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MIDDLE VALLEY, JUAN DE FUCA RIDGE:
A NORTHEAST PACIFIC HYDROTHERMAL VENTING SITE
by
KARINA E. JONASSON, BSc. (Hons.)

A thesis submitted to
the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfilment of
the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science

Department of Earth Sciences
Carleton University
and the
Ottawa-Carleton Geoscience Centre
Ottawa, Ontario
April 14, 1994
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ISBN 0-315-98633-6
# Earth Sciences - Palaeontology

## SUBJECT CODE
0418

## Subject Categories

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submitted by Karina E. Jonasson, BSc. (Hons.)
in partial fulfilment of the requirements for
the degree of Master of Science

[Signature]
Thesis Supervisor

[Signature]
Thesis Supervisor

[Signature]
Chair, Department of Earth Sciences

Carleton University
May 13, 1994
ABSTRACT

Since the discovery of life around hydrothermal vents at mid-ocean ridges, numerous organisms that exist nowhere else in the deep sea have been described. Benthic foraminifera from 19 surface samples collected from the Area of Active Venting (AAV) in Middle Valley, located at the northern end of Juan de Fuca Ridge, were examined and resulted in the identification of 159 taxa. Temperatures up to 274°C have been measured at major vent sites. Sample sites were selected near active or recently active vents. The sea floor beyond the mounds is characterized by unaltered soft hemipelagic mud and dominated by a calcareous foraminiferal assemblage. Within the AAV, there is increased dominance in agglutinated foraminifera, associated with proximity to hydrothermal activity. Areas in close proximity to active vent sites are colonized by a dense network of attached agglutinated foraminifera, which find the indurated sediment a suitable substrate. Two new species of agglutinated foraminifera, Ropostrum amuletum n. sp. and Ropostrum kradeopsis n. sp., are described from indurated sediments from an inactive vent in the northern AAV. Where clam beds are found in association with active hydrogen sulphide venting, benthic foraminifera occur rarely. This site consists of loose pyritic mud and is toxic to all but species (e.g. the clam Calyptogena) that co-exist symbiotically with sulphur-oxidizing bacteria.

The rare occurrence of calcareous benthic foraminifera in the vent area is the caused by increased carbonate dissolution caused by pH values of 5.2. Low foraminiferal abundance and species diversity directly at the site of active venting is the result of rapid environmental changes due to changing physical and chemical conditions controlled by hydrothermal vent waters.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Finally, I wish to acknowledge my family and friends without whose love and support this project would not have been possible.
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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF STUDY

Middle Valley is located at the northern end of the Juan de Fuca Ridge (northeast Pacific Ocean), approximately 200 km off the coast of Vancouver Island (Figure 1). The Area of Active Venting (AAV) in Middle Valley is characterized by exceptionally high heat flow and associated hydrothermal venting. In 1991, this site was selected as a target for Leg 139 of the Ocean Drilling Program. Middle Valley is the subject of an on-going joint study by Canadian and U.S. scientists to evaluate the processes and products of hydrothermal venting in the sediment covered rift valley (Davis et al., 1987; Embley et al., 1992).

Environmental conditions resulting from the processes of hydrothermal venting create a unique ecosystem for benthic organisms. This study describes the benthic foraminiferal fauna from samples collected around the hydrothermal vents and demonstrates the relationship between foraminiferal distribution and proximity to active hydrothermal vents.

1.2 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Juan de Fuca Ridge is one of a set of long spreading ridges in the northeast Pacific. It is a "medium-rate" spreading zone separating at 6 cm/yr (Davis et al., 1987). Other important connected ridges are Gorda Ridge to the south and Explorer Ridge to the north. These ridges are located between the San Andreas and Queen Charlotte Fault systems. The Juan de Fuca Ridge is bounded by the Sovanco and the Blanco transform faults (Figure 1).
Figure 1. Location map showing the tectonic setting of the northern Juan de Fuca ridge and the sedimented Middle Valley rift. Arrows indicate plate movement. (Figure provided by D. E. Ames, Geological Survey of Canada).
West of the Juan de Fuca Ridge, the Pacific Plate is gradually moving northwestward (roughly parallel to the continental margin along the Queen Charlotte Islands), while east of the ridge, the Juan de Fuca Plate is moving northeastward toward the North American coast. As this plate approaches Vancouver Island and the states of Washington and Oregon, it is subducted beneath the North American Plate. The late Eocene marked the onset of Juan de Fuca plate subduction beneath the North American plate (Davis and Currie, 1993).

Middle Valley has a maximum crustal age of 100,000 years. Increased hydrothermal activity produced large massive sulphide deposits between 100,000 and 70,000 years ago. Sulphide deposition ceased at 70,000 years and rifting shifted to West Valley which is the present site of spreading. Middle Valley is therefore a failed rift lying parallel to and east of the Endeavour segment of the Juan de Fuca Ridge (Davis et al., 1987).

Middle Valley is a very deep, heavily sedimented rift valley approximately 15 km wide by 50 km long, where local topographic relief ranges up to 500 m. Interbedded hemipelagic and turbidite sediments, derived from the adjacent continent over the past 100,000 years, fill the valley (Davis et al., 1987). Sediment thickness varies from 100 m at the margins to 1500 m in the centre (Goodfellow and Blaise, 1988). The deposits result from extremely high sedimentation rates, estimated at 190 cm/1000 years (Davis et al., 1992, p. 304; Brunner, 1993).

Heat flow measurements in Middle Valley established that temperatures at the base of the sediments are generally high, in places exceeding 300°C (Davis et al., 1987). Several large sulphide mounds, some of which project through the sediment surface, appear to represent extensive
accumulations of subsurface sulphides above intrusive bodies and are spatially associated with present-day areas of high heat flow. The thick accumulations of sediment filling the valley thermally insulate the underlying young oceanic crust and reduce the conductive heat loss (Davis et al., 1987). High sedimentation rates may have played a role in protecting sulphides from the oxidative effects of seawater.

In Middle Valley, the AAV is located at approximately 48°27.5′N and 128°42.5′W (Figure 1) at a mean depth of 2420 m. It is an elevated plateau 700 m long and 250 m across (Figure 2). The surrounding seafloor is flat and is at 2430 m below sea level.

Seismic reflections show altered, indurated sediments and intrusions within the thick turbidite layers (see fig. 6 of Davis and Currie, 1993). There are three main zones of hydrothermal activity in Middle Valley, including the AAV which has at least 25 active vent sites (Embley and Franklin, 1993) (Figure 2). Each site is composed of a distinctive mound between 3 and 18 m high and topped by a prominent anhydrite chimney. The active chimneys are 0.6 to 9.0 m high and composed of anhydrite, bitumen and minor pyrite (Embley and Franklin, 1993). The mounds are surrounded and underlain by an apron of highly indurated sediment. Uplifted slabs of baritic indurated sediment and anhydrite talus form the slopes of the mounds that grade into bioturbated mud flats. The slopes and aprons commonly contain warm springs inhabited by tube-worms, clams, and bacterial mats. Small baritic chimneys also form here (Embley and Franklin, 1993).

Submersible investigations, bottom photography and towed video traverses of the mounds (Jonasson et al., 1993) has shown much of the muddy surface to be relatively featureless. However, outcrops of both
Figure 2. Observations from submersible traverses showing sample locations in the Area of Active Venting, Middle Valley. (Base figure provided by I.R. Jonasson, GSC).
massive blocks and layered indurated or semi-indurated material were observed near vents and, on subsequent visits to the AAV, were carefully mapped (Embley et al., 1992). Video records of the sample sites of this present study are available from the ROPOS dive series of 1992 (Jonasson et al., 1993).

