieve was used to collect fragile foraminifera and soft bodied organisms such as Astrorhizidae and Komokiacea. These were stored separately on slides and immersed in glycerine. Afterwards the residue was oven-dried (50°C) and dry-sieved over 150 µm, 250 µm and 1000 µm meshes. Large residues from each size fraction were divided by a microsplits. Approximately 300 specimens are regarded as statistically representative of both common and rare species (Buzas,

1990; Murray, 1991). However, when a higher number of species occur in low percentages, the sample requires several thousands of counts to provide reliable statistics (Patterson & Fishbein, 1989). The data sets obtained from studied material may then bear an abundance error. Wherever possible, at least 300 specimens of benthic foraminifera were picked, using a moist brush, from a girded tray and mounted on micropaleontological slides, identified and counted.

The fresh, empty tests considered as recently accumulated and autochthonous were counted as 'dead'. The 'stained' ('living') specimens usually required a greater split and were stored separately. Otherwise, the entire residue was examined to collect a sufficient number of individuals. The specimens with partly mineralised or significantly reworked tests, were counted separately as a 'reworked' and were excluded from the correspondence analyses.

For taxonomic purposes the residual sediment was searched separately from the split and counted for statistical analyses. An inhouse collection of hypotypes was prepared, identified, and later used for comparison. The hypotypes were compared with the Challenger Collection and Kar Nicobar Collection at London's National History Museum to confirm the identification. The catalogue numbers of holotypes are mentioned along any references to Brady (1884) or Schwager (1866) if specimens from the studied material closely resemble those in the collections (*e.g.* ZF no. - for 'Challenger Collection'; KN no. - for 'Kar Nicobar Collection'). The deep-water taxa were compared with the South China Sea Collection of Heß, housed at the University of Kiel (partly illustrated in Heß, 1998).

The material used for this study is housed in the Micropaleontology Department at the Institut für Geowissenschaften, Kiel University. The collection of the hypotypes with the list of references provides a documentary evidence for the taxonomic work (see Appendix A for taxonomic references and notes). Compiled data for particular species, such as collection number, number of picked tests, and occurrences are given in Appendix B.1. Observed depth ranges and abundances of the common benthic foraminiferal species along the Vietnam and Sunda transects, arranged in order of the upper limit of occurrence, are given in Appendix B.2.

Scanning Electron Micrographs were produced with Camscan 44 at the Institut für Geowissenschaften, Kiel University. The most common and distinctive species were illustrated, however miscellaneous, infrequently occurring unilocular forms (*e.g.* *Lagena*, *Oolina*) were ignored.

All samples used for this study were preserved in a solution of methanol and the 'Rose Bengal' protein stain. The 'living' specimens were identified by the presence of stained protoplasm in their test. This method of protoplasm staining for living organisms was introduced by Walton (1952). However, it is known that Rose Bengal can stain the protoplasm of 'dead' specimens (Bernhard, 1988). Nonetheless, despite its limits, this method of marking benthos collected *in situ* is most frequently used (Boltovskoy & Wright, 1976; Corliss & Emerson, 1990). The protoplasm in tests of the different taxa varies in grade of absorbed stain. The pink string of protoplasm in lagenids usually sticks to the wall of the last chambers. Rotaliids were considered as 'stained' when they were filled with vividly pink stain throughout more than half of the chambers. Opaque calcareous or agglutinated tests were wetted or broken with a dissection needle if difficulties in recognising stained protoplasm occurred.

2. METHODS

Table 2. List of the box-cores (GBC) and multi-cores (MUC) used for this study with: location, water depth, sediment temperatures and sediment surface description.

station	coring device	latitude	longitude	water depth	temp. (°C)	sediment type	surface morphology
18248-1	GBC	9°14.9' N	108°43.6' E	103 m		sandy mud	disturbed, washed out
18249-1	GBC	9°23.9' N	108°55.4' E	133 m		silty-fine sandy mud	disturbed (by coring), strong relief
18250-1	GBC	9°23.9' N	108°58.4' E	148 m	22.7°	mud	disturbed, irregular, washed out
18252-1	GBC	9°14.9' N	109°23.4' E	1277 m	3.4°	mud	slightly disturbed, small relief
18253-1	GBC	9°23.7' N	109°30.0' E	1479 m		mud	
18254-1	GBC	9°37.9' N	109°02.1' E	145 m		mud	disturbed (tilted by coring), strong relief, washed out
18255-1	GBC	9°41.8' N	108°46.5' E	102 m		sandy mud	smooth (partly tilted)
18256-1	GBC	9°34.5' N	108°41.9' E	92 m		sandy-silty mud	oscillation ripples (amp. 1-2 cm)
18257-2	GBC	9°23.9' N	108°35.4' E	88 m		silty sand	oscillation ripples (amp. 1 cm)
18258-1	GBC	9°14.7' N	108°29.6' E	88 m		sandy-silty mud	smooth
18259-2	GBC	9°10.4' N	108°26.9' E	88 m		sandy mud	flat, some fluff
18260-1	GBC	9°23.9' N	108°20.4' E	74 m		coarse sand	rough (significantly tilted)
18261-3	GBC	9°14.9' N	108°07.0' E	68 m	26.2°	silty-sandy mud	
18262-1	GBC	9°14.9' N	107°59.3' E	56 m	25.5°	sandy-silty mud	
18263-1	GBC	9°24.1' N	107°54.2' E	51 m	25.1°	sandy-silty mud	destroyed
18264-1	GBC	9°24.0' N	107°48.4' E	48 m	24.7°	sandy-silty mud	smooth, flat
18265-1	GBC	9°23.2' N	107°45.0' E	47 m		fine-medium sand	flat, muddy patches (several cm ø)
18266-1	GBC	9°22.7' N	107°44.4' E	47 m		sandy mud-sand	disturbed (strongly tilted), fine material washed out
18267-1	GBC	6°22.4' N	111°49.1' E	1852 m	2.5°	mud	disturbed, some fluff mostly washed out
18268-1	GBC	6°38.7' N	111°52.2' E	1974 m	2.1°	mud	disturbed, washed out
18269-1	GBC	4°46.0' N	109°26.3' E	114 m	25.5°	sandy mud	disturbed, relief
18270-1	GBC	4°43.4' N	109°28.6' E	106 m	20.6°	sand with silt	disturbed, relief
18271-1	GBC	4°38.3' N	109°32.9' E	116 m	20.0°	clayey-silty sand	disturbed (deep penetration)
18272-1	GBC	4°37.6' N	109°33.6' E	121 m	20.8°	clayey sand	irregular with elevations (~2-3 cm)
18273-1	GBC	4°37.2' N	109°33.9' E	127 m	21.0°	sandy mud	slightly disturbed (deep penetration)
18274-1	GBC	4°36.3' N	109°34.8' E	117 m	21.0°	clayey sand	wavy with irregular relief
18275-1	GBC	4°35.6' N	109°35.5' E	109 m	20.8°	clayey sand	smooth
18276-1	GBC	4°44.9' N	109°44.8' E	120 m	20.1°	clayey sand	disturbed, oscillation ripples, fluff
18277-1	GBC	4°56.3' N	109°56.2' E	134 m	19.1°	sandy mud	irregular with strong relief (4-5 cm deep)
18278-1	GBC	5°01.0' N	110°00.9' E	137 m	18.4°	sandy mud	irregular with significant relief
18279-1	GBC	5°02.5' N	110°02.5' E	139 m	18.3°	silty-fine sandy mud	irregular with strong relief, partly washed out
18280-1	GBC	5°05.9' N	110°06.0' E	144 m	21.4°	silty-fine sandy mud	significant relief (caused by current (?))
18281-1	GBC	5°07.7' N	110°07.7' E	145 m	18.8°	silty-fine sandy mud	relief (amp. ~2 cm) (caused by current (?))
18282-1	GBC	5°14.7' N	110°14.6' E	152 m	20.0°	silty-fine sandy mud	strong relief (amp. 3 cm)
18283-1	GBC	5°25.1' N	110°25.0' E	166 m	22.7°	silty-fine sandy mud	strong relief
18284-2	MUC	5°32.4' N	110°32.4' E	226 m		silty-sandy mud	strong relief, some fluff
18285-1	MUC	5°34.4' N	110°34.3' E	291 m		sandy-silty mud	undisturbed, relief, small elevated ridges, fluff
18286-1	MUC	5°36.3' N	110°36.2' E	404 m		mud	flat, fluff
18287-2	MUC	5°39.7' N	110°39.7' E	596 m		mud	flat, small patches, fluff
18288-1	MUC	5°44.4' N	110°44.3' E	790 m		mud	smooth, fluff
18289-1	MUC	5°49.7' N	110°49.7' E	978 m		mud	flat, fluff
18290-1	MUC	5°55.0' N	110°54.9' E	1124 m		mud	smooth, fluff
18291-1	MUC	5°57.9' N	110°57.7' E	1208 m		mud	flat, a lot of fluff
18292-1	MUC	6°03.5' N	111°03.5' E	1309 m		mud	irregular, a lot of fluff, fluff patches and clusters
18293-1	MUC	6°09.4' N	111°09.4' E	1404 m		mud	flat, gently sloped, a lot of fluff
18294-3	GBC	6°07.8' N	111°18.1' E	846 m	13.2°	mud	smooth
18295-1	GBC	4°55.5' N	109°17.8' E	117 m	20.9°	sandy-silty mud	strong relief (amp. 2 cm)
18296-1	GBC	4°59.7' N	109°14.4' E	118 m	22.9°	silty mud	relief
18297-1	GBC	4°44.3' N	109°01.9' E	112 m	23.1°	soft clayey silt	strong relief (2 cm deep, 15 cm ø)
18298-1	GBC	4°31.9' N	108°49.5' E	103 m	23.4°	clayey-silty sand	very strong relief (amp. 7 cm)
18299-2	GBC	4°32.0' N	108°49.5' E	102 m	23.1°	clayey-silty sand	strong relief, some fluff partly washed out
18300-1	GBC	4°21.7' N	108°39.2' E	94 m	24.1°	clayey sand	disturbed (tilted penetration), irregular, strong relief
18301-1	GBC	4°21.3' N	108°38.8' E	92 m	24.0°	silty-clayey sand	relief (amp. ~2 cm), clay partly washed out
18302-1	GBC	4°09.5' N	108°34.5' E	83 m	24.3°	clay-silt	undisturbed, strong relief (deep 5 cm)
18303-1	GBC	4°26.3' N	108°55.5' E	107 m	23.1°	clayey-silty sand	strong relief (amp. ~3 cm)
18304-1	GBC	4°21.7' N	109°00.1' E	104 m	23.2°	silty mud	strong relief (4 cm deep)
18305-1	GBC	4°17.3' N	109°04.5' E	109 m	22.7°	mud	low relief, fine material washed out
18306-1	GBC	3°35.2' N	108°26.5' E	88 m	24.8°	water saturated mud	smooth
18307-1	GBC	3°37.6' N	108°31.6' E	100 m	24.0°	water saturated mud	wavy, significantly washed out
18308-1	GBC	3°17.8' N	108°47.1' E	80 m	25.6°	silt-sand	mild relief
18309-1	GBC	3°27.9' N	108°41.1' E	84 m	25.3°	sandy mud	strong diagonal grooves, layer of biogenic sand
18310-1	GBC	3°32.1' N	108°32.1' E	101 m	23.9°	mud	disturbed (cracked by coring), strongly washed out
18311-1	GBC	3°41.1' N	108°27.1' E	60 m	25.8°	water saturated mud	smooth
18312-1	GBC	3°42.3' N	108°42.3' E	101 m	23.6°	silty mud	disturbed (tilted by coring), fine material washed out
18313-1	GBC	3°52.1' N	108°52.2' E	99 m	23.1°	sandy mud	relief, partly washed out
18314-1	GBC	3°59.4' N	108°59.4' E	100 m	23.1°	clayey sand	relief (amp. ~3 cm)
18315-3	GBC	2°01.6' N	107°02.0' E	69 m	26.2°	water saturated mud	smooth
18316-1	GBC	2°29.2' N	107°22.5' E	71 m	26.0°	sandy-silty mud	smooth
18317-1	GBC	2°36.5' N	107°22.5' E	96 m	26.2°	mud	washed out, small Fe ₂ O ₃ concretions (~1mm ø)
18318-1	GBC	2°36.6' N	107°22.5' E	86 m	26.0°	water saturated mud	strongly disturbed (tilted by coring)
18319-1	GBC	2°36.6' N	107°22.5' E	81 m		water saturated mud	destroyed (tilted by coring), washed out
18320-1	GBC	2°36.7' N	107°22.4' E	76 m	25.7°	water saturated mud	smooth, some fluff
18321-1	GBC	2°18.4' N	107°25.3' E	109 m	25.9°	water saturated mud	initial sedimentary relief (7 cm deep)
18322-1	GBC	2°18.4' N	107°37.9' E	70 m	25.9°	mud	smooth, flat, slightly tilted
18323-1	GBC	2°47.0' N	107°53.1' E	92 m	25.3°	sandy mud	tilted, some fluff

Fragments of Astrorhizidae, so called ‘tubular-forms’, were picked exclusively from fractions greater than 250 μm . They were usually fragmented during processing of the samples. Only the fragments longer than 1000 μm and those with proloculus, irrespective of length, were counted as single specimens (Heß, 1998). The counts of smaller pieces were related to the length of the fragments, where 1000 μm size approximately represents one individual. The astrorhizida fragments (*i.e.* ‘tubular-forms’) were excluded from data-sets and are discussed separately.

2.3 Data acquisition and analyses

The entire data base comprises numerical abundances of ‘dead’ and ‘living’ foraminifera studied from 86 subsamples. The data used for analyses were combined into 75 single locations. Consequently, for each subsample, the abundance of individuals for each taxa was recalculated and normalised to a volume of 100 cc. This volume was chosen, because although a smaller volume of *e.g.* 10 cc, would give a more reliable estimation for the more numerous occurring species it would lead to the rejection of a great number of rare, nevertheless significant species.

- In this study a unit area of 10 cm^2 from the top centimetre of sea-floor sediment was used to calculate the total abundance of ‘living’ benthic foraminifera - standing stock.
- The absolute abundance of ‘dead’ individuals was corrected to the volume of 100 cc collected from the top centimetre of sea-floor sediment.
- The frequency of species occurrence was calculated separately for both studied areas. It is expressed by a number of sites at which the species occurs (Buzas *et al.*, 1982). The number of species occurring at 1, 2,...n sites usually follows the Fisher’s log series (Fisher *et al.*, 1943). It shows the number of all listed taxa that occur rarely or are distributed evenly over the study area.
- The ratio live to dead (L-number of living/D-number of dead x 100) was introduced by Walton (1955). It was calculated for both study areas, using the number of ‘living’ and ‘dead’ individuals per 100 cc.
- From the ‘Sunda’ samples (sites 18267-18323), planktonic foraminifera were counted from suitable splits to measure a plankton/benthos ratio (P/B). In addition, the tests of other meiofauna such as radiolarians, pteropods, gastropods *etc.* were counted.

Counts are documented in Appendix B.4. They are expressed by relative abundance in which the number of specific individuals forms a percentage of the total number of individuals present in the sample. The foraminiferal counts were performed on fractions greater than 150 μm , following CLIMAP convention (Climate Long Range Investigation, Mapping and Prediction, see Pflaumann & Jian, 1999). The fraction sizes used for this study allow comparison with results of investigations carried out by Chinese researchers in the South China Sea.

Three indices of species diversity were calculated for each site.

- **Fisher’s Alpha Index:** The α -index (Fisher *et al.* 1943) gives a measure of species richness, where the assemblage size is taken into account, although the species abundance is not.

$$\alpha = N(1-x) / x$$

N - number of individuals in a sample

x - a constant equal to number of species

2. METHODS

Table 3. The grain size percentages for the surface samples (Paulsen, 1998), total carbon (TC), total organic carbon (TOC) and carbonate (CaCO₃) (Statterger et al., 1997), annual primary production (PP) (Platt, unpublished data), C org-flux calculated from equations of Suess (1980) and Sarnthein et al. (1988).

station	water depth	sand %	silt %	mud %	TC %	TOC %	CaCO ₃ %	C-flux (g/m ² /yr)		
								PP (g/m ² /yr) Platt	Suess	Sarnthein
18248-1	103 m	88.85						138.23	51.90	20.65
18249-1	133 m				3.403	0.251	26.256	139.07	41.18	18.07
18250-1	148 m				2.625	0.726	15.819	138.44	37.07	16.93
18252-1	1277 m		37.09	59.37	1.981	0.831	9.579	114.28	3.73	3.98
18253-1	1479 m		34.58	60.65	3.051	1.110	16.168	115.12	3.25	3.70
18254-1	145 m	33.38	34.68	31.86	3.231	0.737	20.775	121.72	33.23	14.43
18255-1	102 m	85.69	6.94	7.34	2.582	0.443	17.818	148.38	56.21	22.81
18256-1	92 m	96.36			2.565	2.367	1.649	148.46	61.82	24.17
18257-2	88 m	87.51	5.49	6.93		0.245		146.54	63.53	24.35
18258-1	88 m	90.92	4.48	4.53		0.252		144.42	62.61	23.88
18259-2	88 m	88.78	5.49	5.72	1.499	0.190	10.904	143.46	62.20	23.67
18260-1	74 m	86.18	6.60	7.21	1.358	0.316	8.680	152.09	77.08	28.16
18261-3	68 m	88.53	5.47	5.97	1.574	0.291	10.687	146.84	80.22	28.16
18262-1	56 m	97.03			3.314	0.226	25.723	205.17	132.81	48.92
18263-1	51 m	91.44	3.52	3.97	5.361	0.324	41.958	230.07	161.36	59.99
18264-1	48 m							236.39	174.54	64.32
18265-1	47 m	89.81			6.443	0.260	51.504	240.08	180.43	66.42
18266-1	47 m	92.64	3.34	3.91	3.841	0.239	30.005	240.39	180.66	66.54
18267-1	1852 m		30.20	66.00	3.437		28.630	106.24	2.40	2.94
18268-1	1974 m		28.78	66.39	3.286	1.274	16.760	107.19	2.27	2.87
18269-1	114 m	38.04	42.89	18.60	3.003	0.446	21.300	156.25	53.42	22.97
18270-1	106 m		21.70	13.74	2.631	0.554	17.302	157.86	57.72	24.25
18271-1	116 m	49.48	30.70	19.83	4.115	0.276	31.979	160.99	54.16	23.68
18272-1	121 m	32.93	38.80	28.06	4.758	0.721	33.628	161.40	52.20	23.21
18273-1	127 m		48.76	29.38	4.601	0.633	33.053	161.67	49.98	22.64
18274-1	117 m	68.59	19.49	11.84	3.983	0.333	30.404	162.21	54.13	23.80
18275-1	109 m	71.72			2.525	0.264	18.834	162.63	57.96	24.84
18276-1	120 m	68.60	19.35	11.95	3.347	0.416	24.415	150.47	49.05	21.24
18277-1	134 m	26.34	48.61	24.98	3.676	0.680	24.956	124.04	36.47	15.45
18278-1	137 m	17.98	55.52	26.41	3.617	0.630	24.882	108.95	31.37	12.85
18279-1	139 m	19.39	55.17	25.50	5.949	2.396	29.596	108.87	30.93	12.73
18280-1	144 m		59.58	23.06	3.776	0.659	25.964	108.72	29.88	12.46
18281-1	145 m	22.79	57.05	20.11	3.639	0.527	25.923	108.66	29.66	12.41
18282-1	152 m	26.54	53.44	19.56				108.46	28.32	12.06
18283-1	166 m	38.60	46.82	14.62	3.05	0.466	21.525	108.18	25.99	11.44
18284-2	226 m	48.48	39.46	12.03	2.559	0.418	17.834	107.89	19.30	9.61
18285-1	291 m	47.90	39.25	12.34	2.026	0.460	13.045	107.79	15.10	8.35
18286-1	404 m		47.04	48.20	3.628	1.151	20.633	107.68	10.96	6.95
18287-2	596 m		39.02	57.75	5.115	1.281	31.937	107.44	7.46	5.59
18288-1	790 m		33.92	58.67	3.731	1.066	22.199	107.02	5.63	4.76
18289-1	978 m		32.94	62.25	3.717	1.288	20.233	106.35	4.53	4.19
18290-1	1124 m		31.74	62.72	3.321	1.025	19.126	105.39	3.91	3.83
18291-1	1208 m		32.00	65.66	3.228	1.145	17.351	104.68	3.61	3.65
18292-1	1309 m		29.83	63.62	3.817	1.263	21.275	104.67	3.34	3.49
18293-1	1404 m		30.89	63.49	3.587	1.244	19.517	105.45	3.14	3.39
18294-3	846 m				4.343	1.129	26.773	105.71	5.20	4.50
18295-1	117 m		49.58	18.52	3.85	0.436	28.439	149.09	49.75	21.28
18296-1	118 m	37.15	43.45	19.41	4.011	0.587	28.523	145.42	48.15	20.49
18297-1	112 m	18.41	58.01	23.45	3.677	0.567	25.906	153.58	53.37	22.67
18298-1	103 m	31.79	43.84	24.07	4.618	0.459	34.644	177.79	66.75	28.85
18299-2	102 m							177.67	67.31	28.98
18300-1	94 m	37.87	35.45	26.02	4.58	0.547	33.595	188.29	76.88	32.76
18301-1	92 m	36.33	36.49	28.51	5.277	0.438	40.309	188.60	78.53	33.22
18302-1	83 m		46.16	32.31	5.486	0.425	42.158	197.11	90.11	37.30
18303-1	107 m		22.59	17.32	5.993	0.460	46.090	185.60	67.28	29.91
18304-1	104 m		52.28	36.91	3.605	1.330	18.951	186.35	69.35	30.55
18305-1	109 m				3.499	0.603	24.124	192.78	68.70	31.14
18306-1	88 m		38.89	54.01	4.689	0.735	32.937	240.69	104.36	47.09
18307-1	100 m	17.10	39.45	43.25	5.066	0.755	35.911	241.97	93.35	44.19
18308-1	80 m	68.71	14.94	16.34	3.907	0.328	29.813	254.92	120.47	53.59
18309-1	84 m	61.83	16.86	21.24	2.198	0.320	15.644	247.28	111.83	50.09
18310-1	101 m	42.41	28.98	28.49	4.064	0.440	30.188	242.96	92.88	44.18
18311-1	60 m	17.34	44.73	37.15	8.48	0.439	66.982	240.27	146.51	58.09
18312-1	101 m		30.54	30.04	4.426	0.484	32.837	243.69	93.16	44.36
18313-1	99 m	61.87	23.03	15.05	2.701	0.237	20.525	242.49	94.42	44.56
18314-1	100 m	68.40	19.62	11.73	3.342	0.412	24.407	240.26	92.69	43.77
18315-3	69 m	0.80	43.43	44.58	3.886	0.630	27.122	240.81	129.87	53.92
18316-1	71 m	23.58	35.98	40.30	4.45	0.579	32.245	237.88	125.08	52.21
18317-1	96 m	0.16	36.17	44.64	3.584	0.671	24.265	236.71	94.81	43.90
18318-1	86 m	20.63	32.84	42.99	3.456	0.741	22.616	236.70	104.79	46.65
18319-1	81 m							236.70	110.62	48.22
18320-1	76 m		37.80	49.10	3.976	0.679	27.464	236.69	117.13	49.95
18321-1	109 m		44.14	51.12	3.3	0.699	21.666	239.71	85.42	41.60
18322-1	70 m		35.09	41.41	4.094	0.599	29.113	240.84	128.24	53.50
18323-1	92 m	24.84	33.95	41.27	3.729	0.587	26.173	226.67	94.38	42.42

Fisher's α is a number close to the number of species represented by only one individual (Hayek & Buzas, 1997). The value of x should be a number close to 1 ($x = N / (N+\alpha)$). When $x < 0,5$ the value of α loses its meaning for micropaleontological work. Furthermore, when x is less than 0,63 the value of α is greater than the number of species which is also statistically unacceptable (Hayek & Buzas, 1997). Another way to check if $x < 0,5$, is by calculating the N/S ratio (S -number of species) and if $N/S \leq 1,44$, α no longer indicates the number of species with one individual.

- **Shannon - Wiener Index**: The Shannon-Wiener information function is commonly used as a diversity index. The Shannon-Wiener Index $H(S)$ is a measure of heterogeneity which takes into account the number of species and the distribution of individuals between those species (Gibson & Buzas, 1973; Murray, 1991).

$$H(S) = -\sum_{i=1}^S p_i \ln p_i$$

p_i - proportion of the i -th species

S - number of species

The amount each species contributes to the value of $H(S)$ depends on its proportion (p_i) in the assemblage. The species with proportions in the middle range influence the value of $H(S)$ most heavily (Hayek & Buzas, 1997), while individually rare species ($p_i \leq 0,01$) contribute little to the value of this measure. This function, according to Pielou (1966), should only be used when all the individuals have been identified and counted, and according to Buzas (1979), when most of the species in the population have been included. The highest possible value of $H(S)$ is attained when all species have equal abundances. It can be calculated from the equation $H(S)_{\max} = \ln(S)$.

- **Evenness - Buzas & Gibson's - E**

Evenness - E is a measure of equitability or dominance (Buzas & Gibson, 1969). This ratio measures the degree of evenness in populations, irrespective of the number of species present.

$$E = e^{H(S)/S}$$

Correspondence Factor Analysis: The data sets were processed by Correspondence Factor Analysis (AFC) using the software package ECOLOGIX. The correspondence analysis (Benzecri, 1970) is the most suitable statistical technique for treating large matrices of data in large numbers of samples (Davis, 1986). It allows us to recognise the correlation between constants (samples) and variables (*e.g.* species frequency, grain size or other parameters) and to measure their contribution to the total value of each factor (Teil, 1975). Correspondence analysis can represent species, sites and environmental parameters simultaneously on a Cartesian plane. Thus it allows easier evaluation of their similarities and in addition allows discrimination of the influence of environmental variables on benthic assemblages.

This statistical method was introduced in foraminiferal research by Roux (1979) and Benzecri & Benzecri (1984). Recent examples of applying AFC in foraminiferal research include Heß (1998), Kuhnt *et al.* (1999) and Serandrei-Barbero *et al.* (1999).

Data sets used in correspondence analyses were drawn from complete lists of the identified fauna. All studied samples were combined into single locations. For the analyses of faunal trends along the transects the ‘tubular forms’ and the rare species were excluded on the basis of relative abundances, by rejecting species with less than a 0,2 % proportion. Also, species that occurred in less than 3 locations were ignored for this analysis. The representative species of faunal associations were selected according to their contribution to the factor values and the standing stock values.

The first matrix (AFC 1) used for the correspondence analysis was based on the samples from 75 locations and on 528 species. In the second matrix (AFC 2) all sites located deeper than 300 m water depth were excluded, because their composition strongly obscured the results of the first analysis and masked the differences in the remaining data sets. In the third matrix (AFC 3), the distribution data of 306 species from 75 samples and supplementary data concerning the sediment type were used for analysis. The number of species was reduced, by rejecting species with less than 0,5 % proportion and occurring in less than 3 locations. The proportions of mud, silt and sand for each sample (after Paulsen, 1998), were coded into a 0-9 scale and used as passive parameters. The abundances of each species per 100 cc volume were coded into a 0-9 scale as follow: (0 = 0 specimen per 100 cc, 1 = 0,1-3; 2 = 3,1-9; 3 = 9,1-27; 4 = 27,1-81; 5= 81,1-243; 6 = 243,1-729; 7 = 729,1-2187; 8 = 2187,1-6561; 9 = >6561).

The correspondence analysis (AFC) was used to calculate a simple transfer function for the paleo-C org-flux, based on the data from twelve sites located at water depths greater than 200 m on the continental slope of the Sunda Shelf. The equations of Suess (1980) and Sarnthein *et al.* (1988) were used to calculate the organic carbon flux rates from the primary productivity data set of Platt (unpublished). Some geochemical (after Stattegger *et al.*, 1997), sedimentological (after Paulsen, 1998) data and calculated carbon flux values for the surface-sediment samples are given in Table 3.

3. RESULTS

3.1 FAUNAL ANALYSES

Stained surface samples from seventy-five sites along two main transects and additional sites in close vicinity across the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves were used for faunal analyses (see Fig. 1). The results are presented simultaneously for both study areas.

3.1.1 Standing stock

Vietnam transect: Of the 18 'living' assemblages studied, the majority are from shallow water (< 150 m), with the average standing stock value of 125 individuals per 10 cm² (Table 4a). The maximum standing stock of 330 indiv./10 cm² occurs at the water depth of 102 m. An extremely low value of only 2 indiv./10 cm² appears at site 18257, at water depth of 88 m. This may result from a local erosion caused by bottom-current or possibly by predating macrofauna. The two bathyal assemblages reveal standing stock values of 29 and 51 indiv./10 cm², at water depths of 1277 m and 1479 m respectively (Fig. 7 a).

The high values of standing stock, within the water depth range 40 m to 60 m, are related to the occurrence of large (> 1000 µm) foraminifera such as *Amphistegina radiata*, *Nummulites venosus* and *Operculina* ex gr. *ammonoides*. The presence of coarse sand and silt, at most of the shallow sites correlates well with low abundances of smaller, living foraminifera. The foraminifera smaller than 1000 µm contribute negligibly to the value of standing stock in these shallow water assemblages. Therefore, if a few species of larger foraminifera would be excluded from the calculation, a reverse trend could be observed, with increased values for the standing stock at greater depths (Fig. 8 a).

Sunda transect: In the Sunda area, of the 57 samples studied (Table 5), only 12 samples contain more than 100 indiv./10 cm². The 19 samples yield standing stocks of less than 50 indiv./10 cm². The neighbouring sites reveal a dispersed distribution pattern of standing stock values (Fig. 7 b). There is good correlation between high standing stock values and the presence of fine grained sediments. The average value in water depths shallower than 200 m is approximately 82 indiv./10 cm². The maximum value rises up to 256 indiv./10 cm² at the shallowest (60 m) sampled site. High values are found at locations shallower than 100 m, south-west of Natuna Island, where water saturated muddy sediment is present. The highest values of standing stock occur close to the shore of Natuna Island, where nutrients are contributed from land, the content of carbonate is generally high (≤ 66 %), and the sediment is well oxidised. Generally, low values are found north-east of Natuna Island at water depths between 100 m and 150 m. The amount of stained 'tubular forms' is also very low there. In contrast, the accumulation of empty foraminiferal tests is very high in this area. The standing stock in the bathyal zone averages between 36 to 113 indiv./10 cm². The minimum abundance of 36 indiv./10 cm² occurs at the deepest site, at a water depth of 1974 m. Also, the usual trend of decreasing standing stock values with increasing water depth is not well pronounced on the continental slope of the Sunda Shelf (Fig. 8 b).

Figure 7. Mapped distribution of benthic foraminiferal abundances on the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves – (a & b) Standing stock per unit area of 10 cm²; (c & d) Absolute abundances of empty tests per volume of 100 cc.

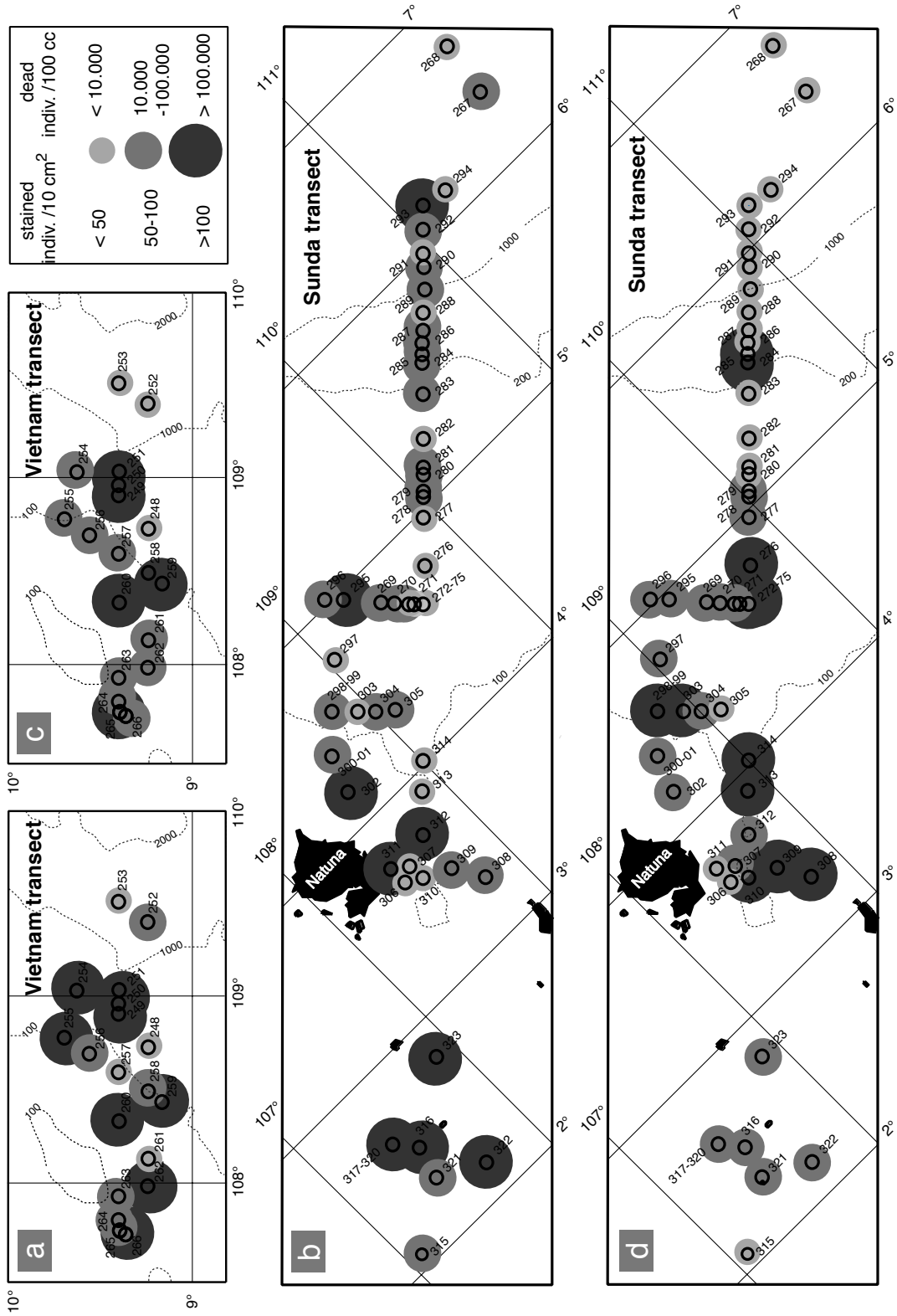


Table 4 a- c. Information of stained, dead and reworked benthic foraminiferal assemblages from the Vietnam Shelf with: station number, water depth (m), for stained standing stock (number of individuals per area of 10 cm² of the surface sediment), for dead and reworked counted individuals per sample, absolute abundances (number of individuals per volume of 100 cc of surface sediment), number of species (S), Fisher's Alpha Index, Shannon-Wiener Index H(S), Evenness (E), agglutinated to calcareous (A/C) ratio, percentage of the total number of agglutinated foraminifera (without 'tubular forms'), calcareous foraminifera and Miliolida. The data of sub-samples and fractions (>150 μm) are combined for analyses.

site	water depth	counte indiv.	standing stock	species	Fisher	Shannon -Wiener	Evenness	ratio	Agg.	Calc.	Miliolida
<u>stained</u>	(m)	N	indiv/ 10 cm ²	S	Alpha	H(S)	E	A/C	%	%	%
18-248	103	44	47.5	33	x	3.00	0.61	0.61	37.9	58.7	3.4
18-249	133	25	232.0	11	7.5	1.94	0.69	0.50	25.0	50.2	24.8
18-250	148	22	142.3	11	8.8	1.57	0.44	1.18	54.1	45.9	0.0
18-252	1277	252	51.1	83	43.2	3.35	0.38	2.96	74.7	24.8	0.4
18-253	1479	165	28.8	56	29.9	3.57	0.65	1.96	66.5	31.7	1.8
18-254	145	17	96.7	14	x	2.17	0.68	0.50	33.4	60.0	6.6
18-255	102	64	330.0	22	11.9	2.78	0.73	1.10	52.5	32.0	15.5
18-256	92	38	88.5	14	8.0	2.23	0.67	0.28	21.7	78.3	0.0
18-257	88	15	1.5	4	1.8	1.02	0.69				
18-258	88	49	54.4	25	20.4	2.97	0.78	0.42	29.4	58.8	11.8
18-259	88	42	169.8	12	5.6	2.08	0.67	0.08	7.7	84.8	7.5
18-260	74	42	220.5	18	11.9	2.48	0.66	0.69	40.7	36.1	23.2
18-261	68	24	27.9	6	2.6	0.40	0.25	11.68	92.1	7.9	0.0
18-262	56	43	131.0	12	5.5	2.32	0.85	0.11	9.8	80.5	9.8
18-263	51	28	79.6	7	3.0	1.65	0.74	0.19	16.1	51.8	32.2
18-264	48	12	51.6	3	1.3	1.10	1.00				
18-265	47	36	169.5	15	9.7	2.28	0.65	0.61	38.0	62.0	0.0
18-266	47	25	103.5	9	5.0	2.01	0.83				
<u>dead</u>			indiv/ 100 cc								
18-248	103	322	5760	105	54.2	4.06	0.55	0.14	12.2	63.2	24.6
18-249	133	1004	132839	138	43.3	4.19	0.48	0.17	14.7	71.3	13.9
18-250	148	1037	141973	161	53.4	4.44	0.52	0.20	16.6	65.9	17.6
18-252	1277	634	1336	115	41.1	4.05	0.53	1.06	51.1	46.3	2.7
18-253	1479	452	861	107	44.3	4.04	0.58	1.36	57.6	40.0	2.4
18-254	145	444	40221	139	69.5	4.46	0.62	0.18	14.2	67.5	18.3
18-255	102	719	91000	131	46.9	4.14	0.48	0.21	17.3	61.8	21.0
18-256	92	861	53406	124	39.7	4.25	0.56	0.32	22.1	61.2	16.7
18-257	88	296	37438	75	32.4	3.71	0.54	0.31	24.3	59.8	15.9
18-258	88	852	78188	135	45.2	4.03	0.42	0.17	14.3	71.8	13.9
18-259	88	984	150461	147	47.9	4.27	0.48	0.21	16.6	65.7	17.7
18-260	74	736	112030	132	46.9	4.11	0.46	0.10	9.1	71.9	19.0
18-261	68	455	65007	76	26.1	3.64	0.50	0.11	9.8	72.6	17.5
18-262	56	1226	80652	111	29.6	3.69	0.35	0.13	11.2	72.0	16.7
18-263	51	610	58867	69	20.0	3.27	0.38	0.12	10.5	72.9	16.6
18-264	48	606	53422	54	14.3	2.85	0.32	0.03	2.5	87.2	10.3
18-265	47	859	128255	86	23.8	3.00	0.24	0.07	6.7	82.0	11.3
18-266	47	667	77779	83	25.0	3.43	0.37	0.12	11.0	71.5	17.5
<u>reworked</u>											
18-248	103	73	1888	17		1.57	0.28		0.0	29.7	70.3
18-249	133	175	33070	48		3.16	0.48		2.4	42.6	55.0
18-250	148	105	18322	30		2.48	0.40		0.0	37.1	62.9
18-252	1277	0	0	0							
18-253	1479	0	0	0							
18-254	145	99	9412	30		2.83	0.56		0.0	50.4	49.6
18-255	102	181	27630	50		2.95	0.38		7.4	50.5	42.0
18-256	92	164	9549	38		3.18	0.63		5.4	55.7	39.0
18-257	88	103	21252	37		3.18	0.63		2.5	53.1	44.4
18-258	88	24	10785	10		2.02	0.75		0.0	90.5	9.5
18-259	88	116	17069	34		3.06	0.63		2.2	68.5	29.2
18-260	74	78	12569	28		2.92	0.66		17.3	60.3	22.4
18-261	68	114	8770	22		2.78	0.73		2.9	82.5	14.6
18-262	56	231	12786	28		2.01	0.27		0.0	46.4	53.6
18-263	51	403	10925	16		2.19	0.56		0.0	81.3	18.7
18-264	48	260	11233	20		2.20	0.45		6.5	73.2	20.3
18-265	47	248	17158	16		2.04	0.48		0.0	79.8	20.2
18-266	47	326	9284	13		1.94	0.53		0.0	76.6	23.4

3. RESULTS

Table 5. Information of 'stained' benthic foraminiferal assemblages from the Sunda Shelf with: station number, water depth (m), counted individuals per sample, standing stock (number of individuals per area of 10 cm² of the surface sediment), number of species (S), Fisher's Alpha Index, Shannon-Wiener Index H(S), Evenness (E), agglutinated to calcareous (A/C) ratio, percentage of the total number of agglutinated foraminifera (without 'tubular forms'), calcareous foraminifera and Miliolida. The data of sub-samples and fractions (>150 μm) are combined for analyses.

site number 18 /	water depth (m)	counted indiv. N	standing stock indiv./ 10 cm ²	species S	Fisher Alpha	Shannon -Wiener H(S)	Evenness E	ratio A/C	Agg. %	Calc. %	Miliolida %
18-267	1852	515	66.2	96	34.8	4.03	0.60	6.98	87.2	10.8	2.0
18-268	1974	279	36.0	95	50.8	3.89	0.54	6.06	85.9	13.3	0.8
18-269	114	283	40.5	88	43.8	3.83	0.54	0.36	24.0	66.8	9.2
18-270	106	423	83.6	102	42.7	3.91	0.51	0.34	24.9	67.8	7.2
18-271	116	433	60.4	105	44.1	3.96	0.51	0.46	29.8	64.3	5.9
18-272	121	260	32.4	63	26.4	3.51	0.57	0.59	35.0	61.8	3.2
18-273	127	491	108.2	115	47.3	4.13	0.56	0.69	41.1	49.4	9.5
18-274	117	137	41.6	43	21.5	3.26	0.62	0.39	27.4	71.6	1.0
18-275	109	184	69.1	53	24.9	3.42	0.58	0.33	21.9	71.4	6.7
18-276	120	142	49.1	50	27.5	3.32	0.54	0.28	20.1	74.4	5.5
18-277	134	165	39.6	56	29.9	3.69	0.77	0.87	45.2	50.0	4.8
18-278	137	249	72.9	67	30.1	3.23	0.39	0.43	28.7	44.7	26.6
18-279	139	289	87.5	78	35.1	3.77	0.57	0.73	42.5	55.3	2.2
18-280	144	135	39.5	62	44.4	3.69	0.66	0.73	41.7	52.2	6.1
18-281	145	363	84.3	94	41.1	3.91	0.54	0.95	48.1	47.6	4.3
18-282	152	160	45.8	60	34.9	3.75	0.71	1.34	56.6	37.6	5.8
18-283	166	176	55.8	57	29.3	3.50	0.58	1.27	52.3	41.1	6.6
18-284	226	262	37.0	46	16.2	2.91	0.44	3.94	79.8	19.1	1.1
18-285	291	325	50.9	90	41.2	3.90	0.57	1.36	57.1	40.1	2.8
18-286	404	378	57.0	99	43.7	4.24	0.72	1.46	58.3	40.7	1.0
18-287	595	430	60.6	118	53.7	4.25	0.62	1.81	63.0	35.0	1.9
18-288	790	295	41.6	79	35.3	3.52	0.45	0.89	47.1	51.2	1.7
18-289	978	469	72.5	106	42.7	4.06	0.57	1.79	64.0	33.3	2.7
18-290	1124	325	65.1	105	53.8	4.08	0.59	2.28	69.3	28.1	2.6
18-291	1208	266	37.5	84	42.3	3.87	0.59	1.58	61.1	34.7	4.2
18-292	1309	338	57.8	104	51.3	4.12	0.62	3.32	76.8	20.8	2.4
18-293	1404	316	113.0	78	33.1	3.74	0.60	14.41	93.5	5.8	0.8
18-294	842	327	36.8	86	38.0	3.75	0.49	0.74	42.0	57.1	0.9
18-295	117	391	103.9	94	39.3	3.79	0.50	0.79	41.5	50.6	8.0
18-296	118	233	64.4	66	30.7	3.68	0.61	1.11	49.3	45.7	5.0
18-297	112	178	49.8	64	35.8	3.67	0.62	0.44	30.2	62.6	7.3
18-298	103	162	62.1	74	52.7	4.00	0.76	0.51	33.1	51.9	15.0
18-299	102	100	63.4	48	36.3	3.39	0.65	0.67	39.7	52.7	7.6
18-300	94	316	86.5	100	50.4	4.16	0.65	1.57	60.6	28.6	10.8
18-301	92	317	92.0	102	52.1	4.16	0.64	0.68	38.6	46.4	15.0
18-302	83	380	105.1	94	40.0	4.00	0.57	0.55	34.2	51.4	14.4
18-303	107	44	21.9	26	x	2.97	0.78	0.72	42.0	56.2	1.8
18-304	104	228	68.4	80	43.8	3.92	0.63	0.74	42.3	47.1	10.6
18-305	109	393	77.7	99	42.6	4.13	0.64	0.91	47.9	43.7	8.3
18-306	88	299	43.2	91	44.5	3.99	0.61	1.40	57.7	29.1	13.1
18-307	100	302	46.9	90	43.4	3.84	0.52	0.72	41.4	44.2	14.4
18-308	80	305	59.7	89	42.3	4.05	0.64	0.55	33.9	51.1	15.0
18-309	84	186	74.7	55	26.4	3.70	0.73	0.47	31.3	57.5	11.2
18-310	101	172	35.2	56	28.9	3.63	0.70	0.87	46.5	48.0	5.5
18-311	60	480	256.1	89	32.2	3.78	0.50	0.59	35.3	45.5	19.2
18-312	101	385	103.7	95	40.3	3.99	0.58	0.87	46.1	42.3	11.7
18-313	99	156	45.6	64	40.5	3.66	0.63	0.58	36.4	50.5	13.1
18-314	100	122	41.6	55	38.6	3.55	0.68	0.39	27.9	59.6	12.5
18-315	69	343	68.1	85	36.2	3.93	0.60	0.61	37.0	45.3	17.7
18-316	71	389	216.9	93	38.7	4.01	0.59	0.93	48.0	35.2	16.7
18-317	96	445	132.9	97	38.2	4.10	0.62	0.59	36.3	49.8	13.9
18-318	86	220	226.5	67	32.8	3.81	0.68	0.72	41.5	47.1	11.4
18-319	81	257	141.4	69	30.9	3.73	0.61	0.64	36.9	49.6	13.5
18-320	76	295	86.2	83	38.4	3.99	0.65	0.74	42.2	40.2	17.6
18-321	109	286	74.5	82	38.4	3.71	0.52	0.68	40.1	44.1	15.8
18-322	70	575	128.5	97	33.4	3.89	0.50	0.60	37.2	41.3	21.5
18-323	92	392	140.5	91	37.2	3.91	0.55	0.67	40.1	51.1	8.8

Table 6. Information of 'dead' benthic foraminiferal assemblages from the Sunda Shelf with: station number, water depth (m), counted individuals per sample, absolute abundances (number of individuals per volume of 100 cc of surface sediment), number of species (S), Fisher's Alpha Index, Shannon-Wiener Index H(S), Evenness (E), agglutinated to calcareous (A/C) ratio, plankton to benthos (P/B) ratio, percentage of the total number of agglutinated foraminifera (without 'tubular forms'), calcareous foraminifera and Miliolida. The data of sub-samples and fractions (>150 μm) are combined for analyses.

site number	water depth (m)	counted indiv. N	no. of indiv. / 100cc	species S	Fisher Alpha	Shannon -Wiener H(S)	Evenness E	ratio A/C	P/B	Agg. %	Calc. %	Miliolida %
18-267	1852	665	818	117	41.2	4.02	0.50	3.78	25.19	78.5	17.9	3.5
18-268	1974	677	1020	131	48.4	4.12	0.52	2.29	13.44	69.5	27.9	2.6
18-269	114	832	26026	151	54.0	4.21	0.45	0.26	3.07	19.9	60.3	19.8
18-270	106	816	69416	150	53.9	4.29	0.49	0.22	1.75	18.3	62.9	18.8
18-271	116	1022	95411	167	56.7	4.40	0.49	0.23	2.01	18.4	62.1	19.6
18-272	121	1174	76463	151	46.1	4.05	0.38	0.32	2.18	20.9	60.0	19.2
18-273	127	1315	62119	164	49.4	4.00	0.34	0.17	2.35	13.5	70.3	16.3
18-274	117	1225	201710	155	47.0	4.21	0.43	0.29	2.06	21.1	59.0	20.0
18-275	109	925	92915	143	47.3	4.28	0.50	0.31	1.31	21.4	61.5	17.0
18-276	120	1214	182964	134	38.5	4.04	0.42	0.32	1.41	21.2	62.5	16.4
18-277	134	657	24936	125	45.8	4.24	0.55	0.23	2.66	18.0	69.0	13.0
18-278	137	916	67156	160	56.1	4.32	0.47	0.21	1.62	16.7	72.2	11.1
18-279	139	653	24656	139	54.1	4.32	0.54	0.20	2.90	16.7	66.6	16.6
18-280	144	643	5698	136	52.7	4.33	0.55	0.21	4.29	16.4	69.3	14.3
18-281	145	639	6440	143	57.2	4.40	0.56	0.14	4.04	11.9	70.0	18.2
18-282	152	581	20322	131	52.7	4.21	0.51	0.25	3.80	20.1	70.8	9.1
18-283	166	1577	6433	179	52.0	4.28	0.40	0.13	7.05	10.9	73.1	16.0
18-284	226	1373	35320	160	46.9	4.01	0.35	0.13	1.44	11.3	77.0	11.7
18-285	291	940	13390	190	71.8	4.33	0.41	0.25	3.07	19.9	73.2	6.8
18-286	404	862	2157	161	58.4	4.36	0.50	0.51	5.41	33.6	59.0	7.4
18-287	595	1007	1828	171	59.1	4.36	0.48	1.20	6.90	54.2	43.9	1.9
18-288	790	713	1514	142	53.3	4.10	0.45	1.67	9.79	62.3	35.3	2.4
18-289	978	888	3070	143	48.2	4.12	0.45	1.27	8.08	55.5	41.8	2.7
18-290	1124	556	920	120	47.0	4.22	0.60	1.15	14.48	53.2	41.1	5.7
18-291	1208	536	828	115	44.9	4.15	0.58	1.98	14.73	66.2	30.7	3.1
18-292	1309	949	1593	154	52.1	4.38	0.56	2.03	11.22	66.8	30.4	2.9
18-293	1404	747	1113	148	55.4	4.26	0.51	2.24	15.92	66.9	30.3	2.9
18-294	842	636	1783	145	58.7	4.24	0.51	0.83	34.69	44.1	53.8	2.1
18-295	117	746	11444	152	57.7	4.31	0.50	0.18	3.40	14.6	65.3	20.1
18-296	118	528	17986	140	62.2	4.29	0.52	0.16	3.27	13.5	71.2	15.2
18-297	112	715	42896	127	44.9	4.02	0.44	0.26	2.87	20.8	64.5	14.7
18-298	103	643	149428	131	49.7	4.01	0.42	0.26	1.69	16.1	64.5	19.4
18-299	102	999	197636	127	38.6	4.05	0.45	0.29	2.01	20.2	59.4	20.4
18-300	94	1147	56661	142	42.7	4.12	0.43	0.25	1.61	20.1	60.5	19.4
18-301	92	928	119146	130	41.2	3.98	0.41	0.36	1.13	21.6	61.8	16.7
18-302	83	996	86392	124	37.3	3.95	0.41	0.43	0.83	29.3	56.1	14.7
18-303	107	705	236072	120	41.5	3.95	0.43	0.29	1.28	19.1	58.8	22.1
18-304	104	822	33027	141	49.0	4.26	0.51	0.33	2.45	22.1	55.7	22.2
18-305	109	654	6783	135	51.6	4.12	0.45	0.23	2.10	18.4	58.4	23.2
18-306	88	667	4186	137	52.2	4.14	0.46	0.23	0.89	18.2	50.8	31.1
18-307	100	651	23520	132	50.0	4.01	0.42	0.14	0.91	11.7	62.3	26.0
18-308	80	994	233947	100	27.7	3.74	0.41	0.30	0.23	22.6	57.2	20.2
18-309	84	1167	127929	129	37.1	4.01	0.42	0.32	0.35	20.5	59.1	20.4
18-310	101	1078	187498	159	51.5	4.14	0.39	0.15	0.25	11.4	64.2	24.4
18-311	60	588	10685	123	47.4	4.00	0.44	0.16	0.49	12.7	62.4	24.9
18-312	101	659	26651	118	41.9	4.12	0.52	0.28	1.12	21.9	54.0	24.1
18-313	99	830	151880	114	35.8	3.89	0.42	0.39	1.13	25.8	53.4	20.9
18-314	100	1083	113817	119	34.1	4.00	0.45	0.39	1.32	26.2	50.9	22.8
18-315	69	499	9648	90	32.1	3.74	0.47	0.33	0.73	22.8	46.8	30.3
18-316	71	673	64965	112	38.4	3.93	0.46	0.32	0.42	20.5	52.5	27.0
18-317	96	511	22033	87	30.1	3.74	0.49	0.33	0.49	22.9	52.2	25.0
18-318	86	772	34655	97	29.3	3.75	0.43	0.34	0.30	21.4	58.1	20.5
18-319	81	626	27680	97	32.1	3.82	0.46	0.46	2.21	27.3	48.0	24.7
18-320	76	710	24174	105	34.0	3.77	0.41	0.30	0.38	20.9	48.5	30.6
18-321	109	717	27905	77	21.9	3.20	0.32	0.15	0.50	10.6	71.3	18.2
18-322	70	707	64586	105	34.1	3.83	0.43	0.35	0.25	24.6	47.9	27.5
18-323	92	1170	57471	91	23.1	3.53	0.37	0.32	0.52	20.7	56.4	23.0

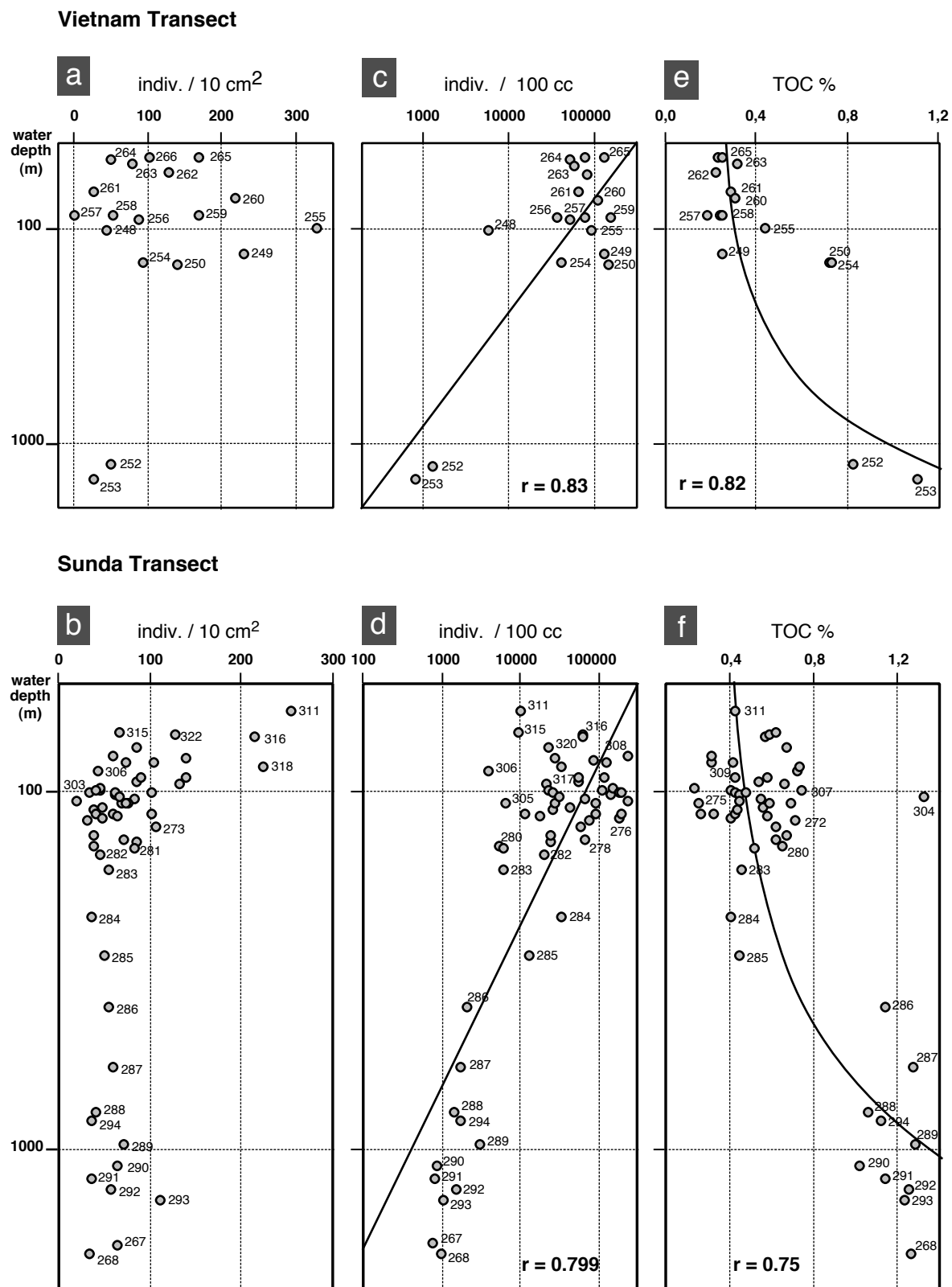


Figure 8. Information of benthic foraminiferal assemblages from the Vietnam and Sunda transects: (a - b) standing stock (no. of indiv. / 10 cm² of surface sediment); (c - d) absolute abundances (no of indiv. per volume of 100 cc of surface sediments); (e - f) percentages of total organic carbon (TOC). Water depth (axis y) and figs. c & d (axis x) are presented in the logarithmic scale.

3.1.2 Abundances of empty foraminiferal tests

Vietnam transect: The maximum abundance of ‘dead’ individuals on the shelf is 150461 indiv./100 cc at site 18259 (Table 4 b). Only four out of sixteen samples reveal abundances higher than 100000 indiv./100 cc (Fig. 7 c). These assemblages also have high standing stock values. Above the isobath of 150 m the average abundance reaches approximately 86000 indiv./100 cc. An exceptionally low value appears at site 18248, at 103 m water depth, where the total abundance of benthic foraminiferal tests is also very low. On the continental slope, the abundance of empty tests decreases to 1336 indiv./100 cc at a water depth of 1277 m, while it drops to 860 indiv./100 cc at 1479 m water depth (Fig. 8 c).

The sediment on the shelf contains a large amount of ‘reworked’ tests (Table 4 c). In most of the shelf assemblages, they constitute a quarter to one tenth of the total benthic foraminiferal abundances. The abundances of ‘reworked’ tests range between 1888 and 33070 indiv./100 cc, with an average value of approximately 13000 indiv./100 cc. Most of the ‘reworked’ individuals are represented by various Miliolids, predominantly *Quinqueloculina*, large foraminifera such as *Nummulites venosus*, *Operculina*, *Amphistegina* and some agglutinated species, mainly various *Textularia*. The maximum number of ‘reworked’ tests (33070 indiv./100 cc) occurs at site 18249. The ‘reworked’ tests are absent in the sites from the bathyal zone. Planktonic tests are very scarce over the entire shelf area.

Sunda transect: The absolute abundances of ‘dead’ foraminifera range from 818 to 236072 indiv./100 cc in the Sunda area (Table 6). The highest values (> 100000 indiv./100 cc) are obtained at the sites that trace the paleo-Molengraaff River valley, north-east of Natuna Island. The concentration of empty tests in this area coincides with the presence of coarser sediments, with generally more than 60 % of fine sand and lesser amounts of silt-clay sediments. All over the shelf area, above the 150 m isobath, abundance values are higher than 10000 indiv./100 cc, except for sites close to offshore Natuna Island, while they decrease towards the shelf edge (Fig. 7 d). The second peak of abundance, reaching 35000 indiv./100 cc, occurs at the shelf break. In the bathyal zone, the abundances gradually decrease, with some enhanced values at approximately 1000 m and 1400 m water depth. Regression plots show, that there is a clear trend in decreasing abundances of empty tests with increasing water depth (Fig. 8 d). Generally below 1000 m water depth, an average abundance value drops to approximately 1048 indiv./100 cc. In the assemblages from the continental slope, a decrease in abundances with water depth correlates with a decrease in the organic carbon flux (Fig. 9). Site 18294 is located on an under-water high, approximately 600 m above the surrounding sea-floor. The foraminiferal abundance and faunal composition are similar to those of corresponding water depths rather than to those from their vicinity. On the shelf, the proportion of planktonic foraminiferal tests is very high, reaching 30-45 % of the total microfaunal abundances. In the lower bathyal zone, it makes up more than 75 % of the total abundance.

3.1.3 Distribution of Astrorhizidae fragments (‘tubular forms’)

The relative abundances of the astrorhizida fragments so called ‘tubular forms’ (incl. *Hyperammina* spp., *Rhabdammina* spp., *Rhizammina* spp., *Saccorhiza ramosa*), show a clear distribution trend along the studied transects.

3. RESULTS

Figure 9. Foraminiferal abundances (indiv./100 cc) in relation to the calculated C org-flux (by equation of Suess, 1980): (a) the shelf area (< 200 m water depth), (b) the continental slope along the Sunda Transect.

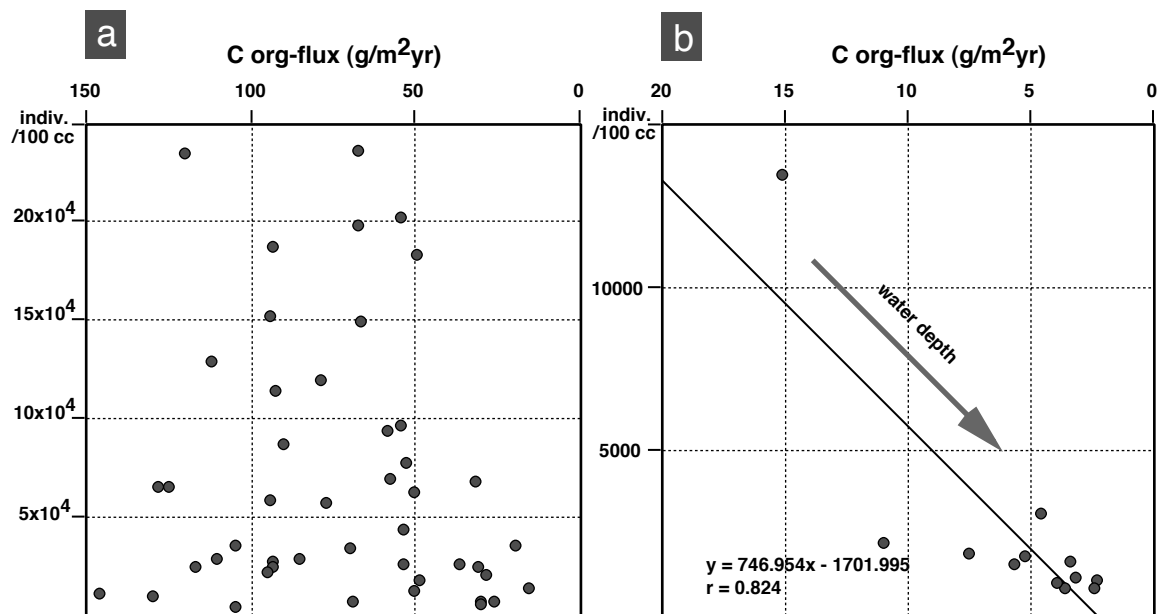
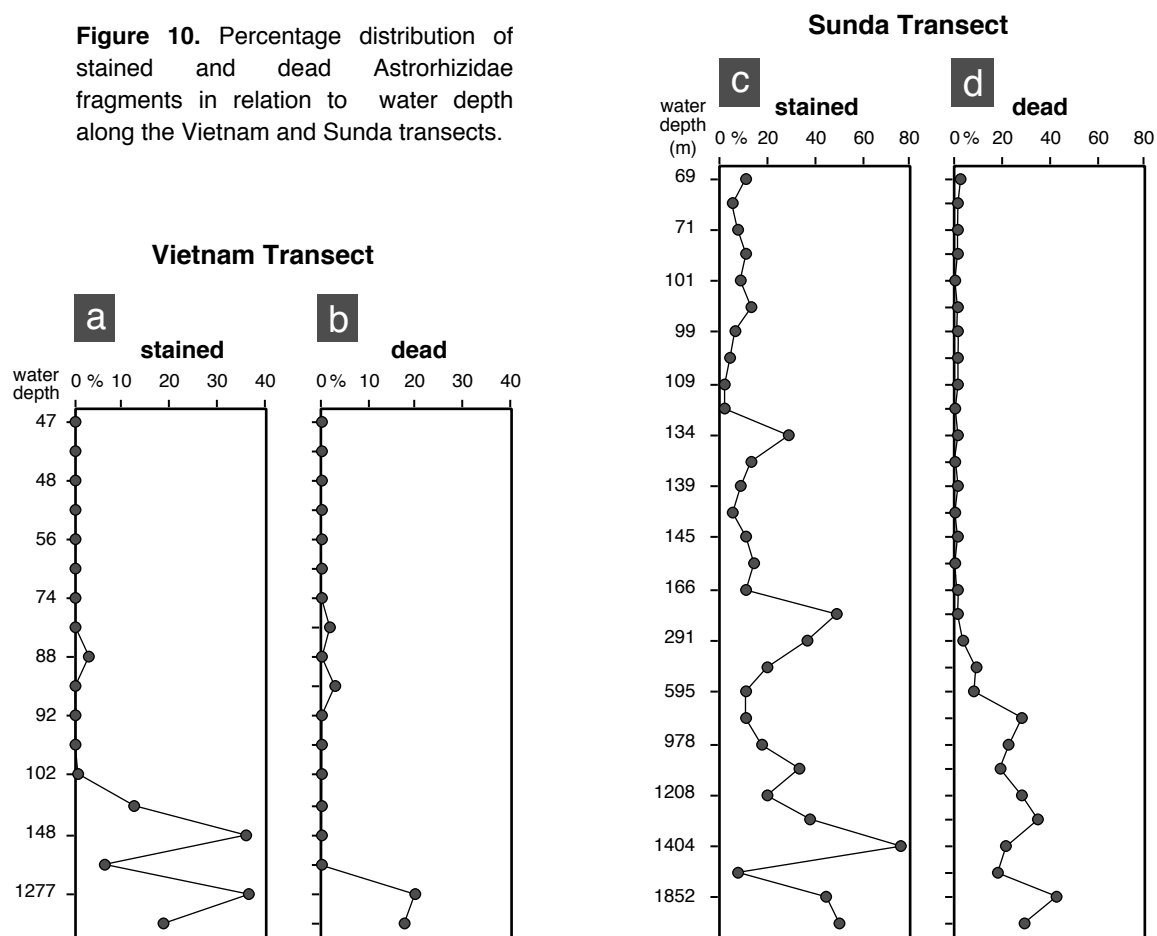


Figure 10. Percentage distribution of stained and dead *Astrorhizidae* fragments in relation to water depth along the Vietnam and Sunda transects.



Stained astrorrhizida fragments: In the Vietnam assemblages, the astrorrhizida fragments occur in considerable amounts only at water depths greater than 100 m. The maximum abundance of ‘stained tubular forms’ occurs at 148 m water depth, where it reaches approximately 40 % of the ‘living’ population (site 18250). The highest simple diversity in this area occurs at this location. On the continental slope, the proportions of tubular forms are between 30-40 % (Fig. 10 a).

Along the Sunda transect, the distribution pattern of astrorrhizida fragments shows an irregular pattern, with no evident relationship to water depth. The proportions of tubular forms are low on the shelf, ranging between 2 % and 27 %, with an average value of 10 % of the ‘living’ population. The proportion increases to 50 % below the shelf edge and gradually decreases towards the deep basin. An extremely high abundance of astrorrhizida fragments occurs at a water depth of 1404 m, reaching approximately 80 % of the total ‘living’ assemblage (Fig. 10 c).

Dead astrorrhizida fragments: The distribution of ‘dead’ astrorrhizida fragments along the Sunda transect shows a clear correlation with water depth (Fig. 10 d). The proportions are very low on the shelf, ranging between 0,1 % and 1,7 % of the total ‘dead’ assemblage, with an average value of 0,7 %. Abundances of ‘tubular forms’ gradually increase towards the deep basin. The astrorrhizida fragments on the uppermost continental slope constitute approximately 5,3 %, on the middle slope 28,8 %, and in the lower bathyal zone they make up 39 % of ‘dead’ assemblages. The highest percentage of ‘tubular forms’ (approximately 42,3 %) occurs at 1852 m water depth.

A similar pattern is observed along the Vietnam transect, but the proportion of ‘dead’ astrorrhizids is generally lower (Fig. 10 b). The shelf assemblages have lower than 0,3 % proportion of astrorrhizids. On the continental slope, they occur in proportions between 18 % and 24,4 %.

3.1.4 Distribution patterns of nine major orders

Vietnam transect: On the shelf, the Rotaliida commonly dominate the assemblages reaching up to 70 % of the total fauna (Fig. 11 a). Whereas, representatives of the orders Miliolida, Textulariida and Lagenida show localized peaks in their percentages, however do not occur at other . On the outer shelf, the proportions of varying amounts of Astrorrhizida, Lituolida and Buliminida increase at the expense of Rotaliida. The bathyal zone fauna is dominated by agglutinated foraminifera. Astrorrhizida and Lituolida together make up 60 % of the ‘living’ fauna, although Rotaliida still occur in proportionally high percentages (20 %).

‘Dead’ assemblages show a relatively uniform distribution pattern over the shelf area (Fig. 11 b). The assemblages from water depths shallower than 50 m are composed of approximately 80 % Rotaliida and more than 10 % Miliolida. In water depths between 50 m and 150 m, an increase in percentage of Miliolida (≤ 25 %) and Buliminida (≤ 14 %) is observed. Lagenida are present in low percentages (≤ 6 %) and are absent at the most shallow sites. The agglutinated foraminifera, dominated by Textulariida and Lituolida, make up 13 % of the total assemblage. The distribution pattern of ‘reworked’ Rotaliida, Miliolida and Buliminida reflects the ‘dead’ assemblages (Fig. 11 c). The ‘reworked’ assemblages are mainly composed of calcareous foraminifera (≤ 90 %). In the bathyal zone, the distribution pattern of the ‘dead’ foraminifera, generally follows the trend of ‘living’ fauna. However, the calcareous foraminifera exhibit higher fossilisation potential than agglutinated.

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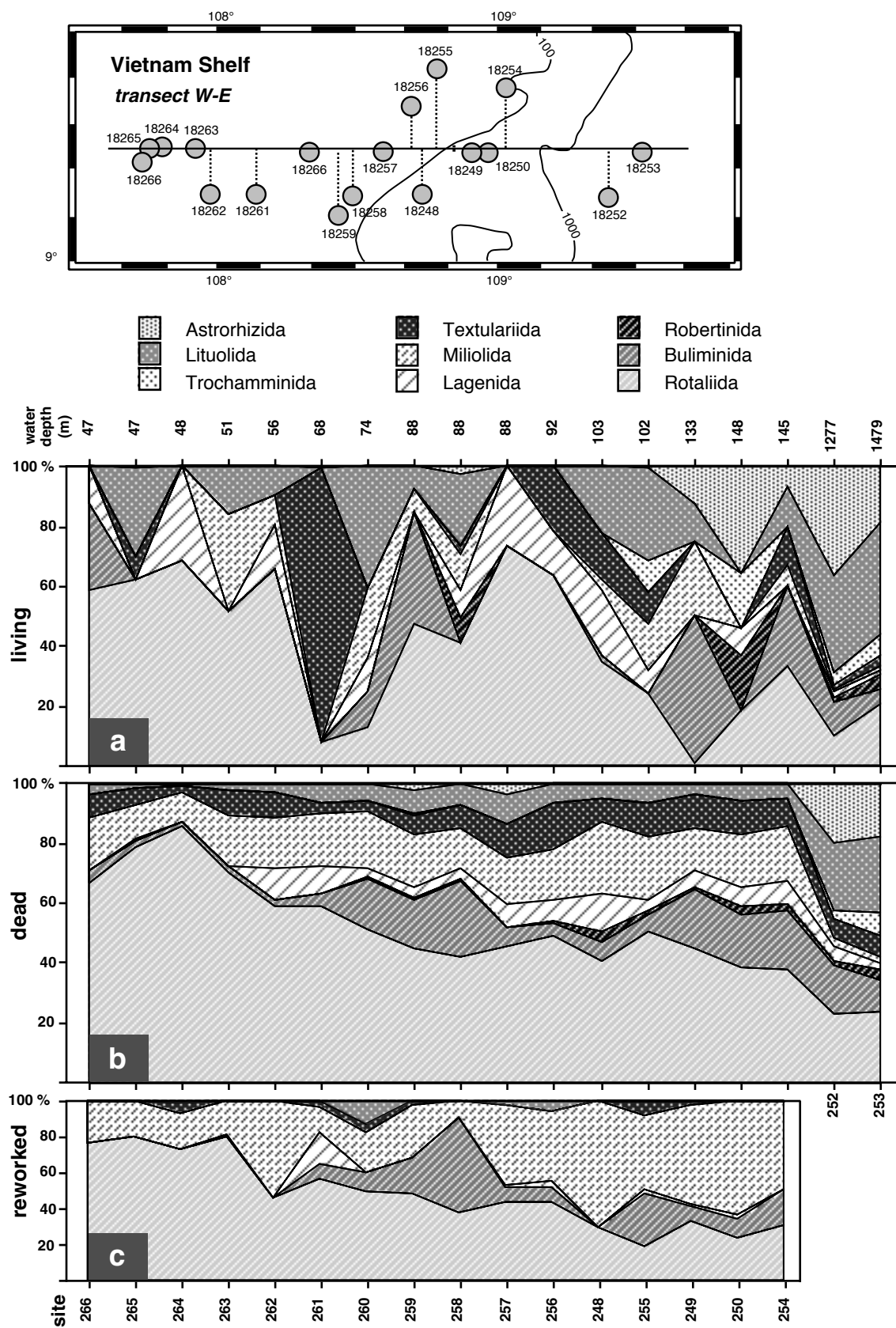


Figure 11. Proportions of the main orders in: (a) living (b) dead and (c) reworked benthic foraminiferal assemblages with location map of samples along the Vietnam transect.

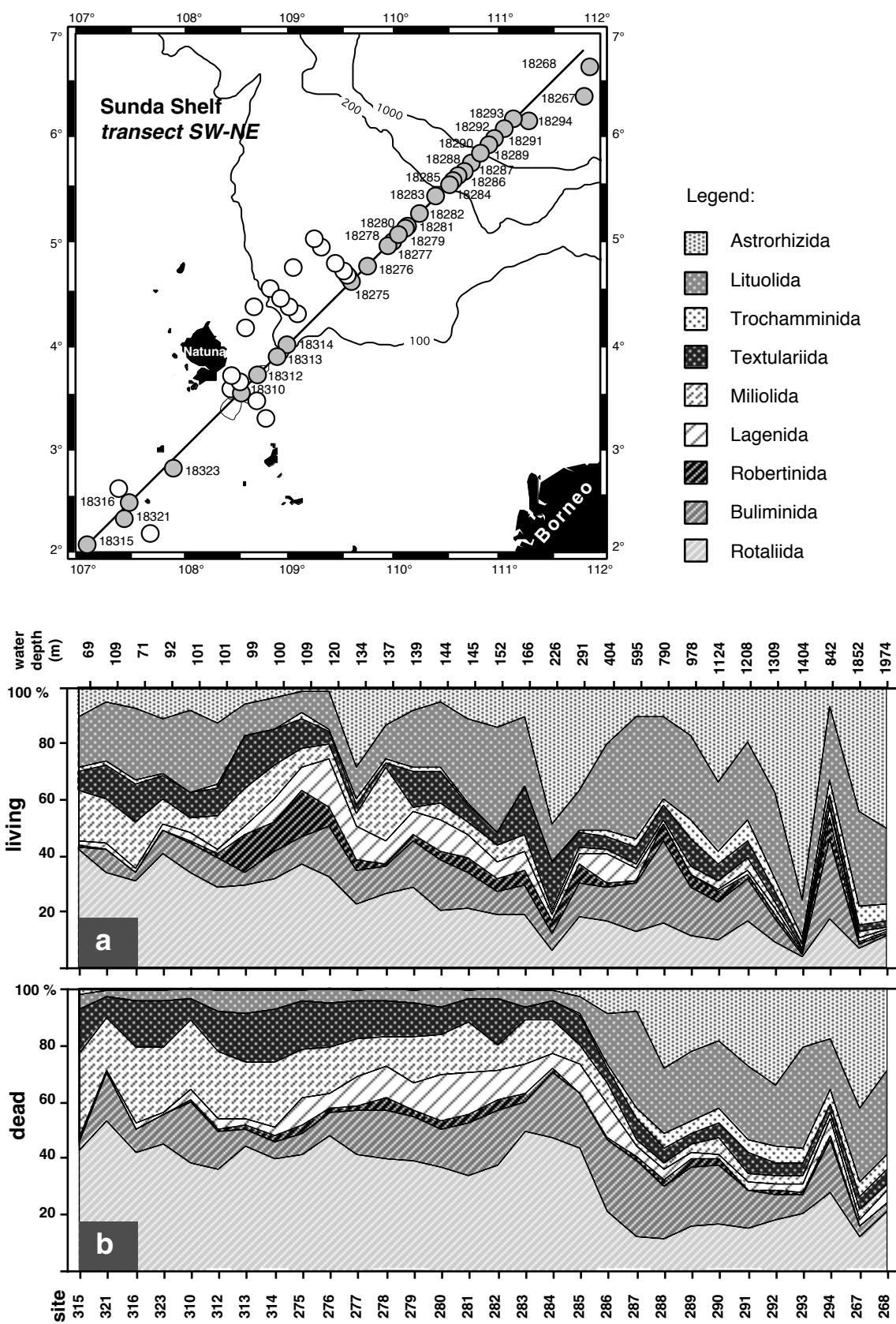
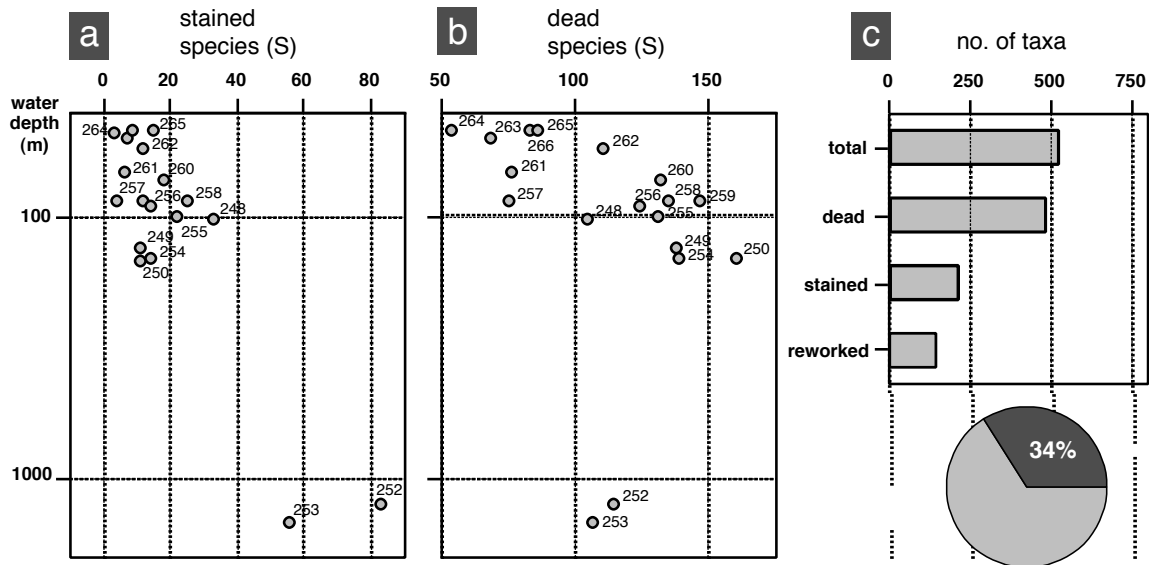


Figure 12. Proportions of the main orders in: (a) living and (b) dead benthic foraminiferal assemblages with location map of samples along the Sunda transect.

Vietnam Transect



Sunda Transect

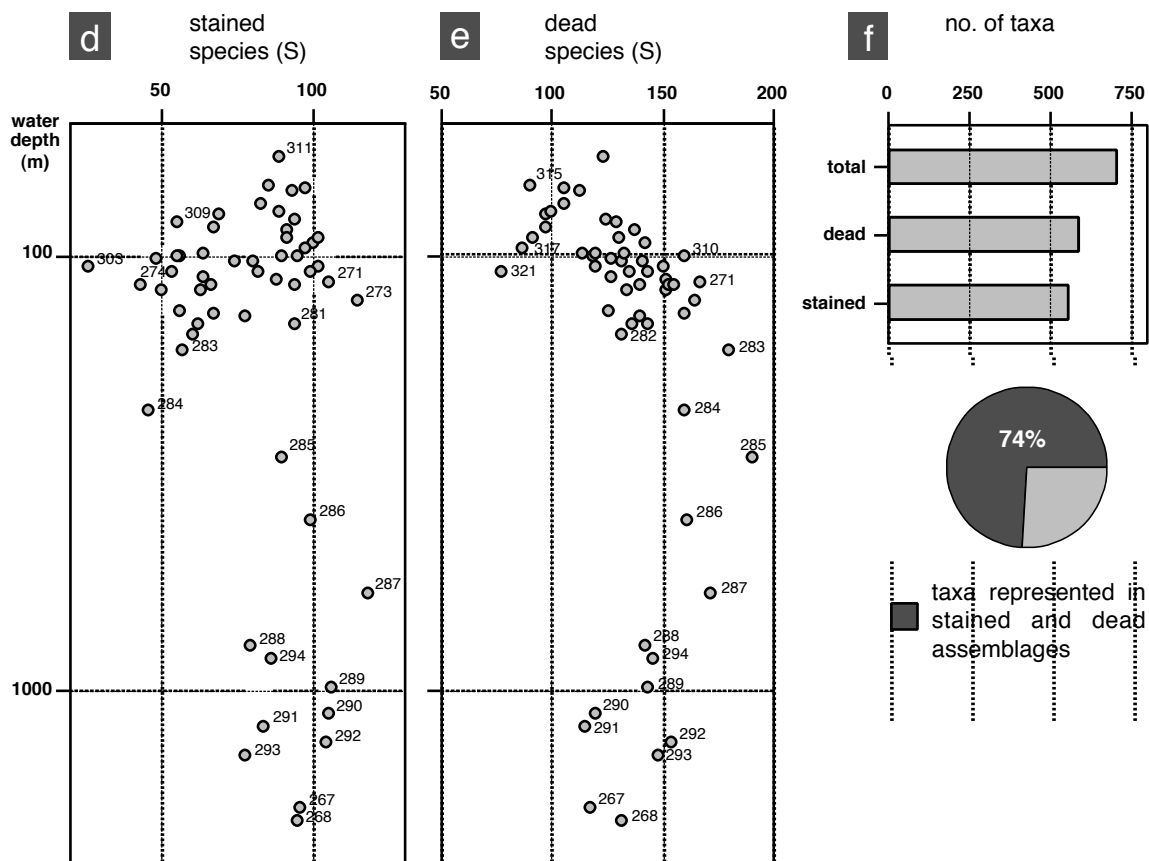


Figure 13. (a-b & d-e) Species richness (S) as a function of water depth. Depth (axis y) is presented in the logarithmic scale. (c & f) Cumulative histogram of recognised taxa and proportion of species occurring in both - stained and dead assemblages.

Sunda transect: Examination of the ‘living’ fauna shows strong dominance of Rotaliida on the shelf. They comprise the greatest proportions of ‘living’ individuals, ranging between 19 % and 42 %. The most shallow studied site is composed almost exclusively of Rotaliida (42 %), Miliolida (18 %) and Lituolida (18 %). The remaining orders contribute very little to the faunal composition (Fig. 12 a). This pattern prevails over the shelf area. Locally Astrorhizida occur in relatively low proportions. The shelf break zone is dominated by agglutinated foraminifera (80 %), with Astrorhizida making up almost 50 % of the total foraminiferal fauna. On the continental slope, there is an increase in percentages of Buliminida and Lituolida. Although not numerous (≤ 8 %), representatives of Trochamminida appear, while scarcely any are present in the shelf assemblages (0-1,5 %).

The ‘dead’ assemblages show a similar pattern to the ‘living’ ones, but are more uniformly distributed (Fig. 12 b). The proportions of various orders are balanced among the shelf assemblages. In the outer shelf zone, Miliolida make up to 24 %, then decrease towards the shelf edge to 14 %. The mean percentage of Rotaliida is 41 %. Only one third of the Lituolida (5,5 %) and scarcely any Astrorhizida (0,7 %) are preserved in the ‘dead’ assemblages. This can be attributed to the low fossilisation potential of certain arenaceous species with proteinaceous matrix. Textulariida which use calcite cement show, in contrast, a uniform distribution throughout the shelf (11-15 %). Below the shelf break, down to 800 m water depth, assemblages are dominated by Buliminida (≤ 23 %) and Lituolida (≤ 30 %). The proportion of Trochamminida gradually increases with water depth and reaches its maximum (5,7 %) in the lower bathyal zone. At greater depths assemblages consist of approximately 62-78 % of agglutinated foraminifera.

3.1.5 Species distribution patterns

Vietnam transect: The final number of taxa occurring along the Vietnam transect totals 530 (Fig. 13 c). The relative abundances of individual species strongly vary along the transect. Approximately one third of the taxa is represented by ‘living’ and ‘dead’ individuals. Besides this, there are ‘reworked’ tests present in the residue. More than one quarter (139) of the species are also represented by ‘reworked’ individuals (Table 4 c) and six species are found to be ‘reworked’ only. More than 306 species have no ‘living’ representatives. That makes up to 58 % of all species in the Vietnam area. Thirty-seven species are represented exclusively by ‘living’ individuals (Table 7).

Table 7. Cumulative numbers of the benthic foraminiferal species in assemblages from the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves.

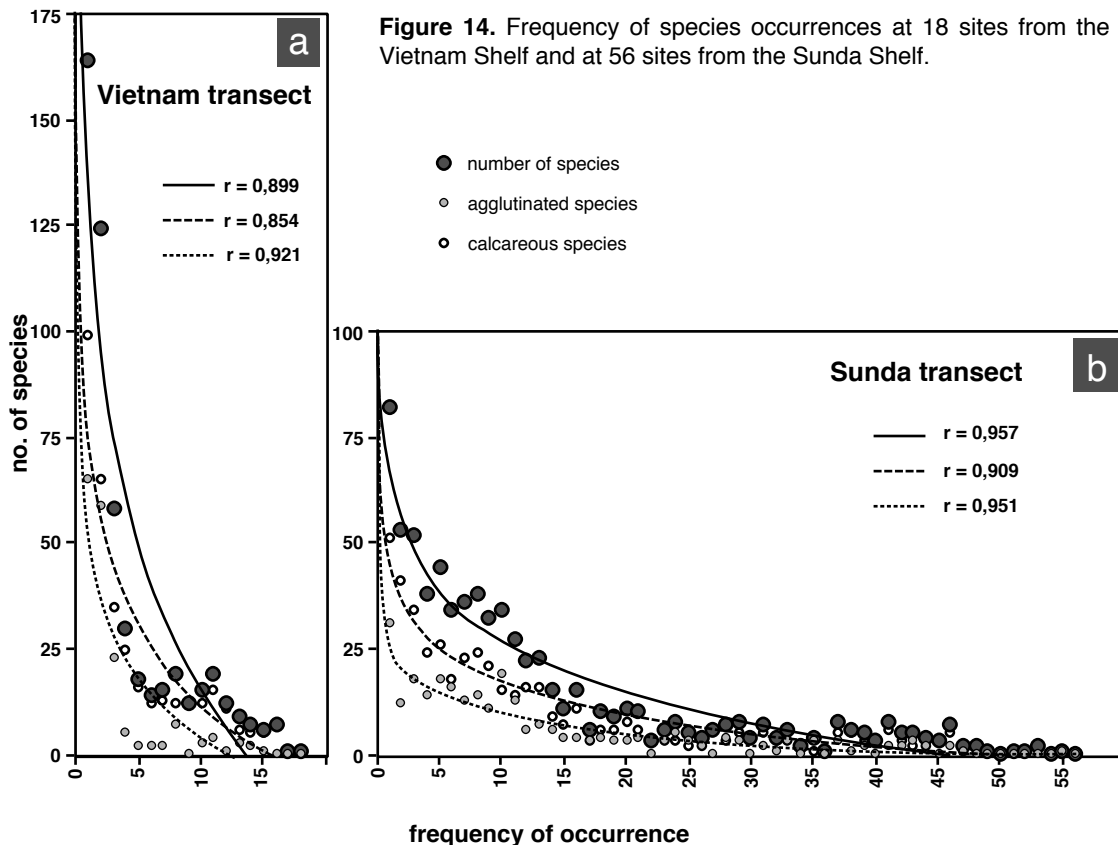
	Vietnam Shelf number of species			Sunda Shelf number of species		
	agglutinated	calcareous	total	agglutinated	calcareous	total
all species	178	352	530	270	479	749
dead	152	335	487	251	463	714
living	99	119	218	234	356	590
reworked	12	133	145			
represent by both: dead and living occurring only at sites in this area	73	108	181	215	340	555
	5	48	53	97	175	272

3. RESULTS

The mean number of taxa encountered per sample on the shelf is 120. The shelf assemblages are dominated by calcareous species and relict varieties of Miliolids and Rotaliids. The highest number of ‘reworked’ species occurs at site 18255. The ‘living’ species richness on the Vietnam Shelf is very low, with an average value between 3 and 33 species at one site (Table 4 a & Fig. 13 a). There is a well pronounced increase in ‘dead’ species richness from inner shelf waters to near the shelf edge (Table 4 b & Fig. 13 b). In the bathyal zone, the number of taxa varies from 86 taxa at 1277 m water depth to 56 taxa at 1479 m water depth. All common species in the bathyal zone are represented by ‘living’ and ‘dead’ individuals. The agglutinated species dominate the assemblages from the bathyal zone. The plot of the frequency of species occurrence along the Vietnam transect shows that 30 % of the species only occurs at one site, 43 % of species occurs at 5 or fewer sites and 27 % occurs at more than 5 localities (Fig. 14 a).

Sunda transect: Fifty-seven samples from the Sunda Shelf and its continental slope revealed 749 taxa (Fig. 13 f). Approximately three quarters of the taxa are represented by both ‘living’ and ‘dead’ individuals. Only 159 species (21 % of the total number of species) in the Sunda area have no ‘living’ representatives. Of the 590 ‘living’ species encountered, 35 species are represented exclusively by ‘living’ individuals (Table 7).

In the inner shelf waters (< 100 m), the mean number of taxa per sample is 147, while on the outer shelf (100-200 m) it is 169. An average number of taxa on the continental slope (200 m - 1000 m) is 186. The number of taxa decreases to approximately 150 at depths greater than 1800 m. The ‘living’ species richness is very low at the shelf edge and is highest in the upper bathyal zone (Table 5 & Fig. 13 d).



This contrasts with the occurrences of the ‘dead’ species. The increase in ‘dead’ species richness with increasing water depth is observed from the shelf towards the mid continental slope (Table 6 & Fig. 13 e). The highest number of 190 ‘dead’ species occurs at a water depth of 291 m, while the highest number of ‘living’ species occurs at a water depth of 595 m. Along the Sunda transect the faunal composition is more uniform than along the Vietnam transect. The plot of the frequency of species occurrence shows that 11 % of the species occurs at only one site, 62 % of species occurs at 15 or fewer localities and 27 % occurs at more than 15 sites (Fig. 14 b).

The occurrence of 262 taxa is limited to the shelf environment, with 30 taxa only occurring at a water depth shallower than 100 m. The peak of species diversity occurs on the outer shelf and at the shelf break (Fig. 15). Approximately 600 taxa are found in the range between 100 and 226 m water depth. The occurrences of only 172 taxa are limited to the bathyal zone. Most of the species have a clearly defined upper boundary of occurrence and a diffused lower boundary. More than 90 species occur in total through the entire range of water depths from 50 m to 2000 m (e.g. *Anomalinoides globulosus*, *Cibicidoides* ex gr. *pachyderma*, *Neouigerina ampullacea*). The abundances and observed depth ranges of the most common or bathymetrically diagnostic taxa are presented in the Appendices B.1 & B.2.

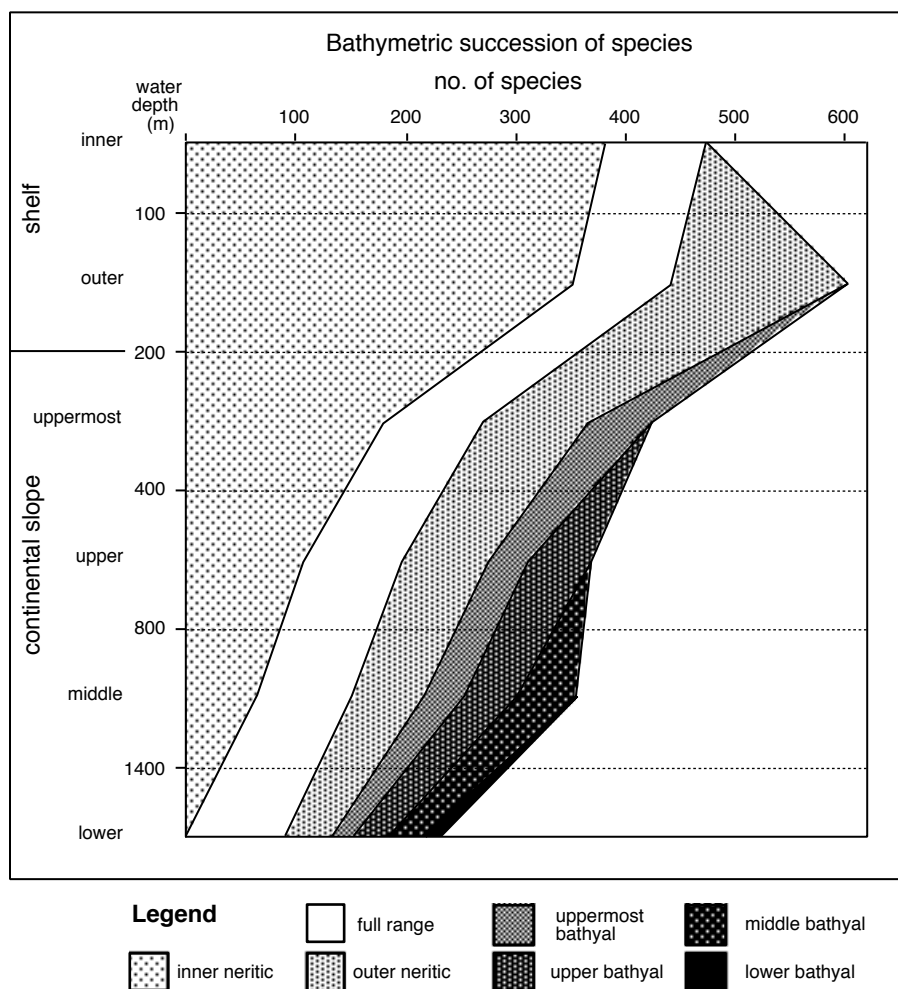


Figure 15. The bathymetric succession of benthic foraminiferal species (arranged in order of upper limit of the species occurrences).

3.1.6 Species diversity

Diversity values of Fisher's Alpha, Shannon-Wiener H(S) and Evenness E for each of the sites studied are plotted against water depth (Figs 16-17) and are listed in Tables 4-6.

Vietnam transect: The Fisher's α and Shannon-Wiener H(S) diversity values in the 'living' and 'dead' assemblages show a progression from lower values in the inner shelf zone to higher values towards the shelf edge (Fig. 16 a-d). The mean diversity values of the 'living' fauna in the inner shelf zone (< 100 m) are extremely low ($\alpha=7$, H(S)=1,9) in comparison to the 'dead' ones ($\alpha=32$, H(S)=3,6). In the outer shelf zone (100-200 m) the mean values increase for the 'living' ($\alpha=10$, H(S)=2,3) and 'dead' ($\alpha=53$, H(S)=4,3). The two 'living' assemblages from the bathyal zone have the highest diversity values ($\alpha > 30$, H(S) > 3,3), but diversity values for the 'dead' assemblages are lower than those registered on the outer shelf ($\alpha=43$, H(S)=4,1).

The lowest value (E=0,25) appears at site 18261 and the maximum value (E=1) appears at site 18264. Evenness is generally lower for the 'dead' assemblages (Fig. 16 f). The lowest evenness values for the 'dead' assemblages (between 0,24 to 0,35), indicating the greatest dominance of one species, are recorded in waters shallower than 60 m.

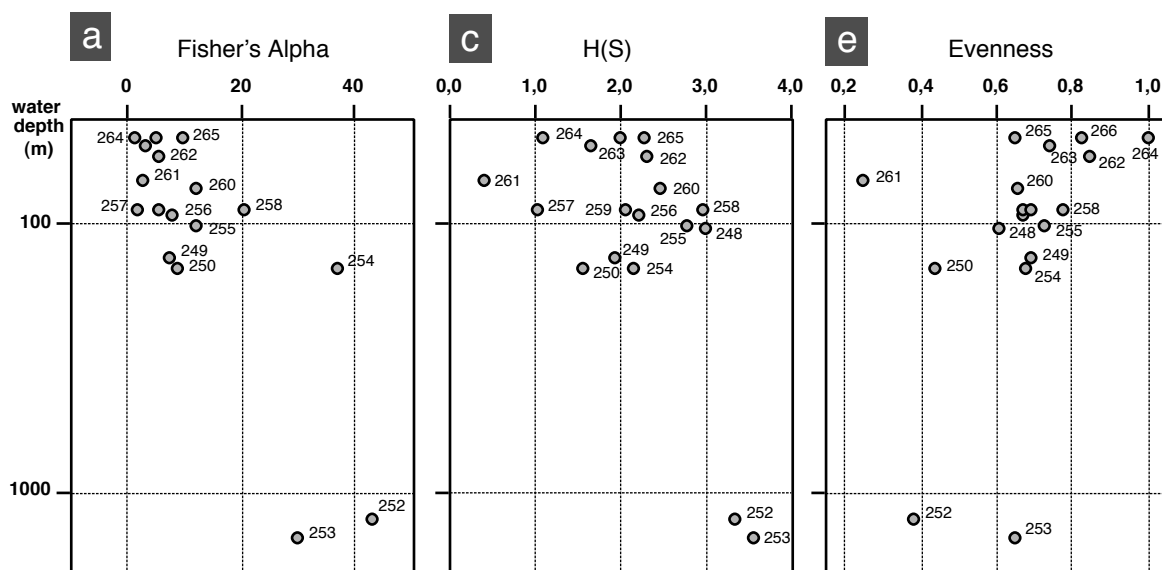
Sunda transect: The diversity index values are highly variable on the shelf, but neighbouring samples reveal similar values. In the shelf area, the mean values of Fisher's α and Shannon-Wiener H(S) for the 'living' assemblages ($\alpha=35$, H(S)=3,6) are lower than for the 'dead' (H(S)=4,1), (Fig. 17 a-d). The Fisher's α values for the 'dead' assemblages increase slightly from shallow ($\alpha=41$) to deeper water ($\alpha=49$). The 'dead' assemblages generally show stronger dominance (E=0,45) than the 'living' fauna (E=0,59), (Fig. 17 e-f). In the bathyal zone the values of α and H(S) increase in the 'living' ($\alpha=44$, H(S)=3,96) and 'dead' ($\alpha=55$, H(S)=4,25) assemblages. The maximum $\alpha=54$ for the 'living' fauna occurs at 1124 m water depth, while for the 'dead' the maximum value ($\alpha=72$) occurs at 291 m water depth. The H(S) peak for the 'living' fauna occurs between 400-600 m water depth, below this depth the values decrease slightly. The 'dead' assemblages show two zones of extremely high H(S) values. These are a local zone including few closely spaced samples on the shelf and a second zone at a water depth of 1309 m. In two lower bathyal assemblages the diversity indices slightly decrease. The dominance of species is more pronounced in the 'dead' assemblages. The highest value of E=0,41 appear at a water depth of 291 m; surprisingly an extremely high value of Fisher's α is observed at the same site. The indices for 'living' fauna from this site do not show any abnormally high values. This may indicate the down-slope transport of empty tests.

3.1.7 Proportion of living individuals and density of empty tests

On the Vietnam Shelf the ratio between 'living' and 'dead' (L/D) foraminifera shows an irregular pattern over the entire shelf area. On the shelf, the highest L/D ratio of 8,2 occurs at site 18248. The increase in the L/D ratio correlates well with increasing water depth (Fig. 18 a). In the bathyal zone the ratio ranges from 32 to 33. This is significantly lower than the ratio from similar water depths on the continental slope in the Sunda area. On the Sunda Shelf the L/D ratio is generally low, less than 25. On the continental slope down to a water depth of 1000 m, the L/D ratio ranges between 20 and 30.

Vietnam Transect

stained benthic foraminiferal assemblages



dead benthic foraminiferal assemblages

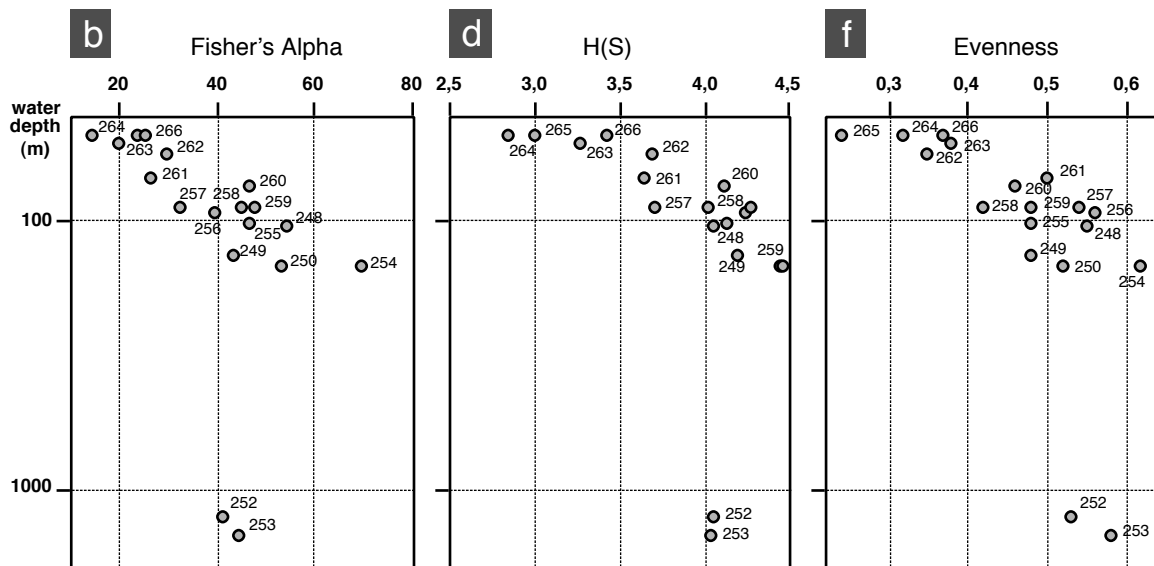


Figure 16. Diversity measures of benthic foraminiferal assemblages on the Vietnam Shelf: (a - b) Fisher's Alpha Index, (c - d) Shannon-Wiener Index H(S), (e - f) Evenness. Depth (axis y) is presented in the logarithmic scale.

