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2D chamber proliferation – Chamber proliferation when adult in the plane of biseriality of the earlier stage (e.g., *Ventilabrella*, *Planoglobulina*, *Postventilabrella*).

3D chamber proliferation – Chamber proliferation consisting in addition of new chambers in two perpendicular planes in the adult stage (e.g., *Racemiguembelina*).

Aboral – Oposed to the apertural end of the test.

Accessory apertures – See ‘supplementary apertures’.

Adoral – Situated in the direction of the test apertural end.

Ampulla (ampullae) – Bulbous projection of the last formed chambers (e.g., *Leupoldina*).

Apertural lip – Delicate imperforate calcareous plate of variable width bordering the interiomarginal main aperture; its maximum width is situated in the aboral half (e.g., *Globigerinelloides*, *Hedbergella*).

Apical angle – The flaring angle of the earlier biserial stage at most of the serial planktonic foraminifera.

Biconvex – Test shape in lateral view presenting inflated spiral and umbilical sides (e.g., *Globotruncana lapparenti*).

Biserial – Alternating chambers arranged in two rows and gradually increasing in size as added (e.g., *Heterohelix*, *Pseudoguembelina*).

Biumbilicate – Feature of the planispirally enrolled tests that present a central umbilical depression on the both sides of the test.

Cameral flange – Each of the delicate perforated calcareous plates situated on each lateral side at certain serial tests (e.g., *Laeviheterohelix*, *Ventilabrella*).

Cameral ridge – See ‘cameral shoulder’.

Cameral shoulder – Test wall flexure in certain serial tests resulting in a pseudo-keeled appearance in lateral view in certain individuals (e.g., *Sigalia*, *Ventilabrella*).

Cancellate – Particular kind of test ornamentation presenting ridges, rugosities and costellae fused resulting in a honeycomblike pattern with pores situated in the remaining thin-walled polygonal areas (e.g., *Favusella washitensis*).

Carina – See ‘keel’.

Carinal band – Peripheral imperforate band present in some planktonic foraminiferal taxa, bordered or not by peripheral structures (e.g., keels, rows of pustules, etc) and developed or

not on all the chambers of the final whorl (e.g., *Praeglobotruncana*, *Marginotruncana*, *Archaeoglobigerina*).

Central cone – Elevation on the spiral side corresponding with the earliest whorls of the test at certain planktonic foraminiferal species (e.g., *Globotruncanita elevata*).

Chamber – Hollow space and surrounding wall of the foraminiferal test added during a single episode of chamber generation. Additional calcareous material can be added during the ontogeny as layers or irregular crusts. Chambers are in connection with the exterior by pores, main aperture and, occasionally, secondary apertures.

Chamberlet – Each chamber of the proliferating stage in serial tests (e.g., *Planoglobulina*, *Racemiguembelina*).

Chamber proliferation – Multiserial addition of new chambers in the adult stage resulting in a fan-shaped or cone-shaped test at certain serial planktonic foraminiferal genera (e.g., *Ventilabrella* and *Racemiguembelina* respectively).

Clavate – Generally radially elongated chambers presenting a club-shaped distal end (e.g., *Clavibedbergella*).

Cone-shaped – Test shape present in serial planktonics showing 3D chamber proliferation (racemiguembelinid type) in the adult stage (e.g., *Racemiguembelina*).

Costa (costae) – Calcareous ribs or ridges on the exterior chamber surface which can be arranged or not following a peculiar pattern (e.g., *Pseudoguembelina*, *Heterohelix*).

Costate – Chamber surface ornamented with costae at the exterior (e.g., *Carinatoheterohelix*).

Costella (costellae) – Elongated ridges consisting of fused pustules present on the test surface in some genera of planktonic foraminifera (e.g., *Paracostellagerina*, *Rugoglobigerina*).

Deuteroconch – Second chamber of the test, following the protoconch (proloculus).

Distal accessory apertures – See ‘intralaminar accessory apertures’.

Dorsal side – Spiral side of the trochospiral planktonic foraminifera on which all the whorls can be seen.