1.3 VENT FLUIDS

The effects of vent fluids on foraminifera is not well known. At Middle Valley, the maximum temperature of hydrothermal fluid emitted from vents was measured at 274°C (Goodfellow and Blaise, 1988), while ambient seawater is 1.7°C. Modern venting consists of metasomatic fluids formed in the sedimentary sequence about 500 m below sea floor and is not presently forming massive sulphides, although these are being reworked. Metasomatic fluids are related to alteration resulting from emplacement of sills (J.M. Franklin, personal communication, 1992). These fluids circulate through the sediments rather than through the basaltic intrusions, and destroy the sulphide deposits. Vent fluids are rich in Ca, have low salinity, and are low in base and ferrous metals. Moreover, they are gas-enriched with hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide and methane, which when oxidized, produce sulphuric acid, generate the low pH values (about 5.2) and promote the dissolution of carbonate sediment (Tunnicliffe, 1991).
CHAPTER 2. PREVIOUS WORK

The deep sea foraminiferal faunas of the northeastern Pacific Ocean are not well known. The work of Brady (1881, 1884) aboard H.M.S. Challenger in the western Pacific was the first major study of Recent deep-sea benthic foraminifera. Cushman (1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1917), Enbysk (1960), Smith (1973), Hesslerr and Jumars (1973), Saidova (1975), and Burbidge (1992) conducted foraminiferal studies using materials from the North Pacific Ocean. Bernstein et al. (1978) identified agglutinated foraminifera to the generic level in a study of sediments in the central North Pacific which were later illustrated and identified at the species level by Schröder et al. (1988). Schröder et al. (1988) noted the extreme abundance and diversity of foraminiferal faunas found in the deep sea. Schröder (1986) also examined benthic foraminifera from the North Atlantic, the Bermuda Rise and the Nares Abyssal Plain, providing evidence of the cosmopolitan distribution of many deep-sea agglutinated foraminiferal taxa.

To date, little work has been published on the benthic foraminiferal communities at hydrothermal settings such as Middle Valley. Clague et al. (1984) found that agglutinated foraminiferal species dominated most of the dredge samples from the northern part of Gorda Ridge (Escanaba Trough). Nienstedt and Arnold (1988) examined surface samples from seamounts near the East Pacific Rise (Galapagos Rift) and reported a predominantly agglutinated fauna in two samples. Van Dover et al. (1988) examined hard substrates placed around hydrothermal vents in the Galapagos Rift and the East Pacific Rise and found that two species of calcareous foraminifers were the most abundant organisms colonizing the site after about three years. Based on this evidence, they suggest that foraminifers may be significant
components of the vent community. Molina-Cruz and Ayala-Lopez (1988) distinguished two foraminiferal assemblages from five cores collected from the Guaymas Basin in Mexico. One assemblage is distributed near and around active hydrothermal vents and a second assemblage occurs further away from the vents. Both are dominated by calcareous benthic foraminifera. The study found that the hydrothermal vents exert an influence on the geographic distribution of certain species. In the vent area, *Bulimina mexicana* (Cushman, 1926), *Oridorsalis umbonatus* (Reuss, 1851), *Fursenkoina cornuta* (Cushman, 1913), and *F. rotundata* (Parr, 1950) were the dominant assemblage. Selective dissolution of the larger and more fragile specimens (including agglutinated species) occurred in the subbottom sediments. Only the smaller foraminiferal species such as *Bulimina spinosa* (Heron-Allen and Earland, 1932) and *Bolivina* sp. are well-preserved. Lee et al. (1991) were unsuccessful in finding evidence of possible endosymbiotic chemolithotrophic bacteria in the protoplasm of a foraminiferal species inhabiting a hydrothermal vent area on the East Pacific Rise. Agglutinated foraminifera, recovered during deep sea drilling (ODP Leg 139) in Middle Valley, were reported in core tops by Brunner (1993). Benthic foraminifera from Escanaba Trough, a sedimented hydrothermally active rift valley similar to Middle Valley, were described by Quinterno (in press).
CHAPTER 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Piston core samples used in this study were collected from the AAV in 1989 on the fourth cruise (D) of the Canadian R/V J.P. Tully. Additional "pacman" scoop samples were collected in 1991 and 1992 by deep submersibles (viz., DSRV Alvin and ROV Ropos) during several legs of the NOAA Vents Program (Embley et al., 1992). The locations and water depths for each of the sample stations from this study are listed in Table 1.

(i) Piston Core Samples

Core samples containing interbedded turbidite and hemipelagic and/or hydrothermal sediments were selected from five sites within the AAV (Figure 2). Sediment subsamples for foraminiferal analysis were obtained from the top 0-2 cm of the core for samples TUL 89D-18, 22, and 25. In samples TUL 89D-17 and 26 the 0-2 cm interval was missing and the 3-5 cm interval was sampled instead. These different sample intervals hinder a quantitative approach and allow only a more qualitative comparison between samples.

(ii) Scoop Samples

In the late summer of 1991, a single sample of hydrothermal sediment (ALV 2468-1) was collected by M. D. Hannington of the Geological Survey of Canada using the submersible DSRV Alvin during dive 2468. It is located in close proximity to two active vents (Figure 2).

A set of pacman scoop samples was collected using the seven-function manipulator of the HYSUB 5000 ROV Ropos in July 1992. The pacman scoop is designed to sample both mud and indurated materials to a depth of 5 cm, with a surface area approximately 20 cm by 20 cm. Eight localities were sampled and include the following sample stations: HYS 192-0232, HYS 192-
0416, HYS 196-1405, HYS 196-1459, HYS 196-1641, HYS 198-2319, HYS 199-2410, and HYS 199-2726 (Figures 2 and 3).

Samples were washed either over a 63μm or 75μm sieve to retain the foraminifera, and residues were dried. The use of two sieve sizes resulted from separate sample preparation by different people. To facilitate identification, foraminifera were picked and transferred to microslides.

(iii) Indurated Sediment Samples

Indurated sediment samples were collected in July 1992 using the seven-function manipulator of the ROV Ropos from the following locations: Expired Vent (HYS 199-2726B), Snowball Vent (HYS 199-2708B), and Chowder Hill clam bed (HYS 192-0416B). Previously, Dead Dog Mound (ALV 2254-23) and a barite hydrocarbon chimney site (ALV 2254-21) had been sampled in 1991 using Alvin's manipulator arm (Figure 2).

Due to different sampling equipment and variable sample quality, quantitative analyses of the foraminiferal content were not carried out. Also, the total number of specimens in numerous samples were not sufficient for statistical counts.

Selected specimens were illustrated with the JEOL Digital Analytical Scanning Electron Microscope (JSM-6400) with Energy Dispersive (EDS) X-ray Analyser (Link eXL LZ4) using videoprints and Polaroid NP 55 film. Specimens of the agglutinated taxa identified in the sediments of Middle Valley are figured in plates 1-8. Specimens from the indurated samples, including one new genus with two new species, are figured in plates 12-16.
Figure 3. Location of sample HYS 198-2319 near Bent Hill, Middle Valley. (Modified after Ames and others, 1993).
<table>
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<th>Sample Number</th>
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<th>Water Depth (m)</th>
<th>Latitude N</th>
<th>Longitude W</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>128° 42.550'</td>
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<td>521570</td>
<td>5367166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| BENT HILL     |                    |                 |            |             |           |           |
| HYS 198-2319  | scoop              | 2455            | 48° 26.050' | 128° 40.933' | 523513    | 5364291   |

Table 1. Locations and water depths of samples in Middle Valley
CHAPTER 4. RESULTS

4.1 Faunal Distribution in Vent Areas

During traverses from normal hemipelagic sediment towards low to high temperature vents, six different environments within the AAV were sampled, including hemipelagic muds, mixed hemipelagic and hydrothermal muds, hydrothermal muds, the base of a chimney (apron breccia), a clam bed, and an active vent. The study of benthic foraminifera in five core tops, nine pacman scoop samples, and five indurated samples collected from the AAV in Middle Valley yielded 159 foraminiferal species, of which 75 taxa are agglutinated and 84 are calcareous. Estimates of species abundance and species diversity of agglutinated and calcareous foraminifera in the samples are given in Table 2. Abundance data of agglutinated and calcareous species in each sample is provided in Tables 3 and 4, respectively, where samples are grouped into their respective environments.