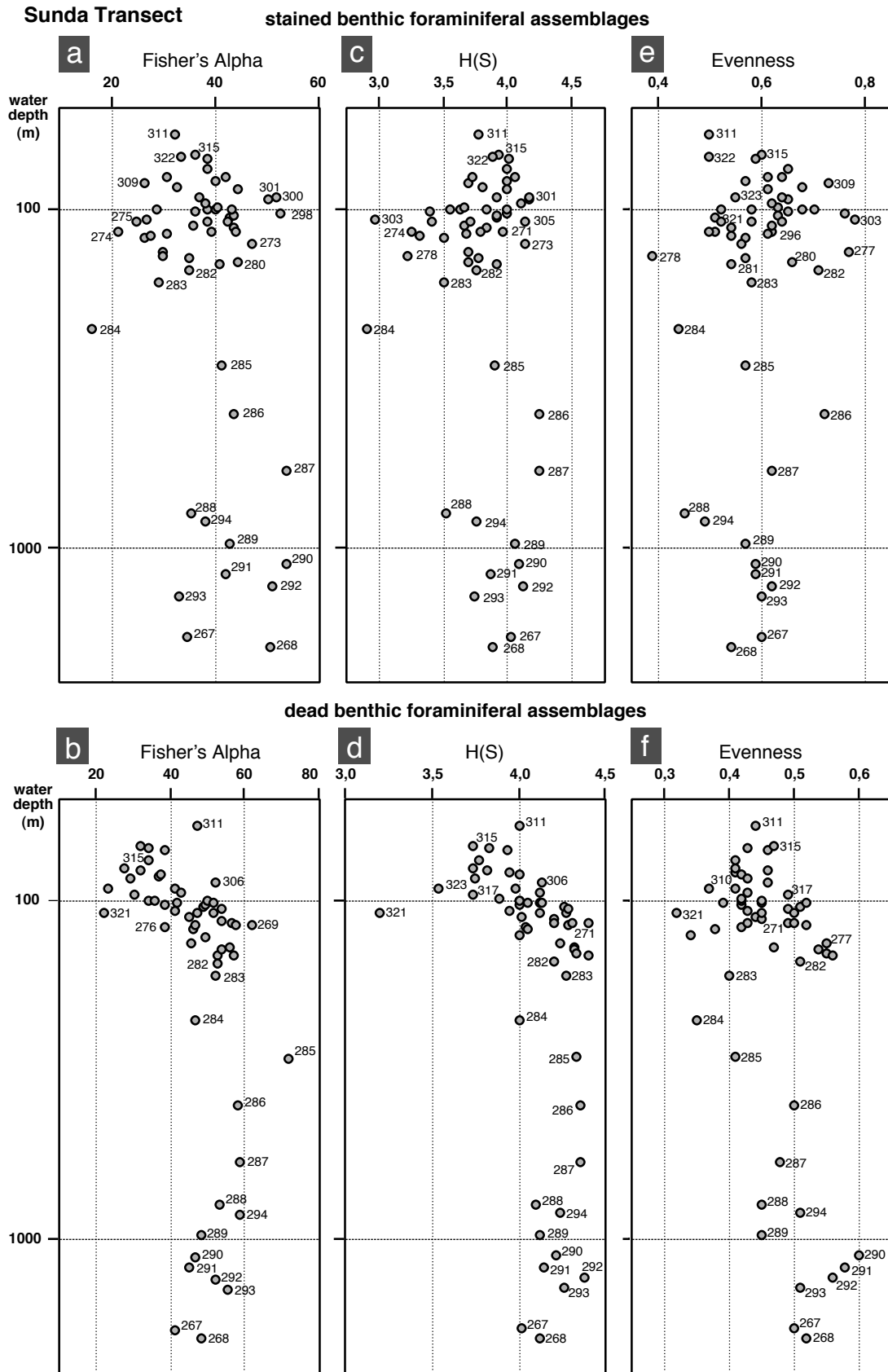


Figure 17. Diversity measures of benthic foraminiferal assemblages on the Sunda Shelf: (a - b) Fisher's Alpha Index, (c - d) Shannon-Wiener Index H(S), (e - f) Evenness. Depth (axis y) is presented in the logarithmic scale.

At greater depths, all values are above 25. Only at a water depth of 1404 m are the numbers of 'living' individuals equal to the numbers of 'dead' ones, although the diversity of 'living' fauna is much lower. The L/D ratio increases with increasing water depth along the continental slope (Fig. 18 b).

3.1.8 Agglutinated to calcareous benthic foraminifera ratio

The ratio between agglutinated and calcareous foraminiferal tests (A/C) in both study areas correlates well with increasing water depth (Fig. 18 c-d). The proportion of 'dead' agglutinated tests is very low on the shelf. It increases slightly in the bathyal zone, due to dissolution of calcareous tests. Generally the A/C ratio is much higher for the 'living' fauna, reflecting the lower fossilisation potential of the agglutinated tests in this higher energy, shelf environment.

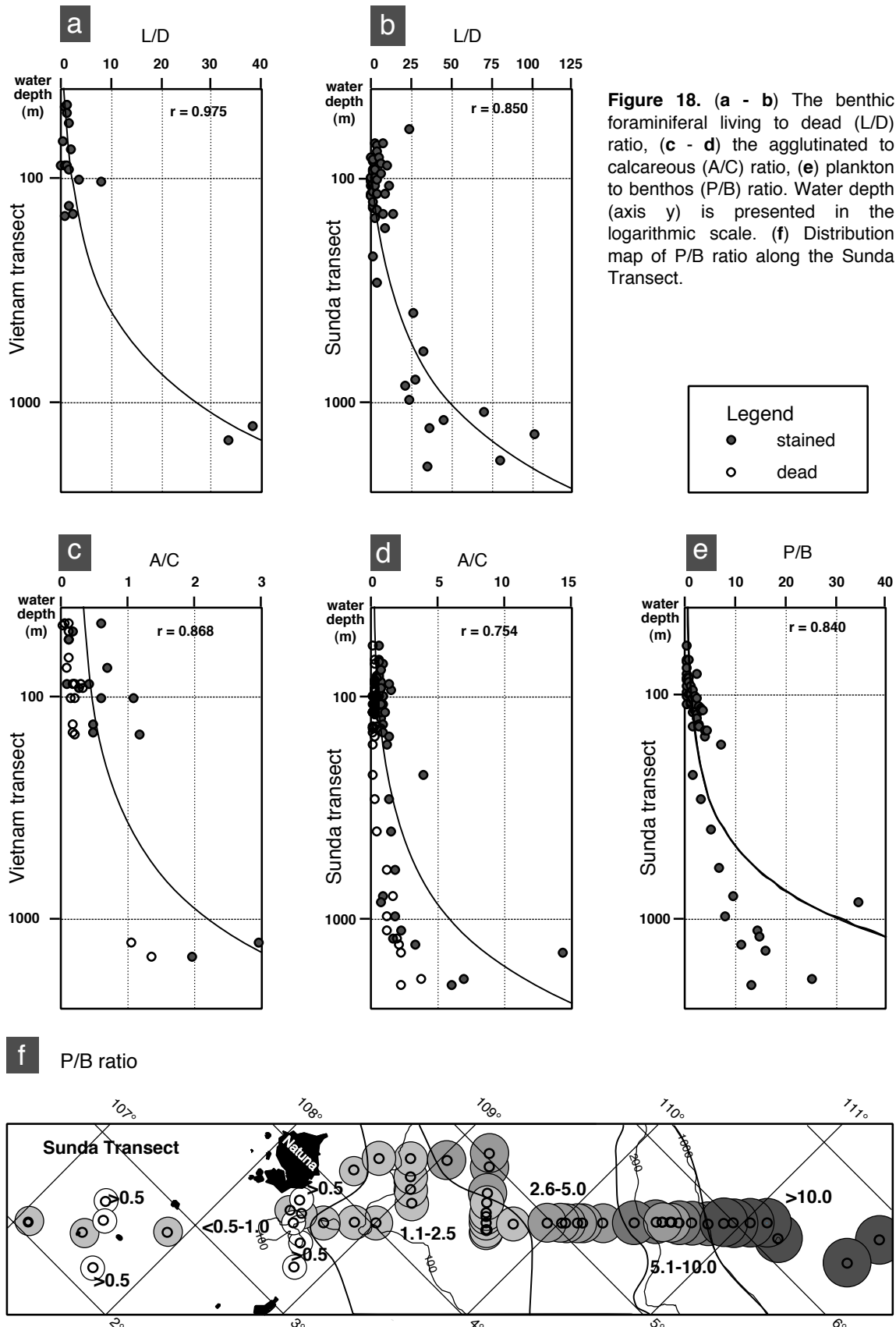
3.1.9 Plankton to benthos ratio

The ratio between planktonic and benthic (P/B) foraminifera along the Sunda transect correlates well with water depth. It shows a general trend of increasing plankton proportions in the total faunal abundances with increasing water depth (Fig. 18 e-f). On the inner shelf, the percentages of planktonic tests are very high. They make up almost 50 % of the total foraminiferal abundance, except at the most proximal sites of the transect where they form between 30 % and 33 % (Fig. 19). On the outer shelf, the planktonic tests are more abundant than the benthic tests. The P/B ratio ranges between 2 and 7. At the shelf break the abundances of planktonic foraminifera are almost equal to those of benthic foraminifera. On the continental slope, the amount of plankton gradually increases to a ratio of 25,2 at 1852 m water depth. At the deepest sampled site (1974 m), the abundance of planktonic tests declines. The highest abundance of planktonic foraminifera and the highest P/B ratio of 34,7 occurs at site 18294, located at the under-water high.

3.1.10 Distribution of other meiofauna

Considerable agreement between distribution patterns of the foraminifera and the other meiofauna is observed along the Sunda Shelf transect (Fig. 19). The tests of small (< 2 cm) gastropods, bivalves, pteropods, ostracods and bryozoans contribute significantly to the total meiofaunal abundances (≤ 30 %) on the shelf. Furthermore, large amounts of gastropods, bivalves, and bryozoans shells occur on the uppermost part of the continental slope, probably due to down-slope transport. They disappear or their abundances decline at greater water depths, whereas the radiolarians show a gradual increase in abundance.

3. RESULTS



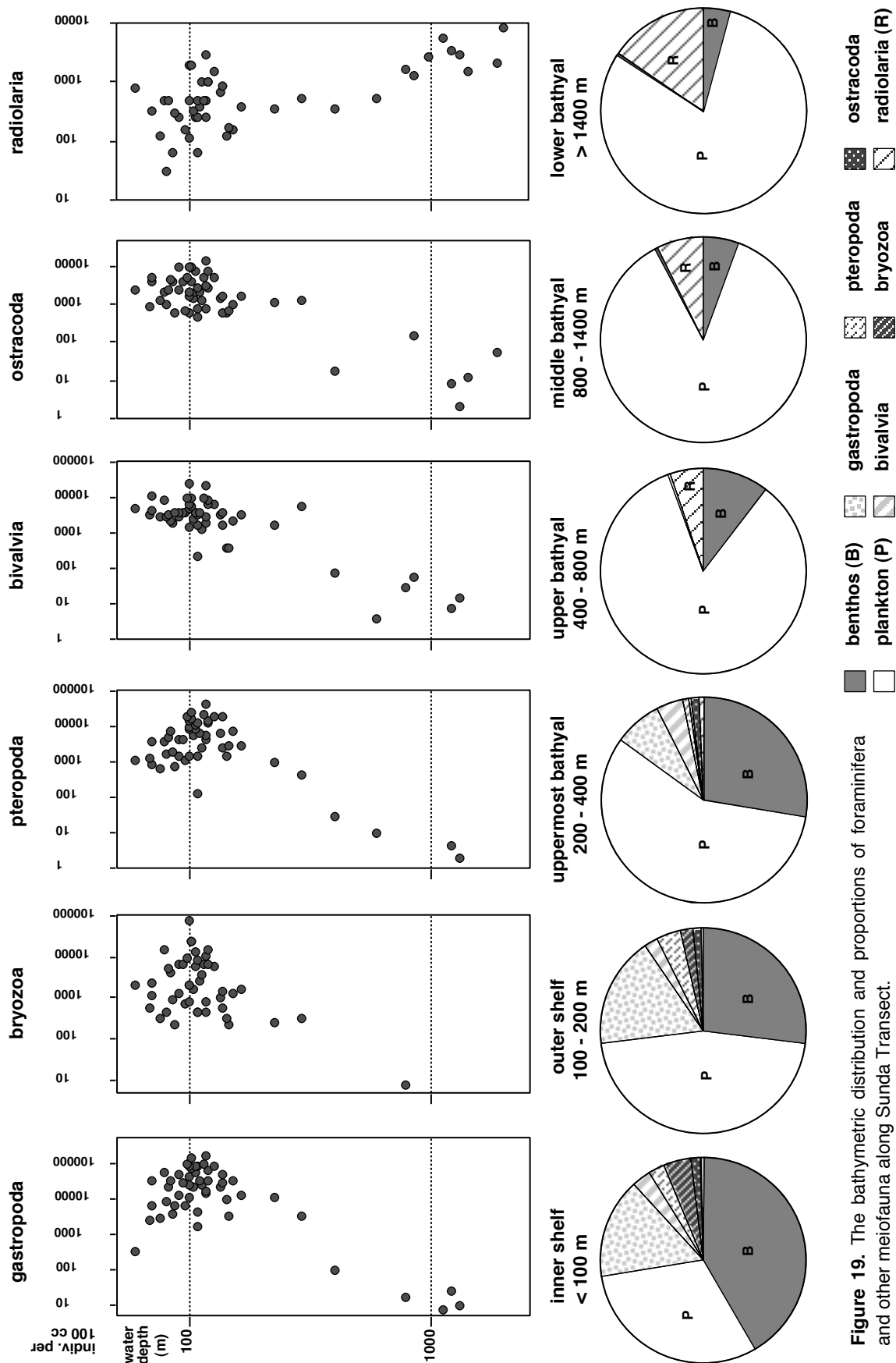


Figure 19. The bathymetric distribution and proportions of foraminifera and other meiofauna along Sunda Transect.

3.2 ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

3.2.1 Results of Correspondence Factor Analysis

AFC 1: The first matrix used for the Correspondence Analysis (AFC 1) includes all sites from both study areas. Only the loadings of the variable elements for the first (F1) and second (F2) factors were significant. The first F1 axis has the largest eigenvalue λ_1 equal to 0.69 of the total dispersion of the species scores on the ordination axis and the F2 axis has the eigenvalue λ_2 equal to 0.28. These eigenvalues denote a good separation of the sites and species along the axes, therefore display a relevant information and could be used for an environmental interpretation. Other factors are influenced by loadings of rare species and result in diffused meaningless patterns on the plots which are not taken into consideration. The F1 axis represents the direction of greatest variation in species composition. The sites plotted against the axes of F1 and F2 result in the identification of the four major groups (Fig. 20 a). The F1 axis clearly reflects the bathymetry of the studied area. As shown in the regression plot of the F1 loadings against water depth, with an exponential correlation coefficient of $r = 0,962$, a primary division occurs according to increasing water depth (Fig. 20 b), which can be associated to the organic carbon flux. All 60 sites from water depths shallower than 200 m are grouped on the negative side of the F1 axis, while 15 sites from the continental slope have positive F1 values. The F2 axis distinguishes the samples from the same geographic positions. It reflects dissimilarity in the faunal composition between two regions studied, particularly in the shelf area. All shallow sites of the Sunda transect are grouped on the negative side of the F2 axis, while the shallow sites of the Vietnam transect are scattered on the positive side of the axis. The sites from the uppermost (200-400 m) and upper (400-800 m) continental slope, except site 18284 characterised by mixed fauna, are placed on the negative side of the F2 axis. The deeper sites from the Sunda and Vietnam areas are grouped on the positive side of the F2 axis, however the Sunda sites cluster together closer to the origin of the axis.

AFC 2: A further analysis (AFC 2) was performed exclusively on the shallow sites located at water depths between 47 m and 226 m. Generally, loadings of the first three factors produce an interpretable pattern. The first F1 axis has the eigenvalue λ_1 equal to 0.29 of the total dispersion of the sites and species scores on the ordination axis, the F2 axis has the eigenvalue λ_2 equal to 0.23 and F3 axis has the eigenvalue λ_3 equal to 0.16.

Two main clusters of sites can be distinguished on the base of the F1 loadings (Fig. 21 a). The F1 axis apparently reflects dissimilarity in the environmental conditions of the two shelf areas. This factor, amongst others, could be related to the nutrient supply. Besides, the loadings of the F1 correlate roughly to increasing water depth (Fig. 21 b). All sites from the Sunda transect are placed on the negative side of the F1 axis, while the sites from the Vietnam transect are all on the positive side. The F2 loadings are influenced by similarity of the faunal composition and diversity of the assemblages. Positive values of F2 generally represent higher diversity. In the AFC 2 analysis the 18284 site, located below the shelf edge, at a water depth of 226 m, shows significant dissimilarity to the shelf assemblages. Loadings of the F3 values are influenced by an offshore-shelfward trend in the species composition (Fig. 21 c). It allows one to distinguish the assemblages on the shelf in both study areas. The negative loadings of F3 generally indicate the inner neritic environment and positive ones, the outer neritic environment.

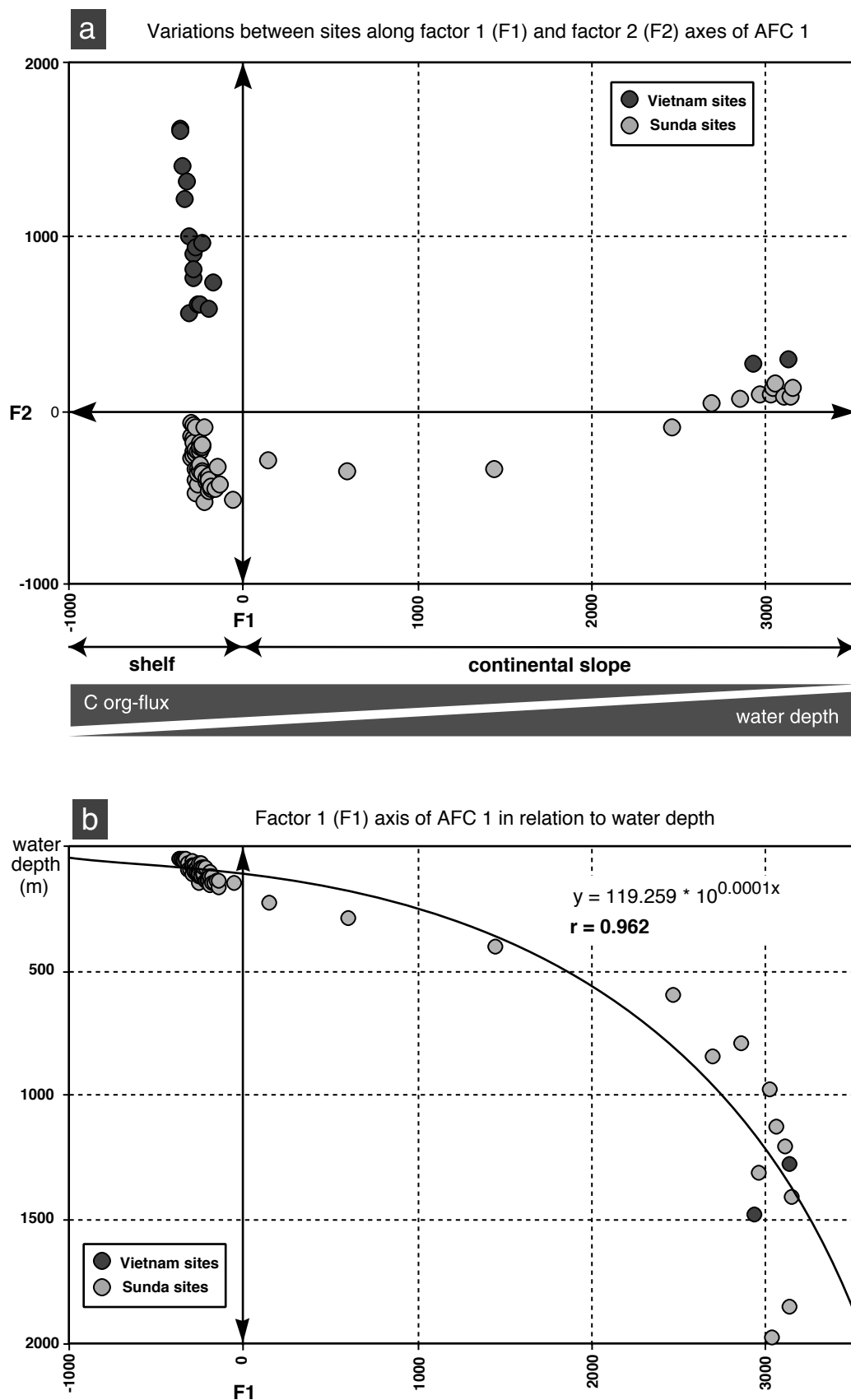


Figure 20. (a) Distribution of 75 sites along the factor 1 (F1) and factor 2 (F2) axes of Correspondence Analyses (AFC 1). (b) Sites loadings (F1) in relation to water depth.

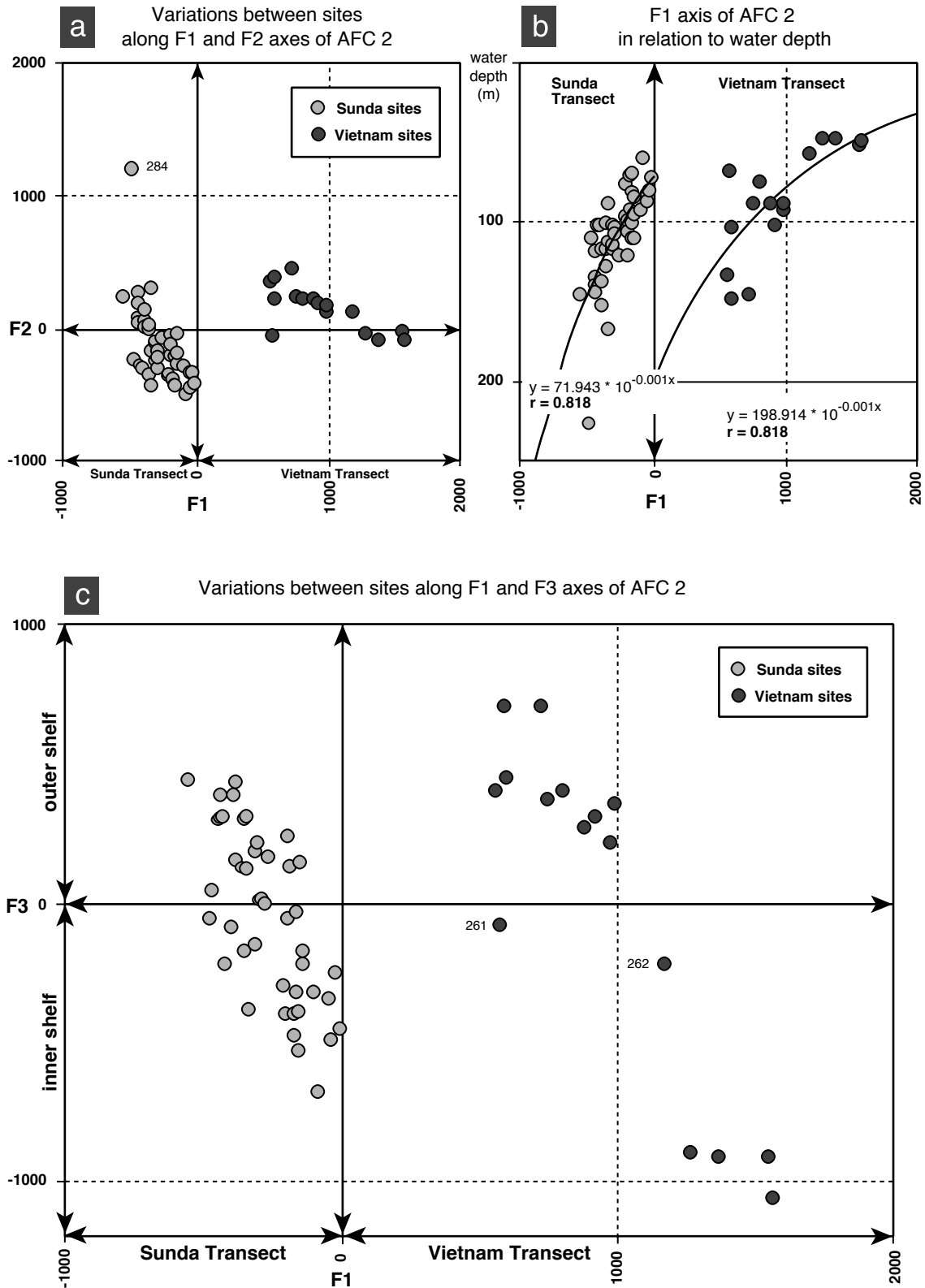


Figure 21. (a) Distribution of sites from the shelf areas along the factor 1 and factor 2 axes of Correspondence Analysis (AFC 2). (b) Factor 1 values in relation to water depth. (c) Factor axes 1 and 3 showing the biogeographic and depth related distribution pattern of benthic foraminiferal assemblages.

Two sites, 18261 and 18262, placed on the negative side of the F3 axis, show a closer relationship to the inner shelf assemblages, but their position along the F3 axis results from higher diversity values in those assemblages.

AFC 3: In the AFC 3 matrix the supplementary parameters of the sediment type are included (Fig. 22). The F1 axis has the eigenvalue λ_1 equal to 0.72 and it clearly reflects the relationship between the faunal composition and the sediment type of the habitat. The sites with the greatest proportion of fine grained sediments (mud and silt) are grouped on the negative side of the F1 axis, while the sites with a high proportion of coarse sediments are grouped on the positive side of the axis. The F2 ordination axis explains a smaller part of the total variation ($\lambda_2=0.25$) and roughly respond to the geographical distribution of the species. The relationship between the sediment type and benthic foraminiferal distribution patterns seems to play an important role especially on the Vietnam Shelf.

3.2.2 Benthic foraminiferal associations

The analyses performed on the 528 species, clearly show the similarities between taxa and allow us to recognise the major benthic foraminiferal associations. Species plotted close to each other show similar distribution patterns, and thus are related to the same environmental conditions. Six benthic foraminiferal associations are distinguished by the Correspondence Factor Analysis on the basis of the taxa contribution to the factor loadings in the Sunda area. Two associations are related to the neritic zone and four correspond with the environment of the bathyal zone. In the Vietnam area, two associations related to the neritic zone can be distinguished and one, not precisely defined, from the bathyal zone (Fig. 23). Each association consists of two or more samples, that are grouped together, because of the similarity in their fauna and particularly, their dominant taxa. Although, all species are considered in the interpretation, only the taxa that significantly contribute to the factor values are plotted. The distribution patterns of dominant species are presented in alphabetical order in Appendix B.3. The absolute and relative abundances in relation to water depth are plotted for each of the species for both areas studied.

Sunda Shelf foraminiferal associations

Heterolepa aff. *dutemplei* - *Asterorotalia gaimardii* association

Inner Neritic Zone (< 100 m)

Sites: 18298-18304, 18306-18323

Diversity of assemblages:

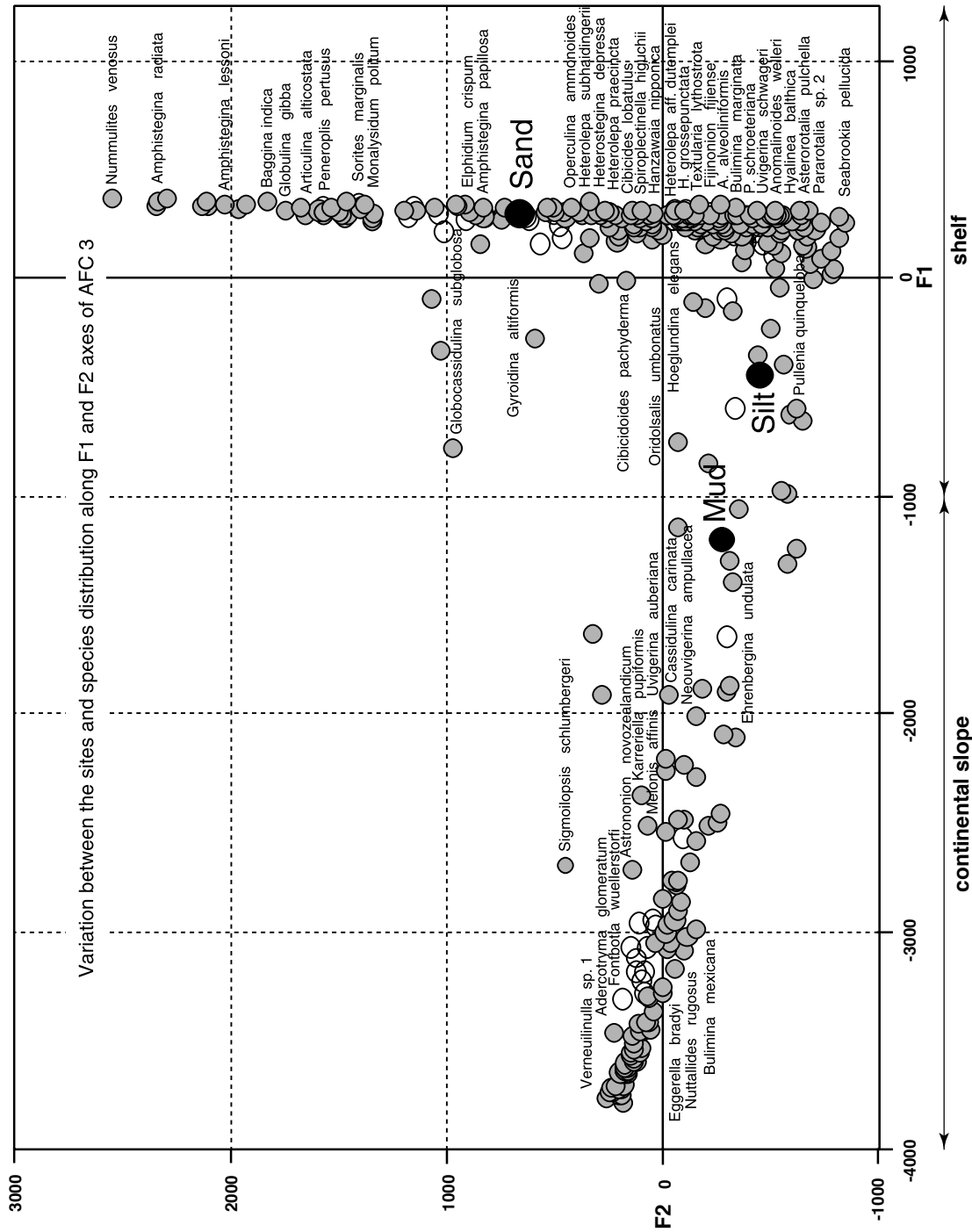
‘living’ – $\alpha = 26-52$ (mean 39), $H(S) = 2,97-4,16$ (mean 3,84), $E = 0,5-0,78$ (mean 0,62)

‘dead’ – $\alpha = 22-52$ (mean 38), $H(S) = 3,20-4,26$ (mean 3,91), $E = 0,32-0,52$ (mean 0,43)

This association is composed of twenty five sites and includes 314 species. Each site contains on an average, 116 species. The water depth ranges between 60-109 m. This association occupies the proximal area of the Sunda transect, generally above the 100 m isobath, however locally the depth reaches 109 m. Only 24 species display a frequency of more than 1 % of the total foraminiferal fauna. Most of the abundant species in this association belong to Rotaliida and Miliolida.

Figure 22. Correspondence Analysis (AFC 3) plot showing the variation between sites and the species in relation to the sediment types introduced as passive parameters:

- Distribution of species along the factor 1 & factor 2 axes of AFC3
- Distribution of 75 sites along the factor 1 & factor 2 axes of AFC3



Representatives of Textulariida species are also common, however individual species are only found in insignificant proportions. The 'dead' assemblages are dominated by *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* (mean relative abundance 8,9 %). The sub-dominant taxa are: *Ammomassilina alveoliniformis* (5,2 %), *Textularia* cf. *lythostrota* (4,2 %), *Quinqueloculina seminulum* (4,2 %), *Asterorotalia gaimardii* (3,4 %), *Elphidium advenum* (2,9 %), *Islandiella japonica* (2,9 %), *Hanzawaia grossepunctata* (2,6 %), *Cibicidoides* ex gr. *pachyderma* (2,6 %) and *Ammonia beccarii* (2,5 %). The occurrence of some species is limited to the inner shelf environment, for example *Discorbinella* sp. 1, *Discorbia candeiana*, *Bigenerina* sp. 1. Other species although less significant, display peaks in their abundances at single locations, for example *Russella spinulosa*, *Cancris auriculus*, *Fijinionion fijiense*, *Helenina anderseni* and *Paracibicides endomica*.

***Bulimina marginata* - *Neouvigerina proboscidea* association**

Outer Neritic Zone (100-200 m)

Sites: 18269-18283, 18295-18297, 18305

Diversity of assemblages:

'living' – $\alpha = 21-47$ (mean 35), $H(S) = 3,23-4,13$ (mean 3,69), $E = 0,39-0,77$ (mean 0,58)

'dead' – $\alpha = 38-62$ (mean 51), $H(S) = 4-4,4$ (mean 4,23), $E = 0,34-0,56$ (mean 0,47)

This association is distributed on the outer shelf with water depths between 106 m and 166 m. It clusters samples from nineteen sites and includes approximately 421 species. The foraminiferal assemblages constituting this association display the highest diversity calculated in this study. The 23 species occur in the abundances higher than 1 % of the total foraminiferal fauna that belong to this association. The faunal composition is similar to that of the inner shelf area with a dominance of *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei*, *Ammomassilina alveoliniformis* and *Asterorotalia gaimardii* in proportions of 6 %, 4,5 % and 3,1 % respectively. An increase in the 'dead' assemblage abundance and standing stock is observed for particular species such as *Bulimina marginata* (3,5 %) and *Neouvigerina proboscidea* (3 %). Other significant species of this association are *Facetocochlea pulchra* (2,8 %) *Textularia bocki* (2,3 %), *Hanzawaia grossepunctata* (2,3 %), *Quinqueloculina seminulum* (2,3 %), *Ammonia beccarii* (2,1 %) and *Textularia* cf. *lythostrota* (2 %).

Some species of Buliminida occur in this association in their greatest abundances, e.g. *Bolivina glutinata*, *Bolivina spathulata*, *Uvigerina schwageri* and *Saidovina amygdalaeformis*. Rotaliida are represented by species such as *Poroepistominella decoratiformis*, *Discorbinella bertheloti* and *Hanzawaia nipponica*. *Hoeglundina elegans* is present in all distinguished associations, but reaches its peak of standing stock values in the outer neritic zone. The agglutinated foraminifera are represented in significant proportions by *Spirotextularia floridana*, *Spiroplectinella higuchii*, *Spiroplectinella pseudocarinata* and *Siphotextularia mestayerae*.

***Siphotextularia foliosa* - *Bulimina mexicana* association**

Uppermost Bathyal Zone (200-400 m)

Sites: 18284-18286

Diversity of assemblages:

'living' – $\alpha = 16-44$ (mean 34), $H(S) = 2,91-4,24$ (mean 3,68), $E = 0,44-0,72$ (mean 0,57)

'dead' – $\alpha = 47-72$ (mean 59), $H(S) = 4,01-4,36$ (mean 4,24), $E = 0,35-0,5$ (mean 0,42)

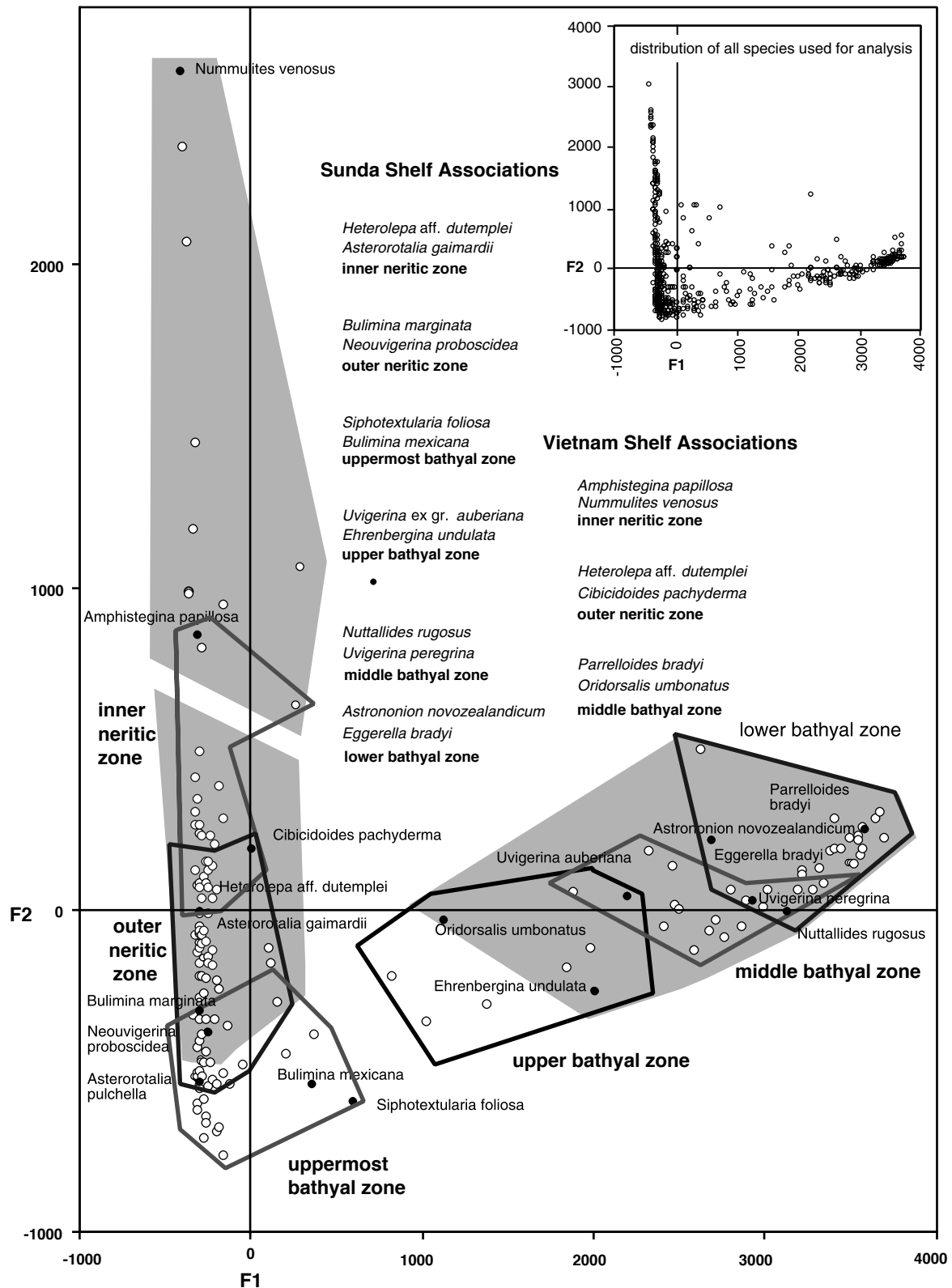


Figure 23. Correspondence Analysis (AFC 1) plot showing the variation within the species distribution. The bathymetrical succession of the benthic foraminiferal associations recognised on the basis of F1 and F2 loadings.

This association occurs on the uppermost continental slope at depths ranging from 226 to 404 m. Only three sites comprising 263 species belong to this association. Its upper boundary is based on the appearance of deep-water species such as *Hyalinea balthica*, *Pullenia bulloides* and *Melonis affinis*. However, the faunas from shallow and deeper waters are mixed within this zone. The assemblages are generally dominated by Buliminida, Lagenida and Rotaliida. Twenty three species occur in relative abundances higher than 1 %. *Asterorotalia pulchella* with a mean relative abundance of empty tests of 4,2 % dominates the assemblages, however, the low standing stock values suggest transportation from shallower waters. The sub-dominant species are *Pararotalia* sp. 1 (3,8 %), *Bulimina marginata* (2,8 %) and *Uvigerina* ex gr. *auberiana* (2,7 %). The other four significant species such as *Siphotextularia foliosa* (2,4 %), *Bulimina mexicana* (2,1 %), *Siphogenerina striatula* (2 %) and *Bolivina subaenariensis* var. *mexicana* (1,5 %) occur almost exclusively or display their greatest abundances in the uppermost bathyal zone.

***Uvigerina* ex gr. *auberiana* - *Ehrenbergina undulata* association**

Upper Bathyal Zone (400-800 m)

Sites: 18287, 18288, 18294

Diversity of assemblages:

‘living’ – $\alpha = 35-54$ (mean 42), $H(S) = 3,52-4,25$ (mean 3,84), $E = 0,45-0,62$ (mean 0,52)

‘dead’ – $\alpha = 53-59$ (mean 57), $H(S) = 4,1-4,36$ (mean 4,23), $E = 0,45-0,51$ (mean 0,48)

The three sites located on the upper continental slope, from depths between 482 m and 790 m, contain 206 species. This association is characterised by high proportions of Buliminida, Lituolida and Trochamminida. Many shelf species have their lower limit of occurrence within this zone. This association is strongly dominated by *Uvigerina* ex gr. *auberiana* (mean relative abundance 12,4 %). Sub-dominant species are *Bolivina robusta* (4,8 %), *Lagenammia difflugiformis* (4 %), *Ehrenbergina undulata* (3,9 %), *Eggerella bradyi* (3,3 %) and *Paratrochammina challengerii* (2,5 %). The representatives of *Reophax* occur in significant abundances in this association such as, *Reophax dentaliniformis* and *Reophax bilocularis*. The deep water agglutinated genera first seen in this association are *Hormosina*, *Hormosinella*, *Ammobaculites*, *Reophanus* and *Recurvoides*. The first occurrences of some important calcareous species are also observed, e.g. *Bulimina aculeata*, *Bulimina affinis*, *Fontbotia wuellerstorfi* and *Parrelloides bradyi*.

***Nuttallides rugosus* - *Uvigerina peregrina* association**

Middle Bathyal Zone (800-1400 m)

Sites: 18289-18293

Diversity of assemblages:

‘living’ – $\alpha = 33-54$ (mean 45), $H(S) = 3,74-4,12$ (mean 3,97), $E = 0,57-0,62$ (mean 0,59)

‘dead’ – $\alpha = 45-55$ (mean 50), $H(S) = 4,12-4,38$ (mean 4,23), $E = 0,45-0,6$ (mean 0,54)

This association comprises of five sites distributed on the middle continental slope at water depths ranging from 978 m to 1404 m. A total of 243 species are encountered, with dominance by agglutinated foraminifera. The representative species *Nuttallides rugosus* and *Uvigerina peregrina* have their greatest relative abundances in this zone. The mean values are 2,4 % and 1,9 % respectively. The co-dominant species are *Lagenammia difflugiformis* (6,3 %) and *Uvigerina* ex gr. *auberiana* (5 %). The other sub-dominant species are *Paratrochammina challengerii* (3,3 %),

Saccammina sphaerica (3,1 %), *Parrelloides bradyi* (2,2 %), *Eggerella bradyi* (2,2 %) and *Cassidulina carinata* (2,1 %).

The first occurrences of some significant agglutinated species such as *Nodosinum gaussicum*, *Trochammina nana* and *Adercotryma glomeratum* are recorded in this zone. Some calcareous species such as *Coronatoplanulina okinawaensis*, *Laticarinina pauperata* and various representatives of family Ellipsolagenidae also have their upper limit of occurrence in this zone. The lower boundary of this association is marked by the disappearance of tens of species.

***Astrononion novozealandicum* - *Eggerella bradyi* association**

Lower Bathyal Zone (> 1400 m)

Sites: 18267, 18268

Diversity of assemblages:

‘living’ – $\alpha = 35-51$ (mean 43), $H(S) = 3,89-4,03$ (mean 3,96), $E = 0,54-0,6$ (mean 0,57)

‘dead’ – $\alpha = 41-48$ (mean 45), $H(S) = 4,02-4,12$ (mean 4,07), $E = 0,5-0,52$ (mean 0,51)

Only two samples positioned in the most distal part of the Sunda transect represent the lower continental slope association, with water depths of 1852-1974 m. The benthic faunal composition is similar to that of the preceding zone, however, the diversity decreases. A total of 152 species is found to occur. Samples are strongly dominated by *Saccammina sphaerica* with the average relative abundance of 10,5 %. Following sub-dominant species characteristic of lower bathyal assemblages are *Astrononion novozealandicum* (5,5 %), *Eggerella bradyi* (4,4 %), *Cibicidoides pachyderma* (3,9 %), *Hormosinella guttifera* (3,2 %), *Glomospira gordialis* (3,2 %) and *Uzbekistania charoides* (2,6 %). Other distinctively deep-water forms that occur in this association include *Oridorsalis umbonatus*, *Melonis affinis* and *Eratidus recurvus*. The assemblages appear to be entirely autochthonous, with no typical shallow-water forms present in the residue.

Vietnam Shelf foraminiferal associations

***Amphistegina papillosa* - *Nummulites venosus* association**

Inner Neritic Zone (< 60 m)

Sites: 18262-18266

Diversity of assemblages:

‘living’ – $\alpha = 2-10$ (mean 5), $H(S) = 1,1-2,32$ (mean 1,87), $E = 0,65-1$ (mean 0,81)

‘dead’ – $\alpha = 14-30$ (mean 23), $H(S) = 2,85-3,69$ (mean 3,25), $E = 0,24-0,38$ (mean 0,33)

The faunal composition of this association is mainly controlled by the depth of light penetration. This association is composed of five sites with water depths between 47 m and 56 m. The total number of encountered species is 162. The diversity is the lowest observed in this study. Most of the abundant species in this association belong to Rotaliida, Miliolida and Textulariida. Co-dominant are *Amphistegina papillosa*, *Operculina ammonoides* and *Amphistegina lessoni* with relatively high mean values of relative abundances: 10,9 %, 9,9 % and 9,5 % respectively. The sub-dominant species are *Amphistegina radiata* (6,7 %), *Amphicoryna papillosa* (2,3 %), *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* (2,1 %) and *Quinqueloculina seminulum* (2 %). This association is characterised by the high abundances of symbiont-bearing benthic foraminifera such as *Nummulites*, *Operculina*, *Heterostegina*, *Peneroplis*, *Borelis*, *Dendritina* and *Sorites*.

***Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* - *Cibicidoides pachyderma* association**

Outer Neritic Zone (> 60 m)

Sites: 18248-18250, 18254-18261

Diversity of assemblages:

‘living’ – $\alpha = 2-20$ (mean 9), $H(S) = 0,4-3$ (mean 2,06), $E = 0,25-0,78$ (mean 0,62)

‘dead’ – $\alpha = 26-70$ (mean 46), $H(S) = 3,64-4,46$ (mean 4,12), $E = 0,42-0,62$ (mean 0,51)

This association is related to the outer shelf environment with water depths between 68 m and 148 m. It clusters samples of eleven sites and includes approximately 264 species. Only 14 species occur in abundances higher than 1 % of the total foraminiferal fauna in this association. The co-dominant species are *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* (4,9 %) and *Cibicidoides pachyderma* (4,4 %). Other significant species are *Quinqueloculina seminulum* (2,9 %), *Bolivina glutinata* (2,3 %), *Ammonia beccarii* (2,1 %) and *Asterorotalia gaimardii* (2 %). Some species of *Heterolepa* and *Elphidium* occur in their highest abundances, e.g. *Heterolepa praecineta*, *Heterolepa subhaidingerii*, *Elphidium advenum*, *Elphidium crispum* and *Elphidium singaporense*. The representatives of Buliminida also appear in significant proportions, e.g. *Bolivina spathulata* and *B. subreticulata*, *Uvigerina schwageri* and *Saidovina amygdalaeformis*. The agglutinated foraminifera are represented by *Spiroplectinella higuchii*, *Spiroplectinella pseudocarinata*, *Gaudryina robusta* and *Bigenerina nodosaria*.

***Parrelloides bradyi* - *Oridorsalis umbonatus* association**

Middle / Lower Bathyal Zone (> 1200 m)

Sites: 18252-18253

Diversity of assemblages:

‘living’ – $\alpha = 30-43$ (mean 36), $H(S) = 3,35-3,57$ (mean 3,46), $E = 0,38-0,65$ (mean 0,51)

‘dead’ – $\alpha = 41-44$ (mean 43), $H(S) = 4,04-4,05$ (mean 4,04), $E = 0,53-0,58$ (mean 0,56)

This association comprise of only two sites located on the continental slope at depths of 1277 m and 1479 m. The total number of species is 162. The co-dominant species are *Lagenammina difflugiformis* (4,7 %) and *Parrelloides bradyi* (4,6 %). The other significant taxa are *Uvigerina* ex gr. *auberiana* (3,9 %), *Usbekistania charoides* (3,6 %), *Oridorsalis umbonatus* (3,5 %), *Melonis affinis* (3,2 %), *Saccamina sphaerica* (3 %), *Eggerella bradyi* (2,8 %), *Astrononion novozealandicum* (2,8 %), *Cassidulina carinata* (2,8 %) and *Paratrochammina challengerii* (2,8 %). The faunal composition of this association is similar to the one observed on the middle continental slope along the Sunda transect, but with generally higher proportions of distinctively deep-water forms.

4. DISCUSSION

The biogeographic distribution patterns of the benthic foraminiferal assemblages observed on the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves reflect the faunal response to different environmental conditions. A variety of environmental and sedimentological parameters, which may control foraminiferal distribution (*e.g.* light penetration, food supply, salinity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, relative solubility of carbonates, currents or substrate) are proposed to explain the distribution patterns of shallow-water benthic foraminifera (Murray, 1973, 1991; Loubere & Fariduddin, 1999). All these parameters are potentially limiting factors for benthic foraminifera, however, only few reach a critical limit for an individual species (Loubere & Fariduddin, 1999). The importance of individual limiting factors also varies with water depth. While light penetration (limiting autotrophic symbionts), wave and current activity and resulting substrate properties are main factors controlling benthic foraminifera distribution on the shelf. The benthic foraminiferal assemblages from the bathyal zone are mainly controlled by C org-flux and oxygen content (Coulbourn & Lutze, 1988; Corliss & Emerson, 1990; Loubere *et al.*, 1993; Jorissen *et al.*, 1994; Van der Zwaan *et al.*, 1999). The importance of these factors on the benthic foraminiferal fauna of the south-western SCS is discussed in detail.

4.1 Factors controlling benthic foraminiferal assemblages on the shelf

Temperature and salinity are fairly uniform on both the Sunda and Vietnam Shelves (see Fig. 6), and are not considered as main factors controlling the distribution patterns and faunal composition there. The multivariate statistical analyses of the benthic foraminiferal fauna clearly discriminate the assemblages from the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves. The differences in the faunal composition, density and diversity may depend on several parameters, of which food supply, light penetration, substrate and currents will be discussed. The main food source for the benthic foraminiferal fauna is the downward flux of organic matter reaching the sea-floor (Gooday, 1993). The food supply is generally related to sea-surface productivity (Gooday, 1994; Kuhnt *et al.*, 1999; Rijk *et al.*, 2000). In the shallow waters, the effects of oxygen deficiency and C org-flux on the foraminiferal population is difficult to separate. The diversity and equitability measures, however, can help to distinguish between eutrophic and oligotrophic conditions (Van der Zwaan *et al.*, 1999). The correlation between the C org-flux and foraminiferal populations in the shallow-water environment (< 200 m) is difficult to evaluate (see Fig. 9), since other factors may obscure that correlation.

The sea-surface productivity in the entire SCS is generally low, except in coastal areas along the continental margin off China and Vietnam and in the coastal area off Borneo, where it may reach values of > 400 g C m⁻²yr⁻¹ (Platt *et al.*, 1995). The majority of the shelf assemblages from both areas studied exhibit a standing stock between 20-330 indiv./10 cm². As reported by Murray (1973) such values are typical for marginal marine environments. On the open shelf, the primary production values are fairly uniform, ranging from 121 g C m⁻²yr⁻¹ to 254 g C m⁻²yr⁻¹ in the areas

studied (see Table 3). On the Vietnam Shelf, however, the lower diversity and low standing stock, particularly of smaller sized foraminifera ($< 1000 \mu\text{m}$), reflect the higher energy environment and generally lower levels of the organic matter reaching the sea-floor. The enhanced values of standing stock for the shallow water assemblages are associated exclusively to the occurrences of large Rotaliida ($> 1000 \mu\text{m}$). It is known from some regions of the world's oceans, that the sea-surface productivity is seasonal and the C org-flux reaches the sea-floor in pulses (Smith *et al.*, 1996). The benthic foraminiferal population on the Vietnam Shelf may also depend on seasonal pulses rich in organic matter. For instance, a phytoplankton bloom occurs in this area in spring (Guo, 1994) and monsoonal upwelling along the northern part offshore Vietnam occurs in summer (Huang *et al.*, 1994; Chao *et al.*, 1996). Thus, a substantial portion of the nourishment may reach the benthos in this area.

In contrast, the foraminiferal assemblages on the Sunda Shelf exhibit a more uniform distribution pattern and extremely high diversity. The high standing stock shows that food supply is not a major limiting parameter for benthic foraminifera in this area. The very high standing stock and abundances of empty tests offshore Natuna Island correlate well with an increased flux in organic matter, that may be derived from coastal waters. This has also been reported from many nearshore locations (*e.g.* Altenbach & Sarnthein, 1989; Altenbach, 1992; Blake & Hilbig, 1994). On the Sunda Shelf, the supply of organic carbon may be related to characteristics in the water circulation patterns. The vectors of winds, the water drift in the surface layer (at the 2,5 m water column depth) and the bottom-currents during the winter monsoonal regime show the south-westward flow offshore Borneo (Shaw & Chao, 1994; Huang *et al.*, 1994). This flow may transport the organic matter from Borneo to the study area.

The results obtained from correspondence analysis shows, that assemblages on the Vietnam Shelf strongly depend on the sediment type for their habitat. There is a clear correlation between the composition of benthic foraminiferal fauna and the presence of sandy substrate (*e.g.* *Baggina indica*, *Peneroplis pertusus*, *Articulina alticostata*, *Sorites marginalis*, *Amphistegina* spp.). The large, symbiont-bearing species associated with the presence of coarse sediments (Hohenegger, 1994) are the most abundant foraminifera in the Vietnam Shelf assemblages (*e.g.* *Amphistegina lessonii*, *Heterostegina depressa*, *Operculina ammonoides* and *Nummulites venosus*). Symbiosis allows these foraminifera to profit from both, solar energy (photosynthesis) and organic matter (Hallock, 1999). The high abundances of symbiont-bearing foraminifera in the photic zone ($< 60 \text{ m}$) indicate a clear, nutrient-deficient and high energy environment (Hallock, 1999) on the Vietnam Shelf. In addition, the foraminiferal tests are generally highly-abraded and well sorted. Moreover, the 'reworked' and 'dead' individuals of Miliolids and some Rotaliids are found to be more thick-walled and robust than their representatives from the Sunda assemblages. These may indicate the high energy environment in this area during Winter, when strong south-eastward bottom-currents flow over the Vietnam Shelf (Huang *et al.*, 1994). These currents may be responsible for the winnowing of fine sediments and smaller foraminiferal tests. They may also prevent the organic matter from settling on the sea-floor, thus in consequence reduce the size of standing stock.

The substrate seems to be a less important parameter controlling the faunal distribution patterns on the Sunda Shelf. Locally, the occurrences of certain species (*e.g.* *Cassidulina carinata*; *Neovigierina ampullacea*; *Bolivina robusta*) correlate with the high content of clay in the sediments. Only north-east of Natuna Island, the enhanced accumulation of empty foraminiferal tests and the decline of standing stock coincide with the presence of coarse sediments. The sea-

floor in this area shows a high degree of roughness, which suggests erosive activity of the bottom currents (Stattegger *et al.*, 1997). The cold eddy, which seasonally appears between Natuna Island and the Wan'an Bank (Huang *et al.*, 1994), can have some influence on the environmental conditions in this area. Currents may be partly responsible for the transport and sorting of empty tests, as well as the distribution and deposition of fresh organic matter on the sea-floor. The common occurrence of suspension-feeding foraminifera (Stigter *et al.*, 1998), so called 'tubular forms' (e.g. *Rhizammina indivisa*, *Saccorhiza ramosa*), indicate the presence of lateral transport carrying organic matter in suspension (Jones & Charnock, 1985). The species with a clinging mode of life, indicative of a high energy environment (Kitazato, 1994), also commonly occur in these assemblages (e.g. *Hanzawaia nipponica*, *Planulina arimiensis* or *Rosalina* spp.).

4. 2 Factors controlling benthic foraminiferal assemblages in the bathyal zone

There is a generally accepted assumption that the carbon flux is inversely correlated to water depth (Müller & Suess, 1979; Suess, 1980; Coulbourn & Lutze, 1988; Sjoerdsma & Van der Zwaan, 1992; Van der Zwaan *et al.*, 1999). This trend is usually reflected by a decreasing standing stock with increasing water depth (Rathburn & Corliss, 1994; Stigter *et al.*, 1998; Loubere & Fariduddin, 1999), but is vaguely reflected in the values obtained from the Sunda continental slope. The standing stock, although decreasing with greater water depth is not much lower on the slope than on the shelf. This may result from shallow upwelling, which according to Chao *et al.*, (1996) occurs on the edge of the Sunda Shelf in Winter. It may also result from using different coring techniques, such as a multi-corer on the slope and box-corer on the shelf. The standing stock values are comparable to the values obtained by Heß (1998) in the vicinity of the present study area.

The signal of C org-flux to the sea-floor, that is preserved in the 'dead' assemblages, is usually enhanced (Loubere & Fariduddin, 1999). The total foraminiferal abundances in both areas studied decrease with increasing water depth. This is a general trend also observed by Altenbach & Sarnthein (1989), Loubere (1991), Gooday *et al.* (1992), Loubere & Fariduddin (1999), as well as by Heß (1998) and Kuhnt *et al.* (1999) in both central and northern parts of the SCS, and by Rathburn & Corliss (1994) in the Sulu Sea.

The bathyal assemblages from the Vietnam and Sunda continental slopes are strongly influenced by decreasing rates of organic flux in the deeper ocean, resulting in a well pronounced bathymetrical succession of foraminiferal associations (Carney, 1989; Loubere & Fariduddin, 1999; Kuhnt *et al.*, 1999). However, the faunal composition of the assemblages from the Vietnam continental slope differs significantly from those of corresponding water depths on the Sunda continental slope. Assemblages on the Vietnam continental slope, are dominated by *Parrelloides bradyi* and *Oridorsalis umbonatus*, usually associated with high oxygen content and low C org-flux (Miao & Thunell, 1993). These species show the peak in their abundances in the shallower waters on the Sunda Shelf. However, the assemblages on the Sunda continental slope are dominated by *Nuttallides rugosus*, *Uvigerina peregrina* and *U. auberiana*, usually associated with low-oxygen and a high C org-flux (Kuhnt *et al.*, 1999; Holbourn *et al.*, 2001). These species are present in the Vietnam assemblages, however, only in low percentages. Dissimilarity in the distribution patterns between the Vietnam and Sunda assemblages strongly suggest that depth-related successions of foraminiferal associations recognised in one area are only applicable to that area. Some of the detritus-feeding species commonly occurring on the Sunda and Vietnam continental slopes

(e.g. *Bulimina aculeata*, *Uvigerina peregrina* and *Uvigerina auberiana*) depend on a high supply of fresh organic matter, with a high nutritious value that follows phytoplankton blooms (Rijk, 2000). Therefore, the abundances of dominant species on the Vietnam and Sunda continental slopes, may reflect changes in surface primary productivity controlled by seasonally reversing monsoonal regime.

The benthic foraminiferal assemblages from the central and northern parts of the SCS were used by Kuhnt *et al.* (1999) to estimate the C org-flux rates from downcore samples. They obtained correlation with an exponential coefficient $r^2 = 0,949$ and $r^2 = 0,918$. In this study, the data sets from twelve sites, evenly distributed along the Sunda continental slope, are used to examine the relationship of ‘dead’ benthic foraminiferal assemblages to the C org-flux. Correlation between the assemblage composition (factor 1 of AFC 1) and C org-flux is very good (Fig. 24 a-b). The linear correlation coefficients are $r^2 = 0,962$ and $r^2 = 0,92$ according to the equation of Suess (1980) and Sarnthein *et al.* (1988) respectively.

The differences between the regression plots of Kuhnt *et al.* (1999) and those from this study, may result from applying two different coring techniques: the multi-corer and box-corer devices. Surface samples obtained from the multi-corer and box-corer show distinctly different densities of foraminiferal tests. The epifaunal species abundances are underestimated in the box-corer samples due to a loss of the fluffy surface sediment. This causes the differences in the values of factor loadings and obscures the correlation between the assemblage composition and C org-flux. As a result, it is impossible to combine the data sets obtained with these two coring techniques. However, correlation coefficients are very good for both, indicating that each method used individually, has potential to estimate carbon flux from benthic foraminiferal data.

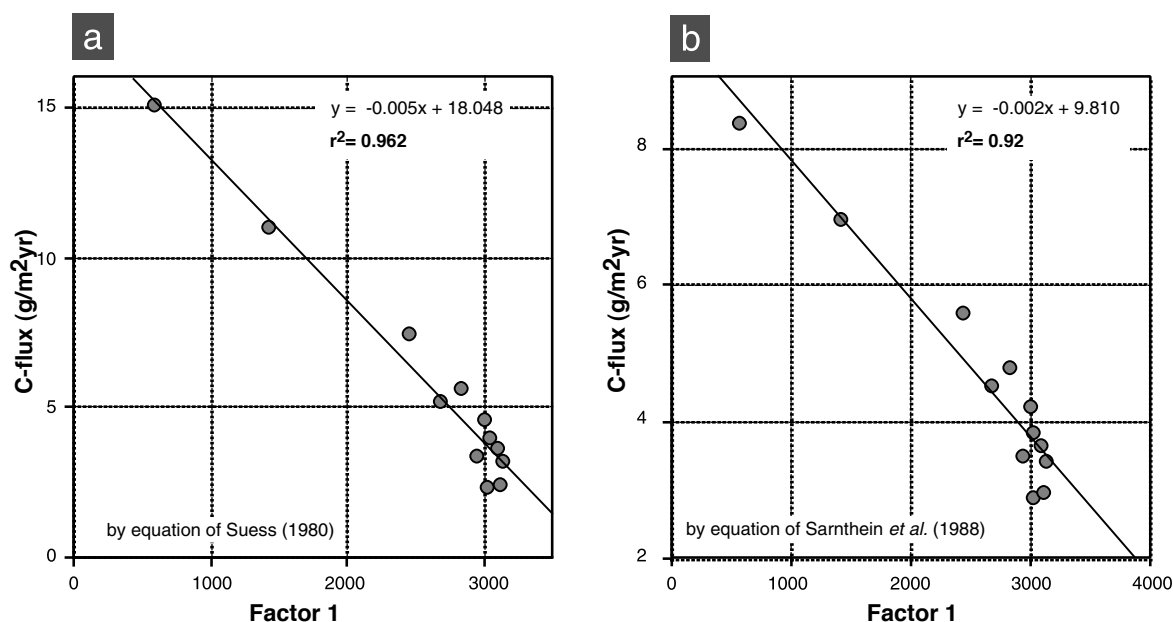


Figure 24. Regression of Factor 1 of the correspondence analyses against C org-flux rates calculated (a) after Suess (1980) and (b) Sarnthein *et al.* (1988), using the average primary production data set of Platt (unpublished). The best fit obtained is linear and shows a correlation coefficient equal to $r^2 = 0.962$ and $r^2 = 0.92$ respectively.

4.3 Diversity trends

A worldwide observed trend of increasing diversity from the shore-line to the edge of the continental shelf is well pronounced in the assemblages from the studied shelves. It is also reported from other parts of the SCS and adjacent seas (Miao & Thunell, 1993; Zheng & Fu, 1994). The diversity measures (H(S) & Evenness) from this study are comparable to the measures from other locations in the South China Sea and East China Sea (Table 8). According to Boltovskoy & Wright (1976) the diversity increases with water depth in the bathyal zone. As noticed by Lutze & Coulbourn (1984) and Murray (1991) and recognised also on the Vietnam continental slope, this trend is stronger in the ‘living’ population. However, the diversity of the ‘dead’ fauna declines with increasing water depth in both study areas. A similar trend is reported from the Pacific (Saidova, 1971) and the Gulf of Mexico (Buzas & Gibson, 1969).

Offshore Natuna Island, a decrease in the diversity indices (H(S) and Fisher’s α), together with an increase in the foraminiferal abundances is observed. As reported by Loubere & Fariduddin (1999) this trend appears in many nearshore areas in response to the supply of organic matter delivered from land. The maximum diversity value (Fisher’s $\alpha=71$), occurs at a deeper water depth (291 m) than the suspected faunal break. The correspondence analyses revealed a dissimilarity in the faunal composition at a water depth shallower than 226 m. Thus, the extremely high diversity on the upper part of the continental slope may be an effect of down-slope transport of the empty tests, since most of the species are present only in the ‘dead’ assemblage.

Table 8. Comparison of the diversity indices from different locations in the South China Sea and East China Sea.

depth range	Vietnam Shelf	Sunda Shelf	southern SCS	northern SCS	ECS
	present study 47-1479 m	present study 60-1974 m	Heß, 1997 889-1556 m	Zheng & Fu, 1994 7-1010 m	Zheng & Fu, 1994 41-2050 m
average H(S)	3,87	4,08	4,20	2,87	2,62
max. H(S)	4,46	4,40	4,33	4,49	4,11
average E	0,46	0,46	0,57	0,40	0,40
max. E	0,62	0,60	0,59	0,63	1,00

4.4 Regional biogeography

There is a very obvious dissimilarity in the faunal composition of the Vietnam and Sunda Shelves. Only 478 taxa, of the total 802 taxa recognised occur in both study areas. The benthic foraminiferal assemblages on the Sunda Shelf contain 272 taxa more than the Vietnam assemblages. Whereas only 53 shallow-water taxa from the Vietnam Shelf assemblages do not occur in the Sunda area. These are mainly Rotaliids and Miliolids which are usually associated with sandy substrate. Ninety taxa occur through the entire studied water depth range (50-2000 m). The remaining species exhibit a depth related distribution (see Appendix B.2). Deep-water species are almost the same in both areas, due to similar and stable hydrographic conditions prevailing at greater water depths.

Approximately 400 taxa have depth limited ranges in the ‘living’ assemblages. Commonly, the occurrences of ‘living’ individuals are closer to the upper limit of the species depth range (Resig, 1958).

The proportion of taxa represented in both ‘living’ and ‘dead’ assemblages are strikingly different in the two areas studied. In the Vietnam area only 34 % of taxa have their representatives in both assemblages. The ratio between ‘living’ and ‘dead’ (L/D ratio) for large foraminifera is high (e.g. *Quinqueloculina* spp., *Operculina ammonoides*, *Nummulites venosus*, *Amphistegina radiata* or *A. lessoni*). The smaller species are mainly represented by ‘dead’ individuals (e.g. *Ammonia beccarii*, *Amphistegina papillosa* or *Cibicidoides pachyderma*). The tests of species using organic cement disintegrate after the death of the foraminifera, thus several mainly arenaceous species occur exclusively in the ‘living’ assemblages (e.g. *Crithionina pisum*, *Astrorhiza arenaria*).

In the Sunda area approximately 74 % of all species are represented by both ‘living’ and ‘dead’ individuals. The L/D ratio is high in the assemblages on the Sunda Shelf. All common species are represented by ‘living’ individuals. Some species develop a local peak of abundance, but occur only at single locations (e.g. *Uvigerina bassensis* and *Bolivina subaenariensis* var. *mexicana*). The species represented exclusively by ‘living’ individuals include mainly specimens with fragile, agglutinated walls (e.g. *Ammobaculites filiformis*), and monolamellar calcite (e.g. *Lagena* spp., *Dentalina* spp.).

The benthic foraminiferal abundances expressed in proportions of the main orders reveal more general distribution patterns in the faunal composition. The shelf assemblages from both areas studied are dominated by Miliolida and Rotaliida. This is a typical composition in normal marine shelf and continental slope environments (Murray, 1991). Comparable faunal compositions are reported from other seas, for example from the Arabian Gulf (Cherif *et al.*, 1997), the central west coast of India (Nigam & Khare, 1999) and from the northern shelf of the South China Sea (Wang *et al.*, 1985). Hayward *et al.* (1999) reported, that high (> 20 %) proportions of Miliolida are typical for normal marine, inner shelf environments, while the high proportions of Lagenida usually indicate an outer shelf or upper bathyal environment. This corresponds perfectly to the proportions of Lagenida (~9-10 %) observed on the Sunda Shelf (Fig. 25). Also, the proportions of Miliolida decrease from 25 % in the inner shelf to 15 % in the outer shelf assemblages. The same pattern was observed in the northern part of the Vietnam Shelf by Wang *et al.* (1985). The proportions of main orders, grouped with respect to recognised water depth zones for recent foraminiferal fauna, provide an applicable indication of water depth, and thus allow one to distinguish the shelf fauna from the bathyal fauna in down-core samples. The benthic foraminiferal associations and distribution plots of the dominant taxa (Appendix B.3) may support the more precise paleo-depth estimate in the bathyal zone.

4.5 Taphonomic processes

The presence of ‘reworked’ foraminifera from the early Holocene transgression in the assemblages indicates intense mixing of Holocene sediments on the Vietnam Shelf. The mixing of older material with recent sediments is often observed in carbonate-rich environments, because high carbonate contents buffer dissolution and help to preserve tests (Martin, 1999).

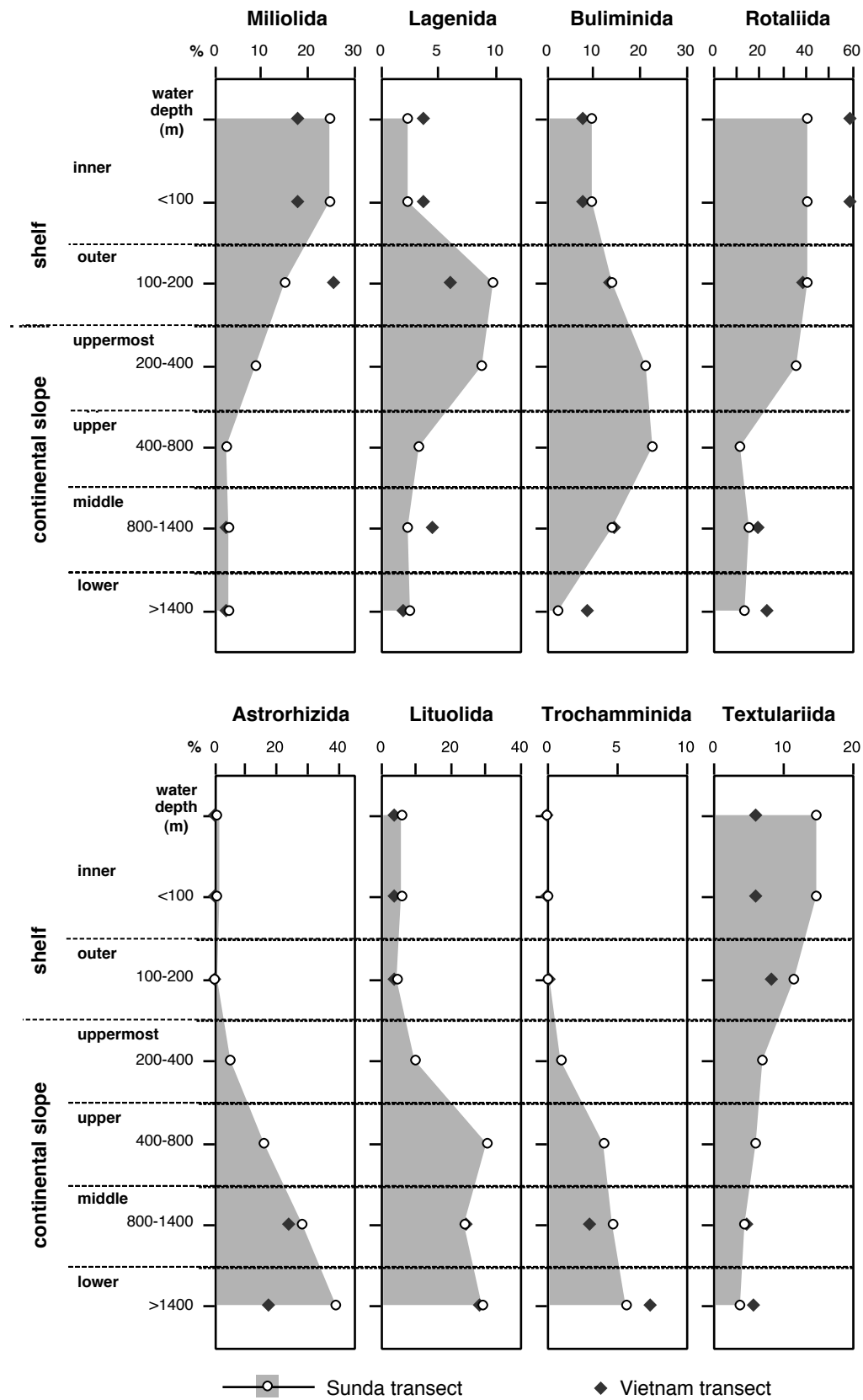


Figure 25. Generalised proportions of major orders in total benthic foraminiferal faunas and their correlation with bathymetry.

The most abundant tests of the large foraminifera such as *Amphistegina* and *Nummulites* are very resistant to abrasion and dissolution (Martin, 1999), thus can persist in the sediment for a long time and be mixed with recent faunas. The faunal composition of the reworked assemblage indicates a sea-level rise of approximately 20-30 m from the time of deposition, since the highly abraded individuals of symbiont-bearing Miliolids (e.g. *Peneroplis*, *Dendritina* or *Monalysidum*) are present in the assemblages in waters deeper than 60 m. As reported by Hallock (1999) symbiont-bearing Miliolids occupy shallower habitats (< 40 m) and have a more restricted depth range than the large Rotaliids. The co-existence of 'shallow-euphotic' Miliolids and stained 'deep-euphotic' Rotaliids in the same assemblages may indicate that the community shifts in response to a sea-level rise. A large part of the shelf was exposed during the Last Glacial Maximum, including an area that reaches 120 m below present day sea-level (Wong *et al.*, 1999; Hanebuth & Statterger, 2000). Based on the sea-level curve of Hanebuth (2000), the potential duration of the 'reworked' tests in surface sediments may be up to 11 kyr.

In contrast, the foraminiferal assemblages from the Sunda Shelf are considered to be more reliable paleoenvironmental indicators. They can be considered as modern and autochthonous, since the 'reworked' individuals are very scarce in the surface sediments and also a high proportion of individuals with fragile tests indicates *in situ* fossilisation.

4.6 Plankton to benthos ratio

The P/B ratio has been traditionally used to estimate water depth on continental margins (Parker, 1954). The sensitivity of this method is relatively low. Van der Zwaan *et al.* (1990) proposed to use the P/B ratio as quantitative markers of water depth. The flux dependency can be eliminated using the P/B ratio, since both planktonic and benthic foraminifera depend on the flux of organic carbon. Therefore, the P/B ratio is only depth-dependent (Van der Zwaan *et al.*, 1999) and may be used as an indicator of depositional depth in fossil records (Gibson, 1989). The P/B ratio can be altered in areas of upwelling (Boltovskoy & Wright, 1976) and in regions influenced by major current systems or boundary currents (Arnold & Parker, 1999), where the planktonic foraminifera may reach abnormally high abundances.

The abundance of planktonic foraminifera on the inner and outer shelf in the Sunda area are very high, but the general trend of increasing plankton proportions in relation to benthos with increasing water depth is well pronounced. Correlation of the P/B ratio with water depth exhibits the linear correlation coefficient of $r=0,84$. The strong southward current occurring in the Sunda Shelf area in Winter (Shaw & Chao, 1994; Chao *et al.*, 1996), may be responsible for the distribution of planktonic tests on the inner shelf. In this case the high P/B ratio is altered by water circulation (Bock, 1982), thus the P/B ratio does not necessarily indicates water depth. However, it may be used as an indicator of the water circulation patterns.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- The surface sediments of the south-western part of the South China Sea (Sunda Shelf) revealed more than 800 taxa of benthic foraminifera. Ninety taxa occur through the entire studied water depth range (50-2000 m). The remaining species exhibit a depth related distribution. Four hundred taxa of 'living' species, however have a limited water depth range. The benthic foraminiferal assemblages on the Sunda Shelf and its continental slope contain 749 taxa (including 590 stained) whereas the assemblages from Vietnam Shelf comprise of only 530 taxa (incl. 218 stained). Diversity indices (H(S) and Fisher's α) are high in both areas studied, while the species dominance is low. The standing stock values are typical for marginal marine environments (20-330 indiv./10 cm²).
- There is a strong relationship between biodiversity, species composition and habitat area. Shallow-water (< 200 m) foraminiferal assemblages exhibit significantly distinct distribution patterns that can be correlated to current activity, substrate properties and the levels of organic matter reaching the benthos. These are the main factors causing the differences in faunal composition between the Vietnam and Sunda areas. On the Vietnam Shelf, winnowing processes are prevalent, and there may be reduced deposition of organic matter to the sea-floor due to stronger bottom currents. The dominance of the large symbiont-bearing Rotaliida, associated with clear waters (deep light penetration) and sandy substrates, reflects the high energy and nutrient-deficient environment. The presence of relict assemblages on the sediment surface indicate intense mixing of Holocene sediments on the Vietnam Shelf. The faunal composition of the relict assemblage denotes a sea-level rise of approximately 20-30 m from the time of deposition. The shelf foraminiferal assemblages form four statistically independent associations discriminated on the basis of the correspondence analysis (*Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* - *Asterorotalia gaimardii*; *Bulimina marginata* - *Neouvigerina proboscidea*; *Amphistegina papillosa* - *Nummulites venosus*; *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* - *Cibicidoides pachyderma*).
- The bathyal assemblages are strongly influenced by the decreasing rates of C org-flux with increasing water depth, resulting in a depth-related succession of assemblages. The correspondence analysis delineated four benthic foraminiferal associations between 200 m and 2000 m water depth on the Sunda continental slope (*Siphotextularia foliosa* - *Bulimina mexicana*; *Uvigerina* ex gr. *auberiana* - *Ehrenbergina undulata*; *Nuttallides rugosus* - *Uvigerina peregrina*; *Astrononion novozealandicum* - *Eggerella bradyi*) and one on the Vietnam slope (*Parrelloides bradyi* - *Oridorsalis umbonatus*). The distribution patterns of the major species of benthic foraminifera generally follow the same trends in both study areas. The species, depending on high C org-flux, are found in the shallower waters and are succeeded by a more 'oligotrophic' species at greater depths. However, the dissimilarity in the distribution patterns between study areas, suggests that bathymetrical successions of foraminiferal assemblages recognised in one area are only applicable to that area.

- Correlation between the total foraminiferal assemblages from the Sunda continental slope and C org-flux ($r^2=0,962$) may be used to estimate C org-flux rates from the down-core fossil record. Factor values of assemblages obtained by multi-core and box-core sampling have differing regression lines against carbon flux values. This result shows, that it is impossible to combine the data sets obtained with these two coring techniques to improve the transfer function of Kuhnt *et al.* (1999). However, the regression lines against carbon flux are parallel for multi-corer and box-corer surface assemblages, indicating that each internally consistent data set, has the potential to estimate carbon flux from benthic foraminiferal data.

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TAXONOMY

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TAXONOMY

Benthic foraminifera constitute the most diverse group of shelled meiofauna in modern oceans (Sen Gupta, 1999). According to Zheng & Fu (1994) approximately sixteen hundred species occur in the assemblages of the South China Sea (SCS). The number of benthic taxa occurring in all the China seas is estimated at approximately two thousand. The Vietnam and Sunda Shelves foraminiferal assemblages reveal more than 800 taxa belonging to 12 orders. In this appendix 745 identified taxa are shortly described or referred. Taxa are arranged in taxonomical order and include 257 agglutinated and 488 calcareous species.

The suprageneric classification adapted in this chapter follows Loeblich & Tappan (1992), except where more recent classifications could be applied. These included a modified version of Loeblich & Tappan (1994) and recently proposed changes by Sen Gupta (1999). For suprageneric references see Loeblich & Tappan (1987; 1994). For the generic assignments mostly the concepts of Loeblich & Tappan (1987) are used. For some genera of the family Lagenidae the definitions of Jones (1984) and Patterson & Richardson (1987) are used. For genera of the family Trochamminidae terminology of Brönnimann & Whittaker (1988) is followed, except for the genus *Carterina* Brady. According to Loeblich & Tappan (1992) and Sen Gupta (1999) it should be placed exclusively in a separate order. In case of some confusion at the generic or specific level (e.g. *Fontbotia* Gonzales-Donoso & Linares, 1970, *Assilina* d'Orbigny, 1839, *Heterolepa* Franzenau, 1884) the suspected synonyms are given in references and are shortly discussed.

The 68 taxa not determined on a specific level are left in open nomenclature (e.g. *Hormosina* sp. 1). Suspected 'ecophenotypes' of several species are counted apart and the differences are shortly outlined. This includes forms that reveal clear morphologic alterations (e.g. *Hormosinella guttifera*, *Hoeglundina elegans*, *Heterolepa margaritifera*). The abbreviation 'spp.' is used for badly preserved or incomplete specimens of particular genera grouped together. Results of the first part of this study rely on applied taxonomic nomenclature, therefore the main objective of the taxonomic study was directed towards accurate and consistent identification of the taxa.

Class Foraminifera J.J. Lee, 1990

Order **ALLOGROMIIDA** Fursenko, 1958
 Family Allogromiidae Rhumbler, 1904
 Subfamily ARGILLOTUBINAE Avnimelech, 1952
 Genus **NODELLUM** Rhumbler, 1913

Nodellum membranaceum (Brady, 1879)

Reophax membranacea BRADY, 1879a, p. 53, pl. 4, fig. 9. –BRADY, 1884, p. 297, pl. 32, figs 1-4 (ZF 2277).

Nodellum membranaceum (Brady). –EARLAND, 1934, p. 84, pl. 2, fig. 41. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 28, pl. 1, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 38, pl. 32, figs 1-4.

Order **ASTRORHIZIDA** Lankester, 1885
 Superfamily ASTRORHIZACEA Brady, 1881
 Family ASTRORHIZIDAE Brady, 1881
 Subfamily ASTRORHIZINAE Brady, 1881
 Genus **ASTRORHIZA** Sandahl, 1858

Astrorhiza arenaria Norman, 1876

Astrorhiza arenaria NORMAN, 1876, p. 213. –BRADY, 1884, p. 232, pl. 19, figs 5-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 31, pl. 19, figs 5, ?6, 7-10.

Astrorhiza crassatina Brady, 1881

Astrorhiza crassatina BRADY, 1881, p. 47. –BRADY, 1884, p. 233, pl. 20, figs 1-9. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 30, pl. 1, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 32, pl. 20, figs 1-9.

Psammosiphonella crassatina (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 40, pl. 20, figs 1-9.

***Astrorhiza* sp. 1**

Key features: Test lenticular with short, flattened stolons; wall finely agglutinated, loosely cemented; in broken tests pseudochitinous inner coating can be visible; colour gray.

Genus **PELOSINA** Brady, 1879

Pelosina cylindrica Brady, 1884

Pelosina cylindrica BRADY, 1884, p. 236, pl. 26, figs 1-6. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 37, pl. 10, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 34, pl. 26, figs 1-6.

Pelosina variabilis Brady, 1879

Pelosina variabilis BRADY, 1879a, p. 30, pl. 3, figs 1-3. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 37, pl. 10, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 35, pl. 26, figs 7-9.

Subfamily VANHOEFFENELLINAE Saidova, 1981
 Genus **VANHOEFFENELLA** Rhumbler, 1905

***Vanhoeffenella* sp.**

Key features: Test small, elongated and fusiform; wall of single layer of siliceous coarse grains; aperture at the tubular neck on both ends of the test.

Remarks: In the Sunda Shelf material mainly stained specimens have been found with clearly visible big protoplasm body filling the test. The protoplasm string protruding from both ends of the test.

Family BATHYSIPHONIDAE Avnimelech, 1952
 Genus **BATHYSIPHON** M. Sars, 1872

Bathysiphon filiformis M. Sars, 1872

Bathysiphon filiformis SARS, M., 1872, p. 251. –BRADY, 1884, p. 248, pl. 26, figs 15-20 (not fig. 16). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 41, pl. 2, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 34, pl. 26, figs 15, 17-20.

Key features: Test large, tubular and straight; wall composed of very fine sand and sponge spicules, loosely cemented; often coated with black particles; colour white-light gray.

Family RHABDAMMINIDAE Brady, 1884
 Subfamily RHABDAMMININAE Brady, 1884
 Genus **MARSIPELLA** Norman, 1878

Marsipella cylindrica Brady, 1882

pl. 1, fig. 1

Marsipella cylindrica BRADY, 1882, p. 714. –BRADY, 1884, p. 265, pl. 24, figs 20-22 (ZF 1811-12). –HOFKER, 1972, p. 81, pl. 25, figs 2-8. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 26, pl. 1, fig. 10. –JONES, 1994, p. 34, pl. 24, figs 20-22.

Key features: Test tubular, elongated; wall comprised of longitudinally arranged sponge spicules.

Marsipella elongata Norman, 1878

pl. 1, fig. 2

Marsipella elongata NORMAN, 1878, p. 281, pl. 16, fig. 7. –BRADY, 1884, p. 264, pl. 24, figs 10-19. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 80, pl. 24, figs 13-21; pl. 25, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 34, pl. 24, figs 10-19.

Remarks: Differs from *Marsipella cylindrica* Brady in elongated, fusiform shape of the test, thickest in the middle. Some specimens comprised of two fusiform sequences joined together have been observed.

Genus **RHABDAMMINA** M. Sars, 1869

Remarks: The specimens of this genera usually are broken to the countless pieces in the preparation process of the samples, therefore only specimens bigger than 250 μm are used for analyses.

Rhabdammina abyssorum M. Sars, 1869

Rhabdammina abyssorum SARS, M. in Carpenter, 1869, p. 60. –BRADY, 1884, p. 266, pl. 21, figs 1-8, 10-13 (ZF 2294). –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 25, pl. 1, fig. 2. –JONES, 1994, p. 32, pl. 21, figs 1-8, 10-13. –HEB, 1998, p. 69, pl. 1, figs 1-2.

Key features: Large, free test; usually with central subglobular chamber from where branching off three tubular arms with no divisions; wall of firmly cemented fine sand grains; colour pale brown.

Rhabdammina discreta Brady, 1881

pl. 1, fig. 3

Rhabdammina discreta BRADY, 1881, p. 48. –BRADY, 1884, p. 268, pl. 22, figs 7-10 (ZF 2299). –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 26, pl. 1, figs 6-7; text-fig. 16. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 30, pl. 6, figs 15-18. –JONES, 1994, p. 32, pl. 22, figs 7-10.

Key features: Straight, tubular test with swellings at irregular divisions along the test; wall of fine sand grains firmly cemented; colour pale brown.

Rhabdammina linearis Brady, 1879

Rhabdammina linearis BRADY, 1879a, p. 37, pl. 3, fig. 10. –BRADY, 1884, p. 269, pl. 22, figs 1-6 (ZF 2304; ZF 2307). –CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 28, fig. 14. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 27, pl. 1, figs 1, 5. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 29, pl. 6, figs 2-5. –JONES, 1994, p. 32, pl. 22, figs 1-6.

Key features: Straight, tubular test with two divisions branching off and slightly swollen central part; wall of fine sand grains, firmly cemented.

Rhabdammina pacifica Shchedrina, 1952

pl. 1, fig. 4

Rhabdammina abyssorum Carpenter var. *pacifica* Shchedrina. –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 11, pl. 1, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 21, pl. 2, figs 2-3.

Genus **RHIZAMMINA** Brady, 1879

Rhizammina algaeformis Brady, 1879

Rhizammina algaeformis BRADY, 1879a, p. 39, pl. 4, figs 16-17. –BRADY, 1884, p. 274, pl. 28, figs 1-11. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 32, pl. 4, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 23, pl. 2, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 36, pl. 28, figs 1-11. –HEB, 1998, p. 69, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Rhizammina indivisa Brady, 1884

Rhizammina indivisa BRADY, 1884, p. 277, pl. 29, figs 5-7. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 32, pl. 5, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 24, pl. 1, fig. 4. *Testulosiphon indivisus* (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 36, pl. 29, figs 5-7.

Subfamily DENDROPHRYINAE Haeckel, 1894

Genus **DENDROPHRYA** Wright, 1861

Dendrophrya sp.

Key features: Test large, dendritic, irregularly branching tube; coarsely agglutinated; branchlets decreasing in diameter; apertures at the open ends of the branches.

Family HIPPOCREPINELLIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1984

Genus **HIPPOCREPINELLA** Heron-Allen & Earland, 1932

Hippocrepinella alba Heron-Allen & Earland, 1932

Hippocrepinella alba HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1932a, p. 259, pl. 1, figs 16-18. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 45, pl. 1, figs 11-13; text-fig. 17. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 73, pl. 22, figs 9-13.

Key features: Test fusiform or cylindrical; aperture terminal on the neck; very thin, smooth wall of white, dusty particles.

Hippocrepinella crassa Heron-Allen & Earland, 1932

Hippocrepinella hirudinea Heron-Allen & Earland var. *crassa* HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1932a, p. 259, pl. 2, figs 1-3. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 44, pl. 1, figs 14-16.

Key features: Test oviform; aperture terminal; smoothly finished wall of very fine particles with fine latitudinal wrinkles.

Family PSAMMOSPHAERIDAE Haeckel, 1894

Subfamily PSAMMOSPHAERINAE Haeckel, 1894

Genus **PSAMMOSPHAERA** Schulze, 1875

Psammospaera fusca Schulze, 1875

Psammospaera fusca SCHULZE, 1875, p. 113, pl. 2, fig. 8. –BRADY, 1884, p. 249, pl. 18, figs 1-8 (ZF 2191). –CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 36, text-figs 25-28. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 46, pl. 4, figs 9-14. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 32, pl. 7, figs 1-3. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 36, pl. 10, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 32, pl. 7, figs 3-4. –JONES, 1994, p. 31, pl. 18, figs 1-8.

Remarks: There seems to be a great confusion over the identity of this species and *Saccammina sphaerica* G.O. Sars.

Specimens with roughly finished and less firmly cemented wall of bigger grains have been referred herein to *Psammospaera fusca* Schulze.

Genus **SOROSPHAERA** Brady, 1879

Sorosphaera consociata (Rhumbler, 1931)

? *Saccamina consociata* FLINT, 1899, p. 269, pl. 9, fig. 3.

Psammophax consociata RHUMBLER in Wiesner, 1931, p. 81, pl. 4, figs 38-40, pl. 5, figs 41-44. –PARR, 1950, p. 257, pl. 3, figs 11-14.

Sorosphaera consociata (Rhumbler). –HEß, 1998, p. 71, pl. 2, fig. 2.

Key features: Small, arenaceous test, comprised of two to three small, spherical chambers with no visible aperture; rough wall of fine grains, firmly cemented; colour dark brown.

Family SACCAMMINIDAE Brady, 1884
Subfamily SACCAMMININAE Brady, 1884
Genus **LAGENAMMINA** Rhumbler, 1911

Lagenammina arenulata (Skinner, 1961)

pl. 1, figs 7-8

Reophax difflugiformis Brady. –BRADY, 1884 (not Brady, 1879a), p. 289, pl. 30, fig. 5.

Reophax atlantica (Cushman). –BARKER, 1960, p. 62, pl. 30, fig. 5.

Reophax difflugiformis Brady var. *arenulata* SKINNER, 1961, p. 1239.

Lagenammina arenulata (Skinner). –JONES, 1994, p. 37, pl. 30, fig. 5.

Key features: Test pyriform, comprised of one chamber; wall roughly agglutinated with grains of varying sizes, including quartz grains, sponge spicules or tests of planktic foraminifera; firmly cemented; aperture round, open, resembles that of *Reophax dentaliniformis* Brady.

Lagenammina difflugiformis (Brady, 1879)

pl. 1, figs 9-10

Reophax difflugiformis BRADY, 1879a, p. 51, pl. 4, fig. 3. –BRADY, 1884, p. 289, pl. 30, figs 1-3. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 43, pl. 14, figs 6-7. –HEß, 1998, p. 67, pl. 2, figs 7-9.

Lagenammina difflugiformis (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 31, pl. 21, figs 7-8. –JONES, 1994, p. 36, pl. 30, figs 1-3. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 64, fig. 23.

Key features: Test pyriform, comprised of one chamber with short cylindrical neck; wall agglutinated with fine to coarse quartz grains, firmly cemented and smoothly finished; colour light brown.

Lagenammina tubulata (Rhumbler, 1931)

pl. 1, fig. 11

Saccamina tubulata RHUMBLER in Wiesner, 1931, p. 82, pl. 23, fig. 1.

Lagenammina tubulata (Rhumbler). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 37, pl. 10, fig. 2.

Key features: Test spherical with very thin and long apertural neck; wall thin, firmly cemented with medium to coarse sand grains; colour brown.

Genus **SACCAMMINA** Carpenter, 1869

Saccamina edita (Saidova, 1975)

Thurammina edita SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 48, pl. 9, fig. 8.

Saccamina edita (Saidova). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 13, pl. 3, figs 3-4.

Saccamina sphaerica G.O. Sars, 1872

Saccamina sphaerica SARS, G.O., 1872, p. 250.

–BRADY, 1884, p. 253, pl. 18, figs 11-15, 17.

–CUSHMAN, 1918a, p. 44, pl. 16, figs 4-5.

–HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 50, pl. 4, figs 15-17.

–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C196, fig. 112.1.

–HOFKER, 1972, p. 44, pl. 12, figs 1-3. –ZHENG,

1988, p. 33, pl. 4, fig. 12. –JONES, 1994, p. 31, pl.

18, figs 11-15, ? 17. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p.

64, figs 8-9. –HEß, 1998, p. 70, pl. 2, figs 5-6.

Key features: Test free, comprised of single globular chamber; wall thin, smooth, firmly cemented of fine grains; with or without visible simple aperture; colour variable, usually orange-brown.

Genus **TECHNITELLA** Norman, 1878

Technitella legumen Norman, 1878

pl. 1, figs 12-13

Technitella legumen NORMAN, 1878, p. 269, pl. 16,

figs 3-4. –BRADY, 1884, p. 246, pl. 25, figs 8-12.

–HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1912, p. 382, pl. 5, figs

1-2. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 38, pl. 10, fig. 5.

–JONES, 1994, p. 34, pl. 25, figs 8-12.

Technitella melo Norman, 1878

pl. 1, fig. 14

Technitella melo NORMAN, 1878, p. 280, pl. 16, figs

5-6. –BRADY, 1884, p. 246, pl. 25, fig. 7.

–HOFKER, 1972, p. 78, pl. 23, figs 19-22. –JONES,

1994, p. 34, pl. 25, fig. 7.

Subfamily THURAMMININAE Miklukho-Maklay, 1963

Genus **ASTRAMMINA** Rhumbler, 1931***Astrammmina rara*** Rhumbler, 1931

Astrammmina rara RHUMBLER in Wiesner, 1931, p. 77.
–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 33, pl. 22, figs 1-2;
pl. 23, figs 10-14.

Key features: Test spherical, with several apertural necks irregularly spaced all over the test; wall agglutinated with fine grains, firmly cemented and smoothly finished, with some bigger grains scattered in fine material; colour gray.

Astrammmina sphaerica (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1932)

Armorella sphaerica HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1932a, p. 256, pl. 2, figs 4-11. –EARLAND, 1934, p. 69, pl. 2, figs 12-14. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 55, pl. 5, figs 1-9.

Astrammmina sphaerica (Heron-Allen & Earland). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 30, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Remarks: Specimens referred herein to *A. sphaerica* (Heron-Allen & Earland) differ from *A. rara* Rhumbler in single layered structure of the wall, agglutinated with medium sand grains and being orange-brown.

Genus **THURAMMINA** Brady, 1879***Thurammmina compressa*** Brady, 1879

Thurammmina compressa BRADY, 1879a, p. 46, pl. 5, fig. 9. –BRADY, 1884, p. 324, pl. 37, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 42, pl. 37, fig. 1.

Thurammmina papillata Brady, 1879

Thurammmina papillata BRADY, 1879a, p. 45, pl. 5, figs 4-8. –BRADY, 1884, p. 321, pl. 36, figs 7-18 (ZF 2483). –CUSHMAN, 1918a, p. 70, pl. 28, figs 10-11. –PARR, 1950, p. 259, pl. 3, fig. 25. –JONES, 1994, p. 42, pl. 36, figs 7-18.

Psammospaera (Thurammmina) papillata Brady. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 34, pl. 7, figs 10-15.

Key features: Test globular or slightly compressed and irregular; wall smooth, very thin, papillate, agglutinated with fine grains, firmly cemented; colour reddish-brown or orange-brown.

Thurammmina papyracea Cushman, 1913

Thurammmina papyracea CUSHMAN, 1913b, p. 637, pl. 79, fig. 4. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 52, pl. 3, fig. 3. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 35, pl. 7, fig. 10.

Family HEMISPHERAMMINIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1961
Subfamily CRITHIONININAE Hofker, 1972

Genus **CRITHIONINA** Goës, 1894***Crithionina hispida*** Flint, 1899

Crithionina pisum Goës var. *hispida* FLINT, 1899, p. 267, pl. 6, fig. 2. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 36, pl. 2, fig. 3, pl. 25, figs 24-29.

Crithionina hispida Flint. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 68, pl. 20, figs 7-10.

Remarks: Differs from *C. pisum* Goës in having sponge spicules perpendicularly incorporated in wall of the test.

Crithionina mamilla Goës, 1894

Crithionina mamilla GOËS, 1894, p. 15, pl. 3, figs 34-36. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 67, pl. 20, figs 1-3.

Crithionina pisum Goës, 1896

pl. 1, fig. 15

Crithionina pisum GOËS, 1896, p. 24, pl. 2, figs 1-2. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 35, pl. 2, figs 1-2; pl. 25, figs 8-14, 31; text-fig. 7. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 67, pl. 20, figs 4-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 13, pl. 3, fig. 7.

Key features: Test small; single globular chamber with no visible aperture; thick wall of very fine, white, dusty particles, loosely cemented but smoothly finished.

Superfamily KOMOKIACEA Tendal & Hessler, 1977

Family KOMOKIIDAE Tendal & Hessler, 1977

Genus **LANA** Tendal & Hessler, 1977***Lana neglecta*** Tendal & Hessler, 1977

Lana neglecta TENDAL & HESSLER, 1977, p. 186, text-fig. 8; pl. 13A-B, 14D, 26B. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 41, pl. 30, fig. 6.

Genus **SEPTUMA** Tendal & Hessler, 1977***Septuma ocotillo*** Tendal & Hessler, 1977

Septuma ocotillo TENDAL & HESSLER, 1977, p. 180, text-fig. 4; pl. 9C, 10A-B, 12A-B, 19A, 20A-F, 21A-D. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 41, pl. 30, figs 1-2.

Superfamily HIPPOCREPINACEA Rhumbler, 1895

Family HIPPOCREPINIDAE Rhumbler, 1895

Subfamily HYPERAMMININAE Eimer & Fickert, 1899

Genus **HYPERAMMINA** Brady, 1878***Hyperammmina distorta*** Cushman, 1918

pl. 1, fig. 5

Hyperammmina distorta CUSHMAN, 1918a, p. 78. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 50, pl. 14, figs 9-14.

Key features: Test elongate, tubular; wall very thin, composed of very fine sponge spicules and grains, with irregularly incorporated bigger grains or foraminifera tests; colour gray or yellowish-brown.

Remarks: Closely resembles *Hyperammina malovens* Heron-Allen & Earland.

***Hyperammina elongata* Brady, 1878**

Hyperammina elongata BRADY, 1878, p. 433, pl. 20, fig. 2. –BRADY, 1884, p. 257, pl. 23, fig. 8 (ZF 1591-92). –HOFKER, 1972, p. 45, pl. 12, figs 4-7. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 34, pl. 6, fig. 2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 28, pl. 4, figs 4-5. –JONES, 1994, p. 33, pl. 23, fig. 8. –HEB, 1998, p. 63, pl. 1, figs 8-9.

Key features: Test elongate, tubular with subglobular proloculus; rough wall of fine grains, firmly cemented; colour orange-brown.

***Hyperammina laevigata* Wright, 1891**

Hyperammina elongata BRADY, 1884, p. 257, pl. 23, figs 9-10.
Hyperammina elongata Brady var. *laevigata* WRIGHT, 1891, p. 466, pl. 20, fig. 1.
Hyperammina laevigata Wright. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 46, pl. 11, figs 10-14. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 29, pl. 4, fig. 6. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 34, pl. 6, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 33, pl. 23, figs 9-10.

Remarks: Differs from *H. elongata* Brady in having more finely grained, smoothly finished, shiny wall.

***Hyperammina spiculifera* Lacroix, 1928**

Hyperammina spiculifera LACROIX, 1928, p. 527, pl. 14, fig. 13. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 50, pl. 14, figs 1-4.

Key features: Test elongate, tubular with subglobular proloculus; wall comprised of longitudinally arranged sponge spicules.

***Hyperammina* sp. 1**

Key features: Test elongate, tubular, slightly widening towards end; large, globular proloculus; thick, rough wall comprised of fine to medium grains, firmly cemented; colour grayish-white; aperture an open end of tube.

***Hyperammina* sp. 2**

Key features: Test elongate, tubular; small, subglobular proloculus; wall agglutinated with fine grains, firmly cemented, smoothly finished with sponge spicules irregularly incorporated; colour light brown to cream-brown; aperture an open end of tube.

Genus **SACCORHIZA** Eimer & Fickert, 1899

***Saccorhiza ramosa* (Brady, 1879)**

pl. 1, fig. 6

Hyperammina ramosa BRADY, 1879a, p. 33, pl. 3, figs 14-15. –BRADY, 1884, p. 261, pl. 23, figs 15-19 (ZF 1596).

Saccorhiza ramosa (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 65, pl. 30, figs 3-4; text-fig. 81. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 35, pl. 7, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 31, pl. 3, figs 6-9; pl. 7, figs 1-2. –INOUE, 1989, pl. 18, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 33, pl. 23, figs 15-19. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 14, pl. 1, figs 4-5. –HEB, 1998, p. 70, pl. 1, figs 3-5.

Hyperammina (Saccorhiza) ramosa Brady. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 53, pl. 15, figs 5-8.

Subfamily HIPPOCREPININAE Rhumbler, 1895

Genus **JACULELLA** Brady, 1879

***Jaculella* cf. *acuta* Brady, 1879**

Jaculella acuta BRADY, 1879a, p. 35, pl. 3, figs 12-13. –BRADY, 1884, p. 255, pl. 22, figs 14-18. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 35, pl. 8, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 33, pl. 22, figs 14-18.

Key features: Tubular, conical and elongated test; wall coarsely agglutinated, firmly cemented with very roughly finished interior surface; specimens vary a lot in width of the test.

Order **LITUOLIDA** Lankester, 1885

Superfamily **AMMODISCACEA** Reuss, 1862

Family **AMMODISCIDAE** Reuss, 1862

Subfamily **AMMODISCINAE** Reuss, 1862

Genus **AMMODISCOIDES** Cushman, 1909

***Ammodiscoides* sp.**

pl. 2, figs 4-5

Key features: Test small, conical, similar in plan to *Ammodiscus* Reuss, but with regular trochospiral coil, evolute and not closely coiled; aperture at the open end of tube; wall firmly cemented of fine sand grains; orange-brown colour.

Genus **AMMODISCUS** Reuss, 1862

***Ammodiscus anguillae* Höglund, 1947**

pl. 1, fig. 16

Ammodiscus incertus (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Operculina incerta* d'Orbigny, 1839), p. 330, pl. 38, figs 1-3.

Ammodiscus anguillae HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 128, pl. 28, fig. 8; pl. 29, fig. 4; text-figs 101, 105, 109. –TAPPAN & LOEBLICH, 1982, pl. 47, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 43, pl. 38, figs 1, 2?, 3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 14, pl. 4, figs 13-14.

Ammodiscus catinus Höglund, 1947

pl. 1, figs 17-18

Ammodiscus catinus HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 122, pl. 8, figs 1, 7; pl. 28, figs 19-23; text-figs 82-84, 105-107, 109. –HEB, 1998, p. 56, pl. 6, figs 2-4.*Ammodiscus evolutus* ZHENG, 1988, p. 308, pl. 5, figs 4-5.

Key features: Small, thin, planispiral test with numerous whorls of narrow, tubular chamber; sutures between whorls distinct; proloculus globular; rough wall of fine grains; colour orange-brown; last whorls usually irregularly arranged.

Ammodiscus cretaceus (Reuss, 1845)*Operculina cretacea* REUSS, 1845, p. 35, pl. 13, figs 64-65.*Ammodiscus cretaceus* (Reuss). –HEB, 1998, p. 56.***Ammodiscus planorbis*** Höglund, 1947

pl. 2, figs 1-2

Ammodiscus planorbis HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 125, pl. 8, figs 4, 9; pl. 28, figs 13-16; text-figs 91, 105, 109.*Involutina hoeglundi* UCHIO, 1960, p. 51, pl. 1, fig. 12.*Ammodiscus hoeglundi* (Uchio). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 36, pl. 5, fig. 2; pl. 51, fig. 3; text-fig. 3.

