Test oval or subcylindrical; aperture, typically, a rounded orifice at one end,	Technitella, Norman. Bathysiphon, Sars.
Sub-family 3. Saccammininæ,—chambers nearly spherical; walls thin, composed of firmly cemented sand-grains.	
Test a single globular chamber without any general aperture, the pseudopodia issuing from interstitial orifices, A number of globular chambers adherent to each other, without distinct stoloniferous tubes, and with no	Psammosphæra, Schulze.
	Sorosphæra, Brady.
or without stoloniferous connections,	Saccammina, M. Sars.
Sub-family 4. Rhabdammininæ,—test composed of firmly cemented sand-grains, often with sponge-spicules intermixed; tubular; straight, radiate, branched, or irregular; free or adherent; with one, two, or more apertures; rarely segmented.	
Test elongate, tapering; aperture at the broad end, Test elongated, tubular, the closed end broad and rounded, sometimes inflated so as to form a distinct chamber; tube simple or branched, free or ad-	Jaculella, Brady.
herent,	Hyperammina, Brady.
near the extremities, Test rectilinear, radiate, or irregularly branching; with or without a central chamber. The open ends of	
the tubes forming the apertures, Test very variable in form; usually consisting of irregular inflated sacs, either single and presenting several	
tubulated orifices, or combined in branching series, . Unattached masses of fine flexible, simple or branching.	
chitino-arenaceous tubes,	Rhizammina, Brady.
apertures terminal,	Sagenella, Brady.