Species diversity of benthic foraminifera in each of the six environments sampled in the AAV is illustrated in Figure 4. Agglutinated foraminifera were found to dominate in the hydrothermal muds, the clam bed, and on the active vent. Calcareous species are most abundant in the hemipelagic muds. Agglutinated and calcareous foraminifera are equally abundant in the mixed hemipelagic and hydrothermal muds and in the apron breccia (Figure 4). Planktic taxa are present in six samples representing hemipelagic mud, mixed hemipelagic and hydrothermal mud; the apron breccia, and the active vent. The distribution of agglutinated species by family in these six environments is illustrated in Figures 6a-f.
Figure 4. Species diversity of benthic foraminifera in representative samples of six vent environments of the AAV.
4.2 Hemipelagic Mud

Three samples (TUL 89D-18, TUL 89D-26, and HYS 196-1641) were collected in hemipelagic sediment. Each of these sample sites is located more than 50 m from an active vent. The environment is characterized by relatively flat topography, minor bioturbation (small burrows and tracks) and sticky grey mud (Plate 9, figure 1). The samples contained up to 40 calcareous benthic foraminiferal species, whereas agglutinated species form a less dominant component of the assemblage with a maximum of 20 taxa (Figure 4). *Alabaminella weddellensis* (Earland, 1936) is the most abundant calcareous species, accompanied by *Globocassidulina oblonga* (Reuss, 1850), *Islandiella helenae* Feyling-Hanssen and Buzas, 1976, *Paliolatella cucullata* (Silvestri, 1902), *Stainforthia seminuda* (Cushman, 1911), *Triloculina tricarinata* d’Orbigny, 1826 and *Uvigerina senticosa* Cushman, 1927 (Table 4). In the agglutinated assemblage, *Reophax bilocularis* Flint, 1899, *Ammobaculites agglutinans* subsp. *filiformis* Earland, 1934, *Eggerella bradyi* (Cushman, 1911), and *Glomospira gordialis* (Jones and Parker, 1860) are common (Table 3).

The presence of typical shelf foraminifera such as *Lobatula fletcheri* (Galloway and Wissler, 1927), *Quinqueloculina seminulum* (Linné, 1758), *Cribroelphidium foraminosum* (Cushman, 1939), *Islandiella helenae*, *Globobulimina pacifica* Cushman, 1927, *Nonionella, Pullenia salisburyi* Stewart and Stewart, 1930, and *Elphidiella hannai* (Cushman and Grant, 1927) in this deep water locality indicates possible transport by turbidites. Brunner (1992) identified turbidite sequences in cores from Middle Valley. Agglutinated species dominate at sites closer to the vents. Planktic foraminifera were abundant, but not identified.
4.3 Mixed Hemipelagic and Hydrothermal Muds

Samples HYS 198-2319 and HYS 196-1405 are composed mainly of weakly altered grey-coloured hemipelagic mud mixed with rubble and talus from nearby mounds. Anhydrite makes up 70% of the samples. Both sample sites are located approximately 40 m from an active hydrothermal vent, and are therefore close to ambient temperatures (~1.7°C). Calcareous and agglutinated foraminifera are present in this environment, in more or less equal numbers (about 40 species each, Figure 4). Dominant agglutinated species include Bathysipho rufum de Folin, 1886, Hormosina globulifera Brady, 1879, and Reophanus oivicula (Brady, 1879) (Table 3). Large, well preserved specimens of Bathysipho rufum occur in HYS 196-1405. Dominant calcareous species include Sphaeroidina bulboides d'Orbigny, 1826 and Euvigerina peregrina (Cushman, 1923), with common occurrences of Globobulimina spp. and Uvigerina spp. (Table 4). Planktic foraminifera are common.

4.4 Hydrothermal Mud

Four samples (TUL 89D-17, TUL 89D-22, TUL 89D-25, and ALV 2468-1) were collected from hydrothermal muds. These muds are characterized by their brownish oxidized colour which is caused by hydrothermal alteration. The hydrothermal mud is strongly bioturbated and shows many large (up to 10 cm) shrimp burrows (Plate 9, figure 2). A diverse agglutinated fauna of 66 species predominates in the hydrothermal environment (Figure 4). Among the most abundant species are Ammobaculites agglutinans subspecies filiformis, Bathysipho rufum, Eritadus foliaceus (Brady, 1881), Hormosina globulifera, Glomospira gordialis, Nodellum membranaceum (Brady, 1879),
Reophax bilocularis and Rhizammina algaeformis Brady, 1879 (Table 3). The fine-grained nature of sample TUL 89D-22 is reflected in numerous species with small tests including fragile species such as Rhizammina algaeformis and Vanhooffenella gaussi Rhumbler, 1905. Sample ALV 2468-1 is characterized by large agglutinated species including Bathysiphon rufum, Cribrastomoides subglobosus (G. O. Sars, 1872), and Nodellum membranaceum. Smaller agglutinated species include Repmanina charoides (Jones and Parker, 1860) and Adercotryma glomerata (Brady, 1878). The calcareous component of samples TUL 89D-22, TUL 89D-25 and ALV 2468-1 is depauperate, and TUL 89D-17 is barren of calcareous specimens. Only 16 species of calcareous benthic taxa are found in the hydrothermal muds (Table 4). The most common species is Bulimina sp., with all other calcareous species being rare. Planktic species were absent.

4.5 Apron Breccia

Samples HYS 192-0232 (from Dead Dog Mound) and HYS 199-2726 (from Expired Vent) were composed of rubble (gravel to cobble-sized particles) from the apron of indurated sediment at the base of the chimney (eg. Plate 11, figure 1) of two different vent sites. Although it was once warm, the present substrate at Expired Vent is cold, as evidenced by the extent of burrowed ground. There are also traces of H2S in the mud matrix. Expired Vent is presently inactive and probably has been for a few years (I. R. Jonasson, personal communication, 1993). The vent at Dead Dog, however, is still active, with dead tube worms attached to the base of the otherwise barren chimney. Dead Dog Mound is representative of the mound and chimney morphology of active vents in the AAV. Dead Dog is an active vent about 15
m high and culminates in a 14 m pinnacle vent with two small 1 m spires at the base. The vent emits a fluid with a temperature of 274°C (Alvin 1990). Overall, temperatures at the Dead Dog site were a few tenths of a degree above ambient. Each sample has a diverse agglutinated fauna (44 species, Table 3) and a calcareous assemblage (30 species, Table 4). Abundant agglutinated species include Cribrostomoides subglobosus, Hormosina globulifera, Ammodiscus incertus (d'Orbigny, 1839), and Bathysiphon rufum, as well as many other commonly occurring species (Table 3). The most common calcareous species include Gyroidina spp., Quinqueloculina seminulum and Uvigerina senticoso (Table 4). Planktic foraminifera were present at these sites as well.