Key features: Test planispiral to biconcave, very regularly coiled with numerous slightly overlapping whorls; sutures between whorls distinct; proloculus globular and small; smooth, shiny wall of very fine grains; colour orange-brown.

Remarks: Uchio (1960) found it necessary to restrict *A. planorbis* Höglund and *A. hoeglundi* (Uchio). Differentiation between them is problematic, since several variations, from flat to strongly biconcave, with the varying size of the proloculus are found in the Sunda material. Herein specimens of these two species are grouped together.

Ammodiscus tenuis Brady, 1881

pl. 2, fig. 3

Ammodiscus tenuis BRADY, 1881, p. 51. –BRADY, 1884, p. 332, pl. 38, figs 4-6. –JONES, 1994, p. 43, pl. 38, figs 4-6.*Ammodiscus cf. tenuis* Brady. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 127, pl. 8, fig. 6; pl. 28, figs 5-7; pl. 29, figs 1-2; text-figs 95-98, 105, 106, 109.***Ammodiscus* sp. 1**

Key features: Small, planispiral test with numerous whorls; sutures between whorls distinct; proloculus globular; very smooth, shiny wall of

very fine grains; colour pale gray; last whorls usually irregularly arranged.

Subfamily TOLYPAMMININAE Cushman, 1928

Genus **AMMOLAGENA** Eimer & Fickert, 1899***Ammolagena clavata*** (Jones & Parker, 1860)

pl. 2, fig. 9

Trochammina irregularis (d'Orbigny) var. *clavata* JONES & PARKER, 1860, p. 304.*Webbina clavata* (Jones & Parker). –BRADY, 1884, p. 349, pl. 41, figs 12-16 (ZF 2623-24).*Ammolagena clavata* (Jones & Parker). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 61, pl. 6, figs 1-4; pl. 10, figs 3-4. –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 24, pl. 7, fig. 32. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 40, pl. 11, figs 5-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 49, pl. 36, fig. 16. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 39, pl. 6, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 46, pl. 41, figs 12-16. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 14, pl. 4, figs 1-4.Genus **TOLYPAMMINA** Rhumbler, 1895***Tolypammina vagans*** (Brady, 1879)*Hyperammina vagans* BRADY, 1879a, p. 33, pl. 5, fig. 3. –BRADY, 1884, p. 260, pl. 24, figs 1-9 (ZF 1599).*Tolypammina vagans* (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 55, pl. 4, figs 2-3; pl. 7, figs 1-2. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 39, pl. 11, figs 7-9. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 38, pl. 7, fig. 8. –JONES, 1994, p. 33, pl. 24, figs 1-5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 15, pl. 1, figs 7-8.*Hyperammina (Tolypammina) vagans* (Brady). –HOFKER, 1972, p. 55, pl. 16, figs 8-10.

Subfamily AMMOVERTELLININAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **GLOMOSPIRA** Rzehak, 1885***Glomospira glomerata*** Höglund, 1947

pl. 2, fig. 6

Glomospira glomerata HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 130, pl. 3, figs 8-10; text-fig. 104. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 37, pl. 6, fig. 5.***Glomospira gordialis*** (Jones & Parker, 1860)

pl. 2, fig. 8

Trochammina squamata Jones & Parker var. *gordialis* JONES & PARKER, 1860, p. 304.*Ammodiscus gordialis* (Jones & Parker). –BRADY, 1884, p. 333, pl. 38, figs 7-9 (ZF 1058).*Glomospira gordialis* (Jones & Parker). –CUSHMAN, 1918a, p. 99, pl. 36, figs 7-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C212, fig. 122.6. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 39, pl. 11, figs 1-2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 38, pl. 6, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 43, pl. 38, figs 7-9. –HEB, 1998, p. 61, pl. 6, fig. 1.

Subfamily USBEKISTANIINAE Vyalov, 1968

Genus **USBEKISTANIA** Suleymanov, 1960

Usbekistania charoides (Jones & Parker, 1860)

pl. 2, fig. 7

Trochammina squamata Jones & Parker var. *charoides* JONES & PARKER, 1860, p. 304.

Ammodiscus charoides (Jones & Parker). –BRADY, 1884, p. 334, pl. 38, figs 10-16 (ZF 1052).

Glomospira charoides (Jones & Parker). –CUSHMAN, 1918a, p. 100, pl. 36, figs 10-15. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 129, pl. 3, fig. 11; text-fig. 103. –RESIG, 1981, pl. 9, fig. 8. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 37, pl. 6, figs 1-3.

Repmanina charoides (Jones & Parker). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 52, pl. 39, figs 24-26. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 15, pl. 4, figs 5-12.

Usbekistania charoides (Jones & Parker). –JONES, 1994, p. 43, pl. 38, figs 10-16.

Remarks: Jones (1994) regarded *Repmanina* Suleymanov (in Arapova & Suleymanov, 1966) as a junior synonym of *Usbekistania* Suleymanov (1960).

Superfamily HORMOSINACEA Haeckel, 1894

Family REOPHACIDAE Cushman, 1910

Genus **REOPHAX** de Montfort, 1808

Reophax bilocularis Flint, 1899

Reophax bilocularis FLINT, 1899, p. 273, pl. 17, fig. 3. –CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 10, pl. 3, figs 3-4. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 74, pl. 12, fig. 7. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 38, pl. 9, figs 3-4. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 42, pl. 14, figs 8-13. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 42, pl. 9, figs 7-8. –HEB, 1998, p. 67, pl. 2, figs 11-14.

Reophax bradyi Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1980

pl. 2, fig. 17

Reophax scorpiurus de Montfort. –BRADY, 1884 (not de Montfort, 1808), p. 291, pl. 30, fig. 12.

Saccamina sphaerica Sars, G.O. –BRADY, 1884 (not Sars, G.O., 1872), p. 253, pl. 18, fig. 16.

Reophax bradyi BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1980b, p. 264, figs 13-16. –JONES, 1994, p. 31, pl. 18, fig. 16; p. 37, pl. 30, fig. 12.

Reophax curtus Cushman, 1920

Reophax curtus CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 8, pl. 2, figs 2-3. –HADA, 1931, p. 57, text-fig. 8. –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 16, pl. 4, fig. 17. –SEN GUPTA, 1971, p. 84, pl. 1, figs 2-4. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 43, pl. 12, fig. 2. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 117, pl. 10, figs 4, 16.

Reophax dentaliniformis Brady, 1881

pl. 2, figs 14-15

Reophax dentaliniformis BRADY, 1881, p. 49. –BRADY, 1884, p. 293, pl. 30, figs 21-22. –EARLAND, 1934, p. 81, pl. 2, figs 32-35. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 88, pl. 9, fig. 13; text-fig. 54.

–ZHENG, 1988, p. 43, pl. 10, figs 2-3. –JONES, 1994, p. 37, pl. 30, figs 21-22. –HEB, 1998, p. 67, pl. 3, figs 1-2.

Hormosina dentaliniformis (Brady). –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1980b, p. 265, figs 8-11.

Key features: Slender, elongated, almost straight test; 5-7 elongated chambers slowly increasing in size; round aperture protruded on the short, tubular neck; thin wall of sand grains varying in size, smoothly finished.

Reophax fusiformis (Williamson, 1858)

Proteonina fusiformis WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 1, pl. 1, fig. 1.

Reophax fusiformis (Williamson). –BRADY, 1884, p. 290, pl. 30, figs 7-10, ?11. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 44, pl. 15, fig. 9. –JONES, 1994, p. 37, pl. 30, figs 7-10, ?11. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 67, fig. 17.

Reophax helenae (Rhumbler, 1911)

Proteonina helenae RHUMBLER, 1911, p. 380.

Reophax helenae (Rhumbler). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 44, pl. 15, fig. 8. –HEB, 1998, p. 67, pl. 3, figs 8-9.

Reophax hispidulus Cushman, 1920

Reophax hispidulus CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 24, pl. 5, fig. 7. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 46, pl. 10, figs 10-11; pl. 12, fig. 9.

Reophax longicollaris Zheng, 1988

pl. 2, fig. 10

Reophax longicollaris ZHENG, 1988, p. 47, pl. 8, figs 11-12.

Reophax micaceus Earland, 1934

pl. 2, fig. 11

Reophax micaceus EARLAND, 1934, p. 82, pl. 2, figs 37-40.

Reophax micaceus Earland. –UCHIO, 1960, p. 50, pl. 1, fig. 2.

Reophax pesciculus Saidova, 1975

Reophax pesciculus SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 95, pl. 95, fig. 8.

Reophax regularis Höglund, 1947

Reophax regularis HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 86, pl. 9, figs 11-12; pl. 26, figs 37-43; pl. 27, figs 24-27; text-fig. 53. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 51, pl. 13, fig. 1.

Key features: Tapering, almost straight test, composed of 4-6 chambers; terminal aperture on the short neck; rough wall of large sand grains.

Reophax scorpiurus de Montfort, 1808

pl. 3, figs 1-5

Reophax scorpiurus DE MONTFORT, 1808, p. 330, text-fig. 130. –BRADY, 1884, p. 291, pl. 30, figs 15-17 (not figs 12-14). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 65, pl. 6, fig. 6. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 38, pl. 8, figs 17-18. –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1980b, p. 261, figs 1-7, 12, 17. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 51, pl. 13, fig. 6. –HATTA & UJIÉ, 1992a, p. 55, pl. 1, figs 2-3; pl. 19, fig. 1. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 68, figs 18-19. –HEB, 1998, p. 68, pl. 3, figs 6, 10.

Reophax sp. nov. (2). –JONES, 1994, p. 37, pl. 30, figs 15-17.

Reophax spiculifer Brady, 1879

pl. 2, fig. 13

Reophax spiculifera BRADY, 1879a, p. 54, pl. 4, figs 10-11. –BRADY, 1884, p. 295, pl. 31, figs 16-17 (ZF 2290-91).

Reophax spiculifer Brady. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 39, pl. 9, figs 9-13. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 52, pl. 13, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 38, pl. 31, figs 16-17. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 68, fig. 13. –HEB, 1998, p. 68, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Reophax subdentaliniformis Parr, 1950

pl. 2, fig. 16

Reophax subdentaliniformis PARR, 1950, p. 269, pl. 4, fig. 20. –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 58, pl. 12, fig. 4. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 52, pl. 14, fig. 13.

Reophax subfusiformis Earland, 1933

pl. 2, fig. 12

Reophax subfusiformis EARLAND, 1933, p. 74, pl. 2, figs 16-19. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 82, pl. 9, figs 1-4; pl. 26, figs 1-36; pl. 27, figs 1-19; text-figs 43-50. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 38, pl. 9, figs 1-2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 52, pl. 13, fig. 7. –HEB, 1998, p. 69, pl. 3, fig. 5. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 82, pl. 1, figs 15-16.

Key features: Test strongly curved, composed of 4-6 chambers rapidly increasing in size; round aperture on the neck placed near outer edge of the curve; thin wall of sand grains varying in size.

Reophax tubulus Zheng, 1988

Reophax tubulus ZHENG, 1988, p. 53, pl. 10, figs 7-8.

Key features: Test large, straight, uniserial; wall agglutinated with coarse grains and big particles of planktonic and benthic foraminiferal tests; 5-7 chambers, slightly increasing in size as added; aperture terminal, round on the end of tapering neck.

***Reophax* sp. 1**

Reophax scorpiurus de Montfort. –BRADY, 1884 (not de Montfort, 1808), p. 291, pl. 30, fig. 14 (not figs 12-13, 15-17).

Reophax sp. nov. (1). –JONES, 1994, p. 37, pl. 30, fig. 14.

Key features: Test small, uniserial; wall agglutinated with medium coarse quartz grains; 4-6 pyriform chambers; slightly increasing in size as added; the base of chambers equipped with long spines; aperture terminal, round on the end of long tapering neck.

***Reophax* sp. 2**

Key features: Large, uniserial test; wall agglutinated with very coarse grains, with great amount of cement; chambers elongated, slightly increasing in size as added; aperture terminal, round.

***Reophax* sp. 3**

Key features: Test small, slender, uniserial; wall agglutinated with fine quartz grains; 4-5 pyriform, elongated chambers, slightly increasing in size as added; characteristic perpendicular change in growth direction after first two chambers; aperture terminal, round on the end of tapering neck.

Genus **SCHEROCHORELLA** Loeblich & Tappan, 1984

Scherochorella moniliforme (Siddall, 1886)

Reophax moniliforme SIDDALL, 1886, p. 54, pl. 1, fig. 2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 48, pl. 10, fig. 9; pl. 11, fig. 5.

Reophax moniliformis Siddall. –MURRAY, 1971, p. 19, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Scherochorella moniliforme (Siddall). –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 83, pl. 1, figs 13-14.

Genus **SUBREOPHAX** Saidova, 1975

Subreophax aduncus (Brady, 1882)

pl. 3, fig. 10

Reophax adunca BRADY, 1882, p. 715. –BRADY, 1884, p. 296, pl. 31, figs 23-26 (ZF 2256-59).

Subreophax aduncus (Brady). –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 57, pl. 11, fig. 6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 59, pl. 44, figs 17-20. –JONES, 1994, p. 38, pl. 31, figs 23-26. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 15, pl. 5, figs 11-12.

Reophax aduncus (Brady). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 40, pl. 8, fig. 7.

***Subreophax monile* (Brady, 1881)**

- Trochammina (Hormosina) monile* BRADY, 1881, p. 52.
Hormosina monile Brady. –BRADY, 1884, p. 328, pl. 39, figs 10-13 (ZF 1585). –CUSHMAN, 1912, p. 229, pl. 28, figs 9-10. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 54, pl. 12, fig. 8.
Subreophax monile (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 44, pl. 39, figs 10-13.

***Subreophax* sp. 1**

Key features: Test straight, uniserial; wall thin, agglutinated with fine to medium coarse grains; 4-6 round chambers, embracing slightly the previous ones and moderately increasing in size as added; aperture terminal, round, no neck; colour light brown.

Family TELAMMINIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1985
 Genus AGGEROSTRAMEN Loeblich & Tappan, 1985

***Aggerostramen rustica* (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1912)**

- Psammosphaera rustica* HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1912, p. 383, pl. 5, figs 3-4; pl. 6, figs 2-4. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 32, pl. 7, fig. 5. –HEB, 1998, p. 65, pl. 2, fig. 1.
Marsipella rustica (Heron-Allen & Earland). –HOFKER, 1972, p. 82, pl. 26, figs 5-7; pl. 27, figs 1-5.
Aggerostramen rustica (Heron-Allen & Earland). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 56, pl. 43, figs 1-7.

Family HORMOSINIDAE Haeckel, 1894
 Subfamily HORMOSININAE Haeckel, 1894
 Genus HORMOSINA Brady, 1879

***Hormosina globulifera* Brady, 1879**

- Hormosina globulifera* BRADY, 1879a, p. 60, pl. 4, figs 4-5. –BRADY, 1884, p. 326, pl. 39, figs 1-6 (ZF 1581). –HOFKER, 1972, p. 60, pl. 17, figs 13-16. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 41, pl. 13, figs 1-3. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 236. –JONES, 1994, p. 44, pl. 39, figs 1-4, 6.

Key features: Test composed of 1-5 spherical chambers; increasing in size, without definite growth axis; last chamber slightly embracing the previous one; aperture at the short narrow, tubular neck; smooth wall of very fine firmly cemented grains; colour orange-brown.

***Hormosina normanii* Brady, 1881**

- Hormosina normanii* BRADY, 1881, p. 52. –BRADY, 1884, p. 329, pl. 39, figs 19-23 (ZF 1586). –CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 32, pl. 7, fig. 1. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 61, pl. 18, figs 1-3. –JONES, 1994, p. 44, pl. 39, figs 19-23.

***Hormosina pilulifera* (Brady, 1884)**

- Reophax pilulifera* BRADY, 1884, p. 292, pl. 30, figs 18-20. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 68, fig. 20.
Reophax pilulifer Brady. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 49, pl. 14, fig. 1.
Hormosina pilulifera (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 37, pl. 30, figs 18-20.

***Hormosina spiculifera* Hofker, 1972**

- Hormosina spiculifera* HOFKER, 1972, p. 63, pl. 19, figs 1-4. –HOFKER, 1976, p. 48, fig. 25. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 54, pl. 8, figs 1-4.

***Hormosina* sp. 1**

Key features: Test small, uniserial; wall agglutinated with medium to coarse quartz grains; 3-5 globular, chambers, all the same size; each chamber attached near the base of the short neck of the previous chamber; aperture terminal, round on a short neck.

***Hormosina* sp. 2**

pl. 3, fig. 6

Key features: Test small, uniserial; wall agglutinated with fine grains and great amount of small foraminiferal tests; usually more than 5 pyriform chambers, slightly increasing in size; each chamber attached near the base of the short neck of the previous chamber; aperture terminal, round on a short neck.

Remarks: *Hormosina* sp. 2 resembles closely *Hormosina* sp. 1, but differs in having rather pyriform than globular and usually more than five chambers.

Genus LOEBLICHOPSIS Hofker, 1969

***Loeblichopsis cylindrica* Brady, 1884**

- Reophax cylindrica* BRADY, 1884, p. 299, pl. 32, figs 7-9 (ZF 2264).
Loeblichopsis cylindrica (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 38, pl. 32, figs 7-9.

Genus PSEUDONODOSINELLA Saidova, 1970

***Pseudonodosinella bacillaris* (Brady, 1881)**

- Reophax bacillaris* BRADY, 1881, p. 49. –BRADY, 1884, p. 293, pl. 30, figs 23-24 (ZF 2261-2262). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 42, pl. 16, figs 1-2.
Hormosina bacillaris (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 37, pl. 30, figs 23-24.
Pseudonodosinella bacillaris (Brady). –HEB, 1998, p. 66.

***Pseudonodosinella* sp. 1**

pl. 3, fig. 7

Pseudonodosinella sp. 1. –HEB, 1998, p. 66, pl. 4, figs 1-3.

Key features: Test elongated, uniserial; wall finely agglutinated, firmly cemented; chambers round with slightly depressed sutures; the initial part of the test always anchored in empty test of planktonic foraminifera; colour dark brown; aperture terminal, round.

Pseudonodosinella* sp. 2Nodosinum gaussicum* (Rhumbler). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994 (non *Nodosinella gaussica* Rhumbler, 1913), p. 16, pl. 5, figs 18-19.

Key features: Test long, slender; tapering, usually straight but can be arcuate; wall coarsely agglutinated, rough; pyriform chambers slightly embracing the previous ones; increasing in size as added; aperture round, terminal; colour grayish white.

Genus **REOPHANUS** Saidova, 1970***Reophanus oviculus* (Brady, 1879)**

pl. 3, fig. 11

Hormosina ovicula BRADY, 1879a, p. 61, pl. 4, fig. 6. –BRADY, 1884, p. 327, pl. 39, figs 7-9 (ZF 1587). –CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 28, pl. 6, fig. 2. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 62, pl. 18, figs 13-15.*Reophanus oviculus* (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 61, pl. 46, fig. 10.*Hormosinella ovicula* (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 44, pl. 39, figs 7-9.***Reophanus oviculus* var. *mexicanus***
(Cushman, 1920)*Hormosina ovicula* Brady var. *mexicana* CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 29, pl. 6, fig. 3. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 54, pl. 8, figs 5-6.

Subfamily NODOSININAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **NODOSINUM** Hofker, 1930***Nodosinum gaussicum* (Rhumbler, 1913)***Reophax nodulosa* BRADY, 1879a, p. 52, pl. 4, figs 7-8. –BRADY, 1884, p. 294, pl. 31, figs 1-2, 5 (not figs 3-4, 6-9).*Nodosinella gaussica* RHUMBLER, 1913, p. 452, pl. 20, figs 1-2.*Nodosinum gaussicum* (Rhumbler). –HOFKER, 1930, p. 12, pl. 40, figs 2, 5-8; pl. 43, fig. 8; pl. 48, figs 1-10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 62, pl. 46, figs 14-17.*Reophax gaussicus* (Rhumbler). –JONES, 1994, p. 38, pl. 31, figs 1, 2, ? 5.***Nodosinum mortenseni* (Hofker, 1972)***Reophax nodulosa* Brady. –BRADY, 1884 (not Brady, 1879a), p. 294, pl. 31, figs 3-4.*Hormosina mortenseni* HOFKER, 1972, p. 62, pl. 18, figs 6-12.*Reophax mortenseni* (Hofker). –JONES, 1994, p. 38, pl. 31, figs 3-4.*Pseudonodosinella mortenseni* (Hofker). –HEB, 1998, p. 66, pl. 3, fig. 13.

Family HORMOSINELLIDAE Rauzer-Chernousova & Reitlinger, 1986

Genus **HORMOSINELLA** Shchedrina, 1969***Hormosinella distans* (Brady, 1881)**

pl. 3, fig. 8

Reophax distans BRADY, 1881, p. 50. –BRADY, 1884, p. 296, pl. 31, figs 18-22 (ZF 2270). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 66, pl. 12, fig. 2. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 44, pl. 16, figs 3-5, 9. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 45, pl. 8, figs 13-14; pl. 12, fig. 7.*Nodosinella distans* (Brady). –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 23.*Hormosinella distans* (Brady). –SHCHEDRINA, 1969, p. 170. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 57, pl. 44, figs 6-9. –JONES, 1994, p. 38, pl. 31, figs 18-22. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 16, pl. 5, figs 15-17. –HEB, 1998, p. 63, pl. 3, fig. 14.

Remarks: In the Sunda Shelf material a form slightly different from the typical *H. distans* was found. It resembles *Reophax turbo* Goës (1896), but differs in having a thick wall, more inflated chambers and smaller margin (swelling) at the base.

***Hormosinella distans* type 1:** Test almost straight composed of 4-5 subglobular chambers, with small swelling at the base and tapering to narrow, elongated tubular neck; usually proloculus is missing; aperture at the end of tubular neck; wall finely agglutinated, firmly cemented; colour grayish-white.

***Hormosinella guttifera* (Brady, 1881)**

pl. 3, fig. 9

Reophax guttifera BRADY, 1881, p. 49. –BRADY, 1884, p. 295, pl. 31, figs 10-15. –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 90, text-figs 65-68.*Nodosinella guttifer* (Brady). –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 24.*Reophax guttifer* Brady. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 44, pl. 15, figs 12-13. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 46, pl. 12, fig. 12.*Hormosinella guttifera* (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 38, pl. 31, figs 10-15.*Subreophax guttifer* (Brady). –HEB, 1998, p. 72, pl. 1, figs 11-12.

Key features: Test composed of 4-7 pyriform chambers, broadest at the base and tapering to narrow, tubular neck; aperture at the end of tubular neck of the last chamber, with small collar; rough wall; colour dark orange-brown.

Remarks: Almost all the SCS specimens are characterised by perpendicular change in growth direction after first 2-3 chambers which lack characteristic tubular part between them.

In the Sunda Shelf material besides the typical form of *H. guttifera* two varieties of this species were observed.

***Hormosinella guttifera* type 1:** Test almost straight composed of 4-5 pyriform chambers, broadest at the base and tapering to narrow, elongated tubular neck; aperture at the end of tubular neck of the last chamber; wall composed of varying in size grains with sponge spicules, arranged longitudinally; colour grayish-white.

***Hormosinella guttifera* type 2:** Test straight, uniserial; composed of 4-7 pyriform chambers; aperture terminal, round on the end of tapering neck; wall thick, composed of coarse grains, tests of foraminifera and radiolaria.

Superfamily LITUOLACEA de Blainville, 1827
Family HAPLOPHRAGMOIDIDAE Maync, 1952
Genus BUZASINA Loeblich & Tappan, 1985

***Buzasina ringens* (Brady, 1879)**

pl. 3, figs 12-13

Trochammina ringens BRADY, 1879a, p. 57, pl. 5, fig. 12. –BRADY, 1884, p. 343, pl. 40, figs 17-18 (ZF 2512).

Haplophragmoides ringens (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 107, fig. 166.

Alveolophragmium ringens (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 82, pl. 40, figs 17-18.

Cribrostomoides ringens (Brady). –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 31, pl. 9, fig. 44. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 47, pl. 18, figs 13-14. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 60, pl. 16, figs 7-9; pl. 51, fig. 7; text-fig. 9.

Buzasina ringens (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 45, pl. 40, figs 17-18. –HEB, 1998, p. 58, pl. 8, fig. 5.

Genus CRIBROSTOMOIDES Cushman, 1910

Remarks: Following Jones (1994) *Labrospira* Höglund (1947) is regarded a junior synonym of genus *Cribrostomoides* Cushman (1910).

***Cribrostomoides nitidus* (Goës, 1896)**

pl. 3, figs 14-15

Haplophragmium nitidum GOËS, 1896, p. 30, pl. 3, figs 8-9.

Haplophragmoides nitidus (Goës). –EARLAND, 1934, p. 88, pl. 3, figs 3-6.

Labrospira nitida (Goës). –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 145, pl. 11, fig. 5; text-fig. 127.

Cribrostomoides nitidum (Goës). –POAG, 1981, p. 56, pl. 9, fig. 2; pl. 10, fig. 2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 59, pl. 16, figs 10-11; pl. 51, fig. 6; text-fig. 7. –HEB, 1998, p. 59, pl. 7, fig. 9.

***Cribrostomoides scitulus* (Brady, 1881)**

Haplophragmium scitulum BRADY, 1881, p. 50. –BRADY, 1884, p. 308, pl. 34, figs 11-13 (ZF 1551).

Alveolophragmium scitulum (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 70, pl. 34, figs 11-13.

Cribrostomoides scitulus (Brady). –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 31, pl. 9, fig. 46. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 118, pl. 10, fig. 12.

Cribrostomoides scitulum (Brady). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 61, pl. 17, figs 4-5; pl. 18, figs 3-4.

Veloroninoides scitulus (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 41, pl. 34, figs 11-13.

***Cribrostomoides subglobosus* (G.O. Sars, 1872)**

pl. 4, figs 1-2

Lituola subglobosa SARS, M. in Carpenter, 1869, p. 250. –SARS, G.O., 1872, p. 253.

Haplophragmium latidorsatum (Bornemann). –BRADY, 1884 (not Bornemann, 1855), p. 307, pl. 34, figs 8-10 (ZF 1542).

Haplophragmoides subglobosum (M. Sars). –CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 105, text-figs 162-164.

Cribrostomoides bradyi CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 108, text-fig. 167. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 65, pl. 49, figs 1-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 16, pl. 10, figs 10-13.

Cribrostomoides subglobosum (M. Sars). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 48, pl. 18, figs 15-16.

Cribrostomoides subglobosus (M. Sars). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 240, pl. 25, figs 7-9.

Cribrostomoides subglobosus (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 40, pl. 34, figs 8-10.

Genus EVOLUTINELLA Myatliuk, 1971

***Evolutinella rotulata* (Brady, 1881)**

Haplophragmium rotulatum BRADY, 1881, p. 50. –BRADY, 1884, p. 306, pl. 34, figs 5-6 (ZF 1550).

Haplophragmoides rotulatum (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 47, pl. 9, figs 3-4. –BARKER, 1960, p. 70, pl. 34, figs 5-6.

Evolutinella rotulata (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 40, pl. 34, figs 5-6.

Genus HAPLOPHRAGMOIDES Cushman, 1910

***Haplophragmoides bradyi* (Robertson, 1891)**

pl. 4, fig. 3

Trochammina bradyi ROBERTSON, 1891, p. 388.

Haplophragmoides bradyi (Robertson). –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 134, pl. 10, fig. 1; text-fig. 111. –MURRAY, 1971, p. 25, pl. 5, figs 1-2. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 46, pl. 18, fig. 8. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 119, pl. 11, fig. 1. –ŌKI, 1989, p. 72.

Key features: Test small, planispiral, involute; 5-6 chambers in the last whorl; periphery rounded; sutures distinct and depressed; surface smooth, shining; aperture interiomarginal, crescentic slit; colour reddish brown.

***Haplophragmoides grandiformis* Cushman, 1910**

pl. 4, fig. 8

Haplophragmoides grandiformis CUSHMAN, 1910a, p. 440, fig. 11. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 82, pl. 11, fig. 2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 56, pl. 16, fig. 3; pl. 17, fig. 7.

***Haplophragmoides quadratus* Uchio, 1960**

Haplophragmoides quadratus UCHIO, 1960, p. 52, pl. 1, fig. 17; pl. 5, fig. 14.

***Haplophragmoides sphaeriloculum* Cushman, 1910**

pl. 4, figs 5-7

Haplophragmoides sphaeriloculum CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 107, fig. 165. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 83, pl. 15, fig. 3. –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 26, pl. 7, fig. 35. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 47, pl. 18, figs 5-7. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 57, pl. 16, figs 1-2. –HEß, 1998, p. 62, pl. 6, fig. 10.

***Haplophragmoides* sp. 1**

pl. 4, fig. 4

Haplophragmoides aff. *bulloides* (Beissel). –HEß, 1998 (non *Haplophragmium bulloides* Beissel, 1891), p. 61, pl. 7, fig. 10.

Key features: Test small, nearly circular, planispiral, involute; chambers inflated, five in the last whorl; periphery broadly rounded; sutures straight, slightly depressed near the periphery and more towards umbilicus; aperture a short, narrow slit at the base of the last chamber, with small lip; wall of firmly cemented fine sand grains; surface smooth, shining; colour reddish-brown.

Remarks: Resembles *Haplophragmoides neobradyi* Uchio (1960), but it does not have lobulate periphery or distinct sutures. By its outline, it resembles more *H. bulloides* (Beissel) as referred by Heß, but its chambers do not increase so rapidly in width.

***Haplophragmoides* sp. 2**

Key features: Test usually small (<250 µm), planispiral, involute; chambers inflated, five in the last whorl; periphery rounded; sutures straight and depressed, deep umbilicus; aperture a slit at the base of the last chamber; wall of firmly cemented medium to coarse sand grains; colour orange-brown.

Genus **VELERONINOIDES** Saidova, 1981

***Veleroninoides crassimargo* (Norman, 1892)**

Haplophragmium canariensis (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nonionina canariensis* d'Orbigny, 1839), p. 310, pl. 35, fig. 4.

Haplophragmium crassimargo NORMAN, 1892, p. 17.

Labrospira crassimargo (Norman). –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 141, pl. 11, fig. 1; text figs 121-125. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 66, pl. 49, figs 10-11. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 16, pl. 10, figs 1-3.

Cribrostomoides crassimargo (Norman). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 58, pl. 16, fig. 6.

Veleroninoides crassimargo (Norman). –JONES, 1994, p. 41, pl. 35, fig. 4.

***Veleroninoides jeffreysii* (Williamson, 1858)**

pl. 4, figs 10-11

Nonionina jeffreysii WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 34, pl. 3, figs 72-73.

Haplophragmium canariensis (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nonionina canariensis* d'Orbigny, 1839), p. 310, pl. 35, figs 1-3, 5 (ZF 1526).

Cribrostomoides jeffreysii (Williamson). –ŌKI, 1989, p. 72, pl. 1, fig. 14. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 70, figs 70-71. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 83, pl. 1, figs 23-24.

Veleroninoides jeffreysii (Williamson). –JONES, 1994, p. 41, pl. 35, figs 1-3, 5.

***Veleroninoides kosterensis* (Höglund, 1947)**

Labrospira kosterensis HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 147, pl. 11, fig. 4; text-figs 130-131.

Alveophragmium kosterense (Höglund). –GRAHAM & MILITANTE, 1959, p. 24, pl. 1, fig. 11.

Cribrostomoides kosterensis (Höglund). –ŌKI, 1989, p. 73, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Labrospira kosterense Höglund. –HATTA & UJÍÉ, 1992a, p. 55, pl. 1, fig. 4.

***Veleroninoides wiesneri* (Parr, 1950)**

pl. 4, fig. 12

Trochammina trullissata BRADY, 1884 (not Brady, 1879a), p. 342, pl. 40, figs 14-15 (ZF 2519).

Labrospira wiesneri PARR, 1950, p. 272, pl. 4, figs 25-26.

Cribrostomoides wiesneri (Parr). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 48, pl. 18, figs 10-12. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 63, pl. 18, fig. 2. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 70, figs 80, 85.

Veleroninoides wiesneri (Parr). –JONES, 1994, p. 45, pl. 40, figs 14-15.

Buzasina wiesneri (Parr). –HEB, 1998, p. 58, pl. 8, fig. 5.

Family DISCAMMINIDAE Mikhalevich, 1980

Genus AMMOSCALARIA Höglund, 1947

***Ammoscalaria compressa* (Cushman & McCulloch, 1939)**

pl. 4, fig. 9

Ammofrondicularia compressa CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1939, p. 68, pl. 4, figs 7-13.

Reophax depressus Natland. –ZHENG, 1988 (not Natland, 1938), p. 44, pl. 12, figs 4-6.

Ammoscalaria (?) compressa (Cushman & McCulloch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 17, pl. 6, figs 3-14.

***Ammoscalaria pseudospiralis* (Williamson, 1858)**

Proteonina pseudospiralis WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 2, pl. 1, figs 2-3.

Haplophragmium pseudospirale (Williamson). –BRADY, 1884, p. 302, pl. 33, figs 1-4.

Ammoscalaria pseudospiralis (Williamson). –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 159, pl. 31, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 67, text-fig. 11. –JONES, 1994, p. 39, pl. 33, figs 1-4. –HEB, 1998, p. 57, pl. 6, fig. 5.

***Ammoscalaria tenuimargo* (Brady, 1882)**

pl. 4, fig. 13

Haplophragmium tenuimargo BRADY, 1882, p. 715. –BRADY, 1884, p. 303, pl. 33, figs 13-16 (ZF 1554).

Ammoscalaria tenuimargo (Brady). –HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 154, pl. 9, figs 16-22; pl. 31, fig. 2; text-figs 133-136, 138-139. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 68, pl. 24, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 40, pl. 33, figs 13-16. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 85, pl. 1, figs 17-18.

***Ammoscalaria* sp. 1**

Key features: Test planispiral, evolute in early stage, later uncoiled; wall thin, agglutinated with grains of varying sizes; chambers compressed; sutures and umbilical area depressed; colour orange-brown; apertural ends in all of the SCS specimens are broken.

Remarks: Specimens of this species resemble the early stage of *Glaphyrammina americana* (Cushman).

Genus DISCAMMINA Lacroix, 1932

***Discammina compressa* (Goëss, 1882)**

pl. 4, fig. 14

Lituolina irregularis Roemer var. *compressa* GOËSS, 1882, p. 141, pl. 12, figs 421-423.

Haplophragmium emaciatum BRADY, 1884, p. 305, pl. 33, figs 26-28 (ZF 1531).

Discammina compressa (Goëss). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C226, fig. 136.10. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 65, pl. 21, fig. 1; pl. 51, fig. 12. –JONES, 1994, p. 40, pl. 33, figs 26-28.

Genus GLAPHYRAMMINA Loeblich & Tappan, 1984

***Glaphyrammina americana* (Cushman, 1910)**

pl. 4, figs 15-16

Haplophragmium fontinense Terquem. –BRADY, 1884 (not Terquem, 1870), p. 305, pl. 34, figs 1-4 (ZF 1536).

Ammobaculites americanus CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 117, figs 184-185.

Glaphyrammina americana (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 68, pl. 51, figs 7-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 40, pl. 34, figs 1-4.

Family LITUOTUBIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1984

Genus LITUOTUBA Rhumbler, 1895

***Lituotuba lituiformis* (Brady, 1879)**

pl. 5, fig. 1

Trochammina lituiformis BRADY, 1879a, p. 59, pl. 5, fig. 16. –BRADY, 1884, p. 88, pl. 40, figs 4-7.

Lituotuba lituiformis (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 114, fig. 175. –HOFKER, 1972, p. 58, pl. 17, figs 1-12. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 39, pl. 5, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 44, pl. 40, figs 4-7.

Family LITUOLIDAE de Blainville, 1827

Subfamily AMMOMARGINULININAE Podobina, 1978

Genus AMMOBACULITES Cushman, 1910

***Ammobaculites agglutinans* (d'Orbigny, 1846)**

pl. 5, fig. 2

Spirolina agglutinans D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 137, pl. 7, figs 10-12.

Haplophragmium agglutinans (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 301, pl. 32, figs 19-20, 24-26.

Ammobaculites agglutinans (d'Orbigny). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 50, pl. 21, figs 1-4. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 66, pl. 23, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 39, pl. 32, figs 19-20, 24-26. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 70, figs 46-48, 50. –HEB, 1998, p. 55, pl. 4, fig. 4.

***Ammobaculites baculusalsus* Schiebel & Timm, 1996**

pl. 5, fig. 3

Ammobaculites baculusalsus SCHIEBEL & TIMM, 1996, p. 97, pl. 1, figs 1-15.

Ammobaculites filiformis (Earland, 1934)

Haplophragmium agglutinans (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Spirolina agglutinans* d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 301, pl. 32, fig. 22 (ZF 387, 388).

Ammobaculites agglutinans (d'Orbigny) var. *filiformis* EARLAND, 1934, p. 92, pl. 3, figs 11, 13. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 50, pl. 21, figs 5-6.

Ammobaculites filiformis (Earland). –JONES, 1994, p. 39, pl. 32, fig. 22.

***Ammobaculites* sp. 1**

pl. 5, fig. 4

Key features: Test small, early stage comprised of one planispiral coil, later uniserial; wall composed exclusively of broken tests of foraminifera, radiolaria or ostracoda, agglutinated with great amount of cement; chambers compressed; sutures hardly visible; colour white; aperture terminal slit on the end of the last tapering chamber.

Genus **AMMOMARGINULINA** Wiesner, 1931

Ammomarginulina aff. rostrata (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1929)

pl. 5, fig. 5

Ammobaculites rostratus HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1929, p. 328, pl. 2, figs 14-17. –EARLAND, 1933, p. 80, pl. 5, figs 22-25.

Key features: Test planispiral, evolute in early stage, later uncoiled; wall thin, roughly agglutinated with grains of varying sizes; chambers inflated, but compressed near the peripheral edge; sutures deep; aperture terminal, rounded; colour orange-brown.

Remarks: Specimens of this species closely resemble specimens referred by Earland (1933) to *Ammobaculites rostratus* Heron-Allen & Earland, it differs only in much smaller size and colour of the test.

Genus **ERATIDUS** Saidova, 1975

Eratidus foliaceus (Brady, 1881)

Haplophragmium foliaceum BRADY, 1881, p. 50. –BRADY, 1884, p. 304, pl. 33, figs 20-25.

Ammobaculites foliaceus (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 116, text-figs 177-179.

Eratidus foliaceus (Brady). –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 94, pl. 26, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 40, pl. 33, figs 20-25.

Eratidus recurvus (Earland, 1934)

pl. 5, figs 6-7

Ammobaculites foliaceus (Brady) var. *recurva* EARLAND, 1934, p. 93, pl. 3, figs 14-17.

Ammomarginulina recurva (Earland). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, pl. 21, figs 15-17.

Family LITUOLINAE de Blainville, 1827

Genus **LITUOLA** Lamarck, 1804

Lituola lituolinoidea (Goës, 1896)

Haplophragmium lituolinoideum. –GOËS, 1896, p. 32, pl. 3, figs 17-20.

Lituola lituolinoidea (Goës). –LEROY & HODGKINSON, 1975, p. 428, pl. 5, figs 11-15. –HEB, 1998, p. 64, pl. 5, fig. 1.

Lituola hispida ZHENG, 1988, p. 65, pl. 23, figs 1-3.

***Lituola* sp. 1**

Lituola sp. ZHENG, 1988, p. 65, pl. 23, figs 4-5.

Key features: Test large, early portion planispirally enrolled, later uncoiled; chambers low and cylindrical, very slightly increasing in size as added; wall agglutinated with coarse grains; aperture multiple on the top of the last chamber; colour grayish-white.

Family PLACOPSILINIDAE Rhumbler, 1913

Subfamily PLACOPSILININAE Rhumbler, 1913

Genus **PLACOPSILINA** d'Orbigny, 1850

Placopsilina bradyi Cushman & McCulloch, 1939

pl. 5, figs 8-9

Placopsilina cenomana d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1850), p. 315, pl. 36, fig. 1 (ZF 2094).

Placopsilina bradyi CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1939, p. 112, pl. 12, figs 14-15. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 73, pl. 24, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 42, pl. 36, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 18, pl. 8, figs 4-9.

Placopsilina confusa Cushman, 1920

Placopsilina cenomana d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884, p. 315, pl. 36, figs 2-3 (ZF 2095-96).

Placopsilina confusa CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 71, pl. 14, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 42, pl. 36, figs 2-3.

***Placopsilina* sp. 1**

Remarks: *Placopsilina* sp. 1 resembles *Placopsilina bradyi* Cushman & McCulloch, but differs in more elongated chambers and usually is only partly or not at all attached to something.

Superfamily HAPLOPHRAGMIACEA Eimer & Fickert, 1899

Family AMMOSPHAERIODINIDAE Cushman, 1927

Subfamily AMMOSPHAERIODININAE Cushman, 1927

Genus **ADERCOTRYMA** Loeblich & Tappan, 1952

Adercotryma glomeratum (Brady, 1878)

pl. 5, figs 10-11

Lituola glomerata BRADY, 1878, p. 433, pl. 20, fig. 1.

Haplophragmium glomeratum BRADY, 1884, p. 309, pl. 34, figs 15-18 (ZF 1540).

Adercotryma glomerata (Brady). –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1987, p. 19, figs 1-6.

Adercotryma glomeratum (Brady). –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 56, pl. 1, fig. 5; pl. 19, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 41, pl. 34, figs 15-18. –HEB, 1998, p. 55, pl. 6, fig. 13.

Genus **AMMOSPHEREOIDINA** Cushman, 1910

Ammosphaeroidina sphaeroidiniformis
(Brady, 1884)

pl. 5, fig. 12

Haplophragmium sphaeroidiniforme BRADY, 1884, p. 313.

Ammosphaeroidina sphaeroidiniformis (Brady).

–CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 128, text-fig. 202.

–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 81, pl. 67, figs 13-16.

–ZHENG, 1988, p. 69, pl. 41, figs 1-2.

–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 18, pl. 9, figs 7-14.

Genus **CYSTAMMINA** Neumayr, 1889

Cystammina pauciloculata (Brady, 1879)

Trochammina pauciloculata BRADY, 1879a, p. 58, pl. 5, figs 13-14. –BRADY, 1884, p. 344, pl. 41, fig. 1 (not fig. 2) (ZF 2508).

Ammochilostoma pauciloculata (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 126, text-fig. 197.

Cystammina pauciloculata (Brady). –RESIG, 1981, pl. 10, fig. 14. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 54, pl. 18, figs 14-15. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 82, pl. 68, figs 1-6. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 85, pl. 41, figs 4-7. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 13, pl. 2, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 45, pl. 41, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 18, pl. 11, figs 3-5.

Subfamily **RECURVOIDINAE** Alekseychik-Mitskevich, 1973

Genus **RECURVOIDES** Earland, 1934

Recurvoides contortus Earland, 1934

pl. 5, figs 16-18

Recurvoides contortus EARLAND, 1934, p. 91, pl. 10, figs 7-19. –LEROY & HODGKINSON, 1975, p. 430, p. 3, figs 20-21. –RESIG, 1981, pl. 10, fig. 12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 83, pl. 68, figs 7-9. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 70, pl. 20, figs 4-5; pl. 51, figs 11-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 18, pl. 12, figs 1-14. –HEB, 1998, p. 66, pl. 7, fig. 7.

Cribrostomoides contortus (Earland). –ECHOLS, 1971, p. 142, pl. 3, figs 3-4.

Recurvoides trochamminiformis Saidova, 1961

Recurvoides trochamminiformis SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 26, pl. 8, fig. 39. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 71, pl. 20, fig. 7.

***Recurvoides* sp. 1**

Key features: Test subglobular, irregularly enrolled, last whorl tend to be planispiral; wall agglutinated with coarse grains, roughly finished, but firmly cemented; aperture small, narrow, areal slit with a lip.

Superfamily **LOFTUSIACEA** Brady, 1884

Family **CYCLAMMINIDAE** Marie, 1941

Subfamily **CYCLAMMININAE** Marie, 1941

Genus **CYCLAMMINA** Brady, 1879

Cyclammina cancellata Brady, 1879

Cyclammina cancellata BRADY, 1879a, p. 62.

–BRADY, 1884, p. 351, pl. 37, figs 8-16 (ZF 1360).

–ZHENG, 1988, p. 73, pl. 21, figs 5-6; pl. 22, figs 1-3.

–JONES, 1994, p. 43, pl. 37, figs 8-16.

Cyclammina pusilla Brady, 1881

pl. 5, fig. 14

Cyclammina pusilla BRADY, 1881, p. 53. –BRADY, 1884, p. 353, pl. 37, figs 20-23 (ZF 1365).

–SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 49, pl. 18, fig. 10. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 74, pl. 21, figs 3-4.

–JONES, 1994, p. 43, pl. 37, figs 20-23. –HEB, 1998, p. 59, pl. 6, fig. 9.

Cyclammina subtrullissata (Parr, 1950)

pl. 5, fig. 15

Haplophragmoides subtrullissatus PARR, 1950, p. 271, pl. 4, fig. 27.

Cyclammina subtrullissata (Parr). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 19, pl. 14, figs 1-6.

Cyclammina trullissata (Brady, 1879)

pl. 5, fig. 13

Trochammina trullissata BRADY, 1879a, p. 56, pl. 5, figs 10-11. –BRADY, 1884, p. 342, pl. 40, figs 13, 16 (ZF 2518).

Cyclammina bradyi CUSHMAN, 1910b, p. 113, text-fig. 174.

Cyclammina trullissata (Brady). –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 84, pl. 24, figs 1-4. –RESIG, 1981, pl. 10, fig. 8. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 50, pl. 18, fig. 9. –JONES, 1994, p. 45, pl. 40, figs 13, 16. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 19, pl. 14, figs 7-8.

Reticulophragmium trullissatum (Brady). –HEB, 1998, p. 69, pl. 6, fig. 8.

Superfamily **SPIROPLECTAMMINACEA** Cushman, 1927

APPENDIX A. TAXONOMY

Family SPIROPLECTAMMINIDAE Cushman, 1927
Subfamily SPIROPLECTAMMININAE Cushman, 1927
Genus **SPIROPLECTINELLA** Kisel'man, 1972

Spiroplectinella higuchii (Takayanagi, 1953)

pl. 6, fig. 7

Spiroplectamina higuchii TAKAYANAGI, 1953, p. 27,
pl. 4, fig. 1. –ŌKI, 1989, p. 78, pl. 2, fig. 8.

Spiroplectinella kerimbaensis (Said, 1949)

pl. 6, figs 1-2

Textularia kerimbaensis SAID, 1949, p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 8.
–HOFKER, 1968, p. 15, pl. 1, figs 21-22.
Textularia corrugata Heron-Allen & Earland.
–CUSHMAN, 1932a, p. 12, pl. 3, fig. 4.
Spiroplectamina kerimbaensis (Said). –HALICZ &
REISS, 1979, p. 306, pl. 3, figs 9, 13, 15-21.
Spirorutilus kerimbaensis (Said). –ZHENG, 1988, p.
77, pl. 25, figs 11-12; text-fig. 16.
Spiroplectinella kerimbaensis (Said). –LOEBLICH &
TAPPAN, 1994, p. 19, pl. 14, figs 9-14.

Spiroplectinella proxispira Vella, 1957

Textularia proxispira VELLA, 1957, p. 15, pl. 3, figs
48, 52.
Spiroplectinella proxispira (Vella). –HAYWARD *et al.*,
1999, p. 88, pl. 2, figs 9-11.

Spiroplectinella pseudocarinata (Cushman, 1921)

pl. 6, figs 3-6

Textularia carinata d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not
d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 360, pl. 42, figs 15-16.
–CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 17, text-figs 26-27.
Textularia pseudocarinata CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 121, pl.
22, fig. 5.
Spirorutilus pseudocarinata (Cushman). –ZHENG, 1988,
p. 78, pl. 25, figs 6-8; pl. 52, figs 3-4; text-fig. 17.
Spirorutilus carinatus (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p.
47, pl. 42, figs 15-16.
Spiroplectinella pseudocarinata (Cushman). –LOEBLICH
& TAPPAN, 1994, p. 19, pl. 15, figs 1-14.

Spiroplectinella wrightii (Silvestri, 1903)

pl. 6, fig. 8

Spiroplecta wrightii SILVESTRI, 1903, p. 59, text-figs
1-6.
Textularia sagittula Defrance. –BRADY, 1884 (not
Defrance, 1824), p. 361, pl. 42, figs 17-18.
Spirorutilus wrightii (Silvestri). –BANNER & PEREIRA,
1981, p. 104, pl. 6, figs 7-8, 10; pl. 7, figs 1-2, 5.
–ZHENG, 1988, p. 79, pl. 25, figs 9-10.
Spiroplectinella wrightii (Silvestri). –KISEL'MAN,
1972, p. 135, text-fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN,
1987, p. 112, pl. 120, figs 1-10. –JONES, 1994, p.
47, pl. 42, figs 17-18. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994,
p. 20, pl. 15, figs 15-18.

Subfamily SPIROTEXTULARIINAE Saidova, 1975
Genus **SPIROTEXTULARIA** Saidova, 1975

Spirotextularia fistulosa (Brady, 1884)

pl. 6, figs 9-10

Textularia sagittula Defrance var. *fistulosa* BRADY,
1884, p. 362, pl. 42, figs 20-22. –CUSHMAN, 1921,
p. 104, pl. 20, fig. 6. –INOUE, 1989, pl. 19, fig. 1.
Spirotextularia fistulosa (Brady). –LOEBLICH &
TAPPAN, 1987, p. 113, pl. 121, figs 7-10. –HATTA &
UJHÉ, 1992a, p. 56, pl. 1, fig. 7; pl. 19, fig. 4.
–JONES, 1994, p. 47, pl. 42, figs 19-22. –LOEBLICH
& TAPPAN, 1994, p. 20, pl. 16, figs 5-9. –HAYWARD
et al., 1999, p. 88, pl. 2, figs 12-13.
Spirorutilus fistulosa (Brady). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 76,
pl. 25, figs 2-5; text-fig. 15.

Spirotextularia floridana (Cushman, 1922)

pl. 6, figs 11-13

Textularia floridana CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 24, pl. 1,
fig. 7. –CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 18, pl. 2, figs 11-12.
Spirotextularia floridana (Cushman). –LOEBLICH &
TAPPAN, 1985, p. 185, pl. 7, figs 4-6. –LOEBLICH &
TAPPAN, 1987, p. 113, pl. 121, figs 11-12.
–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 20, pl. 16, figs 10-
16.

Family PSEUDOBOLIVINIDAE Wiesner, 1931
Genus **PARVIGENERINA** Vella, 1957

Parvigenerina sinensis (Zheng, 1988)

pl. 6, fig. 14

Bimonilina sinensis ZHENG, 1988, p. 131, pl. 36, figs
1-4.

Key features: Test small, biserial throughout,
later loosely biserial; wall finely agglutinated;
aperture terminal, with a small lip, with a slit-like
depression extent to the base of last chamber.

Remarks: Figures of specimens referred by Zheng
(1988) to *Bimonilina* Eicher resemble closely the
SCS specimens, although in terms of generic
identification *Parvigenerina* Vella (1957) is more
adequate.

Genus **PSEUDOBOLIVINA** Wiesner, 1931

Pseudobolivina nasostoma Zheng, 1988

pl. 6, fig. 15

Pseudobolivina nasostoma ZHENG, 1988, p. 123, pl.
34, fig. 4; pl. 53, figs 13-14; text-fig. 37.

***Pseudobolivina* sp. 1**

Key features: Test elongated, slender, biserial; 10-12 pair of chambers; chambers significantly increasing in size as added; globular in early stage, later pyriform; sutures deeply depressed; later stage loosely biserial; wall thin, finely agglutinated; aperture interiomarginal at the top of the last chamber; colour orange-brown.

Family NOURIIDAE Chapman & Parr, 1936
Genus NOURIA Heron-Allen & Earland, 1914

***Nouria harrisii* Heron-Allen & Earland, 1914**

pl. 6, fig. 16

Nouria harrisii HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1914, p. 376, pl. 37, figs 16-20. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 100, pl. 15, fig. 4.

***Nouria polymorphinoides* Heron-Allen & Earland, 1914**

pl. 6, fig. 17

Nouria polymorphinoides HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1914, p. 376, pl. 37, figs 1-15. –HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1932b, p. 346, pl. 8, figs 25-26. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 117, pl. 123, figs 11-12. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 100, pl. 15, figs 5-8. –SCHIEBEL, 1992, p. 19, pl. 8, figs 14-16. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 86, pl. 1, figs 9-10.

Family DUQUEPSAMMIIDAE Seiglie & Baker, 1987
Genus DUQUEPSAMMIA Seiglie & Baker, 1987

***Duquepsammia bulbosa* (Cushman, 1911)**

Spiroplecta bulbosa CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 5, text-fig. 1. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 102, pl. 20, fig. 1.

Spiroplectammina bulbosa (Cushman). –HATTA & UJIÉ, 1992a, p. 51, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Duquepsammia bulbosa (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 20, pl. 17, figs 5-6. –HEB, 1998, p. 60, pl. 8, fig. 4.

Superfamily VERNEUILINACEA Cushman, 1911
Family VERNEUILINIDAE Cushman, 1911
Subfamily VERNEUILININAE Cushman, 1911
Genus GAUDRYINA d'Orbigny, 1839

***Gaudryina collinsi* Cushman, 1936**

Gaudryina collinsi CUSHMAN, 1936, p. 8, pl. 2, fig. 2. –CUSHMAN, 1937a, p. 57, pl. 9, figs 2-3.

Gaudryina collinsi Cushman var. *robustior* CUSHMAN, 1936, p. 9, pl. 2, fig. 3. –CUSHMAN, 1937a, p. 69, pl. 10, figs 4-5.

Key features: Large triserial early stage, with almost triangular shape in transverse section; biserial part, rounded in section is composed of 4-5

pairs of the same size chambers, with distinct, slightly depressed sutures; wall coarsely arenaceous; aperture a rounded opening, close to the inner margin of the last chamber.

Remarks: The SCS specimens match to those pictured as *G. collinsi* var. *robustior* (in Cushman, 1937a). According to Cushman *G. collinsi* var. *robustior* occurs near Borneo and Philippines and differs from *G. collinsi* in being larger and having more pronounced triserial portion, although difference in appearance can be only an environmental response of the species.

***Gaudryina flintii* Cushman, 1911**

Gaudryina flintii CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 63, text-fig. 102. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 146, pl. 29, fig. 1. –CUSHMAN, 1937a, p. 62, pl. 10, figs 18-20.

Migros flintii (Cushman). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 92, pl. 39, figs 5-6; pl. 44, fig. 1; pl. 54, fig. 9; text-fig. 20. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 32, pl. 19, figs 10-13; pl. 44, figs 11-13.

***Gaudryina quadrangularis* Bagg, 1908**

pl. 6, fig. 18

Gaudryina quadrangularis BAGG, 1908, p. 133, pl. 5, fig. 1. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 147, pl. 29, fig. 2. –CUSHMAN, 1937a, p. 63, pl. 10, figs 11, 15-17. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 90, pl. 42, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 21, pl. 17, figs 22-23.

***Gaudryina robusta* Cushman, 1913**

Gaudryina robusta CUSHMAN, 1913b, p. 636, pl. 78, fig. 2. –CUSHMAN, 1937a, p. 67, pl. 9, fig. 15. –HEB, 1998, p. 61.

Family PROLIXOPLECTIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1985
Genus KARRERULINA Finlay, 1940

***Karrerulina apicularis* (Cushman, 1911)**

pl. 6, fig. 19

Gaudryina siphonella Reuss. –BRADY, 1884, p. 382, pl. 46, figs 17-19 (ZF 1460).

Gaudryina apicularis CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 69, text-fig. 110.

Karrieriella apicularis (Cushman). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 55, pl. 22, fig. 14. –UJIÉ, 1990, p. 14, pl. 1, fig. 2.

Karrerulina conversa (Grzybowski). –JONES, 1994 (non *Gaudryina conversa* Grzybowski, 1901), p. 51, pl. 46, figs 17-19.

Karrerulina apicularis (Cushman). –HEB, 1998, p. 63, pl. 8, fig. 1.

***Karrerulina attenuata* Collins, 1958**

Karrieriella (*Karrerulina*) *attenuata* COLLINS, 1958, p. 358, pl. 2, fig. 5.

Key features: Test arenaceous, early portion trochospiral, then biserial; sutures depressed; wall composed of big sand grains; colour orange-brown.

Karrerulina erigona (Saidova, 1975)

pl. 6, fig. 20

Gaudryinoides erigonum SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 104, pl. 30, fig. 5.

Karrerulina erigona (Saidova). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 130, pl. 139, figs 10-13.

Superfamily ATAXOPHRAGMIACEA Schwager, 1877

Family GLOBOTEXTULARIIDAE Cushman, 1927

Subfamily GLOBOTEXTULARIINAE Cushman, 1927

Genus **RHUMBLERELLA** Brönnimann, 1981

Rhumblarella sepetibaensis Brönnimann, 1981

Rhumblarella sepetibaensis BRÖNNIMANN, 1981, p. 45. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 144, pl. 151, figs 1-6.

Genus **VERNEUILINULLA** Saidova, 1975

Verneuilinulla affixa (Cushman, 1911)

Verneuilina propinqua BRADY, 1884, p. 387, pl. 47, figs 13-14 (not figs 8-12).

Verneuilina affixa CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 56, text-figs 90-91. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 142, pl. 27, fig. 6.

Eggerella affixa CUSHMAN, 1937, p. 54, pl. 5, figs 23-25.

Verneuilinulla affixa (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 52, pl. 47, figs 13-14.

Verneuilinulla cf. superba (Earland, 1934)

pl. 6, fig. 21

Verneuilina superba EARLAND, 1934, p. 118, pl. 5, figs 30-34.

Key features: Test long, consisting of 5-7 series of inflated chambers; sutures deeply depressed; wall of the test smooth and very thin; large aperture; colour orange-brown.

Remarks: Differs from *Verneuilinulla advena* (Cushman) in having very inflated chambers and deeply depressed sutures.

Verneuilinulla propinqua (Brady, 1884)

Verneuilina propinqua BRADY, 1884, p. 387, pl. 47, figs 8-12 (not figs 13-14) (ZF 2600). –CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 56, pl. 9, figs 10-11.

Eggerella propinqua (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 96, pl. 47, figs 8-12.

Verneuilinulla propinqua (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 52, pl. 47, figs 8-12.

Globotextularia propinqua (Brady). –HEB, 1998, p. 61.

***Verneuilinulla* sp. 1**

Globotextularia sp. 1–HEB, 1998, p. 61, pl. 8, fig. 15.

Remarks: *Verneuilinulla* sp. 1 closely resembles *Verneuilinulla propinqua* (Brady), but differs in having lower part of the chambers ornamented with short spines and in much smaller size of the test.

Subfamily LIEBUSELLINAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **LIEBUSELLA** Cushman, 1933

Liebusella improcera Loeblich & Tappan, 1994

Liebusella improcera LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 22, pl. 30, figs 1-3; pl. 49, figs 5-6.

***Liebusella* sp. 1**

Key features: Test trochospiral in early stage; 4-5 chambers per whorl; chambers slightly inflated; sutures distinct, but very slightly depressed; wall thick, agglutinated of fine grains; firmly cemented and smoothly finished; aperture terminal slit at the face of the last chamber; colour grayish-white. Sunda Shelf specimens usually lack the uniserial portion.

Order **TROCHAMMINIDA** Saidova, 1981

Superfamily TROCHAMMINACEA Schwager, 1877

Family TROCHAMMINIDAE Schwager, 1877

Subfamily TROCHAMMININAE Schwager, 1877

Genus **AMMOGLOBIGERINA** Eimer & Fickert, 1899

Ammoglobigerina globulosa (Cushman, 1920)

Trochammina globulosa CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 77, pl. 16, figs 3-4.

Globotrochamminopsis globulosus (Cushman). –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, p. 32, figs 12A-C.

Ammoglobigerina globulosa (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 120, pl. 129, figs 7-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 23, pl. 22, figs 1-6.

Genus **PARATROCHAMMINA** Brönnimann, 1979

Paratrochammina challengerii Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988

pl. 7, figs 1-2

Haplophragmium globigeriniforme (Parker & Jones). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Litulidea nauiloidea* var. *globigeriniformis* Parker & Jones, 1865), p. 312, pl. 35, fig. 10.

Trochammina cf. globigeriniformis (Parker & Jones). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 52, pl. 19, figs 5-8.

Trochammina globigeriniformis (Parker & Jones). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 82, pl. 40, fig. 6.

Paratrochammina challengeri BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, p. 48, figs 16 H-K. –JONES, 1994, p. 41, pl. 35, fig. 10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 23, pl. 22, figs 7-12.

Paratrochammina madeirae Brönnimann, 1979

Paratrochammina madeirae BRÖNNIMANN, 1979, p. 7, fig. 7A-C, F, H; fig. 10B, E. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 121, pl. 128, figs 5-8.

Paratrochammina simplissima (Cushman & McCulloch, 1948)

Trochammina pacifica Cushman var. *simplissima* CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1948, p. 76.

Paratrochammina simplissima (Cushman & McCulloch). –BRÖNNIMANN, 1979, p. 10, figs 2-3; 6A-J; 8A-H. –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1993, p. 119, figs 1.9, 25-27.

Paratrochammina sp. 1

Key features: Test low trochospiral; 10-12 chambers arranged in 2,5 whorls, with 5,5 chambers in the last whorl; early chambers subglobular, gradually increasing in size as added, later ones large, flattened on the umbilical side; spiral side low convex; periphery lobate; sutures depressed on both sides, almost straight; wall thin, agglutinated with fine grains, smoothly finished; aperture single, interiomarginal; colour brown.

Paratrochammina sp. 2

Key features: Test trochospiral; 3,5 chambers in the last whorl; early chambers very small, subglobular, rapidly increasing in size as added, later ones large, inflated; periphery lobate, broadly rounded; sutures depressed on both sides; wall very thin, agglutinated with fine grains; aperture single, interiomarginal; colour brown.

Genus TRITAXIS Schubert, 1921

Tritaxis challengeri (Hedley, Hurdle & Burdett, 1964)

pl. 7, fig. 3

Trochammina squamata Jones & Parker. –BRADY, 1884 (not Jones & Parker, 1860), p. 337, pl. 41, fig. 3 (ZF 2516). –BARKER, 1960, p. 84, pl. 41, fig. 3.

Trochammina challengeri HEDLEY, HURDLE & BURDETT, 1964, p. 425. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 82, pl. 40, figs 1-2.

Tritaxis challengeri (Hedley, Hurdle & Burdett). –JONES, 1994, p. 46, pl. 41, fig. 3.

Tritaxis fusca (Williamson, 1858)

Rotalina fusca WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 55, pl. 5, figs 114-115.

Valvulina fusca (Williamson). –BRADY, 1884, p. 392, pl. 49, figs 13-14.

Tritaxis fusca (Williamson). –SCHUBERT, 1921, p. 180. –HEDLEY, HURDLE & BURDETT, 1964, p. 420, fig. 1. –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1984, p. 293, figs 1-10, 19-27. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 86, pl. 41, fig. 9; pl. 42, fig. 1. –INOUE, 1989, pl. 19, fig. 9. –JONES, 1994, p. 54, pl. 49, fig. 13. –HEB, 1998, p. 73, pl. 6, figs 11-12.

Tritaxis primitiva Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988

pl. 7, figs 4-5

Tritaxis primitiva BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, p. 86, figs 30 A-C. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 24, pl. 22, figs 13-18.

Genus TROCHAMMINA Parker & Jones, 1859

Trochammina inflata (Montagu, 1808)

pl. 7, fig. 6

Nautilus inflatus MONTAGU, 1808, p. 81, pl. 18, fig. 3.
Trochammina inflata (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884, p. 338, pl. 41, fig. 4. –EARLAND, 1934, p. 99, pl. 3, figs 41-43. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 122, pl. 129, figs 20-23. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 214, pl. 11, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 46, pl. 41, fig. 4. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 71, figs 61-63. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 87, pl. 2, figs 6-8.

Trochammina nana (Brady, 1881)

Haplophragmium nanum BRADY, 1881, p. 50. –BRADY, 1884, p. 311, pl. 35, figs 7-8 (not fig. 6).

Trochammina nana (Brady). –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1980a, p. 178, figs 1-9. –JONES, 1994, p. 41, pl. 35, figs 7-8.

Trochammina subglobigeriniformis Mikhalevich, 1972

Trochammina subglobigeriniformis MIKHALEVICH, 1972, p. 20, text-fig. 68. –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, p. 30, figs 11 H-N.

Trochammina tasmanica Parr, 1950

Trochammina tasmanica PARR, 1950, p. 279, pl. 5, fig. 18.

Genus TROCHAMMINOPSIS Brönnimann, 1976

Trochamminopsis parvus Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988

pl. 7, fig. 7

Trochamminopsis parvus BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, p. 91, figs 33E-K. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 24, pl. 26, figs 10-12.

Trochamminopsis quadriloba (Höglund, 1948)

Trochammina quadriloba HÖGLUND, 1948, p. 46. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 83, pl. 39, fig. 2; pl. 40, fig. 5.

Trochamminopsis quadriloba (Höglund). –BRÖNNIMANN & BEURLEN, 1977, p. 260.

Subfamily POLYSTOMAMMININAE Brönnimann & Beurlen, 1977
Genus POLYSTOMAMMINA Seiglie, 1965

Polystomammina elongata (Zheng, 1979)

Trochamminula elongata ZHENG, 1979, p. 203, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Polystomammina elongata (Zheng). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 87, pl. 42, figs 2-3.

Genus DEUTERAMMINA Brönnimann, 1976

Deuterammina grisea (Earland, 1934)

pl. 7, figs 8-9

Trochammina grisea EARLAND, 1934, p. 100, pl. 3, figs 35-37.

Deuterammina grisea (Earland). –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, p. 107, pl. 39, figs D-I.

Remarks: This form differs from originally described in being brown instead of dark gray colour. It's surface is smooth and shiny, the last chambers are very inflated.

Deuterammina montagui Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988

pl. 7, figs 10-11

Trochammina inflata (Montagu). –EARLAND, 1934 (non *Nautilus inflatus* Montagu, 1808), p. 99, pl. 3, figs 41-43.

Deuterammina montagui BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, p. 112, figs 41A-k, 42A-H.

Remarks: Resembles form referred by Akimoto to *T. pacifica* Cushman, but the SCS specimens differs in having interiomarginal aperture placed at the base of the last chamber, close to the periphery and secondary umbilical apertures, hardly visible in umbilical depression. From *D. montagui* described by Brönnimann & Whittaker (1988) differs in being smaller and brown-orange in colour.

Subfamily TROCHAMMINELLINAE Brönnimann, Zaninetti & Whittaker, 1983

Genus EARLANDAMMINA Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988

Earlandammina cf. drakensis Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988

pl. 7, figs 13-14

Trochamminella bullata HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 213, pl. 17, fig. 5; text-figs 194-195.

Earlandammina drakensis BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, p. 131, figs 47J-L.

Key features: Test small, composed of 3.5 to 4 coils; chambers inflated, usually four per whorl, in high trochospiral coil, rapidly increasing in size; wall finely agglutinated with big particles, smooth, but not polished; colour orange-brown; aperture small interio-areal slit, surrounded by slightly raised lip.

Remarks: This species resembles *E. inconspicua* (Earland) figured by Höglund (1947) as *T. bullata* in having four chambers in the last whorl, and *E. drakensis* by its high conical trochospiral coil.

Genus PSEUDOTROCHAMMINA Frerichs, 1969

Pseudotrochammina atlantica (Parker, 1952)

Trochamminella atlantica PARKER, 1952, p. 409.

Atlantiella atlantica (Parker, F.L.). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 124, pl. 131, figs 9-12.

Remarks: Brönnimann, *et al.* (1983) regarded *Atlantiella* Saidova (1981) as junior synonym of *Pseudotrochammina* Frerichs (1969).

Pseudotrochammina dehiscens (Frerichs, 1969)

Ammoglobigerinoides dehiscens, FRERICHS, 1969 in Loeblich & Tappan, 1987.

Pseudotrochammina dehiscens (Frerichs). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 125, pl. 132, figs 6-11.

Pseudotrochammina sp. 1

pl. 7, fig. 12

Key features: Test small, trochospiral; 3,5 subglobular chambers in the last whorl; chambers, rapidly increasing in size as added, later ones large and inflated; periphery lobate, broadly rounded; sutures depressed on both sides; wall thin, finely agglutinated, smooth and shiny; aperture an areal slit with a small lip above the umbilicus; colour orange-brown.

Pseudotrochammina sp. 2

Key features: Test trochospiral; early chambers very small, subglobular, rapidly increasing in size as added, later ones large, inflated; sutures depressed;

wall agglutinated mainly with small calcareous foraminiferal tests and fine grains, firmly cemented; aperture an areal slit.

Order **TEXTULARIIDA** Lankester, 1885
 Superfamily **TEXTULARIACEA** Ehrenberg, 1838
 Family **EGGERELLIDAE** Cushman, 1937
 Subfamily **DOROTHIINAE** Balakhmatova, 1972
 Genus **DOROTHIA** Plummer, 1931

Dorothia arenata Cushman, 1936

Dorothia arenata CUSHMAN, 1936, p. 32, pl. 5, fig. 11.
 –CUSHMAN, 1937b, p. 101, pl. 11, fig. 9. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 97, pl. 44, figs 2-3. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 74, figs 78-79, 82.

Dorothia rotunda (Chapman, 1902)

Gaudryina rotunda CHAPMAN, 1902, p. 409, pl. 36, fig. 11.
Gaudryina paupercula CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 66, text-fig. 106. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 148, pl. 29, figs 4-5.
Dorothia rotunda (Chapman). –CUSHMAN, 1937b, p. 102, pl. 10, fig. 21. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 25, pl. 29, figs 1-15.
Dorothia paupercula (Cushman). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 98, pl. 44, figs 7-11; pl. 54, fig. 10.

Remarks: Loeblich & Tappan (1994) regarded *Gaudryina paupercula* Cushman conspecific with *Gaudryina rotunda* Chapman, which is senior species.

Dorothia scabra (Brady, 1884)

pl. 8, figs 1-2
Gaudryina scabra BRADY, 1884, p. 381, pl. 46, fig. 7 (ZF 2435; ZF 1458). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 146, pl. 23, fig. 5.
Dorothia scabra (Brady). –LEROY & HODGKINSON, 1975, p. 436, pl. 6, figs 1-2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 98, pl. 44, figs 4-6. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 234. –JONES, 1994, p. 50, pl. 46, fig. 7.

Subfamily **EGGERELLINAE** Cushman, 1937
 Genus **EGGERELLA** Cushman, 1933

Eggerella bradyi (Cushman, 1911)

pl. 8, figs 3-4
Verneuilina pygmaea (Egger). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Bulimina pygmaea* Egger, 1857), p. 385, pl. 47, figs 4-7 (ZF 2603-05).
Verneuilina bradyi CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 54, pl. 6, fig. 4; text-fig. 87. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 141, pl. 27, fig. 4.
Eggerella bradyi (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1933c, p. 33, pl. 4, fig. 1. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 55, pl. 22, figs 1-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 170, pl. 189, figs 1-2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 93, pl. 45, figs 2-3. –INOUE, 1989, p. 148, pl. 26, fig. 8. –UJÍE, 1990, p. 13, pl. 2, figs 3-5. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 235, pl. 25, figs 5-6. –JONES, 1994, p. 51, pl. 47, figs 4-

7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 25, pl. 28, figs 9-14. –HEB, 1998, p. 60, pl. 8, fig. 8.

Genus **KARRERIELLA** Cushman, 1933

Karreriella bradyi (Cushman, 1911)

Gaudryina pupoides d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1840), p. 378, pl. 46, figs 1-4.
Gaudryina bradyi CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 67, text-fig. 107. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 149, pl. 29, fig. 3.
Karreriella bradyi (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1937b, p. 135, pl. 16, figs 6-11. –HOFKER, 1951, p. 21, text-figs 2-4. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 55, pl. 22, figs 8-9. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 94, pl. 45, fig. 10; pl. 46, fig. 1; pl. 54, fig. 6; text-fig. 21. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 235, pl. 25, figs 2-4. –JONES, 1994, p. 50, pl. 46, figs 1-4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 25, pl. 30, figs 8-16. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 73, figs 978-979.

Karreriella novangliae (Cushman, 1922)

pl. 8, fig. 7
Gaudryina baccata Schwager. –BRADY, 1884, p. 379, pl. 46, figs 8-10 (ZF 1448).
Gaudryina baccata Schwager var. *novangliae* CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 76, pl. 13, fig. 4.
Karreriella novangliae (Cushman). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 55, pl. 22, figs 12-13. –JONES, 1994, p. 51, pl. 46, figs 8-11. –HEB, 1998, p. 63, pl. 8, fig. 7.

Karreriella pupiformis Zheng, 1988

pl. 8, fig. 8
Karreriella pupiformis ZHENG, 1988, p. 96, 317, pl. 46, figs 2-3; pl. 54, fig. 7. –HEB, 1998, p. 63, pl. 8, fig. 2.

Karreriella cf. siphonella (Reuss, 1851)

pl. 8, figs 5-6
Gaudryina siphonella REUSS, 1851, p. 78, pl. 5, figs 40-42.
Karreriella siphonella (Reuss). –CUSHMAN, 1937b, p. 125, pl. 14, figs 27-32. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 171, pl. 189, figs 8-15.

Key features: Test elongated; early stage trochospiral, later triserial; thin smooth wall; sutures visible, but slightly depressed; aperture on the small tubular neck above the base of the apertural face; colour orange-brown.

Remarks: Cushman's (1937) description match to the SCS specimens, although specimens with only triserial stage were found.

Genus **MARTINOTTIELLA** Cushman, 1933

Martinottiella communis (d'Orbigny, 1826)

pl. 8, figs 9-10

Clavulina communis D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 268. –BRADY, 1884, p. 394, pl. 48, figs 1-8 (not figs 9-13). –CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 72, text-figs 115-117.

Martinottiella communis (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C282, fig. 188.10. –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 56, pl. 22, fig. 11. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 105, pl. 48, figs 2-3. –JONES, 1994, p. 52, pl. 48, figs 1-8. –HEB, 1998, p. 64, pl. 8, figs 13, 16.

***Martinottiella milletti* (Cushman, 1936)**

pl. 8, fig. 11

Listerella milletti CUSHMAN, 1936, p. 41, pl. 6, fig. 10. –CUSHMAN, 1937b, p. 153, pl. 17, fig. 20.

Martinottiella milletti (Cushman). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 106, pl. 49, figs 9-10; pl. 50, fig. 1. –UJHÉ, 1990, p. 14, pl. 1, fig. 9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 26, pl. 18, figs 14-15.

Family TEXTULARIIDAE Ehrenberg, 1838
Subfamily TEXTULARIINAE Ehrenberg, 1838
Genus BIGENERINA d'Orbigny, 1826

***Bigenerina nodosaria* d'Orbigny, 1826**

pl. 8, figs 12-14

Bigenerina nodosaria D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 261, pl. 11, figs 9-11. –BRADY, 1884, p. 369, pl. 44, figs 14-18 (ZF 1132). –CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 27, text-figs 46-48. –HOFKER, 1968, p. 16, pl. 2, figs 1-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 172, pl. 191, figs 1-2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 120, pl. 32, figs 3-4; pl. 33, fig. 1. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 119, pl. 10, figs 7, 14-15. –JONES, 1994, p. 49, pl. 44, figs 14-18. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 27, pl. 31, figs 8-12; pl. 32, figs 11-12.

***Bigenerina* sp. 1**

pl. 8, fig. 15

Key features: Test small, elongated, early biserial stage (4 pair of chambers), later uniserial (6-9 chambers); wall finely agglutinated, firmly cemented, smoothly finished; chambers round with deeply depressed sutures; colour dark brown, lighter on the apertural end; aperture terminal, round.

Genus SAHULIA Loeblich & Tappan, 1985

***Sahulia barkeri* (Hofker, 1978)**

pl. 8, figs 16-18

Textularia trochus d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1840), p. 366, pl. 43, figs 15-16, 18-19 (not fig. 17).

Textularia barkeri HOFKER, 1978, p. 27, pl. 1, fig. 3.

Sahulia patelliformis LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1985, p. 203, pl. 14, figs 1-10.

Sahulia barkeri Hofker. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 173, pl. 191, figs 9-12. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992a, p. 57, pl. 2, fig. 2; pl. 19, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 48,

pl. 43, figs 15-16, 18-19. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 27, pl. 32, figs 1-8.

***Sahulia conica* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

pl. 8, figs 19-21

Textularia conica D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 135, pl. 1, figs 19-20. –BRADY, 1884, p. 365, pl. 43, figs 13-14.

Textilina conica (d'Orbigny). –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 1.

Sahulia conica (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 48, pl. 43, figs 13-14.

Genus TEXTULARIA DeFrance, 1824

***Textularia* aff. *abbreviata* d'Orbigny, 1846**

Textularia aff. *abbreviata* D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 249, pl. 15, figs 7-12. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 108, pl. 26, fig. 3; pl. 53, fig. 7; text-fig. 24.

***Textularia agglutinans* d'Orbigny, 1839**

Textularia agglutinans D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 136, pl. 1, figs 17-18, 32, 34. –BRADY, 1884, p. 363, pl. 43, figs 1-3. –CHENG & ZHENG, 1978, p. 159, pl. 1, figs 4-5. –BANNER & PEREIRA, 1981, p. 93, pl. 1, figs 6-7; pl. 2, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 108, pl. 26, fig. 6; pl. 53, fig. 3; text-fig. 25. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992a, p. 58, pl. 2, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 48, pl. 43, figs 1-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 27, pl. 33, figs 8-12.

***Textularia bocki* Höglund, 1947**

pl. 9, figs 1-2

Textularia bocki HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 171, pl. 12, figs 5-7; text-figs 152-153.

Textilina bocki (Höglund). –HAYNES, 1973, p. 47, pl. 3, figs 6-7; pl. 8, fig. 8. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 117, pl. 31, figs 5-6; pl. 53, fig. 2.

***Textularia* aff. *cuneata* Hada, 1931**

Textularia cuneata HADA, 1931, p. 71, text-fig. 24.

***Textularia foliacea* Heron-Allen & Earland, 1915**

Textularia foliacea HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1915, p. 628, pl. 47, figs 17-20. –CUSHMAN, 1932a, p. 8, pl. 1, figs 6-10. –ASANO, 1950, p. 5, figs 18, 20. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 109, pl. 28, figs 1-4; pl. 52, figs 11-12; text-fig. 26. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 121, pl. 11, fig. 9. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992a, p. 59, pl. 2, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 28, pl. 34, figs 6-14.

***Textularia hauerii* d'Orbigny, 1846**

pl. 9, figs 5-6

Textularia hauerii D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 250, pl. 15, figs 13-15. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 105, pl. 19, fig. 6. –HADA, 1931, p. 71, text-fig. 23.

Textularia lancea Lalicker & McCulloch, 1940

pl. 9, fig. 9

Textularia lancea LALICKER & MCCULLOCH, 1940, p. 130, pl. 14, fig. 14. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 28, pl. 40, figs 1-5.

Textularia lateralis Lalicker, 1935

Textularia lateralis LALICKER, 1935, p. 1, pl. 1, figs 3-5. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 111, pl. 26, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 28, pl. 33, figs 13-16.

Textularia cf. lythostrota (Schwager, 1866)

pl. 9, figs 3-4

Plecanium lythostrotum SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 194, pl. 4, fig. 4 (CNSC 48613).

Textularia lythostrotum (Schwager). –LALICKER & MCCULLOCH, 1940, p. 131, pl. 15, fig. 16.

Textularia lythostrota (Schwager). –SRINIVASAN & SHARMA, 1980, p. 13, pl. 1, figs 19-20.

Textilina lythostrota (Schwager). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 118, pl. 29, fig. 4; text-fig. 35.

Textularia cf. milletti Cushman, 1911

Textularia milletti CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 13, text-figs 18-19. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 28, pl. 35, figs 5-7.

Textularia oceanica Cushman, 1932

Textularia foliacea Heron-Allen & Earland var. *oceanica* CUSHMAN, 1932a, p. 8, pl. 1, figs 11-12. –CUSHMAN, TODD & POST, 1954, p. 329, pl. 83, fig. 8. –GRAHAM & MILITANTE, 1959, p. 28, pl. 2, fig. 4.

Textularia oceanica Cushman. –CHENG & ZHENG, 1978, p. 161, pl. 2, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 111, pl. 31, figs 2-3; pl. 53, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 29, pl. 40, figs 15-17.

Textularia parvula Cushman, 1922

Textularia parvula CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 11, pl. 6, figs 1-2. –HADA, 1931, p. 72, text-fig. 25. –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 5, pl. 2, fig. 8. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 112, pl. 29, fig. 1.

Textularia porrecta Brady, 1884

Textularia agglutinans d'Orbigny var. *porrecta* BRADY, 1884, p. 364, pl. 43, fig. 4.

Textularia porrecta Brady. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 109, pl. 22, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 113, pl. 27, figs 6-7. –JONES, 1994, p. 48, pl. 43, fig. 4. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 76, figs 104, 110. –HEB, 1998, p. 72, pl. 8, fig. 10.

Textularia pseudogramen Chapman & Parr, 1937

Textularia gramen d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 365, pl. 43, figs 9-10.

Textularia pseudogramen CHAPMAN & PARR, 1937, p. 153. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 114, pl. 27, fig. 10; pl. 52, fig. 9; text-fig. 31. –JONES, 1994, p. 48, pl. 43, figs 9-10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 29, pl. 37, figs 5-6. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 76, figs 118-119, 123. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 91, pl. 2, figs 27-29.

Textularia cf. pseudosolita Zheng, 1988

Textularia pseudosolita ZHENG, 1988, p. 114, pl. 27, fig. 5; pl. 53, fig. 5; text-fig. 32. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 29, pl. 36, figs 5-6; pl. 37, figs 9-12.

Textularia cf. scrupula Lalicker & McCulloch, 1940

Textularia scrupula LALICKER & MCCULLOCH, 1940, p. 141, pl. 16, fig. 25. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 115, pl. 27, fig. 8; pl. 53, fig. 6; text-fig. 33. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 29, pl. 40, figs 12-14.

Textularia secasensis Lalicker & McCulloch, 1940

Textularia secasensis LALICKER & MCCULLOCH, 1940, p. 141, pl. 16, fig. 24. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 29, pl. 39, figs 8-14.

Textularia stricta Cushman, 1911

pl. 9, figs 7-8

Textularia stricta CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 11, text-fig. 13. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 107, pl. 21, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 173, pl. 192, figs 10-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 30, pl. 38, figs 1-9.

Valvotextularia stricta (Cushman). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 33, text-fig. 11.

Textulina stricta (Cushman). –NØRVANG, 1966, p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 1; pl. 2, figs 1-2.

Textularia subantarctica Vella, 1957

Textularia subantarctica VELLA, 1957, p. 16, pl. 3, figs 49-51. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 30, pl. 39, figs 1-5.

Textularia group

Remarks: *Textularia* group includes five taxa not determined on the specific level, but common in material from Sunda and Vietnam Shelf.

***Textularia* sp. 1**

Key features: Test small, slender, biserial; 7-9 pairs of subglobular chambers, gradually increasing in size in early portion, later ones rather higher than wide; sutures slightly depressed, curved upwards; aperture a big slit at the base of last chamber; wall coarsely agglutinated, but smoothly finished; colour white.

***Textularia* sp. 2**

Key features: Test biserial; 5 pairs of chambers, gradually increasing in size as added, wider than high; sutures slightly depressed, curved upwards; aperture a slit at the base of last chamber; very thin wall, agglutinated with particles varying in size, roughly finished; colour grayish-white.

***Textularia* sp. 3**

Key features: Test biserial; 8-10 pairs of chambers, chambers from early stage wider than high, gradually increasing in size; sutures distinct, slightly depressed and curved upwards; aperture a slit at the base of last chamber; wall agglutinated with medium to coarse grains, thick and roughly finished; colour grayish-white.

***Textularia* sp. 4**

pl. 9, figs 10-11

Key features: Test biserial; chambers inflated, rapidly increasing in width and thickness as added, but not height; sutures distinct; aperture a narrow slit at the base of last chamber; periphery broadly rounded; wall thick and roughly finished; colour grayish-white.

***Textularia* sp. 5**

pl. 9, figs 12-14

Key features: Test biserial; 5-6 pairs of chambers gradually increasing in size; sutures distinct, slightly depressed, parallel and curved upwards; aperture a narrow slit at the base of last chamber; wall thick, coarsely agglutinated with sponge spicules incorporated at the base of early chambers and directed downwards.

Subfamily SIPHOTEXTULARIINAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1985

***Siphotextularia crassisepta* (Cushman, 1911)**

Textularia crassisepta CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 24, text-fig. 41. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 121, pl. 23, fig. 1.
Siphotextularia crassisepta (Cushman). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 125, pl. 34, fig. 6.

***Siphotextularia curta* (Cushman, 1922)**

Textularia flintii Cushman var. *curta* CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 14, pl. 2, figs 2-3.
Siphotextularia curta (Cushman). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 125, pl. 35, figs 3-4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 30, pl. 41, figs 5-7. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 77, figs 972-973.

***Siphotextularia flintii* (Cushman, 1911)**

pl. 9, figs 15-16

Textularia flintii CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 21, text-fig. 36. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 113, pl. 22, fig. 4.
Siphotextularia flintii (Cushman). –BANNER & PEREIRA, 1981, p. 103, pl. 7, figs 3, 6-7, 13-14. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 125, pl. 35, figs 1-2. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 12, pl. 1, figs 6-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 30, pl. 41, figs 8-15.

***Siphotextularia foliosa* Zheng, 1988**

pl. 9, figs 17-18

Siphotextularia foliosa ZHENG, 1988, p. 126, pl. 38, figs 1-2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 30, pl. 42, figs 1-6.

***Siphotextularia mestayerae* Vella, 1957**

pl. 10, figs 1-2

Siphotextularia mestayerae VELLA, 1957, p. 17, pl. 4, figs 55, 57. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 127, pl. 37, figs 5-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 31, pl. 42, figs 11-23. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 90, pl. 2, figs 19-21.

***Siphotextularia philippinensis* (Keijzer, 1953)**

Gaudryina pupoides d'Orbigny var. *chilostoma* BRADY, 1884, p. 379, pl. 46, fig. 5.
Textularia philippinensis KEIJZER, 1953, p. 271.
Siphotextularia philippinensis (Keijzer). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 128, pl. 37, fig. 1; text-fig. 38. –JONES, 1994, p. 50, pl. 46, fig. 5.

***Siphotextularia rolshauseni* (Phleger & Parker, 1951)**

pl. 9, figs 19-20

Textularia concava (Karrer). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Plecanium concavum* Karrer, 1868), p. 360, pl. 43, fig. 11.

Siphotextularia rolshauseni PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 4, pl. 1, figs 23-24. –JONES, 1994, p. 48, pl. 43, fig. 11.

***Siphotextularia subplanoides* Zheng, 1988**

pl. 10, figs 3-6

Siphotextularia subplanoides ZHENG, 1988, p. 130, pl. 38, fig. 5.

Textulina subplanoides (Zheng). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 31, pl. 44, figs 1-7.

***Siphotextularia* cf. *wairoana* Finlay, 1939**

pl. 10, figs 7-9

Siphotextularia wairoana FINLAY, 1939, p. 511, pl. 68, fig. 2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 31, pl. 43, figs 3-8.

***Siphotextularia* sp. 1**

pl. 10, figs 10-11

Key features: Test short, wide; periphery broadly rounded; chambers rapidly increasing in width and thickness; sutures indistinct; aperture an areal crescentic slit with lip; thick wall, firmly cemented with coarse grains.

Remarks: The appropriate generic assignment of this form is questionable, the shape of the test resembles *Textularia curtata* Zheng (1988), but it has an areal aperture with lip as *Siphotextularia*.

***Siphotextularia* sp. 2**

Key features: Test small, flattened; chambers gradually increasing in size as added, periphery rounded and lobulate; aperture an areal slit with distinct lip; wall finely agglutinated, smoothly finished.

Subfamily PLANCTOSTOMATINAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1984
Genus CRIBROBIGNERINA Andersen, 1961

***Cribrorigenerina robustiformis* Zheng, 1988**

Cribrorigenerina robustiformis ZHENG, 1988, p. 121, pl. 33, figs 2-5.

Cribrorigoesella robustiformis (Zheng). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 34, pl. 49, figs 10-11.

***Cribrorigenerina textularioidea* (Goës, 1894)**

pl. 10, figs 14-15

Clavulina textularioidea GOËS, 1894, p. 42, pl. 8, figs 387-399.

Bigenenerina nodosaria d'Orbigny var. *textularioidea* (Goës). –CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 25, pl. 5, figs 8-9.

Cribrorigenerina textularioidea (Goës). –SELLIER DE CIVRIEUX, 1977b, p. 43, pl. 9, figs 1-3. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 121, pl. 33, figs 2-5.

***Cribrorigenerina* sp. 1**

pl. 10, fig. 12

Key features: Test large with long biserial portion and short uniserial part usually consisting of only one chamber; chambers rapidly increasing in size and thickness; periphery broadly rounded; sutures indistinct; aperture terminal; wall coarsely agglutinated.

Remarks: This form could represent an early stage of *Cribrorigenerina robusta*, but its size is often larger than the entire test of an adult specimens of *C. robusta* from this same location.

Family PSEUDOGAUDRYINIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1985
Subfamily PSEUDOGAUDRYININAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1985
Genus PSEUDOCLAVULINA Cushman, 1936

***Pseudoclavulina serventyi* (Chapman & Parr, 1935)**

pl. 10, figs 16-17

Clavulina parisiensis d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 395, pl. 48, figs 14-16 (not figs 17-18) (ZF 1284).

Clavulina serventyi CHAPMAN & PARR, 1935, p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 7. –CUSHMAN, 1947, p. 7, pl. 1, fig. 12.

Pseudoclavulina serventyi (Chapman & Parr). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 104, pl. 47, fig. 8. –HATTA & UJIE, 1992a, p. 60, pl. 3, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 32, pl. 45, figs 12-19. –JONES, 1994, p. 53, pl. 48, figs 14-16. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 74, fig. 96.

Genus PSEUDOGAUDRYINA Cushman, 1936

***Pseudogaudryina pacifica* Cushman & McCulloch, 1939**

pl. 10, figs 21-22

Gaudryina (*Pseudogaudryina*) *atlantica* (Bailey) var. *pacifica* CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1939, p. 94, pl. 9, figs 1-2.

Gaudryina (*Pseudogaudryina*) *pacifica* Cushman & McCulloch. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 91, pl. 43, figs 2-3.

Pseudogaudryina pacifica Cushman & McCulloch. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 33, pl. 45, figs 20-23.

Family VALVULINIDAE Berthelin, 1880
Subfamily VALVULININAE Berthelin, 1880
Genus CLAVULINA d'Orbigny, 1826

***Clavulina crustata* (Cushman, 1937)**

Pseudoclavulina crustata CUSHMAN, 1937a, p. 117, pl. 16, figs 1-2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 102, pl. 46, figs 6-7.

***Clavulina humilis* Brady, 1884**

pl. 10, fig. 19

Clavulina parisiensis d'Orbigny var. *humilis* BRADY, 1884, p. 395, pl. 48, figs 19-21 (ZF 1286).*Clavulina humilis* Brady. –JONES, 1994, p. 53, pl. 48, figs 19-21.Genus **CRIBROGOESELLA** Cushman, 1935***Cribrogoesella robusta* (Brady, 1881)***Bigenenerina robusta* BRADY, 1881, p. 53. –BRADY, 1884, p. 371, pl. 45, figs 9-16.*Cribrogoesella robusta* (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 182, pl. 201, figs 1-4. –JONES, 1994, p. 49, pl. 45, figs 9-16.Genus **CYLINDROCLAVULINA** Bermúdez & Key, 1952***Cylindroclavulina bradyi* (Cushman, 1911)**

pl. 10, fig. 18

Clavulina cylindrica Hantken. –BRADY, 1884 (not Hantken, 1875), p. 396, pl. 48, figs 32-33, 38 (not figs 34-37)*Clavulina bradyi* CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 73, text-figs 118-119. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 155, pl. 31, fig. 4. –HOFKER, 1933, p. 90, pl. 2, figs 5-9, 14; text-fig. 15.*Cylindroclavulina bradyi* (Cushman). –BERMÚDEZ & KEY, 1952, p. 76, text-figs 8-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 182, pl. 201, figs 7-13. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 102, pl. 49, figs 1-4; pl. 54, fig. 12. –HATTA & UJIE, 1992a, p. 61, pl. 3, fig. 8; pl. 19, fig. 8. –JONES, 1994, p. 53, pl. 48, figs 32-33, 38 (not figs 34-37). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 34, pl. 48, figs 7-19. –HEB, 1998, p. 60, pl. 8, fig. 3.***Cylindroclavulina ovata* Zheng, 1988***Clavulina cylindrica* Hantken. –BRADY, 1884 (not Hantken, 1875), p. 396, pl. 48, figs 34-37 (not figs 32-33, 38).*Cylindroclavulina ovata* ZHENG, 1988, p. 103, pl. 39, figs 7-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 34, pl. 49, figs 1-4.

Subfamily TRITAXILININAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1986

Genus **TRITAXILINA** Cushman, 1911***Tritaxilina atlantica* Cushman, 1922**

pl. 10, fig. 13

Tritaxia caperata (Brady). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Clavulina caperata* Brady, 1881), p. 390, pl. 49, fig. 3.*Tritaxilina caperata* (Brady) var. *atlantica* CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 79, pl. 15, figs 1-2.*Tritaxilina atlantica* Cushman. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 101, pl. 50, fig. 4.*Tritaxilina caperata* (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 53, pl. 49, fig. 3.***Tritaxilina caperata* (Brady, 1881)**

pl. 10, fig. 20

Clavulina caperata BRADY, 1881, p. 54.*Tritaxia caperata* (Brady). –BRADY, 1884, p. 390, pl. 49, figs 1-2 & 4-7 (not fig. 3).*Tritaxilina caperata* (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 71, text-figs 112-113. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 153, pl. 28, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 184, pl. 202, figs 8-10. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 101, pl. 50, fig. 5. –JONES, 1994, p. 53, pl. 49, figs 1-2 & 4-7 (not fig. 3). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 35, pl. 49, figs 12-14.Order **CARTERINIDA** Mikhalevich, 1980Family **CARTERINIDAE** Loeblich & Tappan, 1955Genus **CARTERINA** Brady, 1884***Carterina spiculotesta* (Brady, 1884)***Carterina spiculotesta* (Carter). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalia spiculotesta*, Carter, 1877), p. 346, pl. 41, figs 7-10.*Carterina spiculotesta* (Brady). –BRÖNNIMANN & WHITTAKER, 1988, pl. 3, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 46, pl. 41, figs 7-10.

Remarks: According to Brönnimann & Whittaker (1988) this species belongs to the family Trochamminidae, to the contrary Loeblich & Tappan (1992) and Sen Gupta (1999) placed this species in separate order, since there is an evidence that spicules have been formed by the foraminifera.

Order **SPIRILLINIDA** Gorbachik & Mantsurova, 1980Suborder **SPIRILLININA** Hohenegger & Piller, 1975Family **PLANISPIRILLINIDAE** Piller, 1978Genus **CONICOSPIRILLINOIDES** Cheng & Zheng, 1978***Conicospirillinoides inaequalis* (Brady, 1879)***Spirillina inaequalis* BRADY, 1879b, p. 278, pl. 8, fig. 25. –BRADY, 1884, p. 631, pl. 85, figs 8-11. –JONES, 1994, p. 92, pl. 85, figs 8-11.*Conicospirillinoides inaequalis* (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 35, pl. 51, figs 4-6.Family **PATELLINIDAE** Rhumbler, 1906Subfamily **PATELLININAE** Rhumbler, 1906Genus **PATELLINA** Williamson, 1858***Patellina corrugata* Williamson, 1858***Patellina corrugata* WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 46, pl. 3, figs 86-89. –BRADY, 1884, p. 634, pl. 86, figs 1-7. –HATTA & UJIE, 1992b, p. 164, pl. 20, fig. 5. –JONES, 1994, p. 93, pl. 86, figs 1-7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 36, pl. 55, figs 1-9.Order **MILIOLIDA** Lankester, 1885Superfamily **CORNUSPIRACEA** Schultze, 1854Family **CORNUSPIRIDAE** Schultze, 1854

Genus **CORNUSPIRA** Schultze, 1854***Cornuspira carinata*** (Costa, 1856)*Operculina carinata* COSTA, 1856, p. 209, pl. 17, fig. 15.*Cornuspira carinata* (Costa). –BRADY, 1884, p. 201, pl. 11, fig. 4. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 392, pl. 77, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 27, pl. 11, fig. 4.*Cyclogyra carinata* (Costa). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 183, pl. 1, fig. 1.***Cornuspira foliacea*** (Philippi, 1844)*Orbis foliaceus* PHILIPPI, 1844, p. 147, pl. 24, fig. 26.*Cornuspira foliacea* (Philippi). –BRADY, 1884, p. 199, pl. 11, figs 5-6 (not figs 7-9). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 387, pl. 77, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 27, pl. 11, figs 5-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 36, pl. 55, figs 10-11.*Cornuspiroides foliaceus* (Philippi). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 186, pl. 1, fig. 7.***Cornuspira involvens*** (Reuss, 1850)*Operculina involvens* REUSS, 1850, p. 370, pl. 46, fig. 20.*Cornuspira involvens* (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884, p. 200, pl. 11, figs 1-3. –TAPPAN & LOEBLICH, 1982, pl. 48, fig. 1. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 61, pl. 4, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 26, pl. 11, figs 1-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 36, pl. 56, figs 14-15.*Cyclogyra involvens* (Reuss). –BOLTOVSKOY *et al.*, 1980, p. 26, pl. 10, figs 11-12. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 184, pl. 1, fig. 6.***Cornuspira planorbis*** Schultze, 1854*Cornuspira planorbis* SCHULTZE, 1854, p. 40, pl. 2, fig. 21. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 37, pl. 56, figs 1-7.*Cyclogyra planorbis* (Schultze). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C438, fig. 329.2. –BOLTOVSKOY *et al.*, 1980, p. 26, pl. 10, figs 13-15. –HAIG, 1988, p. 218, pl. 1, fig. 14. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 184, pl. 1, fig. 3; text-fig. 2.

Superfamily HEMIGORDIOPSACEA Nikitina, 1969

Family HEMIGORDIOPSIDAE Nikitina, 1969

Genus **GORDIOSPIRA** Heron-Allen & Earland, 1932***Gordiospira elongata*** Collins, 1958*Gordiospira elongata* COLLINS, 1958, p. 347, pl. 1, figs 6-7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 37, pl. 56, figs 17-18; pl. 57, figs 1-4.

Superfamily NUBECULARIACEA T.R. Jones, 1875 (in Griffith & Henfrey)

Family FISCHERINIDAE Millett, 1898

Subfamily FISCHERININAE Millett, 1898

Genus **FISCHERINA** Terquem, 1878***Fischerina pellucida*** Millett, 1898*Fischerina pellucida* MILLETT, 1898, p. 611, pl. 13, figs 14-15. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 37, pl. 57, figs 5-6.Genus **PLANISPIRINELLA** Wiesner, 1931***Planispirinella exigua*** (Brady, 1879)*Hauerina exigua* BRADY, 1879b, p. 267.*Planispirina exigua* (Brady). –BRADY, 1884, p. 196, pl. 12, figs 1-4; text-fig. 5b (ZF 2107).*Planispirinella exigua* (Brady). –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 62, pl. 4, fig. 3; pl. 18, fig. 8. –JONES, 1994, p. 27, pl. 12, figs 1-4; text-fig. 5b. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 38, pl. 57, figs 7-8.

Family FISCHERINELLIDAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **FISCHERINELLA** Loeblich & Tappan, 1962***Fischerinella diversa*** McCulloch, 1977*Fischerinella diversa* MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 587, pl. 248, figs 9-10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 38, pl. 58, figs 1-12.

Family NUBECULARIIDAE T.R. Jones, 1875

Subfamily NODOPHTHALMIDIINAE Cushman, 1940

Genus **NODOPHTHALMIDIUM** Macfadyen, 1939***Nodophthalmidium simplex*** Cushman & Todd, 1944*Nubecularia tibia* Jones & Parker. –BRADY, 1884 (not Jones & Parker, 1860), p. 135, pl. 1, figs 1-4 (ZF 2011).*Nodophthalmidium simplex* CUSHMAN & TODD, 1944b, p. 67, pl. 11, fig. 8. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 191, pl. 3, figs 10-11. –JONES, 1994, p. 17, pl. 1, figs 1-4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 38, pl. 57, figs 11-17.

Subfamily NODOBACULARIINAE Cushman, 1927

Genus **NUBECULINA** Cushman, 1924***Nubeculina advena*** Cushman, 1924

pl. 11, fig. 2

Nubeculina divaricata (Brady) var. *advena* CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 53, pl. 19, figs 1-4.*Nubeculina advena* Cushman. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 38, pl. 59, figs 1-12.***Nubeculina divaricata*** (Brady, 1879)

pl. 11, fig. 1

Sagrina divaricata BRADY, 1879b, p. 276, pl. 8, figs 22-24.*Nubecularia divaricata* (Brady). –BRADY, 1884, p. 136, pl. 76, figs 11-16.

Nubeculina divaricata (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 321, pl. 331, figs 13-14. –JONES, 1994, p. 88, pl. 76, figs 11-16.

Subfamily NODOBACULARIELLINAE Bogdanovich, 1981
Genus VERTEBRALINA d'Orbigny, 1826

***Vertebralina striata* d'Orbigny, 1826**

Vertebralina striata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 283. –BRADY, 1884, p. 187, pl. 12, figs 14-16. –HAIG, 1988, p. 235, pl. 11, figs 25-26. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 62, pl. 4, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 28, pl. 12, figs 14-16. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 39, pl. 60, figs 1-7.

Genus WIESNERELLA Cushman, 1933

***Wiesnerella auriculata* (Egger, 1893)**

Planispirina auriculata EGGER, 1893, p. 245, pl. 3, figs 13-15. –CUSHMAN, 1932a, p. 72, pl. 16, fig. 6. *Wiesnerella auriculata* (Egger). –ZHENG, 1979, p. 123, pl. 4, fig. 4. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 62, pl. 4, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 39, pl. 62, figs 1-3. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 95, pl. 3, fig. 19.

Family OPHTHALMIDIIDAE Wiesner, 1920
Genus CORNULOCULINA Burbach, 1886

***Cornuloculina inconstans* (Brady, 1879)**

Hauerina inconstans BRADY, 1879b, p. 268. *Ophthalmidium inconstans* (Brady). –BRADY, 1884, p. 189, pl. 12, figs 5, 7-8 (ZF 2021). *Hauerinella inconstans* (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 24, pl. 12, figs 5, 7-8. *Cornuloculina inconstans* (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C448, fig. 340.3-7. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 188, pl. 1, fig. 10. –JONES, 1994, p. 27, pl. 12, figs 5, 7-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 40, pl. 63, figs 6-7.

Genus EDENTOSTOMINA Collins, 1958

***Edentostomina cultrata* (Brady, 1881)**

pl. 11, fig. 5

Miliolina cultrata BRADY, 1881, p. 45. –BRADY, 1884, p. 161, pl. 5, figs 1-2. *Edentostomina cultrata* (Brady). –COLLINS, 1958, p. 371. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 218, pl. 1, fig. 11. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 63, pl. 5, fig. 2. –JONES, 1994, p. 21, pl. 5, figs 1-2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 41, pl. 63, figs 8-12. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 95, pl. 3, figs 20-21.

***Edentostomina milletti* (Cushman, 1917)**

Biloculina milletti CUSHMAN, 1917a, p. 81, pl. 34, figs 4-5. *Edentostomina milletti* (Cushman). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 219, pl. 2, fig. 1.

***Edentostomina rupertiana* (Brady, 1881)**

Miliolina rupertiana BRADY, 1881, p. 46. –BRADY, 1884, p. 178, pl. 7, figs 7-12; text-fig. 4. *Triloculina rupertiana* (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 464, pl. 93, fig. 2. *Rupertianella rupertiana* (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 354, p. 354, pl. 361, figs 13-19. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 60, pl. 106, figs 1-14. *Edentostomina rupertiana* (Brady, 1884). –HAIG, 1988, p. 218, pl. 1, figs 18-21. –JONES, 1994, p. 23, pl. 7, figs 7-12.