Doubled chambers – See ‘lateral chambers’.

Equatorial aperture – Main aperture of the test that is situated at the periphery and is symmetrically positioned with respect to the plane of symmetry (e.g., *Globigerinelloides*).

Evolute – A kind of planispiral coil in which the earlier whorls remain visible as new chambers are added (e.g., *Globigerinelloides aptiense*).

Extraumbilical aperture – Main aperture situated outside the umbilical area and towards the periphery (e.g., accidentally recorded in *Favusella*).

Extraumbilical-umbilical aperture – Main aperture in certain trochospirally coiled taxa that extends from the umbilical area to outside it not touching the periphery (e.g., *Hedbergella*, *Rotalipora*, *Marginotruncana*).

Fan angle – The angle between the two tangents to the adult stage of the tests presenting 2D chamber proliferation.

Fan-shaped – Term referring to the serial taxa presenting chamber proliferation in the plane of biseriality also showing high values of the fan angle resulting in a rapid flaring test (e.g., *Ventilabrella*, *Planoglobulina*).

Flabelliform – Fan-shaped, referring to some serial planktonic foraminiferal tests that present chamber proliferation in the adult stage in the plane of biseriality of the earlier stage (e.g., *Ventilabrella*, *Planomalina*).

Flange – See ‘cameral flange’.

Flap – Periapertural structure in some genera (e.g., *Whiteinella*), being transitional between a lip and a *porticus*.

Foramen (foramina) – Commonly the main aperture of a foraminiferal test.

Gerontic – Latest stages of the ontogenetical development commonly characterized by irregular test growth.

Gublerinid – Sort of chamber proliferation present only at *Gublerina*; chamber proliferation is present between two rows of diverging chambers.

Heterohelicid – Term referring to the earlier biserial stage of the tests generally presenting 2D chamber proliferation when adult (e.g., *Ventilabrella*, *Postventilabrella*); the chambers of the earlier part of the test are wider than deep, like in *Heterobelix*.

Hispid – Test surface ornamented with isolated, dense and high pustules (e.g., *Whiteinella*).

Infralaminal accessory apertures – Apertures related to the junction between peculiar umbilical structures (i.e., *tegilla*) and chamber wall resulting in a cavity beneath them (e.g., *Abathomphalus*, *Globotruncana*).

Interiomarginal aperture – Main aperture of the foraminiferal test commonly having the form of a low arch which situated at the base of the last formed chamber; its position can range from umbilical to equatorial (e.g., *Globotruncanita*, *Planomalina*).

Intralaminar accessory apertures – Apertures related to the junction between successive or not tegilla (e.g., *Globotruncana*, *Rugotruncana*, *Rugoglobigerina*).

Lateral chambers – The paired chambers in some planispiral planktonic foraminiferal tests which are formed in the latest stages of the ontogeny, symmetrically situated with respect to the plane of symmetry (e.g., *Globigerinelloides multispina*).

Lip – See ‘apertural lip’.

Marginal band – Imperforate band lacking pores situated at the periphery of some taxa (e.g., *Marginotruncana*, *Falsotruncana*).

Murica (*muricae*) – Conical structure on the chamber periphery with its lower hollow part in direct continuity with the chamber lumen (e.g., *Pseudoplanomalina*).

Muricate – Commonly referred to a keel consisting of aligned, often contiguous and sometimes fused *muricae*.

Muricocarina – Peripheral keel resulted by the fusion of *muricae* (e.g., *Pseudoplanomalina*).

Neanic stage – Earliest stage of the test consisting of protoconch, deutoconch and few of the subsequently added chambers.

Periumbilical ridges – Calcareous structures around umbilical areas present in some taxa; morphologically they form agglomerated pustules (e.g., *Rotalipora appenninica*) to strong growth, forming a rampart around umbilicus (e.g., *Dicarinella asymetrica*).

Planispiral coil – Coil in a single plane; the plane of coiling is also the plane of symmetry (e.g., *Globigerinelloides*, *Hastigerinoides*).