4.6 Clam Bed

Two samples were collected from the sulphidic (pyrite) sediments of the clam bed near Chowder Hill (Figure 5), HYS 192-0416 and HYS 199-2410 (Plate 10, figures 1, 2). This environment is enriched in NH3 and the mud has a strong odour of H2S. Temperatures measured in the subsurface sediments between 5 and 8 cm depth varied between 2.45 °C and 7.35 °C and showed an increase with depth. The pH of the fluids emanating through these sediments was approximately 5.2. Agglutinated forms dominate but are poorly preserved. Specimens were bleached and many were fragmented. Species diversity increases slightly towards the edge of the clam bed (HYS 192-0416, with 14 taxa) compared to the centre (HYS 199-2410) where only 9 species were found (Figure 4). Agglutinated foraminifera were represented by many rare species and a few commonly occurring species such as Bathysiphon rufum, Hormosina globulifera, Cribrostomoides subglobosus, Reophanus
Figure 5. Schematic diagram of the vents and clam bed at Chowder Hill - to scale. (Base figure provided by J. M. Franklin, GSC).
ovicula, and Rhizammina algaeformis (Table 3). Due to poor preservation of
the three calcareous taxa present, only Fontbotia wuellerstorfi (Schwager,
1866) could be identified (Table 4). HYS 199-2410 contained abundant small
gastropods and radiolarians. Planktic foraminifera were absent in samples
collected in the clam bed.

4.7 Active Vent

Sample HYS 196-1459 was collected from the "palm worm oasis" at
Inspired Mounds. The site is a terrace or apron on a low hill about 1-2 m
below the top of the mound (Plate 11, figure 2). This site is similar to the clam
bed in that shimmering warm sulphidic fluids are venting through the
sediments. Palm worms are abundant on the warm hard substrate.
Unfortunately, the temperature was not measured at this site. The sample is
made up of a loose breccia of indurated sediment and anhydrite. Small
marine gastropods are the most abundant organism and ostracods are
common. Four species of agglutinated foraminifera are present, including
single occurrences of Hormosina globulifera, Trochammina globulosa
Cushman, 1920, and Ammoglobigerina globigeriniformis (Parker and Jones,
1865), and two specimens of Cribrostomoides subglobosus (Table 3).
Calcareous benthic foraminifera were absent. A single specimen of the
planktic species Orbulina universa was found.

4.8 Distribution of Agglutinated Families

The hemipelagic environment is characterized by generally low species
diversity due to the dominance of calcareous taxa (Figure 6a). Diversity
increases in the mixed environment, with Rhabdamminidae and
Figure 6a. Average number of agglutinated species in each family found in the hemipelagic muds of the AAV.

Figure 6b. Average number of agglutinated species in each family found in the mixed hemipelagic and hydrothermal muds in the AAV.
Figure 6c. Average number of agglutinated species found in each family in the hydrothermal muds in the AAV.

Figure 6d. Average number of agglutinated species found in each family in the apron breccia in the AAV.
Figure 6e. Average number of agglutinated species in each family found in the Clam Bed in the AAV.

Figure 6f. Average number of agglutinated species found in each family at the active vent site in the AAV.
Hormosinidae dominating (Figure 6b). A further increase in diversity is noted with an increase in the family Ammodiscidae in the hydrothermal muds. As is evidenced by Figure 6c, this is the preferred environment for agglutinated foraminifera. Figures 6d-f show a progressive decrease in diversity with increasing proximity to the active vent site.

4.9 Foraminiferal Associations on Indurated Sediments

Five samples of indurated sediments collected from the AAV were examined for benthic foraminifera. Sample localities include Snowball Vent, Expired Vent, Dead Dog Vent, Chowder Hill’s clam bed, and an inactive barite chimney east of Chowder Hill (Figure 2). All samples with the exception of the clam bed sample were colonized by attached foraminifera and less common benthic forms which are also present in the surrounding sediments. The most dominant attached species is *Tolypammina vagans* (Brady) 1879.

Sample HYS 199-2708B was taken from the apron of Snowball Vent (Figure 2) within 1 m of the anhydrite chimney formed by the active vent. Snowball Vent emits a fluid with a temperature of 227°C and the porous substrate around the vent is warm (about 7°C). The anhydrite chimney itself is barren of microorganisms. The sample consists of a piece of well-indurated mudstone measuring 16 x 12 x 3 cm. Attached species such as *Tolypammina vagans* and *Hemisphaerammina* sp. and free tests of *Trochammina globulosa* were observed on the sample. The shelf foraminifer *Patellina corrugata* Williamson, 1858 was the only calcareous benthic species found on this sample. Both species diversity and species abundance are low.

A block of indurated sediment, HYS 199-2726B, measuring 20 x 12 x 8 cm was collected from the collapsed edge of Expired Vent. This inactive vent
is located about 20 m south of the main active vent in the northern AAV (Figure 2), and about 40 m north of the hydrothermal activity at Snowball Vent. The Expired Vent sample is characterized by the abundant occurrence of *Patellina corrugata*. Agglutinated species are more diverse compared to the active vent and include *Trochammina globulosa, Lana spissa* Schröder, Medioli and Scott, 1989, *Subreophax adunca* (Brady, 1882), *Cribrostomoides subglobosus, Lituotuba lituiformis* (Brady, 1879), *Ammomarginulina* sp., *Hemisphaerammina* sp., *Tolypammina vagans*, *Astrorhiza limnicola* Sandahl, 1858, as well as two new species of a new genus of attached agglutinated foraminifera, *Ropostrum amuletum* n. sp. and *Ropostrum kradeopsis* n. sp. Glass sponges were commonly noted (on video tape) in the vicinity of the sample site, and small specimens are found on the indurated block.

Sample ALV 2254-21 is from the flat base of a barite/hydrocarbon chimney, and consists of well-indurated mud with filled worm burrows and dispersed barite crusts. Bitumous hydrocarbon (present as tarry black spheres and veinlets) formed from the pyrolysis of organic remains at high temperatures generated in sediments beneath vent mounds (Simoneit *et al.*, 1992). Foraminifera were scarce with only a few attached specimens of *Subreophax adunca* and *Tolypammina vagans* present.

A sample of the chimney at Dead Dog Vent (ALV 2254-23) was collected near the active vent. The fluid temperature here was measured at 274°C. Free tests of *Karreriella bradyi* (Cushman, 1911) and *Ammoglobigerina globigeriniformis*, and attached specimens of *Tolypammina vagans* were among the agglutinated benthic species observed on the sample.
Sample HYS 192-0416B, collected from the clam bed located on a ledge of the indurated mound at Chowder Hill, was found to be barren of foraminifera. Surface material in the clam bed is characteristically hard altered lumps of bioturbated sediment, consisting of clay and possibly barite, as well as black fibrous to massive anhydrite impregnated with hydrocarbon. The clam bed is colonized by two different species of clams, *Calyptogena* sp. and *Solemya* sp. (Juniper *et al.*, 1992). At the edge of the clam bed other organisms were observed and photographed, including tube worms, crabs, and brittle stars.
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Table 2. Faunal characteristics of core and scoop samples

[A (abundant), more than 500 specimens; C (common), 100-500 specimens; R (rare), 10-100 specimens; VR (very rare), fewer than 10 specimens; o, barren]
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Table 3. Agglutinated foraminiferal species listed in alphabetical order from the six environments of the AAV in Middle Valley [A (abundant), more than 20 specimens; C (common), 6-20 specimens; R (rare), 1-5 specimens]
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<th>Apron Breccia</th>
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Table 3. Agglutinated foraminiferal species listed in alphabetical order from the six environments of the AAV (cont.)
[A (abundant), more than 20 specimens; C (common), 6-20 specimens; R (rare), 1-5 specimens]
<table>
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<th>Apron Breccia</th>
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Table 3. Agglutinated foraminiferal species listed in alphabetical order from the six environments of the AAV (cont.)
[A (abundant), more than 20 specimens; C (common), 6-20 specimens; R (rare), 1-5 specimens]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALCAREOUS SPECIES</th>
<th>Hemipelagic Mud</th>
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<th>Hydrothermal Mud</th>
<th>Apron Breccia</th>
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Table 4. Calcareous benthic foraminiferal species listed in alphabetical order from the six environments of the AAV in Middle Valley. [A (abundant), more than 20 specimens; C (common), 6-20 specimens; R (rare), 1-5 specimens]
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<th>Apron Breccia</th>
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Table 4. Calcareous benthic foraminiferal species listed in alphabetical order from the six environments of the AAV (cont.)
[A (abundant), more than 20 specimens; C (common), 6-20 specimens; R (rare), 1-5 specimens]
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calcereous Species</th>
<th>Hemipelagic Mud</th>
<th>Mixed Muds</th>
<th>Hydrothermal Mud</th>
<th>Apron Breccia</th>
<th>Clambed</th>
<th>Vent Area</th>
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<td>Pyrgo sp. 1</td>
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<td>Uvigerina senticosa</td>
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Table 4. Calcereous benthic foraminiferal species listed in alphabetical order from the six environments of the AAV (cont.) [A (abundant), more than 20 specimens; C (common), 6-20 specimens; R (rare), 1-5 specimens]
CHAPTER 5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Relationship of Foraminiferal Distribution to Vents