Remarks: Jones (1994) regarded *Rupertianella* Loeblich & Tappan (1985) as junior synonym of *Edentostomina* Collins, 1958.

Genus SPIROPHTHALMIDIUM Cushman, 1927

***Spirophthalmidium acutimargo* (Brady, 1884)**

Spiroloculina acutimargo BRADY, 1884, p. 154, pl. 10, fig. 13 (not figs 12, 14-15). *Spirophthalmidium acutimargo* (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1929a, p. 90, pl. 22, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 26, pl. 10, fig. 13. *Ophthalmidium acutimargo* (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, C448, figs 340.2. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 58.

***Spirophthalmidium concava* (Wiesner, 1913)**

pl. 11, figs 8-9

Spiroloculina acutimargo Brady var. *concava* WIESNER, 1913 (after Heron-Allen & Earland, 1916), p. 521. –HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1916, p. 208, pl. 39, figs 1-3. *Spirophthalmidium acutimargo* var. *concava* (Wiesner). –CUSHMAN, 1929a, p. 91, pl. 22, fig. 2.

Superfamily MILIOLACEA Ehrenberg, 1839
Family SPIROLOCULINIDAE Wiesner, 1920
Subfamily SPIROLOCULININAE Wiesner, 1920
Genus ADELOSINA d'Orbigny, 1826

***Adelosina laevigata* d'Orbigny, 1826**

pl. 11, fig. 4

Adelosina laevigata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 303. –SCHLUMBERGER, 1886, p. 549, pl. 16, figs 19-21; text-fig. 6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 328, pl. 337, figs 5-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 41, pl. 64, figs 9-10.

***Adelosina litoralis* Martinotti, 1921**

pl. 11, fig. 3

Adelosina litoralis MARTINOTTI, 1921, p. 326, pl. 4, figs 17-20; text-figs 167-169. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 41, pl. 65, figs 1-3.

***Adelosina* spp.**

Remarks: Forms referred to *Adelosina* spp. resemble 'juvenile' *Quinqueloculina* ex gr. *philippinensis* Cushman.

Genus **INAEQUALINA** Łuczowska, 1971

Remarks: Distinguishing features of this genera are: an elongated, flattened neck and terminal, slit-like aperture.

Jones (1994) regarded *Inaequalina* Łuczowska as a junior synonym of *Spiroloculina* d'Orbigny.

***Inaequalina disparilis* (Terquem, 1878)**

Spiroloculina disparilis TERQUEM, 1878, p. 55, pl. 5, fig. 12. –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1944a, p. 35, pl. 5, figs 22-23, 29-31 (not figs 24-28).

Spiroloculina acutimargo BRADY, 1884, p. 154, pl. 10, fig. 12 (not figs 13-15) (ZF 2388, ZF 2389).

Spiroloculina elevata WIESNER, 1923, p. 36. –JONES, 1994, p. 26, pl. 10, fig. 12.

Inaequalina disparilis (Terquem). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 188, pl. 2, figs 11-12; pl. 29, figs 3-4; text-fig. 6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 41, pl. 64, figs 11-18. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 107, pl. 6, figs 1-3.

Remarks: *Inaequalina disparilis* Terquem differs from *Spiroloculina affixa* Terquem in being convex-concave, rather than palno-concave, but those two herein are regarded as synonyms.

***Inaequalina venusta* (Cushman & Todd, 1944)**

Spiroloculina acutimargo BRADY, 1884, p. 154, pl. 10, fig. 15.

Spiroloculina venusta CUSHMAN & TODD, 1944a, p. 60, pl. 8, figs 16-17. –JONES, 1994, p. 26, pl. 10, fig. 15. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 82, fig. 151.

Genus **NUMMULOPYRGO** Hofker, 1983

***Nummulopyrgo anomala* (Schlumberger, 1891)**

Biloculina anomala SCHLUMBERGER, 1891, p. 569, pl. 11, figs 84-86; pl. 12, fig. 101; text-figs 32-34. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 474, pl. 96, fig. 1.

Pyrgo anomala (Schlumberger). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 222, pl. 11, fig. 1; pl. 27, fig. 3.

Nummulopyrgo anomala (Schlumberger). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 42, pl. 91, figs 4-10.

***Nummulopyrgo globulus* (Hofker, 1983)**

Pseudopyrgo globulus (Bornemann). –HOFKER, 1976 (non *Biloculina globulus* Bornemann, 1855), p. 112, fig. 106.

Nummulopyrgo globulus (Bornemann). –HOFKER, 1983, p. 26.

Nummulopyrgo globulus (Hofker). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 330, pl. 339, figs 7-14.

–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 42, pl. 65, figs 8-16.

Pseudopyrgo toddae (Andersen). –ZHENG, 1988 (non *Biloculina toddae* Andersen, 1961), p. 272, pl. 14, figs 3-7; pl. 32, fig. 8; text-fig. 85.

Genus **SPIROLOCULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

***Spiroloculina communis* Cushman & Todd, 1944**

pl. 11, figs 6-7

Spiroloculina excavata d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 151, pl. 9, figs 5-6 (ZF 2399).

Spiroloculina communis CUSHMAN & TODD, 1944a, p. 63, pl. 9, figs 4-5, 7-8. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 237, pl. 2, figs 15-16; text-fig. 54. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 70, pl. 4, figs 5-6. –HATTA & UJIÉ, 1992a, p. 63, pl. 5, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 25, pl. 9, figs 5-6. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 108, pl. 6, figs 8-9.

***Spiroloculina depressa* d'Orbigny, 1826**

pl. 11, fig. 17

Spiroloculina limbata d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 150, pl. 9, fig. 17 (ZF 2410).

Spiroloculina depressa D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 298. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 394, pl. 81, fig. 2; pl. 100, figs 4-5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, C453, figs 343, 1-2. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 71, pl. 4, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 25, pl. 9, fig. 17.

***Spiroloculina excisa* Cushman & Todd, 1944**

pl. 11, fig. 15

Spiroloculina communis Cushman & Todd var. *excisa* CUSHMAN & TODD, 1944a, p. 67, pl. 9, figs 15-17.

Spiroloculina excisa Cushman & Todd. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 238, pl. 3, figs 1-3; p. 29, fig. 8; text-fig. 56. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 43, pl. 66, figs 19-20.

***Spiroloculina eximia* Cushman, 1922**

Spiroloculina eximia CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 61, pl. 11, fig. 2. –CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 56, pl. 21, fig. 2. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 18, pl. 1, fig. 6.

***Spiroloculina manifesta* Cushman & Todd, 1944**

pl. 11, figs 10-11

Spiroloculina impressa Terquem. –BRADY, 1884 (not Terquem, 1878), p. 151, pl. 10, figs 3-4 (ZF 2407).

Spiroloculina manifesta CUSHMAN & TODD, 1944a, p. 62, pl. 8, figs 26-28. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 19, pl. 1, figs 8-9; text-figs 10-11. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 239, pl. 3, fig. 5. –HATTA & UJIÉ, 1992a, p. 64, pl. 5, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 44, pl. 68, figs 5-8.

Spiroloculina communis Cushman & Todd. –JONES, 1994, p. 25, pl. 10, figs 3-4.

Key features: This form is characterised by having rough, but almost transparent and fragile wall, strongly keeled margins with concave shape in transverse section.

Remarks: Resembles form referred by Loeblich & Tappan (1994) to *Spiroloculina subimpressa* Parr.

Spiroloculina cf. regularis Cushman & Todd, 1944

Spiroloculina regularis CUSHMAN & TODD, 1944a, p. 51, pl. 7, figs 26-27. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 44, pl. 68, figs 1-2.

Spiroloculina cf. robusta Brady, 1884

pl. 11, fig. 14

Spiroloculina robusta BRADY, 1884, p. 150, pl. 9, figs 7-8. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 404, pl. 79, fig. 2. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 240, pl. 26, figs 2-4; pl. 29, figs 9-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 25, pl. 9, figs 7-8.

Flintia robusta (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 18, pl. 9, figs 7-8.

Spiroloculina scrobiculata Cushman, 1921

pl. 11, fig. 16

Spiroloculina scrobiculata CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 406, pl. 81, fig. 1. –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1944a, p. 55, pl. 7, figs 28-29. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 44, pl. 67, figs 10-17.

Remarks: Resembles *Spiroloculina rugosa* Cushman & Todd, but differs in showing a more rapid increase in chamber thickness, resulting in a strongly biconcave test (after Loeblich & Tappan, 1994). Resembles also form referred by Hatta & Ujiie (1992a) to *S. hadai* Thalmann.

Spiroloculina tenuiseptata Brady, 1884

Spiroloculina tenuiseptata BRADY, 1884, p. 153, pl. 10, figs 5-6 (ZF 2417). –SIDEBOTTOM, 1918, p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 7. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 401, pl. 82, figs 1-3. –JONES, 1994, p. 26, pl. 10, figs 5-6.

Ophthalmidium tenuiseptatum (Brady). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 187, pl. 1, fig. 9; pl. 29, fig. 2; text-fig. 4.

Family HAUERINIDAE Schwager, 1876
Subfamily SIPHONAPERTINAE Saidova, 1975
Genus AGGLUTINELLA El-Nakhal, 1983

Agglutinella agglutinans (d'Orbigny, 1839)

pl. 11, fig. 18

Quinqueloculina agglutinans D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 195, pl. 12, figs 11-13. –GRAHAM & MILITANTE, 1959, p. 41, pl. 4, fig. 10.

Agglutinella agglutinans (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 44, pl. 70, figs 1-9.

Agglutinella arenata (Said, 1949)

pl. 11, fig. 19

Quinqueloculina anguina Terquem var. *arenata* SAID, 1949, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 25.

Quinqueloculina arenata Said. –HAIG, 1988, p. 218, pl. 1, figs 3-6. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 65, pl. 6, fig. 1.

Agglutinella arenata (Said). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 45, pl. 69, figs 9-11; pl. 70, figs 10-15; pl. 74, figs 10-13.

Agglutinella reinemunde (Haque, 1959)

Triloculina reinemunde HAQUE, 1959 (*vide* Ellis & Messina, *et seq.*), p. 19, pl. 2, fig. 5.

Agglutinella reinemunde (Haque). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 217, pl. 20, figs 3-4.

Genus AMMOMASSILINA Cushman, 1933

Ammomassilina alveoliniformis (Millett, 1898)

pl. 11, figs 20-21

Spiroloculina asperula Karrer. –BRADY, 1884 (not Karrer, 1868), p. 152, pl. 8, fig. 13.

Massilina alveoliniformis MILLETT, 1898, p. 609, pl. 8, figs 5-7. –HOFKER, 1933, p. 102, text-figs 21-22.

Ammomassilina alveoliniformis (Millett). –HAIG, 1988, p. 218, pl. 1, figs 3-6. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 65, pl. 6, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 24, pl. 8, fig. 13. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 45, pl. 5, figs 1-5; pl. 69, figs 1-2. –HEB, 1998, p. 56, pl. 8, fig. 14.

Genus PSEUDOFINTINA Saidova, 1981

Pseudoflintina laculata Loeblich & Tappan, 1994

pl. 12, fig. 1

Pseudoflintina laculata LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 46, pl. 72, figs 5-8.

Pseudoflintina triquetra (Brady, 1879)

pl. 12, fig. 2

Miliolina triquetra BRADY, 1879a, p. 54. –BRADY, 1884, p. 181, pl. 8, figs 8-10.

Pseudoflintina triquetra (Brady). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 262, pl. 9, figs 6-8; pl. 31, fig. 9. –JONES, 1994, p. 24, pl. 8, figs 8-10.

Genus **SCHLUMBERGERINA** Munier-Chalmas, 1882

Schlumbergerina alveoliniformis (Brady, 1879)

Miliolina alveoliniformis BRADY, 1879a, p. 54. –BRADY, 1884, p. 181, pl. 8, figs 15-20.

Schlumbergerina alveoliniformis (Brady). –HAIG, 1988, p. 234, pl. 9, figs 18-19. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 65, pl. 6, fig. 2. –JONES, 1994, p. 24, pl. 8, figs 15-20. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 46, pl. 72, figs 9-11.

Genus **SIPHONAPERTA** Vella, 1957

Siphonaperta crassatina (Brady, 1884)

pl. 12, fig. 3

Miliolina crassatina BRADY, 1884, p. 180, pl. 8, fig. 5 (ZF 1861).

Quinqueloculina crassatina (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 443, pl. 84, fig. 4.

Flintina crassatina (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 16, pl. 8, fig. 5.

Siphonaperta crassatina (Brady). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 236, pl. 8, figs 7-8. –JONES, 1994, p. 24, pl. 8, fig. 5.

Subfamily **HAUERININAE** Schwager, 1876

Genus **HAUERINA** d'Orbigny, 1839

Hauerina fragilissima (Brady, 1884)

pl. 12, fig. 6

Spiroloculina fragilissima BRADY, 1884, p. 149, pl. 9, figs 12-14 (ZF 2401).

Hauerina fragilissima (Brady). –HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1915, p. 587, pl. 46, figs 1-2. –CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 68, pl. 25, figs 2-3. –HOFKER, 1952, p. 119, text-fig. 63. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 38, pl. 3, fig. 11. –HAIG, 1988, p. 220, pl. 2, figs 3-4. –JONES, 1994, p. 25, pl. 9, figs 12-14.

Sigmoihauerina fragilissima (Brady). –ZHENG, 1979, p. 135, pl. 8, fig. 7; text-fig. 11.

Parahauerinoides fragilissimus (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 51, pl. 87, figs 1-6.

Remarks: Referred by Loeblich & Tappan (1994) to *Pseudohauerinoides* McCulloch, as being planispiral throughout. The SCS specimens have quinqueloculine initial chamber arrangement, therefore this form is referred to *Hauerina* d'Orbigny.

Genus **LACHLANELLA** Vella, 1957

Lachlanella compressiostoma (Zheng, 1988)

pl. 12, figs 9-10

Quinqueloculina compressiostoma ZHENG, 1988, p. 197, pl. 5, fig. 6; pl. 30, figs 7-9; text-fig. 14.

Lachlanella compressiostoma (Zheng). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 46, pl. 73, figs 1-15.

Quinqueloculina lamarckiana d'Orbigny. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995 (not d'Orbigny, 1839a), p. 84, figs 203-205, 208.

Key features: Test with quinqueloculine chamber arrangement, nearly triangular in transverse section; characteristic elongate slit-like aperture with narrow elongate tooth.

Genus **PROEMASSILINA** Lacroix, 1938

Proemassilina arenaria (Brady, 1884)

pl. 12, fig. 4

Spiroloculina arenaria BRADY, 1884, p. 153, pl. 8, fig. 12 (ZF 2392).

Massilina arenaria (Brady). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 59, pl. 3, fig. 1.

Proemassilina arenaria (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 24, pl. 8, fig. 12.

***Proemassilina* sp. 1**

Spiroloculina asperula Karrer. –BRADY, 1884 (not Karrer, 1868), p. 152, pl. 8, fig. 11 (not figs 13-14) (ZF 2393).

Proemassilina sp. nov. –JONES, 1994, p. 24, pl. 8, fig. 11.

Genus **PSEUDOLACHLANELLA** Langer, 1992

Pseudolachlanella artusoris (Zheng, 1988)

Quinqueloculina artusoris ZHENG, 1988, p. 194, pl. 4, figs 4-5; pl. 30, figs 3-4; text-fig. 10.

Key features: Test with quinqueloculine arrangement; short apertural neck; elongate slit-like aperture with narrow elongate tooth.

Pseudolachlanella slitella Langer, 1992

pl. 12, figs 7-8

Quinqueloculina oblonga (Montagu). –ZHENG, 1988 (non *Vermiculum oblongum* Montagu, 1803), p. 206, pl. 6, fig. 12; pl. 23, fig. 6.

Pseudolachlanella slitella LANGER, 1992, p. 90, pl. 2, figs 4-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 48, pl. 73, figs 16-18; pl. 101, figs 1-3.

Genus **QUINQUELOCULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

Quinqueloculina adiazeta Loeblich & Tappan, 1994

pl. 12, fig. 22

Quinqueloculina adiazeta LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 48, pl. 85, figs 1-18.

Quinqueloculina akneriana d'Orbigny, 1846

Quinqueloculina akneriana D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 290, pl. 18, figs 16-21. –GALLOWAY & HEMINWAY, 1941, p. 301, pl. 2, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 192, pl. 3, figs 12-13; pl. 4, figs 1-4; pl. 6, fig. 4; pl. 23, figs 7-8; pl. 30, figs 1-2; text-fig. 9.

Quinqueloculina ex gr. auberiana
d'Orbigny, 1839

pl. 12, fig. 13

Quinqueloculina auberiana D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 193, pl. 12, figs 1-3.

Miliolina auberiana (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 162, pl. 5, figs 8-9 (ZF 1847).

Quinqueloculina cuvieriana d'Orbigny. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 23, pl. 1, fig. 14; pl. 2, figs 12-13; text-fig. 19.

Quinqueloculina auberiana d'Orbigny. –JONES, 1994, p. 21, pl. 5, figs 8-9.

Remarks: The SCS specimens closely resemble those from Challenger Collection (no. ZF 1847), referred herein to *Q. auberiana*, although based on Whittaker & Hodgkinson (1979) suggestions some may represent *Q. cuvieriana* d'Orbigny.

Quinqueloculina bicarinata d'Orbigny, 1826

pl. 12, fig. 14

Quinqueloculina bicarinata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 302. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 428, pl. 86, figs 2-3; pl. 100, fig. 7.

Quinqueloculina collumnosa Cushman, 1922

pl. 12, figs 19-20

Miliolina cuvieriana d'Orbigny. –HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1915 (not d'Orbigny, 1839a), p. 571, pl. 4, figs 33-36.

Quinqueloculina collumnosa CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 65, pl. 10, fig. 10. –CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 27, pl. 3, fig. 2. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 170, pl. 2, fig. 13.

Remarks: Resembles *Quinqueloculina semistriata* d'Orbigny in Yassini & Jones (1995).

Quinqueloculina fichteliana (d'Orbigny,
1839)

pl. 12, fig. 21

Triloculina fichteliana D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 171, pl. 9, figs 8-10. –CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 63, pl. 17, fig. 1.

Quinqueloculina fichteliana (d'Orbigny). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 200, pl. 18, fig. 8; text-fig. 17.

Quinqueloculina laevigata d'Orbigny, 1826

Quinqueloculina laevigata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 143, pl. 3, figs 31-33. –GALLOWAY & HEMINWAY, 1941,

p. 302, pl. 1, fig. 8. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 203, pl. 6, figs 10-11.

Quinqueloculina lamarckiana d'Orbigny,
1839

Quinqueloculina lamarckiana D'ORBIGNY, 1839a p. 189, pl. 11, figs 14-15. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 418, pl. 87, figs 2-3. –ASANO, 1951a, p. 5, text-figs 29-31. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 24, text-fig. 18. –JONES, 1994, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 12.

Remarks: Resembles *Quinqueloculina crassicarinata* Collins, but differs in less carinate peripheries and shorter neck.

Quinqueloculina ex gr. philippinensis
Cushman, 1921

pl. 12, figs 17-18

Quinqueloculina kerimbatica (Heron-Allen & Earland) var. *philippinensis* CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 438, pl. 89, figs 2-3; text-fig. 34.

Quinqueloculina philippinensis Cushman. –PONDER, 1974, p. 224, pl. 13, figs 1-31; text-figs 1-10. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 27, pl. 2, figs 3-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 50, pl. 81, figs 4-7 (not figs 1-3, 8-10).

Remarks: Specimens of this species are highly variable, therefore all specimens with similar growth pattern, long apertural neck and prominent lateral carine are grouped together.

Quinqueloculina pseudoreticulata Parr,
1941

Miliolina reticulata (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Triloculina reticulata* d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 177, pl. 9, figs 2-3 (not fig. 4).

Quinqueloculina pseudoreticulata PARR, 1941, p. 305. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 28, pl. 2, fig. 9. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 207, pl. 7, figs 4-9. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 64, pl. 3, figs 9-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 25, pl. 9, figs 2-3.

Quinqueloculina pygmaea Reuss, 1850

Quinqueloculina pygmaea REUSS, 1850, p. 384, pl. 50, fig. 3. –GALLOWAY & HEMINWAY, 1941, p. 304, pl. 2, fig. 7.

Remarks: Resembles *Quinqueloculina tubilocula* Zheng in Loeblich & Tappan (1994).

Quinqueloculina quinquecarinata Collins,
1958

Quinqueloculina quinquecarinata COLLINS, 1958, p. 360, pl. 2, fig. 8. –HAIG, 1988, p. 234, pl. 7, figs 21-25. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 50, pl. 79, figs 13-18.

Key features: This species is characterised by a narrow elongate test, prominent lateral carinae and smooth neck.

Quinqueloculina sagamiensis Asano, 1936

pl. 12, fig. 24

Quinqueloculina sagamiensis ASANO, 1936, p. 612, pl. 30, fig. 5. –ASANO, 1956b, p. 61, pl. 7, fig. 16. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 208, pl. 13, figs 1-3; pl. 30, figs 23-26; text-fig. 26.

Quinqueloculina seminulum (Linné, 1758)

pl. 12, figs 11-12

Serpula seminulum LINNÉ, 1758, p. 786.
Miliolina seminulum (Linné). –BRADY, 1884, p. 157, pl. 5, fig. 6.
Quinqueloculina seminulum (Linné). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, pl. 344, figs 8-13. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 65, pl. 3, figs 11-13. –JONES, 1994, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 6.
Quinqueloculina seminula (Linné). –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 103, pl. 5, figs 9-10.

Quinqueloculina subcurta Zheng, 1988

pl. 12, figs 15-16

Quinqueloculina subcurta ZHENG, 1988, p. 330, pl. 5, figs 4-5; pl. 30, figs 12-13; text-fig. 29.

Quinqueloculina tropicalis Cushman, 1924

pl. 12, fig. 23

Miliolina gracilis (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Triloculina gracilis* d'Orbigny, 1839a), p. 160, pl. 5, fig. 3 (ZF 1866).
Quinqueloculina tropicalis CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 63, pl. 23, figs 9-10. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 31, pl. 1, fig. 13; text-figs 22-23. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 214, pl. 6, figs 5-6; pl. 24, fig. 2; pl. 31, fig. 4; text-fig. 32. –JONES, 1994, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 50, pl. 78, figs 13-15.

Quinqueloculina venusta Karrer, 1868

Quinqueloculina venusta KARRER, 1868, p. 147, pl. 2, fig. 16.
Miliolina venusta (Karrer). –BRADY, 1884, p. 162, pl. 5, fig. 7.
Quinqueloculina venusta Karrer. –CUSHMAN, 1917a, p. 45, pl. 11, fig. 1. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 15, pl. 3, figs 3-4. –JONES, 1994, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 7.

***Quinqueloculina* sp. 1**

Key features: Test elongated; chambers in quinqueloculine arrangement, strongly compressed and carinate. This form resembles *Adelosina*

litoralis Martinotti, but differs in a final chamber arrangement.

Subfamily MILIOLINELLINAE Vella, 1957
Genus **BILOCULINELLA** Wiesner, 1931

Biloculinella inflata (Wright, 1902)

pl. 13, figs 2-3

Biloculina inflata WRIGHT, 1902, p. 183, pl. 13, figs 1-4.
Biloculinella inflata (Wright). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 253, pl. 22, figs 4-6.

Biloculinella labiata (Schlumberger, 1891)

pl. 13, fig. 9

Biloculina labiata SCHLUMBERGER, 1891, p. 556, pl. 9, figs 60-62; text-figs 13-14.
Biloculinella labiata (SCHLUMBERGER). –ŁUCZKOWSKA, 1974, p. 113, pl. 21, figs 8-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 337, pl. 348, figs 1-4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 51, pl. 86, figs 5-11.
Biloculinella labiata var. *elongata* (SCHLUMBERGER). –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 172, pl. 2, fig. 5.

Remarks: The SCS forms are elongated and not much inflated in side view. Resembles form referred by Tu & Zheng (1991) to *Biloculinella labiata* var. *elongata* (Schlumberger).

Genus **MILIOLINELLA** Wiesner, 1931

Miliolinella suborbicularis (d'Orbigny, 1839)

Triloculina suborbicularis D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 177, pl. 10, figs 9-11.
Miliolinella suborbicularis (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 52, pl. 89, figs 1-9, pl. 96, figs 11-16.

Miliolinella subrotunda (Montagu, 1803)

Vermiculum subrotunda MONTAGU, 1803, p. 521, pl. 1, fig. 4.
Miliolina circularis (Bornemann). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Triloculina circularis* Bornemann, 1855), p. 169, pl. 4, fig. 3; pl. 5, figs 13-14.
Miliolinella subrotunda (Montagu). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 340, pl. 350, figs 1-12. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 252, pl. 21, fig. 5. –JONES, 1994, p. 20, pl. 4, fig. 3; pl. 5, figs 13-14.

Genus **PSEUDOTRILOCULINA** Cherif, 1970

Pseudotriloculina cyclostoma (Reuss, 1850)

Biloculina cyclostoma REUSS, 1850, p. 382, pl. 49, fig. 6.
Pseudotriloculina cyclostoma (Reuss). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 342, pl. 352, figs 6-14.

Sinuloculina cyclostoma (Reuss). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 275, pl. 13, fig. 6; pl. 32, fig. 4; text-fig. 88.

***Pseudotriloculina lunata* (Zheng, 1988)**

pl. 13, figs 4, 7-8

Sinuloculina lunata ZHENG, 1988, p. 275, pl. 15, figs 3, 6; pl. 21, fig. 9; pl. 24, fig. 4; pl. 32, figs 5-6; text-fig. 89.

Genus **PYRGO** Defrance, 1824

***Pyrgo bougainvillei* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

Biloculina bougainvillei D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 67, pl. 8, figs 22-24.

Pyrgo bougainvillei (d'Orbigny). –GALLOWAY & HEMINWAY, 1941, p. 310, pl. 4, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 223, pl. 11, figs 6-7; pl. 31, fig. 10; text-fig. 40.

***Pyrgo depressa* (d'Orbigny, 1826)**

Biloculina depressa D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 298. –BRADY, 1884, p. 145, pl. 2, figs 12, 16-17 (not fig. 15; pl. 3, figs 1-2) (ZF 1146). –CUSHMAN, 1917a, p. 74, pl. 28, figs 1-2.

Pyrgo depressa (d'Orbigny). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 225, pl. 11, figs 4-5; pl. 31, fig. 13; text-fig. 42. –JONES, 1994, p. 19, pl. 2, figs 12, 16-17.

Biloculinella depressa (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 51, pl. 86, figs 1-4.

***Pyrgo murrhina* (Schwager, 1866)**

pl. 13, fig. 10

Biloculina murrhina SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 203, pl. 4, fig. 15.

Biloculina depressa d'Orbigny var. *murrhina* Schwager. –BRADY, 1884, p. 145, pl. 2, figs 10-11, 15.

Pyrgo murrhina (Schwager). –SRINIVASAN & SHARMA, 1980, p. 22, pl. 3, figs 6-7. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 50, pl. 15. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 227, pl. 12, fig. 4 (not fig. 5); pl. 28, fig. 2; pl. 31, figs 17-18; text-fig. 45. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 16, pl. 4, figs 3-5. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 61, pl. 3, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 18, pl. 2, figs 10-11, 15. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 54, pl. 91, figs 11-15.

***Pyrgo nasuta* Cushman, 1935**

Pyrgo nasutus CUSHMAN, 1935, p. 7, pl. 3, figs 1-4.

Pyrgo cf. nasutus Cushman. –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 7, pl. 3, figs 12-14.

Pyrgo nasuta Cushman. –BOLTOVSKOY *et al.*, 1980, p. 44, pl. 25, figs 18-21.

***Pyrgo pacifica* Asano, 1956**

Pyrgo pacifica ASANO, 1956b, p. 78, pl. 9, fig. 3. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 228, pl. 11, fig. 8.

Remarks: Referred by Brady to *Biloculina depressa* d'Orbigny (collection no. ZF 1145) and by Jones (1994) to *Biloculinella* sp. nov..

***Pyrgo sarsi* (Schlumberger, 1891)**

pl. 13, figs 11-12

Biloculina sarsi SCHLUMBERGER, 1891, p. 166, pl. 9, figs 55-59; text-figs 10-11. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 471, pl. 97, fig. 1; text-figs 48-50.

Pyrgo sarsi (Schlumberger). –SAIDOVA, 1961, p. 56, pl. 16, fig. 105. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 229, pl. 12, figs 6-10; pl. 13, figs 1-2; pl. 31, figs 19-22; text-fig. 46. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 54, pl. 94, figs 1-9.

Remarks: Form referred by Jones (1994) to *Pyrgo sarsi* (Schlumberger) resembles rather those referred by Zheng (1988) and Barker (1960) to *Pyrgo fornasini* (Chapman & Parr).

***Pyrgo serrata* (Bailey, 1863)**

Biloculina serrata BAILEY, 1863, p. 350, pl. 8, fig. E. *Biloculina depressa* d'Orbigny var. *serrata* Bailey. –BRADY, 1884, p. 146, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Pyrgo serrata (Bailey). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 230, pl. 13, fig. 3; pl. 31, fig. 23; text-fig. 47. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 171, pl. 2, fig. 2. –JONES, 1994, p. 19, pl. 3, fig. 3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 54, pl. 92, figs 3-6.

Biloculina serrata Bailey. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 16, pl. 4, figs 6-7.

***Pyrgo* sp. 1**

Pyrgo sp. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 55, pl. 92, figs 7-8.

Key features: Test elongated in front view; apertural end with short elongated protrusion with bifid tooth; sutures deeply depressed; peripheral edges of chambers angular; wall smooth.

***Pyrgo* sp. 2**

Remarks: This form resembles *Pyrgo sarsi* (Schlumberger), but differs in having flattened, trapezoidal aperture with small tooth.

Genus **PYRGOELLA** Cushman & White, 1936

***Pyrgoella irregularis* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

Biloculina irregularis D'ORBIGNY, 1839c, p. 67, pl. 8, figs 20-21. –BRADY, 1884, p. 140, pl. 1, figs 17-18.

Pyrgoella irregularis (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 18, pl. 1, figs 17-18.

Pyrgoella tenuiaperta (Huang, 1970)

pl. 13, figs 5-6

Biloculinella tenuiaperta HUANG, 1970, p. 112, pl. 1, fig. 4.*Pyrgoella tenuiaperta* (Huang). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 273, pl. 14, figs 1-2; text-fig. 87. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 55, pl. 94, figs 10-14; pl. 99, figs 10-17.Genus **TRILOCULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826***Triloculina affinis*** d'Orbigny, 1826*Triloculina affinis* D'ORBIGNY, 1826 (*fide* Ellis & Messina, 1940 *et seq.*). –GRAHAM & MILITANTE, 1959, p. 52, p. 7, figs 5-6. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 242, pl. 19, fig. 7; text-fig. 60. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 73, pl. 11, fig. 4.***Triloculina elliptica*** Galloway & Heminway, 1941*Triloculina elliptica* GALLOWAY & HEMINWAY, 1941, p. 307, pl. 2, fig. 9.***Triloculina marshallana*** Todd, 1954*Triloculina marshallana* TODD in Cushman *et al.*, 1954, p. 339, pl. 85, fig. 13. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 243, pl. 18, fig. 7. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 74, pl. 12, fig. 5.Remarks: Specimens referred by Loeblich & Tappan (1994) to *T. marshallana* Todd do not resemble neither the SCS specimens nor those referred above.***Triloculina cf. pentagonalis*** Wang *et al.*, 1978

pl. 13, figs 17-18

Triloculina pentagonalis WANG *et al.*, 1978 (after Zheng, 1988), p. 77, figs 13-15; text-fig. 102. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 243, pl. 19, figs 1, 6; pl. 32, figs 23-24; pl. 33, fig. 1; text-fig. 61.

Remarks: The SCS specimens have strongly inflated chambers.

Triloculina tricarinata d'Orbigny, 1826

pl. 13, figs 13-15

Triloculina tricarinata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 299, pl. 7, fig. 94.*Miliolina tricarinata* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 165, pl. 3, fig. 17 (ZF 1906).*Triloculina tricarinata* d'Orbigny. –CUSHMAN, 1917a, p. 66, pl. 25, figs 1-2. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 36, pl. 3, fig. 9. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 246, pl. 19, fig. 2; pl. 33, figs 2-4; text-fig. 63. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 67, pl. 4, figs 1-2. –HATTA & UJIIÉ,

1992a, p. 74, pl. 12, fig. 8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 56, pl. 96, figs 1-7.

Triloculina tricarinata sensu Parker, Jones & Brady. –JONES, 1994, p. 20, pl. 3, fig. 17.***Triloculina trigonula*** (Lamarck, 1804)*Miliola trigonula* LAMARCK, 1804, p. 351.*Triloculina trigonula* (Lamarck). –D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 299, pl. 16, figs 5-9.*Miliolina trigonula* (Lamarck). –BRADY, 1884, p. 164, pl. 3, figs 15-16 (ZF 1909; ZF 1910).*Triloculina trigonula* (Lamarck). –CUSHMAN, 1917a, p. 65, pl. 25, fig. 3. –CUSHMAN, 1932a, p. 56, pl. 13, fig. 1. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 34, pl. 3, fig. 8. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 242, pl. 19, fig. 3; pl. 23, fig. 9; pl. 33, fig. 5; text-fig. 59. –JONES, 1994, p. 20, pl. 3, figs 15-16. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 106, pl. 5, figs 31-32.Genus **TRILOCULINELLA** Riccio, 1950***Triloculinella californica*** (Rhumbler, 1936)*Miliolinella californica* RHUMBLER, 1936, p. 215. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 248, pl. 21, fig. 1.***Triloculinella hornibrooki*** (Vella, 1957)*Quinqueloculina hornibrooki* VELLA, 1957, p. 21, pl. 7, figs 127-129.*Scutularis hornibrooki* (Vella). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C468, fig. 356, 2.*Triloculinella hornibrooki* (Vella). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 344, pl. 353, figs 7-9. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 106, pl. 5, figs 33-35.*Miliolinella hornibrooki* (Vella). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 250, pl. 24, fig. 7.***Triloculinella parisa*** Loeblich & Tappan, 1994*Triloculinella parisa* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 57, pl. 88, figs 1-3; pl. 95, figs 8-10.

Key features: Test subrectangular in outline, ovate in section; chambers of nearly equal diameter throughout length; sutures straight, depressed; aperture terminal, rounded, with flap-like tooth.

Triloculinella pilasensis (McCulloch, 1977)*Miliolinella pilasensis* MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 566, p. 238, fig. 16.*Miliolinella corrugata* ZHENG, 1988, p. 249, pl. 21, figs 7-8; pl. 33, figs 11-12; text-fig. 66.*Triloculinella pilasensis* (McCulloch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 57, pl. 99, figs 1-9.***Triloculinella cf. pseudooblunga*** (Zheng, 1980)*Miliolinella pseudooblunga* ZHENG, 1980, p. 158, pl. 2, fig. 5.*Triloculinella pseudooblunga* (Zheng). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 57, pl. 88, figs 7-18; pl. 97, figs 10-12; pl. 98, figs 1-3, 7-9.

Triloculinella robusta (Cushman & Todd, 1948)

Miliolinella robusta CUSHMAN & TODD, 1948, p. 2, pl. 1, fig. 3. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 250, pl. 24, figs 5-6; text-fig. 67.

***Triloculinella* sp. 1**

Key features: The shape of the test resembles this of *Triloculina tricarinata*, but differs in having less acute periphery of chambers and aperture covered by an apertural flap.

Subfamily SIGMOILINITINAE Łuczowska, 1974
Genus SIGMOIHAUERINA S.Y.Zheng, 1979

Sigmoihauerina bradyi (Cushman, 1917)

Hauerina compressa d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 190, pl. 11, figs 12-13 (ZF 1566; ZF 1567).

Hauerina bradyi CUSHMAN, 1917a, p. 62, pl. 23, fig. 2.

Sigmoihauerina bradyi (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 27, pl. 11, figs 12-13.

Genus SIGMOILINITA Seiglie, 1965

Sigmoilinita asperula (Karrer, 1868)

pl. 13, fig. 19

Spiroloculina asperula KARRER, 1868, p. 136, pl. 1, fig. 10. –BRADY, 1884, p. 152, pl. 8, fig. 14 (not figs 11, 13) (ZF 2395).

Sigmoilinita asperula (Karrer). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 348, pl. 356, figs 14-18.

Sigmoilopsis asperula (Karrer). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 265, pl. 16, figs 10-11; pl. 32, fig. 15; text-fig. 79.

Spiroglutina asperula (Karrer). –JONES, 1994, p. 24, pl. 8, fig. 14.

Genus SIGMOPYRGO Hofker, 1983

Sigmopyrgo vespertilio (Schlumberger, 1891)

Biloculina ringens (Lamarck). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Miliolites ringens* Lamarck, 1804), p. 142, pl. 2, fig. 8 (not fig. 7).

Biloculina vespertilio SCHLUMBERGER, 1891, p. 174, pl. 10, figs 74-76; text-figs 20-22.

Sigmopyrgo vespertilio (Schlumberger). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 349, pl. 357, figs 14-18. –JONES, 1994, p. 18, pl. 2, fig. 8.

Genus SPIROSIGMOILINA Parr, 1942

Spirosigmoilina bradyi Collins, 1958

Spiroloculina crenata Karrer. –BRADY, 1884 (not Karrer, 1868), p. 156, pl. 10, figs 24-26 (ZF 2397; ZF 2398).

Spirosigmoilina bradyi COLLINS, 1958, p. 365. –HAIG, 1988, p. 235, p. 11, figs 1-6. –JONES, 1994, p. 26, pl. 10, figs 24-26. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 58, pl. 102, figs 1-8.

Spirosigmoilina speciosa (Karrer). –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a (non *Spiroloculina speciosa* Karrer, 1868), p. 76, pl. 14, fig. 1.

Spirosigmoilina parri Collins, 1958

Spirosigmoilina parri COLLINS, 1958, p. 365, pl. 3, figs 3-4. –HAIG, 1988, p. 235, pl. 11, figs 7-10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 58, pl. 102, figs 9-17; pl. 103, figs 1-5.

Spirosigmoilina pusilla (Earland, 1934)

pl. 13, fig. 20

Spiroloculina tenuis (Czjžek). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Quinqueloculina tenuis* Czjžek, 1848), p. 152, pl. 10, figs 9-10.

Spiroloculina pusilla EARLAND, 1934, p. 47, pl. 1, figs 3-4.

Spirophthalmidium pusillum (Earland). –BARKER, 1960, p. 20, pl. 10, figs 9-10.

Spirolocammina tenuis (Earland). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C222, fig. 134, 3a.

Ophthalmidium pussillum (Earland). –CORLISS, 1979, p. 5, pl. 1, figs 7-8.

Spirosigmoilina pusilla (Earland). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 269, pl. 16, fig. 9; text-fig. 81. –JONES, 1994, p. 26, pl. 10, figs 9-10.

Spirosigmoilina tenuis (Czjžek, 1848)

Quinqueloculina tenuis CZJZEK, 1848, p. 149, pl. 13, figs 31-34.

Spiroloculina tenuis (Czjžek). –BRADY, 1884, p. 152, pl. 10, figs 7-8, 11 (ZF 2415).

Sigmoilina tenuis (Czjžek). –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 8, pl. 4, fig. 7.

Spirosigmoilina tenuis (Czjžek). –ZHENG, 1988, p. 269, pl. 23, fig. 3; pl. 32, fig. 13; text-fig. 82. –JONES, 1994, p. 26, pl. 10, figs 7-8, 11. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 104, pl. 5, figs 21-22.

Subfamily SIGMOILOPSINAE Vella, 1957

Genus SIGMOILOPSIS Finlay, 1947

Sigmoilopsis carinata Zheng, 1988

pl. 13, fig. 16

Sigmoilopsis carinata ZHENG, 1988, p. 266, pl. 16, fig. 12; pl. 32, figs 16-17; text-fig. 80.

Sigmoilopsis moyi Atkinson, 1968

Sigmoilopsis moyi ATKINSON, 1968, p. 161, pl. 18, fig. 3. –HAYNES, 1973, p. 77, pl. 4, figs 1-8; pl. 8, figs 5, 7. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 267, pl. 17, figs 6-8.

Sigmoilopsis orientalis Zheng, 1988

Sigmoilopsis orientalis ZHENG, 1988, p. 268, pl. 17, figs 9-10.

Sigmoilopsis schlumbergeri (Silvestri, 1904)

Planispirina celata (Costa). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Spiroloculina celata* Costa, 1855), p. 197, pl. 8, figs 1-4 (ZF 2099).

Sigmoilina schlumbergeri SILVESTRI, 1904, p. 267, pl. 7, figs 12-14; text-figs 6-7.

Sigmoilopsis schlumbergeri (Silvestri). –SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 56, pl. 21, fig. 9. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 57, pl. 18, fig. 1. –ZHENG, 1988, p. 268, pl. 18, figs 4-5. –UJHÉ, 1990, p. 16, pl. 3, fig. 10. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 68, pl. 4, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 23, pl. 8, figs 1-4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 59, pl. 103, figs 9-12.

Family TUBINELLIDAE Rhumbler, 1906

Genus **ARTICULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

Articulina alticostata Cushman, 1944

Articulina sulcata Reuss. –BRADY, 1844 (not Reuss, 1850), p. 183, pl. 12, figs 12-13.

Articulina sagra d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1844 (not d'Orbigny, 1839a), p. 184, pl. 12, figs 22-24.

Articulina pacifica CUSHMAN, 1944, p. 17, pl. 4, figs 14-18. –JONES, 1994, p. 28, pl. 12, figs 12-13, 22, ? 23-24.

Articulina alticostata CUSHMAN, 1944, p. 16, pl. 4, figs 10-13. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992a, p. 76, pl. 14, fig. 2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 59, pl. 104, figs 5-10.

Remarks: Loeblich & Tappan (1994) regarded *A. alticostata* and *A. pacifica* as conspecific.

Articulina mayori Cushman, 1944

Articulina conico-articulata (Batsch). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus (Orthoceras) conico-auriculatus* Batsch, 1791), p. 185, pl. 13, figs 1-2.

Articulina mayori CUSHMAN, 1944, p. 14, pl. 1, fig. 28, pl. 3, figs 15-17. –JONES, 1994, p. 28, pl. 13, figs 1-? 2.

Genus **ARTICULARIA** Łuczowska, 1974

Articularia sagra (d'Orbigny, 1839)

Articulina sagra D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 183, pl. 9, figs 23-26.

Articulina conico-articulata (Batsch). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus (Orthoceras) conico-auriculatus* Batsch, 1791), p. 185, pl. 12, figs 17-18.

Articularia sagra (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 28, pl. 12, figs 17-18.

Remarks: Following Jones (1994) forms with quinqueloculine initial chamber arrangement are referred to *Articularia* Łuczowska.

Superfamily AUSTRORILLINACEA Loeblich & Tappan, 1986

Family BREBINIDAE Mikhalevich, 1988

Subfamily PSEUDOHAUERININAE Mikhalevich, 1988

Genus **PSEUDOHAUERINA** Ponder, 1972

Pseudohauerina orientalis (Cushman, 1946)

pl. 12, fig. 5

Hauerina ornatissima (Karrer). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Quinqueloculina ornatissima* Karrer, 1868), p. 192, pl. 7, figs 18-22.

Hauerina orientalis CUSHMAN, 1946, p. 12, pl. 2, figs 22-24.

Pseudohauerina orientalis (Cushman). –PONDER, 1972, p. 153, text-figs 17-18. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992a, p. 77, pl. 14, fig. 10. –JONES, 1994, p. 23, pl. 7, figs 18-22.

Superfamily ALVEOLINACEA Ehrenberg, 1839

Family ALVEOLINIDAE Ehrenberg, 1839

Genus **BORELIS** de Montfort, 1808

Borelis melo (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)

Nautilus melo FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 118.

Alveolina melo (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884, p. 223, pl. 17, figs 13-15.

Borelis melo (Fichtel & Moll). –JONES, 1994, p. 31, pl. 17, figs 13-15.

Superfamily SORITACEA Ehrenberg, 1839

Family PENEROPLIDAE Schultze, 1854

Genus **DENDRITINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

***Dendritina* sp.**

Remarks: Only three specimens of this genera were found in the Vietnam Shelf material, all of them reworked.

Genus **MONALYSIDUM** Chapman, 1900

Monalysidum politum Chapman, 1900

Peneroplis pertusus (Forskål) var. *e* (*Peneroplis lituus* (Gmelin)). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus lituus* Gmelin, 1788), p. 204, pl. 13, figs 24-25.

Peneroplis (Monalysidum) politum CHAPMAN, 1900, p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 5.

Monalysidum politum Chapman. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992a, p. 78, pl. 15, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 29, pl. 13, figs 24-25.

Euthymonacha polita (Chapman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 61, pl. 109, figs 1-6.

Genus **PENEROPLIS** de Montfort, 1808***Peneroplis carinatus*** d'Orbigny, 1839*Peneroplis carinatus* D'ORBIGNY, 1839c, p. 33, pl. 3, figs 7-8.*Peneroplis pertusus* (Forskål) var. f (type *Peneroplis carinatus* d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 205, pl. 13, fig. 14.*Peneroplis carinatus* d'Orbigny. –JONES, 1994, p. 29, pl. 13, fig. 14.***Peneroplis pertusus*** (Forskål, 1775)*Nautilus pertusus* FORSKÅL, 1775, p. 125.*Peneroplis pertusus* (Forskål). –BRADY, 1884, p. 204, pl. 13, figs 16-17 (not figs 12-15; 18-25). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 72, pl. 4, fig. 10. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 78, pl. 16, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 29, pl. 13, figs 16-17. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 62, pl. 110, figs 1-5.***Peneroplis planatus*** (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)*Nautilus planatus* FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 91.*Peneroplis pertusus* (Forskål) var. a. –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus pertusus* Forskål, 1775), p. 203, pl. 13, fig. 15.*Peneroplis planatus* (Fichtel & Moll). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 371, pl. 391, figs 7-8, 11-12. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 79, pl. 16, fig. 2. –JONES, 1994, p. 29, pl. 13, fig. 15.Genus **SPIROLINA** Lamarck, 1804***Spirolina acicularis*** (Batsch, 1791)*Nautilus (Lituus) acicularis* BATSCH, 1791, p. 3, pl. 6, fig. 16.*Peneroplis pertusus* (Forskål) var. d (type *Peneroplis cylindraceus* (Lamarck)). –BRADY, 1884, p. 204, pl. 13, figs 20-21.*Spirolina cylindracea* (Lamarck). –JONES, 1994, p. 29, pl. 13, figs 20-21.*Coscinospira acicularis* (Batsch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 61, pl. 107, figs 5-10.***Spirolina arietina*** (Batsch, 1791)*Nautilus (Lituus) arietinus* BATSCH, 1791, p. 4, pl. 6, fig. 15c.*Peneroplis arietinus* (Batsch). –BRADY, 1884, p. 204, pl. 13, figs 18-19, 22.*Spirolina arietina* (Batsch). –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992a, p. 79, pl. 16, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 62, pl. 108, figs 11-12.*Coscinospira arietina* (Batsch). –JONES, 1994, p. 29, pl. 13, figs 18-19, 22.

Family SORITIDAE Ehrenberg, 1939

Subfamily CYCLEDOMIINAE Mikhalevich, 1988

Genus **CYCLORBICULINA** Silvestri, 1937***Cyclorbiculina compressa*** (d'Orbigny, 1839)*Orbiculina compressa* D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 66, pl. 8, figs 4-7. –BRADY, 1884, p. 209, pl. 14, fig. 9.*Orbiculina adunca* (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus aduncus* Fichtel & Moll, 1798), p. 209, pl. 14, figs 7-8.*Cyclorbiculina compressa* (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 30, pl. 14, figs 7-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 62, pl. 111, figs 1-4.

Subfamily SORITINAE Ehrenberg, 1939

Genus **SORITES** Ehrenberg, 1939***Sorites marginalis*** (Lamarck, 1816)*Orbulites marginalis* LAMARCK, 1816, p. 196.*Orbitolites marginalis* (Lamarck). –BRADY, 1884, p. 214, pl. 15, figs 1-3, 5 (ZF 2040).*Sorites marginalis* (Lamarck). –CUSHMAN, 1930, p. 49, pl. 18, figs 1-4. –HAIG, 1988, p. 234, pl. 9, figs 20-21. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 75. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 62, pl. 112, figs 1-5.*Parasorites marginalis* (Lamarck). –JONES, 1994, p. 30, pl. 15, figs 1-3, 5.Order **LAGENIDA** Lankester, 1885

Superfamily NODOSARIACEA Ehrenberg, 1838

Family NODOSARIIDAE Ehrenberg, 1838

Subfamily NODOSARIINAE Ehrenberg, 1838

Genus **DENTALINA** Risso, 1826***Dentalina albatrossi*** (Cushman, 1923)

pl. 14, fig. 2

Nodosaria vertebralis (Batsch). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus (Orthoceras) vertebralis*, Batsch, 1791), p. 514, pl. 63, fig. 35; pl. 64, figs 11-14 (ZF 1988; ZF 1989).*Nodosaria vertebralis* (Batsch) var. *albatrossi* CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 87, pl. 15, fig. 1.*Nodosaria vertebralis* (Batsch). –BARKER, 1960, p. 134, pl. 63, fig. 35.*Nodosaria albatrossi* Cushman. –BARKER, 1960, p. 134, pl. 64, figs 11-14.*Dentalina albatrossi* (Cushman, 1923). –JONES, 1994, p. 75, pl. 63, fig. 35; pl. 64, figs 11-14.***Dentalina catenulata*** (Brady, 1884)

pl. 14, fig. 3

Nodosaria catenulata BRADY, 1884, p. 515, pl. 63, figs 32-34.*Dentalina catenulata* (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 75, pl. 63, figs 32-34. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 63, pl. 113, figs 1-4.***Dentalina flintii*** (Cushman, 1923)*Nodosaria obliqua* (Linné). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus obliquus* Linné, 1767), p. 513, pl. 64, figs 20-22.*Nodosaria flintii* CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 85, pl. 14, fig. 1.

Dentalina flintii (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 76, pl. 64, figs 20-22.

***Dentalina mutsui* Hada, 1931**

Dentalina mutsui HADA, 1931, p. 97, text-fig. 50. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 63, pl. 113, figs 5-9.

***Dentalina ruidarostrata* Loeblich & Tappan, 1994**

pl. 14, fig. 4

Dentalina ruidarostrata LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 63, pl. 113, figs 20-22.

***Dentalina plebeia* Reuss, 1855**

Dentalina plebeia REUSS, 1855, p. 267, pl. 8, fig. 9.
Nodosaria (Dentalina) plebeia (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884, p. 502, pl. 63, fig. 2 (ZF 1964).
Dentalina plebeia Reuss. –JONES, 1994, p. 74, pl. 63, fig. 2.

***Dentalina* sp. 1**

Nodosaria (Dentalina) farcimen Soldani, sp. "not typical". –BRADY, 1884, p. 498, pl. 62, figs 17-18 (ZF 1942).
Dentalina farcimen (Soldani). –BARKER, 1960, p. 130, pl. 62, figs 17-18.
Dentalina sp. nov. –JONES, 1994, p. 73, pl. 62, figs 17-18.

***Dentalina* sp. 2**

Key features: Test uniserial, slender consisting of 6 chambers; sutures straight, depressed between last two globular chambers; first four chambers covered with longitudinal costae like those of *Dentalina albatrossi*; initial part of test equipped with strong spike; aperture radiate, terminal on the elongated neck; wall of the last chamber getting very glassy in upper part of the chamber.

Genus ENANTIODENTALINA Marie, 1941

***Enantiodentalina muraii* Uchio, 1953**

Enantiodentalina muraii UCHIO, 1953, p. 152, pl. 14, figs 1-2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 396, pl. 438, figs 21-23. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 64, pl. 115, figs 7-10.
Paradentalina muraii (Uchio). –UCHIO, 1960, p. 60, pl. 4, fig. 2.

Genus GRIGELIS Mikhalevich, 1981

***Grigelis orectus* Loeblich & Tappan, 1994**

Nodosaria pyrula d'Orbigny. –SCHWAGER, 1866 (not d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 217, pl. 5, fig. 38. –BRADY,

1884, p. 497, pl. 62, figs 10-12. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 187, pl. 33, figs 3-5.

Dentalina guttifera d'Orbigny. –BARKER, 1960 (not d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 130, pl. 62, figs 10-12.

Grigelis guttifera (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 396, pl. 441, figs 2-3.

Grigelis sp. nov. –JONES, 1994, p. 73, pl. 62, figs 10-12.

Grigelis orectus LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 64, pl. 115, fig. 22. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 109, pl. 6, figs 14-15.

***Grigelis semirugosus* (d'Orbigny, 1846)**

pl. 14, fig. 1

Nodosaria semirugosa D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 34, pl. 1, figs 20-23.

Nodosaria costulata Reuss. –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nodosaria stipitata* var. *costulata* Reuss, 1870), p. 515, pl. 63, figs 23-27 (ZF 1985).

Nodosaria pyrula d'Orbigny var. *semirugosa* d'Orbigny. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 187, pl. 33, figs 6-7. –HADA, 1931, p. 99, text-fig. 52.

Dentalina guttifera d'Orbigny var. *semirugosa* (d'Orbigny). –BARKER, 1960, p. 134, pl. 63, figs 23-27.

Grigelis semirugosa (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 396, pl. 441, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 75, pl. 63, figs 23-27.

Remarks: According to the comment of Loeblich & Tappan (1994) *Grigelis* is a patronymic for Dr. Algimantas Grigelis, therefore the species cited by Loeblich & Tappan (1987) should be written as *G. semirugosus*.

Genus LAEVIDENTALINA Loeblich & Tappan, 1986

***Laevidentalina bradyensis* (Dervieux, 1893)**

Nodosaria communis (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nodosaria (Dentalina) communis* d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 504, pl. 62, figs 19-20 (not figs 21, 22) (ZF 1934).

Nodosaria inornata d'Orbigny var. *bradyensis* DERVIEUX, 1893, p. 610, pl. 5, figs 30-31.

Dentalina bradyensis (Dervieux). –TAPPAN & LOEBLICH, 1982, pl. 49, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 73, pl. 62, figs 19-20.

Laevidentalina bradyensis (Dervieux). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 64, pl. 114, figs 1-9, pl. 115, fig. 5. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 109, pl. 6, figs 16-17.

***Laevidentalina filiformis* (d'Orbigny, 1826)**

pl. 14, fig. 7

Nodosaria filiformis D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 253, no. 14.
Nodosaria (D.) filiformis d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884, p. 500, pl. 63, figs 3-5 (ZF 1935 some).

Dentalina filiformis (d'Orbigny). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 34, pl. 1, fig. 14. –JONES, 1994, p. 74, pl. 63, figs 3-5.

Laevidentalina filiformis (d'Orbigny). –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 109, pl. 6, figs 18-19.

***Laevidentalina inflexa* (Reuss, 1866)**

pl. 14, fig. 5

Nodosaria inflexa REUSS, 1866, p. 131, pl. 2, fig. 1.
–BRADY, 1884, p. 498, pl. 62, fig. 9. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 37.

Dentalina inflexa (Reuss). –ASANO, 1956a, p. 20, pl. 4, figs 36-37. –JONES, 1994, p. 73, pl. 62, fig. 9.

Laevidentalina inflexa (Reuss). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 65, pl. 114, figs 10-16, pl. 115, fig. 6.
–HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 109, pl. 6, figs 20-21.

***Laevidentalina sidebottomi* (Cushman, 1933)**

pl. 14, fig. 6

Nodosaria radricula (Linné), dentaline form.
–SIDEBOTTOM, 1918 (non *Nautilus radricula* Linné, 1758), p. 132, pl. 4, figs 1-5.

Dentalina sidebottomi CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 12, pl. 3, fig. 4.

Laevidentalina sidebottomi (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 65, pl. 113, figs 13-19.

***Laevidentalina subemaciata* Parr, 1950**

Nodosaria consobrina (d'Orbigny) var. *emacita* Reuss.
–BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1866), p. 502, pl. 62, figs 25-26 (ZF 1939). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 195, pl. 34, fig. 8; pl. 35, fig. 1.

Dentalina subemaciata PARR, 1950, p. 329, pl. 12, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 74, pl. 62, figs 25-26.

Laevidentalina subemaciata (Parr). –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 110, pl. 6, figs 22-23.

Remarks: The SCS forms are much smaller and fragile in comparison to ones in Challenger Collection.

***Laevidentalina subsoluta* (Cushman, 1923)**

Nodosaria (Dentalina) soluta Reuss. –BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1851), p. 503, pl. 62, figs 13-16.

Nodosaria subsoluta CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 74, pl. 13, fig. 1.

Dentalina subsoluta (Cushman). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 35, pl. 1, fig. 15. –JONES, 1994, p. 73, pl. 62, figs 13-16.

***Laevidentalina* sp. 1**

Laevidentalina sp. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 65, pl. 114, figs 17-20.

Key features: Test very elongated, slender, arcuate; distinct, inflated chambers uniserially arranged, increasing in height as added; wall transparent, fragile and smooth; radiate aperture on the end of the last chamber tapering to elongated neck.

***Laevidentalina* sp. 2**

Remarks: Test small, uniserial; five chambers wider than higher; gradually and slightly increasing in size as added; wall transparent and very thin; sutures oblique; aperture radiate; the initial part of test equipped with small spike.

Genus **NODOSARIA** Lamarck, 1812

***Nodosaria lamnulifera* Thalmann, 1950**

Nodosaria raphanus (Linné). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus raphanus* Linné, 1767), p. 512, pl. 64, figs 6-10 (ZF 1973).

Nodosaria lamnulifera THALMANN, 1950, p. 42.
–JONES, 1994, p. 76, pl. 64, figs 6-10.

***Nodosaria* sp. 1**

Key features: Test large, uniserial; first chamber broadly rounded, followed by 3 globular chambers slightly increasing in size; sutures depressed and horizontal; surface covered with 13 strong, longitudinal costae; aperture terminal, radiate.

Genus **PSEUDONODOSARIA** Boomgaard, 1949

***Pseudonodosaria discreta* (Reuss, 1850)**

Glandulina discreta REUSS, 1850, p. 336, pl. 46, fig. 3.

Pseudonodosaria discreta (Reuss). –BOOMGAART, 1949, p. 81, pl. 7, figs 3-4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 398, pl. 439, figs 6-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 66, pl. 117, figs 1-6.

***Pseudonodosaria glanduliniformis* (Dervieux, 1893)**

Nodosaria radricula (Linné). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus radricula* Linné, 1767), p. 495, pl. 61, figs 28-31.

Nodosaria radricula var. *glanduliniformis* DERVIEUX, 1893, p. 599.

Pseudonodosaria radricula (Linné). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 42, pl. 1, fig. 17.

Pseudoglandulina glanduliniformis (Dervieux). –JONES, 1994, p. 72, pl. 61, figs 28-31.

Genus **PYRAMIDULINA** Fornasini, 1894

***Pyramidulina catesbyi* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

Nodosaria catesbyi D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 16, pl. 1, figs 8-10.

Lagenonodosaria catesbyi (d'Orbigny). –LE CALVEZ, 1977, p. 47, figs 1-5, 8-10.

Pyramidulina catesbyi (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 66, pl. 116, figs 10-12.

Pyramidulina luzonensis (Cushman, 1921)

pl. 14, fig. 11

Nodosaria pauciloculata Cushman var. *luzonensis* CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 206, text-fig. 8.*Pyramidulina luzonensis* (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 66, pl. 117, figs 9-11.

Subfamily FRONDICULARIINAE Reuss, 1860

Genus FRONDICULARIA Defrance, 1826

Frondicularia kiensis Barker, 1960*Frondicularia spathulata* Williamson. –BRADY, 1884 (not Williamson, 1858), p. 519, pl. 65, fig. 18.*Frondicularia kiensis* BARKER, 1960, p. 138, pl. 65, fig. 18.*Pseudolingulina kiensis* (Barker). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 67, pl. 118, figs 11-20.

Subfamily PLECTOFRONDICULARIINAE Cushman, 1927

Genus PROXIFRONS Vella, 1963

Proxifrons advena (Cushman, 1923)*Frondicularia inaequalis* Costa. –BRADY, 1884 (not Costa, 1855), p. 521, pl. 66, figs 8-12.*Frondicularia advena* CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 141, pl. 20, figs 1-2.*Proxifrons advena* (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 403, pl. 444, figs 7-9.*Plectofrondicularia advena* (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 78, pl. 66, figs 8-12.

Family VAGINULINIDAE Reuss, 1861

Subfamily LENTICULININAE Chapman, Parr & Collins, 1934

Genus DIMORPHINA d'Orbigny, 1826

Dimorphina nodosaria d'Orbigny, 1846*Dimorphina nodosaria* D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 221, pl. 12, figs 21-22. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 68, pl. 119, figs 8-12.

Genus LENTICULINA Lamarck, 1804

Lenticulina anaglypta (Loeblich & Tappan, 1987)

pl. 15, fig. 9

Nautilus costatus FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 47, pl. 4, figs G-1.*Cristellaria costata* (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884, p. 555, pl. 71, fig. 9 (not fig. 8) (ZF 1314). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 239, pl. 46, fig. 4; pl. 47, fig. 1.*Lenticulina costata* (Fichtel & Moll). –RÖGL & HANSEN, 1984, p. 38, pl. 9, figs 1-2; text-fig. 11.*Spincterules anaglyptus* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 407, pl. 449, figs 7-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 70, pl. 122, figs 3-8.*Lenticulina anaglypta* (Loeblich & Tappan). –JONES, 1994, p. 82, pl. 71, fig. 9.Remarks: *Nautilus costatus* Fichtel & Moll is a junior homonym of *Nautilus* (*Orthoceras*) *costatus* Batsch. Loeblich & Tappan (1987) have renamed it to *Spincterules* Montfort *anaglyptus* Loeblich & Tappan. *Spincterules* de Montfort is regarded by Jones (1994) as a junior synonym of *Lenticulina* Lamarck.***Lenticulina antillea*** (Cushman, 1923)*Cristellaria antillea* CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 116, pl. 31, fig. 1; pl. 32, fig. 1; pl. 33, fig. 1; pl. 34, fig. 1.Remarks: Differs from *L. echinata* (d'Orbigny) in smaller size, less inflated test and rich ornaments on the surface of chambers.***Lenticulina atlantica*** (Barker, 1960)

pl. 15, fig. 4

Cristellaria articulata (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Robulina articulata* Reuss, 1863), p. 547, pl. 69, figs 10-12.*Robulus atlanticus* BARKER, 1960, p. 144, pl. 69, figs 10-12.*Lenticulina atlantica* (Barker). –JONES, 1994, p. 81, pl. 69, figs 10-12.***Lenticulina calcar*** (Linné, 1758)

pl. 15, figs 5-6

Nautilus calcar LINNÉ, 1758, p. 709, pl. 1, figs 3-4.*Cristellaria calcar* (Linné). –BRADY, 1884, p. 551, pl. 70, figs 9-12 (not figs 13-15) (ZF 1306; ZF 1307). –CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 115, pl. 31, figs 4-5.*Robulus calcar* (Linné). –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 190, pl. 52, fig. 1. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 174, pl. 6, fig. 4.*Lenticulina calcar* (Linné). –OKI, 1989, p. 97, pl. 7, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 81, pl. 70, figs 9-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 68, pl. 120, figs 1-8.***Lenticulina compressa*** (Loeblich & Tappan, 1994)*Spincterules compressus* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 70, pl. 126, figs 8-13; pl. 134, figs 8-9.Remarks: Differs from *L. anaglypta* (Loeblich & Tappan) in flattened test and regular, continuous costae.Following Jones (1994) *Spincterules* Montfort is regarded as a junior synonym of *Lenticulina* Lamarck.***Lenticulina convergens*** (Bornemann, 1855)*Cristellaria convergens* BORNEMANN, 1855, p. 327, pl. 13, figs 16-17. –BRADY, 1884, p. 546, pl. 69, figs 6-7. (ZF 1311)

Lenticulina convergens (Bornemann). –JONES, 1994, p. 80, pl. 69, figs 6-7.

Lenticulina echinata (d'Orbigny, 1846)

pl. 15, fig. 3

Robulina echinata D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 100, pl. 4, figs 21-22. *Cristellaria echinata* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 554, pl. 71, figs 1-3 (ZF 1306). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 233, pl. 45, fig. 4, pl. 46, fig. 1.

Cristellaria papillosoechinata FORNASINI, 1894, p. 222, pl. 3, fig. 33.

Lenticulina tumida (Asano). –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 141, pl. 18, figs 9-10.

Lenticulina papillosoechinata (Fornasini). –BARKER, 1960, p. 148, pl. 71, figs 1-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 68, pl. 119, figs 6-7.

Lenticulina echinata (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 82, pl. 71, figs 1-3.

Remarks: Following Jones (1994) *Cristellaria papillosoechinata* Fornasini is regarded as a junior synonym of *Robulina echinata* d'Orbigny.

Lenticulina gibba (d'Orbigny, 1839)

pl. 15, figs 1-2

Cristellaria gibba D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 40, pl. 7, figs 20-21. –BRADY, 1884, p. 546, pl. 69, figs 8-9 (ZF 1329). –CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 105, pl. 25, fig. 4.

Lenticulina gibba (d'Orbigny). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 47, pl. 1, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 81, pl. 69, figs 8-9.

Lenticulina iota (Cushman, 1923)

Cristellaria cultrata (Montfort). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Robulus cultratus* Montfort, 1808), p. 550, pl. 70, figs 4-6.

Cristellaria iota CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 111, pl. 29, fig. 2; pl. 30, fig. 1.

Lenticulina iota (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 81, pl. 70, figs 4-6.

Lenticulina melvilli (Cushman & Renz, 1941)

Robulus melvilli CUSHMAN & RENZ, 1941, p. 12, pl. 2, fig. 12. –RENZ, 1948, p. 159, pl. 3, fig. 11.

Lenticulina cf. nicobariensis (Schwager, 1866)

Cristellaria nikobariensis SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 243, pl. 6, fig. 87.

Robulus nicobariensis (Schwager). –SRINIVASAN & SHARMA, 1980 (CNSC: P 48601).

Remarks: The SCS specimens are identical with a specimen referred by Srinivasan & Sharma (1980) to *Robulus nicobariensis* (Schwager) from Car Nicobar Collection (collection no. P 48601), but differs from originally described by Schwager.

Lenticulina orbicularis var. subumbonata (Cushman, 1917)

Cristellaria orbicularis (d'Orbigny) var. *subumbonata* CUSHMAN, 1917b, p. 657. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 226, pl. 44, fig. 3.

Lenticulina submamilligera (Cushman, 1917)

pl. 15, fig. 8

Cristellaria mamilligera Karrer. –BRADY, 1884 (not Karrer, 1865), p. 553, pl. 70, figs 17-18. –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 74, pl. 34, fig. 6a (not fig. 6b).

Cristellaria submamilligera CUSHMAN, 1917b, p. 657. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 235.

Robulus submamilligerus (Cushman). –THALMANN, 1932, p. 305. –ASANO, 1951f, p. 8, figs 36-37. –ASANO, 1956a, p. 50, pl. 2, figs 1-2; pl. 6, figs 31-33, 35, 38, 42.

Lenticulina submamilligera (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 82, pl. 70, figs 17-18. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 68, pl. 120, figs 9-14.

Lenticulina suborbicularis Parr, 1950

Lenticulina (Robulus) suborbicularis PARR, 1950, p. 321, pl. 11, figs 5-6.

Robulus suborbicularis (Parr). –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 190, pl. 52, fig. 5.

Lenticulina suborbicularis Parr. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 68, pl. 123, figs 1-9.

Lenticulina thalmani (Hessland, 1943)

Cristellaria rotulata (Lamarck). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Lenticulites rotulata*, Lamarck, 1804), p. 547, pl. 69, fig. 13.

Lenticulina thalmani (Hessland). –JONES, 1994, p. 81, pl. 69, fig. 13.

Lenticulina vortex (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)

pl. 15, fig. 7

Nautilus vortex FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 33, pl. 2, figs d-i.

Cristellaria vortex (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884, p. 548, pl. 69, figs 14-16 (ZF 1357). –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 68, pl. 32, fig. 3.

Lenticulina vortex (Fichtel & Moll). –RÖGL & HANSEN, 1984, p. 30, pl. 2, figs 3-4; text-fig. 8. –JONES, 1994, p. 81, pl. 69, figs 14-16. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 68, pl. 121, figs 9-14.

Lenticulina sp. 1

Remarks: Resembles *Lenticulina gibba* (d'Orbigny), but differs in having more chambers (11) and big, non penetrable umbo.

***Lenticulina* sp. 2**

Key features: Test lenticular, biumbonate, closely coiled; 6 chambers, increasing rapidly in size as added; sutures elevated and curved backwards, those of early chambers not reaching umbilical area; periphery subangular and keeled; aperture radiate.

Genus **MARGINULINOPSIS** Silvestri, 1904

Marginulinopsis* cf. *philippinensis
(Cushman, 1921)

pl. 14, fig. 12

Marginulina philippinensis CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 257, pl. 53, figs 2-3. –LEROY, 1941b, p. 76, pl. 5, fig. 30.

Marginulinopsis philippinensis (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 69, pl. 123, figs 10-13.

Remarks: The last chamber(s) of specimens are always broken, but the lower portion closely resembles as well *Marginulinopsis philippinensis* (Cushman) as *Vaginulinopsis* sp. nov. in Jones (1994) referred by Brady to *Cristellaria wetherelli* Jones.

Marginulinopsis tenuis (Bornemann, 1855)

pl. 14, figs 9-10

Marginulina tenuis BORNEMANN, 1855, p. 326, pl. 13, fig. 14.

Cristellaria tenuis (Bornemann). –BRADY, 1884, p. 535, pl. 66, figs 21-23. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 250, pl. 50, fig. 2.

Vaginulinopsis tenuis (Bornemann). –JONES, 1994, p. 78, pl. 66, figs 21-23.

Marginulinopsis tenuis (Bornemann). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 69, pl. 122, figs 9-12.

Genus **NEOLENTICULINA** McCulloch, 1977

Neolenticulina peregrina (Schwager, 1866)

pl. 15, fig. 10

Cristellaria peregrina SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 245, pl. 7, fig. 89. –CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 113, pl. 30, figs 3-4.

Cristellaria variabilis Reuss. –BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1850), p. 541, pl. 68, figs 11-16 (ZF 1353-56).

Lenticulina peregrina (Schwager). –CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1950, p. 302, pl. 39, fig. 5. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 92, pl. 27, figs 1-2.

Dimorphina peregrina (Schwager). –HOFKER, 1978, p. 37, pl. 3, figs 3-4, 7-8.

Neolenticulina variabilis (Reuss). –JONES, 1994, p. 80, pl. 68, figs 11-16.

Neolenticulina peregrina (Schwager). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 406, pl. 447, figs 9-12, 16. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 69, pl. 124, figs 1-

11. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 114, pl. 6, figs 36-37.

Remarks: According to van Morkhoven *et al.* (1986) *Cristellaria variabilis* Reuss was senior synonym of *Cristellaria peregrina* Schwager, but unfortunately none of holotypes are available and since species has been neotypified by Srinivasan & Sharma (1980) *N. peregrina* is regarded as valid name.

Genus **SARACENARIA** Defrance, in de Blainville, 1824

Saracenaria altifrons (Parr, 1950)

Cristellaria acutaureicularis (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus acutaureicularis* Fichtel & Moll, 1798), p. 543, pl. 114, fig. 17 (ZF 1301).

Lenticulina altifrons PARR, 1950, p. 323, pl. 11, fig. 12.

Saracenaria altifrons (Parr). –JONES, 1994, p. 113, pl. 114, fig. 17.

Saracenaria angularis Natland, 1938

Saracenaria angularis NATLAND, 1938, p. 143, pl. 5, figs 1-2. –CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1950, p. 326, pl. 42, figs 8-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 69, pl. 125, figs 1-8.

Saracenaria italica Defrance, 1824

Saracenaria italica DEFANCE, 1824, p. 177.

Cristellaria italica (Defrance). –BRADY, 1884, p. 544, pl. 68, figs 18, 20-23 (not fig. 17) (ZF 1301; ZF 1332). –CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 78, pl. 33, fig. 3.

Saracenaria italica Defrance. –BOOMGAART, 1949, p. 82, pl. 6, fig. 18. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 407, pl. 448, figs 16-17. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 43. –JONES, 1994, p. 80, pl. 68, figs 18, 20-23. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 69, pl. 125, figs 9-16. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 114, pl. 6, figs 42-46.

Subfamily **MARGINULININAE** Wedekind, 1937

Genus **AMPHICORYNA** Schlumberger, in Milne-Edwards, 1881

Amphicoryna hirsuta (d'Orbigny, 1826)

pl. 14, fig. 15

Nodosaria hirsuta D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 252. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 213, pl. 38, figs 5-6.

Nodosaria hispida D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 35, pl. 1, figs 24-25. –BRADY, 1884, p. 507, pl. 63, figs 12-16 (ZF 1948; ZF 1947). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 65, pl. 116, figs 7-8.

Lagenonodosaria hirsuta (d'Orbigny). –ASANO, 1951f, p. 19, fig. 89.

Amphicoryna hirsuta (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 75, pl. 63, figs 12-15.

Amphicoryna intercellularis (Brady, 1881)

Nodosaria intercellularis BRADY, 1881, p. 63.
–BRADY, 1884, p. 515, pl. 65, figs 1-4. –CUSHMAN,
1923, p. 89, pl. 14, figs 2-4; pl. 17, fig. 3.

Amphicoryna intercellularis (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p.
76, pl. 65, figs 1-4.

Amphicoryna meringella Loeblich & Tappan,
1994

Amphicoryna meringella LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994,
p. 71, pl. 128, figs 1-7.

Key features: Short test consisting of two
chambers with apiculate base; surface covered with
spines; aperture terminal, round.

Remarks: This species resembles early portion of
Amphicoryna sublineata (Brady), but differs in more
spinous surface.

Amphicoryna papillosa (O. Silvestri, 1872)

pl. 14, figs 19-20

Nodosaria papillosa SILVESTRI, O., 1872, p. 79, pl. 8,
figs 201-206. –BRADY, 1884, p. 508, pl. 63, figs
10-11 (ZF 1945). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p.
66, pl. 116, figs 1-5.

Amphicoryna papillosa (Silvestri, O.). –JONES, 1994,
p. 75, pl. 63, figs 10-11.

Amphicoryna scalaris (Batsch, 1791)

pl. 14, fig. 18

Nautilus (Orthoceras) scalaris BATSCH, 1791, p. 1-4.
Nodosaria scalaris (Batsch). –BRADY, 1884, p. 510,
pl. 63, figs 28-31 (ZF 1976). –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p.
58, pl. 24, fig. 7. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 199, pl. 35,
fig. 6.

Amphicoryna scalaris (Batsch). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p.
31, pl. 2, figs 3-4. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 166,
pl. 21, fig. 8. –JONES, 1994, p. 75, pl. 63, figs 28-
31.

Amphicoryna separans (Brady, 1884)

pl. 14, fig. 17

Nodosaria scalaris (Batsch) var. *separans* BRADY,
1884, p. 511, pl. 64, figs 16-19 (ZF 1979).

Lagenonodosaria separans (Brady). –ASANO, 1956a, p.
28, pl. 6, figs 8-9.

Amphicoryna scalaris (Batsch). –HATTA & UJIIÉ,
1992b (non *Nautilus (Orthoceras) scalaris* Batsch,
1791), p. 166, pl. 21, fig. 8.

Amphicoryna separans (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 76,
pl. 64, figs 16-19. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p.
71, pl. 127, figs 1-18.

Amphicoryna sublineata (Brady, 1884)

pl. 14, fig. 16

Nodosaria hispida d'Orbigny var. *sublineata* BRADY,
1884, p. 508, pl. 63, figs 19-22 (ZF 1950).

Amphicoryna sublineata (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 75,
pl. 63, figs 19-22. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p.
72, pl. 128, figs 8-14.

Remarks: The SCS specimens are much smaller,
transparent and more fragile in comparison to forms
in Challenger Collection.

Amphicoryna substriatula (Cushman, 1917)

Nodosaria (Dentalina) subcanaliculata Neugeboren.
–BRADY, 1884 (not Neugeboren, 1856), p. 512, pl.
64, figs 23-24 (ZF 1985).

Nodosaria substriatula CUSHMAN, 1917b, p. 655.
–CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 204, pl. 36, figs 8-9; pl. 52,
figs 7-9.

Amphicoryna substriatula (Cushman). –JONES, 1994,
p. 76, pl. 64, figs 23-24.

Genus **ASTACOLUS** de Montfort, 1808

Astacolus crepidulus (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)

Nautilus crepidula FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 107, pl.
19, figs g-i.

Astacolus crepidulus (Fichtel & Moll). –LOEBLICH &
TAPPAN, 1994, p. 72, pl. 130, figs 1-10.

Genus **MARGINULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

Marginulina glabra d'Orbigny, 1826

Marginulina glabra D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 259.
–CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1950, p. 308, pl. 40,
figs 7-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 73, pl.
129, figs 13-16.

Marginulina musai Saidova, 1975

Marginulina musai SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 179, pl. 49, fig.
18. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 73, pl. 131, figs
6-11.

Marginulina obesa Cushman, 1923

Marginulina glabra d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not
d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 527, pl. 65, figs 5-6 (ZF
1810). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 51, pl. 1, figs 5-6.

Marginulina glabra var. *obesa* CUSHMAN, 1923, p.
128, pl. 37, fig. 1.

Marginulina cf. *obesa* (Cushman). –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 20,
pl. 6, figs 2-3.

Marginulina obesa (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 77,
pl. 65, figs 5-6.

Marginulina striata d'Orbigny, 1852

Marginulina striata D'ORBIGNY, 1852, p. 153.
–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 74, pl. 131, figs 14-
20.

Genus VAGINULINOPSIS Silvestri, 1904

Vaginulinopsis reniformis (d'Orbigny, 1846)

Cristellaria reniformis D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 88, pl. 3, figs 39-40. –BRADY, 1884, p. 539, pl. 70, fig. 3.
Vaginulinopsis reniformis (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 81, pl. 70, fig. 3.

Vaginulinopsis sublegumen Parr, 1950

pl. 14, fig. 8

Vaginulina legumen (Linné). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus legumen* Linné, 1758), p. 530, pl. 66, fig. 13.
Vaginulinopsis sublegumen PARR, 1950, p. 325, pl. 11, fig. 18. –JONES, 1994, p. 78, pl. 66, fig. 13. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 74, pl. 131, figs 12-13; pl. 133, figs 10-19.
Astaculus sublegumen (Parr). –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992b, p. 166, pl. 22, figs 1-2.

***Vaginulinopsis* sp. 1**

Key features: Test elongate, early stage planispirally enrolled, involute, and wider than following uncoiled part composed of 7 chambers; in uncoiled stage chambers slightly increasing in height rather than width; test laterally slightly compressed; sutures straight, not depressed; aperture terminal radiate.

Remarks: This form is difficult to assign, since the chambers arrangement of an initial part is hardly visible. It is possible to observe it only in bigger and well preserved tests.

Subfamily VAGINULININAE Reuss, 1860

Genus PLANULARIA DeFrance, in de Blainville, 1824

Planularia californica (Galloway & Wissler, 1927)

pl. 14, fig. 13

Cristellaria tricarinnella Reuss. –BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1863), p. 540, pl. 68, figs 3-4 (ZF 1352). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 230, pl. 50, fig. 3.
Astaculus californicus GALLOWAY & WISSLER, 1927, p. 46, pl. 8, fig. 4.
Planularia californica (Galloway & Wissler). –CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1950, p. 303, pl. 39, figs 6-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 75, pl. 130, fig. 11; pl. 133, figs 1-9.
Planularia australis CHAPMAN, 1941, p. 158, pl. 9, fig. 1. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 40. –JONES, 1994, p. 80, pl. 68, figs 3-4. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 114, pl. 6, figs 40-41.

Remarks: *Planularia australis* Chapman is regarded as a junior synonym of *Planularia californica* (Galloway & Wissler).

Planularia gemmata (Brady, 1881)

pl. 14, fig. 14

Cristellaria gemmata BRADY, 1881, p. 64. –BRADY, 1884, p. 554, pl. 71, figs 6-7 (ZF 1327).
Hemicristellaria gemmata (Brady). –LEROY, 1941a, p. 28, pl. 3, figs 78-79. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 175, pl. 3, fig. 20.
Planularia gemmata (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 82, pl. 71, fig. 6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 75, pl. 134, figs 1-5.

Planularia patens (Brady, 1884)

Vaginulina patens BRADY, 1884, p. 533, pl. 67, figs 15-16.
Planularia patens (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 79, pl. 67, figs 15-16.
Astaculus patens (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 72, pl. 129, figs 1-6.

Planularia perculata McCulloch, 1977

Planularia perculata MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 10, pl. 96, fig. 14. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992b, p. 166, pl. 22, fig. 3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 75, pl. 134, figs 10-13.

Genus VAGINULINA d'Orbigny, 1826

Vaginulina subelegans Parr, 1950

Vaginulina legumen (Linné). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus legumen* Linné, 1758), p. 530, pl. 66, figs 14-15.
Vaginulina subelegans PARR, 1950, p. 326, pl. 11, fig. 20. –JONES, 1994, p. 78, pl. 66, figs 14-15.

Family LAGENIDAE Reuss, 1861

Genus HYALINONETRION Patterson & Richardson, 1987

Hyalinonetrion distomapolitum (Parker & Jones, 1865)

Lagena sulcata (Walker & Jacob) var. *distomapolita* PARKER & JONES, 1865, p. 357, pl. 13, fig. 21; pl. 21, fig. 8.
Hyalinonetrion distomapolitum (Parker & Jones). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 77, pl. 137, figs 10-12.

Hyalinonetrion sahulense Patterson & Richardson, 1987

Hyalinonetrion sahulense PATTERSON & RICHARDSON in: Loeblich & Tappan, 1987, p. 415, pl. 455, figs 6-8. –PATTERSON & RICHARDSON, 1988, p. 243, figs 5-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 77, pl. 137, figs 13-14.

Genus *LAGENA* Walker & Jacob, 1798***Lagena alticostata* Cushman, 1913***Lagena sulcata* (Walker & Jacob) var. *alticostata* CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 23, pl. 9, fig. 5.*Lagena alticostata* Cushman. –JONES, 1984, p. 131, pl. 6, fig. 20. –HERMELIN, 1989, p. 41, pl. 4, fig. 6. –УИИÉ, 1990, p. 19, pl. 5, fig. 12.***Lagena annelatrachia* Loeblich & Tappan, 1994***Lagena striata* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Oolina striata* d'Orbigny, 1839c), p. 460, pl. 57, fig. 28 (ZF 1773).*Lagena* sp. –JONES, 1994, p. 64, pl. 57, fig. 28.*Lagena annelatrachia* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 77, pl. 142, figs 1-8, 11-12.***Lagena dorbignyi* Jones, 1984***Lagena sulcata* (Walker & Jacob) var. *interrupta* Williamson. –BRADY, 1884 (not Williamson, 1848), p. 463, pl. 57, figs 25, 27 (ZF 1785).*Lagena semistriata* (Williamson) var. *dorbignyi* JONES, 1984, p. 133, pl. 7, figs 13-14.*Lagena sulcata* (Walker & Jacob). –JONES, 1994, p. 64, pl. 57, figs 25, 27.*Lagena dorbignyi* Jones. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 78, pl. 138, figs 6-9.***Lagena gibbera* Buchner, 1940***Lagena aspera* Reuss. –BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1861), p. 457, pl. 57, figs 8-10.*Lagena gibbera* BUCHNER, 1940, p. 423, pl. 3, figs 48-50. –JONES, 1994, p. 63, pl. 57, figs 8-9, ?10.***Lagena hispida* Reuss, 1858***Lagena hispida* REUSS, 1858, p. 118, pl. 11, figs 13-14. –BRADY, 1884, p. 459, pl. 57, figs 1-2 (not figs 3-4). –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 135, pl. 16, fig. 12. –УИИÉ, 1990, p. 18, pl. 5, fig. 2. –JONES, 1994, p. 63, pl. 57, figs 1-2. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 115, pl. 7, figs 1-2.*Pygmaeoseistron hispidum* (Reuss). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 80, pl. 141, figs 4-6.***Lagena hispidula* Cushman, 1913***Lagena laevis* (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Vermiculum laeve* Montagu, 1803), p. 455, pl. 56, figs 10-12, 13 (ZF 1699).*Lagena hispidula* CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 14, pl. 5, figs 2-3. –JONES, 1984, p. 132, pl. 7, fig. 4. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 135, pl. 16, fig. 13. –УИИÉ, 1990, p. 18, pl. 5, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 62, pl. 56, figs 10-11, ?13. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 105, figs 306-308.***Lagena perlucida* (Montagu, 1803)***Vermiculum perlucidum* MONTAGU, 1803, p. 525, pl. 14, fig. 3.*Lagena perlucida* (Montagu). –MURRAY, 1971, p. 85, pl. 33, figs 1-3. –HAYNES, 1973, p. 86, pl. 12, fig. 5. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 46, pl. 3, fig. 14. –JONES, 1984, p. 132, pl. 7, fig. 10.***Lagena semistriata* Williamson, 1848***Lagena striata* (Montagu) var. *semistriata* WILLIAMSON, 1848, p. 14, pl. 1, figs 9-10.*Lagena semistriata* Williamson. –BRADY, 1884, p. 465, pl. 57, fig. 14 (ZF 1640). –CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 32, pl. 8, fig. 1. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 47, text-figs 38-39. –JONES, 1984, p. 133, pl. 7, fig. 12. –JONES, 1994, p. 64, pl. 57, fig. 14.***Lagena stelligera* Brady, 1881***Lagena stelligera* BRADY, 1881, p. 60. –BRADY, 1884, p. 466, pl. 57, figs 35-36.*Cushmanina stelligera* (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 64, pl. 57, figs 17, 35-36.***Lagena striata* (d'Orbigny, 1839)***Oolina striata* D'ORBIGNY, 1839c, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 12.*Lagena striata* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 460, pl. 57, figs 22, 24. –HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1932b, p. 366, pl. 10, figs 10-12. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 47, pl. 3, fig. 16. –JONES, 1994, p. 64, pl. 57, figs 22, 24.***Lagena substriata* Williamson, 1848***Lagena striata* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Oolina striata* d'Orbigny, 1839c), p. 460, pl. 57, fig. 19 (ZF 1784). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 30, pl. 2, fig. 8.*Lagena substriata* WILLIAMSON, 1848, p. 15, pl. 2, fig. 12. –CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 56, pl. 10, fig. 11. –HADA, 1931, p. 108, text-fig. 64. –УИИÉ, 1990, p. 19, pl. 5, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 64, pl. 57, fig. 19. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 79, pl. 138, figs 1-5.***Lagena cf. sulcata* (Walker & Jacob, 1798)***Serpula (Lagena) sulcata* WALKER & JACOB in Kanmacher, 1798, p. 634, pl. 14, fig. 5.*Lagena sulcata* (Walker & Jacob). –BRADY, 1884, p. 462, pl. 57, fig. 18 (ZF 1783). –JONES, 1994, p. 65, pl. 58, fig. 18.***Lagena* sp. 1***Lagena* ? sp. –УИИÉ, 1990, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 14.

Key features: Test globular, tapering into the short wide neck; wall calcareous; surface smooth; radiate aperture at the end of the neck.

Remarks: Resembles specimen figured by Ujiié (1990) and some specimens figured by Loeblich & Tappan (1994) referred to *Reussolina* Colom.

Genus **PYGMAEOSEISTRON** Patterson & Richardson, 1988

Pygmaeoseistron nebulosa (Cushman, 1923)

Lagena laevis (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Vermiculum laeve* Montagu, 1803), p. 455, pl. 56, fig. 12 (ZF 1700).

Lagena laevis (Montagu) var. *nebulosa* CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 29, pl. 5, figs 4-5.

Lagena nebulosa Cushman. –JONES, 1984, p. 132, pl. 7, fig. 6. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 5. –JONES, 1994, p. 62, pl. 56, fig. 12.

Pygmaeoseistron setigera (Millett, 1901)

Lagena laevis (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Vermiculum laeve* Montagu, 1803), p. 455, pl. 56, fig. 30.

Lagena clavata d'Orbigny var. *setigera* MILLETT, 1901, p. 491, pl. 8, fig. 9. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 43, text-figs 29-37.

Lagena perlucida (Montagu). –CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 20, pl. 4, figs 6-8. –CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1950, p. 342, pl. 46, figs 3-4.

Lagena setigera Millett. –ŌKI, 1989, p. 95, pl. 6, fig. 11.

Procerolagena clavata var. *setigera* (Millett). –JONES, 1994, p. 63, pl. 56, fig. 30.

Pygmaeoseistron oceanicum (Albani). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 80, pl. 144, figs 4-7.

Superfamily POLYMORPHINACEA d'Orbigny, 1839

Family POLYMORPHINIDAE d'Orbigny, 1839

Subfamily POLYMORPHININAE d'Orbigny, 1839

Genus **GLOBULINA** d'Orbigny, 1839

Globulina gibba d'Orbigny, 1826

Globulina gibba D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 266.

Polymorphina gibba d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884, p. 561, pl. 71, fig. 12.

Globulina gibba (Deshayes). –JONES, 1994, p. 83, pl. 71, fig. 12 (not fig. 11).

Globulina gibba d'Orbigny. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 82, pl. 145, figs 1-4.

Globulina inaequalis Reuss, 1850

Polymorphina amygdaloides (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884, p. 560, pl. 71, fig. 13.

Globulina inaequalis Reuss. –JONES, 1994, p. 83, pl. 71, fig. 13.

Remarks: Jones (1994) regarded *Globulina amygdaloides* Reuss, 1851 as a junior synonym of *Globulina inaequalis* Reuss, 1850.

Globulina regina (Brady, Parker & Jones, 1871)

Polymorphina regina BRADY, PARKER & JONES, 1871, p. 241, pl. 41, fig. 32. –BRADY, 1884, p. 571, pl. 73, figs 11-13.

Globulina regina (Brady, Parker & Jones). –JONES, 1994, p. 85, pl. 73, figs 11-13.

Guttulina regina (Brady, Parker & Jones). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 82, pl. 146, figs 1-3.

Genus **GUTTULINA** d'Orbigny, 1839

Guttulina communis (d'Orbigny, 1826)

Polymorphina (Guttulina) communis D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 266, pl. 12, figs 1-4. –BRADY, 1884, p. 568, pl. 72, fig. 19.

Polymorphina problema d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884, p. 568, pl. 72, fig. 20; pl. 73, fig. 1.

Guttulina communis (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 84, pl. 72, figs 19-20, pl. 73, fig. 1.

Guttulina lehneri Cushman & Ozawa, 1930

Guttulina lehneri CUSHMAN & OZAWA, 1930, p. 39, pl. 8, figs 1-2.

Genus **KREBSINA** McCulloch, 1981

Krebsina subtenuis (Cushman, 1936)

Bolivina tenuis Brady. –BRADY, 1884, p. 419, pl. 52, fig. 29 (ZF 1198).

Bolivina subtenuis CUSHMAN, 1936a, p. 57, pl. 8, fig. 10.

Brizalina subtenuis (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 58, pl. 52, fig. 29.

Krebsina subtenuis (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 82, pl. 146, figs 12-16.

Remarks: This very fragile form has usually broken last chamber together with very characteristic apertural face, what can lead to incorrect determination as *Bolivina* d'Orbigny.

According to Jones (1994) *Bolivina tenuis* Brady (1881) is regarded as junior homonym of *B. tenuis* Marsson (1878).

Genus **POLYMORPHINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

***Polymorphina* group**

'fistulose polymorphinids'. –JONES, 1994, p. 85, pl. 73, figs 15, 17.

Remarks: Single specimens of different species from the genus *Polymorphina* occurs rarely in the SCS material, therefore all polymorphinids have been herein grouped together, including forms figured in Challenger Report and referred by Jones (1994) to 'fistulose polymorphinids'.

Tests widely vary in morphology and size of the fistulose projections.

Genus **PSEUDOPOLYMORPHINA** Cushman & Ozawa, 1928

Pseudopolymorphina ligua (Roemer, 1838)

Polymorphina ligua ROEMER, 1838, p. 385, pl. 3, fig. 25.

Pseudopolymorphina ligua (Roemer). –CUSHMAN & OZAWA, 1929, p. 89, pl. 22, figs 5-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 83, pl. 146, figs 8-9.

Genus **PYRULINA** d'Orbigny, 1839

Pyrulina angusta (Egger, 1857)

Polymorphina (Globulina) angusta EGGER, 1857, p. 290, pl. 13, figs 13-15. –BRADY, 1884, p. 563, pl. 72, figs 1-2 (not fig. 3) (ZF 2126). –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 86, pl. 39, fig. 6.

Pyrulina angusta (Egger). –UJHÉ, 1990, p. 21, pl. 6, figs 10-11. –JONES, 1994, p. 83, pl. 72, figs 1-2.

Genus **SIGMOIDELLA** Cushman & Ozawa, 1928

Sigmoidella elegantissima (Parker & Jones, 1865)

Polymorphina elegantissima PARKER & JONES, 1865, p. 438. –PARKER & JONES in Brady, Parker & Jones, 1871, p. 231, pl. 40, fig. 15. –BRADY, 1884, p. 566, pl. 72, figs 12-15. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 261, pl. 54, fig. 1.

Sigmoidella pacifica CUSHMAN & OZAWA, 1928, p. 19, pl. 2, fig. 13. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 84, pl. 149, figs 1-9.

Sigmoidella elegantissima (Parker & Jones). –JONES, 1994, p. 84, pl. 72, figs 12-15. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 83, pl. 148, figs 4-12.

Remarks: Jones (1994) regarded *Sigmoidella pacifica* Cushman & Ozawa (1928) as junior synonym of *Polymorphina elegantissima* Parker & Jones (1865).

Subfamily RAMULININAE Brady, 1884

Genus **RAMULINA** T.R. Jones, in Wright, 1875

Ramulina angusta Loeblich & Tappan, 1994

Ramulina angusta LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 84, pl. 149, fig. 16.

Remarks: This species has more fragile and spinose test than *Ramulina globulifera* Brady, consisting of branching, elongated, tubular arms; it lacks central, globular chamber.

Ramulina globulifera Brady, 1879

pl. 15, fig. 15

Ramulina globulifera BRADY, 1879b, p. 272, pl. 8, figs 32-33. –BRADY, 1884, p. 587, pl. 76, figs 22-28 (ZF 2253-55). –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 110, pl. 39, fig. 1. –LEROY, 1964, p. 27, pl. 14, fig. 2. –TU &

ZHENG, 1991, p. 175, pl. 4, fig. 23. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992b, p. 167, pl. 22, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 88, pl. 76, figs 22-28. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 84, pl. 149, fig. 17.

Family ELLIPSOLAGENIDAE A. Silvestri, 1923

Subfamily OOLININAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1961

Genus **ANTURINA** R.W. Jones, 1984

Anturina haynesi Jones, 1984

Lagena globosa (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Vermiculum globosum* Montagu, 1803), p. 441, text-fig. 11f-g, j; p. 452.

Anturina haynesi JONES, 1984, p. 99. –JONES, 1994, text-fig. 11 f-g, j.

Remarks: This form resembles *Reussolina stellula* Loeblich & Tappan (1994).

Genus **CUSHMANINA** R.W. Jones, 1984

Cushmanina desmophora (R. Jones, 1872)

Lagena vulgaris var. *desmophora* R. JONES, 1872, p. 54, pl. 19, figs 23-24.

Lagena desmophora R. Jones. –BRADY, 1884, p. 468, pl. 58, figs 42-43.

Cushmanina desmophora (R. Jones). –JONES, 1984, p. 105, pl. 2, figs 10-12. –JONES, 1994, p. 67, pl. 58, figs 42-43.

Genus **OOLINA** d'Orbigny, 1839

Oolina apiopleura (Loeblich & Tappan, 1953)

Lagena acuticosta (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1861), p. 464, pl. 57, fig. 32; pl. 58, fig. 21 (ZF 1787).

Lagena apiopleura LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1953, p. 59, pl. 10, figs 14-15.

Oolina apiopleura (Loeblich & Tappan). –JONES, 1984, p. 101, pl. 1, figs 7-8. –JONES, 1994, p. 65, pl. 57, fig. 32; p. 66, pl. 58, fig. 21.

Oolina globosa (Montagu, 1803)

Vermiculum globosum MONTAGU, 1803, p. 523.

Lagena globosa (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884, p. 441, text-fig. 11a-b, h, k-l; p. 452.

Oolina globosa (Montagu) var. A. –UJHÉ, 1990, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 7.

Oolina globosa (Montagu). –JONES, 1994, text-fig. 11a-b, h, k-l.

Oolina hexagona (Williamson, 1848)

Entosolenia squamosa (Montagu) var. *hexagona* WILLIAMSON, 1848, p. 20, pl. 2, fig. 23.

Lagena hexagona (Williamson). –BRADY, 1884, p. 472, pl. 58, fig. 33 (not fig. 32). –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 17, pl. 6, fig. 3.

Oolina hexagona (Williamson). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1953, p. 69, pl. 14, figs 1-2. –JONES, 1984, p. 102, pl. 1, figs 17-18. –UJHÉ, 1990, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 4.

–JONES, 1994, p. 66, pl. 58, fig. 33. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 122, pl. 8, fig. 2.
Favulina hexagona (Williamson). –PATTERSON & RICHARDSON, 1988, p. 249, figs 32-33. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 86, pl. 151, figs 11-12.

***Oolina squamosa* (Montagu, 1803)**

Vermiculum squamosum MONTAGU, 1803, p. 526, pl. 14, fig. 2.
Lagena squamosa (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884, p. 471, pl. 58, figs 28-31 (ZF 1685).
Lagena hexagona (Williamson). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Entosolenia squamosa* var. *hexagona* Williamson, 1848), p. 472, pl. 58, fig. 32.
Oolina squamosa (Montagu). –JONES, 1984, p. 102, pl. 1, figs 20-21. –JONES, 1994, p. 66, pl. 58, figs 28-32.

Subfamily ELLIPSOLAGENINAE A. Silvestri, 1923
 Genus **FISSURINA** Reuss, 1850

***Fissurina bradii* Silvestri, 1902**

Lagena orbignyana (Seguenza). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Fissurina orbignyana* Seguenza, 1862a), p. 484, pl. 59, fig. 24.
Fissurina bradii SILVESTRI, 1902, p. 147. –JONES, 1994, p. 68, pl. 59, fig. 24.

***Fissurina bradyiformata* (McCulloch, 1977)**

Lagena orbignyana (Seguenza). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Fissurina orbignyana* Seguenza, 1862a), p. 484, pl. 59, fig. 26.
Lagenosolenia bradyiformata MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 53, pl. 61, fig. 15. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 91, pl. 160, figs 1-8.
Fissurina bradyiformata (McCulloch). –JONES, 1994, p. 68, pl. 59, fig. 26.

Remarks: Resembles form in Car Nicobar Collection (collection no. P 48552) referred by Srinivasan & Sharma (1980) to *Fissurina schwageriana* (Cushman).

***Fissurina formosa* (Schwager, 1866)**

Lagena formosa SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 206, pl. 4, fig. 19. –BRADY, 1884, p. 480, pl. 60, fig. 18.
Fissurina formosa (Schwager). –JONES, 1994, p. 70, pl. 60, fig. 18 (not fig. 19).

Remarks: The great variety of forms referred to *Fissurina formosa* include forms with especially rich ornamentation, which the SCS specimens lack. The SCS specimens closely resemble only those figured by Schwager (1866).

***Fissurina orbignyana* Seguenza, 1862**

Fissurina orbignyana SEGUENZA, 1862a, p. 66, pl. 2, figs 25-26. –JONES, 1994, p. 68, pl. 59, fig. 18. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 120, pl. 7, fig. 24.

Lagena orbignyana (Seguenza). –BRADY, 1884, p. 484, pl. 59, fig. 18. –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 42, pl. 19, fig. 1.

***Fissurina submarginata* (Boomgaart, 1949)**

Lagena marginata (Walker & Boys). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Serpula (Lagena) marginata* Walker & Boys, 1784), p. 476, pl. 59, figs 21-22. –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 37, pl. 22, figs 1-7.
Entosolenia submarginata BOOMGAART, 1949, p. 107, pl. 9, fig. 7.
Fissurina submarginata (Boomgaart). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 20, pl. 2, figs 13-15. –JONES, 1994, p. 68, pl. 59, figs 21-22.

Remarks: Resembles form referred by Srinivasan & Sharma (1980) to *Fissurina capillosa* Schwager in Car Nicobar Collection (collection no. P 48549).

Subfamily PARAFISSURININAE R.W. Jones, 1984
 Genus **PARAFISSURINA** Parr, 1947

***Parafissurina basispinata* McCulloch, 1977**

Parafissurina basispinata MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 139, pl. 72, figs 1-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 94, pl. 162, figs 1-5.

***Parafissurina carinata* (Buchner, 1940)**

Lagena lateralis Cushman var. *carinata* BUCHNER, 1940, p. 521, pl. 23, figs 497-500.
Parafissurina subcarinata PARR, 1950, p. 318, pl. 10, fig. 9.
Parafissurina carinata (Buchner). –JONES, 1984, p. 127, pl. 6, figs 4-5.

Remarks: Jones (1984) regarded *P. subcarinata* Parr as a junior synonym of *L. carinata* Buchner.

***Parafissurina curvitubulosa* (McCulloch, 1977)**

Fissurina curvitubulosa MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 100, pl. 65, figs 4-5.
Parafissurina curvitubulosa (McCulloch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 94, pl. 162, figs 6-12.

***Parafissurina lata* (Wiesner, 1931)**

Ellipsolagena lata WIESNER, 1931, p. 126, pl. 14, figs k-1.
Parafissurina lata (Wiesner). –PARR, 1950, p. 315, pl. 9, fig. 17. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 27, pl. 10, figs 5-7.

***Parafissurina lateralis* (Cushman, 1913)**

Lagena apiculata (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Oolina apiculata* Reuss, 1850), p. 453, pl. 56, figs 17-18 (not figs 15-16) (ZF 1617; ZF 1618).
Lagena lateralis CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 1.
Parafissurina lateralis (Cushman). –JONES, 1984, p. 128, pl. 6, figs 11-12. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 27, pl. 10, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 62, pl. 56, figs 17-18.

–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 94, pl. 164, figs 1-10.

***Parafissurina subventricosa* McCulloch, 1977**

Parafissurina subventricosa MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 158, pl. 70, fig. 20. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 94, pl. 164, figs 11-17.

Genus **PSEUDOSOLENINA** R.W. Jones, 1984

***Pseudosolenina wiesneri* (Barker, 1960)**

Lagena marginata (Walker & Boys). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Serpula (Lagena) marginata* Walker & Boys, 1784), p. 476, pl. 59, fig. 23 (ZF 1720).

Fissurina wiesneri BARKER, 1960, p. 124, pl. 59, fig. 23. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 26, pl. 9, figs 3-4.

Parafissurina marginoradiata MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 150, pl. 69, fig. 16.

Pseudosolenina wiesneri (Barker). –JONES, 1994, p. 68, pl. 59, fig. 23.

Pseudofissurina marginoradiata (McCulloch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 95, pl. 165, figs 8-17.

Remarks: Loeblich & Tappan (1994) differentiate *Fissurina wiesneri* Barker from *Pseudofissurina marginoradiata* (McCulloch) at the base of its aboral indentation, whereas the keel of *P. marginoradiata* is broad and smooth. The SCS forms lack aboral indentation and are identical with those from Challenger Collection, but not with specimen figured in Challenger Report. The aboral indentation is not mentioned by Brady in detail description of this species, therefore both species are regarded as synonymous.

Subfamily SIPHOLAGENINAE Patterson & Richardson, 1987

Genus **PYTINE** Moncharmont Zei & Sgarrella, 1978

***Pytine paradoxa* (Sidebottom, 1912)**

Lagena foveolata Reuss var. *paradoxa* SIDEBOTTOM, 1912, p. 395, pl. 16, figs 22-23.

Lagena paradoxa Sidebottom. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 18, pl. 5, fig. 6.

Pytine paradoxa (Sidebottom). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 96, pl. 167, figs 1-3.

Family GLANDULINIDAE Reuss, 1860

Subfamily GLANDULININAE Reuss, 1860

Genus **GLANDULINA** d'Orbigny, 1839

***Glandulina laevigata* (d'Orbigny, 1826)**

Nodosaria (Glandulina) laevigata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 252, pl. 10, figs 1-3.

Glandulina laevigata (d'Orbigny). –CUSHMAN & OZAWA, 1930, p. 143, pl. 40, fig. 1. –LEROY, 1944, p. 23, pl. 5, fig. 15. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 51, text-fig. 47.