Pore – Small perforation in the chamber wall, maximum few microns in diameter, presenting central organic lining and organic sieveplates, each of the sieveplates corresponding to the successive boundaries between test wall *laminae*.

Pore pit – Commonly circular pits on the test surface having pores at the middle.

Porticus (*portici*) – Calcareous periapertural imperforate plate having its maximum thickness in the aboral side (e.g., *Helvetoglobotruncana*, *Globotruncanita*).

Proloculus – See ‘protoconch’.

Protoconch – First chamber of the test.

Proximal accessory apertures – See ‘infralaminar accessory apertures’.

Pseudokeel – See ‘muricocarina’.

Pseudotextulariid – Term referring to the earliest stage of the test in some serial genera presenting chamber proliferation in the adult stage (e.g., *Planoglobulina*); in such a case the earliest stage presents chambers deeper than wide, just like *Pseudotextularia*.

Pustule – Generally small sized knob of calcite on the chamber surface.

Racemiguembelinid – Sort of chamber proliferation in the adult stage in serial taxa where chambers are being added in two perpendicular planes (e.g., *Racemiguembelina* and partly *Pseudotextularia*).

Relict apertures – Remnants of the previous test apertures that are not fully covered by the subsequently added chambers (e.g., *Globigerinelloides*, *Hedbergella*).

Reticulate – See ‘cancellate’.

Row of pustules – Set of distinct pustules aligned following a rectilinear pattern, bordering the tests peripheral structures (e.g., *Falsotruncana*).

Rugosity – Ornamentation structure resulted from the fusion of several pustules.

Secondary apertures – See ‘supplementary apertures’.

Sigmoid – In shape of the letter ‘S’.

Sigmoidal – See ‘sigmoid’.

Splited chambers – See ‘lateral chambers’.

Striae – Finer *costae* separated by narrow, shallow and elongate groves.

Striate – Chamber surface ornamented with *striae*.

Supplementary apertures – Secondary openings of the test situated on the umbilical side either in umbilical or sutural position in certain trochospiral taxa (e.g., *Rotalipora*, *Anaticinella*) or along the ‘zig-zag’ suture in serial taxa (e.g., *Pseudoguembelina*).

Sutural supplementary apertures – Supplementary apertures situated along the sutures between successive chambers on the umbilical side (e.g., *Rotalipora cushmani*).

Suture – Junction line between two successively added chambers.

Tegillum (tegilla) – Thin calcareous imperforate plate covering the main aperture and extending over the umbilical area; it can be attached by the previous chambers of the test leaving infralaminar openings (e.g., *Globotruncana*, *Globotruncanella*, *Abathomphalus*).

Test – Shell of a foraminifer.

Triserial – Architectural type of the serial planktonics in which chambers are added at constant rate in a high trochospire resulting in three gradually increasing in size chamber rows (e.g., *Guembelitra*).

Trochospire – See ‘trochospiral’.

Trochospiral – Sort of test coiling in which chambers are added following a trochospire but a plane. Accordingly, only the last whorl(s) can be seen from below (ventral or umbilical side) and all from above (dorsal or spiral side).

Tubulospine – See ‘Spine’.

Twin chambers – See ‘lateral chambers’.

Umbilical side – The trochospiral test side as seen from below; it is also referred as ‘ventral side’ and it shows only the last formed whorl(s).

Umbilicus (*umbilici*) – Central depressed areas on each side of the planispiral tests (e.g., *Globigerinelloides*, *Hastigerinoides*, *Leupoldina*) or on the lower side of the test at the trochospiral ones (e.g., *Hedbergella*, *Globotruncana*).

Uniserial – Particular sort of test architecture in which chambers are added in a single series (e.g., adult stage in *Rectoguembelina*).

Ventilabrellid – Sort of chamber proliferation in the adult stage where chambers are added in the plane of biseriality shown by the earlier part of the test (e.g., *Ventilabrella*, *Planoglobulina*, *Postventilabrella*).

Ventral side – See ‘Umbilical side’.

Whorl – A complete volution of an enrolled test, planispiral or trochospiral.

-Dan Georgescu-

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