The use of deep submersibles such as DSRV Pisces IV, DSRV Alvin, and ROV Ropos has enabled biologists to identify blankets of bacteria and unusual symbiota-bearing species of giant clams, gastropods, and various tube worms thriving around hydrothermal vents. These faunas survive in an environment of total darkness, high temperatures, and elevated levels of minerals such as barite, anhydrite and pyrite. They are sustained by chemosynthesis which means that their survival is based on the derivation of energy from chemical reactions between oxygenated sea water and vent fluids enriched with hydrogen sulphide (Tunnicliffe, 1991). It is not yet certain whether any species of foraminifera exhibit chemotrophic behaviour, as very little research has been done in this area. A study by Lee et al. (1991) directed at analyzing supposed chemotrophic symbiotic bacteria found in the protoplasm of a species of foraminifera was inconclusive. Such bacteria would allow the foraminifera to benefit from chemical energy available in the environment. The scarcity of benthic foraminifera in the actual vent habitat would suggest that such a symbiotic relationship is not likely.

Juniper et al. (1992) observed that surficial and subsurface geological features influence hydrothermal fluid venting and control organism distribution and densities. Increased heat flow and the presence of sulphides corresponds to the occurrence of large decapod crustaceans and clams in the clam beds, and palm worms in the warm substrate at Inspired Mounds. In contrast, foraminiferal diversity and abundance decrease towards active vent sites. Environmental factors which influence the distribution of organisms
in a hydrothermal setting are temperature (of the substrate and the water), pH of vent fluids, and the nature of substrates. All of these change with proximity to vents. It is most likely the combined effect of these factors which controls the distribution of foraminifera in the AAV.

5.2 Temperature

Environmental conditions of hydrothermal vents are unique due to increased temperatures of substrates and bottom waters as compared to the surrounding deep-sea region. Foraminiferal distribution indicates that agglutinated species are better adapted to these high temperature regions. Foraminifera follow the trend of the vent macrofauna by inhabiting the slope and basal areas of the mounds where temperatures range from 2-20 °C. Large bacterial mats have been documented at hydrothermal vent sites around the world (Jannasch, 1985) providing abundant nutrients for foraminiferal and macrofaunal communities.

5.3 Substrate

Substrate is another important controlling factor on the distribution of foraminifera, especially for agglutinated species (Schröder, 1986). In the deep sea, the AAV provides a consolidated substrate on the indurated sediment. A high diversity of attached agglutinated foraminifera have taken advantage of this habitat. Other mat-like encrusting organisms of unknown affinity are also found on the hydrothermal mounds.

While attached foraminiferal taxa are common on the altered mudstone layer found at the base of chimneys and mounds, unstable surfaces such as the friable anhydrite chimneys are barren of benthic foraminifera.
Foraminifera probably have difficulty colonizing anhydrite because it is physically unstable in this environment. Anhydrite not only precipitates quickly, but also dissolves rapidly in cold sea water. It requires sustained elevated water temperatures (in excess of 150 °C) for long term stability in sea water. At temperatures greater than 150 °C, gypsum forms, but again quickly redissolves if temperatures fall. In addition to providing unfavourable sites for foraminiferal attachment, an anhydrite substrate is also unsuitable due to the lack of stable sediment grains for test construction.

Rates of recruitment of marine invertebrates to hard substrates at deep-sea hydrothermal vent sites was studied by Van Dover et al. (1988). Results generally indicated that higher levels of recruitment of invertebrate species occurred within the hydrothermal vent community compared to sites further away from vents. Secondly, these researchers determined that, over a period of 3.3 years, foraminifera were the most successful (i.e., abundant) organisms colonizing the vent site (Table 6 of Van Dover et al., 1988; Clam Acres hydrothermal vent field, East Pacific Rise, 21°N). Kaminski et al., (1988) also observed that recolonization by benthic foraminifera is more rapid than among macrofaunal invertebrates. Effective colonizers are species of the genus *Reophax* (family Hormosinidae), which are also observed in increased abundances in the AAV.

5.4 Proximity to Vents

The observed increased dominance of agglutinated foraminifera with increased proximity to hydrothermal vents of this study is in contrast to the results of a study of the foraminifera characterizing a hydrothermal vent area in the Guaymas Basin, Gulf of California (Molina-Cruz and Ayala-Lopez,
In that study, a dominantly calcareous foraminiferal assemblage was documented. Based on their results, Molina-Cruz and Ayala-Lopez (1988) concluded that proximity to hydrothermal vents does affect the distribution of benthic foraminifera, although agglutinated taxa were not identified.

In another study, a site of hydrothermal activity on the East Pacific Rise (at a depth of 1225 m - well above the CCD) was also characterized by low species diversity and abundance in a predominantly agglutinated foraminiferal assemblage (Nienstedt and Arnold, 1988). These findings were similar to the results of this study.

5.5 pH in the Vent Habitat

Another ecological factor resulting in a dominantly agglutinated fauna is the low pH conditions at sites of active venting. Values of 5.2 in hydrothermal fluids, compared to 8.2 for normal sea water, are not conducive to the existence or preservation of calcareous foraminifera in the vent habitat.

Evidence of preferential loss of epifaunal species due to dissolution is provided based on observations of clams at Middle Valley. The anterior buried end of the clam shells is usually well-preserved, whereas the posterior half of the shell above the sediment-water interface shows signs of dissolution (Juniper et al., 1992).

The shelf foraminifera *Patellina corrugata* was found on the indurated crusts of one active and one inactive vent site. Occurrences of this calcareous species in a deep-sea, hydrothermal environment is somewhat puzzling because it is previously only reported from shallow water depths (Bergen and O'Neill, 1979; Culver and Buzas, 1985). It is notable that *P. corrugata* is the only calcareous taxa found on the indurated sediment. Due to its attached
mode of life, *P. corrugata* is obviously able to withstand both high temperatures and fluids of unusual chemical composition. The presence and perfect preservation of numerous delicate tests of *P. corrugata* makes increased calcium carbonate dissolution as a blanket explanation for the absence of an abundant calcareous component in this environment questionable.

Agglutinated tests are bleached and have a whitish colour. This might be the result of sulphate reduction processes where the iron of the cement has been utilized for pyrite formation (Schröder and McNeil, in press). In both the clam bed and active vent habitat, bleached specimens are common.

5.6 Development of Foraminiferal Faunas Near Hydrothermal Vents

Macrofaunal communities at Middle Valley are distinctly different from other sites along the ridge due to habitat dissimilarity, isolation, and age of the sites (Juniper et al., 1992). The age of Middle Valley is estimated at \( \sim 100,000 \) years which accounts for its macrofaunal species diversity. Among 55 macrofaunal taxa documented at Middle Valley, 15 are probably new species (Juniper et al., 1992).