Glandulina nipponica ASANO, 1951h, p. 14, text-figs 71-72.

Remarks: According to Whittaker & Hodgkinson (1979) and Ujiié (1990) *Nodosaria (Glandulina) laevigata* d'Orbigny has biserial initial portion and never curved test.

***Glandulina (?) torrida* (Cushman, 1923)**

Nodosaria (Glandulina) laevigata d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 490, pl. 61, figs 20-22 (ZF 1955).

Nodosaria (Glandulina) laevigata var. *torrida* CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 65, pl. 12, fig. 10.

Pandaglandulina torrida (Cushman). –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 21, pl. 6, figs 4-6.

Glandulina ovula d'Orbigny. –JONES, 1994, p. 72, pl. 61, figs 20-22 (not figs 17-19).

Glandulina symmetrica (McCulloch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 97, pl. 168, figs 6-8.

Remarks: Since *Glandulina* is referred as biserial in its initial portion (Whittaker & Hodgkinson, 1979) the appropriate generic assignment of this species is questionable, because specimens of this species show uniserial chambers arrangement throughout.

Genus **GLOBULOTUBA** Collins, 1958

***Globulotuba entosoleniformis* Collins, 1958**

Globulotuba entosoleniformis COLLINS, 1958, p. 385, pl. 4, fig. 5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 97, pl. 168, figs 13-14.

Subfamily ENTOLINGULININAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **BOMBULINA** Mikhalevich, 1983

***Bombulina echinata* (Millett, 1902)**

Nodosaria (Glandulina) echinata MILLETT, 1902, p. 511, pl. 11, fig. 4.

Glandulina echinata (Millett). –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 176, pl. 4, fig. 9.

Bombulina echinata (Millett). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 97, pl. 169, figs 1-8.

Subfamily SEABROOKIINAE Cushman, 1927a

Genus **SEABROOKIA** Brady, 1890

***Seabrookia pellucida* Brady, 1890**

pl. 15, fig. 12

Seabrookia pellucida BRADY, 1890, p. 570, text-fig. 60. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 169, pl. 24, fig. 2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 97, pl. 170, figs 1-9.

Order **ROBERTINIDA** Mikhalevich, 1980

Superfamily CERATOBULIMINACEA Cushman, 1927

Family CERATOBULIMINIDAE Cushman, 1927

Subfamily CERATOBULIMININAE Cushman, 1927

Genus **CERATOBULIMINA** Toulou, 1915

Ceratobulimina jonesiana (Brady, 1881)

pl. 16, figs 1-2

Cassidulina jonesiana BRADY, 1881, p. 59.

Bulimina contraria (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina contraria* Reuss, 1851), p. 409, pl. 54, fig. 18 (ZF 1207).

Ceratobulimina pacifica CUSHMAN & HARRIS, 1927, p. 176, pl. 29, fig. 9. –BELFORD, 1966, p. 186, pl. 36, figs 1-7. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 76, pl. 4, figs 11-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 98, pl. 171, figs 1-10.

Ceratobulimina jonesiana (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 60, pl. 54, fig. 18.

Remarks: Following Jones (1994) *Ceratobulimina pacifica* Cushman & Harris is regarded as junior synonym of *Cassidulina jonesiana* Brady.

Genus **LAMARCKINA** Berthelin, 1881

Lamarckina scabra (Brady, 1884)

Pulvinulina oblonga Williamson var. *scabra* BRADY, 1884, p. 689, pl. 106, fig. 8 (ZF 2231).

Lamarckina scabra (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 35, pl. 7, fig. 6.

Ceratocancris scaber (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 105, pl. 106, fig. 8.

Lamarckina ventricosa (Brady, 1884)

Discorbina ventricosa BRADY, 1884, p. 654, pl. 91, fig. 7 (ZF 1424).

Lamarckina ventricosa (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 34, pl. 7, fig. 5. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992b, p. 169, pl. 24, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 96, pl. 91, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 98, pl. 172, figs 1-9.

Genus **SAINTCLAIROIDES** McCulloch, 1981

Saintclairoides toreutus Loeblich & Tappan, 1994

Saintclairoides toreutus LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 98, pl. 173, figs 1-14.

Family EPISTOMINIDAE Wedekind, 1937

Subfamily EPISTOMININAE Wedekind, 1937

Genus **HOEGLUNDINA** Brotzen, 1948

Hoeglundina elegans (d'Orbigny, 1826)

pl. 16, figs 3-5

Rotalia (Turbinulina) elegans D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 276.

Pulvinulina partschiana (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina partschiana* d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 699, pl. 105, fig. 3 (ZF 2211-2213).

Pulvinulina elegans (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 699, pl. 105, figs 4-6.

Epistomina elegans (d'Orbigny). –CUSHMAN, 1927b, p. 180, pl. 32-32. –PARR, 1950, p. 368.

Hoeglundina elegans (d'Orbigny). –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 22, pl. 12, fig. 1. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 97, pl. 29, figs 1-2. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 77, pl. 4, figs 14-16. –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992b, p. 170, pl. 24, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 104, pl. 105, figs 3-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 98, pl. 174, figs 1-6.

Remarks: Three ecophenotypes of *Hoeglundina elegans* have been found in Sunda Shelf material;

type 1 – Test biconvex, wall thick, milky, not porous, periphery acute.

type 2 – Large, biconvex test, wall glassy, coarsely porous on both sides, periphery rounded.

type 3 – Test planoconvex, with strongly convex ventral side; wall very thin, milky but transparent; periphery acute, surrounded by transparent keel.

Superfamily ROBERTINACEA Reuss, 1850

Family ROBERTINIDAE Reuss, 1850

Subfamily ALLIATININAE McGowran, 1966

Genus **ALLIATINA** Troelsen, 1954

Alliatina variabilis (Zheng, 1978)

pl. 15, fig. 13

Pseudononionella variabilis ZHENG *et al.*, 1978, p. 62, pl. 9, figs 7-12.

Alliatina variabilis (Zheng). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 449, pl. 481, figs 5-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 99, pl. 174, figs 7-12.

Genus **ALLIATINELLA** D.J. Carter, 1957

Alliatinella differens (McCulloch, 1977)

pl. 15, fig. 14

Subcushmanella differens MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 380, pl. 161, fig. 13.

Alliatinella differens (McCulloch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 449, pl. 481, figs 15-17. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 99, pl. 175, figs 1-12; pl. 176, figs 1-3.

Genus **GEMINOSPIRA** Makiyama & Nakagawa, 1941

Geminospira bradyi Bermúdez, 1952

Bulimina convoluta Williamson. –BRADY, 1884 (not Williamson 1858), p. 409, pl. 113, fig. 6.

Geminospira bradyi BERMÚDEZ, 1952, p. 80, pl. 13, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 99, pl. 177, figs 1-14; pl. 178, figs 1-9.

Subfamily ROBERTININAE Reuss, 1850

Genus **ROBERTINA** d'Orbigny, 1846***Robertina subcylindrica*** (Brady, 1881)*Bulimina subcylindrica* BRADY, 1881, p. 56. –BRADY, 1884, p. 404, pl. 50, fig. 16.*Robertina subcylindrica* (Brady). –CUSHMAN & PARKER, 1936, p. 95, pl. 16, fig. 10. –PARR, 1950, p. 369, pl. 15, fig. 12. –JONES, 1994, p. 55, pl. 50, fig. 16.***Robertina tasmanica*** Parr, 1950*Bulimina subteres* (Brady). –BRADY, 1884, p. 403, pl. 50, fig. 17 (not fig. 18).*Robertina tasmanica* PARR, 1950, p. 369, pl. 15, figs 10-11. –JONES, 1994, p. 55, pl. 50, fig. 17.Genus **ROBERTINOIDES** Höglund, 1947***Robertinoides bradyi*** (Cushman & Parker, 1936)*Bulimina subteres* BRADY, 1881, p. 55. –BRADY, 1884, p. 403, pl. 50, fig. 18 (not fig. 17) (ZF 1230).*Robertina bradyi* CUSHMAN & PARKER, 1936, p. 99, pl. 16, fig. 9. –CUSHMAN & PARKER, 1947, p. 75, pl. 18, fig. 16.*Robertinoides bradyi* (Cushman & Parker). –JONES, 1994, p. 55, pl. 50, fig. 18.***Robertinoides wiesneri*** (Parr, 1950)

pl. 15, fig. 11

Robertina wiesneri PARR, 1950, p. 369, pl. 15, fig. 9.*Robertinoides* cf. *wiesneri* (Parr). –MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 382, pl. 104, fig. 3.*Robertinoides wiesneri* (Parr). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 99, pl. 178, figs 10-14.Order **BULIMINIDA** Fursenko, 1958
Superfamily **BOLIVINACEA** Glaessner, 1937
Family **BOLIVINIDAE** Glaessner, 1937
Genus **BOLIVINA** d'Orbigny, 1839***Bolivina earlandi*** Parr, 1950*Bolivina punctata* (d'Orbigny). –EARLAND, 1934 (non *Virgulina punctata* d'Orbigny, 1839a), p. 132, pl. 6, figs 5-7.*Bolivina earlandi* PARR, 1950, p. 339, pl. 12, fig. 16.***Bolivina glutinata*** Egger, 1893*Bolivina glutinata* EGGER, 1893, p. 297, pl. 8, figs 57-62. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 111, pl. 213, figs 1-8.***Bolivina macella*** Belford, 1966

pl. 16, fig. 12

Brizalina macella BELFORD, 1966, p. 33, pl. 2, figs 7-10. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 168, pl. 17, fig. 13.***Bolivina pusilla*** Schwager, 1866

pl. 16, figs 8-9

Bolivina pusilla SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 254, pl. 7, fig. 101.*Brizalina pusilla* (Schwager). –SRINIVASAN & SHARMA, 1980, p. 44, pl. 6, fig. 21 (CNSC: P 48530). –BOERSMA, 1986, p. 988, pl. 4, figs 1-2.Remarks: Differs from *B. pusilla* Schwager illustrated in Ujiié (1990) in having hardly visible longitudinal striae.***Bolivina robusta*** Brady, 1881

pl. 16, figs 10-11

Bolivina robusta BRADY, 1881, p. 57. –BRADY, 1884, p. 421, pl. 53, figs 7-9 (ZF 1194). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 129. –HADA, 1931, p. 131, text-fig. 88. –HOFKER, 1951, p. 76, text-figs 41-42. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 177, pl. 3, fig. 11. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 162, pl. 10, figs 8-9. –JONES, 1994, p. 58, pl. 53, figs 7-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 111, pl. 215, figs 17-18.***Bolivina spathulata*** (Williamson, 1858)

pl. 16, figs 6-7

Textularia variabilis Williamson var. *spathulata* WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 76, pl. 6, figs 164-165.*Bolivina dilatata* Reuss. –BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1850), p. 418, pl. 52, figs 20-21.*Bolivina spatuloides* HOFKER, 1956, p. 66, pl. 6, fig. 20; pl. 7, figs 8-11.*Bolivina spathulata* (Williamson). –BARKER, 1960, p. 106, pl. 52, figs 20-21. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 163, pl. 16, figs 15-16.*Brizalina spathulata* (Williamson). –JONES, 1994, p. 57, pl. 52, figs 20-21.Remarks: *B. spathulata* generally is restricted to the shallow waters and it is dwelling deep into the sediment, it exhibits tolerance for oxygen deficiency (Stigter *et al.*, 1998).***Bolivina spinata*** Cushman, 1936*Bolivina striatula* Cushman var. *spinata* CUSHMAN, 1936a, p. 59, pl. 8, fig. 9. –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 14, pl. 7, fig. 7.***Bolivina subaenariensis*** var. *mexicana*
Cushman, 1922

pl. 16, figs 14-15

Bolivina aenariensis (Costa). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Brizalina aenariensis* Costa, 1856), p. 423, pl. 53, figs 10-11.*Bolivina subaenariensis* Cushman var. *mexicana* CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 47, pl. 8, fig. 1. –PHLEGER &

PARKER, 1951, p. 15, pl. 7, figs 8-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 58, pl. 53, figs 10-11.

***Bolivina subreticulata* Parr, 1932**

pl. 16, fig. 13

Bolivina reticulata Hantken. –BRADY, 1884 (not Hantken, 1876), p. 426, pl. 53, figs 30-31 (ZF 1193).

Bolivina subreticulata PARR, 1932a, p. 12, pl. 1, fig. 21–VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 173, pl. 18, figs 1-3. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 171, pl. 25, fig. 5..

Brizalina subreticulata (Parr). –ZHENG, 1979, p. 160, pl. 15, fig. 16. –JONES, 1994, p. 59, pl. 53, figs 30-31.

Latibolivina subreticulata (Parr). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 112, pl. 217, figs 1-11.

Superfamily LOXOSTOMATACEA Loeblich & Tappan, 1962

Family BOLIVINELLIDAE Hayward, 1980

Genus **RUGOBOLIVINELLA** Hayward, 1990

***Rugobolivinella elegans* (Parr, 1932)**

Textularia folium Parker & Jones. –BRADY, 1884 (not Parker & Jones, 1865), p. 357, pl. 42, figs 3-5 (ZF 2449).

Bolivinella elegans PARR, 1932b, p. 224. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, pl. 553, figs 6-7. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 112, pl. 9, figs 1-2. –JONES, 1994, p. 46, pl. 42, fig. 4.

Rugobolivinella elegans (Parr). –HAYWARD, 1990, p. 69, pl. 8, figs 5-6; pl. 17, figs 5-21. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 173, pl. 26, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 113, pl. 220, figs 1-6.

Bolivinella philippinensis (McCulloch). –JONES, 1994, p. 46, pl. 42, figs 3, 5.

Superfamily CASSIDULINACEA, d'Orbigny, 1839

Family CASSIDULINIDAE d'Orbigny, 1839

Subfamily CASSIDULININAE, d'Orbigny, 1839

Genus **CASSIDULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

***Cassidulina carinata* Silvestri, 1896**

pl. 17, figs 1-2

Cassidulina laevigata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 282, pl. 15, figs 4-5. –BRADY, 1884, p. 428, pl. 54, figs 2-3 (ZF 1263).

Cassidulina laevigata var. *carinata* SILVESTRI, 1896, p. 104, pl. 2, fig. 10. –JONES, 1994, p. 60, pl. 54, figs 2-3.

Cassidulina laevigata var. *carinata* CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 124, pl. 25, figs 6-7. –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 27, pl. 14, fig. 7.

Cassidulina neocarinata THALMANN, 1950, p. 44. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 38, pl. 18, fig. 6.

Cassidulina carinata Silvestri. –NOMURA, 1983b, p. 51, pl. 4, figs 9-11. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 114, pl. 220, figs 7-12.

Remarks: *C. laevigata* var. *carinata* Cushman and *C. neocarinata* Thalmann are regarded herein as a

junior synonyms of *Cassidulina laevigata* var. *carinata* Silvestri.

***Cassidulina crassa* d'Orbigny, 1839**

Cassidulina crassa D'ORBIGNY, 1839c, p. 56, pl. 7, figs 18-20. –BRADY, 1884, p. 429, pl. 54, fig. 4 (not fig. 5) (ZF 1259). –SCHIEBEL, 1992, p. 39, pl. 2, fig. 13. –JONES, 1994, p. 60, pl. 54, fig. 4.

***Cassidulina obusta* Williamson, 1858**

Cassidulina obusta WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 69, pl. 6, figs 143-144.

Cassidulina crassa d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1839c), p. 429, pl. 54, fig. 5 (not fig. 4).

Cassidulina obusta Williamson. –JONES, 1994, p. 60, pl. 54, fig. 5.

Genus **EVOLVOCASSIDULINA** Eade, 1967

***Evolvocassidulina orientalis* (Cushman, 1922)**

Cassidulina orientalis CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 129.

Evolvocassidulina orientalis (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 505, pl. 555, figs 14-18. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 128, pl. 8, fig. 28.

Genus **GLOBOCASSIDULINA** Voloshinova, 1960

***Globocassidulina elegans* (Sidebottom, 1910)**

Cassidulina elegans SIDEBOTTOM, 1910, p. 106, pl. 4, fig. 1. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 115, pl. 9, fig. 16.

Globocassidulina elegans (Sidebottom). –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 200, pl. 18, fig. 5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 115, pl. 223, figs 1-6.

Islandiella elegans (Sidebottom). –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 37, pl. 19, figs 9-10.

***Globocassidulina gemma* (Todd, 1954)**

Cassidulina gemma TODD in Cushman *et al.*, 1954, p. 366, pl. 90, figs 26-27. –NOMURA, 1983b, p. 22, pl. 2, figs 10-11; pl. 12, figs 9-10; pl. 13, figs 7-12; text-figs 17-18.

Globocassidulina gemma (Todd). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 147, pl. 24, figs 22-25. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 200, pl. 18, figs 8, 11-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 115, pl. 223, figs 9-10.

***Globocassidulina minima* (Saidova, 1975)**

Smyrnela crassa (d'Orbigny) var. *minima* SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 333, pl. 88, fig. 7.

Globocassidulina minima (Saidova). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 115, pl. 224, figs 10-15.

***Globocassidulina subglobosa* (Brady, 1881)**

pl. 16, figs 16-17

Cassidulina subglobosa BRADY, 1881, p. 60. –BRADY, 1884, p. 430, pl. 54, fig. 17 (ZF 1267-68).

Globocassidulina subglobosa (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 505, pl. 557, figs 18-23. –UJHÉ, 1990, p. 39, pl. 21, figs 4-7; pl. 22, fig. 1. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 120, pl. 10, figs 10-11. –JONES, 1994, p. 60, pl. 54, fig. 17.

Genus **ISLANDIELLA** Nørvang, 1959

Islandiella japonica (Asano & Nakamura, 1937)

pl. 17, figs 3-5

Cassidulina japonica ASANO & NAKAMURA, 1937, p. 144, pl. 13, figs 1-2. –ASANO, 1951c, p. 1, figs 3-4.

Islandiella japonica (Asano & Nakamura). –NOMURA, 1983b, p. 2, pl. 1, figs 1-2; pl. 6, fig. 1; pl. 10, figs 4-10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 116, pl. 225, figs 6-8.

Genus **LERNELLA** Saidova, 1975

Lernella inflata (LeRoy, 1944)

pl. 16, figs 18-20

Cassidulina inflata LEROY, 1944, p. 37, pl. 4, figs 30-31.

Lernella inflata (LeRoy). –NOMURA, 1983a, p. 86, pl. 2, fig. 9; pl. 24, figs 4-5; text-figs 51-53. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 203. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 116, pl. 226, figs 1-12.

Genus **PARACASSIDULINA** Nomura, 1983

Paracassidulina minuta (Cushman, 1933)

Cassidulina minuta CUSHMAN, 1933b, p. 92, pl. 10, fig. 3. –TODD, 1965, p. 43, pl. 17, fig. 3.

Paracassidulina minuta (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 116, pl. 223, figs 7-8.

Subfamily EHRENBBERGININAE Cushman, 1927

Genus **EHRENBBERGINA** Reuss, 1850

Ehrenbergina undulata Parker, 1953

pl. 17, fig. 6

Ehrenbergina undulata PARKER in Phleger *et al.*, 1953, p. 46, pl. 10, figs 14-16. –SCHIEBEL, 1992, p. 43, pl. 2, fig. 16.

Superfamily TURRILINACEA T.R. Cushman, 1927

Family STAINFORTHIIDAE Reiss, 1963

Genus **CASSIDELINA** Saidova, 1975

Cassidelina complanata (Egger, 1893)

Virgulina schreibersiana Czjzek. –BRADY, 1884 (not Czjzek, 1848), p. 414, pl. 52, figs 1-3 (ZF 2618).

Virgulina schreibersiana var. *complanata* EGGER, 1893, p. 292, pl. 8, figs 91-92.

Virgulina complanata Egger. –CUSHMAN, 1937c, p. 26, pl. 4, figs 13-17. –CUSHMAN, 1942, p. 13, pl. 4, figs 2-5.

Stainforthia complanata (Egger). –MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 250, pl. 104, fig. 16. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 152, pl. 21, figs 17-19.

Fursenkoina complanata (Egger). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 181. –JONES, 1994, p. 56, pl. 52, figs 1-3.

Cassidelina complanata (Egger). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 117, pl. 230, figs 1-10.

Cassidelina regina (Zhang, 1988)

Stainforthia ? regina ZHANG in Wang *et al.*, 1988, p. 152, pl. 21, figs 20-21.

Cassidelina subcapitata (Zheng, 1979)

pl. 17, fig. 7

Brizalina subcapitata ZHENG, 1979, p. 160, pl. 15, fig. 15.

Brizalina capitata (Cushman). –HATTA & UJHÉ, 1992b (non *Bolivina capitata* Cushman, 1933a), p. 172, pl. 25, figs 9-11.

Cassidelina subcapitata (Zheng). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 118, pl. 229, figs 8-12.

Superfamily BULIMINACEA T.R. Jones, 1875

Family SIPHOGENERINOIDIDAE Saidova, 1981

Subfamily SIPHOGENERINOIDINAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **EULOXOSTOMUM** McCulloch, 1977

Euloxostomum alata (Seguenza, 1862)

Vulvulina alata SEGUENZA, 1862b, p. 115, pl. 2, figs 5-5a.

Bolivina beyrichi Reuss var. *alata* (Seguenza). –BRADY, 1884, p. 422, pl. 53, fig. 4 (not figs 2-3) (ZF 1174).

Bolivina alata (Seguenza). –CUSHMAN, 1937c, p. 106, pl. 13, figs 3-11. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 177, pl. 3, fig. 17.

Brizalina alata (Seguenza). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 166, pl. 17, figs 1-2. –JONES, 1994, p. 58, pl. 53, fig. 4 (not figs 2-3).

Euloxostomum pseudobeyrichi (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 118, pl. 231, figs 15-16.

Key features: Test elongate, compressed; periphery keeled, spinose; chambers rapidly increasing in width and gradually in height, slightly inflated; sutures depressed, limbate; aperture elongate, narrow, with a tooth; wall finely perforated, smooth.

Remarks: Differs from *E. pseudobeyrichi* (Cushman) in being broader and having larger and better developed peripheral keel. *E. alata* is often considered as variety of *E. pseudobeyrichi*, but according to van Marle (1991) should be differentiated.

Euloxostomum bradyi (Asano, 1938)

- Bolivina beyrichi* Reuss. –BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1851), p. 422, pl. 53, fig. 1.
Bolivina bradyi ASANO, 1938b, p. 603 pl. 16, fig. 2.
Loxostomum instabile CUSHMAN & MCCULLOCH, 1942, p. 221, pl. 27, figs 15-17; pl. 28, figs 1-7.
Loxostomum bradyi (Asano). –UCHIO, 1960, p. 64, pl. 7, fig. 9.
Brizalina pseudobeyrichi (Cushman). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 170, pl. 17, fig. 7.
Euloxostoma bradyi (Asano). –JONES, 1994, p. 58, pl. 53, fig. 1.

Remarks: Following van Marle's (1991) opinion *Bolivina bradyi* Asano and *B. bramletti* Kleinpell are considered to be 'ecological' varieties of *B. pseudobeyrichi* Cushman.

Euloxostomum pseudobeyrichi (Cushman, 1926)

pl. 17, figs 9-10

- Bolivina beyrichi* Reuss var. *alata* (Seguenza). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Vulvulina alata* Seguenza, 1862b), p. 422, pl. 53, figs 2-3 (not fig. 4). –CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 35, text-fig. 57.
Bolivina pseudobeyrichi CUSHMAN, 1926c, p. 45. –CUSHMAN, 1937c, p. 139, pl. 19, figs 4-5.
Brizalina pseudobeyrichi (Cushman). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 170, pl. 17, figs 6 (not fig. 7).
Brizalina alata (Seguenza). –JONES, 1994, p. 58, pl. 53, figs 2-3 (not fig. 4).
Euloxostomum pseudobeyrichi (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 118, pl. 231, figs 9-12 & 17-23.

Key features: Test elongate, compressed, gradually increasing in width and height of chambers; periphery keeled; chambers slightly inflated; sutures depressed, oblique; wall coarsely perforated; aperture oval, with a small lip.

Genus **HOPKINSINELLA** Bermúdez & Fuenmayor, 1966

Hopkinsinella glabra (Millett, 1903)

- Uvigerina auberiana* d'Orbigny var. *glabra* MILLETT, 1903, p. 268, pl. 5, figs 8-9.
Hopkinsinella glabra (Millett). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 118, pl. 232, figs 1-11.

Genus **LOXOSTOMINA** Sellier de Civrieux, 1969

Loxostomina costulata (Cushman, 1922)

- Loxostoma limbatum* (Brady) var. *costulatum* CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 26, pl. 3, fig. 8.
Loxostomina costulata (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 119, pl. 232, figs 12-16.

Loxostomina mayori (Cushman, 1922)

- Bolivina nobilis* Hantken. –BRADY, 1884 (not Hantken, 1876), p. 424, pl. 53, figs 14-15 (ZF 1188).
Bolivina mayori CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 27, pl. 3, figs 5-6.
Loxostoma mayori (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1937c, p. 195, pl. 22, figs 16-21. –CUSHMAN, 1942, p. 38, pl. 11, figs 1-2.
Euloxostomum mayori (Cushman). –MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 262, pl. 106, figs 4-5.
Loxostomina mayori (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 516, pl. 567, figs 6-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 58, pl. 53, figs 14-15.

Genus **SAIDOVINA** Haman, 1984

Saidovina amygdalaeformis (Brady, 1881)

pl. 17, figs 11-13

- Bolivina amygdalaeformis* BRADY, 1881, p. 59. –BRADY, 1884, p. 426, pl. 53, figs 28-29 (ZF 1169).
Loxostomum amygdalaeformis (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 110, pl. 53, figs 28-29.
Saidovina amygdalaeformis (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 59, pl. 53, figs 28-29.
Loxostomina mayori (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994 (non *Bolivina mayori* Cushman, 1922), p. 119, pl. 233, figs 9-14.

Saidovina carinata (Millett, 1900)

- Bolivina karreriana* Brady var. *carinata* MILLETT, 1900, p. 546, pl. 4, fig. 8.
Saidovina carinata (Millett). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 121, pl. 237, figs 1-8.

Saidovina subangularis (Brady, 1881)

- Bolivina subangularis* BRADY, 1881, p. 59. –BRADY, 1884, p. 427, pl. 53, figs 32-33 (ZF 1197). –CUSHMAN, 1937c, p. 133, pl. 17, figs 5-10.
Bolivinita subangularis (Brady). –BARKER, 1960, p. 110, pl. 53, figs 32-33. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 83, pl. 6, figs 7-8.
Saidovina subangularis (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 59, pl. 53, figs 32-33.

Subfamily TUBULOGENERININAE Saidova, 1981
 Genus **ALLASSOIDA** Loeblich & Tappan 1994

Allassoida virgula (Brady, 1879)

pl. 17, fig. 14

- Sagrina virgula* BRADY, 1879b, p. 275, pl. 8, figs 19-21. –BRADY, 1884, p. 583, pl. 76, figs 4-7 (not figs 8-10) (ZF 3361).
Siphogenerina virgula (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 29, pl. 8, figs 3-4.
Rectobolivina virgula (Brady). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 93, text-fig. 52.

Siphogenerina sp. nov. –JONES, 1994, p. 87, pl. 76, figs 4-7.

Allasoida virgula (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 121, pl. 238, figs 1-11.

Genus **SAGRINA** d'Orbigny, 1839

***Sagrina jugosa* (Brady, 1884)**

pl. 17, fig. 15

Textularia jugosa BRADY, 1884, p. 358, pl. 42, fig. 7.

Sagrinella jugosa (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 47, pl. 42, fig. 7.

Sagrina jugosa (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 122, pl. 237, figs 12-17.

***Sagrina zanzibarica* (Cushman, 1936)**

Bolivina zanzibarica CUSHMAN, 1936a, p. 58, pl. 8, fig. 12.

Sagrina zanzibarica (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 122, pl. 238, figs 12-17.

Genus **SIPHOGENERINA** Schlumberger, in Milne-Edwards, 1882

***Siphogenerina columellaris* (Brady, 1881)**

Sagrina columellaris BRADY, 1881, p. 64. –BRADY, 1884, p. 581, pl. 75, figs 15-17 (ZF 2347).

Rectobolovina columellaris (Brady). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 68, text-figs 33-35. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 94, pl. 6, figs 12-13.

Siphogenerina columellaris (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 87, pl. 75, figs 15-17.

***Siphogenerina raphana* (Parker & Jones, 1865)**

pl. 17, fig. 18

Uvigerina (Sagrina) raphanus PARKER & JONES, 1865, p. 364, pl. 18, figs 16-17.

Sagrina raphanus (Parker & Jones). –BRADY, 1884, p. 585, pl. 75, figs 21-22 (not figs 23-24) (ZF 2353).

Siphogenerina raphanus (Parker & Jones). –CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 108, pl. 46, figs 1-5. –HADA, 1931, p. 134, text-fig. 91. –JONES, 1994, p. 87, pl. 75, figs 21-22.

Siphogenerina raphana (Parker & Jones). –CUSHMAN, 1942, p. 55, pl. 15, figs 6-9. –ASANO, 1958, p. 30, pl. 7, figs 9-10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 123, pl. 240, figs 1-11.

Rectobolovina raphana (Parker & Jones). –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 174, pl. 26, figs 11-12.

***Siphogenerina striata* var. *curta* Cushman, 1926**

Sagrina striata (Schwager). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Dimorphina striata* Schwager, 1866), p. 584, pl. 75, figs 25-26.

Siphogenerina striata Schwager var. *curta* CUSHMAN, 1926a, p. 8, pl. 2, fig. 5. –JONES, 1994, p. 87, pl. 75, figs 25-26.

***Siphogenerina striatula* Cushman, 1913**

pl. 17, figs 16-17

Siphogenerina striatula CUSHMAN, 1913a, p. 108, pl. 47, fig. 1. –CUSHMAN, 1926a, p. 10, pl. 1, fig. 10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 123, pl. 241, figs 10-18.

Family BULIMINIDAE T.R. Jones, 1875

Genus **BULIMINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

***Bulimina aculeata* d'Orbigny, 1826**

pl. 17, fig. 19

Bulimina aculeata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 269. –BRADY, 1884, p. 406, pl. 51, figs 7-9 (ZF 1203). –HADA, 1931, p. 127, text-fig. 84. –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 15, pl. 7, fig. 23. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 31, pl. 7, figs 1-3. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 151, pl. 21, fig. 5. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 193, pl. 16, fig. 5; pl. 22, fig. 9. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 30, pl. 12, fig. 5 (not fig. 6). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 84, pl. 5, figs 3-5. –JONES, 1994, p. 56, pl. 51, figs 7-9.

Bulimina acaenapeza LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 123, pl. 243, figs 1-6.

Remarks: Most of the SCS specimens referred to *Bulimina aculeata* d'Orbigny have initial half of test covered with dense and strong spines of varying length.

According to Hayward *et al.* (1999) it is important to differentiate between forms revised by Loeblich & Tappan (1994) and recently named *Bulimina acaenapeza* and incorrectly referred by Brady (1884) to *B. aculeata* and true *B. aculeata* d'Orbigny, since these two occupy substrates at different water depths. Van Morkhoven *et al.* (1986) speculated whether *B. aculeata* (sensu Brady) could be a deeper-water ecophenotype of *B. marginata* d'Orbigny.

***Bulimina affinis* d'Orbigny, 1839**

pl. 18, fig. 1

Bulimina affinis D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 109, pl. 2, figs 25-26. –BRADY, 1884, p. 400, pl. 50, fig. 14 (ZF 1205). –CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 79, text-fig. 130. –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 15, pl. 7, figs 21-22. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 124, pl. 240, figs 12-13.

Praeglobobulimina pupoides (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994 (non *Bulimina pupoides* d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 55, pl. 50, fig. 14.

***Bulimina elongata* d'Orbigny, 1846**

Bulimina elongata D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 187, pl. 11, figs 19-20. –BRADY, 1884, p. 401, pl. 51, figs 1-2. –JONES, 1994, p. 55, pl. 51, figs 1-2. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 132, pl. 9, figs 6-7.

Bulimina marginata d'Orbigny, 1826

pl. 18, figs 2-5

Bulimina marginata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 269, pl. 12, figs 10-12. –BRADY, 1884, p. 405, pl. 51, figs 3-5 (ZF 1219). –CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 91, pl. 21, figs 4-5. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 18, pl. 2, fig. 1. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 87, pl. 5, figs 9-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 55, pl. 51, figs 3-5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 124, pl. 242, figs 1-4.

Bulimina marginata d'Orbigny var. *marginata* d'Orbigny. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 133, pl. 9, figs 13-15.

Bulimina mexicana Cushman, 1922

pl. 17, fig. 20

Bulimina inflata Seguenza. –BRADY, 1884 (not Seguenza, 1862b), p. 406, pl. 51, figs 10, 12 (not figs 11, 13) (ZF 1217). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 160, pl. 31, fig. 6.

Bulimina inflata Seguenza var. *mexicana* CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 95, pl. 21, fig. 2.

Bulimina striata d'Orbigny var. *mexicana* Cushman. –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 16, pl. 7, figs 26, 32.

Bulimina mexicana Cushman. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 59, pl. 19, figs 1-4. –JONES, 1994, p. 56, pl. 51, figs 10, 12 (not figs 11, 13).

Bulimina striata var. *mexicana* Cushman & Parker. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 150, pl. 21, figs 3, 8. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 178, pl. 3, fig. 4.

Bulimina rostrata Brady, 1884

Bulimina rostrata BRADY, 1884, p. 408, pl. 51, figs 14-15 (ZF 1226). –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 150, pl. 21, figs 9-10. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 194, pl. 16, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 56, pl. 51, figs 14-15.

Bulimina alazanensis Cushman. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 85, pl. 5, figs 1-2.

Remarks: The SCS specimens resembles closely holotypes from Challenger Collection (collection no. ZF 1226), but those figured in the Challenger Report do not illustrate this species well. Forms referred by van Marle (1991) to *B. alazanensis* Cushman closely resemble *B. rostrata* Brady.

Bulimina striata d'Orbigny, 1826

pl. 18, fig. 6

Bulimina striata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 269.

Bulimina inflata Seguenza. –BRADY, 1884 (not Seguenza, 1862b), p. 406, pl. 51, figs 11, 13 (not figs 10, 12).

Bulimina striata var. *notoensis* Asano. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 150, pl. 21, fig. 4.

Bulimina striata d'Orbigny. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 194, pl. 16, fig. 8. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 88, pl. 5, figs 6-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 125, pl. 242, figs 8-14.

Bulimina mexicana Cushman. –JONES, 1994, p. 56, pl. 51, figs 11, 13 (not figs 10, 12).

Genus **GLOBOBULIMINA** Cushman, 1927***Globobulimina pacifica*** Cushman, 1927

Bulimina pyrula d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 399, pl. 50, figs 7-10 (ZF 1222).

Globobulimina pacifica CUSHMAN, 1927a, p. 67, pl. 14, fig. 12. –HOFKER, 1951, p. 260, text-fig. 173. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 151, pl. 21, fig. 11. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 199, pl. 16, fig. 9. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 90, pl. 5, figs 11-12. –JONES, 1994, p. 54, pl. 50, figs 7-10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 125, pl. 243, figs 13-16.

Genus **PRAEGLOBOBULIMINA** Hofker, 1951***Praeglobobulimina ovata*** (d'Orbigny, 1846)

Bulimina ovata D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 185, pl. 11, figs 13-14. –BRADY, 1884, p. 400, pl. 50, fig. 13 (ZF 1220).

Praeglobobulimina ovata (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 54, pl. 50, fig. 13. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 148, figs 573-574.

Praeglobobulimina spinescens (Brady, 1884)

pl. 18, figs 7-8

Bulimina pyrula d'Orbigny var. *spinescens* BRADY, 1884, p. 400, pl. 50, figs 11-12 (ZF 1225). –CUSHMAN & PARKER, 1947, p. 124, pl. 28, figs 30-31.

Praeglobobulimina spinescens (Brady). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 249, text-figs 165-167. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 521, pl. 571, figs 13-16. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 153, pl. 21, fig. 22. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 91, pl. 5, figs 15-16. –JONES, 1994, p. 54, pl. 50, figs 11-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 125, pl. 240, figs 16-17.

Family ORTHOPLECTIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1984

Genus **FLORESINA** Revets, 1990***Floresina philippinensis*** (McCulloch, 1977)

Buliminella philippinensis MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 242, pl. 103, fig. 30.

Floresina philippinensis (McCulloch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 126, pl. 245, figs 7-12.

Family UVIGERINIDAE Haeckel, 1894

Subfamily UVIGERININAE Haeckel, 1894

Genus **NEOUVIGERINA** Thalmann, 1952***Neouvigerina ampullacea*** (Brady, 1884)

Uvigerina asperula Czjzek var. *ampullacea* BRADY, 1884, p. 579, pl. 75, figs 10-11 (ZF 2569).

Uvigerina ampullacea Brady. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 274, pl. 55, fig. 7. –SAIDOVA, 1975, pl. 82, figs 14-15.

Neouvierina ampullacea (Brady). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 208, text-figs 135-138. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 524, pl. 573, figs 14-17. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 175, pl. 27, fig. 5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 126, pl. 246, figs 9-19.

Siphouvierina ampullacea (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 86, pl. 75, figs 10-11.

***Neouvierina interrupta* (Brady, 1879)**

pl. 18, fig. 9

Uvigerina interrupta BRADY, 1879b, p. 274, pl. 6, figs 17-18. –BRADY, 1884, p. 580, pl. 75, figs 12-14 (ZF 2574).

Neouvierina interrupta (Brady). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 213, text-fig. 139. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 126, pl. 246, figs 5-8.

Siphouvierina interrupta (Brady). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 86, pl. 8, figs 9-11. –JONES, 1994, p. 87, pl. 75, figs 12-14.

***Neouvierina proboscidea* (Schwager, 1866)**

pl. 18, fig. 10

Uvigerina proboscidea SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 250, pl. 7, fig. 96. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 28, pl. 6, figs 1-4. –BORSETTI *et al.*, 1986, p. 218, pl. 12, figs 1-4. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 32, pl. 13, figs 10-11. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 106, pl. 8, figs 12-14.

Neouvierina proboscidea (Schwager). –SRINIVASAN & SHARMA, 1980, p. 52, pl. 7, fig. 21. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 134, pl. 9, fig. 22.

Key features: Test small, elongate; usually two and half times as long as broad; chambers in initial triserial portion closely arranged, followed by biserial and uniserial portion; chambers inflated with depressed sutures; terminal aperture on long neck with lip; test covered with fine spines.

Remarks: *N. proboscidea* differs from *U. canariensis* d'Orbigny by having more inflated and loosely arranged chambers in biserial portion and test coarsely covered with spines.

Genus **UVIGERINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

***Uvigerina ex gr. auberiana* d'Orbigny, 1839**

pl. 18, figs 11-12

Uvigerina auberiana D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 106, pl. 2, figs 23-24.

Uvigerina asperula Czjzek var. *auberiana* d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884, p. 579, pl. 75, fig. 9 (ZF 2566).

Uvigerina asperula Czjzek. –BRADY, 1884 (not Czjzek, 1848), p. 578, pl. 75, figs 6-8. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 31, pl. 13, figs 7-8.

Uvigerina auberiana d'Orbigny. –UCHIO, 1960, p. 65, pl. 7, fig. 11. –JONES, 1994, p. 86, pl. 75, figs 6-9.

Remarks: The SCS specimens vary in length and density of spines, but generally in the size, morphological features of the test and the depth range they resemble *Uvigerina hispida* Schwager. They differ in having well developed triserial, biserial and short uniserial part, while most of the specimens assigned to *U. hispida* have well developed triserial stage and poorly developed biserial portion.

***Uvigerina cf. bassensis* Parr, 1950**

Uvigerina bassensis PARR, 1950, p. 340, pl. 12, figs 19-20. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 151, fig. 599.

***Uvigerina cf. canariensis* d'Orbigny, 1839**

Uvigerina canariensis D'ORBIGNY, 1839b, p. 138, pl. 1, figs 25-27. –BRADY, 1884, p. 573, pl. 74, figs 1-3 (ZF 2573). –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 154, pl. 22, fig. 7; pl. 34, figs 18-20, 25. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 99, pl. 8, figs 9-11. –JONES, 1994, p. 85, pl. 74, figs 1-3.

***Uvigerina dirupta* Todd, 1948**

Uvigerina peregrina Cushman var. *dirupta* TODD in Cushman & McCulloch, 1948, p. 267, pl. 43, fig. 3. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 31, pl. 13, figs 4-6. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 104, pl. 7, figs 16-17.

Uvigerina dirupta Todd. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 153, pl. 22, figs 1-2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 128, pl. 250, figs 9-10 (not figs 7-8).

Remarks: Ujiié (1990) speculated whether *U. dirupta* could be a deeper-water ecophenotype of *U. peregrina* d'Orbigny. It is possible that taxonomic differentiation between those two is based on an artificial criteria, but can be useful for paleobathymetric studies.

***Uvigerina hispida* Schwager, 1866**

Uvigerina hispida SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 249, pl. 2, fig. 95. –BORSETTI *et al.*, 1986, p. 216, pl. 11, figs 1-4. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 62, pl. 20, figs 1-4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 102, pl. 8, figs 15-16.

Key features: Test elongate; usually two times as long as broad, but some nearly as broad as long; chambers closely arranged; widest at the middle; initial triserial portion with basal spine; biserial part if present consists of one pair of chambers; sutures depressed; terminal aperture on short neck with lip; test covered with short coarse spines.

Remarks: *U. hispida* differs from *U. proboscidea* Schwager by larger size, coarse spines covering test, and short neck.

***Uvigerina peregrina* Cushman, 1923**

pl. 18, fig. 13

Uvigerina peregrina CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 166, pl. 42, figs 7-10. –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 18, pl. 8, figs 22, 24-26. –LUTZE, 1986, p. 32, pl. 1, figs 1-6. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 31, pl. 13, figs 1-3. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 179, pl. 3, fig. 12. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 103, pl. 7, figs 14-15.

Uvigerina peregrina peregrina Cushman. –BORSETTI *et al.*, 1986, p. 224, pl. 15, figs 1-2; pl. 16, figs 1-3.

Remarks: Resembles forms referred by Jones (1994) and Loeblich & Tappan (1994) to *Uvigerina bradyana* Fornasini.

Uvigerina semiornata d'Orbigny, 1846

Uvigerina semiornata D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 189, pl. 11, figs 23-24.

Uvigerina semiornata semiornata d'Orbigny. –VON DANIELS, 1986, p. 96, pl. 7, figs 1-5; pl. 8, figs 1-6.

Uvigerina schwageri Brady, 1884

pl. 18, figs 14-16, 17

Uvigerina schwageri BRADY, 1884, p. 575, pl. 74, figs 8-10 (ZF 2579; ZF 2580). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 270, pl. 55, figs 3-5. –LEROY, 1941b, p. 82, pl. 1, figs 12, 21.

Euvigerina schwageri (Brady). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 81, pl. 8, figs 1-5.

Uvigerina schwageri Brady. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 179, pl. 3, fig. 8. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 176, pl. 2, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 85, pl. 74, figs 8-10.

Uvigerina crassicosata Schwager. –VAN MARLE, 1991 (not Schwager, 1866), p. 100, pl. 7, figs 12-13.

Euvigerina schwageri (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 128, pl. 249, figs 10-20.

Remarks: In the Sunda Shelf material two different morphotypes of *Uvigerina schwageri* have been observed, that represent probably microspheric and megalospheric generation of this species. More common is one with large test, broad initial coil and widely spaced, elevated longitudinal costae. The other is much smaller and slender with small, sharply pointed initial portion. It has also more narrowly spaced costae.

Uvigerina sp. 1

Key features: Test triserial, small, only 1.5 time as long as broad; chambers inflated; sutures slightly depressed; test ornamented with narrow, longitudinal costae, running the entire length of the test; aperture terminal with short neck.

Remarks: This form differs from *Uvigerina schwageri* Brady in having a delicate, thin, and almost transparent, finely perforated wall; narrower, less elevated and more numerous costae.

Subfamily ANGULOGERININAE Galloway, 1933

Genus ANGULOGERINA Cushman, 1927

Angulogerina bradyana Cushman, 1932

Uvigerina angulosa Williamson. –BRADY, 1884 (not Williamson, 1858), p. 576, pl. 74, figs 17-18.

Angulogerina carinata Cushman var. *bradyana* CUSHMAN, 1932b, p. 45, pl. 6, figs 9-10.

Trifarina carinata (Cushman). –JONES, 1994, p. 86, pl. 74, figs 17-18.

Angulogerina bradyana Cushman. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 128, pl. 251, figs 1-5.

Genus TRIFARINA Cushman, 1923

Trifarina bradyi Cushman, 1923

Rhabdogonium tricarinatum (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Vaginulina tricarinata* d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 525, pl. 67, figs 1-3.

Trifarina bradyi CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 99, pl. 22, figs 3-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 526, pl. 574, figs 10-13. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 110, pl. 7, figs 8-9. –JONES, 1994, p. 78, pl. 67, figs 1-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 128, pl. 251, figs 6-16.

Family REUSSELLIDAE Cushman, 1933

Genus CHRYSALIDINELLA Schubert, 1908

Chrysalidinella dimorpha (Brady, 1881)

Chrysalidina dimorpha BRADY, 1881, p. 54. –BRADY, 1884, p. 388, pl. 46, figs 20-21.

Chrysalidinella dimorpha (Brady). –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 57, pl. 4, fig. 14. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 527, pl. 575, figs 3-5. –JONES, 1994, p. 51, pl. 46, figs 20-21. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 129, pl. 252, figs 7-13.

Genus REUSSELLA Galloway, 1933

Reussella pulchra Cushman, 1945

Reussella pulchra CUSHMAN, 1945, p. 34, pl. 6, figs 11-12.

Reussella simplex (Cushman). –VAN MARLE, 1991 (non *Trimosina simplex* Cushman, 1929b), p. 92, pl. 6, fig. 3.

Reussella pulchra Cushman. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 129, pl. 253, figs 5-7.

Reussella spinulosa (Reuss, 1850)

pl. 18, figs 18-19

Verneuilina spinulosa REUSS, 1850, p. 374, pl. 47, fig. 12. –BRADY, 1884, p. 384, pl. 47, figs 2-3 (not fig. 1) (ZF 2608).

Reussia spinulosa (Reuss). –HADA, 1931, p. 133, text-fig. 90.

Reussella spinulosa (Reuss). –CUSHMAN, 1942, p. 40, pl. 11, figs 5-8. –JONES, 1994, p. 51, pl. 47, figs 2-3 (not fig. 1).

Family TRIMOSINIDAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **TRIMOSINA** Cushman, 1927***Trimosina multispinata*** Collins, 1958

- Trimosina milletti* Cushman var. *multispinata* COLLINS, 1958, p. 391, pl. 4, fig. 12.
Trimosina multispinata Collins. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 129, pl. 253, figs 1-4.

Family PAVONINIDAE Eimer & Fickert, 1899
 Genus **ALECTINELLA** Revets, 1996

Alectinella elongata (Millet, 1900)

- Bifarina elongata* MILLETT, 1900, p. 539, pl. 4, figs 1-2. –CUSHMAN, 1937c, p. 200, pl. 22, fig. 35.
Valvobifarina elongata (Millet). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C654.
Alectinella elongata (Millet). –REVETS, 1996, p. 15, pl. 13, figs 5-9.

Superfamily FURSENKOINACEA Loeblich & Tappan, 1961
 Family FURSENKOINIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1961
 Genus **FURSENKOINA** Loeblich & Tappan, 1961

Fursenkoina pauciloculata (Brady, 1884)

- Virgulina pauciloculata* BRADY, 1884, p. 414, pl. 52, figs 4-5.
Fursenkoina pauciloculata (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 56, pl. 52, figs 4-5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 131, pl. 256, figs 1-5.

Fursenkoina schreibersiana (Czjžek, 1848)

- Virgulina schreibersiana* CZJZEK, 1848, p. 147, pl. 13, figs 18-21. –HOFKER, 1951, p. 241, text-figs 160-161. –ASANO, 1958, p. 15, text-figs 1-4.
Fursenkoina schreibersiana (CZJZEK). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 136, pl. 9, figs 18-21. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 181, pl. 18, figs 15-17. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 131, pl. 257, figs 1-12. –REVETS, 1996, p. 12, pl. 8, figs 5-8.

Genus **NEOCASSIDULINA** McCulloch, 1977***Neocassidulina abbreviata*** (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1924)

pl. 17, fig. 8

- Bolivina limbata* Brady var. *abbreviata* HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1924, p. 622, pl. 36, figs 25-27.
Bolivina abbreviata (Heron-Allen & Earland). –CUSHMAN, 1937c, p. 143, pl. 18, figs 34-35. –CUSHMAN, 1942, p. 33, pl. 9, fig. 5.
Brizalina abbreviata (Heron-Allen & Earland). –HATTA & UJIE, 1992b, p. 172, pl. 25, fig. 8.
Neocassidulina abbreviata (Heron-Allen & Earland). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 131, pl. 258, figs 1-7.

Genus **RUTHERFORDOIDES** McCulloch, 1981***Rutherfordoides mexicanus*** (Cushman, 1922)

- Virgulina mexicana* CUSHMAN, 1922a, p. 120, pl. 23, fig. 8.
Hastilina mexicana (Cushman). –NOMURA, 1983a, p. 82, pl. 2, fig. 7; pl. 3, fig. 4.
Rutherfordoides mexicanus (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 531, pl. 578, figs 10-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 131, pl. 257, f. 13-15

Rutherfordoides virga (Nomura, 1983)

- Cassidella bradyi* (Cushman). –PARKER, 1964 (non *Virgulina bradyi* Cushman, 1922a), p. 624, pl. 99, figs 32-33.
Hastilina virga NOMURA, 1983a, p. 84, pl. 2, fig. 15.
Rutherfordoides virga (Nomura). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 132, pl. 258, figs 8-14.

Order **ROTALIIDA** Lankester, 1885
 Superfamily DISCORBACEA Ehrenberg, 1838
 Family BAGGINIDAE Cushman, 1927
 Genus **BAGGINA** Cushman, 1926b

Baggina indica (Cushman, 1921)

pl. 19, figs 6-7

- Pulvinulina hauerii* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina hauerii* d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 690, pl. 106, fig. 6 (not fig. 7).
Pulvinulina indica CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 332.
Cancris indicus (Cushman). –ASANO, 1951e, p. 20, figs 146-147.
Baggina indica (Cushman). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 142, pl. 13, figs 9-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 105, pl. 106, fig. 6.

Remarks: Differs from *Baggina bubnanensis* McCulloch in having six chambers in the last whorl instead of eight and less elongated test.

Genus **CANCRIS** Montfort, 1808***Cancris auriculus*** (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)

pl. 19, figs 1-3

- Nautilus auricula* var. b FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 108, pl. 20, figs a-c.
Pulvinulina auricula (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884, p. 688, pl. 106, fig. 5 (ZF 2203; ZF 2230). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 329, pl. 69, fig. 3.
Cancris auriculus (Fichtel & Moll). –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1942, p. 74, pl. 18, figs 1-11; pl. 23, fig. 6. –TODD, 1965, p. 22, pl. 5, fig. 5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 545, pl. 591, figs 1-3. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 143, pl. 13, figs 11-12. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 181, pl. 9, fig. 8. –HATTA & UJIE, 1992b, p. 179, pl. 29, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 105, pl. 106, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 134, pl. 265, figs 7-10.

Remarks: Specimens of this species vary in width of the test and the shape of periphery, although grown up specimens are usually twice longer than wide.

Cancris carinatus (Millett, 1904)

pl. 19, fig. 5

Palvinulina oblonga Williamson var. *carinata* MILLETT, 1904, p. 498, pl. 10, fig. 3.

Cancris carinatus (Millett). –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1942, p. 81, pl. 20, figs 6-7. –MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 343, pl. 136, figs 3, 5, 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 134, pl. 266, figs 1-13.

Remarks: Differs from *C. auriculus* (Fichtel & Moll) in nearly circular shape of the test, thicker wall, thick periphery and great umbilical flap covering whole umbilical area.

Cancris oblongus (d'Orbigny, 1839)

pl. 19, fig. 4

Valvulina oblonga D'ORBIGNY, 1839b, p. 136, pl. 1, figs 40-42.

Pulvinulina auriculata (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus auricula* var. a, Fichtel & Moll, 1798), p. 688, pl. 106, fig. 5 (ZF 2204).

Cancris oblongus (d'Orbigny). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 145, pl. 13, figs 15-16; pl. 14, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 105, pl. 106, fig. 5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 134, pl. 265, figs 11-13.

Remarks: Differs from *C. auriculus* (Fichtel & Moll) in poorly developed keel around last chamber, rounded periphery and small umbilical flap partly covering depressed umbilicus.

Genus **VALVULINERIA** Cushman, 1926

Valvulineria minuta (Schubert, 1904)

pl. 19, fig. 8

Discorbina rugosa (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (part non *Rosalina rugosa* d'Orbigny, 1839c), p. 652, pl. 91, fig. 4 (ZF 1418).

Discorbina rugosa (d'Orbigny) var. *minuta* SCHUBERT, 1904, p. 420.

Valvulineria minuta (Schubert). –PARKER, 1954, p. 527, pl. 9, figs 4-6.

Rotamorphina minuta (Schubert). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 156, pl. 37, figs 11-15. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 42, pl. 15, figs 2-3.

Valvulineria minuta (Schubert). –JONES, 1994, p. 96, pl. 91, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 135, pl. 268, figs 1-3.

Family EPONIDIDAE Hofker, 1951

Subfamily EPONIDINAE Hofker, 1951

Genus **EPONIDES** de Montfort, 1808

Eponides cribrorepandus (Asano & Uchio, 1951)

pl. 19, fig. 12

Pulvinulina repanda (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus repandus* Fichtel & Moll, 1798), p. 684, pl. 104, fig. 18.

Poroeponides cribrorepandus ASANO & UCHIO in Asano, 1951e, p. 18, text-figs 134-135.

Cribroeponides cribrorepandus (Asano & Uchio). –JONES, 1994, p. 104, pl. 104, fig. 18.

Eponides cribrorepandus (Asano & Uchio). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 135, pl. 269, figs 1-9. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 138, pl. 9, figs 37-38.

Eponides repandus (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)

pl. 19, figs 9-11

Nautilus repandus FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 35, pl. 3, figs a-d.

Pulvinulina repanda (Fichtel & Moll) var. *concamerata* (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884, p. 685, pl. 104, fig. 19 (ZF 2245).

Eponides repandus (Fichtel & Moll). –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 21, pl. 11, figs 5-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 549, pl. 594, figs 1-3. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 179, pl. 30, figs 1-2. –JONES, 1994, p. 104, pl. 104, fig. 19. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 136, pl. 268, figs 10-13.

Subfamily RECTOEPONIDINAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **HELENINA** Saunders, 1961

Helenina anderseni (Warren, 1957)

pl. 19, figs 13-15

Pseudoeponides anderseni WARREN, 1957, p. 39, pl. 4, figs 12-15. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 182, pl. 9, fig. 10.

Helenina anderseni (Warren). –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 158, pl. 24, figs 1-2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 553, pl. 599, figs 1-6. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 138, pl. 10, figs 1-3.

Family HELENINIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1987

Genus **PSEUDOHELENINA** Collins, 1974

Pseudohelenina cf. collinsi (Parr, 1932)

Discorbis collinsi PARR, 1932b, p. 230, pl. 22, fig. 33.

Valvulineria collinsi (Parr). –PARR, 1945, p. 212.

Pseudohelenina collinsi (Parr). –COLLINS, 1974, p. 37, pl. 22, fig. 26. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 553, pl. 600, figs 4-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 136, pl. 272, figs 1-4.

Family MISSISSIPPINIDAE Saidova, 1981

Subfamily STOMATORBININAE Saidova, 1981

Genus *STOMATORBINA* Dorreen, 1948***Stomatorbina concentrica*** (Parker & Jones, 1864)*Pulvinulina concentrica* PARKER & JONES in Brady, 1864, p. 470, pl. 48, fig. 14. –BRADY, 1884, p. 686, pl. 105, fig. 1.*Stomatorbina concentrica* (Parker & Jones). –HATTA & UJIÉ, 1992b, p. 180, pl. 27, figs 1-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 136, pl. 273, figs 1-7. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 139, pl. 10, figs 7-8.*Mississippina concentrica* (Parker & Jones). –JONES, 1994, p. 104, pl. 105, fig. 1.

Subfamily MISSISSIPPININAE Saidova, 1981

Genus *MISSISSIPPINA* Howe, 1930***Mississippina chathamensis*** McCulloch, 1977

pl. 20, figs 1-2

Mississippina chathamensis MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 386, pl. 149, figs 2-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 136, pl. 272, figs 5-13.

Family NEOEPONIDIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1994

Genus *NEOEPONIDES* Reiss, 1960***Neoeponides auberii*** (d'Orbigny, 1839)

pl. 20, fig. 8

Rosalina auberii D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 94, pl. 4, figs 5, 8.*Discorbina turbo* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalia (Trochulina) turbo* d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 642, pl. 87, fig. 8 (ZF 1421).*Neoeponides auberii* (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 94, pl. 87, fig. 8.***Neoeponides bradyi*** Le Calvez, 1974

pl. 20, figs 5-7

Pulvinulina berthelotiana (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina berthelotiana* d'Orbigny, 1839b), p. 701, pl. 106, fig. 1 (ZF 2205).*Neoeponides berthelotianus* (d'Orbigny). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 117, pl. 17, figs 1-6. –SAIDOVA, 1975, pl. 63, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 105, pl. 106, fig. 1.*Neoeponides bradyi* LE CALVEZ, 1974, p. 64. –RÖGL & HANSEN, 1984, pl. 7, figs 1-6. –HOTTINGER *et al.*, 1990, p. 337, pl. 1, figs 5-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 138, pl. 279, figs 1-9.***Neoeponides procerus*** (Brady, 1884)*Pulvinulina procerus* BRADY, 1884, p. 698, pl. 105, fig. 7.*Eponides procerus* (Brady). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 157.*Neoeponides procerus* (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 105, pl. 105, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 138, pl. 280, figs 1-4.***Neoeponides* sp. 1**

Key features: Test small, biconvex and trochospiral; 6 chambers in final coil; chambers gradually increasing in size as added, arranged in 2-2,5 whorls; spiral side highly convex with crescentic chambers and strongly oblique, elevated sutures; ventral side convex with subtriangular shape of chambers and radiate, elevated sutures; wall densely and finely perforated; periphery angular; aperture wide interiomarginal extraumbilical slit.

Genus *STREBLOIDES* Bermúdez & Seiglie, 1963***Strebloides advenus*** (Cushman, 1922)*Discorbina rosacea* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalia rosacea* d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 644, pl. 87, fig. 1.*Discorbis advena* CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 40.*Strebloides advenus* (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 559, pl. 608, figs 1-5. –JONES, 1994, p. 93, pl. 87, fig. 1.

Family ROSALINIDAE Reiss, 1963

Genus *GAVELINOPSIS* Hofker, 1951***Gavelinopsis lobatulus*** (Parr, 1950)

pl. 20, fig. 3

Discorbina isabelleana (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rosalina isabelleana* d'Orbigny, 1839c), p. 646, pl. 88, fig. 1.*Discorbis lobatulus* PARR, 1950, p. 354, pl. 13, figs 23-25.*Gavelinopsis lobatulus* (Parr). –VAN MARLE, 1988, p. 143, pl. 2, figs 1-3. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 151, pl. 14, figs 10-12.*Gavelinopsis lobatula* (Parr). –JONES, 1994, p. 94, pl. 88, fig. 1.***Gavelinopsis praegeri*** (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1913)*Discorbina praegeri* HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1913, p. 122, pl. 10, figs 8-10.*Gavelinopsis praegeri* (Heron-Allen & Earland). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 486, text-figs 332-334. –ZHENG, 1980, p. 167, pl. 5, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 560, pl. 608, figs 6-12. –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 157, pl. 23, figs 7-11. –UJIÉ, 1990, p. 33, pl. 14, fig. 6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 138, pl. 281, figs 1-10. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 140, pl. 10, figs 15-17.***Gavelinopsis translucens*** (Phleger & Parker, 1951)

pl. 20, fig. 4

"Rotalia" translucens PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 24, pl. 12, figs 11-12. –PHLEGER *et al.*, 1953, p. 42, pl. 9, figs 22-23.

Gavelinopsis translucens (Phleger & Parker). –HEB, 1998, p. 81, pl. 15, figs 1-2.

Gavelinopsis sp. 1

Key features: Test biconvex, trochospiral; 7-8 chambers in final coil; chambers gradually increasing in size as added, arranged in 2,5 whorls; on the dorsal side chambers are crescentic and lobate and on the ventral side subtriangular; sutures between chambers and between following coils are deeply depressed and wall finely perforate on both sides; periphery acute; umbilical area open on the ventral side; aperture an interiomarginal slit.

Genus NEOCONORBINA Hofker, 1951

Neoconorbina communis Ujiié, 1992

Neoconorbina communis UJIIÉ in Hatta & Ujiié, 1992b, p. 182, pl. 32, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 139, pl. 280, figs 5-9.

Key features: Test trochospiral, convex-concave; 14-16 chambers visible on dorsal side; 4-5 chambers on the ventral side; periphery acute; chambers rapidly increasing in size as added; sutures slightly depressed, strongly curved backwards; wall very delicate, finely perforated on dorsal side; umbilicus covered by umbilical flaps.

Neoconorbina marginata Hofker, 1951

Discorbina orbicularis (Terquem). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rosalina orbicularis* Terquem, 1876), p. 647, pl. 88, fig. 4 (not figs 5-8).

Neoconorbina marginata HOFKER. –JONES, 1994, p. 94, pl. 88, fig. 4.

Neoconorbina terquemi (Rzehak, 1888)

Discorbina orbicularis (Terquem). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rosalina orbicularis* Terquem, 1876), p. 647, pl. 88, figs 5-8 (not fig. 4).

Discorbina terquemi RZEHAK, 1888, p. 228.

Neoconorbina terquemi (Rzehak). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 147, pl. 14, figs 15-16. –JONES, 1994, p. 94, pl. 88, figs 5-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 139, pl. 284, figs 1-12.

Neoconorbina tuberocapitata (Chapman, 1900)

pl. 20, fig. 9

Discorbina tuberocapitata CHAPMAN, 1900, p. 11, pl. 1, fig. 9.

Discorbis tuberocapitata (Chapman). –CUSHMAN, TODD & POST, 1954, p. 359, pl. 89, fig. 16.

Neoconorbina tuberocapitata (Chapman). –TODD, 1965, p. 17, pl. 1, figs 8-9. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 183, pl. 32, fig. 3.

Genus ROSALINA d'Orbigny, 1826

Rosalina globularis d'Orbigny, 1826

pl. 20, fig. 10

Rosalina globularis D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 271, pl. 13, figs 1-4.

Discorbina globularis (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 643, pl. 86, fig. 13 (not fig. 8). –CUSHMAN, 1915, p. 11, pl. 9, fig. 4.

Rosalina globularis d'Orbigny. –TODD, 1965, p. 11, pl. 3, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 561, pl. 610, figs 1-5; pl. 611, figs 1-3. –JONES, 1994, p. 93, pl. 86, fig. 13. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 140, pl. 286, figs 7-15.

Remarks: *R. globularis* represents attached, immobile mode of live. It is living attached with organic 'glue' to the seaweeds or hard substrates, mainly feeds on diatoms (Kitazato, 1988).

Rosalina vilardeboana d'Orbigny, 1839

Rosalina vilardeboana D'ORBIGNY, 1839c, p. 44, pl. 6, figs 13-15.

Discorbina vilardeboana (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 645, pl. 86, fig. 9 (not fig. 12) (ZF 1427).

Rosalina vilardeboana d'Orbigny. –TODD, 1965, p. 13, pl. 3, figs 2, 5. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 156, pl. 14, figs 13-14. –JONES, 1994, p. 93, pl. 86, fig. 9.

Genus TRETOMPHALOIDES Banner, Pereira & Desai, 1985

Tretomphaloides concinnus (Brady, 1884)

Discorbina concinna BRADY, 1884, p. 646, pl. 90, figs 7-8.

Tretomphalus concinnus (Brady). –CUSHMAN, 1934, p. 96, pl. 11, figs 8-9; pl. 12, figs 13-15. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 562, pl. 613, figs 1-6. –JONES, 1994, p. 96, pl. 90, figs 7-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 140, pl. 288, figs 1-10.

Rosalina concinna (Brady). –TODD, 1965, p. 10, pl. 4, fig. 3. –HEB, 1998, p. 89, pl. 15, figs 4-5.

Family SPHAEROIDINIDAE Cushman, 1927

Genus EUSPHAEROIDINA Ujiié, 1990

Eusphaeroidina inflata Ujiié, 1990

Eusphaeroidina inflata UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 29, pl. 11, figs 6-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 141, pl. 289, figs 4-13.

Genus SPHAEROIDINA d'Orbigny, 1826

Sphaeroidina bulloides d'Orbigny, 1826

Sphaeroidina bulloides D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 267. –BRADY, 1884, p. 620, pl. 84, figs 1-5 (not figs 6-

7) (ZF 2367). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 564, pl. 617, figs 1-6. –HATTA & UJIÉ, 1992b, p. 184, pl. 33, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 91, pl. 84, figs 1-5, ? 6-7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 141, pl. 289, figs 1-3. –HEB, 1998, p. 90, pl. 9, fig. 14.

Remarks: The test morphology of *S. bulloides* varies a lot. According to van Morkhoven *et al.* (1986) it has long list of suspected synonyms including *S. austriaca* d'Orbigny, which occurs in the SCS samples. This form differs from typical *S. bulloides* in very small size of the test and the chambers arrangement, resulting in slightly triangular outline, but herein is grouped together with *S. bulloides*.

Superfamily GLABRATELLACEA Loeblich & Tappan, 1964
Family GLABRATELLIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1964
Genus **GLABRATELLA** Dorreen, 1948

Glabratella tabernacularis (Brady, 1881)

Discorbina tabernacularis BRADY, 1881, p. 65. –BRADY, 1884, p. 648, pl. 89, figs 5-7.

Discorbinoidea tabernacularis (Brady). –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 270.

Glabratella tabernacularis (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 95, pl. 89, figs 5-7.

Superfamily SIPHONINACEA Cushman, 1927
Family SIPHONINIDAE Cushman, 1927
Subfamily SIPHONININAE Cushman, 1927
Genus **SIPHONINA** Reuss, 1850

Siphonina bradyana Cushman, 1927

pl. 20, figs 12-13

Truncatulina reticulata (Czjžek). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina reticulata* Czjžek, 1848), p. 669, pl. 96, fig. 8 (ZF 2546).

Siphonina bradyana CUSHMAN, 1927c, p. 11, pl. 1, fig. 4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 223, pl. 19, figs 13-14. –JONES, 1994, p. 100, pl. 96, fig. 8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 143, pl. 298, figs 1-9. –HEB, 1998, p. 90, pl. 14, figs 5-6.

Siphonina tubulosa Cushman, 1924

pl. 20, fig. 11

Truncatulina reticulata (Czjžek). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina reticulata* Czjžek, 1848), p. 669, pl. 96, figs 5-7 (ZF 2545).

Siphonina tubulosa CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 40, pl. 13, figs 1-2. –CUSHMAN, TODD & POST, 1954, p. 361, pl. 89, figs 29-30. –TODD, 1965, p. 22, pl. 15, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 571, pl. 62, figs 13-15. –INOUE, 1989, pl. 21, fig. 4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 224, pl. 19, figs 15-16. –HATTA & UJIÉ, 1992b, p. 186, pl. 35, figs 1-2. –JONES, 1994, p. 100, pl. 96, figs 5-7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 144, pl. 299, figs 1-10.

Superfamily DISCORBINELLACEA Sigal, 1952 (in Piveteau)

Family PARRELLOIDIDAE Hofker, 1956
Genus **PARRELLOIDES** Hofker, 1956

Parrelloides bradyi (Trauth, 1918)

pl. 21, fig. 11

Truncatulina dutemplei (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina dutemplei* d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 665, pl. 95, fig. 5 (ZF 2523).

Truncatulina bradyi TRAUTH, 1918, p. 235.

Cibicidoides bradyi (Trauth). –PARKER, 1964, p. 624, pl. 100, figs 19, 21-23. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 131, pl. 12, figs 14-16.

Parrelloides bradyi (Trauth). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 100, pl. 11, figs 10-19. –VAN MARLE, 1988, p. 148, pl. 3, figs 16-17. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 206, pl. 20, fig. 2; pl. 23, fig. 8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 144, pl. 301, figs 1-9.

Gyroidina bradyi (Trauth). –JONES, 1994, p. 99, pl. 95, fig. 5.

Family Pseudoparrellidae Voloshinova, 1952
Subfamily PSEUDOPARRELLINAE Voloshinova, 1952
Genus **FACETOCOCHLEA** Loeblich & Tappan, 1994

Facetocochlea pulchra (Cushman, 1933)

pl. 20, figs 14-15

Pulvinulinella pulchra CUSHMAN, 1933b, p. 92, pl. 9, fig. 10.

Pseudoparrella pulchra (Cushman). –COLLINS, 1958, p. 410.

Epistominella pulchra (Cushman). –TODD, 1965, p. 31, pl. 10, figs 3-4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 150, pl. 15, figs 7-9. –HATTA & UJIÉ, 1992b, p. 187, pl. 36, fig. 2.

Facetocochlea pulchra (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 145, pl. 304, figs 1-10.

Genus **POROEPISTOMINELLA** Loeblich & Tappan, 1994

Poroepistominella decoratiformis
(McCulloch, 1977)

pl. 20, figs 16-18

Svratkina (?) decoratiformis MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 410, pl. 159, fig. 5.

Poroepistominella decoratiformis (McCulloch). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 146, pl. 305, figs 1-10.

Genus **PSEUDOPARRELLA** Cushman & Ten Dam, 1948

Pseudoparrella exigua (Brady, 1884)

Pulvinulina exigua BRADY, 1884, p. 696, pl. 103, figs 13-14.

Pseudoparrella exigua (Brady). –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 28, pl. 15, fig. 6. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 208, pl. 20, fig. 7; pl. 24, fig. 3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 146, pl. 307, figs 1-7.

Pulvinulinella exigua (Brady). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 322, text-figs 219-221.

Epistominella exigua (Brady). –TODD, 1965, p. 30, pl. 10, fig. 1. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 32, pl. 14, fig. 1. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 149, pl. 15, figs 4-6. –SCHIEBEL, 1992, p. 44, pl. 5, fig. 9. –HEB, 1998, p. 80, pl. 14, figs 15-16.

Alabaminoides exiguus (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 103, pl. 103, figs 13-14.

Family DISCORBINELLIDAE Sigal, 1952 (in Piveteau)
Subfamily DISCORBINELLINAE Sigal, 1952 (in Piveteau)
Genus DISCORBINELLA Cushman & Martin, 1935

***Discorbinella araucana* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

Rosalina araucana D'ORBIGNY, 1839c, p. 44, pl. 6, figs 16-18.

Discorbinella araucana (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 645, pl. 86, figs 10-11.

Discorbinella araucana (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 93, pl. 86, figs 10-11.

***Discorbinella bertheloti* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

pl. 21, figs 1-3

Rosalina bertheloti D'ORBIGNY, 1839b, p. 135, pl. 1, figs 28-30.

Discorbinella bertheloti (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 650, pl. 89, figs 10-12 (ZF 1384).

Discorbinella bertheloti (d'Orbigny). –CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 16, pl. 3, fig. 2.

Discopulvinulina bertheloti (d'Orbigny). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 449.

Discorbinella bertheloti (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 577, pl. 630, figs 4-6. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 221, pl. 19, figs 11-12. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 180, pl. 10, fig. 2. –JONES, 1994, p. 95, pl. 89, figs 10-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 147, pl. 309, figs 13-15. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 152, pl. 14, figs 1-3.

***Discorbinella bodjongensis* (LeRoy, 1941)**

pl. 21, fig. 5

Pulvinulina scabra Brady. –CUSHMAN, 1921 (not Brady, 1884), p. 330, pl. 58, fig. 3.

Discorbinella bodjongensis LEROY, 1941b, p. 82, pl. 3, figs 13-15.

Cancris bodjongensis (LeRoy). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 97, pl. 15, figs 6-9. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 144, pl. 13, figs 13-14.

Discorbinella bodjongensis (LeRoy). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 148, pl. 310, figs 1-13.

Remarks: Some specimens in Challenger Collection (collection no. ZF 2232, 2233) referred to *Pulvinulina scabra* Brady resembles closely *Discorbinella bodjongensis* (LeRoy).

***Discorbinella montereyensis* Cushman & Martin, 1935**

pl. 21, fig. 4

Discorbinella montereyensis CUSHMAN & MARTIN, 1935, p. 89, pl. 14, fig. 13. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN,

1987, p. 577, pl. 630, figs 1-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 148, pl. 311, figs 1-6.

Remarks: Differs from *Discorbinella bertheloti* (d'Orbigny) in nearly circular outline, having only 4-5 chambers in the last whorl about half of which is occupied with the last chamber.

***Discorbinella* sp. 1**

pl. 21, figs 6-8

Key features: Test small, biconvex, trochospiral; periphery acute, very slightly lobulate, with keel; eight chambers in the last whorl; chambers enlarging rapidly in height, narrow, not inflated; sutures curved, raised on dorsal side; wide and flush with the surface on ventral side; wall finely perforated on both sides; aperture an interiomarginal slit.

Remarks: This form closely resembles *D. bodjongensis* (LeRoy), but differs in smaller size and shape of last chambers, increasing in height as added, but not in width.

Genus LATICARININA Galloway & Wissler, 1927

***Laticarinina pauperata* (Parker & Jones, 1865)**

pl. 21, figs 9-10

Pulvinulina repanda (Fichtel & Moll) var. *menardii* (d'Orbigny) subvar. *pauperata* PARKER & JONES, 1865, p. 395, pl. 16, figs 50-51.

Pulvinulina pauperata (Parker & Jones). –BRADY, 1884, pl. 104, figs 3-11 (ZF 2239).

Laticarinina pauperata (Parker & Jones). –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 33, pl. 14, figs 3-4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 153, pl. 15, figs 13-15. –JONES, 1994, p. 104, pl. 104, figs 3-11. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 148, pl. 312, figs 1-5. –HEB, 1998, p. 83, pl. 9, fig. 13.

Superfamily PLANORBULINACEA Schwager, 1877

Family PLANULINIDAE Bermúdez, 1952

Genus CIBICIDOIDES Thalmann, 1939

***Cibicidoides cicatricosus* (Schwager, 1866)**

Anomalina cicatricosa SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 260, pl. 7, fig. 108.

Truncatulina akneriana (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina akneriana* d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 663, pl. 94, fig. 8.

Cibicidoes cicatricosus (Schwager). –SRINIVASAN & SHARMA, 1980, p. 56, pl. 7, figs 27-29 (CNSC: P 48538).

Cibicidoes cicatricosus (Schwager). –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 53, pl. 16, fig. 1. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 51, pl. 29, fig. 3. –JONES, 1994, p. 98, pl. 94, fig. 8.

Cibicoides* ex gr. *pachyderma (Rzehak, 1886)

pl. 21, figs 13-14

Truncatulina ungeriana (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rotalina ungeriana* d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 664, pl. 94, fig. 9 (ZF 2555).*Truncatulina pachyderma* RZEHAK, 1886, p. 87, pl. 1, fig. 5.*Truncatulina pseudoungeriana* CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 97, pl. 20, fig. 9.*Cibicides pseudoungeriana* (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 123, pl. 22, figs 3-7.*Planulina ungeriana* (d'Orbigny). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 121, pl. 10, figs 7-13. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 206, pl. 22, figs 11-13.*Cibicoides ungeriana* (d'Orbigny). –BERGGREN & HAQ, 1976, p. 102, pl. 2, figs 1-3.*Cibicoides pachyderma* (Rzehak). –van MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 68, pl. 22, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 98, pl. 94, fig. 9.*Cibicoides pseudoungerianus* (Cushman). –HEB, 1998, p. 78, pl. 16, figs 1-2.

Key features: Test lenticular, biconvex; spiral side slightly convex, ventral side convex with chambers thinning towards keeled periphery; sutures curved backwards, on ventral side in the last three chambers usually depressed, slightly raised on dorsal side; coarsely perforate on dorsal side and densely but finely perforated on ventral side; aperture an interiomarginal slit with small lip.

Remarks: It is difficult to follow specific differentiation within this genus, therefore forms with test features shortly described above, although assigned by numerous authors to different species are referred herein to *Cibicoides pachyderma* (Rzehak).

Suspected synonyms: *C. pseudoungerianus* (Cushman) and *C. ungerianus* (d'Orbigny).

There is also great confusion over the genus identity. This form was recorded as *Cibicides*, *Cibicoides* and *Planulina*. *Cibicoides* had been revised by van Morkhoven *et al.* (1986).

Cibicoides robertsonianus (Brady, 1881)*Truncatulina robertsoniana* BRADY, 1881, p. 65. –BRADY, 1884, p. 664, pl. 95, fig. 4 (ZF 2547).*Cibicoides robertsonianus* (Brady). –PARKER, 1964, p. 624, pl. 100, figs 26-27. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 41, pl. 11, fig. 1; text-fig. 4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 136. –JONES, 1994, p. 99, pl. 95, fig. 4. –HEB, 1998, p. 78, pl. 16, figs 3-4.

Remarks: Characteristic brown colour of the test, angular periphery and larger test allow to distinguish it from *Parrelloides bradyi* (Trauth).

***Cibicoides* sp. 1**

Key features: Test big, biconvex; 7-8 chambers in the last whorl; chambers in the last whorl inflated; periphery lobulate; sutures slightly depressed on umbilical side and almost radiate; curved backwards on the spiral side; both sides very finely perforate; aperture interiomarginal, extending onto spiral side.

Distinctive feature for this species is the large size of early chambers in final coil on umbilical side and the strongly lobulate periphery.

Genus **CORONATOPLANULINA** Ujiié, 1990***Coronatoplanulina okinawaensis*** Ujiié, 1990*? Cibicoides* sp. 1. –HERMELIN, 1989, p. 87, pl. 17, figs 6-8.*Coronatoplanulina okinawaensis* UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 36, pl. 17, fig. 6; text-fig. 2. –HEB, 1998, p. 79, pl. 16, figs 9-10.Genus **HYALINEA** Hofker, 1951***Hyalinea balthica*** (Schröter, 1783)

pl. 21, fig. 12

Nautilus balthicus SCHRÖTER, 1783, p. 20, pl. 1, fig. 2.*Operculina ammonoides* (Gronovius). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nautilus ammonoides* Gronovius, 1781), p. 745, pl. 112, figs 1-2 (ZF 2014).*Anomalina balthica* (Schroeter). –BOOMGAART, 1949, p. 148, pl. 14, fig. 7.*Hyalinea balthica* (Schroeter). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 508, text-figs 345-348. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 203, pl. 22, figs 4-5. –JONES, 1994, p. 110, pl. 112, figs 1-2.*Hyalinea florenceae* MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 452, pl. 181, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 148, pl. 313, figs 1-10.Genus **PLANULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826***Planulina ariminensis*** d'Orbigny, 1826*Planulina ariminensis* D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 280, pl. 14, figs 1-3.*Anomalina ariminensis* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 674, pl. 93, figs 10-11.*Planulina ariminensis* d'Orbigny. –JONES, 1994, p. 98, pl. 93, figs 10-11.***Planulina floridana*** (Cushman, 1918)*Truncatulina floridana* CUSHMAN, 1918b, p. 62, pl. 19, fig. 2.*Cibicides floridana* (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 122, pl. 23, figs 3-5.

Cibicides floridanus (Cushman). –TODD, 1965, p. 52, pl. 22, fig. 6.

Planulina floridana (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 149, pl. 312, figs 9-14.

***Planulina retia* Belford, 1966**

Planulina retia BELFORD, 1966, p. 122, pl. 11, figs 1-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 149, pl. 315, figs 1-11; pl. 316, figs 4-7.

***Planulina* sp. 1**

Key features: Test small; strongly compressed and keeled; 11 chambers in final whorl; chambers gradually increasing in size; last chambers slightly lobulate, but outline generally circular; sutures limbate raised on both sides; both sides evolute; initial chambers visible from both sides; aperture interiomarginal.

Remarks: This form differs from *P. arimiensis* d'Orbigny in having raised sutures on both sides and very fine, hardly visible pores.

Family CIBICIDIDAE Cushman, 1927
Subfamily CIBICIDINAE Cushman, 1927
Genus CIBICIDES Montford, 1808

***Cibicides deprimus* Phleger & Parker, 1951**

?*Cibicides pseudoungeriana* (Cushman) var. *io* CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 125, pl. 23, fig. 2.

Cibicides deprimus PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 29, pl. 15, figs 16-17.

***Cibicides kullenbergi* Parker, 1953**

Cibicides kullenbergi PARKER in Phleger *et al.*, 1953, p. 49, pl. 11, figs 7-8. –BOLTOVSKOY, 1980, p. 165, pl. 1, fig. 13. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 197, pl. 21, figs 9-11.

Cibicoides kullenbergi (Parker). –CORLISS, 1979, p. 10, pl. 3, figs 4-6. –SCHMIEDL, 1995, p. 127, pl. 4, figs 5-6.

Heterolepa kullenbergi (Parker). –BOERSMA, 1984, p. 663, pl. 5, fig. 8.

***Cibicides lobatulus* (Walker & Jacob, 1798)**

Nautilus lobatulus WALKER & JACOB in Kanmacher, 1798, p. 642, pl. 14, fig. 36.

Truncatulina lobatula d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884, p. 660, pl. 92, fig. 10; pl. 93, figs 1, 4-5; pl. 115, figs 4-5.

Cibicides lobatulus (Walker & Jacob). –HADA, 1931, p. 141, text-fig. 95. –ASANO, 1951d, p. 17, figs 36-38. –CUSHMAN, TODD & POST, 1954, p. 371, pl. 91, figs 27-28. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 198, pl. 21, figs 12-14. –JONES, 1994, p. 97, pl. 92, fig. 10; pl. 93, figs 1, 4-5; pl. 115, figs 4-5.

Lobatula lobatula (Walker & Jacob). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 583, pl. 637, figs 10-13.

–LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 150, pl. 316, figs 8-11; pl. 319, figs 1-7.

Remarks: *Cibicides lobatulus* (Walker & Jacob) shows wide variety in test morphology that depends on the surface to which is attached.

C. lobatulus represents attached, immobile mode of live, is living attached with organic 'glue' to the seaweeds or hard substrates, mainly feed on diatoms (Kitazato, 1988).

***Cibicides refluens* de Montfort, 1808**

Cibicides refluens DE MONTFORT, 1808, p. 123.

Truncatulina refluens (de Montfort). –BRADY, 1884, p. 659, pl. 92, figs 7-9.

Cibicides refluens de Montfort. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 200, pl. 21, figs 15-16; pl. 22, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 97, pl. 92, figs 7-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 149, pl. 318, figs 7-9.

***Cibicides* sp. 1**

Key features: Test usually small, planoconvex to convex-concave; 12 chambers in the last whorl; periphery keeled; sutures on both sides depressed, slightly curved backwards; umbilical area covered by flat plug; spiral side coarsely perforate in contrary to the umbilical side, very finely perforate; aperture interiomarginal.

Genus DISCORBIA Sellier de Civrieux, 1977

***Discorbina candeiana* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

pl. 22, figs 6-7

Rosalina candeiana D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 97, pl. 4, figs 2-4. –LE CALVEZ, 1977, p. 83, fig. 6.

Truncatulina candeiana (d'Orbigny). –CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 47, pl. 6, figs 7-9.

Discorbina candeiana (d'Orbigny). –SELLIER DE CIVRIEUX, 1977a, p. 18, pl. 4, figs 1-8; pl. 5, figs 1-8; pl. 6, figs 1-9; pl. 14, figs 6-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 150, pl. 320, figs 1-10.

Key features: Test small, low-trochospiral; 11-15 chambers visible on dorsal side; 6-7 on the ventral side; periphery lobate, round; chambers bigger as added, inflated in the last coil; sutures depressed, slightly curved backwards; wall very delicate, finely perforated on both sides and transparent; deep umbilicus partly covered by small flaps; aperture interiomarginal slit with tiny lip.

Genus FONTBOTIA Gonzales-Donoso & Linares, 1970

***Fontbotia wuellerstorfi* (Schwager, 1866)**

pl. 22, figs 1-2

Anomalina wuellerstorfi SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 258, pl. 7, figs 105-107.

Truncatulina wuellerstorfi (Schwager). –BRADY, 1884, p. 622, pl. 93, figs 8-9 (ZF 2559).

Planulina wuellerstorfi (Schwager). –CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 110, pl. 19, figs 5-6. –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 48, pl. 14, figs 1-2; text-fig. 11, 13. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 207, pl. 22, figs 14-16.

Cibicides wuellerstorfi (Schwager). –LEROY, 1941a, p. 46, pl. 1, figs 27-29. –HOFKER, 1951, p. 350, text-fig. 237. –PARKER, 1964, p. 624, pl. 100, fig. 29. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 195, pl. 23, fig. 7.

Fontbotia wuellerstorfi (Schwager). –GONZALES-DONOSO & LINARES, 1970, p. 238, pl. 1, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 583, pl. 634, figs 10-12; pl. 635, figs 1-3. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 35, pl. 17, figs 1-5. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 150, pl. 319, figs 7-12.

Cibicoides wuellerstorfi (Schwager). –JONES, 1994, p. 98, pl. 93, figs 8-9. –HEB, 1998, p. 78, pl. 16, figs 5-7.

Remarks: Recently this form usually is assigned to *Fontbotia* Gonzales-Donoso & Linares or *Cibicoides* Thalmann, however Jones (1994) regarded *Fontbotia* Gonzales-Donoso & Linares (1970) as junior synonym of *Cibicoides* Thalmann (1939).

Genus **PARACIBICIDES** Perelis & Reiss, 1975

Paracibicides endomica Perelis & Reiss, 1975

pl. 21, figs 15-16

Paracibicides endomica PERELIS & REISS, 1975, p. 94, pl. 9, figs 5-6; pl. 10, figs 1-6; text-fig. 8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 584, pl. 634, figs 16-18. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 150, pl. 322, figs 1-3.

Family PLANORBULINIDAE Schwager, 1877
Subfamily CARIBEANELLINAE Saidova, 1981
Genus **CARIBEANELLA** Bermúdez, 1952

Caribeanelle philippinensis McCulloch, 1977

pl. 22, figs 3-5

Caribeanelle philippinensis MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 463, pl. 191, figs 1-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 151, pl. 324, figs 1-9.

Remarks: Resembles *Cibicides lobatulus* (Walker & Jacob), but differs in having two types of supplementary apertures, one at the inner margin of chambers and second at the outer margin of the chamber periphery.

Subfamily PLANORBULININAE Schwager, 1877
Genus **PLANORBULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

Planorbulina distoma Terquem, 1876

Planorbulina distoma TERQUEM, 1876, p. 73.

Planorbulina mediterranensis d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 656, pl. 92, figs 2-3.

Planorbulina distoma Terquem. –HAYNES, 1973, p. 177, pl. 20, figs 10-12, pl. 21, figs 4, 7-8, text-fig. 36. –JONES, 1994, p. 97, pl. 92, figs 2-3.

Genus **PLANORBULINELLA** Cushman, 1927

Planorbulinella larvata (Parker & Jones, 1865)

pl. 22, fig. 8

Planorbulina vulgaris d'Orbigny var. *larvata* PARKER & JONES, 1865, p. 380, pl. 19, fig. 3.

Planorbulina larvata Parker & Jones. –BRADY, 1884, p. 658, pl. 92, figs 5-6.

Planorbulinella larvata (Parker & Jones). –JONES, 1994, p. 97, pl. 92, figs 5-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 152, pl. 327, figs 1-7.

Family CYMBALOPORIDAE Cushman, 1927
Subfamily CYMBALOPORINAE Cushman, 1927
Genus **CYMBALOPORETTA** Cushman, 1928

Cymbaloporetta bradyi (Cushman, 1915)

pl. 22, figs 11-12

Cymbalopora poeyi (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 637, pl. 102, fig. 14.

Cymbalopora poeyi (d'Orbigny) var. *bradyi* CUSHMAN, 1915, p. 25, pl. 10, fig. 2; pl. 14, fig. 2.

Cymbaloporetta bradyi (Cushman). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 201, pl. 23, figs 1-2. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 190, pl. 39, fig. 4; pl. 40, fig. 1. –JONES, 1994, p. 102, pl. 102, fig. 14. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 152, pl. 327, figs 8-10; pl. 328, figs 1-3. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 173, figs 763, 766. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 155, pl. 14, figs 28-29.

Key features: Low trochospiral test, squared in outline; dorsal side slightly convex; ventral side flat with open, depressed umbilicus; chambers bigger as added; first coil regular, but asymmetrically placed, slightly darker (brownish-orange), chambers in following coils varying in shape; periphery rounded; wall finely perforate; apertures along sutures on both sides of each chamber on umbilical side.

Cymbaloporetta squamosa (d'Orbigny, 1839)

pl. 22, figs 9-10

Rosalina squamosa D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 91, pl. 3, figs 12-14.

Cymbalopora poeyi (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rosalina poeyi* d'Orbigny, 1839a), p. 636, pl. 102, fig. 13.

Cymbaloporetta squamosa (d'Orbigny). –CUSHMAN, 1928, p. 7. –SAID, 1949, p. 40, pl. 4, fig. 14. –HOFKER, 1951, p. 484, text-fig. 330. –TODD,

1965, p. 38, pl. 20, fig. 3. –CHENG & ZHENG, 1978, p. 238, pl. 23, figs 4-5. –JONES, 1994, p. 102, pl. 102, fig. 13. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 152, pl. 328, figs 4-8. –YASSINI & JONES, 1995, p. 173, figs 758-761.

Remarks: Differs from *C. bradyi* Cushman in high trochospiral dorsal side, orange-brownish colour of the test, thinner wall and smaller chambers.

Genus **MILLETTIANA** Banner, Pereira & Desai, 1985

Millettiana millettii (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1915)

pl. 22, figs 13-14

Cymbalopora millettii HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1915, p. 689, pl. 51, figs 32-35.

Cymbalopora (Tretomphalus) bulloides (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rosalina bulloides* d'Orbigny, 1839a), p. 638, pl. 102, fig. 9.

Tretomphalus millettii (Heron-Allen & Earland). –CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 36, pl. 11, fig. 4. –TODD, 1965, p. 39, pl. 18, fig. 2.

Cymbaloporetta (Millettiana) millettii (Heron-Allen & Earland). –BANNER, PEREIRA & DESAI, 1985, p. 170, pl. 4, figs 1-10.

Millettiana millettii (Heron-Allen & Earland). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 591, pl. 648, figs 7-11. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 191, pl. 40, figs 4, 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 102, pl. 102, fig. 9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 153, pl. 329, figs 1-12.

Remarks: *M. millettii* represents attached, immobile mode of live in early stage of its life cycle, while at the final stage is forming large float chamber and is known to be planktonic, what helps to extend its distribution (Kitazato, 1988).

Family VICTORIELLIDAE Chapman & Crespin, 1930

Subfamily CARPENTERIINAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **CARPENTERIA** Gray, 1858

Carpenteria balaniformis Gray, 1858

Carpenteria balaniformis GRAY, 1858, p. 269, figs 1-4. –BRADY, 1884, p. 677, pl. 98, figs, 14, 17. –JONES, 1994, p. 101, pl. 98, figs 14, 17. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 153, pl. 330, figs 1-3.

Carpenteria proteiformis Goës, 1882

Carpenteria balaniformis var. *proteiformis* GOËS, 1882, p. 94, pl. 6, figs 208-214; pl. 7, figs 215-219.

Carpenteria proteiformis Goës. –BRADY, 1884, p. 679, pl. 97, figs 8-14. –JONES, 1994, p. 101, pl. 97, figs 8-14.

Biarritzina proteiformis (Goës). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 595, pl. 655, figs 1-5. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 191, pl. 41, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 153, 331, figs 4-8.

Subfamily RUPERTININAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1961

Genus **RUPERTINA** Loeblich & Tappan, 1961

Rupertina stabilis (Wallich, 1877)

Rupertia stabilis WALLICH, 1877, p. 501, pl. 20. –BRADY, 1884, p. 680, pl. 98, figs 1-12.

Rupertina stabilis (Wallich). –JONES, 1994, p. 101, pl. 98, figs 1-12.

Superfamily ACERVULINACEA Schultze, 1854

Family ACERVULINIDAE Schultze, 1854

Genus **ACERVULINA** Schultze, 1854

Acervulina inhaerens Schultze, 1854

Acervulina inhaerens SCHULTZE, 1854, p. 68, pl. 6, fig. 12.

Gypsina inhaerens (Schultze). –BRADY, 1884, p. 718, pl. 102, figs 1-6.

Acervulina inhaerens Schultze. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 80, pl. 18, fig. 18. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 192, pl. 41, fig. 5. –JONES, 1994, p. 102, pl. 102, figs 1-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 154, pl. 332, figs 1-5.

Superfamily ASTERIGERINACEA d'Orbigny, 1839

Family EPISTOMARIIDAE Hofker, 1954

Subfamily Epistomariinae Hofker, 1954

Genus **PSEUDOEAPONIDES** Uchio, 1950

Pseudoeponides japonicus Uchio, 1950

Pseudoeponides japonicus UCHIO in Kawai *et al.*, 1950, p. 190, fig. 16. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 602, pl. 667, figs 10-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 156, pl. 338, figs 1-12.

Subfamily NUTTALLIDINAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **NUTTALLIDES** Finlay, 1939

Nuttallides rugosus (Phlegger & Parker, 1951)

pl. 22, figs 15-17

Pseudoparrella (?) rugosa PHLEGGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 28, pl. 15, figs 8-9.

Alabama ? rugosa (Phlegger & Parker). –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 49, pl. 29, figs 1-2.

Epistominella rugosa (Phlegger & Parker). –SCHIEBEL, 1992, p. 45, pl. 5, fig. 10. –HEB, 1998, p. 80, pl. 14, figs 13-14.

Nuttallides rugosus (Phlegger & Parker). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 156, pl. 350, figs 11-13.

Family AMPHISTEGINIDAE Cushman, 1927

Genus **AMPHISTEGINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

Remarks: *Amphistegina* belongs to symbiont-bearing benthic foraminifera group (Hallock, 1999).

Amphistegina lessoni d'Orbigny, 1826

Amphistegina lessoni D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 304, pl. 17, figs 1-4. –BRADY, 1884, p. 740, pl. 111, figs 5-6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 609, pl. 677, figs 3-5. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 80, pl. 21, figs 7-8. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 195, pl. 42, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 156, pl. 340, figs 1-9.

Amphistegina lessoni sensu Parker, Jones & Brady. –JONES, 1994, p. 109, pl. 111, figs 5-6 (not figs 2, 4, 7).

Amphistegina papillosa Said, 1949

pl. 23, figs 1-2

Amphistegina radiata (Fichtel & Moll) var. *papillosa* SAID, 1949, p. 39, pl. 4, fig. 12. –CUSHMAN, TODD & POST, 1954, p. 362, pl. 90, figs 5-6. –ZHENG, 1980, p. 170, pl. 5, fig. 9.

Amphistegina papillosa Said. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 196, pl. 42, fig. 3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 157, pl. 339, figs 4-7; pl. 341, figs 1-7. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 157, pl. 15, fig. 7.

Key features: Test low trochospiral, lenticular; chambers strongly curved back; stellate pattern on umbilical side; very thin wall.

Amphistegina radiata (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)

Nautilus radiatus FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 58, pl. 8, figs a-d.

Amphistegina lessonii d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 740, pl. 111, fig. 3. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 80, pl. 21, figs 7-8.

Amphistegina lessonii d'Orbigny var. *radiata* (Fichtel & Moll). –HERON-ALLEN & EARLAND, 1915, p. 736.

Amphistegina radiata (Fichtel & Moll). –CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 49, pl. 17, fig. 12. –HOFKER, 1951, p. 444, text-figs 304a-b. –ZHENG, 1980, p. 170, pl. 5, fig. 9. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 196, pl. 42, fig. 5; text-figs 1-2. –JONES, 1994, p. 110, pl. 111, fig. 3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 157, pl. 339, figs 8-11; pl. 341, figs 8-10.

Superfamily NONIONACEA Schultze, 1854
Family NONIONIDAE Schultze, 1854
Subfamily ASTRONONIONINAE Saidova 1981
Genus ASTRONONION Cushman & Edwards, 1937

Astrononion novozealandicum Cushman & Edwards, 1937

pl. 23, figs 5-6

Astrononion novozealandicum CUSHMAN & EDWARDS, 1937, p. 35, pl. 3, fig. 18. –HERMELIN, 1989, p. 77, pl. 14, figs 10-11. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 42, text-fig. 3. –HEB, 1998, p. 75, pl. 13, fig. 4. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 157, pl. 15, figs 8-9.

Key features: Test small; 9-10 inflated chambers in the last whorl; periphery rounded; sutures

slightly depressed with sutural plates extending from umbilicus and ending with small oval pits in about half way to periphery; interiomarginal aperture.

Remarks: Resembles closely *Bermudezinella profunda* Saidova which differs from *Astrononion novozealandicum* Cushman & Edwards in less compressed test, smaller size and smooth surface like in *Pullenia*. Herein both species are grouped together, because only very fresh specimens can be distinguished from each other.

Astrononion stelligerum (d'Orbigny, 1839)

pl. 23, figs 3-4

Nonionina stelligera D'ORBIGNY, 1839b, p. 128, pl. 3, figs 1-2. –BRADY, 1884, p. 728, pl. 109, figs 3-4. –CUSHMAN, 1914, p. 27, pl. 14, fig. 4; pl. 15, fig. 4; pl. 16, fig. 2.

Astrononion stelligerum (d'Orbigny). –CUSHMAN & EDWARDS, 1937, p. 31, pl. 3, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 619, pl. 694, figs 1-2, 20-21. –JONES, 1994, p. 107, pl. 109, figs 3-4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 158, pl. 344, figs 11-14.

Genus FIJINONION Hornibrook, 1964

Fijinionion fijjense (Cushman & Edwards, 1937)

pl. 23, figs 7-8

Nonionina asterizans Fichtel & Moll. –BRADY, 1884 (not Fichtel & Moll, 1798), p. 728, pl. 109, figs 1-2.

Astrononion fijjense CUSHMAN & EDWARDS, 1937, p. 35, pl. 3, figs 15-16.

Astrononion (Fijinionion) fijjense (Cushman & Edwards). –HORNIBROOK, 1964, p. 338, pl. 1, figs 1-3.

Fijinionion fijjense (Cushman & Edwards). –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 251. –JONES, 1994, p. 107, pl. 109, figs 1-2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 159, pl. 346, figs 1-4.

Subfamily NONIONINAE Schultze, 1854
Genus EVOLUTONONION N.W. Wang, 1964

Evolutononion shansiense N.W. Wang, 1964

Evolutononion shansiense N.W. WANG. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 157, pl. 342, figs 13-14.

Genus NONION Montfort, 1808

Nonion fabum (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)

Nonionina boueana d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1846), p. 729, pl. 109, figs 12-13.

Nonion fabum (Fichtel & Moll). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 617, pl. 690, figs 1-7; pl. 691, figs 1-7, 14-16. –JONES, 1994, p. 108, pl. 109, figs 12-13.

Nonion japonicum Asano, 1938

pl. 23, fig. 9

Nonion subturgidum (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1933a (non *Nonionina subturgida* Cushman, 1924), p. 43, pl. 10, fig. 7.*Nonion japonicum* ASANO, 1938a, p. 593, pl. 15, figs 1-2.*Florius japonicum* SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 428, pl. 68, fig. 1.*Florius asanoi* WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 104, pl. 7, fig. 17; text-figs 67-69.*Florius japonicus* (Asano). –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 174, pl. 30, fig. 10. –ŌKI, 1989, p. 146, pl. 20, fig. 1.*Nonion cf. japonicum* Asano. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 196, pl. 42, fig. 6.***Nonion subturgidum*** (Cushman, 1924)

pl. 23, figs 10-11

Nonionina subturgida CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 47, pl. 16, fig. 2.*Nonion subturgidum* (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 43, pl. 10, figs 4-6 (not fig. 7). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 158, pl. 343, figs 1-9.Genus **NONIONOIDES** Saidova, 1975***Nonionoides grateloupi*** (d'Orbigny, 1826)*Nonionina grateloupi* D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 294.*Nonion grateloupi* (d'Orbigny). –CUSHMAN, 1939, p. 21, pl. 6, figs 1-7.*Nonionoides grateloupi* (d'Orbigny). –SAIDOVA, 1975, p. 248, pl. 67, fig. 5. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 196, pl. 43, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 158, pl. 342, figs 1-5.*Nonionella grateloupi* (d'Orbigny). –HEB, 1998, p. 85, pl. 13, fig. 3.Genus **PSEUDONONION** Asano, 1936***Pseudononion granulombilicatum*** Zheng, 1979*Pseudononion granulombilicatum* ZHENG, 1979, p. 189, pl. 25, fig. 9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 158, pl. 344, figs 5-10.

Subfamily PULLENINAE Schwager, 1877

Genus **MELONIS** Montfort, 1808***Melonis affinis*** (Reuss, 1851)

pl. 23, figs 12-14

Nonionina affine REUSS, 1851, p. 72, pl. 5, fig. 32.*Nonionina barleeana* WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 32, pl. 3, figs 68-69.*Nonionina umbilicatulata* (Montagu). –BRADY, 1884, p. 726, pl. 109, figs 8-9.*Nonion affinis* (Reuss). –CUSHMAN, 1929c, p. 89, pl. 13, fig. 24.*Melonis affinis* (Reuss). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 184, pl. 31, figs 1-4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 186, pl. 20, figs 1-3. –JONES, 1994, p. 107, pl. 109, figs 8-9.*Melonis barleeana* (Williamson). –CORLISS, 1979, p. 10, pl. 5, figs 7-8. –HERMELIN, 1989, p. 88, pl. 17, fig. 2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 621, pl. 696, figs 5-6. –HEB, 1998, p. 84, pl. 13, fig. 5.*Melonis barleeanus* (Williamson). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 159, pl. 347, figs 1-5.Remarks: *Melonis barleeanus* (Williamson) is regarded by Boltovskoy (1978), van Marle (1991) and Jones (1994) as a junior synonym of *Melonis affinis* (Reuss).Genus **PULLENIA** Parker & Jones, in Carpenter *et al.*, 1862***Pullenia bulloides*** (d'Orbigny, 1826)

pl. 23, figs 15-16

Nonionina bulloides D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 293. –D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 107, pl. 5, figs 9-10.*Pullenia sphaeroides* (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Nonionina sphaeroides* d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 615, pl. 84, figs 12-13 (ZF 2201-02).*Pullenia bulloides* (d'Orbigny). –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 42, pl. 23, figs 1-2. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 188, pl. 6, fig. 6. –JONES, 1994, p. 92, pl. 84, figs 12-13. –HEB, 1998, p. 87, pl. 13, figs 9-10.***Pullenia quadriloba*** Reuss, 1867*Pullenia compressiuscula* Reuss, var. *quadriloba* REUSS, 1867, p. 87, pl. 3, fig. 8.*Pullenia quadriloba* Reuss. –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1943, p. 15, pl. 2, figs 20-21. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 43, pl. 23, figs 5-7.***Pullenia quinqueloba*** (Reuss, 1851)

pl. 23, figs 17-18

Nonionina quinqueloba REUSS, 1851, p. 71, pl. 5, fig. 31.*Pullenia quinqueloba* (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884, p. 617, pl. 84, figs 14-15 (ZF 2199). –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1943, p. 10; pl. 2, figs 5-3, pl. 3, fig. 3. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 43, pl. 24, figs 1-5. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 188, pl. 6, fig. 5. –JONES, 1994, p. 92, pl. 84, figs 14-15. –HEB, 1998, p. 87, pl. 13, figs 11-12.***Pullenia salisburyi*** R.E. & K.C. Stewart, 1930*Pullenia salisburyi* STEWART R.E. & K.C. in Cushman *et al.*, 1930, p. 72, pl. 8, fig. 2. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 208, pl. 17, fig. 14.*Pullenia aff. salisburyi* R.E. & K.C. Stewart. –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 44, pl. 24, figs 8-9.

Superfamily CHILOSTOMELLACEA Brady, 1881

Family CHILOSTOMELLIDAE Brady, 1881

Subfamily CHILOSTOMELLINAE Brady, 1881

Genus *CHILOSTOMELLA* Reuss in Czjžek, 1849

***Chilostomella cushmani* Chapman, 1941**

Chilostomella cushmani CHAPMAN, 1941, p. 177, pl. 8, fig. 9; pl. 9, fig. 6. –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1949, p. 93, pl. 16, figs 4-5, 11-12. –UJHÉ, 1990, p. 41, pl. 22, figs 3-4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 160, pl. 350, figs 4-10.

Key features: Test ovate, elongated; wall smooth, thin, randomly perforate and transparent; two chambers per whorl; last chamber embracing the previous ones covering about three-quarters of test length; aperture short, narrow interiomarginal slit with lip.

***Chilostomella oolina* Schwager, 1878**

Chilostomella oolina SCHWAGER, 1878, p. 527, pl. 1, fig. 16.

Chilostomella ovoidea Reuss. –BRADY, 1884 (not Reuss, 1850), p. 436, pl. 55, figs 12-14, 17-18 (not figs 15-16, 19-23)

Chilostomella oolina Schwager. –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1949, p. 91, pl. 15, figs 23-24. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 128, pl. 10, figs 12-13. –JONES, 1994, p. 61, pl. 55, figs 12-14, 17-18. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 160, pl. 349, figs 12-13.

Remarks: Differs from *Ch. ovoidea* Reuss in more elongated than ovoid shape of the test, shorter apertural slit placed at nearly half length of the entire test.

***Chilostomella ovoidea* Reuss, 1850**

pl. 23, fig. 19

Chilostomella ovoidea REUSS, 1850, p. 380, pl. 48, fig. 12. –BRADY, 1884, p. 436, pl. 55, figs 15-16, 19-23 (not figs 12-14, 17-18) (ZF 1269). –CUSHMAN & TODD, 1949, p. 89, pl. 15, figs 17-19. –SCHIEBEL, 1992, p. 41, pl. 2, fig. 9. –JONES, 1994, p. 61, pl. 55, figs 15-16, 19-23. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 160, pl. 350, figs 1-3. –HEB, 1998, p. 77, pl. 13, figs 15-16.

Key features: Test ovate; wall smooth, thin, finely perforate; two chambers per whorl; last chamber embracing the previous ones covering about four-fifths of entire test; aperture very long, narrow interiomarginal slit.

Family ORIDORSALIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1984
Genus *ORIDORSALIS* Andersen, 1961

***Oridorsalis umbonatus* (Reuss, 1851)**

pl. 24, figs 1-2

Rotalina umbonata REUSS, 1851, p. 75, pl. 5, fig. 35.
Pulvinulina umbonata (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884, p. 695, pl. 105, fig. 2 (ZF 2251).
Truncatulina tenera BRADY, 1884, p. 665, pl. 95, fig. 11.

Oridorsalis tenerus (Brady). –TAPPAN & LOEBLICH, 1982, pl. 53, fig. 8.

Oridorsalis umbonatus (Reuss). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 138, pl. 11, figs 13-15. –HEB, 1998, p. 85, pl. 14, figs 9-10. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 160, pl. 15, figs 24-26.

Oridorsalis umbonata (Reuss). –JONES, 1994, p. 99, pl. 95, fig. 11; p. 104, pl. 105, fig. 2.

Oridorsalis tenera (Brady). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 161, pl. 354, figs 1-10.

Remarks: The SCS 'juvenile' specimens of this species can vary in thickness of the test and especially the shape of periphery (from slightly to extremely lobate), but this differences are less exhibited in 'adult' specimens.

Rotalina umbonata Reuss and *Truncatulina tenera* Brady are herein regarded as ecophenotypes of one species.

***Oridorsalis* sp. 1**

Remarks: Very like *Oridorsalis umbonatus* (Reuss), but differs in having less lobate periphery and lacking small openings at the base of sutures on dorsal side.

Family OSANGULARIIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1964
Genus *OSANGULARIA* Brotzen, 1940

***Osangularia culter* (Parker & Jones, 1865)**

pl. 24, figs 3-5

Planorbulina culter PARKER & JONES, 1865, p. 382, pl. 19, fig. 1.

Truncatulina culter (Parker & Jones). –BRADY, 1884, p. 668, pl. 96, fig. 3 (ZF 2522).

Pulvinulinella culter (Parker & Jones). –CUSHMAN, 1929c, p. 100, pl. 14, fig. 13.

Parrella culter (Parker & Jones). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 336, text-figs 229-232.

Osangularia culter (Parker & Jones). –PHLEGER *et al.*, 1953, p. 42, pl. 9, figs 11-16. –BOLTOVSKOY, 1980, p. 168, pl. 3, fig. 16; pl. 4, fig. 9. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 140, pl. 12, figs 2-4. –HEB, 1998, p. 86, pl. 14, figs 11-12.

Osangularia bengalensis (Schwager). –JONES, 1994, p. 100, pl. 96, fig. 3.

Family HETEROLEPIDAE González-Donoso, 1969
Genus *ANOMALINOIDES* Brotzen, 1942

***Anomalinoides colligerus* (Chapman & Parr, 1937)**

Anomalina ammonoides (Reuss). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Rosalina ammonoides*, Reuss, 1844), p. 672, pl. 94, figs 2-3.

Anomalina colligera CHAPMAN & PARR, 1937, p. 117, pl. 9, fig. 26.

Anomalinoides colligerus (Chapman & Parr). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 129, pl. 13, figs 6-8. –JONES,

1994, p. 98, pl. 94, figs 2-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 162, pl. 355, figs 1-3.

Anomalinoides globulosus (Chapman & Parr, 1937)

pl. 24, figs 6-7

Anomalina grosserugosa (Guembel). –BRADY, 1884 (not Gümbel, 1868), p. 673, pl. 94, figs 4-5 (ZF 1083-84).

Anomalina globulosa CHAPMAN & PARR, 1937, p. 117, pl. 9, fig. 27.

Anomalinoides globulosus (Chapman & Parr). –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 36, pl. 9. –INOUE, 1989, pl. 27, fig. 8. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 130, pl. 13, figs 3-5. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 197, pl. 43, fig. 4. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 162, pl. 354, figs 11-13; pl. 355, figs 4-13. –HEB, 1998, p. 75, pl. 16, figs 13-14.

Cibicidoides globulosus (Chapman & Parr). –JONES, 1994, p. 98, pl. 94, figs 4-5.

Key features: Test planoconvex; wall coarsely perforate; highly convex, involute umbilical side; evolute spiral side; periphery broadly rounded; 5-7 inflated chambers in the last whorl; sutures depressed; aperture crescentic.

Anomalinoides cf. welleri (Plummer, 1926)

pl. 24, figs 8-10

Truncatulina welleri PLUMMER, 1926, p. 143, pl. 9, fig. 6.

Anomalinoides welleri (Plummer). –WANG *et al.*, 1988, p. 178, pl. 32, figs 12-13.

Key features: Test low trochospiral, rounded; wall finely perforate; periphery rounded; 11-12 chambers in the last whorl; sutures slightly curved and very slightly depressed; aperture a low interiomarginal arch extending from umbilicus to spiral side.

Remarks: Resembles form referred by Hayward *et al.* (1999) to *Anomalinoides sphericus* (Finlay, 1940).

Genus **HETEROLEPA** Franzenau, 1884

Heterolepa aff. dutemplei (d'Orbigny, 1846)

pl. 24, figs 11-14

Rotalina dutemplei D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 157, pl. 8, figs 19-21.

Cibicidoides dutemplei (d'Orbigny). –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 112, pl. 35, figs 1-2; text-fig. 19-20.

Key features: Test biconvex; coarsely perforated; ventral side very convex, at the dorsal side chambers in the last whorl flattened, while the earlier whorls convex; periphery acute; 8-10 chambers in the last whorl; chambers on the dorsal side hardly visible except the last whorl, where rectangular to

trapezoidal; spiral line between coils clearly visible; on ventral side sutures distinct, slightly depressed between last chambers; slightly curved backwards on the spiral side and strongly on ventral side; aperture an elongated slit extending from the periphery towards umbilicus with small lip.

Remarks: Although abundant in residues from the Sunda Shelf area, it has not been found in Recent records. In morphological features of the test and bathymetric occurrences (neritic to upper bathyal) this form exhibits strong similarity to *Cibicidoides dutemplei* (d'Orbigny) figured by van Morkhoven *et al.* (1986).

Heterolepa margaritifera (Brady, 1881)

pl. 25, figs 4-7

Truncatulina margaritifera BRADY, 1881, p. 66. –BRADY, 1884, p. 667, pl. 96, fig. 2.

Eponides margaritiferus (Brady). –LEROY, 1941a, p. 40, pl. 3, figs 110-112. –BELFORD, 1966, p. 126, pl. 18, figs 11-16.

Cibicides margaritifera (Brady). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 352, text-figs 238-239.

Heterolepa margaritifera (Brady). –ŌKI, 1989, p. 101, pl. 15, figs 12-13. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 162, pl. 358, figs 1-7.

Neoeponides margaritifer (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 100, pl. 96, fig. 2.

Remarks: Two ecophenotypes different from typical *Heterolepa margaritifera* have been found in Sunda Shelf material;

type 1 differs in having large, strongly compressed and richly ornamented lenticular test.

type 2 differs in having smaller planoconvex test, with almost plane dorsal side and strongly convex ventral side; test is generally less ornamented with bosses and tubercles than the typical form.

Heterolepa ornata (Cushman, 1921)

Truncatulina ungeriana (d'Orbigny) var. *ornata* CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 317, text-fig. 12.

Cibicides ornata (Cushman). –LEROY, 1964, p. F-45, pl. 8, figs 19-21.

Heterolepa ornata (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 162, pl. 314, figs 1-10.

Heterolepa praecincta (Karrer, 1868)

pl. 25, figs 1-3

Rotalina praecincta KARRER, 1868, p. 189, pl. 5, fig. 7.

Truncatulina praecincta (Karrer). –BRADY, 1884, p. 667, pl. 95, figs 1-3 (ZF 2538-40). –CUSHMAN, 1915, p. 39, pl. 26, fig. 2.

Cibicidoides (?) praecinctus (Karrer). –MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 446, pl. 152, fig. 11.

Cibicides praecinctus (Karrer). –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 186, pl. 9, fig. 3.

Neoponides praecinctus (Karrer). –JONES, 1994, p. 99, pl. 95, figs 1-3.

Heterolepa praecincta (Karrer). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 163, pl. 360, figs 1-10.

***Heterolepa subhaidingerii* (Parr, 1950)**

pl. 24, figs 15-17

Truncatulina haidingerii (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 663, pl. 95, fig. 7 (ZF 2528). –CUSHMAN, 1914, p. 35, pl. 13, fig. 5; pl. 28, fig. 1. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 315, pl. 64, fig. 3.

Cibicides subhaidingerii PARR, 1950, p. 364, pl. 15, fig. 7. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 185, pl. 9, fig. 2.

Cibicoides subhaidingerii (Parr). –VAN MORKHOVEN *et al.*, 1986, p. 95, pl. 28. –JONES, 1994, p. 99, pl. 95, fig. 7.

Heterolepa subhaidingerii (Parr). –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 201, pl. 23, fig. 3.

Heterolepa subhaidingeri (Parr). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 163, pl. 359, figs 1-13.

Remarks: Differs from *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* in larger size of the test, bluntly rounded periphery and less convex ventral side.

***Heterolepa* sp. 1**

Key features: Test planoconvex to biconvex; dorsally slightly and ventrally strongly convex; 8 chambers in final whorl; chambers on the dorsal side gradually increasing in size with acute sutures, sutures in early coils raised and ornamented with small bosses; on the umbilical side sutures straight and directed backwards; umbilical area covered with extremely large plug, occupying almost 1/3 of the test; aperture a slit extending from the periphery towards umbilicus; both sides of the test coarsely perforated.

Family GAVELINELLIDAE Hofker, 1951

Subfamily GYROIDINOIDINAE Saidova, 1981

Genus **ROTALIATINOPSIS** Banner & Blow, 1967

***Rotaliatinopsis semiinvoluta* (Germeraad, 1946)**

Pulleniatina ? *semiinvoluta* GERMERAAD, 1946, p. 72, pl. 4, figs 16-18.

Rotaliatinopsis semiinvoluta (Germeraad). –BANNER & BLOW, 1967, p. 147, pl. 4, figs 6-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 163, pl. 361, figs 1-3. –HEB, 1998, p. 89, pl. 15, fig. 6.

Subfamily GAVELINELLINAE Hofker, 1956

Genus **GYROIDINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

***Gyroidina altiformis* R.E. Stewart & K.C. Stewart, 1930**

pl. 25, figs 8-10

Gyroidina soldanii d'Orbigny var. *altiformis* STEWART R.E. & STEWART K.C. in Cushman *et al.*, 1930, p. 67, pl. 9, fig. 2. –CUSHMAN, 1931, p. 41, pl. 8, fig. 10; pl. 9, fig. 1. –RENZ, 1948, p. 140, pl. 8, fig. 13.

Hansenisca altiformis (R.E. & K.C. Stewart). –FINGER, 1990, p. 124-125, figs 1-8; text-fig. 2.

***Gyroidina broeckhiana* (Karrer, 1878)**

pl. 25, figs 11-12

Rotalia broeckhiana KARRER, 1878, p. 98, pl. 5, fig. 26. –BRADY, 1884, p. 705, pl. 107, fig. 4 (ZF 2318).

Gyroidina broeckhiana (Karrer). –JONES, 1994, p. 106, pl. 107, fig. 4. –HEB, 1998, p. 82, pl. 15, figs 10-11.

***Gyroidina lamareckiana* (d'Orbigny, 1839)**

pl. 25, figs 13-15

Rotalia lamareckiana D'ORBIGNY, 1839b, p. 131, pl. 2, figs 13-15.

Gyroidina lamareckiana (d'Orbigny). –PHLEGER *et al.*, 1953, p. 41, pl. 8, figs 33-34. –TODD, 1965, p. 19, pl. 6, fig. 3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 163, pl. 361, figs 7-12. –HEB, 1998, p. 82, pl. 15, figs 7-9.

***Gyroidina neosoldanii* Brotzen, 1936**

pl. 26, figs 1-3

Rotalia soldanii d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 706, pl. 107, figs 6-7 (ZF 2320).

Gyroidina neosoldanii BROTZEN, 1936, p. 158. –INOUE, 1989, pl. 26, fig. 4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 125, pl. 11, figs 11-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 163, pl. 361, figs 13-15; pl. 362, figs 1-7.

Gyroidinoides neosoldanii (Brotzen). –UJIIÉ, 1990, p. 46, pl. 25, fig. 6; pl. 26, figs 1-2.

Gyroidinoides soldanii (d'Orbigny). –JONES, 1994, p. 106, pl. 107, figs 6-7.

***Gyroidina orbicularis* (Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865)**

pl. 26, figs 4-5

Rotalia (Gyroidina) orbicularis (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (not d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 706, pl. 115, fig. 6.

Gyroidina orbicularis (d'Orbigny). –PHLEGER *et al.*, 1953, p. 41, pl. 8, figs 35-36. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 126, pl. 11, figs 8-10. –HEB, 1998, p. 82, pl. 15, figs 12-13.

Gyroidina orbicularis (sensu Parker, Jones & Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 114, pl. 115, fig. 6.

***Gyroidina* sp. 1**

Key features : Trochospiral, biconvex test; 3,5 whorls visible on the dorsal side; 6 chambers in the last coil; sutures straight, radiate on both sides; umbilicus closed; aperture a low interiomarginal

slit, extending from periphery halfway to the umbilicus; periphery rounded and slightly lobate.

Genus **GYROIDINOIDES** Brotzen, 1942

Gyroidinoides nipponicus (Ishizaki, 1944)

Gyroidina nipponica ISHIZAKI, 1944, p. 102, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Gyroidinoides nipponicus (Ishiazaki). –INOUE, 1989, pl. 22, fig. 2; pl. 31, fig. 11. –УИИЭ, 1990, p. 47, pl. 27, fig. 1.

Gyroidinoides soldanii (d'Orbigny, 1826)

Rotalia soldanii D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 276, no. 5.

Gyroidinoides soldanii (d'Orbigny). –УИИЭ, 1990, p. 45, pl. 25, figs 1-5.

Hansenisca soldanii (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 164, pl. 362, figs 8-10.

***Gyroidinoides* sp. 1**

Key features: Test small trochospiral, planoconvex to slightly biconvex; spiral side smooth with 3,5 whorls visible; sutures slightly directed backwards on the spiral side and radial on the umbilical side; 11 chambers in final coil; periphery rounded in early part of the last coil and acute in the few last chambers; aperture an interiomarginal slit extending along last chamber from periphery to umbilicus; umbilicus open.

Genus **HANZAWAIA** Asano, 1944

Hanzawaia boueana (d'Orbigny, 1846)

Truncatulina boueana D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 169, pl. 9, figs 24-26.

Cibicides boueanus (d'Orbigny). –GRAHAM & MILITANTE, 1959, p. 116, pl. 19, fig. 11.

Hanzawaia boueana (d'Orbigny). –ZHENG, 1980, p. 171, pl. 5, fig. 10. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 164, pl. 364, figs 1-8.

Hanzawaia concentrica (Cushman, 1918)

Truncatulina concentrica CUSHMAN, 1918b, p. 64, pl. 21, fig. 3.

Cibicides concentricus (Cushman). –PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, pl. 15, figs 14-15.

Hanzawaia concentrica (Cushman). –TODD, 1965, p. 17. –SCHIEBEL, 1992, p. 49, pl. 1, fig. 11.

Hanzawaia grossepunctata (Earland, 1934)

pl. 26, figs 6-7

Cibicides grossepunctatus EARLAND, 1934, p. 184, pl. 8, figs 39-41.

Hanzawaia grossepunctata (Earland). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 164, pl. 364, figs 9-13; pl. 365, figs 1-13.

Hanzawaia nipponica Asano, 1944

Hanzawaia nipponica ASANO, 1944, p. 99, pl. 4, figs 1-2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 185, pl. 719, figs 1-4. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 201, pl. 20, fig. 4. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 137, pl. 12, figs 5-7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 164, pl. 363, figs 8-13.

Superfamily ROTALIACEA Ehrenberg, 1839

Family ROTALIIDAE Ehrenberg, 1839

Subfamily PARAROTALIINAE Reiss, 1963

Genus **PARAROTALIA** Le Calvez, 1949

Pararotalia calcariformata McCulloch, 1977

Pararotalia (?) *calcariformata* MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 428, pl. 177, figs 10-11.

Pararotalia calcariformata McCulloch. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 165, pl. 367, figs 8-13.

Pararotalia stellata (de Férussac, 1827)

pl. 26, fig. 8

Rotalia calcar (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Calcarina calcar* d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 709, pl. 108, figs 3-4.

Pararotalia stellata (de Férussac). –JONES, 1994, p. 107, pl. 108, figs 3-24.

***Pararotalia* sp. 1**

pl. 26, figs 9-10, 12

Key features: Test planoconvex or slightly biconvex; dorsal side highly convex; slightly convex ventral side; 7-9 chambers in the last whorl; ventral sutures radial, depressed, widening towards umbilicus; dorsal sutures curved backwards; test ornamented with small beads on spiral side; with bosses near umbilicus; periphery sharp, acute and lobulate, ornamented with short strong spines; aperture interiomarginal, and supplementary sutural apertures.

Remarks: *Pararotalia* sp. 1 occurs in the SCS material in high numbers, but has not been found in Recent records. It resembles *Pararotalia calcariformata* McCulloch, but differs in being highly convex on the ventral side, and having supplementary apertures.

***Pararotalia* sp. 2**

pl. 26, fig. 11

Remarks: *Pararotalia* sp. 2 resembles closely *Pararotalia* sp. 1, differs in lacking spines on periphery of the chambers.

Subfamily AMMONIINAE Saidova, 1981

Genus *AMMONIA* Brünnich, 1772***Ammonia beccarii* (Linné, 1758)**

pl. 26, figs 13-15

Nautilus beccarii LINNÉ, 1758, p. 710, (figured by Plancus, pl. 1, fig. 1).*Rotalia beccarii* (Linné). –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 345, pl. 70, fig. 3.*Streblus beccarii* (Linné). –HOFKER, 1951, p. 492, text-figs 335-339.*Ammonia beccarii* (Linné). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, C607, figs 479.2-3. –BELFORD, 1966, p. 108, pl. 19, figs 2-8. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 217, pl. 23, figs 11-12. –HATTA & UJMÉ, 1992b, p. 199, pl. 44, figs 1-2. –SCHMIEDL, 1995, p. 123, pl. 3, figs 13-14.

Key features: Biconvex, low trochospiral, with acute, slightly rounded periphery; 7-8 chambers in the last whorl; deep umbilicus, slightly curved sutures, on ventral side ornamented with some tubercles and bosses.

Remarks: *A. beccarii* (Linné) shows wide variety of the test morphology (thickness of the test and height of the spire on dorsal side); herein all this morphotypes are grouped together.

Ammonia parkinsoniana* (d'Orbigny, 1839)Rosalina parkinsoniana* D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 99, pl. 4, figs 25-27."*Rotalia*" *parkinsoniana* (d'Orbigny). –GRAHAM & MILITANTE, 1959, p. 101, pl. 15, fig. 11.*Ammonia parkinsoniana* (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 165, pl. 368, figs 7-16. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 162.

Key features: Test biconvex, low trochospiral; periphery broadly rounded; 7-8 chambers in the last whorl; sutures nearly straight; umbilicus deep, open.

***Ammonia pauciloculata* (Phleger & Parker, 1951)**"*Rotalia*" *pauciloculata* PHLEGER & PARKER, 1951, p. 23, pl. 12, figs 8-9.*Ammonia pauciloculata* (Phleger & Parker). –POAG, 1981, p. 39, pl. 45, fig. 3; pl. 46, fig. 3.

Key features: Test small, biconvex, low trochospiral; periphery acutely rounded, strongly lobulate; thin wall; five chambers in the last whorl; sutures slightly curved, widening on umbilical side.

Ammonia tepida* (Cushman, 1926)Rotalia beccarii* (Linné) var. *tepida* CUSHMAN, 1926b, p. 79, pl. 1.*Streblus beccarii* var. *tepida* (Cushman). –TODD, 1957, p. 290, pl. 91, fig. 5.*Ammonia tepida* (Cushman). –CHENG & ZHENG, 1978, p. 221, pl. 24, figs 10-11; pl. 32, fig. 7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 166, pl. 371, figs 1-10.*Ammonia beccarii* var. *tepida* (Cushman). –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 68, pl. 5, fig. 8.*Ammonia parkinsoniana* (d'Orbigny) var. *tepida* (Cushman). –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 162, pl. 16, figs 10-12.

Key features: Test small, biconvex, trochospiral; periphery broadly rounded, slightly lobulate; thin brownish-orange wall; 6-8 chambers in the last whorl; sutures slightly curved; umbilicus deep, open.

Genus *ASTEROROTALIA* Hofker, 1950***Asterorotalia compressiuscula* (Brady, 1884)***Rotalia papillosa* d'Orbigny var. *compressiuscula* BRADY, 1884, p. 708, pl. 107, fig. 1 (ZF 2325).*Rotalia beccarii* (Linné). –BRADY, 1884, p. 704, pl. 107, fig. 3.*Rotalinoides compressiusculus* (Brady). –JONES, 1994, p. 106, pl. 107, figs 1, 3.

Key features: Test lenticular, biconvex; ventral side convex; dorsal side slightly convex; periphery keeled, strongly lobulate; 6-10 chambers in the last whorl; dorsal sutures curved backwards; ventral nearly straight; deep, open umbilicus; test ornamented along sutures.

Remarks: Specimens of this species are often referred to *Asterorotalia gaimardii* (d'Orbigny). *A. compressiuscula* (Brady) differs in being less convex ventrally, more convex dorsally and having lobulate periphery.

***Asterorotalia (?) concinna* (Millett, 1904)**

pl. 27, figs 1-3

Rotalia annectens Parker & Jones var. *concinna* MILLETT, 1904, p. 223, pl. 10, fig. 7.*Ammonia annectens* (Parker & Jones). –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 66, pl. 5, fig. 9.***Asterorotalia gaimardii* (d'Orbigny, 1826)**

pl. 27, figs 7-8

Rotalia (Turbinulina) gaimardii d'Orbigny, 1826, p. 275.*Rotalia papillosa* d'Orbigny. –BRADY, 1884 (non *R. papillosa* d'Orbigny, 1826), p. 708, pl. 106, fig. 9 (ZF 2324).*Turbinulina gaimardii* d'Orbigny. –FORNASINI, 1906, p. 67, pl. 4, fig. 1.*Pseudorotalia gaimardii* (d'Orbigny). –BELFORD, 1966, p. 115, pl. 20, figs 5-11. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 182, pl. 10, fig. 9.*Asterorotalia gaimardii* (d'Orbigny). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 219, pl. 23, fig. 16; pl. 24, figs 1-3. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 166, pl. 372, figs 1-7.

Rotalinoides gaimardii (Fornasini). –JONES, 1994, p. 106, pl. 106, fig. 9.

Key features: Test planoconvex or slightly biconvex; periphery keeled; umbilical side highly convex; flat to slightly convex spiral side; 7-9 chambers in the last whorl; ventral sutures radial, straight, depressed; dorsal sutures curved backwards; test rich in ornaments on spiral side and with bosses and pillars near umbilicus; interiomarginal aperture.

Asterorotalia milletti Billman, Hottinger & Oesterle, 1980

Asterorotalia milletti BILLMAN, HOTTINGER & OESTERLE, 1980, p. 97, pl. 19, figs 1-9. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 166, pl. 372, figs 8-11.

Key features: Test planoconvex; periphery keeled, strongly lobulate; thin wall; highly convex ventral side; flat to slightly convex spiral side; 6-7 chambers in the last whorl; ventral sutures, straight and depressed, widening towards umbilicus; dorsal sutures curved backwards; test poorly ornamented on spiral side and with pillars near umbilicus; interiomarginal aperture.

Remarks: Specimens of this species are very fragile and last chambers are usually broken.

Asterorotalia pulchella (d'Orbigny, 1839)

pl. 27, figs 11-12

Calcarina pulchella D'ORBIGNY, 1839a, p. 80, pl. 5, figs 16-18.

Rotalia pulchella (d'Orbigny). –BRADY, 1884, p. 710, pl. 115, fig. 8 (ZF 2327).

Rotalia trispinosa THALMANN, 1933, p. 249, pl. 12, fig. 1.

Asterorotalia trispinosa (Thalman). –BARKER, 1960, p. 238, pl. 115, fig. 8.

Asterorotalia pulchella (d'Orbigny). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, C608, fig. 482. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 72, pl. 5, fig. 4; text-figs 56-59. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 665, pl. 769, figs 5-11. –JONES, 1994, p. 114, pl. 115, fig. 8.

Key features: Test, lenticular, triangular to subcircular in outline; periphery keeled with usually three long spines; 9-12 chambers in the last whorl; ventral sutures radial, slightly curved, strongly ornamented; dorsal sutures nearly straight; test ornamented with bars and bosses.

Remarks: This species is very abundant in residue of numerous stations. Tests are often broken, lacking characteristic spines and infield with sediment. Peculiar morphology of the test and epifaunal mode of life probably help this species travel great distances by accidental transport.

Genus **PSEUDOROTALIA** Reiss & Merling, 1958

Pseudorotalia indopacifica (Thalman, 1935)

pl. 27, figs 4-6

Rotalia indopacifica THALMANN, 1935, p. 605, pl. 73, fig. 1. –ASANO, 1951e, p. 13, text-figs 99-100.

Streblus indopacificus (Thalman). –ISHIZAKI, 1940, p. 54, pl. 3, fig. 1; pl. 4, figs 1-6.

Pseudorotalia indopacifica (Thalman). –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 80, pl. 6, figs 6-8; pl. 10, figs 7-9. –TU & ZHENG, 1991, p. 183, pl. 8, fig. 1.

Pseudorotalia schroeteriana (Parker & Jones, 1862)

Rotalia schroeteriana PARKER & JONES in Carpenter, 1862, p. 213, pl. 13, figs 7-9. –BRADY, 1884, p. 707, pl. 115, fig. 7.

Pseudorotalia schroeteriana (Parker & Jones). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1964, p. C614, figs 487, 1-5. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 78, pl. 6, figs 1-2; pl. 10, figs 12-13. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 220. –JONES, 1994, p. 114, pl. 115, fig. 7.

Pseudorotalia sp. 1

pl. 27, figs 9-10

Key features: Test small, planoconvex; dorsal side flat, ventral conical; 6-8 chambers in final whorl; umbilical area covered with big plug ornamented with small bosses; along sutures rows of small tubercles; sutures straight, radial on ventral side, curved backwards on dorsal side; periphery acute, keeled; aperture elongated, interiomarginal slit with small lip.

Family CALCARINIDAE Schwager, 1877

Genus **CALCARINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

Calcarina hispida Brady, 1876

Calcarina hispida BRADY, 1876, p. 589. –BRADY, 1884, p. 713, pl. 108, figs 8-9. –CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 356, pl. 75, fig. 4.

Calcarina hispida Brady. –HOFKER, 1970, p. 63, pl. 43, figs 5-13; pl. 47, fig. 3. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 81, pl. 7, figs 1-2; pl. 10, fig. 14. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 201, pl. 47, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 107, pl. 108, figs 8-9.

Remarks: Hatta & Ujiié (1992b) suggested that specimens of *C. hispida* Brady are identical with neotypified by Hansen (1981) *C. spengleri* Gmelin. The SCS specimens conform to forms in Challenger Collection.

Poorly preserved or juvenile specimens are difficult to differentiate from *Calcarina mayori* Cushman.

***Calcarina mayori* Cushman, 1924**

pl. 28, fig. 4

Calcarina mayori CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 44, pl. 14, figs 4-7. –HOFKER, 1927, p. 44, pl. 20, figs 1-12. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 167, pl. 375, figs 1-2; pl. 376, figs 1-7.

Remarks: Differs from *C. hispida* Brady in less robust test and better developed spines. In *C. mayori* Cushman chambers are usually visible under the cover of spines and tubercles on their surface.

Calcarina spengleri* (Gmelin, 1788)Nautilus spengleri* GMELIN, 1788, p. 3371.

Calcarina spengleri (Gmelin). –BRADY, 1884, p. 712, pl. 108, fig. 5-7. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 202, pl. 48, figs 1-5. –JONES, 1994, p. 107, pl. 108, figs 5-7.

Family ELPHIDIIDAE Galloway, 1933
Subfamily ELPHIDIINAE Galloway, 1933
Genus CELLANTHUS Montfort, 1808

***Cellanthus craticulatus* (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)**

pl. 28, fig. 1

Nautilus craticulatus FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 51, pl. 5, figs h-k.

Polystomella craticulatus (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884, p. 739, pl. 110, figs 16-17.

Cellanthus craticulatus (Fichtel & Moll). –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 203, pl. 49, fig. 7. –JONES, 1994, p. 109, pl. 110, figs 16-17. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 167, pl. 380, figs 1-10.

Genus ELPHIDIELLA Cushman, 1936

***Elphidiella arctica* (Parker & Jones, 1864)**

Polystomella arctica PARKER & JONES in Brady, 1864, p. 471, pl. 48, fig. 18. –BRADY, 1884, p. 735, pl. 110, figs 2-5.

Elphidiella arctica (Parker & Jones). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 674, pl. 790, figs 1-16. –JONES, 1994, p. 109, pl. 110, figs 2-5.

Genus ELPHIDIUM Montfort, 1808

Remarks: *Elphidium*-species are common in shallow water depths, and exhibit tolerance for increased salinity (van der Zwaan, 1982).

***Elphidium advenum* (Cushman, 1922)**

pl. 28, fig. 2

Polystomella subnodosa (Münster). –BRADY, 1884 (non *Robulina subnodosa* Münster, 1838), p. 734, pl. 110, fig. 1 (ZF 2181).

Polystomella advena CUSHMAN, 1922b, p. 56, pl. 9, figs 11-12.

Elphidium advenum (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 50, pl. 12, figs 1-3. –ASANO, 1960, p. 196, pl. 22, fig. 3. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 214, pl. 23, fig. 6. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 203, pl. 49, figs 3-4. –JONES, 1994, p. 108, pl. 110, fig. 1. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 168, pl. 379, figs 1-4.

***Elphidium crispum* (Linné, 1758)**

pl. 28, fig. 3

Nautilus crispus LINNÉ, 1758, p. 709.

Polystomella crista (Linné). –BRADY, 1884, p. 736, pl. 110, figs 6-7.

Elphidium crispum (Linné). –CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 47, pl. 41, fig. 4. –ASANO, 1960, p. 197, pl. 22, fig. 6. –CHENG & ZHENG, 1978, p. 224, pl. 28, fig. 2. –INOUE, 1989, pl. 30, fig. 5. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 215, pl. 23, fig. 7. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 203, pl. 49, fig. 5. –JONES, 1994, p. 109, pl. 110, figs 6-7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 168, pl. 378, figs 4-6. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 165, pl. 17, figs 9-10.

Remarks: *E. crispum* represents phytal mode of life, it is living on the seaweeds, it extends net like pseudopodia and probably is a suspension feeder (Kitazato, 1988).

***Elphidium incertum* (Williamson, 1858)**

Polystomella umbilicata (Walker) var. *incerta* WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 44, pl. 3, fig. 82a.

Polystomella striatopunctata BRADY, 1884, p. 739, pl. 109, fig. 23.

Elphidium incertum (Williamson). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 216, pl. 23, fig. 8.

Cribrononion incertum (Williamson). –JONES, 1994, p. 108, pl. 109, fig. 23.

***Elphidium jenseni* (Cushman, 1924)**

Polystomella jenseni CUSHMAN, 1924, p. 49, pl. 16, figs 4-6.

Elphidium jenseni (Cushman). –CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 48, pl. 11, figs 6-7. –ASANO, 1960, p. 199, pl. 22, fig. 5. –ZHENG *et al.*, 1978, p. 55, pl. 7, fig. 9. –INOUE, 1989, p. 155, pl. 30, fig. 2. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 203, pl. 49, fig. 6. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 169, pl. 381, figs 1-5.

***Elphidium macellum* (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)**

Nautilus macellus FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 66, pl. 10, figs h-k.

Polystomella macella (Fichtel & Moll). –BRADY, 1884, p. 737, pl. 110, figs 8, 11 (ZF 2175).

Elphidium macellum (Fichtel & Moll). –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 216, pl. 23, figs 9-10. –JONES, 1994, p. 109, pl. 110, figs 8, 11.

***Elphidium reticulosum* Cushman, 1933**

- Elphidium reticulosum* CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 51, pl. 12, fig. 5. –CHENG & ZHENG, 1978, p. 225, pl. 28, figs 6-7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 169, pl. 382, figs 1-5. –HAYWARD *et al.*, 1999, p. 168, pl. 17, figs 25-26.
- Cribrononion reticulosus* (Cushman). –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 86, pl. 6, fig. 12.
- Cribroelphidium ? reticulosum* (Cushman). –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 202, pl. 49, fig. 2.

***Elphidium singaporese* McCulloch, 1977**

- Elphidium singaporese* MCCULLOCH, 1977, p. 224, pl. 97, fig. 2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 170, pl. 382, figs 6-10.

***Elphidium vitreum* Collins, 1974**

- Elphidium vitreum* COLLINS, 1974, p. 43, pl. 3, fig. 35. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 170, pl. 384, figs 2-4.

Subfamily NOTOROTALIINAE Hornibrook, 1961
Genus **PARRELLINA** Thalmann, 1951

***Parrellina hispidula* (Cushman, 1936)**

- Elphidium hispidulum* CUSHMAN, 1936b, p. 83, pl. 14, fig. 13.
- Parrellina hispidula* (Cushman). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 677, pl. 793, figs 5-8. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 170, pl. 384, figs 5-7, pl. 387, figs 1-3.

Superfamily NUMMULITACEA de Blainville, 1827
Family NUMMULITIDAE de Blainville, 1827
Genus **HETEROSTEGINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

***Heterostegina depressa* d'Orbigny, 1826**

pl. 28, figs 5-6

- Heterostegina depressa* D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 305, pl. 17, figs 5-7. –BRADY, 1884, p. 746, pl. 112, figs 14-18 (ZF 1577). –CUSHMAN, 1933a, p. 57, pl. 16, figs 4-9. –VAN MARLE, 1988, p. 145, pl. 4, fig. 7. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 204, pl. 50, fig. 4. –JONES, 1994, p. 111, pl. 112, figs 14-16, ? 17-18. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 171, pl. 389, figs 1-6; pl. 390, figs 1-3.

Genus **NUMMULITES** Lamarck, 1801

***Nummulites venosus* (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)**

pl. 28, figs 7-9

- Nautilus venosus* FICHTEL & MOLL, 1798, p. 59, pl. 8, figs e-h.
- Amphistegina cumingii* CARPENTER, 1860, p. 32, pl. 5, figs 13-17; pl. 6, figs 5-6.

Nummulites cumingii (Carpenter). –BRADY, 1884, p. 749, pl. 112, figs 11-13; text-fig. 22.

Nummulites venosus (Fichtel & Moll). –RÖGL & HANSEN, 1984, p. 44, pl. 10, figs 6-7; pl. 11, figs 3-6; pl. 12, figs 1-2. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 171, pl. 388, figs 5-9.

Operculinella cumingii (Carpenter). –JONES, 1994, p. 110, pl. 112, figs 11-13; text-fig. 22.

Remarks: Following Loeblich & Tappan (1994) *Amphistegina cumingii* Carpenter (1860) is regarded as junior synonym of *Nautilus venosus* Fichtel & Moll (1798).

Genus **OPERCULINA** d'Orbigny, 1826

Remarks: This species belongs to symbiont-bearing benthic foraminifera group (Hallock, 1999), what helps to extend its depth range of euphotic habitats.

***Operculina ammonoides* (Gronovius, 1781)**

pl. 28, figs 10-14

Nautilus ammonoides GRONOVIVS, 1781, p. 282, pl. 19, figs 5-6.

Operculina complanata (Defrance). –BRADY, 1884, p. 743, pl. 112, figs 3-9. –JONES, 1994, p. 110, pl. 112, figs 3-9.

Operculina ammonoides (Gronovius). –LEROY, 1941b, p. 78, pl. 6, figs 24-25. –CUSHMAN, TODD & POST, 1954, p. 346, pl. 87, fig. 1. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 92, pl. 9, figs 1-5; pl. 10, figs 23, 27. –AKIMOTO, 1990, p. 205, pl. 15, fig. 11. –VAN MARLE, 1991, p. 196, pl. 21, fig. 3. –HATTA & UJIIÉ, 1992b, p. 205, pl. 50, fig. 7.

Assilina ammonoides (Gronovius). –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1987, p. 682, pl. 804, figs 1-7. –LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1994, p. 170, pl. 387, figs 7-9; pl. 388, figs 1-4.

Remarks: *Operculina ammonoides* (Gronovius) according to numerous authors (see Whittaker & Hodgkinson, 1979) has a long list of suspected synonyms including: *Operculinella venosa* (Fichtel & Moll), *Operculina elegans* Cushman, *O. discoidalis* d'Orbigny, *O. discoidalis* var. *involuta* Cushman, *O. gaimardii* d'Orbigny.

***Operculina bartschi* Cushman, 1921**

Operculina bartschi CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 376, text-fig. 13. –CHAPMAN & PARR, 1938, p. 292, pl. 17, figs 17-18; text-fig. 6. –WHITTAKER & HODGKINSON, 1979, p. 94, pl. 9, figs 10-12; pl. 10, figs 1-4, 6, 10-11.

Key features: Test large (>6 mm), lenticular; umbilical area usually raised; chambers high and narrow, planispirally arranged; arcuate and sharply recurved at the periphery; beading generally light and scattered over surface; sutural beads arranged in single rows.

***Operculina* group**

Remarks: *Operculina* exhibits wide variations in shape and size; specimens of this group vary from small to large (0.03-1.5 cm), not ornamented to richly ornamented with beads of varying sizes and arrangement; lenticular, thick and involute to compressed evolute. Besides the tests of

microspheric and megalospheric generations of this same species can differ a lot.

In the SCS material four morphologically varying types of *Operculina* tests were distinguished, but not determined on the specific level, herein they are grouped together, although were counted separately with the purpose of distribution studies.

Operculina (or *Assilina* as referred by numerous authors) belongs to symbiont-bearing benthic foraminifera group (Hallock, 1999).

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 Turbinulina gaimardii 148
- Usbekistania** 79; **charoides** 79
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- Vaginulina** 117; legumen 117; patens 117; **subelegans** 117
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 Valvobifarina elongata 132
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 Valvulina fusca 91; oblonga 133
Valvulineria 133; collinsi 133; **minuta** 133
Vanhoeffenella 73
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Plates

Plate 1

- fig. 1 *Marsipella cylindrica* Brady, 1882, side, stained, 2241 μm , station 18311
- fig. 2 *Marsipella elongata* Norman, 1878, side, stained, 2000 μm , station 18311
- fig. 3 *Rhabdammina discreta* Brady, 1881, side, 5000 μm , station 18268
- fig. 4 *Rhabdammina pacifica* Shchedrina, 1952, side, 6500 μm , station 18269
- fig. 5 *Hyperammina distorta* Cushman, 1918, side, 1630 μm , station 18311
- fig. 6 *Saccorhiza ramosa* (Brady, 1879), side, 3333 μm , station 18273
- figs 7-8 *Lagenammina arenulata* (Skinner, 1961), (7) side, stained, 472 μm , station 18284, (8) side, stained, 474 μm , station 18284
- figs 9-10 *Lagenammina difflugiformis* Brady, 1879, (9) side, stained, 559 μm , station 18268, (10) side, stained, 714 μm , station 18268
- fig. 11 *Lagenammina tubulata* (Rhumbler, 1931), side, 629 μm , station 18311
- fig. 12 *Technitella legumen* Norman, 1878, side, stained, 660 μm , station 18311
- fig. 13 *Technitella* cf. *legumen* Norman, 1878, side, stained, 1760 μm , station 18311
- fig. 14 *Technitella melo* Norman, 1878, side, stained, 400 μm , station 18281
- fig. 15 *Crithionina pisum* Goës, 1896, side, stained, 542 μm , station 18292
- fig. 16 *Ammodiscus anguillae* Höglund, 1947, top, 1057 μm , station 18287
- figs 17-18 *Ammodiscus catinus* Höglund, 1947, (17) top, 308 μm , station 18302, (18) top, 577 μm , station 18287

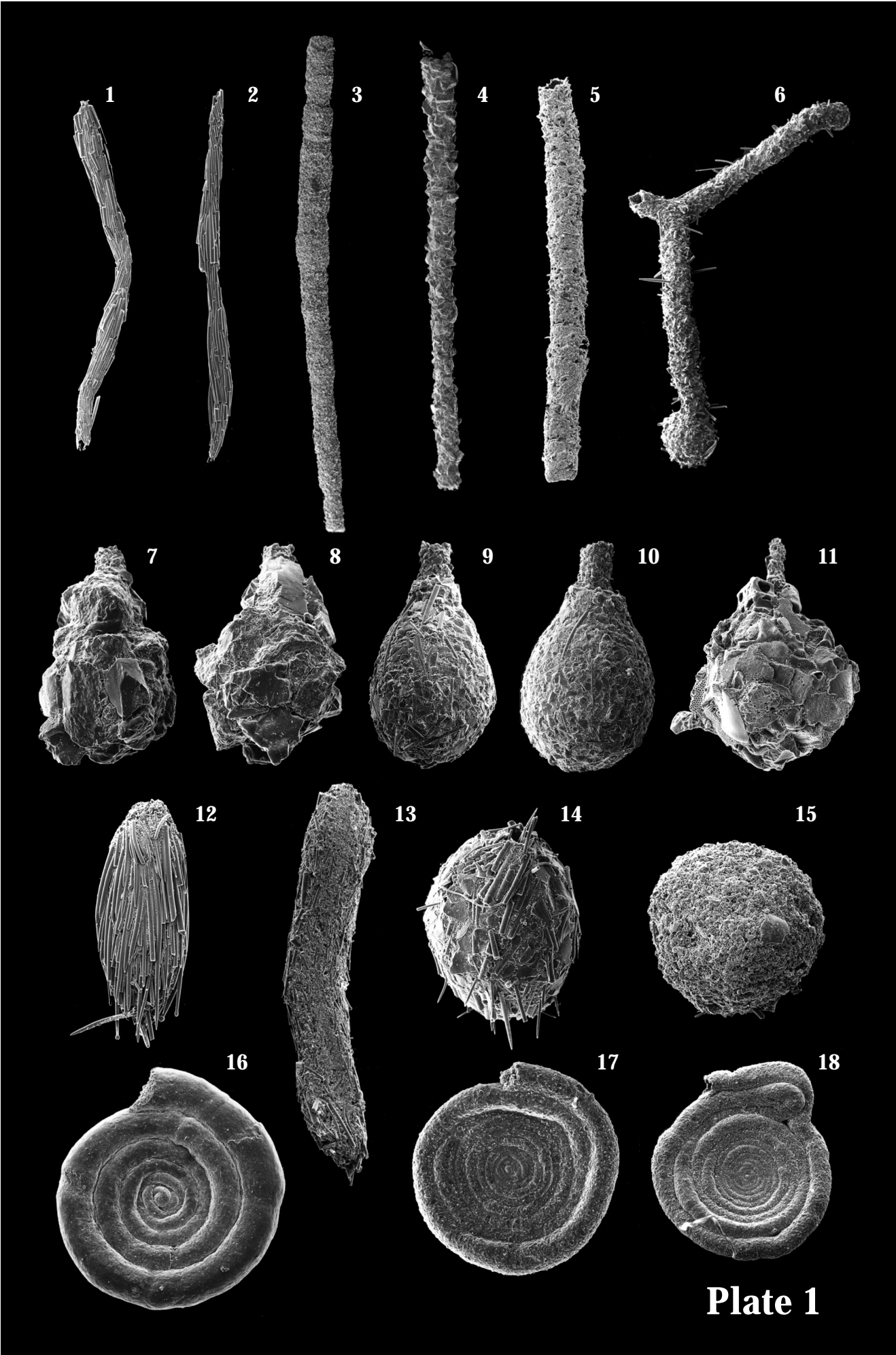


Plate 1

Plate 2

- figs 1-2 *Ammodiscus planorbis* Höglund, 1947, (1) top, 875 μm , station 18269, (2) top, 700 μm , station 18304
- fig. 3 *Ammodiscus tenuis* Brady, 1881, top, 730 μm , station 18268
- figs 4-5 *Ammodiscoides* sp. 1, (4) top, 240 μm , station 18267, (5) periphery, 206 μm , station 18267
- fig. 6 *Glomospira glomerata* Höglund, 1947, top, 322 μm , station 18293
- fig. 7 *Usbekistania charoides* (Jones & Parker, 1860), top, 295 μm , station 18293
- fig. 8 *Glomospira gordialis* (Jones & Parker, 1860), top, 311 μm , station 18293
- fig. 9 *Ammolagena clavata* (Jones & Parker, 1860), side, stained, 1750 μm , station 18281
- fig. 10 *Reophax longicollaris* Zheng, 1988, side, 570 μm , station 18287
- fig. 11 *Reophax micaceus* Earland, 1934, side, stained, 389 μm , station 18293
- fig. 12 *Reophax subfusiformis* Earland, 1933, side, 500 μm , station 18293
- fig. 13 *Reophax spiculifer* Brady, 1879, side, stained, 2300 μm , station 18291
- figs 14-15 *Reophax dentaliniformis* Brady, 1881, (14) aperture, x 300 μm , station 18311, (15) side, 1180 μm , station 18311
- fig. 16 *Reophax subdentaliniformis* Parr, 1950, side, stained, 1222 μm , station 18268
- fig. 17 *Reophax bradyi* Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1980, side, 1338 μm , station 18281
- fig. 18 *Reophax* sp., side, stained, 1067 μm , station 18311
- fig. 19 *Reophax* sp., side, 1114 μm , station 18311

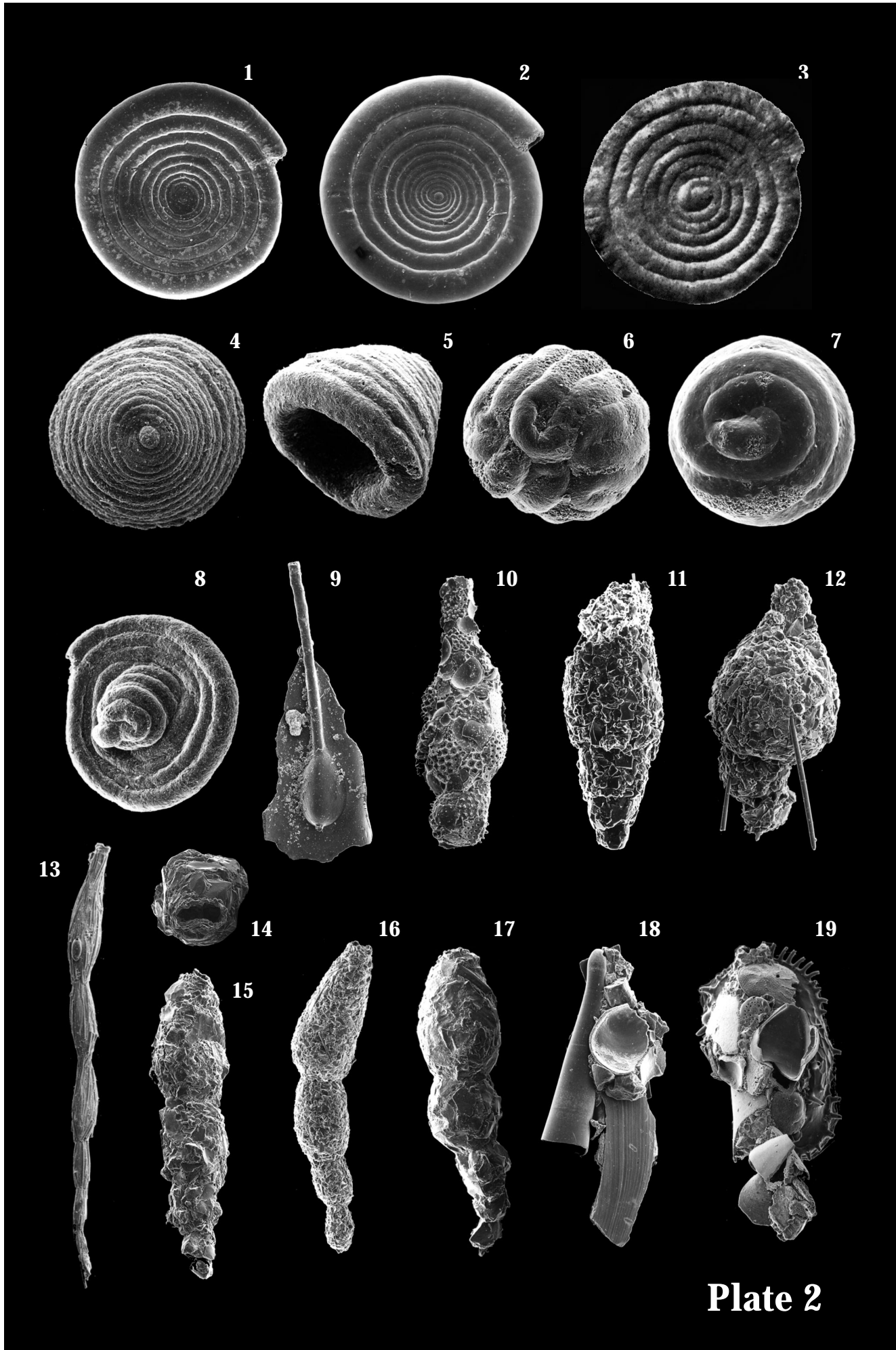


Plate 2

Plate 3

- figs **1-5** *Reophax scorpiurus* de Montfort, 1808, **(1)** aperture, stained, 250 μm , station 18311,
(2) side, stained, 807 μm , station 18311, **(3)** side, stained, 793 μm , station 18311,
(4) side, 707 μm , station 18268, **(5)** side, 667 μm , station 18268
- fig. **6** *Hormosina* sp. 2, side, 1100 μm , station 18287
- fig. **7** *Pseudonodosinella* sp. 1, side, 1027 μm , station 18284
- fig. **8** *Hormosinella distans* (Brady, 1881), side, 2750 μm , station 18293
- fig. **9** *Hormosinella guttifera* (Brady, 1881), side, 594 μm , station 18293
- fig. **10** *Subreophax aduncus* (Brady, 1882), side, 1571 μm , station 18294
- fig. **11** *Reophanus oviculus* (Brady, 1879), side, 4900 μm , station 18268
- figs **12-13** *Buzasina ringens* (Brady, 1879), **(12)** right-side, 700 μm , station 18268,
(13) left-side, 1022 μm , station 18291
- figs **14-15** *Cribrostomoides nitidus* (Goës, 1896), **(14)** right-side, 750 μm , station 18268,
(15) periphery, 818 μm , station 18292

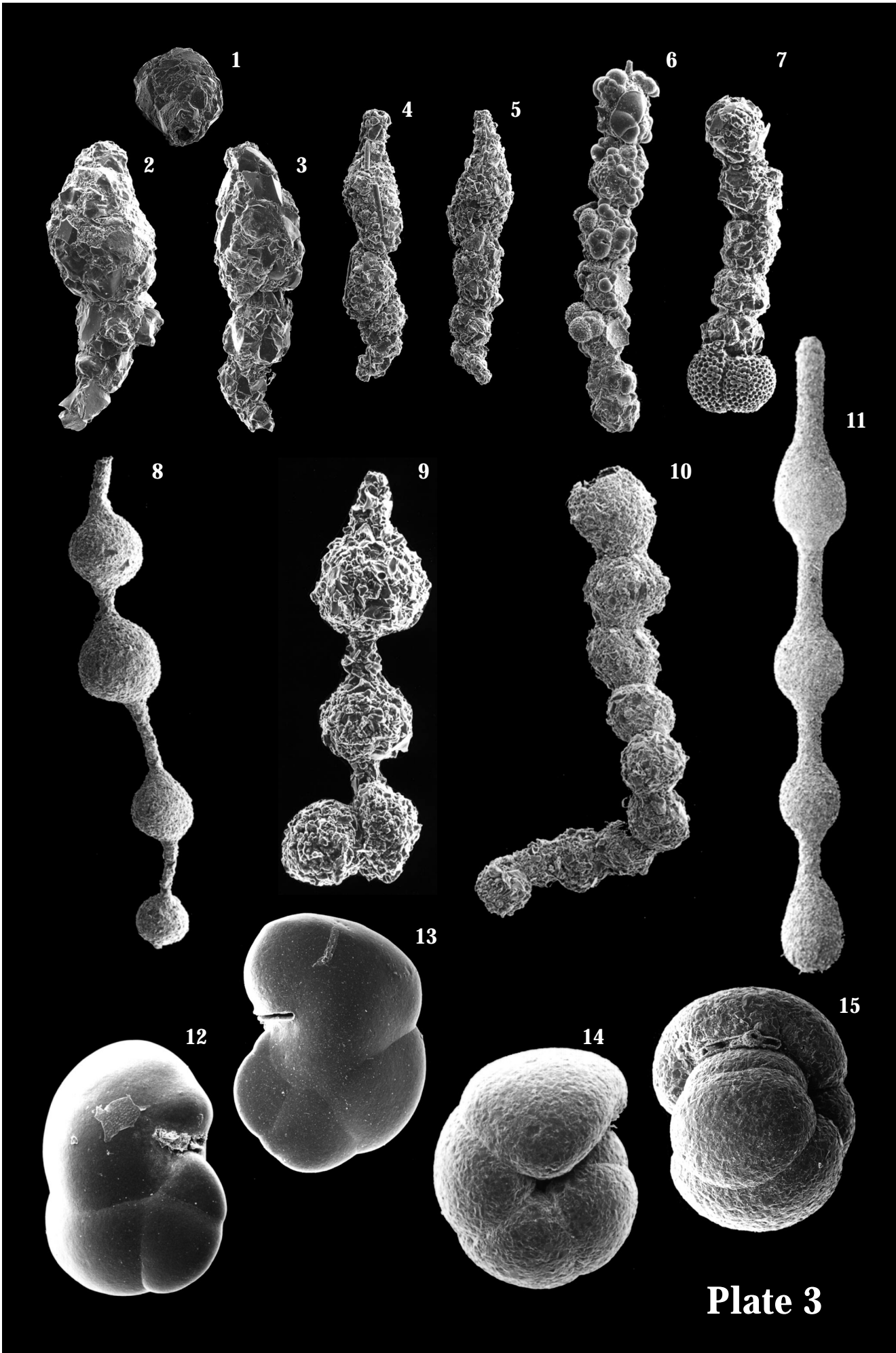


Plate 3

Plate 4

- figs **1-2** *Cribrostomoides subglobosus* (M. Sars, 1869), (**1**) right-side, 615 μm , station 18290,
(**2**) periphery, 513 μm , station 18290
- fig. **3** *Haplophragmoides bradyi* (Robertson, 1891), left-side, 178 μm , station 18292
- fig. **4** *Haplophragmoides* sp. 1, right-side, stained, 266 μm , station 18287
- figs **5-7** *Haplophragmoides sphaeriloculum* Cushman, 1910, (**5**) left-side, 500 μm , station 18287, (**6**) periphery, 500 μm , station 18287, (**7**) left-side, 731 μm , station 18287
- fig. **8** *Haplophragmoides grandiformis* Cushman, 1910, right-side, stained, 1257 μm , station 18318
- fig. **9** *Ammoscalaria compressa* (Cushman & McCulloch, 1939), side, 1275 μm , station 18284
- figs **10-11** *Veloroninoides jeffreysii* (Williamson) (**10**) right-side, 405 μm , station 18296,
(**11**) right-side, 867 μm , station 18268
- fig. **12** *Veloroninoides wiesneri* (Parr, 1950), left-side, 418 μm , station 18292
- fig. **13** *Ammoscalaria tenuimargo* (Brady, 1882), side, stained, 1783 μm , station 18281
- fig. **14** *Discammia compressa* (Goës, 1882), left-side, 1167 μm , station 18287
- figs **15-16** *Glaphyrammina americana* (Cushman, 1910), (**15**)right-side, 715 μm , station 18304,
(**16**) left-side, 650 μm , station 18304

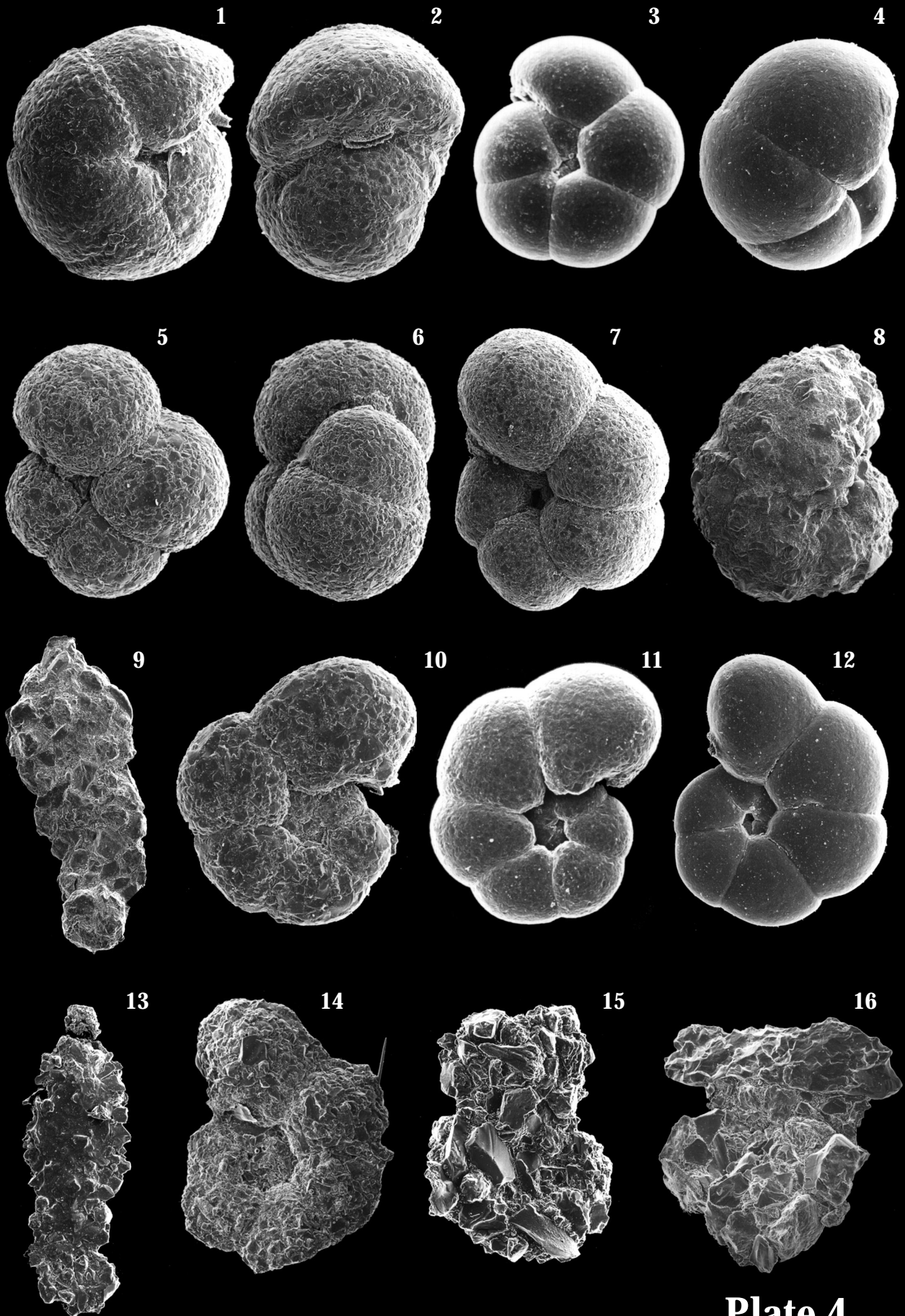


Plate 4

Plate 5

- fig. 1 *Lituotuba lituiformis* (Brady, 1879), top, 838 μm , station 18287
- fig. 2 *Ammobaculites agglutinans* (d'Orbigny, 1846), left-side, stained, 750 μm , station 18269
- fig. 3 *Ammobaculites baculusalsus* Schiebel & Timm, 1996, side, stained, 920 μm , station 18293
- fig. 4 *Ammobaculites* sp. 1, side, 1050 μm , station 18283
- fig. 5 *Ammomarginulina* aff. *rostrata* (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1929), side, 375 μm , station 18291
- figs 6-7 *Eratidus recurvus* (Earland, 1934), (6) right-side, 408 μm , station 18292, (7) left-side, 256 μm , station 18292
- figs 8-9 *Placopsilina bradyi* Cushman & McCulloch, 1939, (8) inside, stained, 754 μm , station 18273, (9) top, 818 μm , station 18273
- figs 10-11 *Adercotryma glomeratum* (Brady, 1878), (10) ventral, 253 μm , station 18293, (11) dorsal, stained, 307 μm , station 18293
- fig. 12 *Ammosphaeroidina sphaeroidiniformis* (Brady, 1884), front, 875 μm , station 18287
- fig. 13 *Cyclammina trullissata* (Brady, 1879), right-side, 689 μm , station 18268
- fig. 14 *Cyclammina pusilla* Brady, 1881, right-side, 1350 μm , station 18292
- fig. 15 *Cyclammina subtrullissata* (Parr, 1950), left-side, stained, 453 μm , station 18311
- figs 16-18 *Recurvoides contortus* Earland, 1934, (16) left-side, 544 μm , station 18268, (17) periphery, stained, 571 μm , station 18293, (18) left-side, 286 μm , station 18293

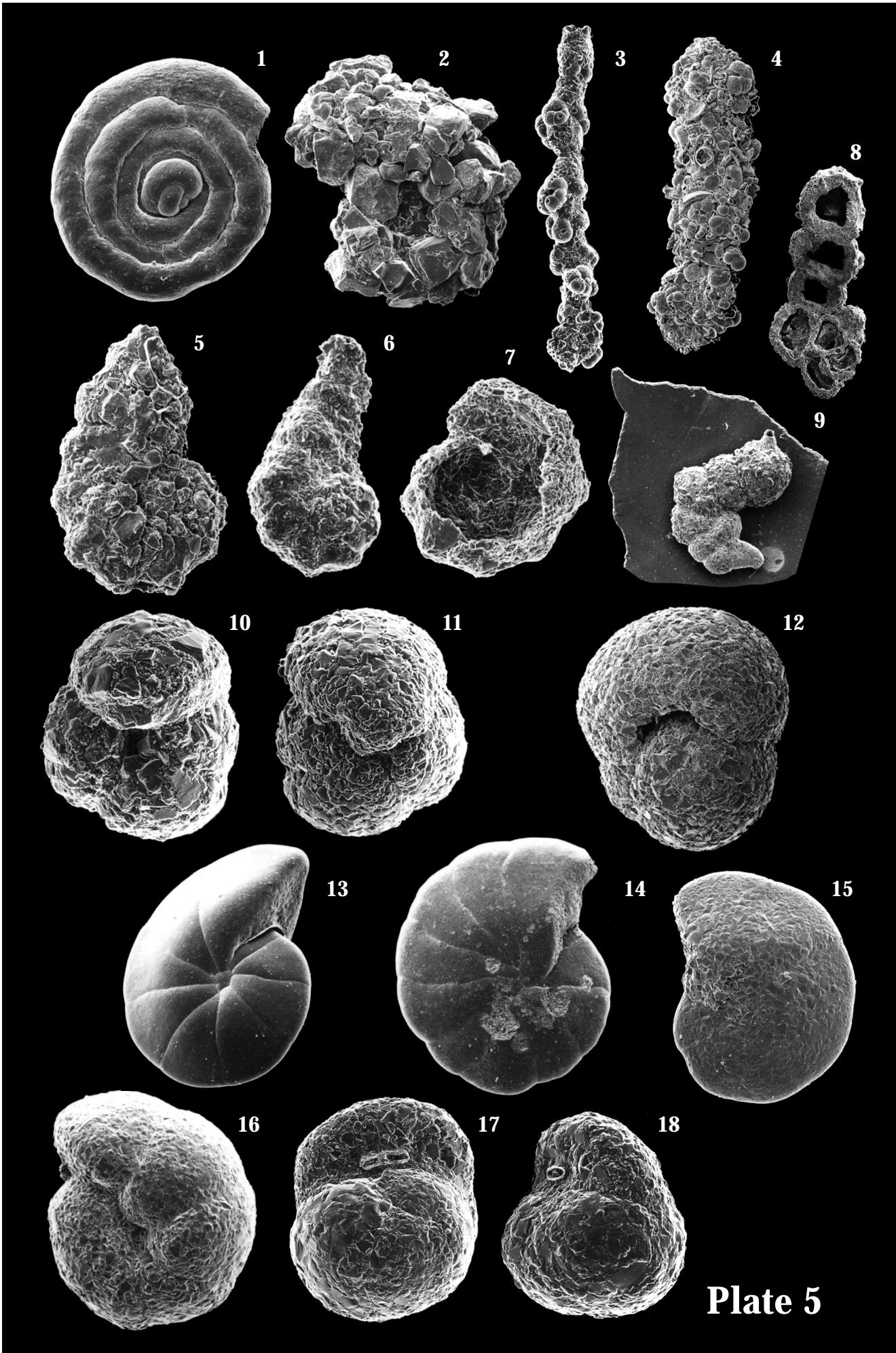


Plate 5

Plate 6

- figs 1-2 *Spiroplectinella kerimbaensis* (Said, 1949), (1) aperture, 576 μm , station 18322, (2) side, 643 μm , station 18322
- figs 3-6 *Spiroplectinella pseudocarinata* (Cushman, 1921), (3) aperture, 624 μm , station 18304, (4) side, 636 μm , station 18304, (5) aperture, 670 μm , station 18269, (6) side, 950 μm , station 18269
- fig. 7 *Spiroplectinella higuchii* (Takayanagi, 1953), side, 523 μm , station 18284
- fig. 8 *Spiroplectinella wrightii* (Silvestri, 1903), side, 438 μm , station 18284
- figs 9-10 *Spirotextularia fistulosa* (Brady, 1884), (9) side, 500 μm , station 18271, (10) side, stained, 296 μm , station 18281
- figs 11-13 *Spirotextularia floridana* (Cushman, 1922), (11) aperture, stained, 220 μm , station 18311, (12) side, stained, 1525 μm , station 18311, (13) side, 1180 μm , station 18304
- fig. 14 *Parvigenerina sinensis* (Zheng, 1988), side, 433 μm , station 18284
- fig. 15 *Pseudoblivina nasostoma* Zheng, 1988, side, 509 μm , station 18297
- fig. 16 *Nouria harrisii* Heron-Allen & Earland, 1914, side, stained, 633 μm , station 18287
- fig. 17 *Nouria polymorphinoides* Heron-Allen & Earland, 1914, side, stained, 731 μm , station 18318
- fig. 18 *Gaudryina quadrangularis* Bagg, 1908, side, 767 μm , station 18298
- fig. 19 *Karrerulina apicularis* (Cushman, 1911), side, 500 μm , station 18268
- fig. 20 *Karrerulina erigona* (Saidova, 1975), side, 1042 μm , station 18269
- fig. 21 *Verneuilinulla superba* (Earland, 1934), side, 412 μm , station 18287

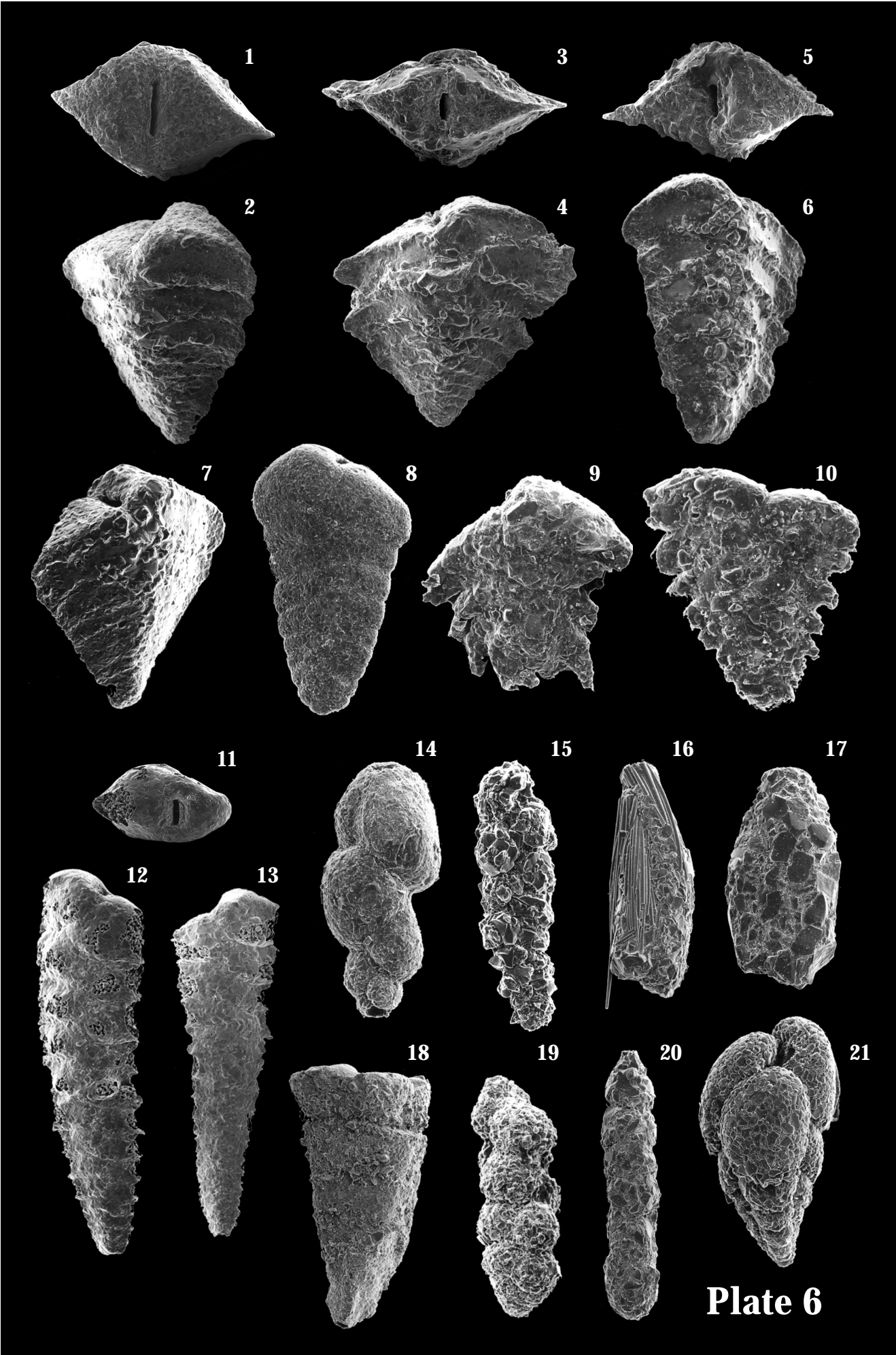
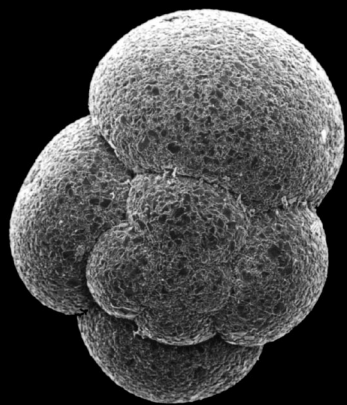


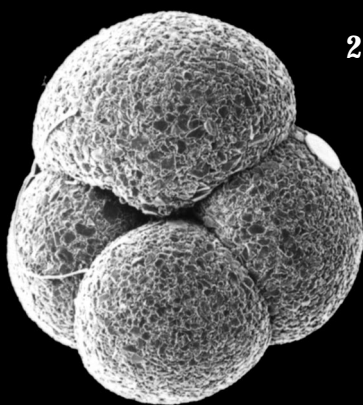
Plate 6

Plate 7

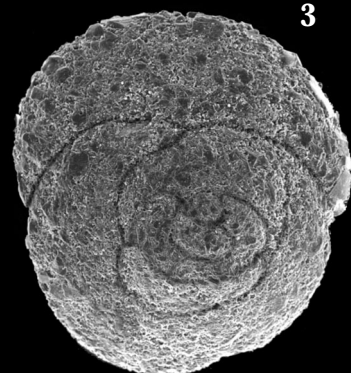
- figs 1-2 *Paratrochammina challengeri* Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988, (1) dorsal, 967 μm , station 18268, (2) ventral, 733 μm , station 18268
- fig. 3 *Tritaxis challengeri* (Hedley, Hurdle & Burdett, 1964), dorsal, 682 μm , station 18271
- figs 4-5 *Tritaxis primitiva* Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988, (4) dorsal, 320 μm , station 18301, (5) ventral, 308 μm , station 18301
- fig. 6 *Trochammina inflata* (Montagu, 1808), dorsal, 328 μm , station 18292
- fig. 7 *Trochamminopsis parvus* Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988, dorsal, 656 μm , station 18268
- figs 8-9 *Deuterammina grisea* (Earland, 1934), (8) dorsal, stained, 288 μm , station 18294, (9) ventral, 311 μm , station 18292
- figs 10-11 *Deuterammina montagui* Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988, (10) dorsal, 250 μm , station 18287, (11) ventral, 235 μm , station 18287
- fig. 12 *Pseudotrochammina* sp. 1, ventral, 227 μm , station 18267
- figs 13-14 *Earlandammina* cf. *drakensis* Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988, (13) dorsal, 272 μm , station 18268, (14) ventral, stained, 240 μm , station 18268



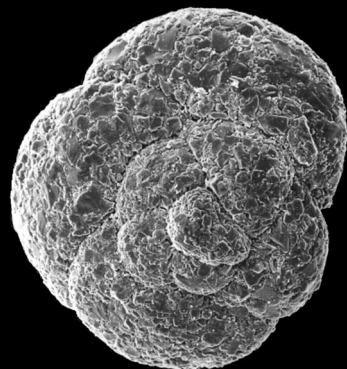
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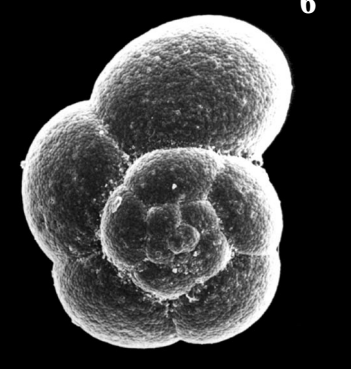
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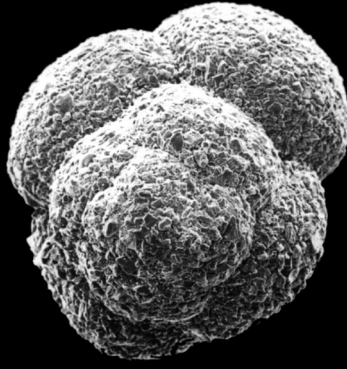
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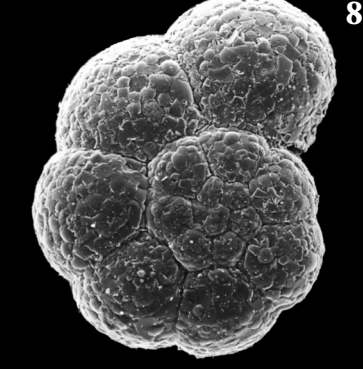
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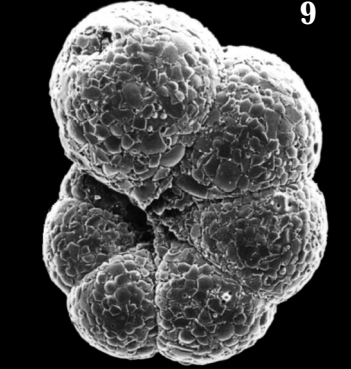
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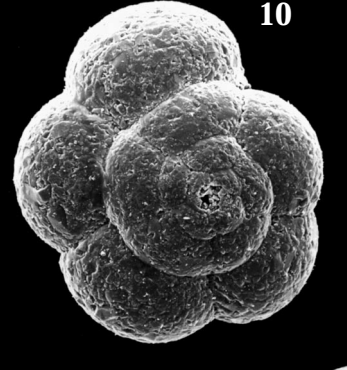
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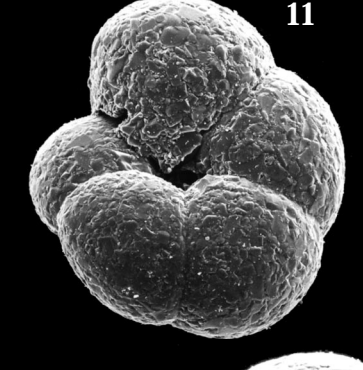
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9



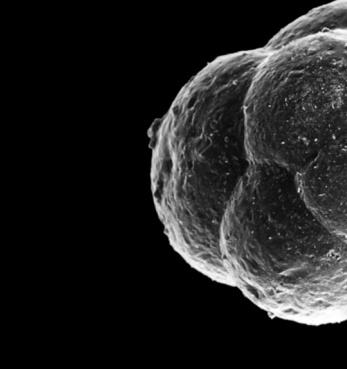
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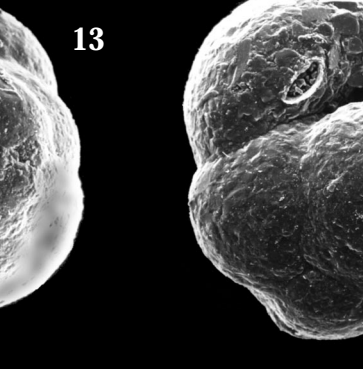
11



12



13



14

Plate 7

Plate 8

- figs **1-2** *Dorothia scabra* (Brady, 1884), **(1)** side, 875 μm , station 18298, **(2)** side, 960 μm , station 18281
- figs **3-4** *Eggerella bradyi* (Cushman, 1911), **(3)** front, 433 μm , station 18293, **(4)** side, 425 μm , station 18292
- figs **5-6** *Karreriella* cf. *siphonella* (Reuss, 1851), **(5)** aperture, stained, 242 μm , station 18291,
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- fig. **7** *Karreriella novangliae* (Cushman, 1922), side, 700 μm , station 18268
- fig. **8** *Karreriella pupiformis* Zheng, 1988, side, 866 μm , station 18292
- figs **9-10** *Martinottiella communis* (d'Orbigny, 1826), **(9)** side, 1933 μm , station 18287,
(10) side, 858 μm , station 18268
- fig. **11** *Martinottiella milletti* (Cushman, 1936), side, 1417 μm , station 18268
- figs **12-14** *Bigenerina nodosaria* d'Orbigny, 1826, **(12)** aperture, 560 μm , station 18322,
(13) side, 1029 μm , station 18322, **(14)** side, 1169 μm , station 18322
- fig. **15** *Bigenerina* sp. 1, side, 520 μm , station 18302
- figs **16-18** *Sahulia barkeri* (Hofker, 1978), **(16)** aperture, 506 μm , station 18269,
(17) periphery, 487 μm , station 18269, **(18)** side, 500 μm , station 18269
- figs **19-21** *Sahulia conica* (d'Orbigny, 1839), **(19)** side, 640 μm , station 18322, **(20)** back,
347 μm , station 18311, **(21)** aperture, 567 μm , station 18322

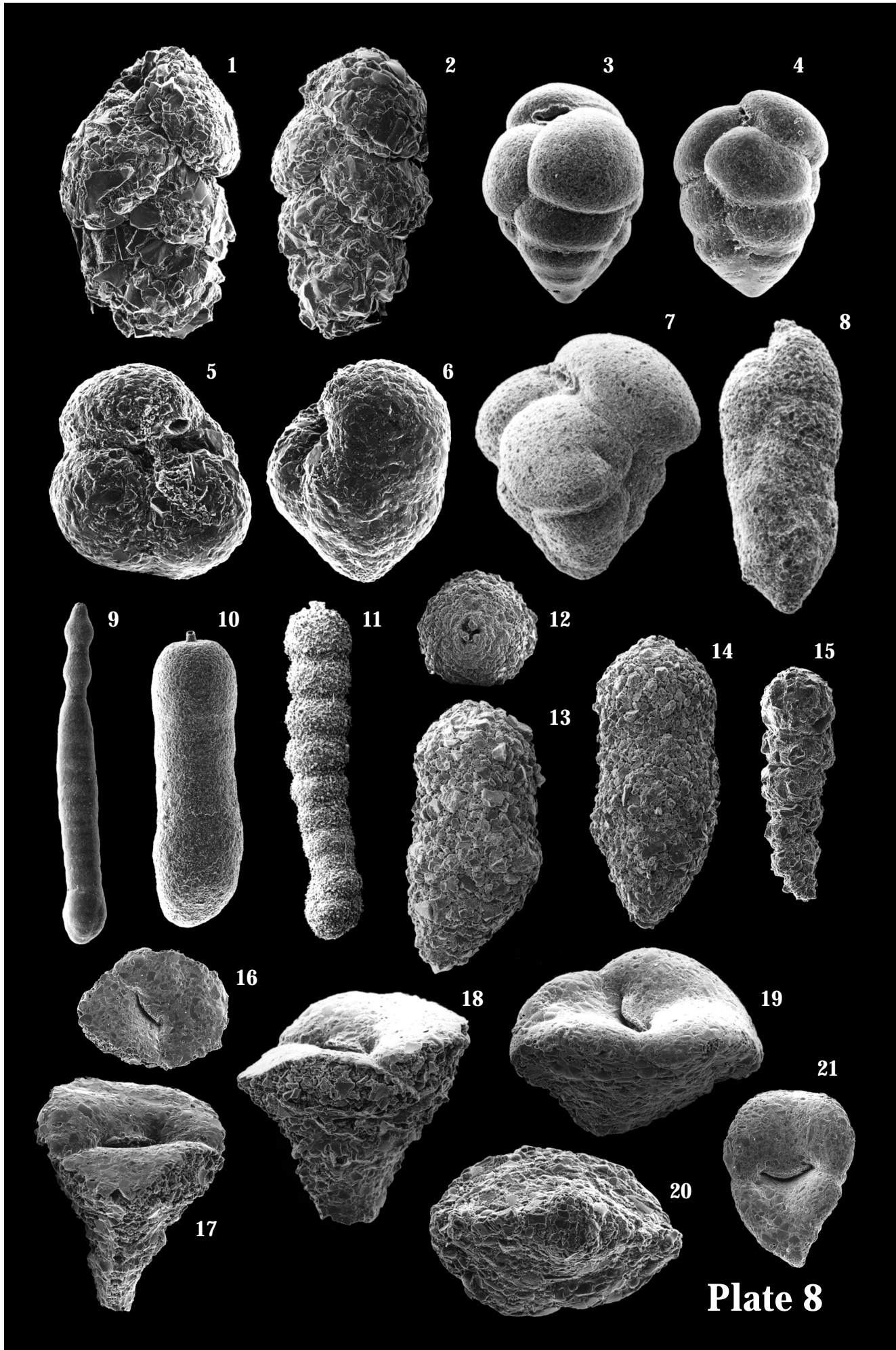


Plate 8

Plate 9

- figs **1-2** *Textularia bocki* Höglund, 1947, **(1)** side, stained, 708 μm , station 18300, **(2)** side, stained, 396 μm , station 18299
- figs **3-4** *Textularia* cf. *lythostrota* (Schwager, 1866), **(3)** aperture, 361 μm , station 18311, **(4)** side, 370 μm , station 18311
- figs **5-6** *Textularia hauerii* d'Orbigny, 1846, **(5)** aperture, 990 μm , station 18275, **(6)** side, 1140 μm , station 18275
- figs **7-8** *Textularia stricta* Cushman, 1911, **(7)** aperture, stained, 280 μm , station 18311, **(8)** side, 2420 μm , station 18308
- fig. **9** *Textularia lancea* Lalicker & McCulloch, 1940, side, 680 μm , station 18311
- figs **10-11** *Textularia* sp. 4, **(10)** side, 452 μm , station 18311, **(11)** periphery, 490 μm , station 18311
- figs **12-14** *Textularia* sp. 5, **(12)** side, stained, 850 μm , station 18311, **(13)** periphery, stained, 676 μm , station 18311, **(14)** side, stained, 660 μm , station 18311
- figs **15-16** *Siphotextularia flintii* (Cushman, 1911), **(15)** aperture, 344 μm , station 18292, **(16)** side, 300 μm , station 18292
- figs **17-18** *Siphotextularia foliosa* Zheng, 1988, **(17)** side, 348 μm , station 18284, **(18)** side, stained, 329 μm , station 18284
- figs **19-20** *Siphotextularia rolshauseni* (Phleger & Parker, 1951), **(19)** side, 256 μm , station 18268, **(20)** side, 249 μm , station 18268

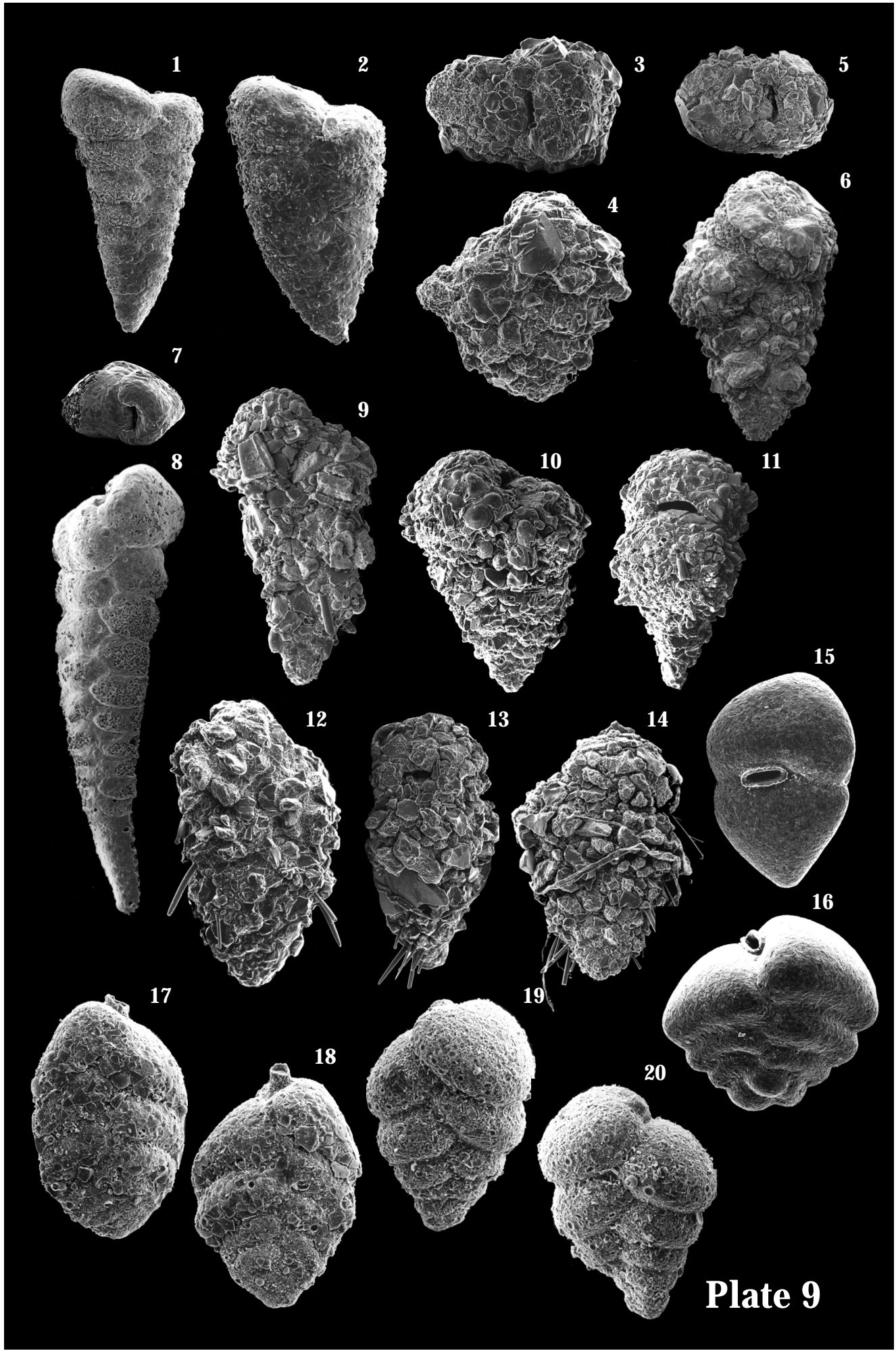


Plate 9

Plate 10

- figs 1-2 *Siphotextularia mestayerae* Vella, 1957, (1) aperture, 276 μm , station 18304,
(2) side, 370 μm , station 18304
- figs 3-6 *Siphotextularia subplanoides* Zheng, 1988, (3) aperture, 390 μm , station 18311,
(4) side, 645 μm , station 18311, (5) side, 500 μm , station 18306, (6) inside,
495 μm , station 18304
- figs 7-9 *Siphotextularia* cf. *wairoana* Finlay, 1939, (7) aperture, 265 μm , station 18304,
(8) side, 792 μm , station 18302, (9) periphery, 312 μm , station 18304
- figs 10-11 *Siphotextularia* (?) sp. 1, (10) side, 526 μm , station 18322, (11) periphery, 440 μm ,
station 18322
- fig. 12 *Cribrorigenerina* sp. 1, periphery, 590 μm , station 18311
- fig. 13 *Tritaxilina atlantica* Cushman, 1922, side, 1100 μm , station 18284
- figs 14-15 *Cribrorigenerina textularioidea* (Göes, 1894), (14) aperture, 773 μm , station
18322,
(15) side, 1865 μm , station 18322
- figs 16-17 *Pseudoclavulina serventyi* (Chapman & Parr, 1935), (16) aperture, 390 μm , station
18304, (17) side, 2500 μm , station 18271
- fig. 18 *Cylindroclavulina bradyi* (Cushman, 1911), side, 1429 μm , station 18318
- fig. 19 *Clavulina humilis* Brady, 1884, side, 990 μm , station 18275
- fig. 20 *Tritaxilina caperata* (Brady, 1881), front, 1833 μm , station 18271
- figs 21-22 *Pseudogaudryina pacifica* Cushman & McCulloch, 1939, (21) aperture, 288 μm ,
station 18304, (22) side, 367 μm , station 18311

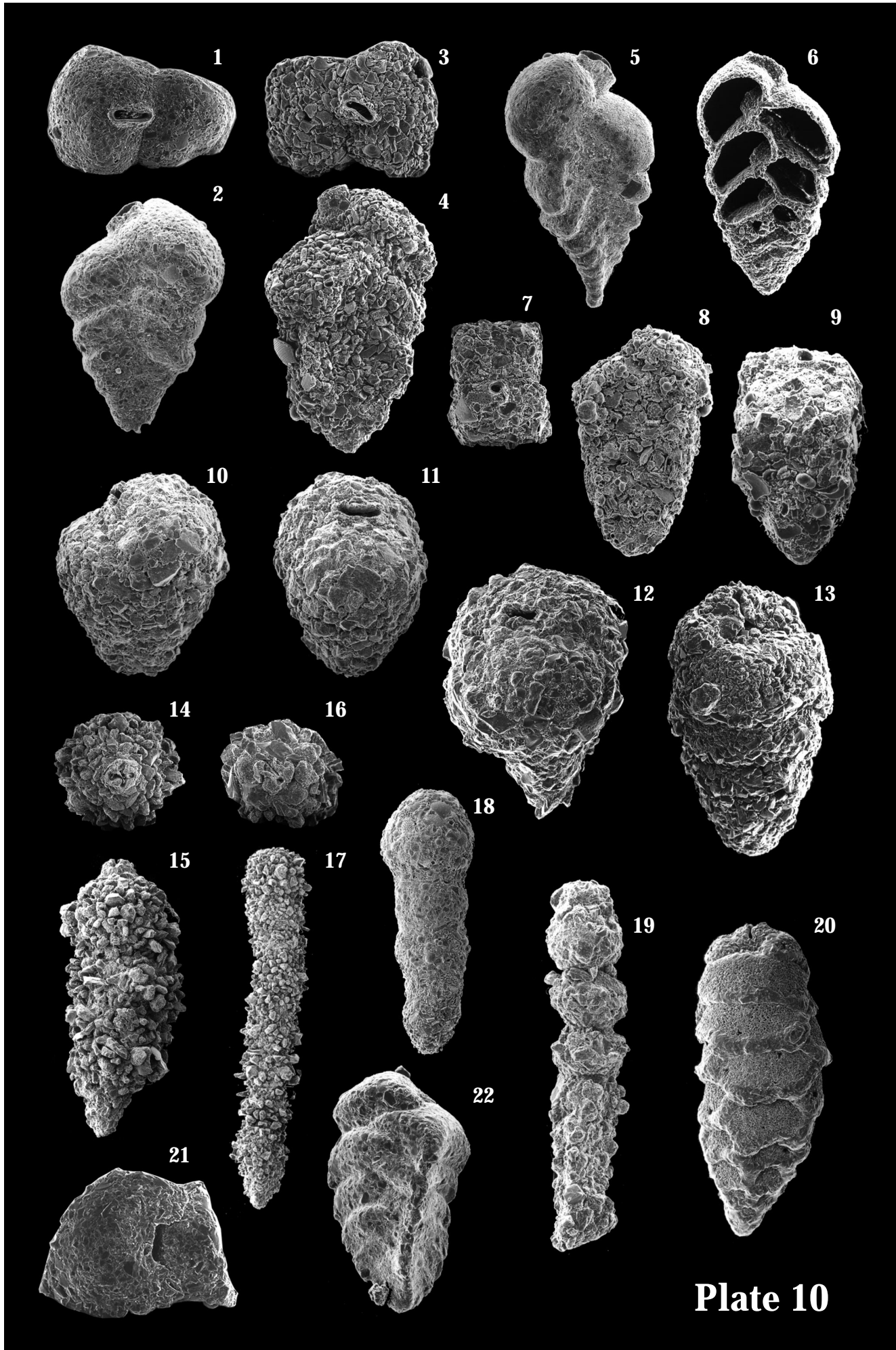


Plate 10

Plate 11

- fig. 1 *Nubeculina divaricata* (Brady, 1879), side, 1136 μm , station 18311
- fig. 2 *Nubeculina advena* Cushman, 1924, side, 1710 μm , station 18311
- fig. 3 *Adelosina litoralis* Martinotti, 1921, right-side, 350 μm , station 18271
- fig. 4 *Adelosina laevigata* d'Orbigny, 1826, right-side, 390 μm , station 18311
- fig. 5 *Edentostomina cultrata* (Brady, 1881), right-side, 769 μm , station 18275
- figs 6-7 *Spiroloculina communis* Cushman & Todd, 1944, (6) right-side, 480 μm , station 18311, (7) right-side, 1400 μm , station 18295
- fig. 8-9 *Spirophthalmidium concava* (Wiesner, 1913), (8) aperture, 390 μm , station 18316, (9) left-side, 680 μm , station 18322
- figs 10-11 *Spiroloculina manifesta* Cushman & Todd, 1944, (10) right-side, stained, 700 μm , station 18311, (11) right-side, 708 μm , station 18315
- figs 12-13 *Spiroloculina eximia* Cushman, 1922, (12) left-side, 535 μm , station 18311, (13) periphery, 455 μm , station 18311
- fig. 14 *Spiroloculina* cf. *robusta* Brady, 1884, right-side, 500 μm , station 18274
- fig. 15 *Spiroloculina excisa* Cushman & Todd, 1944, right-side, 1417 μm , station 18307
- fig. 16 *Spiroloculina scrobiculata* Cushman, 1921, left-side, 846 μm , station 18312
- fig. 17 *Spiroloculina depressa* d'Orbigny, 1826, left-side, 1029 μm , station 18320
- fig. 18 *Agglutinella agglutinans* (d'Orbigny, 1839), right-side, 780 μm , station 18311
- fig. 19 *Agglutinella arenata* (Said, 1949), left-side, 395 μm , station 18311
- figs 20-21 *Ammomassilina alveoliniformis* (Millett, 1898), (20) right-side, 500 μm , station 18320, (21) left-side, 523 μm , station 18320

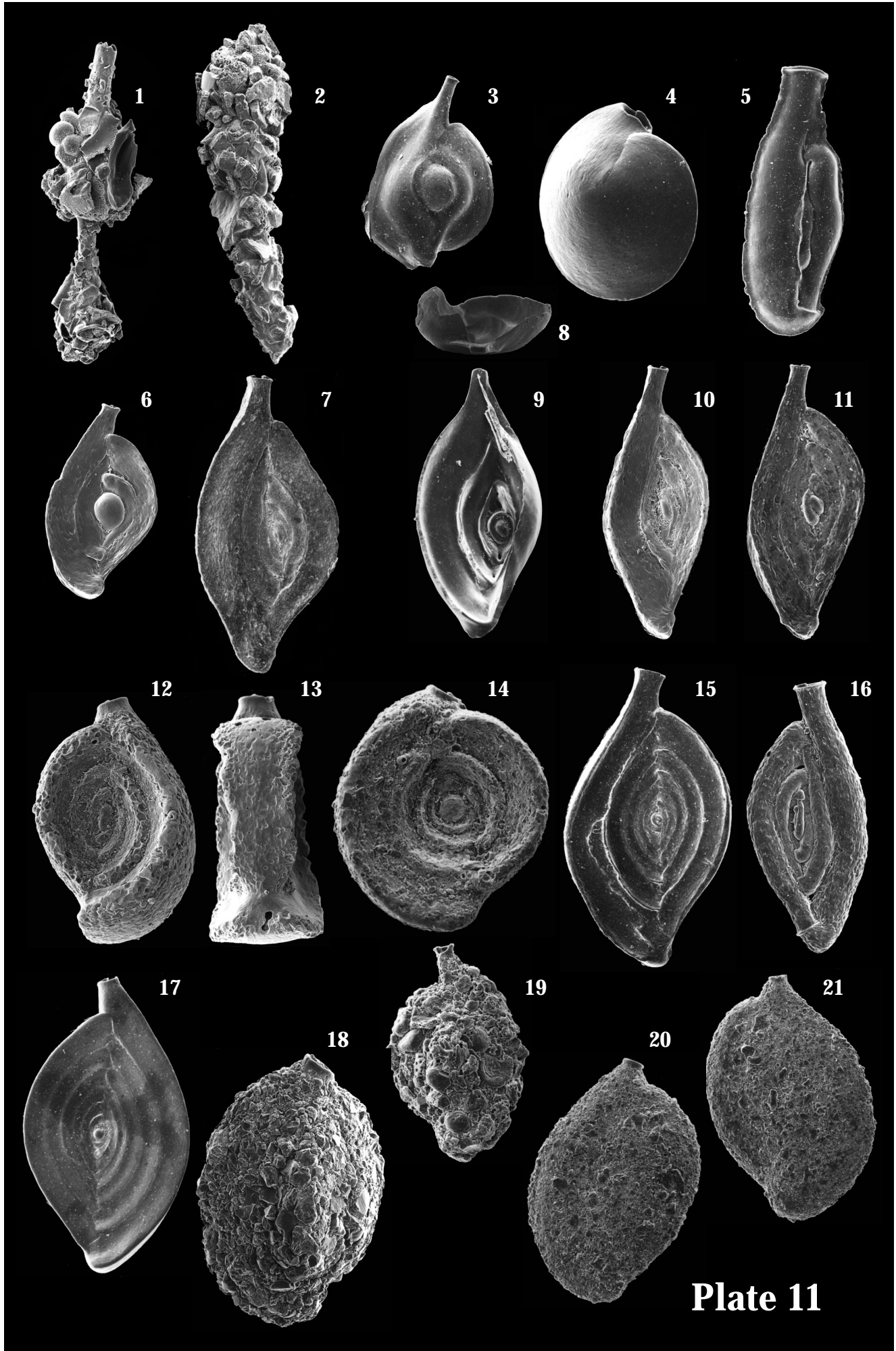


Plate 11

Plate 12

- fig. 1 *Pseudoflintina laculata* Loeblich & Tappan, 1994, right-side, 864 μm , station 18275
- fig. 2 *Pseudoflintina triquetra* (Brady, 1879), right-side, 1360 μm , station 18299
- fig. 3 *Siphonaperta crassatina* (Brady, 1884), left-side, 817 μm , station 18311
- fig. 4 *Proemassilina arenaria* (Brady, 1884), right-side, 643 μm , station 18304
- fig. 5 *Pseudohauerina orientalis* (Cushman, 1946), right-side, 750 μm , station 18270
- fig. 6 *Hauerina fragilissima* (Brady, 1884), left-side, 513 μm , station 18311
- figs 7-8 *Pseudolachlanella slitella* Langer, 1992, (7) aperture, 455 μm , station 18272, (8) right-side, 889 μm , station 18272
- figs 9-10 *Lachlanella compressiostoma* (Zheng, 1988), (9) aperture, 638 μm , station 18275, (10) left-side, stained, 700 μm , station 18275
- figs 11-12 *Quinqueloculina seminulum* (Linné, 1758), (11) aperture, stained, 390 μm , station 18311, (12) right-side, stained, 533 μm , station 18311
- fig. 13 *Quinqueloculina* ex gr. *auberiana* d'Orbigny, 1839, left-side, 640 μm , station 18311
- fig. 14 *Quinqueloculina bicarinata* d'Orbigny, 1826, left-side, 650 μm , station 18322
- figs 15-16 *Quinqueloculina subcurta* Zheng, 1988, (15) aperture, 404 μm , station 18311, (16) left-side, 474 μm , station 18311
- figs 17-18 *Quinqueloculina* ex gr. *philippinensis* Cushman, 1921, (17) aperture, 545 μm , station 18311, (18) left-side, 640 μm , station 18311
- figs 19-20 *Quinqueloculina collumnosa* Cushman, 1922, (19) aperture, 515 μm , station 18269, (20) left-side, 814 μm , station 18269
- fig. 21 *Quinqueloculina fichteliana* (d'Orbigny, 1839), left-side, 432 μm , station 18311
- fig. 22 *Quinqueloculina adiazeta* Loeblich & Tappan, 1994, right-side, 770 μm , station 18311
- fig. 23 *Quinqueloculina tropicalis* Cushman, 1924, right-side, 400 μm , station 18323
- fig. 24 *Quinqueloculina sagamiensis* Asano, 1936, right-side, 1600 μm , station 18316