Similar ecological parameters might have played a role in colonization of microorganisms. Due to limited material only two new species (*Ropostrum amuletum* and *Ropostrum kradeopsis*) are described here. Further study of this unique benthic habitat will undoubtedly reveal additional new taxa.
CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSIONS

The study of benthic foraminifera in 19 samples collected from the AAV hydrothermal area in Middle Valley yielded 159 taxa. Samples represent six environments within the AAV, including hemipelagic muds, mixed hemipelagic and hydrothermal muds, hydrothermal muds, apron breccia, a clam bed, and an active vent. Results from this study show that:

(1) In the AAV, under normal hemipelagic sedimentation, at a depth above the CCD and distant from the effects of hydrothermal activity, calcareous foraminifera dominate. However, numerous species are allochthonous, being derived from the shelf via turbidite flows into the valley.

(2) The presence of hydrothermal mounds in Middle Valley's AAV causes local temperature anomalies in the sediments and at the sediment-water interface. As a result, there is an increased dominance of agglutinated foraminifera associated with proximity to vent activity. However, like the macrofauna observed near hydrothermal vents, foraminifera do not venture into the extreme habitats where the temperatures are greater than 20°C.

(3) Corresponding to two types of substrate (muds vs. indurated sediment), two different agglutinated assemblages have developed. The indurated sediment is colonized by a dense network of attached species, whereas the muds are characterized by free tests of agglutinated species.

(4) Species of the family Hormosinidae, subfamily Reophacinae dominate in the hydrothermal habitat because of their success at colonization.

(5) Low abundance and species diversity of calcareous foraminiferal species is attributed to the low pH (of 5.2) of hydrothermal fluids in the vent
habitat, where dissolution of calcium carbonate is readily observed in the macrofauna (clams).

(6) The vent habitat poses problems for foraminiferal colonization due to toxicity of vent emissions. Only certain macrofaunal species with sulphur-oxidizing symbionts are able to adapt to this environment.

This study was based on material which was originally sampled for different scientific purposes. Further research on the foraminiferal fauna based on high quality surface samples will undoubtedly reveal new, undescribed species and provide more information on their adaption to this unique deep-sea environment.
CHAPTER 7. SYSTEMATICS

The suprageneric classification used for the foraminifera identified in the course of this study is based on Loeblich and Tappan (1987). New taxa listed herein are not to be considered as introduced into the literature, as a thesis does not constitute a publication within the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN Article 9 (11)).

Order FORAMINIFERIDA Eichwald, 1830
Suborder ALLOGROMIINA Loeblich and Tappan, 1961
Family ALLOGROMIIDAE Rhumbler, 1904
Subfamily ARGILLOTUBINAE Avnimelech, 1952
Genus Micrometula Nyholm, 1952

Micrometula sp. 1
Plate 1, Figure 1

Genus Nodellum Rhumbler, 1913

Nodellum membranaceum (Brady, 1879)
Plate 1, Figure 2

Reophax membranacea BRADY, 1879, p. 53, pl. 41, fig. 9.
Nodellum membranaceum (Brady) BARKER, 1960, pl. 32, figs. 1-4; SMITH, 1973, pl. 1, fig. 1; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 28, pl. 1, fig. 3; LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 17, pl. 10, figs. 1-2; CLARK, 1990, p. 27, pl. 10, fig. 8.

Genus Resigella Loeblich and Tappan, 1984a

41
Resigella moniliformis (Resig, 1982)

Plate 1, Figure 3

Resigella moniliformis (Resig) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 17, pl. 9, figs. 11-12.

Suborder TEXTULARIINA Delage and Hérouard, 1896
Superfamily ASTORRHIZACEA Brady, 1881

Remarks. Placement of the following new genus and new species into Family and Subfamily is still under discussion, and must therefore be placed under the Superfamily taxonomic level.

Genus Ropostrum n. gen

Type Species. Ropostrum amuletum n. gen., n. sp.

Description. Test attached, small, to one mm in length, consisting of a series of chambers (up to six), having stoloniferous chamber connections; wall agglutinated, perforate, thin, surface rough; aperture not distinguished.

Derivation of Name. Ropo-, named for the Remotely Operated Platform for Ocean Science deep submersible (ROPOS) which was used in the collection of the specimens; -trum, suffix denoting tool, instrument, means, apparatus.

Measurements. max. length one mm.

Types and Occurrence. Holocene. Area of Active Venting, Middle Valley, Juan de Fuca Ridge.

Ropostrum amuletum n. sp.

Plate 12, Figures 1-3
Description. Test attached (appears to be anchored at the chambers), consists of a series of three to six hemispherical chambers connected by a single, elongate stolonlike tube, chambers remain consistent, but do not increase in size, chambers appear flattened, however, this may be an artifact of collection and drying of the sample; wall agglutinated, thin, composed of smaller calcareous foraminifera, coccoliths, sponge spicules, and sediment grains; surface rough, resembling surrounding substrate, perforate; seems to form an entosolenian tube which is joined to, or a continuation of, the stoloniferous tubes interconnected between the chambers; aperture not distinguished.

Derivation of Name. From the Latin, amuletum, a magic object worn as a charm against evil and disease, with reference to its resemblance to amulets or charms on a necklace.

Measurements: max. length one mm, diameter of chambers 114 µm; Locality: Expired Vent, AAV, Middle Valley, Juan de Fuca Ridge; Date: July 1992; Depth: 2412 m; Collector: I. R. Jonasson, G.S.C.

Remarks. Ropostrum amuletum superficially resembles Placopsilina fioeestri Terquem, 1866, described from the Lias, however, R. amuletum is not smooth, and no description of the composition of the test wall was given for P. fioeestri.

Ropostrum krateopsis Jonasson n. sp.
Plate 13, Figures 1-3

Description. Test attached to substrate, small, consisting of a series of irregular elongate chambers which taper into a single short tube (up to 120 µm in length), chambers arranged on alternating sides of the tube like a fig branch; wall
agglutinated, thin, composed of debris from the surrounding substrate, surface rough; aperture not distinguished.

Derivation of Name. From the Greek, krad-, fig branch; -opsis, suffix denoting likeness.

Measurements: max. length one mm; diameter of chambers 100 μm; Locality: Expired Vent, AAV, Middle Valley, Juan de Fuca Ridge; Date: July 1992; Depth: 2412 m; Collector: I. R. Jonasson, G.S.C.

Remarks. Differs from R. amuletum for the irregular-shaped chambers which taper into the interconnecting tubes.

Family ASTRORHIZIDAE Brady, 1881
Genus Astrorhiza Sandahl, 1858
Astrorhiza limnicola Sandahl, 1858

Astrorhiza limnicola SANDAHL, 1858, p. 301.
Astrorhiza limicola BARKER, 1960, p. 38, pl. 19, figs. 1-4.

Subfamily VANHOEFFENELLINAE Saidova, 1981
Genus Vanhoeffenella Rhumbler, 1905
Vanhoeffenella gaussi Rhumbler, 1905

Vanhoeffenella gaussi RHUMBLER, 1905, p. 97-106, figs. 1-9, (pl. 1, figs. 14-15); SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 32, pl. 3, fig. 3; LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 21, pl. 12, figs. 5-8.

Remarks: The extreme fragility of the test may account for the singular occurrence of this species in only one sample.
Family BATHYSIPHOIDAE Avnimelech, 1952

Genus Bathysiphon M. Sars, in G.O. Sars, 1872

Bathysiphon rufum de Folin, 1886

Plate 1, Figures 4a, b

Bathysiphon rufum de Folin, 1886, p. 283, pl. 6, fig. 8(a-c).
Bathysiphon rufus de Folin, GOODAY, 1988, p. 84, figs. 12-14.

Bathysiphon sp. 1

Plate 1, Figure 5

Family RHABDAMMINIDAE Brady, 1884
Subfamily RHABDAMMININAE Brady, 1884

Genus Marsipella Norman, 1878
Marsipella elongata Norman, 1878

Plate 1, Figure 6

Marsipella elongata NORMAN, 1878, p. 281, pl. 16, fig. 7; BARKER, 1960, pl. 24, figs. 10-19; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 33-34, pl. 5, fig. 4(a-b); LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 23, pl. 15, fig. 2.