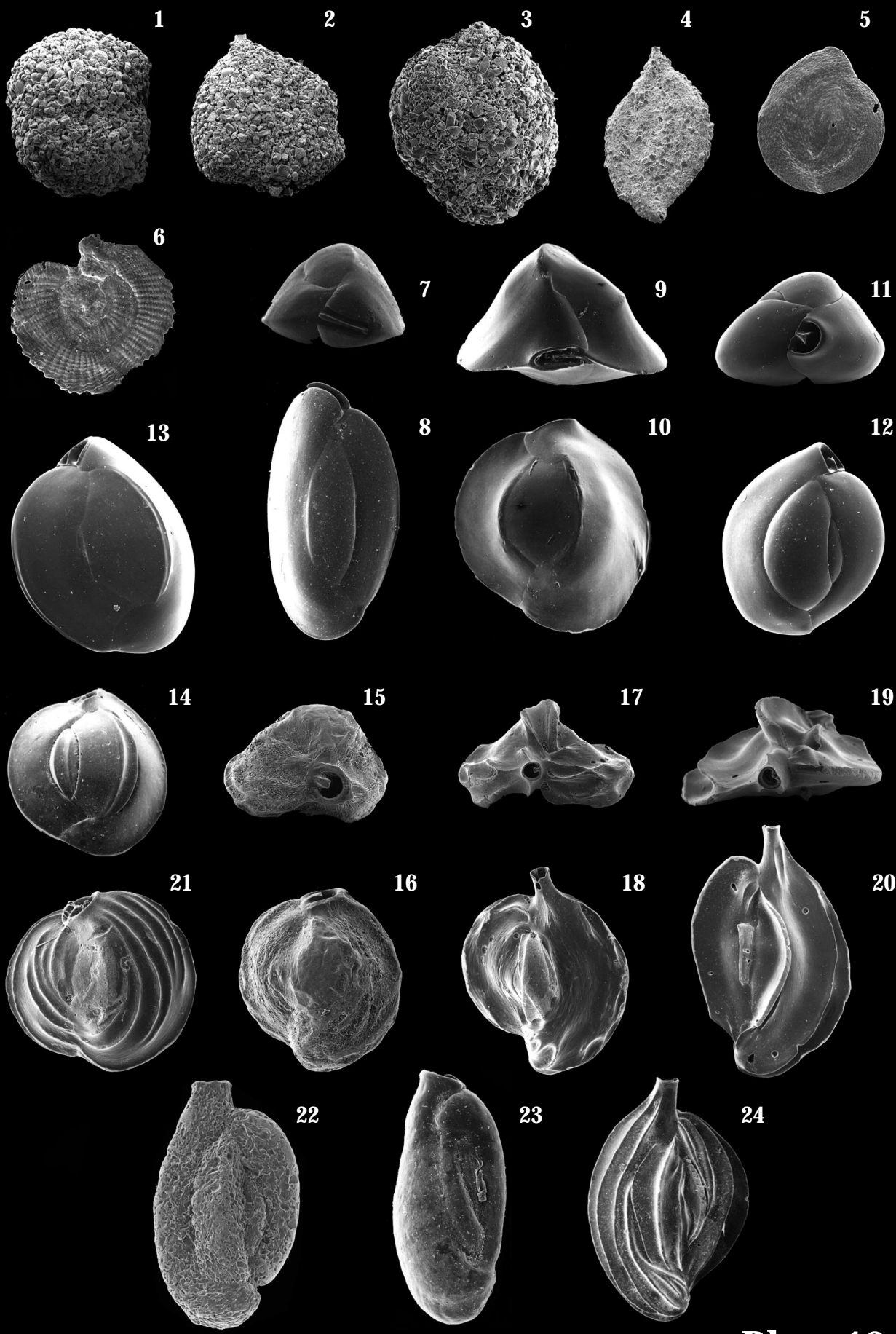


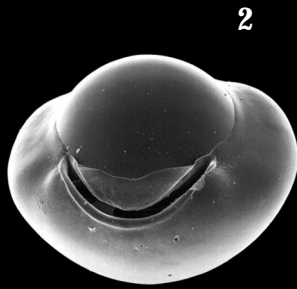
Plate 12

Plate 13

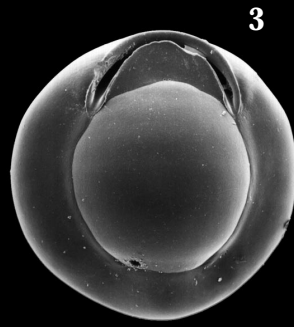
- fig. 1 *Quinqueloculina* sp., front, 567 μm , station 18311
- figs 2-3 *Biloculinella inflata* (Wright, 1902), (2) aperture, 522 μm , station 18304, (3) front, 555 μm , station 18304
- fig. 4 *Pseudotriloculina lunata* (Zheng, 1988), front, 350 μm , station 18283
- figs 5-6 *Pyrgoella tenuiaperta* (Huang, 1970), (5) aperture, 400 μm , station 18305, (6) front, 400 μm , station 18305
- figs 7-8 *Pseudotriloculina lunata* (Zheng, 1988), (7) front, 312 μm , station 18302, (8) side, 317 μm , station 18302
- fig. 9 *Biloculinella labiata* (Schlumberger, 1891), front, 427 μm , station 18269
- fig. 10 *Pyrgo murrhina* (Schwager, 1866), front, 1033 μm , station 18292
- figs 11-12 *Pyrgo sarsi* (Schlumberger, 1891), (11) front, 390 μm , station 18275, (12) periphery, 422 μm , station 18275
- figs 13-15 *Triloculina tricarinata* d'Orbigny, 1826, (13) front, 435 μm , station 18308, (14) aperture, 300 μm , station 18308, (15) side, 308 μm , station 18308
- fig. 16 *Sigmoilopsis carinata* Zheng, 1988, right-side, 477 μm , station 18284
- figs 17-18 *Triloculina* cf. *pentagonalis* Wang *et al.*, 1978 (17) aperture, 452 μm , station 18311, (18) side, 467 μm , station 18311
- fig. 19 *Sigmoilinita asperula* (Karrer, 1868), left-side, 390 μm , station 18302
- fig. 20 *Spirosigmoilina pusilla* (Earland, 1934), right-side, 491 μm , station 18283



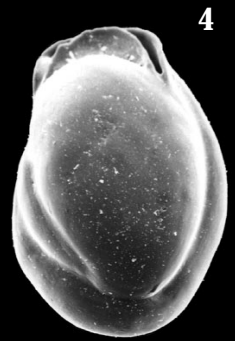
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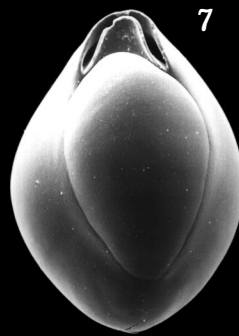
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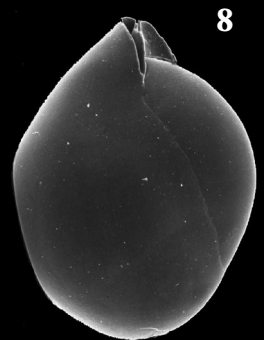
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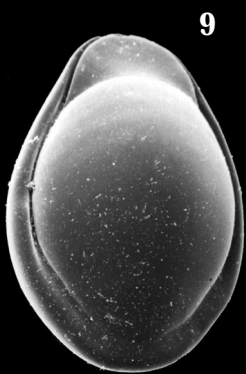
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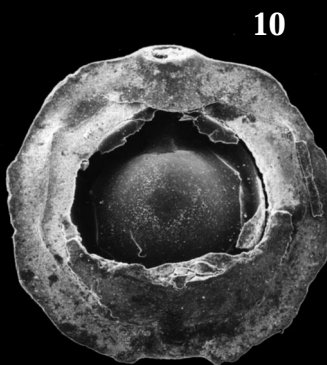
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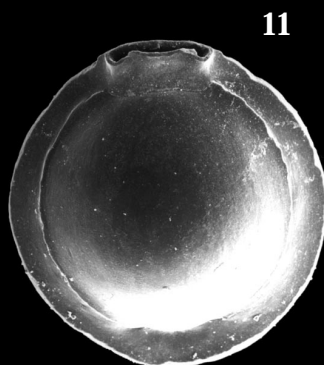
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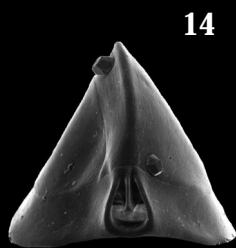
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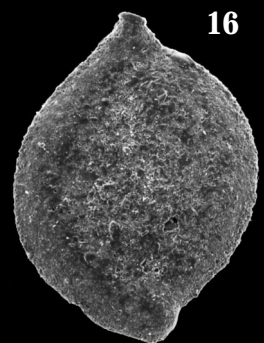
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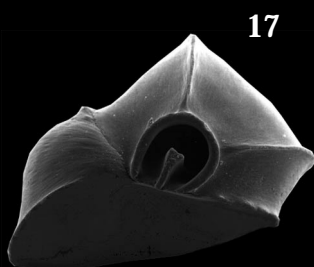
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19



20

Plate 13

Plate 14

- fig. 1 *Grigelis semirugosus* (d'Orbigny, 1846), side, 7353 μm , station 18270
- fig. 2 *Dentalina albatrossi* (Cushman, 1923), side, 1457 μm , station 18314
- fig. 3 *Dentalina catenulata* (Brady, 1884), side, 1310 μm , station 18297
- fig. 4 *Dentalina ruidarostrata* Loeblich & Tappan, 1994, side, 1072 μm , station 18297
- fig. 5 *Laevidentalina inflexa* (Reuss, 1866), side, stained, 1738 μm , station 18268
- fig. 6 *Laevidentalina sidebottomi* (Cushman, 1933), side, 1063 μm , station 18279
- fig. 7 *Laevidentalina filiformis* (d'Orbigny, 1826), side, 1800 μm , station 18271
- fig. 8 *Vaginulinopsis sublegumen* Parr, 1950, side, 1286 μm , station 18270
- figs 9-10 *Marginulinopsis tenuis* (Bornemann, 1855), (9) aperture, 155 μm , station 18283,
(10) side, 119 μm , station 18283
- fig. 11 *Pyramidulina luzonensis* (Cushman, 1921), side, 2000 μm , station 18270
- fig. 12 *Marginulinopsis* cf. *philippinensis* (Cushman, 1921), right-side, 929 μm , station 18295
- fig. 13 *Planularia californica* (Galloway & Wissler, 1927), right-side, 866 μm , station 18283
- fig. 14 *Planularia gemmata* (Brady, 1881), right-side, 1250 μm , station 18273
- fig. 15 *Amphicoryna hirsuta* (d'Orbigny, 1826), side, 2000 μm , station 18295
- fig. 16 *Amphicoryna sublineata* (Brady, 1884), side, 1430 μm , station 18311
- fig. 17 *Amphicoryna separans* (Brady, 1884), side, 1089 μm , station 18284
- fig. 18 *Amphicoryna scalaris* (Batsch, 1791), side, 525 μm , station 18275
- figs 19-20 *Amphicoryna papillosa* (O. Silvestri, 1872), (19) side, 2000 μm , station 18281,
(20) detail, 428 μm , station 18281

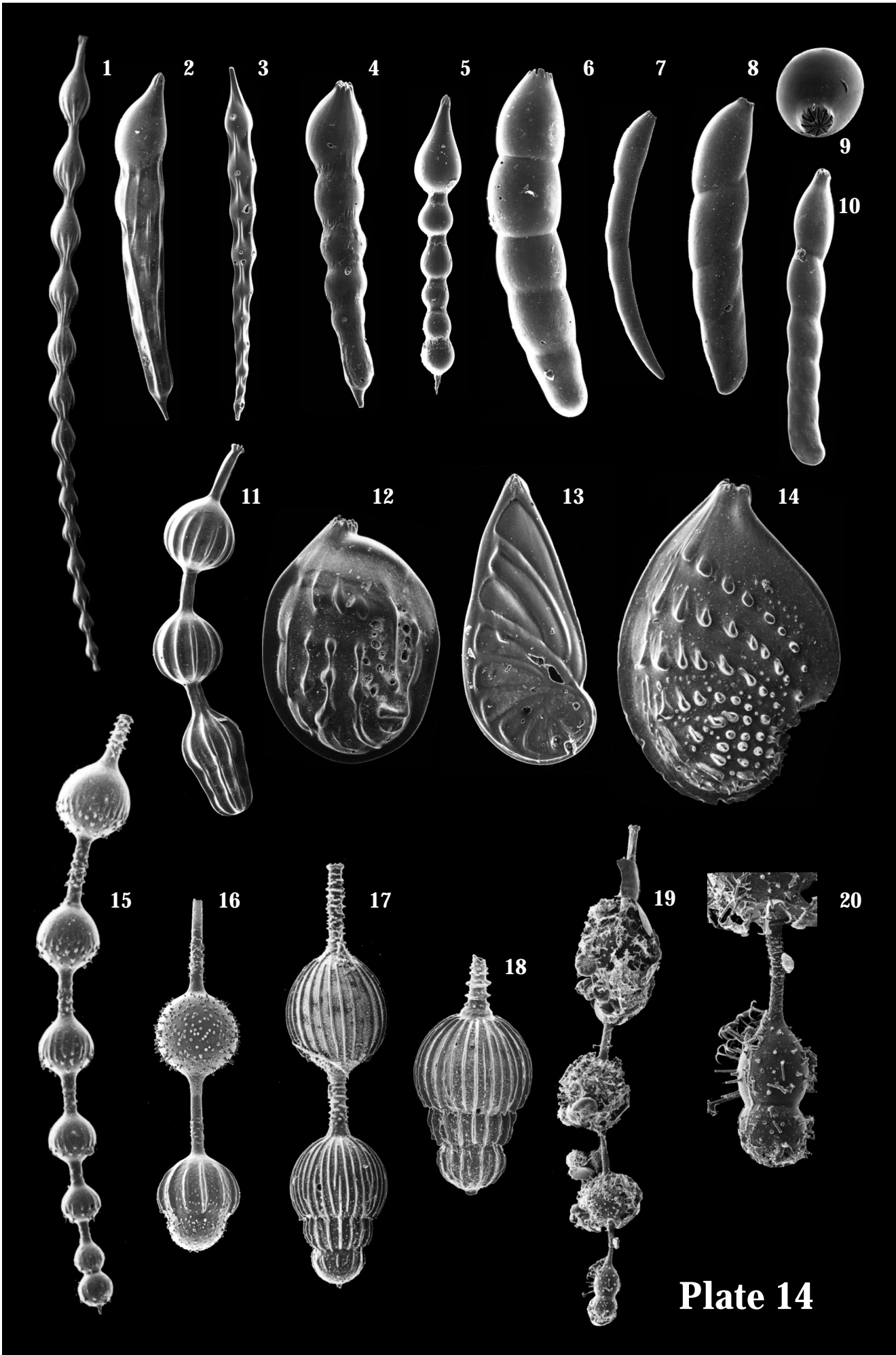


Plate 14

Plate 15

- figs 1-2 *Lenticulina gibba* (d'Orbigny, 1839), (1) right-side, 511 μm , station 18284, (2) front, 483 μm , station 18284
- fig. 3 *Lenticulina echinata* (d'Orbigny, 1846), right-side, 1500 μm , station 18305
- fig. 4 *Lenticulina atlantica* (Barker, 1960), right-side, 554 μm , station 18284
- figs 5-6 *Lenticulina calcar* (Linné, 1758), (5) right-side, 370 μm , station 18322, (6) front, 375 μm , station 18322
- fig. 7 *Lenticulina vortex* (Fichtel & Moll, 1798), right-side, 591 μm , station 18297
- fig. 8 *Lenticulina submamilligera* (Cushman, 1917), right-side, 505 μm , station 18284
- fig. 9 *Lenticulina anaglypta* (Loeblich & Tappan, 1987), right-side, 2000 μm , station 18313
- fig. 10 *Neolenticulina peregrina* (Schwager, 1866), right-side, 670 μm , station 18284
- fig. 11 *Robertinoides wiesneri* (Parr, 1950), front, 455 μm , station 18322
- fig. 12 *Seabrookia pellucida* Brady, 1890, back, 308 μm , station 18271
- fig. 13 *Alliatina variabilis* (Zheng, 1978), dorsal, 460 μm , station 18311
- fig. 14 *Alliatinella differens* (McCulloch, 1977), ventral, 304 μm , station 18320
- fig. 15 *Ramulina globulifera* Brady, 1879, side, 1333 μm , station 18273

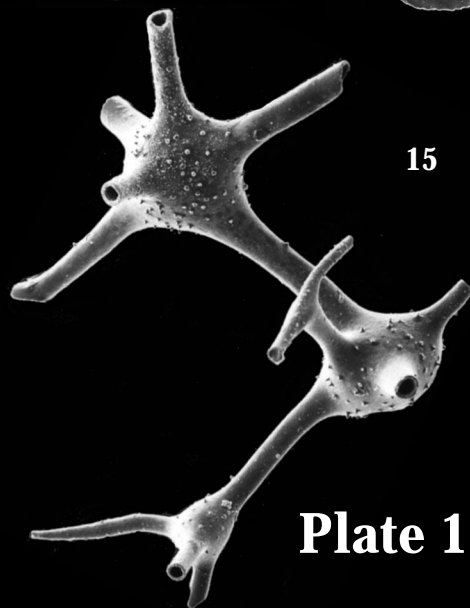
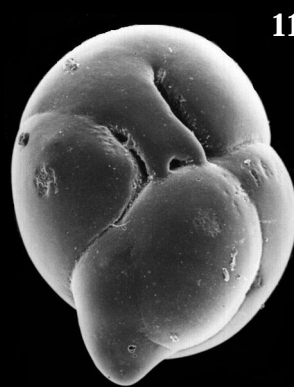
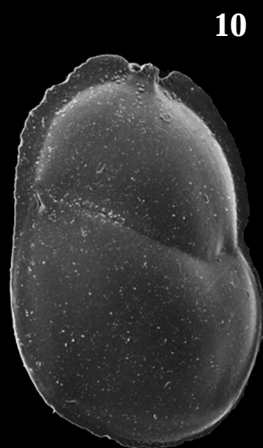
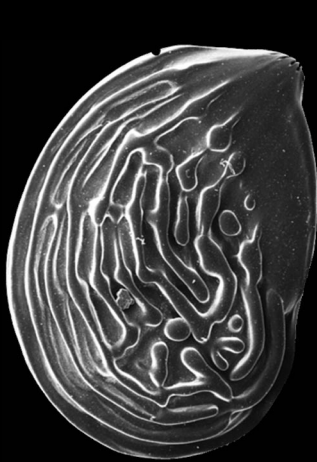
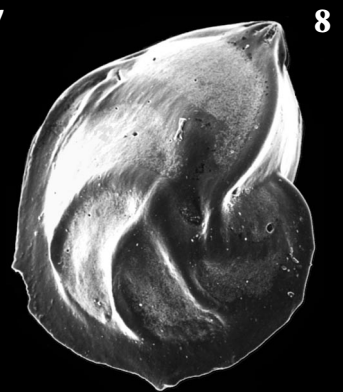
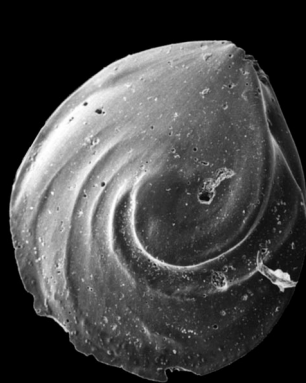
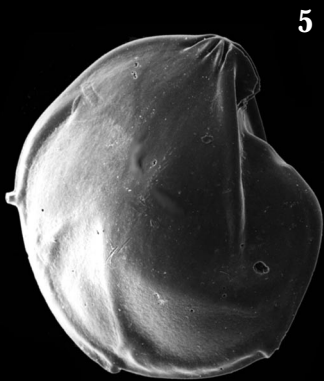
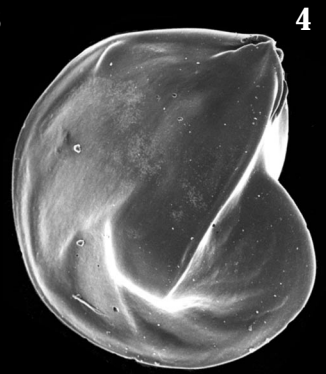
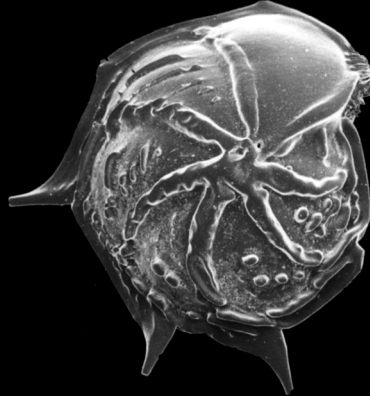
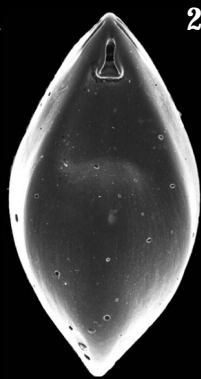
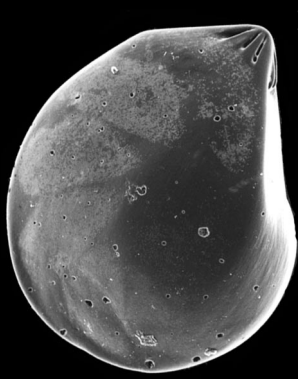


Plate 15

Plate 16

- figs **1-2** *Ceratobulimina jonesiana* (Brady, 1881), **(1)** dorsal, 656 μm , station 18292, **(2)** ventral, 460 μm , station 18292
- figs **3-5** *Hoeglundina elegans* (d'Orbigny, 1826), **(3)** dorsal, 673 μm , station 18304, **(4)** periphery, 750 μm , station 18269, **(5)** ventral, 736 μm , station 18269
- figs **6-7** *Bolivina spathulata* (Williamson, 1858), **(6)** aperture, 187 μm , station 18269, **(7)** right-side, 514 μm , station 18269
- figs **8-9** *Bolivina pusilla* Schwager, 1866, **(8)** aperture, 232 μm , station 18304, **(9)** left-side, 535 μm , station 18304
- figs **10-11** *Bolivina robusta* Brady, 1881, **(10)** aperture, 250 μm , station 18287, **(11)** right-side, 436 μm , station 18287
- fig. **12** *Bolivina macella* Belford, 1966, left-side, 747 μm , station 18320
- fig. **13** *Bolivina subreticulata* Parr, 1932, right-side, 433 μm , station 18284
- figs **14-15** *Bolivina subaenariensis* var. *mexicana* Cushman, 1922, **(14)** right-side, 811 μm , station 18284, **(15)** left-side, 623 μm , station 18283
- figs **16-17** *Globocassidulina subglobosa* (Brady, 1881), **(16)** front, 270 μm , station 18287, **(17)** front, 277 μm , station 18293
- figs **18-20** *Lernella inflata* (LeRoy, 1944), **(18)** ventral, 476 μm , station 18287, **(19)** aperture, 371 μm , station 18287, **(20)** side, 500 μm , station 18287

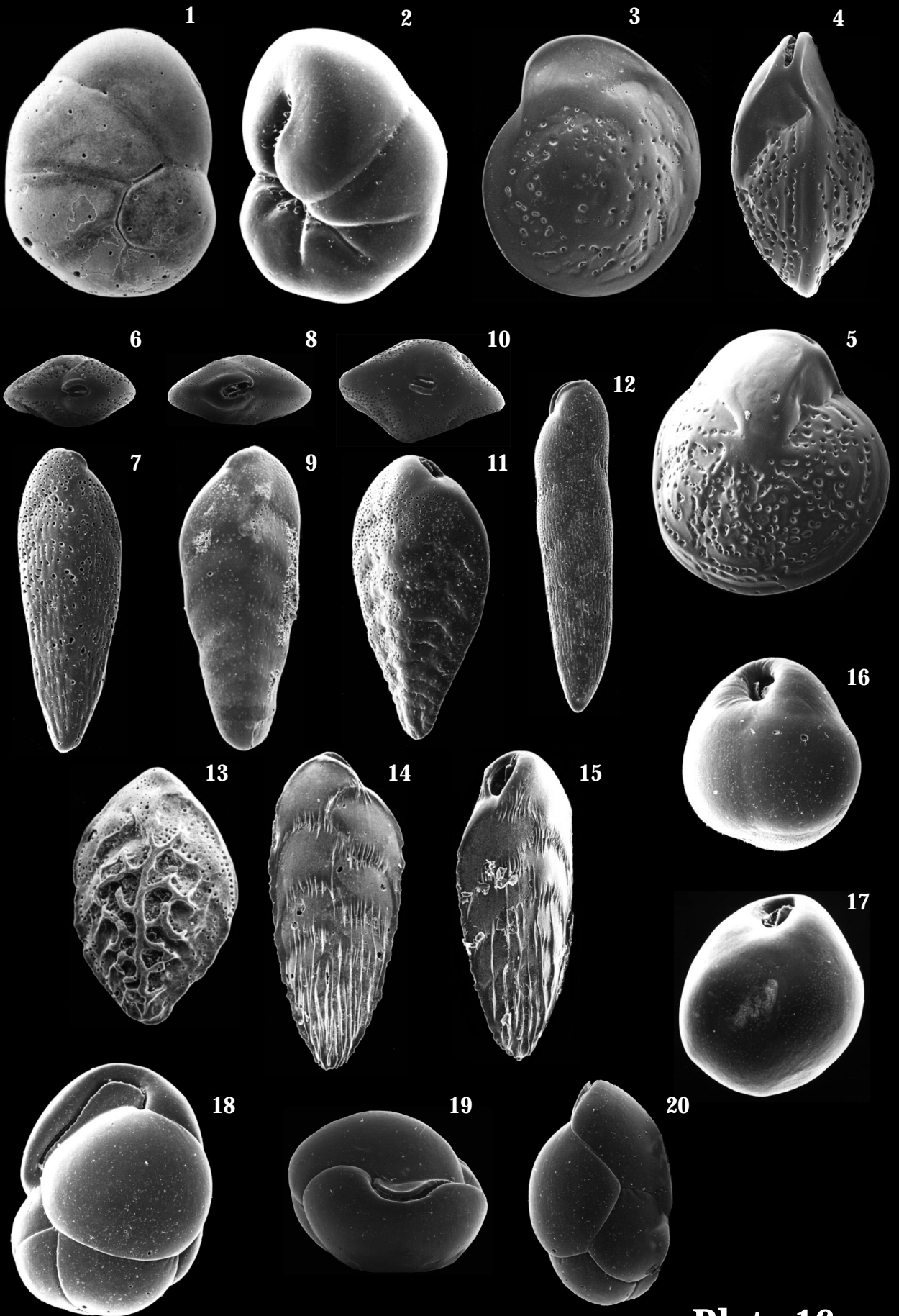


Plate 16

Plate 17

- figs **1-2** *Cassidulina carinata* Silvestri, 1896, **(1)** ventral, 306 μm , station 18292, **(2)** dorsal, 300 μm , station 18292
- figs **3-5** *Islandiella japonica* (Asano & Nakamura, 1937), **(3)** ventral, 300 μm , station 18302, **(4)** periphery, 297 μm , station 18302, **(5)** dorsal, 304 μm , station 18302
- fig. **6** *Ehrenbergina undulata* Parker, 1953, front, 358 μm , station 18287
- fig. **7** *Cassidelina subcapitata* (Zheng, 1979), front, 611 μm , station 18318
- fig. **8** *Neocassidulina abbreviata* (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1924), front, 440 μm , station 18308
- figs **9-10** *Euloxostomum pseudobeyrichi* (Cushman, 1926), **(9)** aperture, 237 μm , station 18284, **(10)** right-side, 713 μm , station 18284
- figs **11-13** *Saidovina amygdalaeformis* (Brady, 1881), **(11)** left-side, 850 μm , station 18312, **(12)** aperture, 250 μm , station 18302, **(13)** right-side, 380 μm , station 18302
- fig. **14** *Allassoida virgula* (Brady, 1879), side, 495 μm , station 18311
- fig. **15** *Sagrina jugosa* (Brady, 1884), **(15)** left-side, 269 μm , station 18260
- figs **16-17** *Siphogenerina striatula* Cushman, 1913, **(16)** aperture, 220 μm , station 18284, **(17)** side, 693 μm , station 18284
- fig. **18** *Siphogenerina raphana* (Parker & Jones, 1865), side, stained, 583 μm , station 18281
- fig. **19** *Bulimina aculeata* d'Orbigny, 1826, front, 244 μm , station 18292
- fig. **20** *Bulimina mexicana* Cushman, 1922, front, 250 μm , station 18292

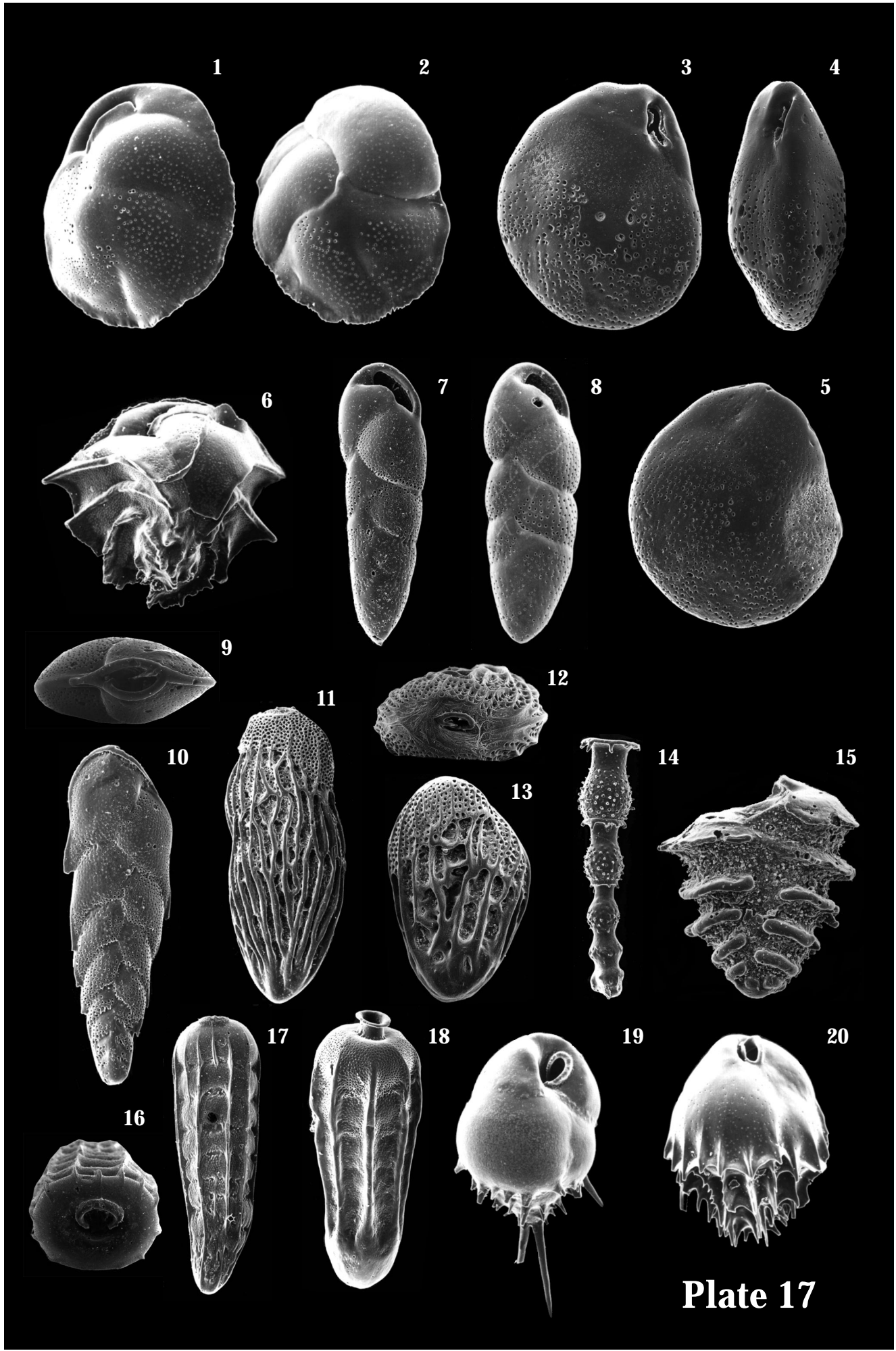


Plate 17

Plate 18

- fig. 1 *Bulimina affinis* d'Orbigny, 1839, front, 733 μm , station 18292
- figs 2-5 *Bulimina marginata* d'Orbigny, 1826, (2) aperture, 176 μm , station 18302, (3) front, 255 μm , station 18302, (4) front, 365 μm , station 18302, (5) front, 240 μm , station 18311
- fig. 6 *Bulimina striata* d'Orbigny, 1826, front, 361 μm , station 18292
- figs 7-8 *Praeglobobulimina spinescens* (Brady, 1884), (7) aperture, 294 μm , station 18287, (8) front, 581 μm , station 18287
- fig. 9 *Neouvigerina interrupta* (Brady, 1879), side, 504 μm , station 18284
- fig. 10 *Neouvigerina proboscidea* (Schwager, 1866), side, 500 μm , station 18278
- figs 11-12 *Uvigerina* ex gr. *auberiana* d'Orbigny, 1839, (11) side, 492 μm , station 18292, (12) side, 433 μm , station 18292
- fig. 13 *Uvigerina peregrina* Cushman, 1923, side, 535 μm , station 18284
- figs 14-16 *Uvigerina schwageri* Brady, 1884, (14) aperture, 547 μm , station 18304, (15) side, 877 μm , station 18304, (16) side, 673 μm , station 18275
- fig. 17 *Uvigerina schwageri* Brady, 1884, type 3, side, 486 μm , station 18269
- figs 18-19 *Reussella spinulosa* (Reuss, 1850), (18) front, 390 μm , station 18302, (19) aperture, 250 μm , station 18302

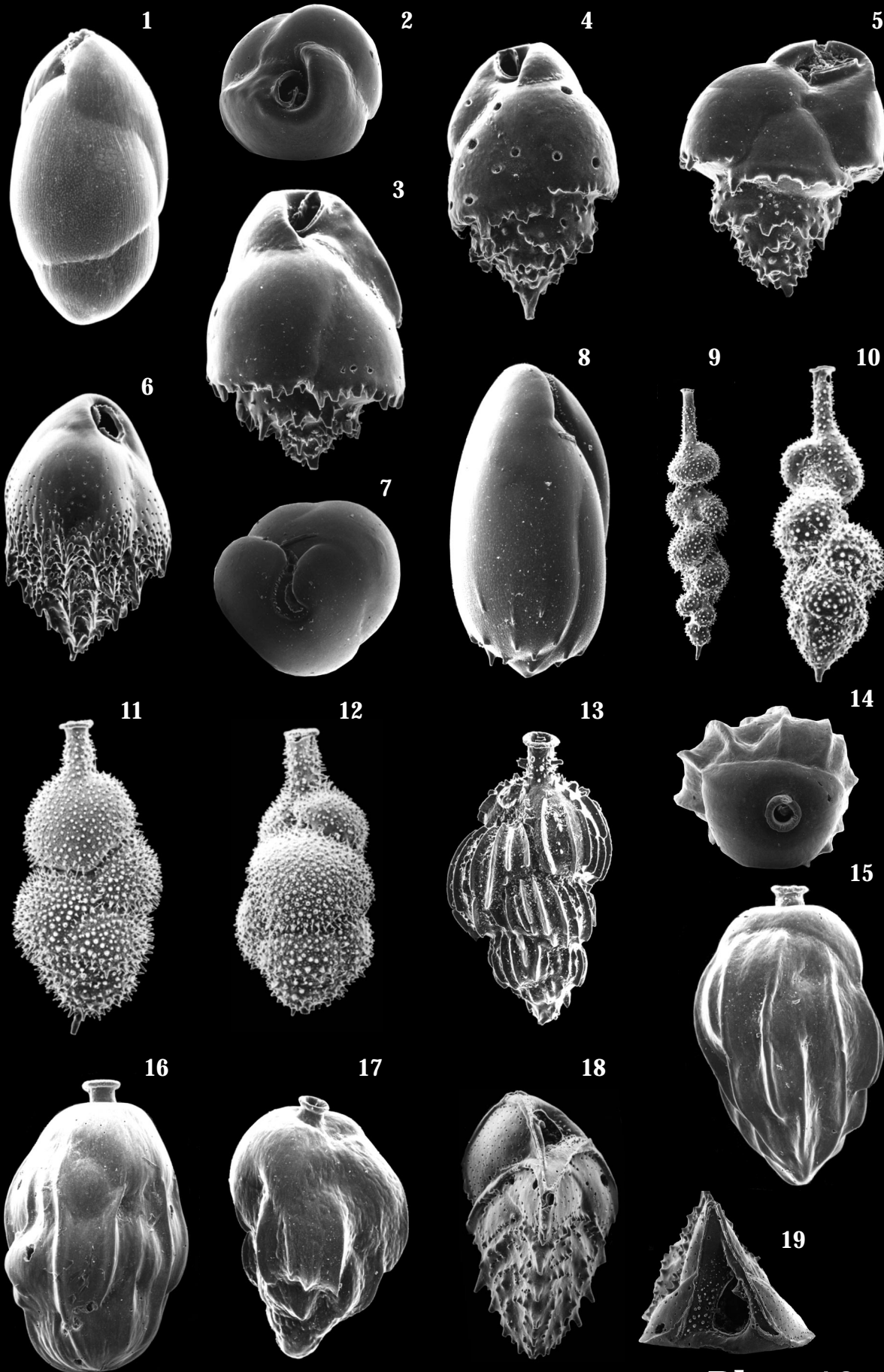


Plate 18

Plate 19

- figs 1-3 *Cancris auriculus* (Fichtel & Moll, 1798), (1) ventral, 520 μm , station 18304,
(2) periphery, 365 μm , station 18311, (3) dorsal, 365 μm , station 18311
- fig. 4 *Cancris oblongus* (d'Orbigny, 1839), ventral, 682 μm , station 18282
- fig. 5 *Cancris carinatus* (Millett, 1904), ventral, 642 μm , station 18284
- figs 6-7 *Baggina indica* (Cushman, 1921), (6) ventral, 720 μm , station 18276, (7)
periphery, 708 μm , station 18276
- fig. 8 *Valvulineria minuta* (Schubert, 1904), ventral, 307 μm , station 18284
- figs 9-11 *Eponides repandus* (Fichtel & Moll, 1798), (9) ventral, 326 μm , station 18302,
(10) periphery, 330 μm , station 18302, (11) dorsal, 538 μm , station 18317
- fig. 12 *Eponides cribrorepandus* (Asano & Uchio, 1951), dorsal, 650 μm , station 18320
- figs 13-15 *Helenina anderseni* (Warren, 1957), (13) ventral, 275 μm , station 18311,
(14) periphery, 266 μm , station 18311, (15) dorsal, 390 μm , station 18322

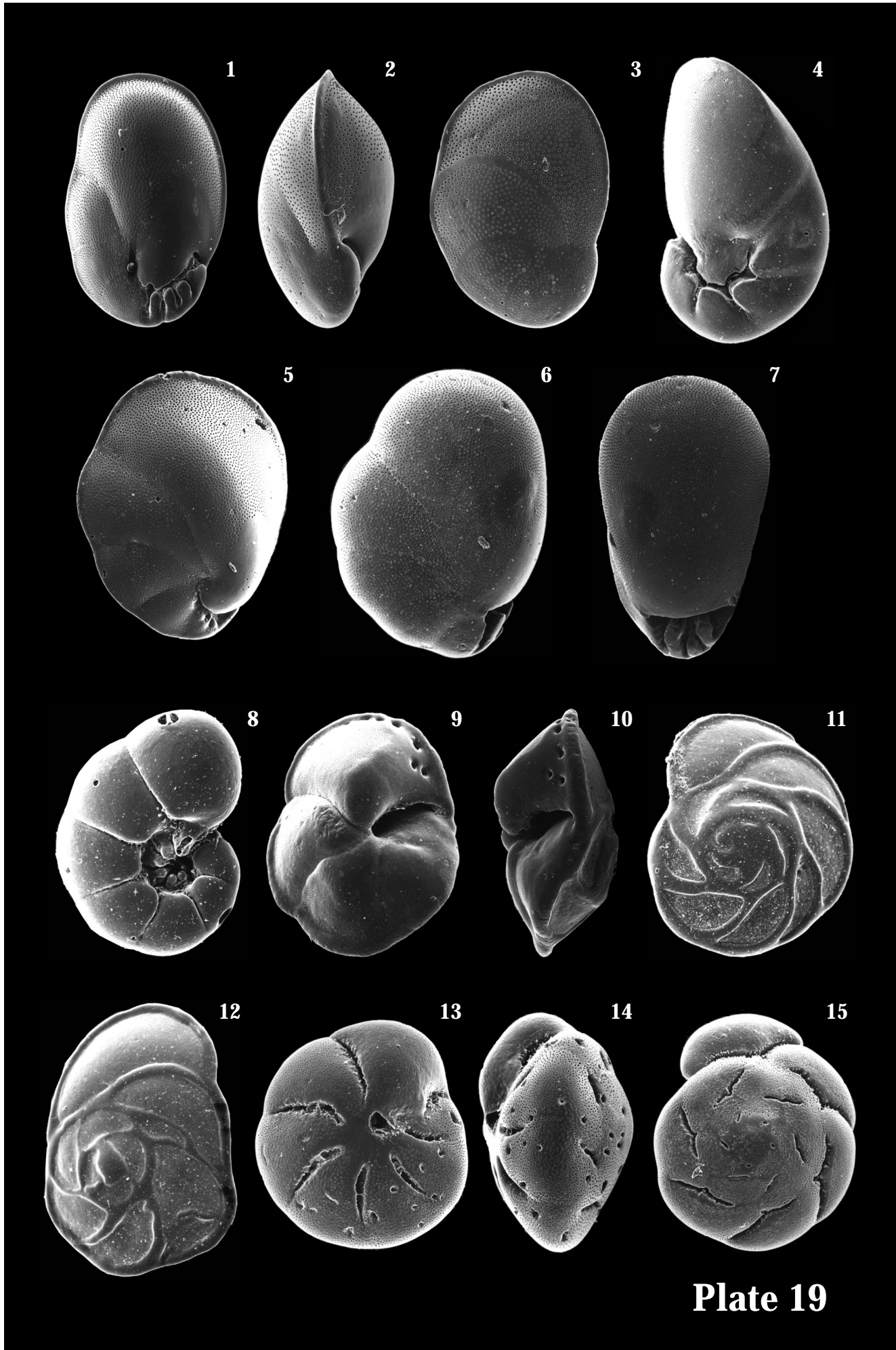


Plate 19

Plate 20

- figs **1-2** *Mississippina chathamensis* McCulloch, 1977, **(1)** ventral, 395 μm , station 18270, **(2)** periphery, 417 μm , station 18270
- fig. **3** *Gavelinopsis lobatulus* (Parr, 1950), dorsal, 333 μm , station 18287
- fig. **4** *Gavelinopsis translucens* (Phleger & Parker, 1951), dorsal, 323 μm , station 18291
- figs **5-7** *Neoeponides bradyi* Le Calvez 1974, **(5)** dorsal, 567 μm , station 18322, **(6)** ventral, stained, 623 μm , station 18311, **(7)** dorsal, 727 μm , station 18311
- fig. **8** *Neoeponides auberii* (d'Orbigny, 1839), dorsal, 269 μm , station 18285
- fig. **9** *Neoconorbina tuberocapitata* (Chapman, 1900), dorsal, 416 μm , station 18283
- fig. **10** *Rosalina globularis* d'Orbigny, 1826, dorsal, 267 μm , station 18298
- fig. **11** *Siphonina tubulosa* Cushman, 1924, ventral, 538 μm , station 18271
- figs **12-13** *Siphonina bradyana* Cushman, 1927, **(12)** dorsal, 264 μm , station 18284, **(13)** ventral, 394 μm , station 18284
- figs **14-15** *Facetocochlea pulchra* (Cushman, 1933), **(14)** dorsal, 313 μm , station 18269, **(15)** ventral, 315 μm , station 18302
- figs **16-18** *Poroepistominella decoratiformis* (McCulloch, 1977), **(16)** dorsal, 431 μm , station 18304, **(17)** periphery, 408 μm , station 18322, **(18)** ventral, 405 μm , station 18322



Plate 20

Plate 21

- figs **1-3** *Discorbinella bertheloti* (d'Orbigny, 1839), (**1**) dorsal, 533 μm , station 18304, (**2**) ventral, 545 μm , station 18308, (**3**) dorsal, 356 μm , station 18322
- fig. **4** *Discorbinella montereyensis* Cushman & Martin, 1935, ventral, 700 μm , station 18275
- fig. **5** *Discorbinella bodjongensis* (LeRoy, 1941), dorsal, stained, 550 μm , station 18311
- figs **6-8** *Discorbinella* sp. 1, (**6**) ventral, 460 μm , station 18311, (**7**) periphery, 367 μm , station 18311, (**8**) dorsal, 366 μm , station 18311
- figs **9-10** *Laticarinina pauperata* (Parker & Jones, 1865), (**9**) left-side, 722 μm , station 18293, (**10**) left-side, 1350 μm , station 18268
- fig. **11** *Parrelloides bradyi* (Trauth, 1918), dorsal, 272 μm , station 18292
- fig. **12** *Hyalinea balthica* (Schröter, 1783), right-side, 542 μm , station 18286
- figs **13-14** *Cibicidoides* ex gr. *pachyderma* (Rzehak, 1886), (**13**) dorsal, 643 μm , station 18275, (**14**) ventral, 550 μm , station 18284
- figs **15-16** *Paracibicides endomica* Perelis & Reiss, 1975, (**15**) dorsal, 373 μm , station 18302, (**16**) periphery, 373 μm , station 18302

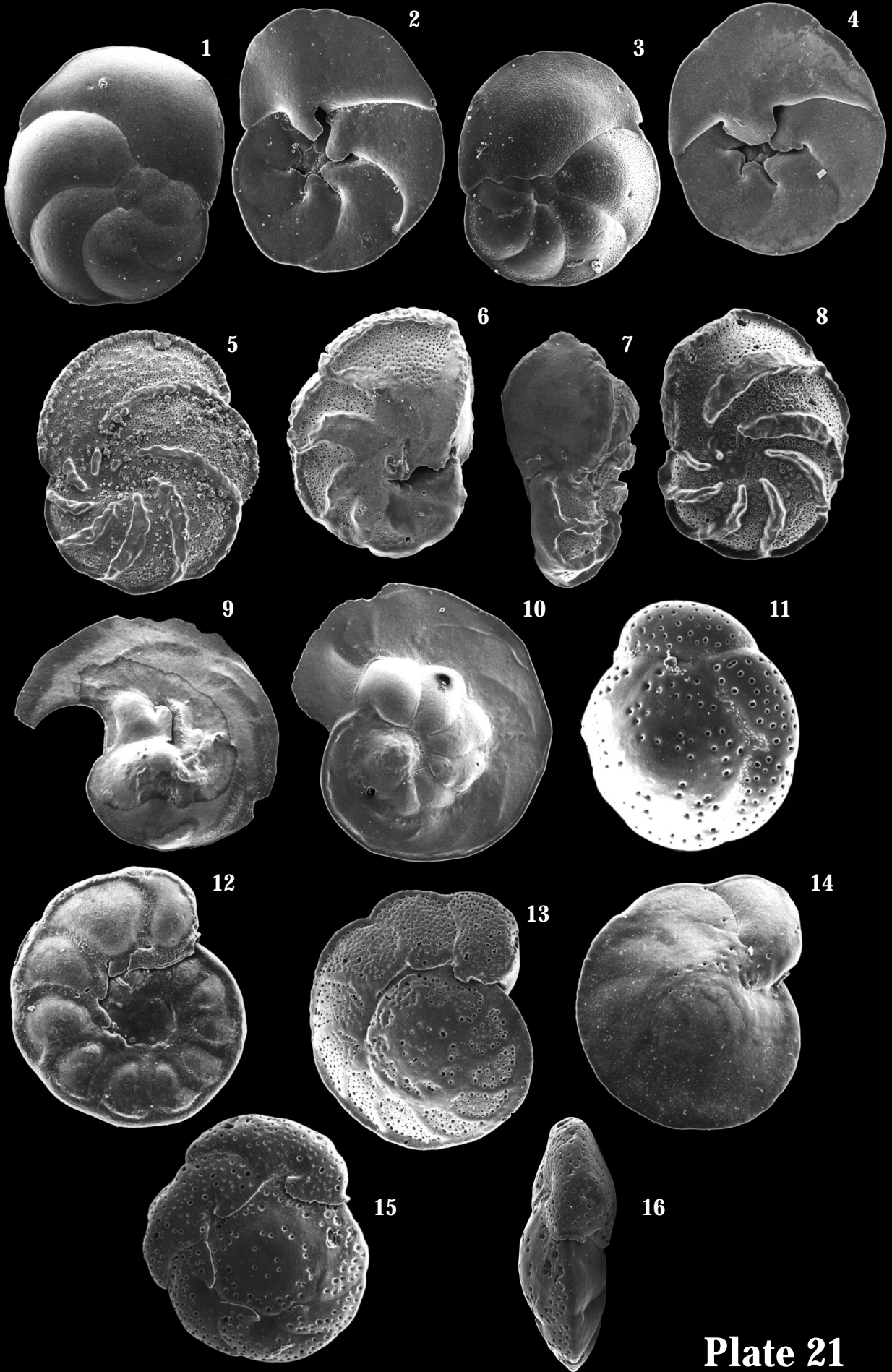


Plate 21

Plate 22

- figs 1-2 *Fontbotia wuellerstorfi* (Schwager, 1866), (1) dorsal, 733 μm , station 18292,
(2) ventral, 750 μm , station 18268
- figs 3-5 *Caribbeanella philippinensis* McCulloch, 1977, (3) dorsal, 710 μm , station 18308,
(4) periphery, 787 μm , station 18299, (5) ventral, 660 μm , station 18299
- figs 6-7 *Discorbia candeiana* (d'Orbigny, 1839), (6) ventral, 275 μm , station 18317,
(7) dorsal, 480 μm , station 18317
- fig. 8 *Planorbulinella larvata* (Parker & Jones, 1865), dorsal, 1675 μm , station 18270
- figs 9-10 *Cymbaloporetta squamosa* (d'Orbigny, 1839), (9) dorsal, 360 μm , station 18311,
(10) ventral, stained, 375 μm , station 18311
- figs 11-12 *Cymbaloporetta bradyi* (Cushman, 1915), (11) dorsal, 340 μm , station 18311,
(12) periphery, 337 μm , station 18311
- figs 13-14 *Millettiana millettii* (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1915), (13) side, 250 μm , station
18311, (14) floating chamber, 240 μm , station 18311
- figs 15-17 *Nuttallides rugosus* (Phleger & Parker, 1951), (15) dorsal, 285 μm , station 18293,
(16) ventral, 260 μm , station 18287, (17) periphery, 273 μm , station 18287

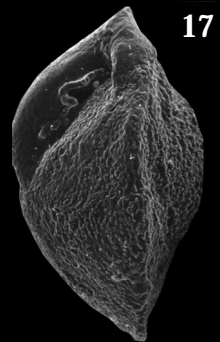
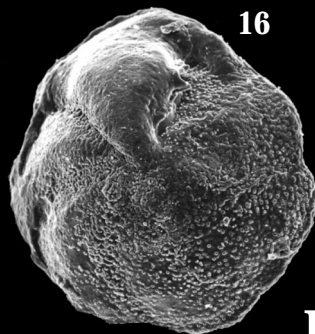
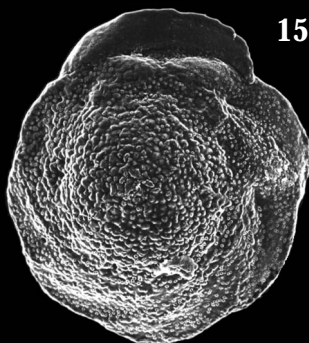
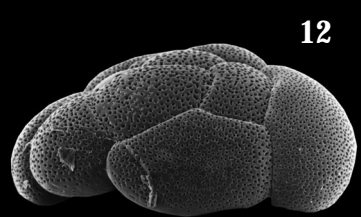
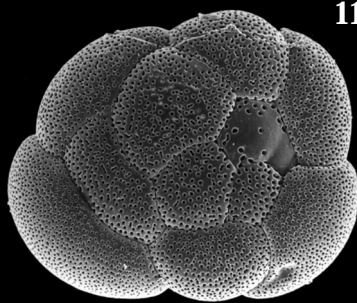
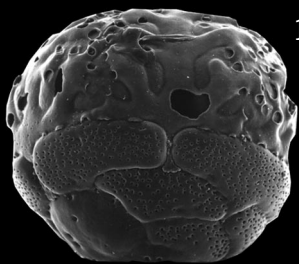
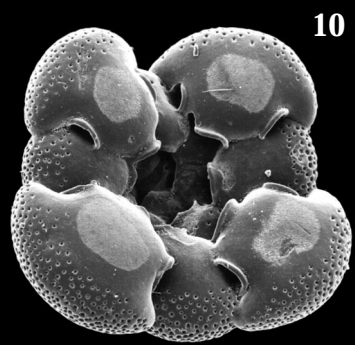
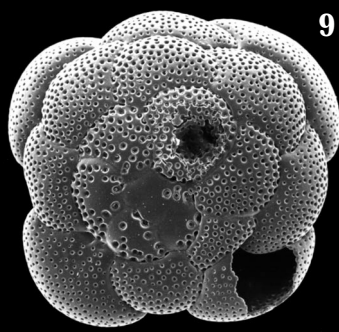
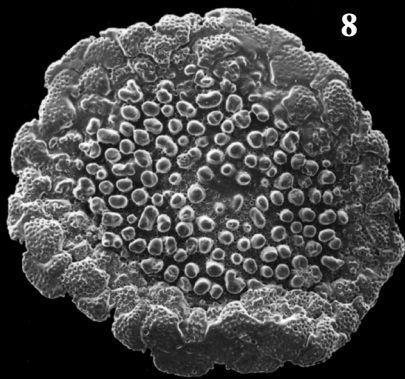
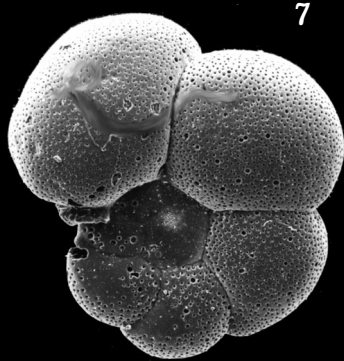
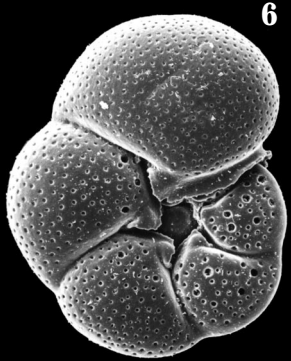
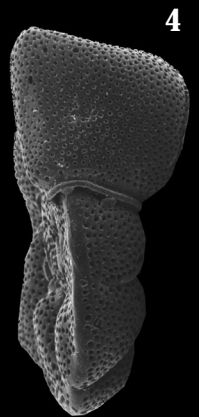
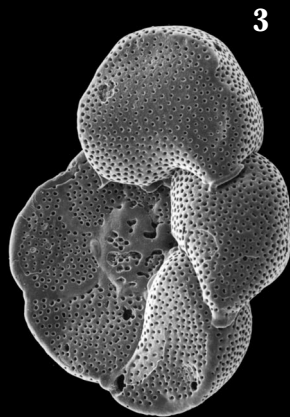


Plate 22

Plate 23

- figs 1-2 *Amphistegina papillosa* Said, 1949, (1) right-side, 625 μm , station 18308, (2) left-side, 960 μm , station 18311
- figs 3-4 *Astrononion stelligerum* (d'Orbigny, 1839), (3) right-side, 300 μm , station 18302, (4) periphery, 275 μm , station 18302
- figs 5-6 *Astrononion novozealandicum* Cushman & Edwards, 1937, (5) right-side, 280 μm , station 18267, (6) left-side, 280 μm , station 18267
- figs 7-8 *Fijinionion fijiense* (Cushman & Edwards, 1937), (7) right-side, 260 μm , station 18302, (8) periphery, 295 μm , station 18279
- fig. 9 *Nonion japonicum* Asano, 1938, right-side, 404 μm , station 18284
- figs 10-11 *Nonion subturgidum* (Cushman, 1924), (10) right-side, 370 μm , station 18284, (11) periphery, 436 μm , station 18284
- figs 12-14 *Melonis affinis* (Reuss, 1851), (12) right-side, 487 μm , station 18293, (13) front, 468 μm , station 18293, (14) left-side, 531 μm , station 18293
- figs 15-16 *Pullenia bulloides* (d'Orbigny, 1826), (15) right-side, 350 μm , station 18292, (16) left-side, 317 μm , station 18292
- figs 17-18 *Pullenia quinqueloba* (Reuss, 1851), (17) left-side, 453 μm , station 18268, (18) front, 445 μm , station 18268
- fig. 19 *Chilostomella ovoidea* Reuss, 1850, front, 1071 μm , station 18287

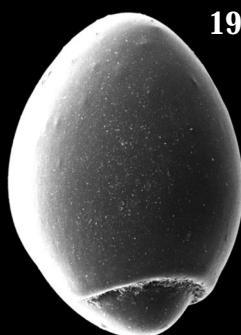
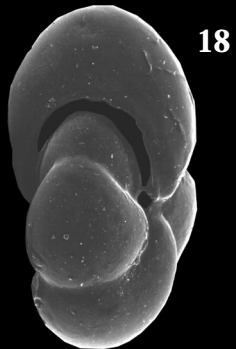
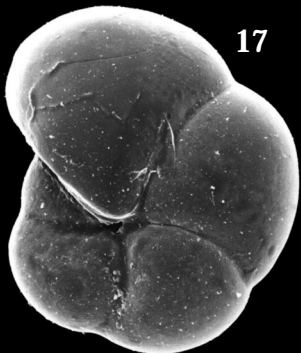
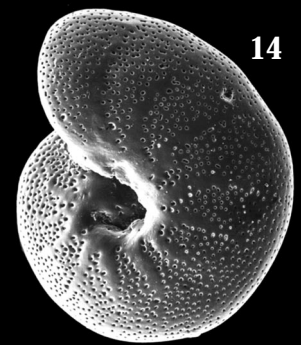
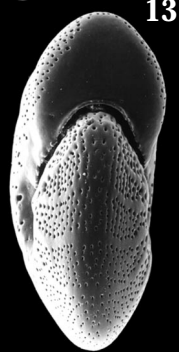
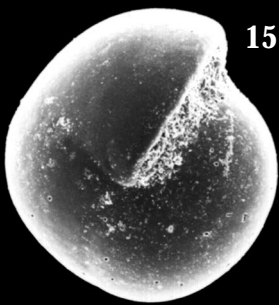
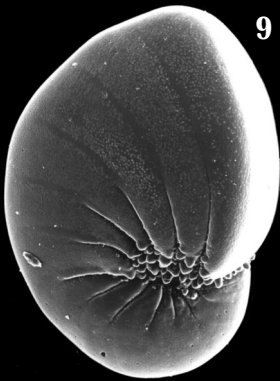
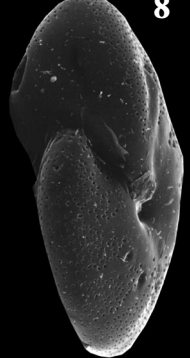
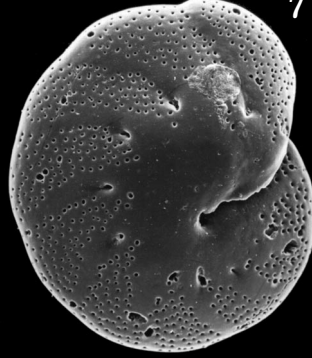
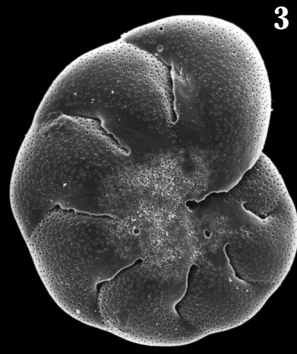
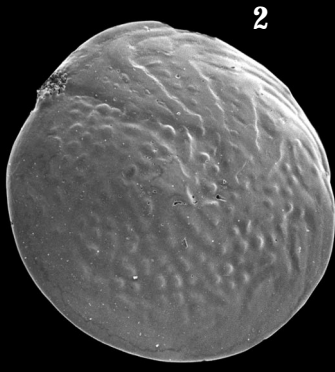


Plate 23

Plate 24

- figs **1-2** *Oridorsalis umbonatus* (Reuss, 1851), **(1)** dorsal, stained, 386 μm , station 18293,
(2) dorsal, stained, 396 μm , station 18293
- figs **3-5** *Osangularia culter* (Parker & Jones, 1865), **(3)** dorsal, 289 μm , station 18292,
(4) periphery, 476 μm , station 18294, **(5)** ventral, 533 μm , station 18294
- figs **6-7** *Anomalinoides globulosus* (Chapman & Parr, 1937), **(6)** dorsal, 600 μm , station
18319, **(7)** periphery, 600 μm , station 18319
- figs **8-10** *Anomalinoides* cf. *welleri* (Plummer, 1926), **(8)** dorsal, 453 μm , station 18269,
(9) ventral, 500 μm , station 18269, **(10)** periphery, 493 μm , station 18269
- figs **11-14** *Heterolepa* aff. *dutemplei* (d'Orbigny, 1846), **(11)** dorsal, 580 μm , station 18311,
(12) ventral, 421 μm , station 18322, **(13)** periphery, stained, 427 μm , station
18311,
(14) periphery, stained, 590 μm , station 18311
- figs **15-17** *Heterolepa subhaidingerii* (Parr, 1950), **(15)** dorsal, 756 μm , station 18303,
(16) ventral, 722 μm , station 18303, **(17)** periphery, 679 μm , station 18303

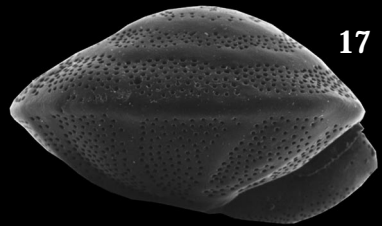
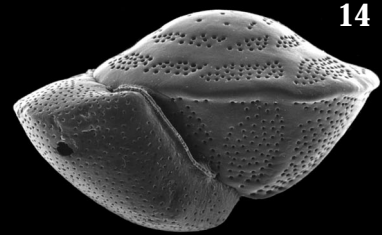
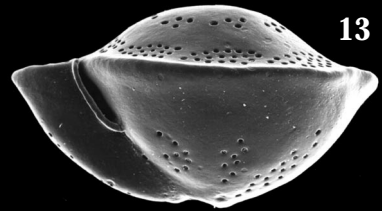
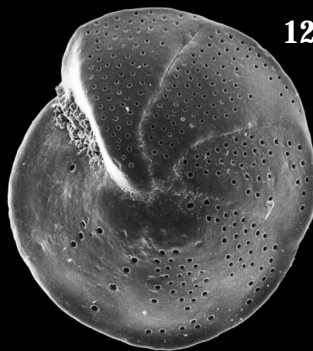
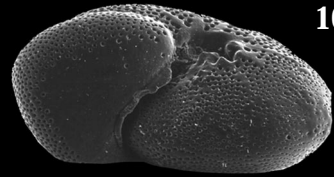
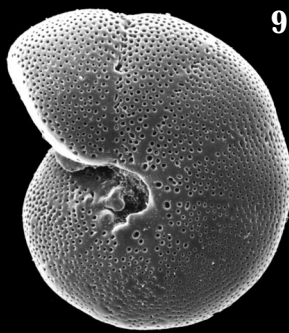
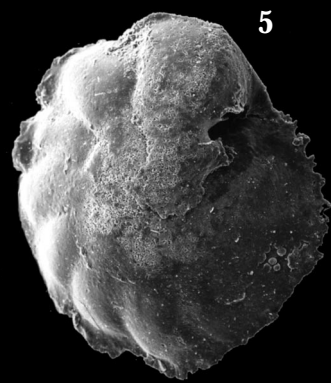
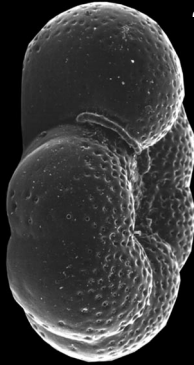
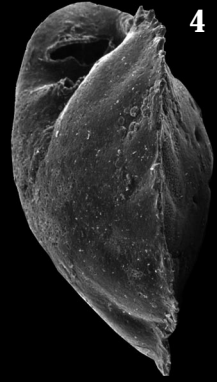
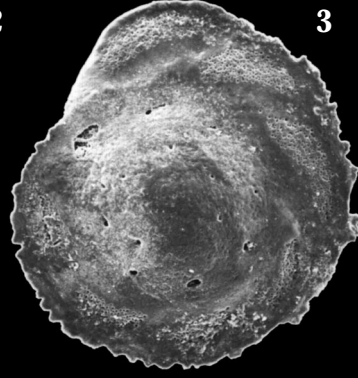
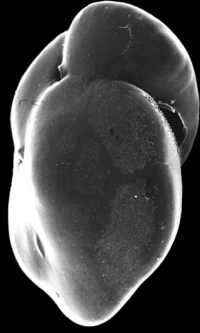
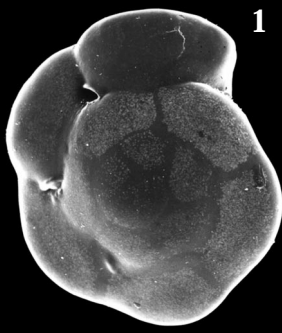


Plate 24

Plate 25

- figs **1-3** *Heterolepa praecincta* (Karrer, 1868), **(1)** dorsal, stained, 550 μm , station 18311, **(2)** periphery, stained, 560 μm , station 18311, **(3)** ventral, 750 μm , station 18311
- figs **4-7** *Heterolepa margaritifera* (Brady, 1881), **(4)** dorsal, 708 μm , station 18304, **(5)** periphery, 955 μm , station 18304, **(6)** periphery, 713 μm , station 18304, **(7)** ventral, 1047 μm , station 18304
- figs **8-10** *Gyroidina altiformis* R.E. & K.C. Stewart, 1930, **(8)** dorsal, 313 μm , station 18284, **(9)** periphery, 263 μm , station 18268, **(10)** ventral, 260 μm , station 18268
- figs **11-12** *Gyroidina broeckhiana* (Karrer, 1878), **(11)** dorsal, 433 μm , station 18292, **(12)** ventral, 456 μm , station 18268
- figs **13-15** *Gyroidina lamarckiana* (d'Orbigny, 1839), **(13)** dorsal, 280 μm , station 18302, **(14)** periphery, 288 μm , station 18292, **(15)** ventral, 313 μm , station 18268

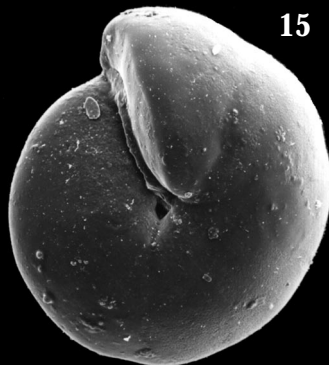
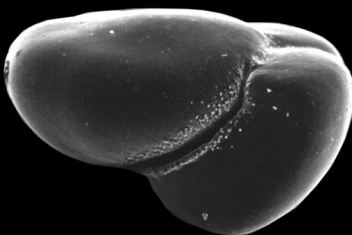
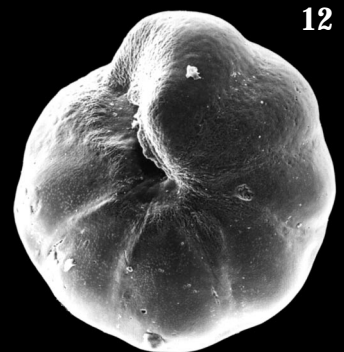
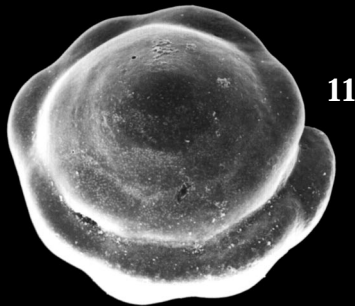
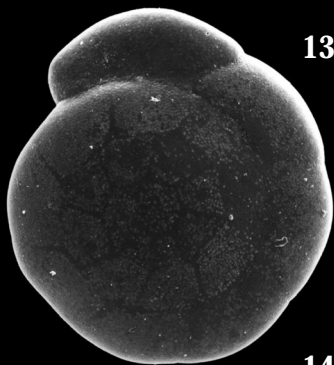
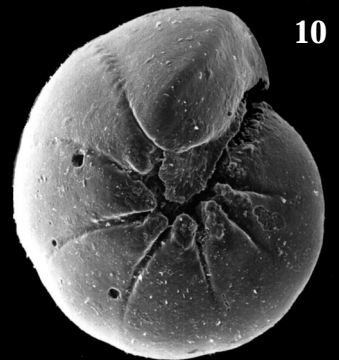
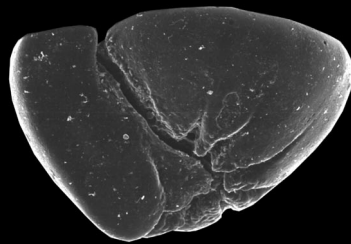
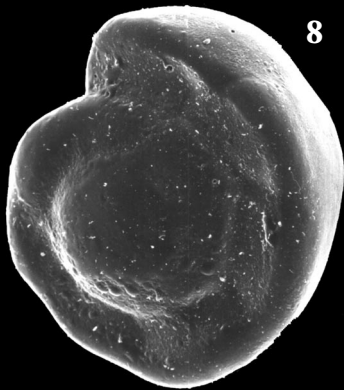
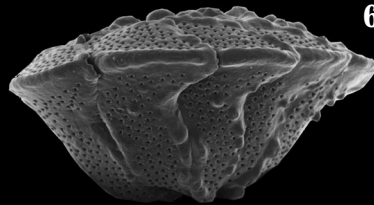
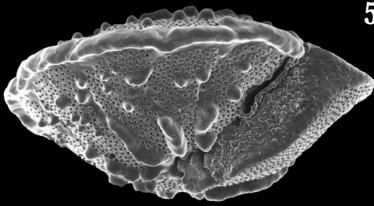
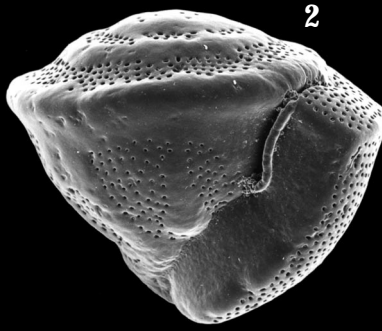
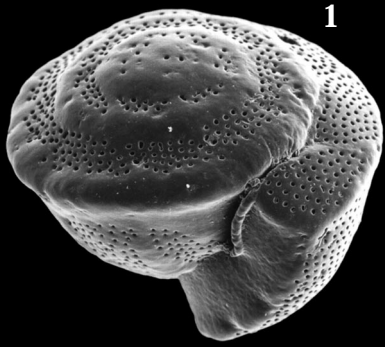


Plate 26

- figs 1-3 *Gyroidina neosoldanii* Brotzen, 1936, (1) dorsal, 467 μm , station 18292, (2) periphery, 514 μm , station 18292, (3) ventral, 531 μm , station 18292
- figs 4-5 *Gyroidina orbicularis* (Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865), (4) dorsal, 322 μm , station 18287, (5) periphery, 321 μm , station 18287
- figs 6-7 *Hanzawaia grossepunctata* (Earland, 1934), (6) right-side, stained, 520 μm , station 18311, (7) front, stained, 472 μm , station 18311
- fig. 8 *Pararotalia stellata* (de Férussac, 1827), dorsal, 590 μm , station 18311
- figs 9-10, 12 *Pararotalia* sp. 1, (9) dorsal, 303 μm , station 18283, (10) ventral, 313 μm , station 18284, (12) periphery, 340 μm , station 18284
- fig. 11 *Pararotalia* sp. 2, dorsal, 280 μm , station 18283
- figs 13-15 *Ammonia beccarii* (Linné, 1758), (13) dorsal, 326 μm , station 18302, (14) ventral, 270 μm , station 18302, (15) periphery, 297 μm , station 18302

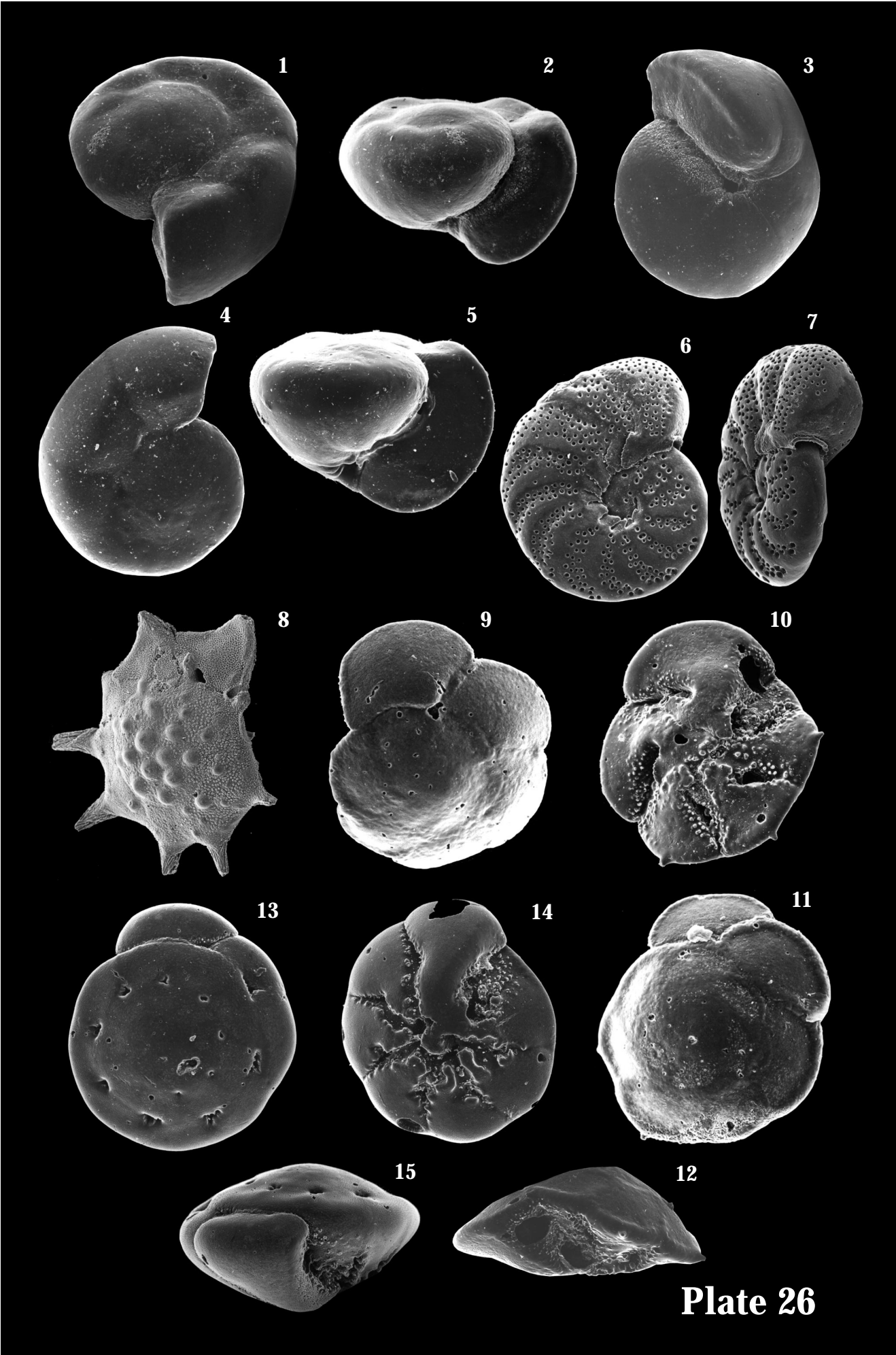


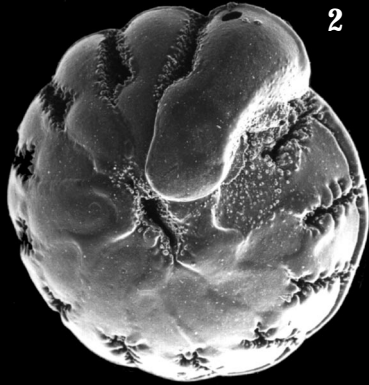
Plate 26

Plate 27

- figs **1-3** *Asterorotalia* (?) *concinna* (Millett, 1904), **(1)** dorsal, 925 μm , station 18315, **(2)** ventral, 825 μm , station 18315, **(3)** periphery, 850 μm , station 18315
- figs **4-6** *Pseudorotalia indopacifica* (Thalman, 1935), **(4)** dorsal, 971 μm , station 18271, **(5)** ventral, 1029 μm , station 18271, **(6)** periphery, 1088 μm , station 18271
- figs **7-8** *Asterorotalia gaimardii* (d'Orbigny, 1826), **(7)** dorsal, 584 μm , station 18284, **(8)** ventral, 617 μm , station 18308
- figs **9-10** *Pseudorotalia* sp. 1, **(9)** dorsal, 417 μm , station 18284, **(10)** periphery, stained, 440 μm , station 18311
- figs **11-12** *Asterorotalia pulchella* (d'Orbigny, 1839), **(11)** ventral, 913 μm , station 18284, **(12)** dorsal, 1120 μm , station 18311



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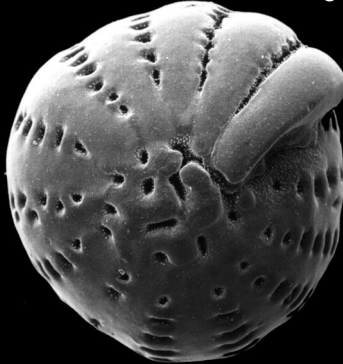
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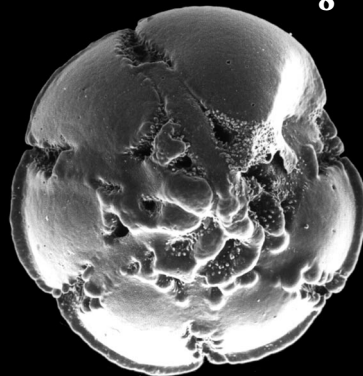
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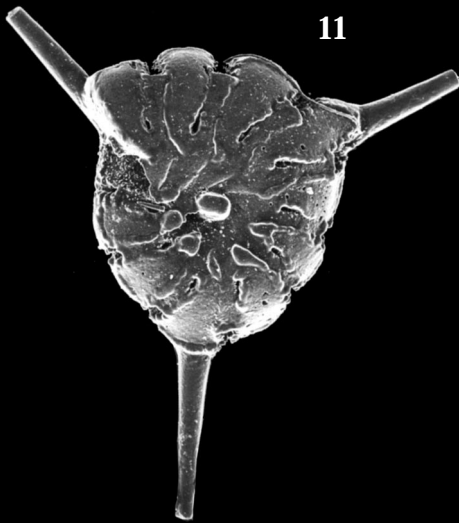
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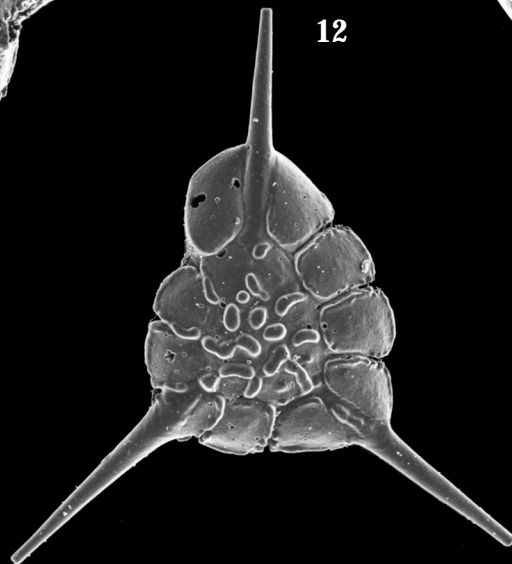
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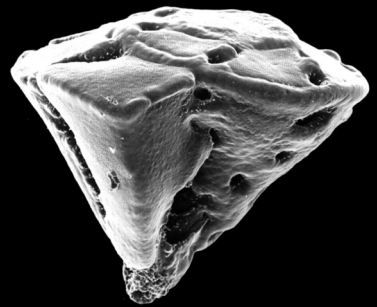
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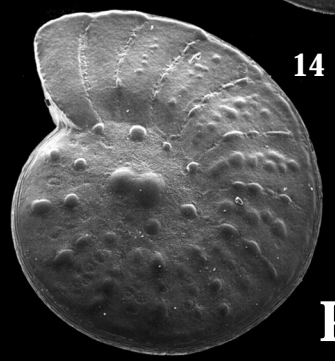
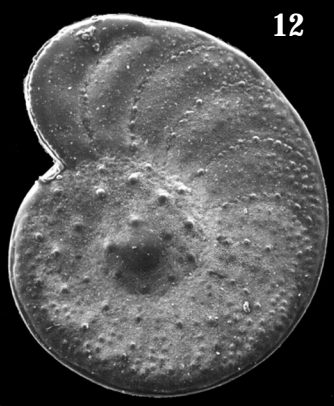
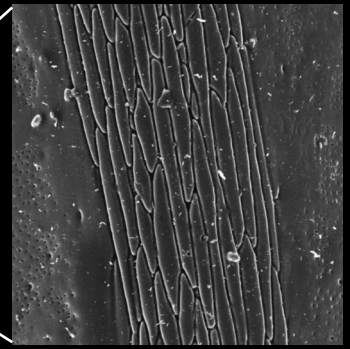
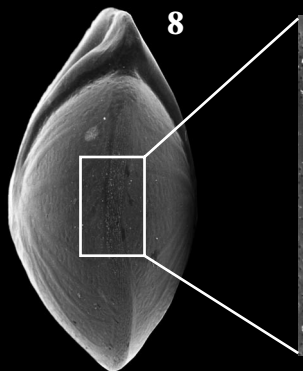
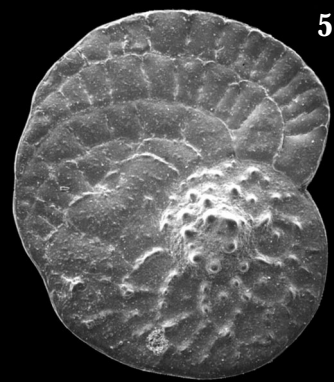
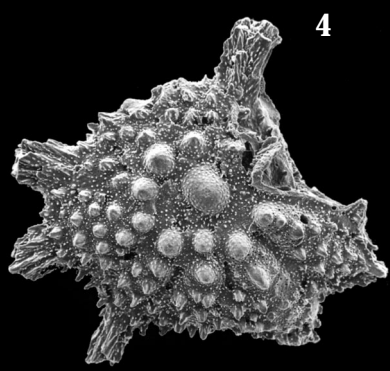
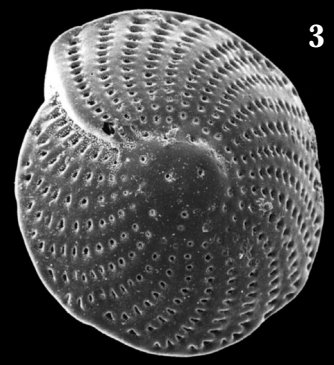
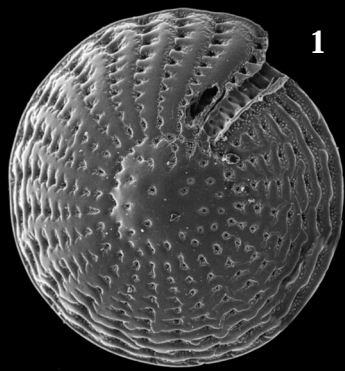
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Plate 28

- fig. 1 *Cellanthus craticulatus* (Fichtel & Moll, 1798), right-side, stained, 1110 μm , station 18311
- fig. 2 *Elphidium advenum* (Cushman, 1922), right-side, 304 μm , station 18279
- fig. 3 *Elphidium crispum* (Linné, 1758), left-side, 929 μm , station 18314
- fig. 4 *Calcarina mayori* Cushman, 1924, dorsal, 580 μm , station 18311
- figs 5-6 *Heterostegina depressa* d'Orbigny, 1826, (5) right-side, 1083 μm , station 18322, (6) right-side, 3400 μm , station 18322
- figs 7-9 *Nummulites venosus* (Fichtel & Moll, 1798), (7) right-side, 2333 μm , station 18266, (8) front, 2375 μm , station 18266, (9) detail, 235 μm , station 18266
- figs 10-14 *Operculina* ex gr. *ammonoides* (Gronovius, 1781), (10) right-side, 440 μm , station 18302, (11) front, 360 μm , station 18302, (12) left-side, 1000 μm , station 18316, (13) right-side, 1230 μm , station 18311, (14) left-side, stained, 910 μm , station 18311



DATA TABLES

APPENDIX B

- Appendix B.1.** List of the benthic foraminiferal taxa. p. 232-241
- Appendix B.2a.** Observed depth ranges and abundances of the common benthic foraminiferal species along the Vietnam Transect. Taxa are arranged in order of the upper limit of occurrence. p. 242-243
- Appendix B.2b.** Observed depth ranges and abundances of the common benthic foraminiferal species along the Sunda Transect. Taxa are arranged in order of the upper limit of occurrence. p. 244-247
- Appendix B.3.** The absolute and relative abundances of dominant species along the bathymetric transects. p. 248-253
- Appendix B.4a.** Counting data of empty tests (+), reworked (f) and stained (*) benthic foraminifera in surface samples on the Vietnam Shelf. Numbers are given in percentages of indiv./100 cc. p. 254-259
- Appendix B.4b.** Counting data of stained (*) benthic foraminifera in surface samples on the Sunda Shelf. Numbers are given in percentages of indiv./100 cc. p. 260-265
- Appendix B.4c.** Counting data of empty tests (+) of the benthic foraminifera in surface samples on the Sunda Shelf. Numbers are given in percentages of indiv./100 cc. p. 266-273

Appendix B.1. List of the benthic foraminiferal taxa

1. catalogue number: A - agglutinated species; C - calcareous species; X - Xenophyophora; no. of slide; no. of cell
2. (+) - empty; (*) - stained; (φ) - reworked
3. sum of individuals picked from fraction >150 μm
4. occurrence
5. depth range: inner shelf < 100 m; outer shelf 100-200 m; uppermost bathyal 200-400 m; upper bathyal 400-800 m; middle bathyal 800-1400 m; lower bathyal > 1400 m

collection no.	①	taxa	Vietnamese Shelf 18 - (248-266)						Sunda Shelf 18 - (267-323)						⑤	depth range		
			(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all				
			③ picked			④ occurrence			picked			occurrence						
1	A 6 54	<i>Adercotryma glomeratum</i> (Brady, 1878)	7		6	13	2		2	2	39	44	83	8	8	8	middle bathyal – lower bathyal	
2	A 4 49	<i>Aggerostramen rustica</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1912)									2		2	2		2	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
3	A 3 55	<i>Ammobaculites agglutinans</i> (d'Orbigny, 1846)	1		2	3	1		2	3	40	139	179	19	35	41	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
4	A 3 49	<i>Ammobaculites baculusalsus</i> Schiebel & Timm, 1996	2		3	5	2		1	2	44	12	56	10	6	10	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
5	A 3 50	<i>Ammobaculites filiformis</i> (Earland, 1934)									4	4			2	2	middle bathyal	
6	A 3 43	<i>Ammobaculites</i> sp. 1	6			6	1			1	37	5	42	16	3	16	shelf	
7	A 3 60	<i>Ammobaculites</i> (?) sp. 2			1	1			1	1	1	1			1	1	middle bathyal	
8	A 3 60	<i>Ammobaculites</i> spp.			3	3			2	2	3	23	26	3	8	9	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
9	A 3 27	<i>Ammodiscoides</i> sp.	10			10	1		1	1	30	12	42	6	4	6	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
10	A 3 18	<i>Ammodiscus anguillae</i> Höglund, 1947									7	6	13	4	3	5	upper bathyal – middle bathyal	
11	A 3 28	<i>Ammodiscus catinus</i> Höglund, 1947			3	3			1	1	69	81	150	24	33	44	full range	
12	A 3 17	<i>Ammodiscus cretaceus</i> (Reuss, 1845)	1			1	1		1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	lower bathyal	
13	A 3 13	<i>Ammodiscus planorbis</i> Höglund, 1947			3	3			1	1	35	177	212	13	36	39	full range	
14	A 3 26	<i>Ammodiscus</i> sp. 1									13	3	16	8	3	9	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
15	A 3 15	<i>Ammodiscus tenuis</i> Brady, 1881	1			1	1		1	1	14	13	27	6	8	12	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
16	A 8 07	<i>Ammoglobigerina globulosa</i> (Cushman, 1920)	5			5	2		2	2	8	9	17	3	4	5	middle bathyal – lower bathyal	
17	A 3 07	<i>Ammolagena clavata</i> (Jones & Parker, 1860)	5			5	2		2	2	100	95	195	25	28	37	full range	
18	A 3 31	<i>Ammomarginulina aff. rostrata</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1929)	1			1	1		1	1	16	10	26	5	7	10	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
19	A 3 46	<i>Ammoscalaria compressa</i> (Cushman & McCulloch, 1939)									38	11	49	11	4	14	outer shelf – upper bathyal	
20	A 3 47	<i>Ammoscalaria pseudospiralis</i> (Williamson, 1858)									10	27	37	7	7	10	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
21	A 3 42	<i>Ammoscalaria tenuimargo</i> (Brady, 1882)									7	17	24	3	9	11	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal	
22	A 3 41	<i>Ammoscalaria</i> sp. 1									10	41	51	6	10	13	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
23	A 3 44	<i>Ammoscalaria</i> sp. 2									1	1	2	1	1	2	outer shelf	
24	A	<i>Ammoscalaria</i> spp.									3	18	21	2	5	6	shelf	
25	A 6 12	<i>Ammosphaeroidina sphaeroidiniformis</i> (Brady, 1884)	1		1	1			1	1	8	2	10	4	2	5	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
26	A 1 52	<i>Astrammia rara</i> Rumbler, 1931									1		1	1	1	1	1404 m	
27	A 1 53	<i>Astrammia sphaerica</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1932)									14	1	15	4	1	5	middle bathyal – lower bathyal	
28	A 1 56	<i>Astrorhiza arenaria</i> Norman, 1876			25	25			2	2	19	1	20	4	1	4	shelf	
29	A 1 58	<i>Astrorhiza crassatina</i> Brady, 1881									57	71	128	17	13	23	full range	
30	A 1 60	<i>Astrorhiza</i> sp. 1									5	5			3	3	shelf	
31	A	<i>Astrorhiza</i> spp.			1	1			1	1	4	1	5	2	1	2	shelf	
32	A 1 43	<i>Bathysiphon filiformis</i> G.O. Sars, 1872	6			6	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal	
33	A	<i>Bathysiphon</i> spp.	7			7	2		2	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
34	A 9 06	<i>Bigenerina nodosaria</i> d'Orbigny, 1826	111		5	116	10		3	10	329	92	421	43	23	43	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
35	A 9 08	<i>Bigenerina</i> sp. 1									5	120	125	4	24	24	shelf	
36	A 6 01	<i>Buzasina ringens</i> (Brady, 1879)	9		7	16	2		2	2	29	31	60	9	8	10	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal	
37	A 9 05	<i>Clavulina crustata</i> (Cushman, 1937)									1	1			1	1	291 m	
38	A 9 03	<i>Clavulina humilis</i> Brady, 1884									51	3	54	13	2	13	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal	
39	A 9 09	<i>Cribrigerina robustiformis</i> Zheng, 1988	23			23	5		5	5	275	63	338	30	21	33	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
40	A 9 10	<i>Cribrigerina textularioides</i> (Göes, 1894)	19			19	3		3	3	39	3	42	10	3	13	shelf	
41	A 9 60	<i>Cribrigerina</i> sp. 1									13	9	22	3	3	6	shelf	
42	A	<i>Cribrigerina</i> spp.	24			24	7		7	7	35		35	5	5	5	shelf	
43	A 9 20	<i>Cribrigoesella robusta</i> (Brady, 1881)									3	3	1	1	1	1	595 m	
44	A 6 26	<i>Cribrostomoides nitidus</i> (Göes, 1896)	7		5	12	2		2	2	30	13	43	10	7	10	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
45	A 6 27	<i>Cribrostomoides scitulus</i> (Brady, 1881)	15		7	22	2		3	3	17	54	71	10	25	31	full range	
46	A 6 25	<i>Cribrostomoides subglobosus</i> (M. Sars, 1869)	1		2	3	1		1	1	20	59	79	7	16	18	full range	
47	A 2 39	<i>Crithionina hispida</i> (Flint, 1899)									1	17	18	1	11	11	full range	
48	A 2 41	<i>Crithionina mamilla</i> Göes, 1894									3	84	87	2	21	23	shelf	
49	A 2 40	<i>Crithionina pismus</i> Göes, 1896			5	5			2	2	6	79	85	3	23	25	full range	
50	A 6 18	<i>Cyclammia cancellata</i> Brady, 1879	4		4	8	2		4	4	31	7	37	8	6	9	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
51	A 6 15	<i>Cyclammia pusilla</i> Brady, 1881									1		1	1	1	1	978 m	
52	A 6 04	<i>Cyclammia subtrullisata</i> (Parr, 1950)									8	18	26	7	12	17	full range	
53	A 6 13	<i>Cyclammia trullisata</i> (Brady, 1879)	9		2	11	2		2	2	20	15	34	6	7	8	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
54	A 9 11	<i>Cylindroclavulina bradyi</i> (Cushman, 1911)	5			5	3		3	3	27	10	37	15	8	21	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
55	A 9 13	<i>Cylindroclavulina ovata</i> Zheng, 1988									1		1	1	1	1	106 m	
56	A 6 11	<i>Cystammia pauciloculata</i> (Brady, 1879)									19	5	24	5	4	6	uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal	
57	A 1 51	<i>Dendrophya</i> sp.	2			2	1		1	1	6	13	19	2	6	6	outer shelf – middle bathyal	
58	A 8 18	<i>Deuterammia grisea</i> (Earland, 1934)	2		1	3	2		1	2	16	9	25	6	4	7	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
59	A 8 16	<i>Deuterammia montagu</i> Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988									16	7	23	5	5	5	uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal	
60	A 3 37	<i>Discammia compressa</i> (Göes, 1882)									20	8	28	2	2	3	upper bathyal – middle bathyal	
61	A 9 44	<i>Dorothia rotunda</i> (Chapman, 1902)									4	2	6	3	2	4	middle bathyal	
62	A 9 42	<i>Dorothia scabra</i> (Brady, 1884)	1			1	1		1	1	20	35	55	10	23	26	full range	
63	A 9 54	<i>Dorothia</i> sp. 1	1			1	1		1	1	34	15	49	9	7	10	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
64	A 9 56	<i>Dorothia</i> sp. 2			1	1			1	1	3	3	6	2	1	2	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
65	A 7 13	<i>Duquesammia bulbosa</i> (Cushman, 1911)									2		2	2	2	2	uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal	
66	A 8 25	<i>Earlandammia cf. drakensis</i> Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988	1			1	1		1	1	8	9	17	3	3	3	middle bathyal – lower bathyal	
67	A 9 25	<i>Eggerella bradyi</i> (Cushman, 1911)	33		5	38	2		2	2	172	48	220	12	11	12	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal	
68	A	<i>Eratidus foliaceus</i> (Brady)	1		1	2	1		1	2	4	6	10	4	4	8	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
69	A 3 53	<i>Eratidus recurvus</i> (Earland, 1934)									33	30	63	7	9	10	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
70	A 6 57	<i>Evolutinella rotulata</i> (Brady, 1881)	1			1	1		1	1	2		2	2	2	2	middle bathyal	
71	A 7 38	<i>Gaudryina collinsi</i> Cushman, 1936									1	1			1	1	595 m	
72	A 7 40	<i>Gaudryina filintii</i> Cushman, 1911	1			1	1		1	1	19	7	26	11	5	13	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
73	A 7 37	<i>Gaudryina quadrangularis</i> Bagg, 1908	13			13	3		3	3	4	2	6	3	2	5	shelf	
74	A 7 41	<i>Gaudryina robusta</i> Cushman, 1913	64	2	1	67	10		2	1	10	29	6	35	18	6	20	shelf
75	A 3 39	<i>Glaphyrammina americana</i> (Cushman, 1910)	2		1	3	2		1	3	15	40	55	6	14	16	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
76	A 3 02	<i>Glomospira glomerata</i> Höglund, 1947	22		5	27	2		2	2	62	24	86	11	6	13	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal	
77	A 3 29	<i>Glomospira gordialis</i> (Jones & Parker, 1860)	11			11	2		2	2	77	25	102	10	8	11	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
7																		

collection no.	①	taxa	②				③				④				⑤				
			(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	depth
79	A 6 42	<i>Haplophragmoides grandiformis</i> Cushman, 1910	2			2			2	11	37	48	8	16	18				shelf
80	A 6 41	<i>Haplophragmoides quadratus</i> Uchio, 1960			1	1			1										middle bathyal – lower bathyal
81	A 6 38	<i>Haplophragmoides sphaeriloculum</i> Cushman, 1910	10		3	13		2	2	71	30	101	12	14	19				full range
82	A 6 44	<i>Haplophragmoides</i> sp. 1	1			1		1	1	2	19	21	2	5	6				inner shelf – middle bathyal
83	A 6 43	<i>Haplophragmoides</i> sp. 2			1	1			1	8	2	10	5	2	6				uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal
84	A 6 56	<i>Haplophragmoides</i> sp. 3								4	2	6	3	1	3				middle bathyal
85	A	<i>Haplophragmoides</i> spp.	1			1		1	1	12	6	18	5	4	8				inner shelf – middle bathyal
86	A 2 49	<i>Hippocrepinella alba</i> Heron-Allen & Earland, 1932			3	3		2	2		7	7		6	6				upper bathyal – lower bathyal
87	A 2 50	<i>Hippocrepinella crassa</i> Heron-Allen & Earland, 1932								13	13			8	8				shelf
88	A 5 02	<i>Hormosina globulifera</i> Brady, 1879	29		2	31		2	1	31	8	39	6	6	8				upper bathyal – lower bathyal
89	A 5 01	<i>Hormosina normanii</i> Brady, 1881	6		2	8		2	1	25	9	34	7	2	7				upper bathyal – lower bathyal
90	A 5 08	<i>Hormosina pilulifera</i> (Brady, 1884)	1		1	2		1	1	62	52	113	10	12	12				outer shelf – lower bathyal
91	A 5 06	<i>Hormosina</i> sp. 1 (?)	1			1		1	1	2	40	42	2	5	7				shelf
92	A 5 07	<i>Hormosina</i> sp. 2								14	21	35	3	5	6				outer shelf – middle bathyal
93	A 5 03	<i>Hormosina spiculifera</i> Hofker, 1972								1	1			1	1				1974 m
94	A 5 18	<i>Hormosinella distans</i> (Brady, 1881)	1			1		1	1	72	38	109	10	3	10				upper bathyal – lower bathyal
95	A 5 20	<i>Hormosinella distans</i> (Brady, 1881) type 1								7	4	11	2	2	3				full range
96	A 5 21	<i>Hormosinella guttifera</i> (Brady, 1881)	1		7	8		1	2	44	27	70	10	8	11				outer shelf – lower bathyal
97	A 5 24	<i>Hormosinella guttifera</i> (Brady, 1881) type 1	1			1		1	1	17	4	21	8	3	9				upper bathyal – lower bathyal
98	A 5 22	<i>Hormosinella guttifera</i> (Brady, 1881) type 2								7	6	13	5	4	7				upper bathyal – middle bathyal
99	A 1 16	<i>Hyperammina distorta</i> Cushman, 1918	7			7		2	2	28	21	49	7	4	9				full range
100	A 1 14	<i>Hyperammina elongata</i> Brady, 1878	1			1		1	1	15	8	23	8	4	10				full range
101	A 1 13	<i>Hyperammina laevigata</i> Wright, 1891	10			10		2	2	21	8	29	8	3	8				uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal
102	A 1 15	<i>Hyperammina spiculifera</i> Lacroix, 1928								8	18	26	6	3	8				full range
103	A 1 19	<i>Hyperammina</i> sp. 1								5		5	2	2	2				middle bathyal – lower bathyal
104	A 1 20	<i>Hyperammina</i> sp. 2								6		6	5	5	5				upper bathyal – lower bathyal
105	A 1 36	<i>Hyperammina</i> sp. 3								4	1	5	2	1	3				inner shelf – middle bathyal
106	A	<i>Hyperammina</i> spp.			1	1		1	1	9	10	19	6	6	11				full range
107	A 1 49	<i>Jaculella cf. acuta</i> Brady, 1879								8	28	36	2	8	9				shelf
108	A 9 51	<i>Karriella bradyi</i> (Cushman, 1911)	1			1		1	1	19	11	30	8	7	8				uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal
109	A 9 52	<i>Karriella novangliae</i> (Cushman, 1922)								12	2	14	6	2	7				upper bathyal – lower bathyal
110	A 9 49	<i>Karriella pupiformis</i> Zheng, 1988	11		1	12		3	1	39	167	205	12	27	28				outer shelf – lower bathyal
111	A 7 19	<i>Karriella cf. siphonella</i> (Reuss, 1851)								10	26	36	5	12	16				inner shelf – middle bathyal
112	A 7 32	<i>Karriella apicularis</i> (Cushman, 1911)	1			1		1	1	54	119	172	11	17	19				outer shelf – lower bathyal
113	A 7 36	<i>Karriella attenuata</i> Collins, 1958			1	1		1	1	9	9	18	4	1	4				inner shelf – middle bathyal
114	A 7 34	<i>Karriella erigona</i> (Saidova, 1975)	1			1		1	1	13	13			6	6				outer shelf – upper bathyal
115	A 2 01	<i>Lagenammina arenulata</i> (Skinner, 1961)								161	338	499	33	36	44				full range
116	A 2 04	<i>Lagenammina difflugiformis</i> Brady, 1879	24		55	79		2	2	274	188	462	13	16	18				full range
117	A 2 09	<i>Lagenammina tubulata</i> (Rhumbler, 1931)	1			1		1	1	17	12	29	7	5	10				upper bathyal – lower bathyal
118	A	<i>Lagenammina</i> spp.	32			32		2	2	16	45	61	8	11	13				full range
119	A	<i>Lana neglecta</i>								5		5	4	4	4				middle bathyal – lower bathyal
120	A 7 49	<i>Liebusella improcera</i> Loeblich & Tappan, 1994			2	2		1	1	8	5	13	5	4	9				uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal
121	A 7 50	<i>Liebusella</i> (?) sp. 1	2			2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				outer shelf – lower bathyal
122	A 3 57	<i>Lituola lituinoidea</i> (Goës, 1896)	2			2		1	1	42	8	50	10	5	10				uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal
123	A 3 59	<i>Lituola</i> sp. 1								10	2	12	2	1	3				outer shelf
124	A 3 30	<i>Lituotuba lituiformis</i> (Brady, 1879)								11	2	13	4	1	4				upper bathyal – middle bathyal
125	A 5 49	<i>Loeblichopsis cylindrica</i> (Brady, 1884)																	842 m
126	A 1 37	<i>Marsipella cylindrica</i> Brady, 1882	5			5		2	2	4	9	13	2	3	4				inner shelf – upper bathyal
127	A 1 50	<i>Marsipella elongata</i> Norman, 1878								3	3			1	1				60 m
128	A 9 02	<i>Martinottiella communis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826)	18		5	23		2	1	68	29	97	10	8	10				uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal
129	A 9 01	<i>Martinottiella milletti</i> (Cushman, 1936)								10	6	16	5	3	7				middle bathyal – lower bathyal
130	A 1 48	<i>Nodellum membranaceum</i> (Brady, 1879)	1			1		1	1	5		5	4	4	4				full range
131	A 5 25	<i>Nodosinum gausanicum</i> (Rhumbler, 1913)								6	2	8	4	2	5				middle bathyal – lower bathyal
132	A 5 28	<i>Nodosinum mortenseni</i> (Hofker, 1972)	4			4		2	2	1		1	1	1	1				middle bathyal – lower bathyal
133	A 7 55	<i>Nouria harrisii</i> Heron-Allen & Earland, 1914								5	31	36	3	19	21				inner shelf – middle bathyal
134	A 7 54	<i>Nouria polymorphinoides</i> Heron-Allen & Earland, 1914			1	1		1	1	1	35	36	1	16	16				inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
135	A 8 13	<i>Paratrochammina challengeri</i> Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988	28		10	38		2	2	195	113	308	11	17	18				full range
136	A 8 20	<i>Paratrochammina madeirae</i> Brönnimann, 1979																	1852 m
137	A 8 11	<i>Paratrochammina simplissima</i> (Cushman & McCulloch, 1948)	4		1	5		2	1	3	52	55	2	19	21				inner shelf – middle bathyal
138	A 8 29	<i>Paratrochammina</i> sp. 1	4		1	5		2	1	12	6	18	7	3	8				full range
139	A 8 30	<i>Paratrochammina</i> sp. 2								1	3	4	1	2	3				inner shelf – middle bathyal
140	A 7 52	<i>Parvigenerina sinensis</i> (Zheng, 1988)								11	7	18	4	2	4				uppermost bathyal – upper bathyal
141	A	<i>Pelosina cylindrica</i> Brady, 1884	2		2	4		1	2	5	3	8	3	2	5				outer shelf – lower bathyal
142	A 2 52	<i>Pelosina rotundata</i> Brady, 1879																	101 m
143	A	<i>Pelosina variabilis</i> Brady, 1879								2		2	1	1	1				145 m
144	A	<i>Pelosina</i> spp.	1			1		1	1	16	6	22	5	2	7				inner shelf – middle bathyal
145	A 3 52	<i>Placopsilina bradyi</i> Cushman & McCulloch, 1939	8		2	10		6	2	91	37	128	29	21	39				inner shelf – upper bathyal
146	A 3 51	<i>Placopsilina confusa</i> Cushman, 1920								1	3	4	1	3	3				outer shelf – upper bathyal
147	A 3 54	<i>Placopsilina</i> sp. 1	2		1	3		1	1	1		1	1	1	1				shelf
148	A 8 17	<i>Polystomammina elongata</i> (Zheng, 1979)								6	7	13	4	6	8				inner shelf – middle bathyal
149	A 2 25	<i>Psammospaera fusca</i> Schulze, 1875	1			1		1	1	31	12	43	10	5	12				full range
150	A 7 01	<i>Pseudoblivina nasostoma</i> Zheng, 1988								21	29	50	14	19	28				shelf
151	A 7 02	<i>Pseudoblivina</i> sp. 1								1		1		1	1				80 m
152	A 9 04	<i>Pseudoclavulina serventyi</i> (Chapman & Parr, 1935)								38	5	43	13	4	15				outer shelf – uppermost bathyal
153	A 9 40	<i>Pseudogaudryna pacifica</i> Cushman & McCulloch, 1939	27		7	36		11	1	280	34	314	43	19	43				inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
154</																			