Genus Rhabdammina M. Sars, in Carpenter, 1869

Rhabdammina spp.

Plate 1, Figures 7-12

Remarks: A variety of coarsely agglutinated cylindrical fragments are tentatively assigned to Rhabdammina. Some specimens occur as fragments of extremely coarse-grained tubes, sometimes branching.

Genus Rhizammina Brady, 1879
Rhizammina algaeformis Brady, 1879
Plate 2, Figure 1

Rhizammina algaeformis BRADY, 1879, p. 39, pl. 4, figs. 16-17; BARKER, 1960, pl. 28, figs. 1-11; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 32, pl. 4, fig. i(a-h); LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 24, pl. 15, figs. 6-8.

Rhizammina sp. 1

Family PSAMMOSPHAERIDAE Haeckel, 1894
Subfamily PSAMMOSPHAERINAE Haeckel, 1894
Genus Thuramminopsis Haeusler, 1883
Thuramminopsis sp. 1
Plate 2, Figure 2

Family SACCAMMINIDAE Brady, 1884
Subfamily SACCAMMININAE Brady, 1884
Genus Lagenammina Rhumbler, 1911
Lagenammina tubulata (Rhumbler, in Wiesner, 1931)
Plate 2, Figure 3

Saccammina tubulata RHUMBLER, in Wiesner, 1931, p. 82, pl. 23, fig. 1.
Proteonina tubulata (Rhumbler) EARLAND, 1933, p. 62, pl. 1, figs. 30-31.
Lagenammina tubulata (Rhumbler) SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 37, pl. 10, fig. 2;
SCHRÖDER and others, 1988, p. 34, pl. 4, fig. 4.

Genus Saccammina Carpenter, 1869
Saccammina socialis Brady, 1884
Plate 2, Figure 4
*Saccammina socialis* BRADY, 1884, p. 255, pl. 18, figs. 18, 19.

*Saccammina sphaerica* M. Sars, 1869
Plate 2, Figure 5
*Saccammina sphaerica* M. SARS, 1869, p. 248; CUSHMAN, 1928, p. 72; GOÈS, 1894, p. 13, pl. 3, figs. 16-18; BARKER, 1960, p. 36, pl. 18, figs. 11-15, 17; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 37, pl. 10, fig. 4(a-b).

Subfamily THURAMMININAE A. D. Miklukho-Maklay, 1963
Genus *Astrammina* Rhumbler, 1931
*Astrammina rara* Rhumbler, in Wiesner, 1931
Plate 2, Figures 6, 7
*Astrammina rara* RHUMBLER, in Wiesner, 1931, p. 78, pl. 2, fig. 19; LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 33, pl. 22, figs. 1-2; pl. 23, figs. 10-14.

Genus *Thurammina* Brady, 1879
*Thurammina favosa* Flint, 1899
Plate 2, Figure 8
*Thurammina favosa* FLINT, 1899, p. 278, pl. 21, fig. 2.

*Thurammina papillata* Brady, 1879
Plate 2, Figure 9; Plate 3, Figure 1
*Thurammina papillata* BRADY, 1879, p. 45, pl. 5, figs. 4-8; BARKER, 1960, pl. 36, figs. 7-18; SMITH, 1973, p. 13, pl. 1, fig. 7; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 38, pl. 10, fig. 9(a-b).
*Thurammina* sp. 1
Plate 3, Figure 2

Family **HEMISPHAERAMMINIDAE** Loeblich and Tappan, 1961
Subfamily **HEMISPHAERAMMININAE** Loeblich and Tappan, 1961
Genus *Hemisphaerammina* Loeblich and Tappan, 1957
*Hemisphaerammina* sp. 1

Genus *Tholosina* Rhumbler, 1895
*Tholosina bulla* (Brady, 1881)
Plate 3, Figure 3

*Placopilina bulla* BRADY, 1881, p. 51.
*Tholosina bulla* (Brady) BARKER, 1960, p. 72, pl. 35, figs. 16-17; LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 38, pl. 26, figs. 3-4.

Superfamily **KOMOKIACEA** Tendal and Hessler, 1977
Family **KOMOKIIDAE** Tendal and Hessler, 1977
Genus *Lana* Tendal and Hessler, 1977
*Lana spissa* Schröder, Medioli and Scott, 1989
*Lana spissa* SCHRÖDER, MEDIOLI and SCOTT, 1989, p. 30, pl. 2, fig. 3.

Superfamily **HIPPOCREPINACEA** Rhumbler, 1895
Family **HIPPOCREPINIDAE** Rhumbler, 1895
Subfamily **HYPERAMMININAE** Eimer and Fickert, 1899
Genus *Hyperammina* Brady, 1878
*Hyperammina* sp. 1
Plate 3, Figure 4

Superfamily AMMODISCACEA Reuss, 1862
Family AMMODISCIDAE Reuss, 1862
Subfamily AMMOVOLUMMININAE Chernykh, 1967
Genus Ammodiscus Reuss, 1862

Ammodiscus cretaceus (Reuss, 1845)
Plate 3, Figure 5

Operculina cretacea REUSS, 1845, p. 35, pl. 13, figs. 64-65.

Ammodiscus incertus (d'Orbigny, 1839)
Plate 3, Figures 6, 7

Operculina incerta D'ORBIGNY, 1839, p. 49, vol. 8, pl. 6, figs. 16-17.
Ammodiscus incertus (d'Orbigny) BARKER, 1960, pl. 23, figs. 1-3; POAG, 1981, p. 96-97, pl. 7-8, fig. 2; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 39, pl. 10, fig. 10(a-b).
Remarks: Clark (1990) has determined that A. tenuis is the megalospheric form of A. incertus.

Ammodiscus sp. 1
Plate 3, Figure 8

Subfamily TOLYPAMMININAE Cushman, 1928
Genus Tolypammina Rhumbler, 1895

Tolypammina vagans (Brady, 1879)
Plate 4, Figure 1

Hyperammina vagans BRADY, 1884, p. 33, pl. 5, fig. 3.
*Toxipammina vagans* (Brady) SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 39, pl. 11, figs. 7-9.

Subfamily AMMOVERTELLININAE Saidova, 1981

Genus *Glomospira* Rzehak, 1885

*Glomospira gordialis* (Jones and Parker, 1860)

Plate 4, Figure 2

*Trochammina squamata* subsp. *gordialis* JONES and PARKER, 1860, p. 304.

*Ammodiscus gordialis* (Jones and Parker) BRADY, 1884, p. 333, pl. 38, figs. 7-9.

*Gordiammina gordialis* (Jones and Parker) CUSHMAN, 1910, p. 76-77, figs. 98-100.

*Glomospira gordialis* (Jones and Parker) CUSHMAN, 1918, p. 99, pl. 36, figs. 7-9;
BARKER, 1960, pl. 38, figs. 7-9; SMITH, 1973, pl. 1, fig. 8(a-b); SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 39, pl. 11, figs. 1-2; LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 50, pl. 38, figs. 5-6.

*Glomospira* sp. 1

Plate 4, Figure 3

Subfamily USBEKISTANINAE Vyalov, 1968

Genus *Repmanina* Suleymanov, in Arapova and Suleymanov, 1966

*Repmanina charoides* (Jones and Parker, 1860)

Plate 4, Figures 4a, b

*Trochammina squamata* subsp. *charoides* JONES and PARKER, 1860, p. 304.

*Glomospira charoides* (Jones and Parker) BARKER, 1960, pl. 38, figs. 10-16; POAG, 1981, p. 96-97, pl. 7-8, fig. 4; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 39, pl. 11, figs. 3-4.

*Repmanina charoides* (Jones and Parker) CLARK, 1990, p. 32, pl. 11, fig. 3.