collection no.	①	taxa	②				③				④				⑤					
			(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	depth	range
259	A 9 15	<i>Tritaxilina atlantica</i> Cushman, 1922												24	2	26	11	2	12	outer shelf – upper bathyal
260	A 9 16	<i>Tritaxilina caperata</i> (Brady, 1881)												7	7	3			3	outer shelf
261	A 8 09	<i>Tritaxis challengeri</i> (Hedley, Hurdle & Burdett, 1964)	3		1	4	1		1	1				6	22	28	5	11	13	shelf
262	A 8 10	<i>Tritaxis fusca</i> (Williamson, 1858)	2			2	1		1	1				3	2	5	3	2	4	inner shelf – middle bathyal
263	A 8 12	<i>Tritaxis primitiva</i> Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988			1	1				1	1			3	14	17	3		8	shelf
264	A 8 19	<i>Trochammina inflata</i> (Montagu, 1808)												7	9	15	6	4	8	full range
265	A 8 24	<i>Trochammina nana</i> (Brady, 1881)												2	4	5	2	3	3	middle bathyal – lower bathyal
266	A 8 14	<i>Trochammina subglobigeriniformis</i> Mikhalevich, 1972	8			9	2			1	2			44	21	65	7	6	10	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal
267	A 8 23	<i>Trochammina tasmanica</i> Parr, 1950												1	4	5	1	3	4	full range
268	A	<i>Trochammina</i> spp.	4		1	5	3			1	3			6	11	17	5	9	14	full range
269	A 8 02	<i>Trochamminopsis parvus</i> Brönnimann & Whittaker, 1988	7		2	9	1			1	1			1	1	1		1	1	middle bathyal – lower bathyal
270	A 8 01	<i>Trochamminopsis quadriloba</i> (Höglund, 1948)	1		1	2	1			1	1			8	4	12	2	3	3	middle bathyal – lower bathyal
271	A 3 01	<i>Uzbekistania charoides</i> (Jones & Parker, 1860)	30		1	31	2			1	2			67	36	102	10	9	11	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal
272	A 1 38	<i>Vanhoeffenella</i> sp.			2	2				1	1			36	36	3			3	outer shelf
273	A 6 08	<i>Veleroninoides crassimargo</i> (Norman, 1892)												1	1	1			1	upper bathyal – lower bathyal
274	A 6 06	<i>Veleroninoides jeffreysii</i> (Williamson)												5	11	16	5	9	14	full range
275	A 6 05	<i>Veleroninoides kosterensis</i> (Höglund, 1947)	1		1	2	1			1	2			5	10	15	4	9	11	full range
276	A 6 07	<i>Veleroninoides wiesneri</i> (Parr, 1950)												10	4	13	6	4	9	outer shelf – lower bathyal
277	A	<i>Verneuilinella affixa</i> (Cushman, 1911)	1			1	1			1	1									1479 m
278	A 7 30	<i>Verneuilinella propinqua</i> (Brady, 1884)			1	2	1			1	1			14	9	23	6	6	7	upper bathyal – lower bathyal
279	A 7 29	<i>Verneuilinella superba</i> (Earland, 1934)												6	2	8	5	2	5	upper bathyal – middle bathyal
280	A 7 31	<i>Verneuilinella</i> sp. 1	18		6	24	2			2	2			3	5	8	3	3	6	upper bathyal – lower bathyal
281		"MUD Balls"	28			28	3				3			212	31	243	26	6	26	full range
282		UAF (unidentified agglutinated foraminifera)	50		1	51	9			1	10			762	262	1023	54	51	56	
283	C	<i>Acervulina inhaerens</i> Schultz, 1854	1			1	1			1	1									68 m
284	C 2 30	<i>Adelosina laevigata</i> d'Orbigny, 1826												2	2	4	2	2	4	inner shelf – middle bathyal
285	C 2 29	<i>Adelosina litoralis</i> Martinotti, 1921	1			1	1			1	1			51	2	53	21	2	23	shelf
286	C 2 33	<i>Adelosina</i> spp.	10	1		11	6	1		7	1			10	2	12	7	1	8	shelf
287	C 2 05	<i>Agglutinella agglutinans</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	186	7		193	16	3		16	16			321	23	344	40	10	40	shelf
288	C 2 07	<i>Agglutinella arenata</i> (Said, 1949)												48	5	53	17	5	18	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
289	C 2 06	<i>Agglutinella reinemunde</i> (Haque, 1959)	43	1		44	13	1		13	13			14	14	7		7	7	shelf
290	C	<i>Agglutinella</i> spp.	49			49	7			7	7			108	1	109	14	1	14	shelf
291	C 11 21	<i>Alectinella elongata</i> (Millett, 1900)	1			1	1			1	1			2	2	2		2	2	shelf
292	C 11 36	<i>Allassoida virgula</i> (Brady, 1879)	1			1	1			1	1			15	15	9		9	9	shelf
293	C 10 37	<i>Alliatina variabilis</i> (Zheng, 1978)												2	2	2		2	2	shelf
294	C 10 38	<i>Alliatinella differens</i> (McCulloch, 1977)												5	1	6	4	1	5	shelf
295	C 20 15	<i>Ammomassilina alveoliformis</i> (Millett, 1898)	46	2	2	50	11	1	2	12	12			1363	75	1438	47	31	48	inner shelf – upper bathyal
296	C 17 09	<i>Ammonia beccarii</i> (Linné, 1758)	164	27		191	15	11		16	16			592	100	692	49	36	49	inner shelf – middle bathyal
297	C 17 12	<i>Ammonia parkinsoniana</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	6	10		16	3	6		7	7			12	12	5		5	5	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
298	C 17 11	<i>Ammonia pauciloculata</i> (Phleger & Parker, 1951)	31	2	1	34	10	1	1	10	10			91	9	100	27	6	28	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
299	C 17 22	<i>Ammonia tepida</i> (Cushman, 1926)	5			5	1			1	1			20	5	25	13	1	13	shelf
300	C	<i>Ammonia</i> spp.	1			1	1			1	1			6	2	8	3	1	4	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
301	C 4 01	<i>Amphicoryna hirsuta</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826)	1			1	1			1	1			233	50	283	29	20	31	inner shelf – upper bathyal
302	C 4 27	<i>Amphicoryna intercellularis</i> (Brady, 1881)																		291 m
303	C 4 06	<i>Amphicoryna meringella</i> Loeblich & Tappan, 1994																		60 m
304	C 4 07	<i>Amphicoryna papillosa</i> (O. Silvestri, 1872)	91	11	1	103	2	1	1	2	2			52	14	66	19	7	22	inner shelf – upper bathyal
305	C 4 14	<i>Amphicoryna scalaris</i> (Batsch, 1791)	11			11	5			5	5			81	17	98	20	9	22	inner shelf – upper bathyal
306	C 4 16	<i>Amphicoryna separans</i> (Brady, 1884)												77	4	81	18	2	18	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal
307	C 4 03	<i>Amphicoryna sublineata</i> (Brady, 1884)	7			7	4			4	4			90	17	107	34	14	37	inner shelf – upper bathyal
308	C 4 28	<i>Amphicoryna substriatula</i> (Cushman 1917)												2	2	1		1	1	404 m
309	C	<i>Amphicoryna</i> spp.	4			4	3			3	3			33	6	39	17	6	20	inner shelf – upper bathyal
310	C	<i>Amphistegina lessoni</i> d'Orbigny, 1926	517	64	10	591	14	11	5	16	16									shelf
311	C 14 01	<i>Amphistegina papillosa</i> Said, 1949	622	11	9	642	16	6	5	16	16			109	7	116	19	6	20	inner shelf – upper bathyal
312	C 14 05	<i>Amphistegina radiata</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)	275	28	2	305	8	8	2	9	9			2	2	2		2	2	shelf
313	C	<i>Amphistegina</i> spp.	17	31		48	3	3		5	5									shelf
314	C 11 47	<i>Angulogerina bradyana</i> Cushman, 1932	8	1		9	4	1		4	4			7	7	6		6	6	outer shelf
315	C 15 29	<i>Anomalinoides colligerus</i> (Chapman & Parr, 1937)	2			2	2			2	2			30	14	44	13	4	15	inner shelf – middle bathyal
316	C 15 27	<i>Anomalinoides globulosus</i> (Chapman & Parr, 1937)	5			5	2			2	2			25	10	35	14	8	20	full range
317	C 15 28	<i>Anomalinoides cf. welleri</i> (Plummer, 1926)	4		1	5	2			1	3			123	7	130	30	4	30	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
318	C	<i>Anomalinoides</i> sp. 1												2	2			1	1	595 m
319	C 9 31	<i>Anturina haynesi</i> Jones, 1984												3	3	3		3	3	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal
320	C 1 47	<i>Articularia sagra</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)												2	2	2		2	2	outer shelf
321	C	<i>Articulina alticostata</i> Cushman, 1944	13	6		19	8	5		10	10									shelf
322	C	<i>Articulina mayori</i> Cushman, 1944	1	2		3	1	1		2	2									shelf
323	C	<i>Astacolus crepidulus</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)	1			1	1			1	1			2	2	1		1	1	shelf
324	C 18 16	<i>Asterorotalia compressiuscula</i> (Brady, 1884)	4			4	3			3	3			90	42	132	14	9	19	shelf
325	C 18 32	<i>Asterorotalia (?) concinna</i> (Millett, 1904)	4			4	3			3	3			15	22	37	7	4	8	inner shelf
326	C 18 25	<i>Asterorotalia gaimardii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826)	199	34	4	237	12	8	3	12	12			1546	370	1916	46	43	46	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
327	C 18 15	<i>Asterorotalia milletti</i> Billman, Hottinger & Oesterle, 1980												55	12	67	8	3	9	shelf
328	C 18 13	<i>Asterorotalia pulchella</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	1	3		4	1	2		2	2			994	23	1017	40	11	41	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
329	C 18 14	<i>Asterorotalia</i> sp. 1	1	2		3	1	1		2	2			3	3	3		3	3	outer shelf

collection no.	taxa	②				④				③			⑤			depth range
		(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	(+)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(*)	all	
		③	picked			④	occurrence			picked		occurrence				
349 C	<i>Borelis melo</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)		1		1		1		1						88 m	
350 C 12 01	<i>Bulimina aculeata</i> d'Orbigny, 1826		18	2	20	2	1	2	36	8	43	9	5	9	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
351 C 12 13	<i>Bulimina affinis</i> d'Orbigny, 1839		4	1	5	3	1	3	14	6	20	5	2	5	upper bathyal – middle bathyal	
352 C	<i>Bulimina elongata</i> d'Orbigny, 1826		2		2	1		1							148 m	
353 C 12 07	<i>Bulimina marginata</i> d'Orbigny, 1826		25	10	5	40	8	6	2	11	742	112	854	47	31	47
354 C 12 02	<i>Bulimina mexicana</i> Cushman, 1922		13			13	2		2		113	12	124	11	7	12
355 C 12 05	<i>Bulimina rostrata</i> Brady, 1884										16	2	18	6	1	7
356 C 12 03	<i>Bulimina striata</i> d'Orbigny, 1826		1		3	4	1	2	2		30	6	36	8	4	9
357 C	<i>Calcarina hispida</i> Brady, 1876		3		1	4	2	1	3		1		1	1	1	301 m
358 C	<i>Calcarina spengleri</i> (Gmelin, 1791)		11	7		18	3	2		3						shelf
359 C 18 37	<i>Calcarina mayori</i> Cushman, 1924															inner shelf
360 C 13 01	<i>Cancris auriculatus</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)		41		1	42	14	1	14		219	125	344	44	30	44
361 C 13 03	<i>Cancris carinatus</i> (Millett, 1904)		4			4	2		2		26	43	69	13	13	19
362 C 13 05	<i>Cancris oblongus</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)				1	1		1	1		28	3	31	13	3	13
363 C 15 10	<i>Caribeanella philippinensis</i> McCulloch, 1977										28	6	34	13	3	14
364 C	<i>Carpenteria balaniformis</i> Gray, 1858		1			1	1		1							102 m
365 C	<i>Carpenteria proteiformis</i> Goës, 1882		7	3		10	3	1	3							shelf
366 C	<i>Carterina spiculotesta</i> (Brady, 1884)										1	1		1	1	71 m
367 C 11 32	<i>Cassidelina complanata</i> (Egger, 1893)										1	1	1	1	1	101 m
368 C 11 33	<i>Cassidelina regina</i> (Zhang, 1988)										1	1	1	1	1	134 m
369 C 11 50	<i>Cassidelina subcapitata</i> (Zheng, 1979)		11	1		12	4	1	4		21	20	41	13	10	18
370 C 12 32	<i>Cassidulina carinata</i> Silvestri, 1896		16			16	3		3		109	12	121	12	7	12
371 C 12 34	<i>Cassidulina crassa</i> d'Orbigny, 1839		3			3	2		2		3		3	2	2	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
372 C 12 33	<i>Cassidulina obusta</i> Williamson, 1858										2	2	2	2	2	uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal
373 C 18 60	<i>Cellanthus craticulatus</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)		30	7		37	8	4	9		5	5	5	4	4	shelf
374 C 10 01	<i>Ceratobulimina jonesiana</i> (Brady, 1881)		17		11	28	2	2	2		52	48	100	8	9	9
375 C 16 51	<i>Chilostomella cushmani</i> Chapman, 1941										12	4	16	5	3	5
376 C 16 50	<i>Chilostomella oolina</i> Schwager, 1878		1		1	1	1		1		11	3	14	5	2	5
377 C 16 49	<i>Chilostomella ovoidea</i> Reuss, 1850		1		1	1	1		1		19	4	22	7	4	8
378 C	<i>Chrysalidina dimorpha</i> (Brady, 1881)		1			1	1		1							145 m
379 C 15 14	<i>Cibicides deprimus</i> Phleger & Parker, 1951		34			34	11		11		276	37	313	25	11	30
380 C 15 19	<i>Cibicides kullenbergi</i> Parker, 1953		29		1	30	6	1	6		38	29	67	10	11	15
381 C 15 09	<i>Cibicides lobatulus</i> (Walker & Jacob, 1798)		97	2	3	102	14	2	3	14	195	64	259	37	22	41
382 C 15 04	<i>Cibicides refluens</i> de Montfort, 1808		186	16	2	204	15	7	2	15	83	2	85	10	2	10
383 C 15 18	<i>Cibicides sp. 1</i>		13	3		16	5	1	5		327	89	416	28	21	31
384 C 15 16	<i>Cibicoides cicatricosus</i> (Schwager, 1866)		6			6	2		2		32	7	39	11	5	13
385 C 15 20	<i>Cibicoides ex gr. pachyderma</i> (Rzehak, 1886)		359	17	4	380	18	6	2	18	782	86	868	52	25	52
386 C 15 03	<i>Cibicoides robertsonianus</i> (Brady, 1881)		11		5	16	2	3	3		22	39	61	5	8	9
387 C 15 24	<i>Cibicoides sp. 1</i>		23		2	25	5	2	6		19	2	21	8	2	9
388 C	<i>Cibicoides spp.</i>		17		1	18	8	1	9		29	24	53	14	12	23
389 C	<i>Conicospirillinoidea inaequalis</i> (Brady, 1879)		1			1	1		1							88 m
390 C 1 17	<i>Cornuloculina inconstans</i> (Brady, 1879)										1	1	2	1	1	1
391 C 1 51	<i>Cornuspira carinata</i> (Costa, 1856)										2	2	2	2	2	outer shelf
392 C 1 52	<i>Cornuspira foliacea</i> (Philippi, 1844)										18	4	22	14	4	16
393 C 1 49	<i>Cornuspira involvens</i> (Reuss, 1850)										15	22	37	9	2	10
394 C 1 50	<i>Cornuspira planorbis</i> Schultze, 1854		1			1	1		1		24	6	30	18	6	21
395 C 15 32	<i>Coronatoplanulina okinawaensis</i> Ujiie, 1990										5	2	7	3	2	3
396 C	<i>Cyclorbiculina compressa</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)		1			1	1		1							88 m
397 C 14 59	<i>Cymbaloporetta bradyi</i> (Cushman, 1915)		1		1	1	1		1		4		4	2	2	shelf
398 C 14 57	<i>Cymbaloporetta squamosa</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)		2		2	2	2		2		45		45	8	8	shelf
399 C 11 42	<i>Delosina complexa</i> (Sidebottom, 1907)															842 m
400 C	<i>Cushmanina desmophora</i> (R. Jones, 1872)		2			2	1		1							1277 m
401 C	<i>Dendritina sp.</i>			2		2	1	1	1							102 m
402 C 5 38	<i>Dentalina albatrossi</i> (Cushman, 1923)			1		1	1	1	1		16	6	22	12	5	13
403 C 4 53	<i>Dentalina catenulata</i> (Brady, 1884)										9	2	11	7	7	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal
404 C	<i>Dentalina flintii</i> (Cushman, 1923)										1	1	1	1	1	137 m
405 C 5 52	<i>Dentalina mitsui</i> Hada, 1931		5	1	1	7	4	1	5		4	4	8	4	3	6
406 C 5 06	<i>Dentalina plebeia</i> Reuss, 1855										1	1	1	1	1	404 m
407 C 5 18	<i>Dentalina ruidarostrata</i> Loeblich & Tappan, 1994										1	3	4	1	3	4
408 C 5 15	<i>Dentalina sp. 1</i>										3	3	2	2	2	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal
409 C 5 39	<i>Dentalina sp. 2</i>										1	1	2	1	1	2
410 C	<i>Dentalina spp.</i>										7	1	8	7	1	8
411 C 5 54	<i>Dimorphina nodosaria</i> d'Orbigny, 1846										5	5	5	5	5	outer shelf – upper bathyal
412 C 15 40	<i>Discorbina caelestina</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)		1		1	1	1		1		53	17	70	13	8	20
413 C 14 17	<i>Discorbina araucana</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)		6			6	3		3		12	6	18	4	2	5
414 C 14 13	<i>Discorbina bertheloti</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)		19			19	9		9		308	56	364	37	28	41
415 C 14 15	<i>Discorbina bodjongensis</i> (LeRoy, 1941)		27			27	9		9		31	10	41	10	5	12
416 C 14 14	<i>Discorbina montereyensis</i> Cushman & Martin, 1935										12	2	14	10	2	12
417 C 14 16	<i>Discorbina sp. 1</i>		19	5	5	29	7	3	4	8	20	15	35	9	9	13
418 C	<i>Discorbina spp.</i>										2	5	7	2	3	4
419 C 2 31	<i>Edentostomina cultrata</i> (Brady, 1881)		1		1	2	1	1	2		14	26	40	11	15	21
420 C 2 32	<i>Edentostomina milletti</i> (Cushman, 1917)					2	2		2		2	2		1	1	inner shelf
421 C	<i>Edentostomina rupertiana</i> (Brady, 1881)		3			3	3		3							shelf
422 C 11 55	<i>Ehrenbergina undulata</i> Parker, 1953										83	9	92	6	2	6
423 C	<i>Elphidiella arctica</i> (Parker & Jones, 1864)		6	1		7	3	1	4							shelf
424 C 18 49	<i>Elphidium advenum</i> (Cushman, 1922)		88	21	1	110	12	8	1	12	393	51	444	41	18	42
425 C 18 50	<i>Elphidium crispum</i> (Linné, 1758)		87	9		96	16	6	16		36		36	13	13	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
426 C	<i>Elphidium incertum</i> (Williamson, 1858)		15	5	2	22	7	3	1	7						shelf
427 C 18 52	<i>Elphidium jenseni</i> (Cushman, 1924)		15	4		19	5	2	5		35	3	38	12	2	12
428 C 18 51	<i>Elphidium macellum</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)		71	6		77	9	2	9		28		28	11	11	shelf
429 C 18 53	<i>Elphidium reticulosum</i> Cushman, 1933										14		14	7	7	shelf
430 C 18 54	<i>Elphidium singaporensis</i> McCulloch, 1977		40	2		42	10	2	11		13	1	14	5	1	5
431 C 18 58	<i>Elphidium vitreum</i> Collins, 1974		1			1	1		1		3		3	3	3	shelf
432 C	<i>Elphidium spp.</i>		23	14		37	8	4	9							

collection no.	taxa	②				④				③			⑤			depth range	
		(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	(+)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(*)	all		
		③	picked			④	occurrence			picked		occurrence					
439 C 13 58	<i>Eusphaeroidina inflata</i> Ujiie, 1990		4	5	9			3	3		4	4		2	2	outer shelf – middle bathyal	
440 C	<i>Evolutononion shansiense</i> N.W. Wang, 1964									1	1	1			1	291 m	
441 C	<i>Evolvocassidulina orientalis</i> (Cushman, 1922)			2	2			2	2							middle bathyal – lower bathyal	
442 C 14 54	<i>Facetocochlea pulchra</i> (Cushman, 1933)		2	1	3		2	1	2	591	213	804	45	39	45	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
443 C 16 05	<i>Fijinionion fijienense</i> (Cushman & Edwards, 1937)		20	1	22		9	1	10	185	23	208	45	13	45	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
444 C 1 43	<i>Fischerina pellucida</i> Millett, 1898									1	1	1			1	404 m	
445 C 1 53	<i>Fischerinella diversa</i> McCulloch, 1977									1	1	1			1	101 m	
446 C 9 06	<i>Fissurina bradii</i> Silvestri, 1902									2	1	3	1	1	2	outer shelf – middle bathyal	
447 C 9 01	<i>Fissurina bradyiformata</i> (McCulloch, 1977)									16	3	19	6	2	7	full range	
448 C 9 02	<i>Fissurina formosa</i> (Schwager, 1866)									14	2	16	10	2	10	outer shelf – middle bathyal	
449 C 9 03	<i>Fissurina orbignyana</i> Seguenza, 1862									2	2	2			2	middle bathyal	
450 C 9 07	<i>Fissurina submarginata</i> (Boongaart, 1949)									14	1	15	8	1	8	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
451 C	<i>Fissurina</i> spp.		4		4		2		2	21	7	28	13	4	14	full range	
452 C 12 18	<i>Floresina philippinensis</i> (McCulloch, 1977)		3		3		3		3	9	1	10	8	1	9	shelf	
453 C 15 02	<i>Fontbotia wuellerstorfi</i> (Schwager, 1866)		26		3	29	2		2	69	15	84	9	9	10	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
454 C	<i>Frondicularia kiensis</i> Barker, 1960									1	1	1			1	127 m	
455 C 11 31	<i>Fursenkoina pauciloculata</i> (Brady, 1884)									3	1	4	3	1	4	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
456 C 11 30	<i>Fursenkoina schreibersiana</i> (Cijlek, 1848)		3		3	2			2	3	3	2		2		inner shelf – upper bathyal	
457 C 13 42	<i>Gavelinopsis lobatulus</i> (Parr, 1950)		3		3	1			1	51	10	61	9	5	11	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal	
458 C 13 41	<i>Gavelinopsis praegeri</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1913)		4	1	5	2	1		2	28	1	29	9	1	9	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
459 C 13 43	<i>Gavelinopsis translucens</i> (Phleger & Parker, 1951)		3		3	2			2	20	21	41	8	7	9	upper bathyal – middle bathyal	
460 C 13 38	<i>Gavelinopsis</i> sp. 1									8	8	5			5	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
461 C 10 39	<i>Geminospira bradyi</i> Bermúdez, 1952		1		1	1			1	1	1	2	1	1	2	shelf	
462 C	<i>Glabatella tabernacularis</i> (Brady, 1881)		1		1	1			1							102 m	
463 C 8 40	<i>Glandulina laevigata</i> d'Orbigny, 1826									34	24	58	21	13	27	shelf	
464 C 8 39	<i>Glandulina</i> (?) <i>torrida</i> (Cushman, 1923)									13	12	25	11	9	18	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
465 C	<i>Glandulina</i> spp.									2	1	3	1	1	2	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
466 C 12 16	<i>Globobulimina pacifica</i> Cushman, 1927		1	1	2	1		1	2	7	4	11	3	3	6	outer shelf – middle bathyal	
467 C 12 29	<i>Globocassidulina elegans</i> (Sidebottom, 1910)				1	1			1	7	4	11	4	3	7	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal	
468 C 12 26	<i>Globocassidulina gemma</i> (Todd, 1954)									5	1	6	3	1	3	middle bathyal – lower bathyal	
469 C 12 28	<i>Globocassidulina minima</i> (Saidova, 1975)															full range	
470 C 12 27	<i>Globocassidulina subglobosa</i> (Brady, 1881)		39	3	1	43	11	3	1	11	86	31	117	9	11	12	full range
471 C	<i>Globulina gibba</i> d'Orbigny, 1826		7	1	8	5			1	5						shelf	
472 C	<i>Globulina inaequalis</i> (Deshayes, 1830)		1		1	1			1							47 m	
473 C	<i>Globulina regina</i> (Brady, Parker & Jones, 1871)		12		12	5			5							shelf	
474 C 8 13	<i>Globulotuba entosoleniformis</i> Collins, 1958			1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal	
475 C 1 55	<i>Gordiospira elongata</i> Collins, 1958									1	2	3	1	2	3	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
476 C 4 49	<i>Grigelis orectus</i> Loeblich & Tappan, 1994		1		1	1			1	14	14	10			10	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
477 C 4 50	<i>Grigelis semirugosus</i> (d'Orbigny, 1846)		1		1	1			1	10	1	11	7	1	7	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
478 C 8 16	<i>Guttulina communis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826)		1		1	1			1		1	1		1	1	shelf	
479 C 8 15	<i>Guttulina lehneri</i> Cushman & Ozawa, 1930									1	1	1			1	842 m	
480 C 17 02	<i>Gyroidina altiformis</i> R.E. & K.C. Stewart, 1930		45	1	2	48	12	1	1	12	43	7	49	19	5	20	full range
481 C 17 03	<i>Gyroidina broeckhiana</i> (Karrer, 1878)		1	1	2	1		1	2	50	24	74	10	9	11	upper bathyal – lower bathyal	
482 C 17 15	<i>Gyroidina lamarckiana</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)		1	2	3	1		2	3	16	11	27	10	6	10	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
483 C 17 04	<i>Gyroidina neosoldanii</i> Brotzen, 1936		1	1	2	1		1	2	18	2	19	8	2	8	outer shelf – lower bathyal	
484 C 17 06	<i>Gyroidina orbicularis</i> (Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865)		15	1	16	8	1		8	19	8	26	9	5	10	full range	
485 C 17 14	<i>Gyroidina</i> sp. 1				1	1		1	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	middle bathyal – lower bathyal	
486 C	<i>Gyroidina</i> spp.		3	1	4	3	1		4	4	1	5	3	1	3	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal	
487 C 17 01	<i>Gyroidinoides nipponicus</i> (Ishizaki, 1944)									8	3	11	8	2	8	uppermost bathyal – lower bathyal	
488 C 17 16	<i>Gyroidinoides soldanii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826)			5	5				2	13	13	3			3	uppermost bathyal – upper bathyal	
489 C 17 13	<i>Gyroidinoides</i> sp. 1									3	3	2			2	uppermost bathyal	
490 C 17 33	<i>Hanzawaia boueana</i> (d'Orbigny, 1846)		14	4	18	5	2		5	30	3	33	12	3	13	shelf	
491 C 17 32	<i>Hanzawaia concentrica</i> (Cushman, 1918)									44	14	58	15	5	16	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
492 C 17 34	<i>Hanzawaia grossepunctata</i> (Earland, 1934)		45	3	2	50	12	2	2	12	716	128	844	46	31	46	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
493 C 17 36	<i>Hanzawaia nipponica</i> Asano, 1944		60	27	3	90	11	7	3	13	410	12	422	31	4	31	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
494 C 1 54	<i>Hauerina fragillissima</i> (Brady, 1884)		4		4	2			2	21	21	6			6	shelf	
495 C 13 29	<i>Helenina anderseni</i> (Warren, 1957)		23	1	24	11	1		11	169	56	225	44	25	45	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
496 C 15 22	<i>Heterolepa aff. duteplei</i> (d'Orbigny, 1846)		374	40	6	420	14	12	3	15	2729	430	3159	46	36	46	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
497 C 15 36	<i>Heterolepa margaritifera</i> (Brady, 1881)		57	1	58	6		1	6	222	83	305	29	22	32	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
498 C 15 34	<i>Heterolepa margaritifera</i> (Brady, 1881) type 1									20	15	35	8	4	11	outer shelf	
499 C 15 35	<i>Heterolepa margaritifera</i> (Brady, 1881) type 2									129	70	199	18	10	19	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal	
500 C 15 33	<i>Heterolepa ornata</i> (Cushman, 1921)									2	2	4	2	1	3	outer shelf – upper bathyal	
501 C 15 05	<i>Heterolepa praecincta</i> (Karrer, 1868)		94	9	2	105	13	5	1	13	171	48	219	32	20	39	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
502 C 15 08	<i>Heterolepa subhaidingerii</i> (Parr, 1950)		77		77	15			15	195	36	231	32	18	36	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
503 C 15 06	<i>Heterolepa</i> sp. 1		3		3	1			1	59	31	90	23	16	32	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
504 C 19 40	<i>Heterostegina depressa</i> d'Orbigny, 1826		5		5	4			4	13	6	19	6	3	6	shelf	
505 C 10 49	<i>Hoeglundina elegans</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826)		80	8	88	12		4	12	421	487	908	44	42	46	full range	
506 C 10 52	<i>Hoeglundina elegans</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826) type 3		16		16	8			8	50	19	69	14	6	17	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
507 C	<i>Hopkinsinella glabra</i> (Millett, 1903)									1	1	1			1	101 m	
508 C 15 30	<i>Hyalinea bathica</i> (Schröter, 1783)		4		4	2			2	139	8	147	31	4	31	inner shelf – upper bathyal	
509 C 9 46	<i>Hyalinonetrion distomapolitum</i> (Parker & Jones, 1865)									1	1	1			1	101 m	
510 C 9 45	<i>Hyalinonetrion sahulense</i> Patterson & Richardson, 1987		1		1	1			1	2	3	5	2	3	4	outer shelf – middle bathyal	
511 C 1 01	<i>Inaequalina disparilis</i> (Terquem, 1878)		2		2	1			1	20	1	21	14	1	15	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
512 C 1 02	<i>Inaequalina venusta</i> (Cushman & Todd, 1944)									17	1	18	12	1	13	shelf	
513 C 12 58	<i>Islandiella japonica</i> (Asano & Nakamura, 1937)		36	3	1	40	11	3	1	11	402	58	460	41	15	41	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
514 C 8 05	<i>Krebsina subtenuis</i> (Cushman, 1936)									1	1	1			1	60 m	
515 C 2 25	<i>Lachlanella compressiostoma</i> (Zheng, 1988)		11	2	13	5	1		6	81	15	96	32	11	33	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal	
516 C 5 01	<i>Laevidentalina bradyensis</i> (Dervieux, 1893)		2	1	3	2		1	3	14	6	20	12	6	16	full range	
517 C 5 02	<i>Laevidentalina filiformis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826)		1		1	1			1	3	3	6	3	2	5	inner shelf – middle bathyal	
518 C 5 03	<i>Laevidentalina inflexa</i> (Reuss, 1866)									6	4						

collection no.	taxa	②				④				⑤				depth range		
		(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	(+)	(*)	Σ	(+)		(*)	all
		③	picked			④	occurrence			picked	occurrence					
529 C 9 43	<i>Lagena gibbera</i> Buchner, 1940	1			1				1	3	2	5	2	2	2	middle bathyal
530 C 9 34	<i>Lagena hispida</i> Reuss, 1858	1			1	1			1	2	1	3	2	1	3	outer shelf – middle bathyal
531 C 9 35	<i>Lagena hispidula</i> Cushman, 1913	2			2	1			1	6	4	10	5	2	6	outer shelf – middle bathyal
532 C 9 39	<i>Lagena perulicida</i> (Montagu, 1803)									4	1	5	3	1	4	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal
533 C 9 38	<i>Lagena semistriata</i> Williamson, 1848									8		8	6		6	shelf
534 C 9 42	<i>Lagena stelligera</i> Brady, 1881									4		4	3		3	outer shelf – lower bathyal
535 C 9 57	<i>Lagena striata</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)									17	3	20	10	2	11	inner shelf – upper bathyal
536 C 9 58	<i>Lagena substriata</i> Williamson, 1848									19	3	22	11	3	13	full range
537 C 9 50	<i>Lagena cf. sulcata</i> (Walker & Jacob, 1798)										1	1		1	1	69 m
538 C 9 49	<i>Lagena sp. 1</i>									3		3	1		1	1852 m
539 C	<i>Lagena spp.</i>	5			5	3			3	20	5	25	13	4	16	full range
540 C 10 26	<i>Lamarckina scabra</i> (Brady, 1884)	9			9	6			6	47	2	49	19	2	20	shelf
541 C 10 25	<i>Lamarckina ventricosa</i> (Brady, 1884)	5			5	1			1	21	3	24	11	2	12	shelf
542 C 14 25	<i>Laticarinina pauperata</i> (Parker & Jones, 1865)	1			1	1			1	25	7	31	7	4	7	middle bathyal – lower bathyal
543 C 6 41	<i>Lenticulina anaglypta</i> (Loeblich & Tappan, 1987)	5		1	6	2		1	3	46	26	72	15	13	19	shelf
544 C 6 36	<i>Lenticulina antillea</i> (Cushman, 1923)									10		10	6		6	outer shelf
545 C 6 27	<i>Lenticulina atlantica</i> (Barker, 1960)	114	4	2	120	12	4	2	13	181	55	236	31	27	40	inner shelf – middle bathyal
546 C 6 20	<i>Lenticulina calcar</i> (Linné, 1758)	32	5	4	41	10	2	2	10	300	62	362	36	25	38	inner shelf – upper bathyal
547 C 6 43	<i>Lenticulina compressa</i> (Loeblich & Tappan, 1994)	1			1	1			1	2	1	3	2	1	2	outer shelf
548 C 6 01	<i>Lenticulina convergens</i> (Bornemann, 1855)									7		7	3		3	outer shelf – upper bathyal
549 C 6 37	<i>Lenticulina echinata</i> (d'Orbigny, 1846)	23		3	26	7		2	7	83	60	143	20	18	22	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
550 C 6 13	<i>Lenticulina gibba</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	4	1	1	6	3	1	1	3	53	11	64	21	5	21	full range
551 C 6 34	<i>Lenticulina iota</i> (Cushman, 1923)	2			2	1			1	4	4	8	3	3	5	outer shelf
552 C 6 25	<i>Lenticulina melvilli</i> (Cushman & Renz, 1941)	3			3	2			2	15		15	8		8	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
553 C 6 08	<i>Lenticulina cf. nicobariensis</i> (Schwager, 1866)															120 m
554 C 6 31	<i>Lenticulina orbicularis</i> var. <i>subumbonata</i> (Cushman, 1917)	4		2	6	2		1	2							outer shelf
555 C 6 35	<i>Lenticulina submamilligera</i> (Cushman, 1917)	38	5	3	46	10	3	3	11	47	29	76	22	13	26	inner shelf – upper bathyal
556 C 6 24	<i>Lenticulina suborbicularis</i> Parr, 1950	6			6	3			3	22	3	25	13	3	15	inner shelf – upper bathyal
557 C 6 32	<i>Lenticulina thalmanni</i> (Hessland, 1943)	49	5	6	60	10	4	4	13	25	18	43	15	15	25	inner shelf – middle bathyal
558 C 6 23	<i>Lenticulina vortex</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)	7			7	4			4	10	7	17	6	5	11	outer shelf
559 C 6 02	<i>Lenticulina sp. 1</i>			1	1			1	1	8	4	12	4	4	8	inner shelf – upper bathyal
560 C 6 12	<i>Lenticulina sp. 2</i>									10		10	7		7	shelf
561 C 6 49	<i>Lenticulina spp. (juv.)</i>									5	2	7	5	1	6	outer shelf – middle bathyal
562 C	<i>Lenticulina spp.</i>	17	1	1	19	8	1	1	10	107	17	124	40	13	40	full range
563 C 12 36	<i>Lernella inflata</i> (LeRoy, 1944)									4	3	7	4	3	6	outer shelf – middle bathyal
564 C	<i>Lernella sp.</i>										1	1		1	1	166 m
565 C	<i>Loxostomina costulata</i> (Cushman, 1922)	3			3	1			1							47 m
566 C 11 08	<i>Loxostomina mayori</i> (Cushman, 1922)	6			6	2			2	2		2	2	2	2	inner shelf
567 C 7 13	<i>Marginulina glabra</i> d'Orbigny, 1826	1			1	1			1	4		4	2		2	uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal
568 C 7 16	<i>Marginulina musai</i> Saidova, 1975									2	1	3	2	1	3	outer shelf – middle bathyal
569 C 7 14	<i>Marginulina obesa</i> Cushman, 1923									2	3	5	2	3	5	outer shelf – lower bathyal
570 C 7 15	<i>Marginulina striata</i> d'Orbigny, 1852									8	2	10	6	2	8	outer shelf – upper bathyal
571 C	<i>Marginulina spp.</i>									15	6	21	12	6	17	inner shelf – middle bathyal
572 C 7 17	<i>Marginulinopsis cf. philippinensis</i> (Cushman, 1921)									5	3	8	4	3	7	outer shelf
573 C 7 18	<i>Marginulinopsis tenuis</i> (Bornemann, 1855)									2		2	2	2	2	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal
574 C 16 01	<i>Melonis affinis</i> (Reuss, 1851)	23	1	7	31	3	1	2	3	112	28	140	13	11	14	full range
575 C	<i>Milolinella suborbicularis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	4			4	4			4							shelf
576 C 2 38	<i>Milolinella subrotunda</i> (Montagu, 1803)	1			1	1			1	8	1	9	5	1	6	outer shelf – lower bathyal
577 C	<i>Milolinella spp.</i>	6	2		8	3	1		4	15	7	22	8	5	9	outer shelf – middle bathyal
578 C 14 56	<i>Millettiana millettii</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1915)									50	8	58	6	4	8	shelf
579 C 13 37	<i>Mississippiina chathamensis</i> McCulloch, 1977	1			1	1			1	23	10	33	12	9	16	shelf
580 C	<i>Monalysidum politum</i> Chapman, 1900	7	1		8	5	1		6							shelf
581 C 11 51	<i>Neocassidulina abbreviata</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland, 1924)	10	2		12	6	2		7	6	3	9	3	3	6	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
582 C 13 50	<i>Neocoronbina communis</i> Ujjié, 1992									4		4	1		1	60 m
583 C	<i>Neocoronbina marginata</i> Hofker, 1951	29	8		37	10			10							shelf
584 C 13 51	<i>Neocoronbina terquemii</i> (Rzehak, 1888)	2			2	2			2	1		1	1	1	1	shelf
585 C 13 49	<i>Neocoronbina tuberculata</i> (Chapman, 1900)	1			1	1			1	10		10	5		5	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
586 C 13 45	<i>Neoeponides auberii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	43	6		49	13	4		14	6	7	13	6	6	12	shelf
587 C 13 13	<i>Neoeponides bradyi</i> Le Calvez 1974	56	2	3	61	11	1	3	11	35	22	57	20	16	27	shelf
588 C	<i>Neoeponides procerus</i> (Brady, 1884)	1			1	1			1							92 m
589 C 13 14	<i>Neoeponides sp. 1</i>	1			1	1			1	5	1	6	3	1	4	shelf
590 C 6 18	<i>Neolenticulina peregrina</i> (Schwager, 1866)	3			3	2			2	47	15	62	24	11	29	inner shelf – middle bathyal
591 C 12 42	<i>Neouvigerina ampullacea</i> (Brady, 1884)									40	34	74	12	7	12	full range
592 C 12 44	<i>Neouvigerina interrupta</i> (Brady, 1879)									9	4	13	5	4	9	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
593 C 12 45	<i>Neouvigerina proboscidea</i> Schwager, 1866)	6	1		7	5	1		5	543	87	630	39	19	39	inner shelf – middle bathyal
594 C 1 60	<i>Nodophthalmidium simplex</i> Cushman & Todd, 1944	4			4	1			1	76	41	117	27	12	30	shelf
595 C 5 49	<i>Nodosaria lamnuliifera</i> Thalmann, 1950									5		5	4		4	outer shelf
596 C	<i>Nodosaria sp. 1</i>									1		1	1		1	121 m
597 C 16 17	<i>Nonion fabum</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)	1			1	1			1	15		15	3		3	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal
598 C 16 15	<i>Nonion japonicum</i> Asano, 1938	75	17	2	94	13	6	2	14	67	2	69	14	2	14	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
599 C 16 16	<i>Nonion suburgidum</i> (Cushman, 1924)	23	2		25	9	2		9	41	20	61	12	9	16	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
600 C	<i>Nonion sp. 1</i>	3			3	1			1							88 m
601 C 16 13	<i>Nonionoides grateloupi</i> (d'Orbigny, 1826)									2	2	4	2	2	4	outer shelf – middle bathyal
602 C	<i>Nubeculina advena</i> Cushman, 1924	97			97	10			10							shelf
603 C 20 49	<i>Nubeculina divaricata</i> (Brady, 1879)									355	14	369	35	7	37	shelf
604 C	<i>Nummulites venosus</i> (Fichtel & Moll, 1798)	327	819	67	1213	7	10	5	12							shelf
605 C 3 28	<i>Nummulopyrgo anomala</i> (Schlumberger, 1891)									3	4	7	3	2	5	shelf
606 C 3 26	<i>Nummulopyrgo globulus</i> (Hofker, 1983)	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	4	45	30	75	30	17	38	inner shelf – middle bathyal
607 C 14 38	<i>Nuttallides rugosus</i> (Phleger & Parker, 1951)									96	16	112	7	3	7	upper bathyal – middle bathyal
608 C 9 26	<i>Oolina apiopleura</i> (Loeblich & Tappan, 1953)									4		4	1		1	842 m
609 C 9 25	<i>Oolina globosa</i> (Montagu, 1803)									1		1	1		1	1309 m
610 C 9 28	<i>Oolina hexagona</i> (Williamson, 1848)									5		5	4		4	outer shelf
611 C 9 29	<i>Oolina squamosa</i> (Montagu, 1803)	1			1	1			1	6						

collection no.	①	taxa	②				③				④				⑤					
			(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	depth	range
709	C 2	07	Quinqueloculina laevigata	d'Orbigny, 1826	19	16		35	7	5		9	29	12	41	13	5	14	inner shelf	– upper bathyal
710	C 2	06	Quinqueloculina lamarckiana	d'Orbigny, 1839	7			7	4			4	155	34	189	37	20	42	inner shelf	– middle bathyal
711	C 2	23	Quinqueloculina ex gr. philippinensis	Cushman, 1921	44	17		61	10	2	10	166	24	190	38	11	38	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal	
712	C 2	12	Quinqueloculina pseudoreticulata	Parr, 1941	44	7	1	52	12	4	1	12	41	6	47	17	5	17		shelf
713	C 2	17	Quinqueloculina pygmaea	Reuss, 1850	1	2		3	1	1		2		3	3			3		full range
714	C 2	15	Quinqueloculina quinquecarinata	Collins, 1958	1			1	1			1	4	8	12	3	5	8		shelf
715	C 2	01	Quinqueloculina sagamiensis	Asano, 1936	16	1		17	4	1		4	36	5	41	14	5	19		shelf
716	C 2	05	Quinqueloculina seminulum	(Linné, 1758)	227	111	5	343	17	13	3	17	859	309	1168	46	31	48		full range
717	C		Quinqueloculina subcurta	Zheng, 1988	13			13	3			3								shelf
718	C 2	14	Quinqueloculina tropicalis	Cushman, 1924	5	1		6	3	1		4	6	3	9	5	3	7	inner shelf	– middle bathyal
719	C 2	08	Quinqueloculina venusta	Karrer, 1868									3		3			3	outer shelf	– lower bathyal
720	C 2	28	Quinqueloculina sp. 1										57	8	65	21	6	24		shelf
721	C		Quinqueloculina spp.		228	261		489	16	15	16		336	61	397	50	25	51		full range
722	C 8	51	Ramulina angusta	Loeblich & Tappan, 1994									27		27	10	10		outer shelf	– upper bathyal
723	C 8	49	Ramulina globulifera	Brady, 1879									68	2	70	20	1	20	inner shelf	– upper bathyal
724	C 11	59	Reussella pulchra	Cushman, 1945	5	3		8	4	1	4		21	6	27	10	5	15		shelf
725	C 11	60	Reussella simplex	(Cushman, 1929)	75		1	76	15		1	15	160	11	171	36	7	37	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
726	C 10	04	Robertina subcylindrica	(Brady, 1881)			2	2			2	2		2	2		2	2	inner shelf	– middle bathyal
727	C 10	05	Robertina tasmanica	Parr, 1950									4		4	2	2	2	outer shelf	
728	C 10	07	Robertinoides bradyi	(Cushman & Parker, 1936)										2	2		2	2	middle bathyal	– lower bathyal
729	C 10	06	Robertinoides wiesneri	(Parr, 1950)									20	5	25	13	4	16		full range
730	C 13	39	Rosalina globularis	d'Orbigny, 1826	3			3	2		2		53	20	73	24	12	30	inner shelf	– upper bathyal
731	C 13	40	Rosalina vilardeboana	d'Orbigny, 1839									11	2	13	7	2	9	outer shelf	– upper bathyal
732	C		Rosalina spp.		4			4	1		1		9	3	12	5	3	8	inner shelf	– middle bathyal
733	C 17	18	Rotaliatinopsis semiinvoluta	(Germeraad, 1946)									3		3	1	1	1		595 m
734	C 11	12	Rugobolivinella elegans	(Parr, 1932)																60 m
735	C		Rupertina stabilis	(Wallich, 1877)	2			2	2			2								outer shelf
736	C 11	25	Rutherfordoides mexicanus	(Cushman, 1922)									1		1	1	1	1		291 m
737	C 11	29	Rutherfordoides virga	(Nomura, 1983)									1		1	1	1	1		291 m
738	C		Sagrina jugosa	(Brady, 1884)	2	1		3	2	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	1		shelf
739	C 11	35	Sagrina zanzibarica	(Cushman, 1936)	2			2	2				2	3	3	3	3	3	inner shelf	– upper bathyal
740	C 11	06	Saidovina amygdalaeformis	(Brady, 1881)	29			29	11		11		201	131	332	40	34	43	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
741	C 11	11	Saidovina carinata	(Millet, 1900)									8		8	1	1	1		226 m
742	C 11	10	Saidovina subangularis	(Brady, 1881)		1		1			1		3		3	2	2	2		uppermost bathyal
743	C 10	27	Saintclairioides toreutus	Loeblich & Tappan, 1994	2			2	2			2	41	1	42	15	1	16	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
744	C 7	02	Saracenaria altifrons	(Parr, 1950)									15	4	19	11	4	12	inner shelf	– middle bathyal
745	C 7	03	Saracenaria angularis	Natlund, 1938	1			1	1			1	3		3	3	3	3	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
746	C 7	06	Saracenaria italica	Defrance, 1824	2			2	2			2	13	3	16	10	3	13	inner shelf	– middle bathyal
747	C		Schlumbergeria alveoliniformis	(Brady, 1879)	11	3		14	3	1	4	4								inner shelf
748	C 8	53	Seabrookia pellucida	Brady, 1890									11	5	16	6	5	8		shelf
749	C		Sigmoidella elegantissima	(Parker & Jones, 1865)	31	2	2	35	10	2	2	10								shelf
750	C 1	58	Sigmoihauerina bradyi	(Cushman, 1917)	22	5		27	6	4	7	7								shelf
751	C 20	14	Sigmoilinita asperula	(Karrer, 1868)	14	2		16	7	2	7	7	63		63	18		18	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
752	C 20	13	Sigmoilopsis carinata	Zheng, 1988	7			7	2		2	2	82	3	85	8	2	8	outer shelf	– upper bathyal
753	C 20	03	Sigmoilopsis moyi	Atkinson, 1968									6		6	2	2	2	upper bathyal	– middle bathyal
754	C 20	04	Sigmoilopsis orientalis	Zheng, 1988									71	6	77	24	3	24	inner shelf	– upper bathyal
755	C 20	01	Sigmoilopsis schlumbergeri	(Silvestri, 1904)	16	11		27	4	3	7	7	80	9	88	11	8	11	full range	
756	C 3	13	Sigmopyrgo vespertilio	(Schlumberger, 1891)									3		3	3	3	3	upper bathyal	– middle bathyal
757	C		Siphogenerina columellaris	(Brady, 1881)																166 m
758	C 11	40	Siphogenerina raphana	(Parker & Jones, 1865)	11			11	2		2	2	63	27	90	7	7	7	outer shelf	
759	C 11	37	Siphogenerina striata var. curta	Cushman, 1926									1		1	1	1	1		94 m
760	C		Siphogenerina striatula	Cushman, 1913	42	9	1	52	10	5	1	10	72		72	2	2	2	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
761	C 11	39	Siphonaperta crassatina	(Brady, 1884)			1	1			1	1	115	21	136	19	8	21	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
762	C 20	08	Siphonaperta spp.		4			4	4		4	4	127	21	148	28	5	29		shelf
763	C		Siphonina bradyana	Cushman, 1927									27	20	47	7	6	8	outer shelf	– upper bathyal
764	C 14	49	Siphonina tubulosa	Cushman, 1924	2	1		3	2	1	3	3	111	37	148	30	17	35	inner shelf	– middle bathyal
765	C 14	51	Sorites marginalis	(Lamarck, 1816)	9	4		13	5	3	6	6	6		6	2	2	2		shelf
766	C 19	37	Sphaeroidina bulloides	d'Orbigny, 1826	21	1		22	9		9	9	167	131	298	44	39	53		full range
767	C 13	55	Spirolina acicularis	(Batsch, 1791)	28	23		51	9	7	11	11	1	1	2	1	1	1		shelf
768	C		Spirolina arietina	(Batsch, 1791)		1		1	1		1	1								102 m
769	C 3	54	Spiroloculina communis	Cushman & Todd, 1944	34	3	1	38	7	2	1	8	364	67	431	41	25	43	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
770	C 1	06	Spiroloculina depressa	d'Orbigny, 1826									9	2	11	8	1	8	outer shelf	– uppermost bathyal
771	C 1	04	Spiroloculina excisa	Cushman & Todd, 1944	19	5	1	25	7	3	1	8	154	47	201	35	22	37	inner shelf	– uppermost bathyal
772	C 1	03	Spiroloculina ximia	Cushman, 1922	12	2		14	7	2	8	8	5		5	5	5	5		shelf
773	C 1	11	Spiroloculina manifesta	Cushman & Todd, 1944	41	1	1	43	9	1	1	9	225	33	258	40	13	42		shelf
774	C 1	05	Spiroloculina cf. regularis	Cushman & Todd, 1944	4			4	2			2	6		6	5	5	5		shelf
775	C 1	10	Spiroloculina cf. robusta	Brady, 1884	3			3	1			1	3		3	3	3	3		shelf
776	C 1	09	Spiroloculina scrobiculata	Cushman, 1921	2			2	2			2	22	13	35	15	10	21		shelf
777	C 1	12	Spiroloculina tenuiseptata	Brady, 1884									9		9	1	1	1		404 m
778	C 1	16	Spiroloculina spp.		1	1		2	1	1	2	2	9	1	10	8	1	9		shelf
779	C		Spirophthalmidium acutumargo	(Brady, 1884)									7	1	8	3	1	3	upper bathyal	– middle bathyal
780	C 1	14	Spirophthalmidium concava	(Wiesner, 1913)									54	23	77	27	9	29		shelf
781	C 1	13	Spirosigmoilina bradyi	Collins, 1958									10		10	5	5	5		shelf
782	C 1	38	Spirosigmoilina parri	Collins, 1958				</												

Appendix B.1. – List of taxa

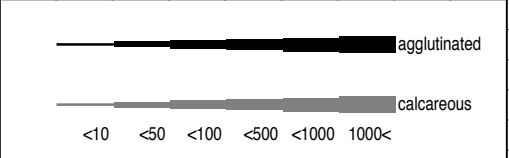
collection no.	①	② taxa	③ picked				④ occurrence				picked			occurrence			⑤ depth range
			(+)	(φ)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(φ)	(*)	all	(+)	(*)	Σ	(+)	(*)	all	
799	C 2 37	<i>Triloculinella pilasensis</i> (McCulloch, 1977)	9			9	5			5	30	3	33	14	3	15	shelf
800	C 2 40	<i>Triloculinella cf. pseudooblonga</i> (Zheng, 1980)	5			5	4			4	16	35	51	9	21	28	full range
801	C 2 43	<i>Triloculinella robusta</i> (Cushman & Todd, 1948)	6	1		8	5	1	1	6	34	20	54	15	15	25	shelf
802	C 2 41	<i>Triloculinella sp. 1</i>									14	11	25	9	8	16	inner shelf – middle bathyal
803	C	<i>Triloculinella spp.</i>	6			6	5			5	10	9	19	5	6	11	shelf
804	C 11 57	<i>Trimosina multispinata</i> Collins, 1958									3	1	4	3	1	4	shelf
805	C 12 38	<i>Uvigerina ex gr. auberiana</i> d'Orbigny, 1839	27		3	30	3		1	3	451	271	722	14	11	14	full range
806	C 12 41	<i>Uvigerina cf. bassensis</i> Parr, 1950									17	38	55	1	3	3	uppermost bathyal – upper bathyal
807	C 12 43	<i>Uvigerina cf. canariensis</i> d'Orbigny, 1839	13	1		14	5	1		5	27	7	34	9	6	13	inner shelf – upper bathyal
808	C 12 39	<i>Uvigerina dirupta</i> Todd, 1948	9			9	1			1	62	26	88	9	8	9	uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal
809	C 12 37	<i>Uvigerina hispida</i> Schwager, 1866			4	4			1	1	42	50	91	8	9	10	upper bathyal – lower bathyal
810	C 12 40	<i>Uvigerina peregrina</i> Cushman, 1923	8		13	21	2		1	2	106	31	137	10	9	11	uppermost bathyal – middle bathyal
811	C 12 49	<i>Uvigerina schwageri</i> Brady, 1884	66	1	1	68	3	1	1	3	597	517	1114	31	26	32	inner shelf – uppermost bathyal
812	C 12 51	<i>Uvigerina schwageri</i> Brady, 1884 type 3									8		8	5		5	outer shelf – uppermost bathyal
813	C 12 53	<i>Uvigerina semiornata</i> d'Orbigny, 1846										1	1		1	1	404 m
814	C 12 52	<i>Uvigerina sp. 1</i>			1	1			1	1	32	45	77	10	9	13	outer shelf
815	C	<i>Uvigerina spp.</i>	1			1	1			1	5		5	2		2	outer shelf – upper bathyal
816	C 5 37	<i>Vaginulina subelegans</i> Parr, 1950									6	3	9	4	3	7	outer shelf – middle bathyal
817	C	<i>Vaginulinopsis reniformis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1846)									1		1			1	1404 m
818	C 7 20	<i>Vaginulinopsis sublegumen</i> Parr, 1950	1			1	1			1	5	5	10	4	5	8	inner shelf – upper bathyal
819	C 7 19	<i>Vaginulinopsis sp. 1</i>									8	4	12	7	3	9	outer shelf
820	C 13 06	<i>Valvulineria minuta</i> (Schubert, 1904)									15	6	21	11	6	12	outer shelf – lower bathyal
821	C	<i>Vertebralina striata</i> d'Orbigny, 1826	9	2		11	6	1		7							shelf
822	C 1 56	<i>Wiesnerella auriculata</i> (Egger, 1893)															60 m
823	C	miscellaneous Milolids	3	4		7	1	1		2							shelf
824		UCF (unidentified calcareous foraminifera)	32	5	1	38	9	2	1	10	76	46	122	30	23	39	
825	X I 14	<i>Aschemonella catenata</i> (Norman, 1876)	1			1	1			1	14	2	16	6	1	6	middle bathyal
826	X I 13	<i>Aschemonella scabra</i> Brady, 1879									125	22	147	8	4	8	middle bathyal – lower bathyal
827	X I 17	<i>Aschemonella sp.</i>									14	10	24	4	2	4	upper bathyal – lower bathyal

Appendix B.2a. Observed depth ranges and abundances of the common benthic foraminiferal species along the Vietnam Transect. Taxa are arranged in order of the upper limit of occurrence.

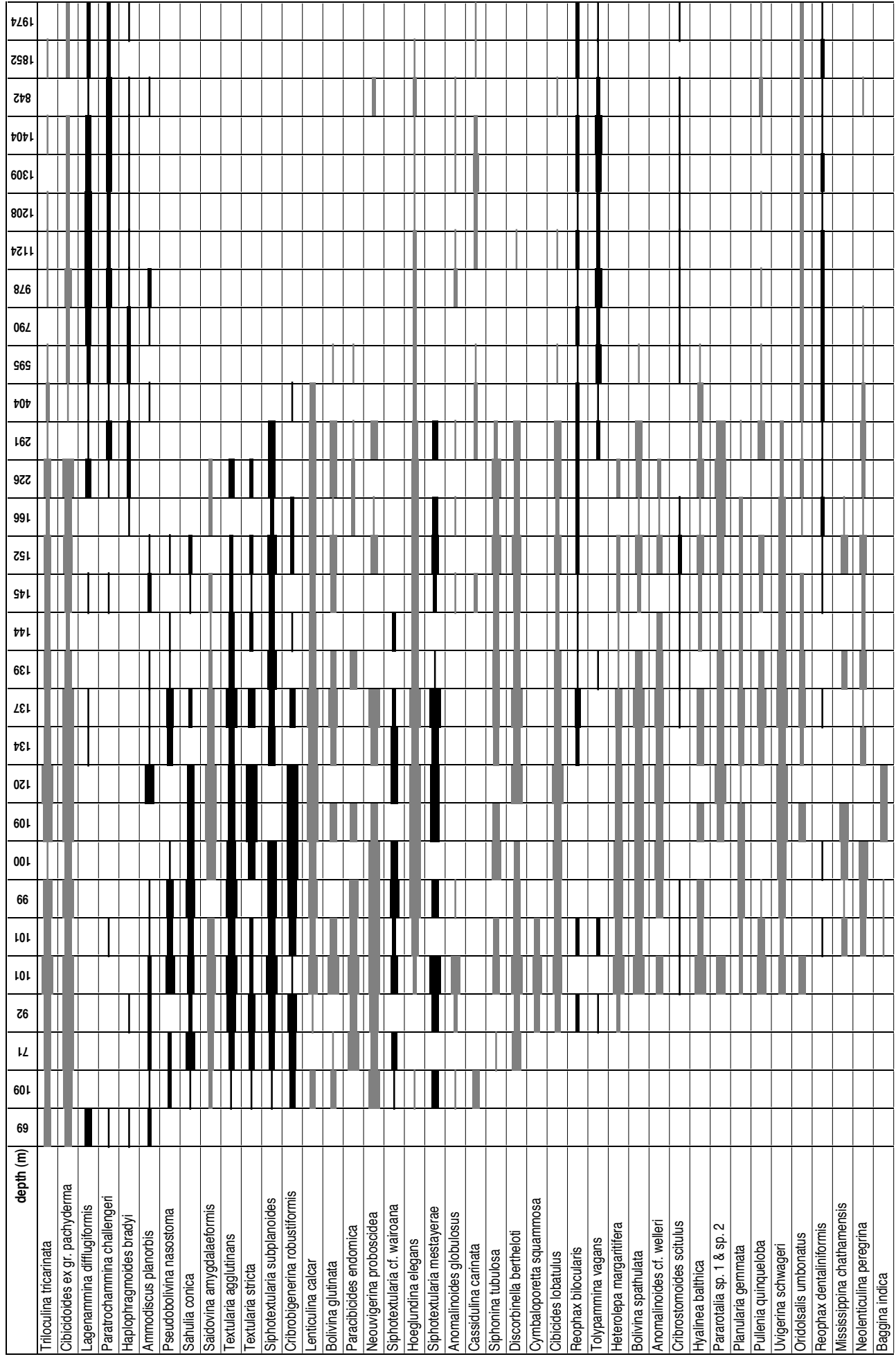
depth (m)	47	47	48	51	56	68	74	88	88	92	103	133	145	148	1277	1479
station 18xxx	265	266	264	263	262	261	260	257	258	256	248	249	254	250	252	253
<i>Cancris carinatus</i>																
<i>Asterorotalia pulchella</i>																
<i>Floresina philippinensis</i>																
<i>Haplophragmoides bradyi</i>																
<i>Siphotextularia mestayerae</i>																
<i>Textularia lancea</i>																
<i>Discorbinella bodjongensis</i>																
<i>Amphistegina radiata</i>																
<i>Discorbinella bertheloti</i>																
<i>Fijinionion fijjense</i>																
<i>Ammonia pauciloculata</i>																
<i>Planorbulinella larvata</i>																
<i>Helenina anderseni</i>																
<i>Neoeponides bradyi</i>																
<i>Textularia lateralis</i>																
<i>Textularia pseudogramen</i>																
<i>Eponides repandus</i>																
<i>Pseudogaudryina pacifica</i>																
<i>Hanzawaia grossepunctata</i>																
<i>Nummulites venosus</i>																
<i>Gyroldina altiformis</i>																
<i>Peneroplis pertusus</i>																
<i>Sahulia conica</i>																
<i>Textularia cf. lythostrota</i>																
<i>Cibicides lobatulus</i>																
<i>Cancris aurculus</i>																
<i>Spirotextularia floridana</i>																
<i>Spiroplectinella higuchii</i>																
<i>Heterolepa aff. dutemplei</i>																
<i>Heterolepa subhaidingerii</i>																
<i>Reussella spinulosa</i>																
<i>Triloculina tricarinata</i>																
<i>Ammonia beccarii</i>																
<i>Amphistegina lessoni</i>																
<i>Amphistegina papillosa</i>																
<i>Operculina ex gr. ammonoides</i>																
<i>Cibicidoides ex gr. pachyderma</i>																
<i>Sigmoilopsis schlumbergeri</i>																
<i>Ammomassilina alveoliniformis</i>																
<i>Reophax scorpiurus</i>																
<i>Nonion suburgidum</i>																
<i>Textularia stricta</i>																
<i>Heterolepa praecincta</i>																
<i>Facetocochlea pulchra</i>																
<i>Baggina indica</i>																
<i>Bolivina subaenariensis v. mexicana</i>																
<i>Pararotalia calcariformata</i>																
<i>Peneroplis planatus</i>																
<i>Bolivina spathulata</i>																
<i>Spiroplectinella pseudocarinata</i>																
<i>Asterorotalia gaimardii</i>																
<i>Poropistominella decoratiformis</i>																
<i>Cribrorotalia robustiformis</i>																
<i>Pseudorotalia schroeteriana</i>																
<i>Bolivina subreticulata</i>																
<i>Bigenerina nodosaria</i>																
<i>Islandiella japonica</i>																

Appendix B.2a Vietnam Transect

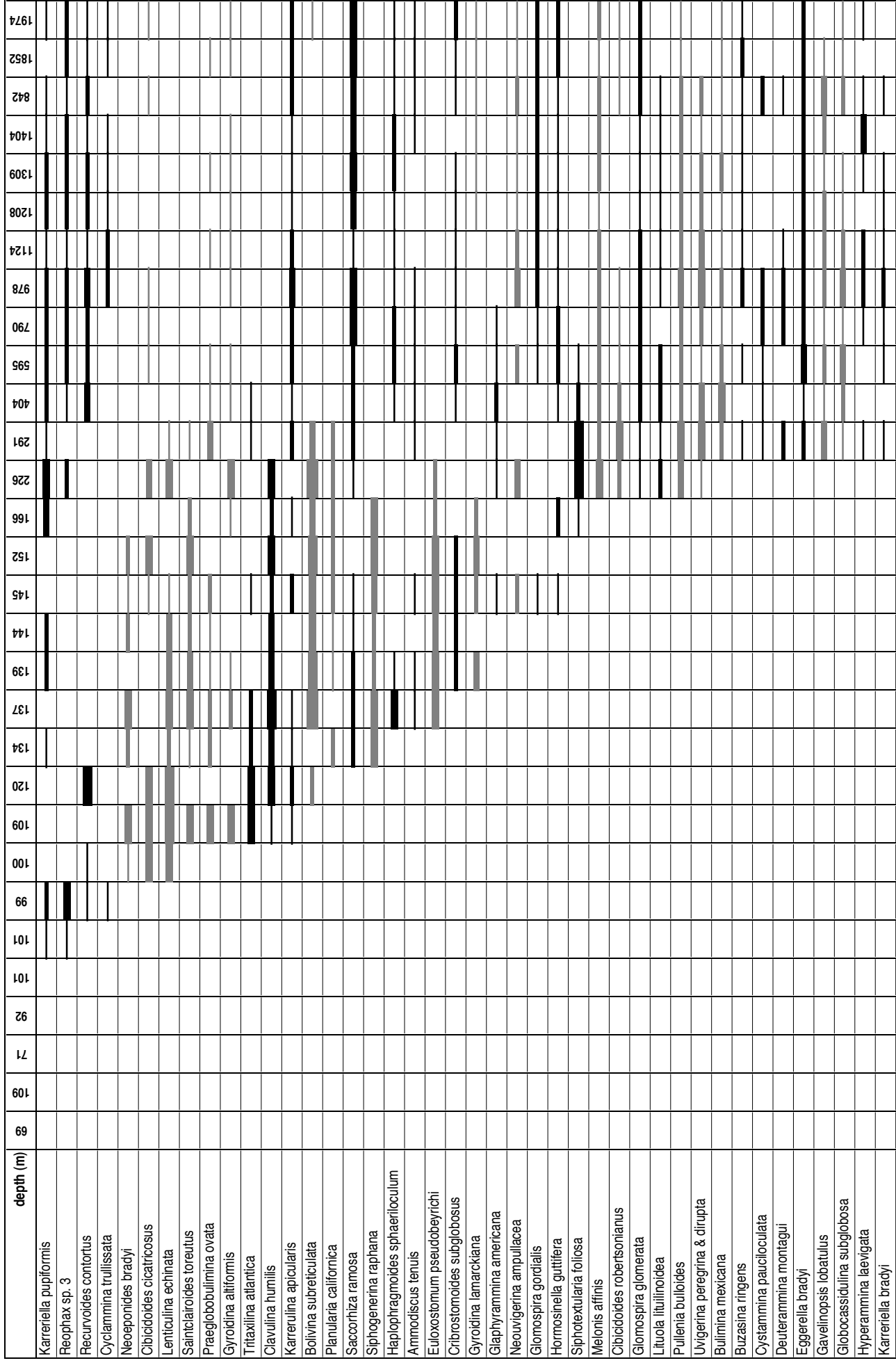
depth (m)	47	47	48	51	56	68	74	88	88	92	103	133	145	148	1277	1479
station 18xxx	265	266	264	263	262	261	260	257	258	256	248	249	254	250	252	253
<i>Planularia perculata</i>																
<i>Pseudorotalia indopacifica</i>																
<i>Saidovina amygdalaeformis</i>																
<i>Hoeglundina elegans</i>																
<i>Glaphyrammina americana</i>																
<i>Siphonina tubulosa</i>																
<i>Heterostegina depressa</i>																
<i>Spiroplectinella proxispira</i>																
<i>Lachlanella compressiostoma</i>																
<i>Textularia agglutinans</i>																
<i>Lenticulina calcar</i>																
<i>Globocassidulina subglobosa</i>																
<i>Bulimina marginata</i>																
<i>Cribrostomoides scitulus</i>																
<i>Pullenia quinqueloba</i>																
<i>Pyrgoella tenuiaperta</i>																
<i>Pararotalia stellata</i>																
<i>Heterolepa margaritifera</i>																
<i>Siphotextularia sp. 2</i>																
<i>Carpenteria proteiformis</i>																
<i>Calcarina spengleri</i>																
<i>Neouvigerina proboscidea</i>																
<i>Oridosalis umbonatus</i>																
<i>Rosalina globularis</i>																
<i>Siphotextularia rolshauseni</i>																
<i>Hyalinea balthica</i>																
<i>Planularia californica</i>																
<i>Cassidulina carinata</i>																
<i>Melonis affinis</i>																
<i>Recurvoides contortus</i>																
<i>Cyclamina cancellata</i>																
<i>Peneroplis carinatus</i>																
<i>Siphogenerina raphana</i>																
<i>Uvigerina schwageri</i>																
<i>Uvigerina ex gr. auberiana</i>																
<i>Adercotryma glomeratum</i>																
<i>Ammobaculites baculusalsus</i>																
<i>Anomalinoidea globulosus</i>																
<i>Astrononion novozealandicum</i>																
<i>Bulimina aculeata</i>																
<i>Bulimina mexicana</i>																
<i>Buzasina ringens</i>																
<i>Ceratobulimina jonesiana</i>																
<i>Cribrostomoides nitidus</i>																
<i>Cyclamina trullissata</i>																
<i>Eggerella bradyi</i>																
<i>Fontbotia wuellerstorfi</i>																
<i>Gyroidina broeckhiana</i>																
<i>Lagenammina difflugiformis</i>																
<i>Martinottiella communis</i>																
<i>Osangularia culter</i>																
<i>Paratrochammina challengeri</i>																
<i>Parrelloides bradyi</i>																
<i>Pullenia bulloides</i>																
<i>Reophanus oviculus</i>																
<i>Reophax dentaliniformis</i>																
<i>Trochammina subglobigeriniformis</i>																
<i>Usbekistania charoides</i>																
<i>Uvigerina peregrina</i>																



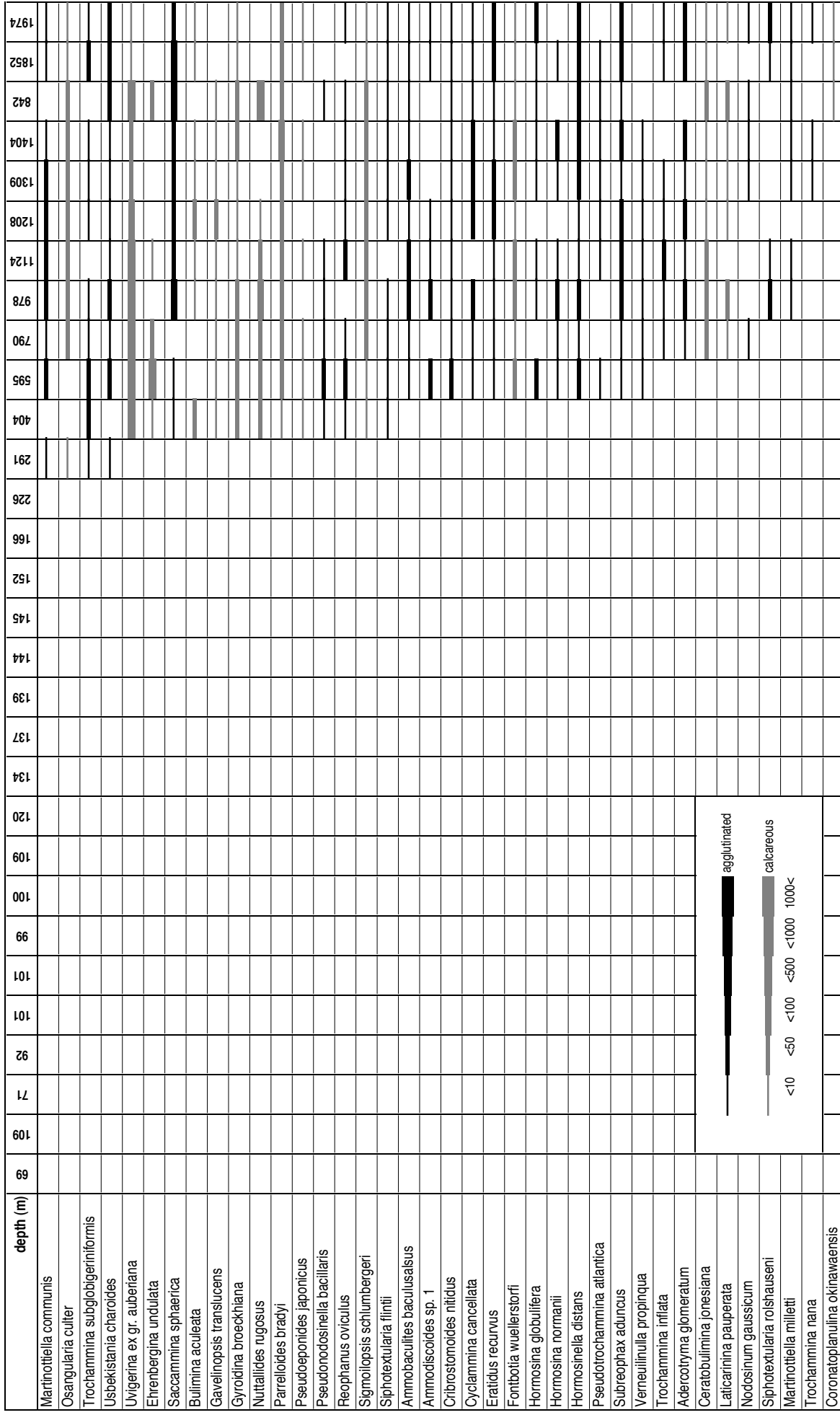
Appendix B.2b. Sunda Transect

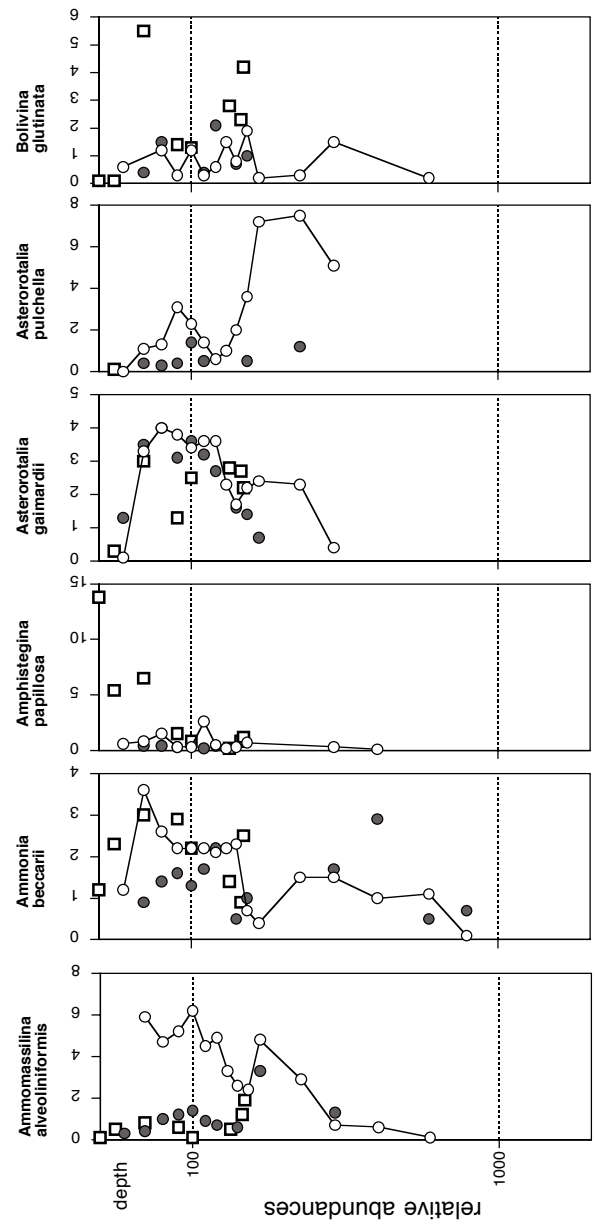
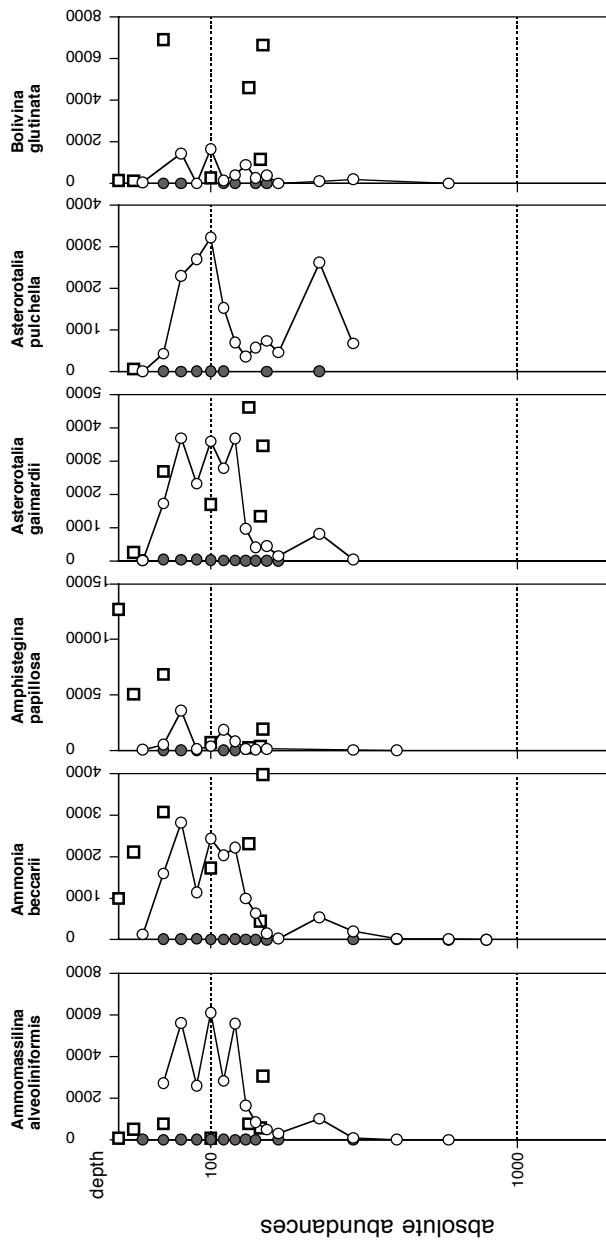


Appendix B.2b. Sunda Transect



Appendix B.2b. Sunda Transect





Appendix B.3. The absolute and relative abundances of dominant species along the bathymetric transects.

Legend

absolute abundances

Sunda Transect

○ no. of dead indiv. / 100 cc

● no. of stained indiv. / 10 cm²

□

Vietnam Transect

○ no. of dead indiv. / 100 cc

Legend

relative abundances

Sunda Transect

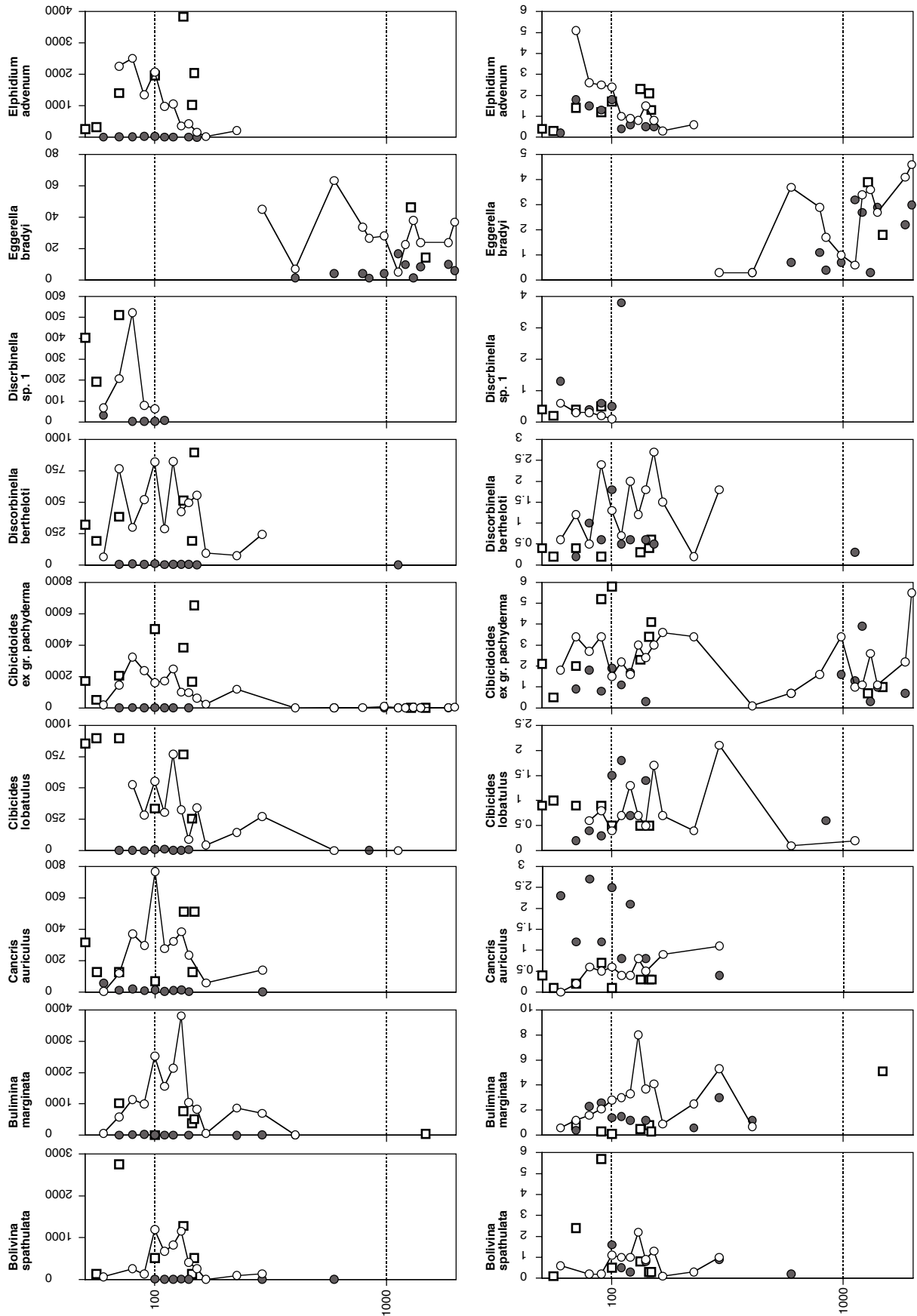
○ % of dead individuals

● % of stained individuals

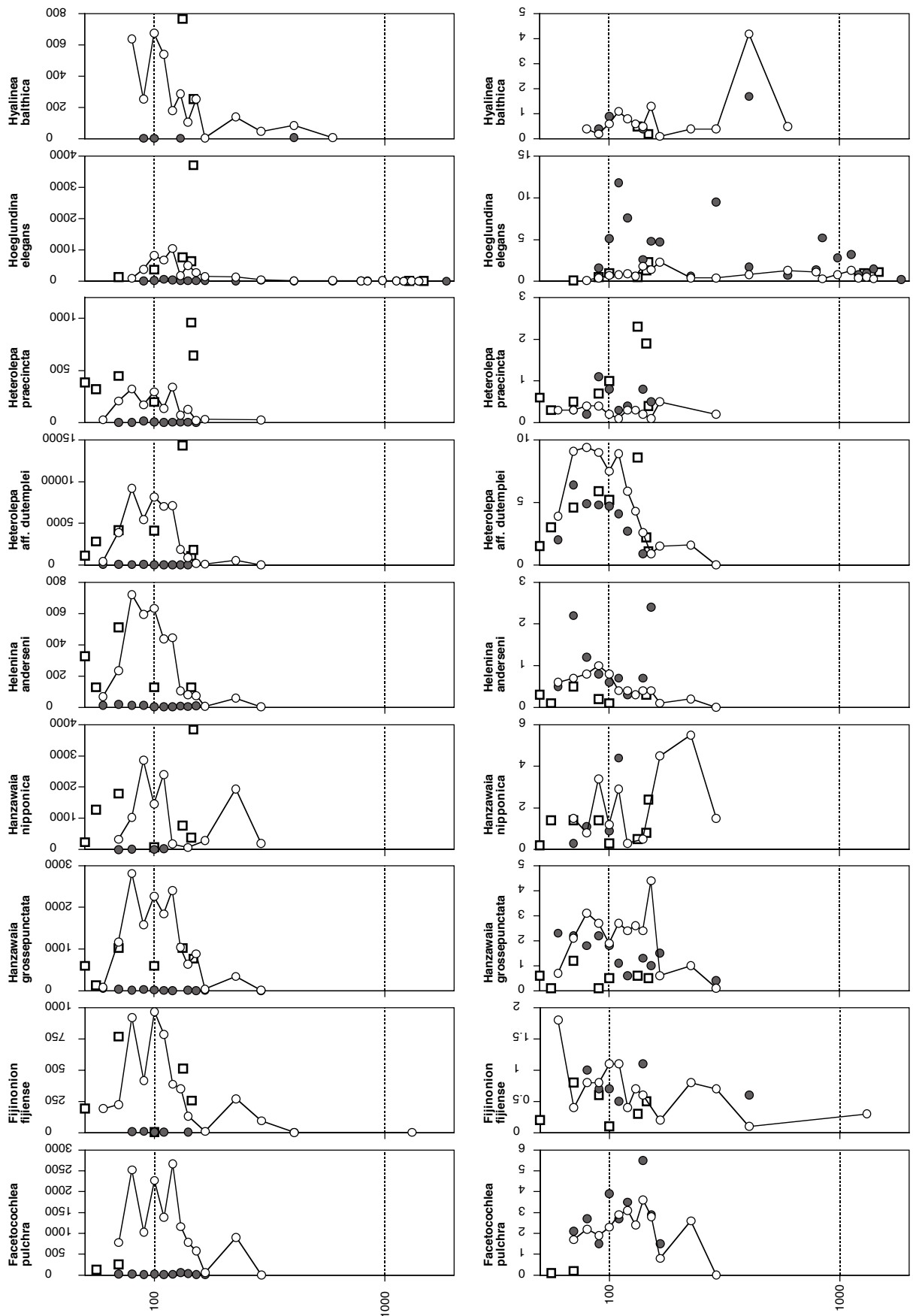
Vietnam Transect

□ % of dead individuals

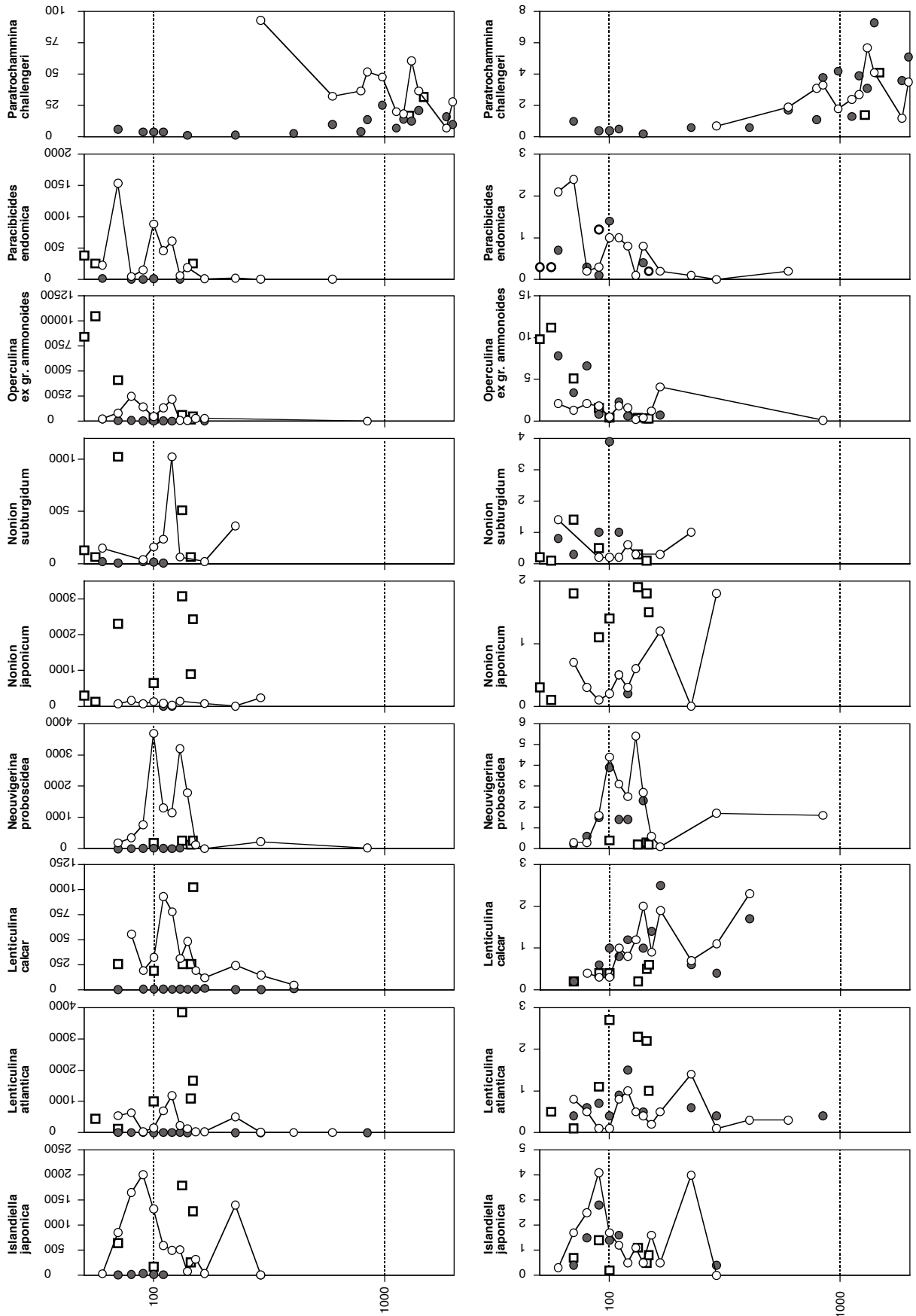
Appendix B.3.



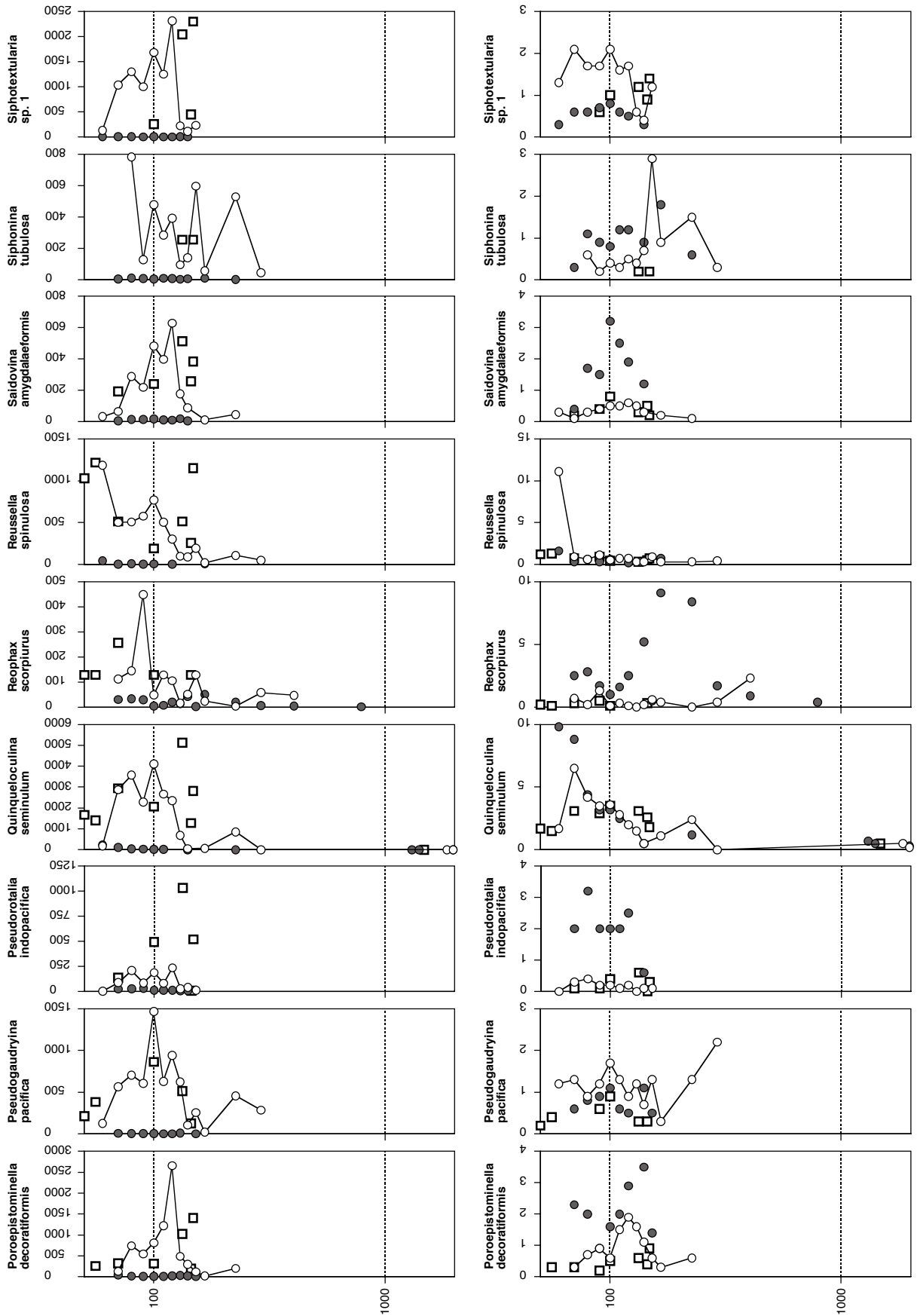
Appendix B.3.



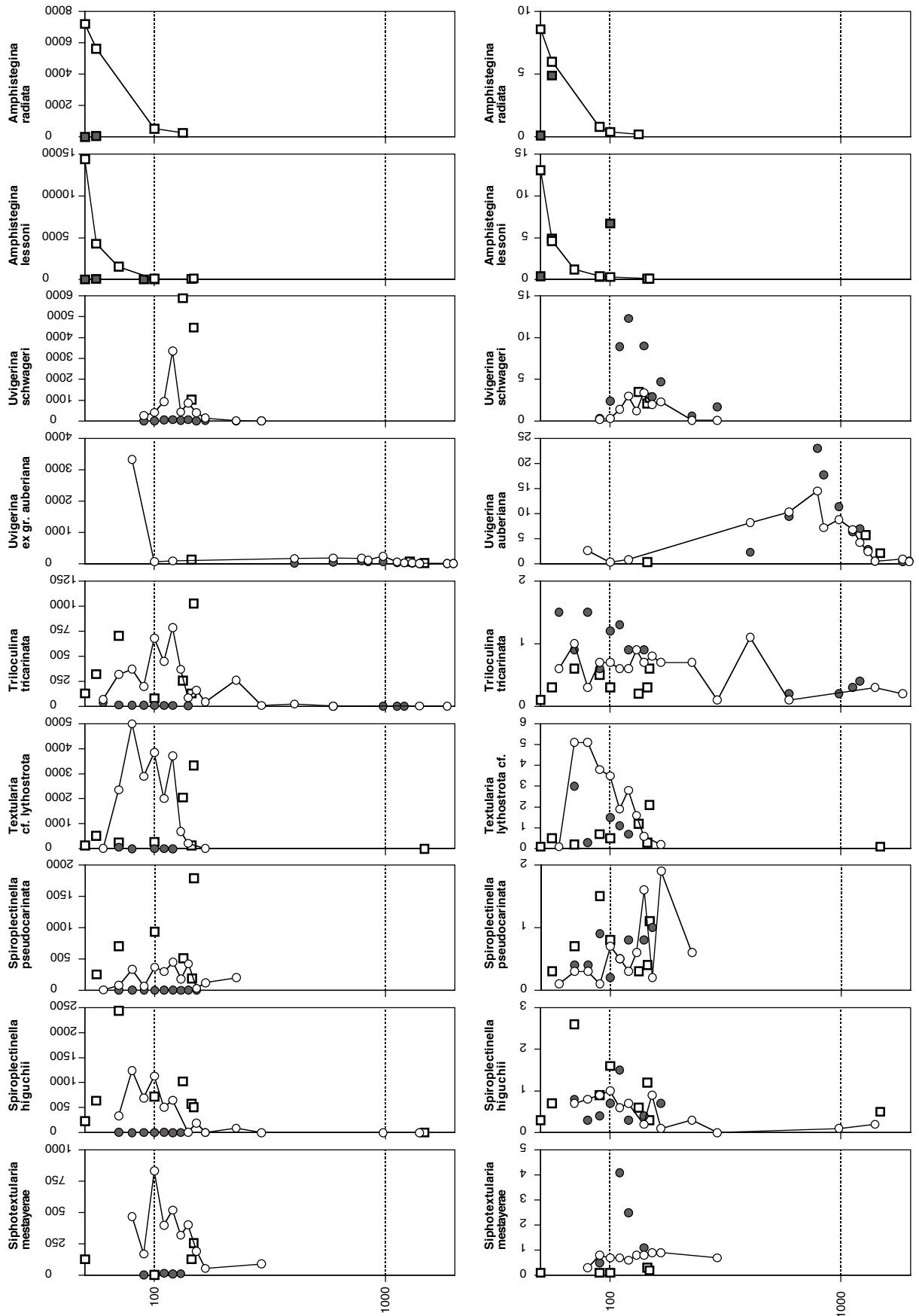
Appendix B.3.



Appendix B.3.



Appendix B.3.



species	station no. 18-														
	(+) 248	(+) 249	(+) 250	(+) 252	(+) 253	(+) 254	(+) 256	(+) 257	(+) 258	(+) 260	(+) 261	(+) 263	(+) 264	(+) 265	(+) 266
Gyroidina neosoldanii															
Gyroidina orbicularis															
Gyroidina spp.															
Gyroidinoides soldanii				1.0	0.4										
Hanzawaia boueana															
Hanzawaia grossepunctata															
Hanzawaia nipponica	0.8		18.0											7.6	15.1
Hauerina fragillissima															12.4
Helenina anderseni															
Heterolepa dutemplei aff.	2.5					3.9			5.9						
Heterolepa margaritifera	x														
Heterolepa praecincta															
Heterolepa subhaidingerii															
Heterostegina depressa															
Hoeglundina elegans			18.0	0.5	1.6				8.8	5.9					
Hoeglundina elegans type 3															
Hyalinea balthica															
Islandiella japonica									15.1						
Lachlanella compressiostoma															
Laeidentalina bradyensis				1.1	0.2	0.4									
Laeidentalina subemaciata															
Laeidentalina spp.															
Lagena spp.															
Lamarckina scabra															
Lenticulina anaglypta	6.7														
Lenticulina atlantica															
Lenticulina calcar	8.4														
Lenticulina echinata			0.1	9.0											
Lenticulina gibba				0.2		0.1									
Lenticulina melvilli															
Lenticulina orbicularis				0.1	0.1										
Lenticulina submamilligera									7.2						
Lenticulina suborbicularis				0.5	0.4										
Lenticulina thalmani									5.9						
Lenticulina vortex															
Lenticulina spp.									3.9						
Loxostomina mayori				0.8											
Melonis affinis				4.9											
Miliolinella suborbicularis															
Miliolinella spp.															
Monalysidum politum															
Neocassidulina abbreviata															
Neoconorbina marginata															
Neoconorbina terquemi															
Neoeponides auberii															
Neoeponides bradyi									14.5						
Neolenticulina peregrina									6.7						
Neovigenerina proboscidea															
Nonion japonicum	0.8														
Nonion suburgidium															
Nubeculina advena															
Nummulites venosus															
Nummulopyrgo globulus				2.0											
Operculina ammonoides ex gr.															
Operculina bartschi															
Operculina sp. 2															
Operculina spp.	0.2														
Oridosalis umbonatus				0.5	0.2										
Osangularia culter				2.0	2.0										
Paracibicides endomica															
Parafissurina lata				0.4											
Pararotalia calcariformata															
Pararotalia stellata															
Parrellina hispidula															
Parrelloides bradyi															
Peneroplis carinatus				2.6											
Peneroplis pertusus				9.9											
Peneroplis planatus															
Planispirinella exigua															
Planorbulina distoma															

Appendix B.4a. Counting data of empty tests (+), reworked (f) and stained (*) benthic foraminifera in samples on the Vietnam Shelf. Numbers are given in percentages of indiv./100 cc. 257

species	station no. 18-									
	248	249	250	252	253	254	255	256	257	258
Planorbulinella larvata										
Planularia californica										
Planularia gemmata										
Planularia perculata	0.2									
Planulina floridana										
Planulina retia										
Poroepletominella decoratiformis										
Praeglobobulimina ovata										
Pseudofintina laculata										
Pseudohauerina orientalis										
Pseudononion granulolumbicum										
Pseudorotalia indopacifica	0.2									
Pseudorotalia indopacifica (juv.)	0.6									
Pseudorotalia schroeteriana	0.6									
Pullenia bullioides										
Pullenia quadriloba										
Pullenia quinqueloba										
Pullenia salisburyi										
Pyramidulina catesbyi										
Pyramidulina luzonensis										
Pyrgo depressa										
Pyrgo sarsi										
Pyrgo serrata										
Pyrgo sp. 1										
Pyrgo spp.										
Pyrgoella tenuiaperta										
Quinqueloculina auferiana										
Quinqueloculina bicarinata										
Quinqueloculina columnosa										
Quinqueloculina fichteliana										
Quinqueloculina laevigata										
Quinqueloculina lamarckiana										
Q. philippinensis ex gr.										
Quinqueloculina pseudoreticulata										
Quinqueloculina pygmaea										
Quinqueloculina sagamiensis										
Quinqueloculina seminulum	1.7									
Quinqueloculina subcurta										
Quinqueloculina tropicalis										
Quinqueloculina spp.										
Reussella pulchra										
Reussella spinulosa										
Robertina subcylindrica										
Rosalina globularis										
Rupertina stabilis										
Sagrina jugosa										
Sagrina zanzibarica										
Saidovina amygdalaeformis										
Saintclairoides toreutus										
Saracenaria italica										
Schlumbergerina alveoliniformis										
Sigmoidella elegantissima	6.7									
Sigmolhauerina bradyi										
Sigmolinita asperula										
Sigmolopsis carinata										
Sigmolopsis schlumbergeri										
Siphogenerina raphana										
Siphogenerina striatula										
Siphonaperta spp.										
Siphonina tubulosa										
Sorites marginalis										
Sphaeroidina bulloides										
Spirolina acicularis										
Spiroloculina communis										
Spiroloculina excisa	12.4									
Spiroloculina eximia										
Spiroloculina manifesta										
Spiroloculina regularis cf.										
Spiroloculina scrobiculata										
Spiroloculina spp.										
Stomatobina concentrica										

Appendix B.4a. Counting data of empty tests (+), reworked (f) and stained (*) benthic foraminifera in samples on the Vietnam Shelf. Numbers are given in percentages of indiv./100 cc.