Superfamily HORMOSINACEA Haeckel, 1894
Family HORMOSINIDAE Haeckel, 1894
Subfamily REOPHACINAE Cushman, 1910
Genus Hormosinella Shchedrina, 1969
Hormosinella distans (Brady, 1881)
Plate 4, Figure 5
Reophax distans BRADY, 1881, p. 50; BRADY, 1884, p. 296, pl. 31, figs. 18-22;
CUSHMAN, 1910, p. 85-86, fig. 119; BARKER, 1960, p. 64, pl. 31, figs. 18-22;
SMITH, 1973, p. 13, pl. 1, fig. 11; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 44, pl. 16, figs. 3-5, 9.

Genus Nodulina Rhumbler, 1895
Nodulina dentaliformis (Brady, 1881)
Plate 4, Figure 7
Reophax dentaliformis BRADY, 1881, p. 49; BRADY, 1884, p. 293, pl. 30, figs. 21-22;
BARKER, 1960, p. 62, pl. 30, figs. 21-22; SMITH, 1973, p. 13, pl. 1, fig. 9.
Nodulina dentaliformis (Brady) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 58, pl. 44, figs. 10, 11.

Genus Reophax de Montfort, 1808
Reophax bilocularis Flint, 1899
Reophax bilocularis FLINT, 1899, p. 273, pl. 17, fig. 2; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 42, pl. 14, figs. 8-13.

Reophax diffugiformis Brady, 1879
Plate 4, Figure 9
Reophax diffugiformis BRADY, 1879, p. 51, pl. 4, fig. 3(a-b).
Reophax guttifer Brady, 1881

Plate 5, Figure 1

Reophax guttifer Brady, 1881, p. 49; Barker, 1960, pl. 31, figs. 10-15;

Reophax pilulifera Brady, 1884

Plate 5, Figure 2

Reophax pilulifera Brady, 1884, p. 292, pl. 30, figs. 18-20.
Reophax pilulifer Brady Cushman, 1910, p. 85, figs. 117-118; Barker, 1960, p.
62, pl. 30, figs. 18-20; Smith, 1973, p. 14; Schröder, 1986, p. 45, pl. 15, figs. 1-5.

Reophax scorpiorus de Montfort, 1808

Plate 5, Figure 3

Reophax scorpiorus de Montfort, 1808, p. 331, text-fig.; Brady, 1884, p. 291,
pl. 30, figs. 12, 14-17; Barker, 1960, pl. 30, figs. 15-17; Smith, 1973, p. 14, pl. 1,
fig. 13; Schröder, 1986, p. 42, pl. 14, figs. 1-5.

Reophax sp. 1

Plate 5, Figure 4

Genus Subreophax Saidova, 1975

Subreophax adunca (Brady, 1882)

Plate 5, Figure 5

Reophax adunca Brady, in Tizard and Murray, 1882, p. 715.
Reophax aduncus (Brady) Barker, 1960, pl. 31, figs. 23-26.
Subreophax adunca (Brady) Schröder, 1986, p. 46, pl. 16, figs. 6-8.
Subfamily HORMOSININAE Haeckel, 1894

Genus Hormosina Brady, 1879

Hormosina globulifera Brady, 1879

Plate 5, Figures 6, 7

Hormosina globulifera BRADY, 1879, p. 60, pl. 4, figs. 4-5; BRADY, 1884, p. 326, pl. 39, figs. 1-6; CUSHMAN, 1910, p. 93-95, figs. 136-137; BARKER, 1960, pl. 39, figs. 1-6; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 41, pl. 13, figs. 1-3.

Remarks: Generally present as fragments recognizable by the texture of the wall.

Genus Loeblichopsis Hofker, 1967

Loeblichopsis cylindrica (Brady, 1884)

Plate 4, Figure 8

Reophax cylindrica BRADY, 1884, p. 299, pl. 32, figs. 7-9.

Loeblichopsis cylindrica (Brady) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 61, pl. 46, figs. 1-4.

Genus Reophanus Saidova, 1970

Reophanus ovicula (Brady, 1879)

Plate 4, Figure 6

Hormosina ovicula BRADY, 1879, p. 61, pl. 4, fig. 6; BARKER, 1960, pl. 39, figs. 7-9.

Reophanus ovicula (Brady) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 61, pl. 46, fig. 10.

Superfamily LITUOLACEA de Blainville, 1827

Family HAPLOPHRAGMOIDIDAE Maync, 1952

Genus Cribrostomoides Cushman, 1910

Cribrostomoides subglobosus (G. O. Sars, 1872)
Plate 5, Figure 8

?Haplophragmium latidorsatum (Bormemann) BRADY, 1884, p. 307, pl. 34, figs. 7-8, 10.


? Labrospira subglobosa (G. O. Sars) HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 144-145, pl. 11, fig. 2, text-fig. 126.

Alveolophragmium subglobosum (G. O. Sars) BARKER, 1960, p. 70, pl. 34, figs. 7-8, 10; SMITH, 1973, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 20(a-b).

Lituola subglobosa SARS, G. O., 1872, p. 252.

Cribrostomoides subglobosum (G.O. Sars) POAG, 1981, p. 100-101, pl. 11-12, fig. 2.

Cribrostomoides subglobosus (G. O. Sars) SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 48, pl. 17, figs. 15-16.

Cribrostomoides wiesneri (Parr, 1950)

Plate 5, Figure 9

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

? Labrospira arctica PARKER, 1952, p. 399, pl. 2, figs. 7, 12.


Cribrostomoides wiesneri (Parr) SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 48, pl. 17, figs. 10-12.

Genus Evolutinella Myatlyuk, 1971

Evolutinella rotulata (Brady, 1881)

Plate 5, Figure 10

Lituola (Haplophragmium) rotulatum BRADY, 1881, pl. 34, figs. 5-6.
Genus *Labrospira* Höglund, 1947

*Labrospi*a *scitula* (Brady, 1881)

Plate 6, Figure 1

*Haplophragmium scitulum* BRADY, 1881, p. 50; BRADY, 1884, p. 308, pl. 34, figs. 11-13.

?*Alveolophragmium scitulum* (Brady) PARKER, 1954, p. 487; BARKER, 1960, p. 70, pl. 34, figs. 11-13; SMITH, 1973, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 19(a-b).


Family **DISCAMMINIDAE** Mikhailovich, 1980

Genus *Glaphyrammina* Loeblich and Tappan, 1984a

*Glaphyrammina americanus* (Cushman, 1910)

Plate 6, Figure 2

*Ammobaculites americanus* CUSHMAN, 1910, p. 117, figs. 184-185(a-b).

*Glaphyrammina americanus* (Cushman) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 68, pl. 51, figs. 7-10.

Family **LITUOTUBIDAE** Loeblich and Tappan, 1984b

Genus *Lituotuba* Rhumbler, 1895

*Lituotuba lituiformis* (Brady, 1879)

Plate 6, Figure 3

*Trochammina lituiformis* BRADY, 1879, p. 52, pl. 5, fig. 16.

*Lituotuba lituiformis* (Brady) BARKER, 1960, pl. 40, figs. 4-7.

Family **LITUOLIDAE** de Blainville, 1827

Subfamily **AMMOMARGINULININA**E Podobina, 1978
Genus *Ammobaculites* Cushman, 1910

*Ammobaculites agglutinans* (d'Orbigny, 1846)

Plate 6, Figure 4

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

*Haplophragmium agglutinans* (d'Orbigny) BRADY, 1884, p. 301, pl. 32, figs. 19-21, 24-26.

*Ammobaculites agglutinans* (d'Orbigny) CUSHMAN, 1910, p. 115, fig. 176; BARKER, 1960, p. 66, pl. 32, figs. 19-21, 24-26; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 50, pl. 21, figs. 1-4.

*Ammobaculites agglutinans* subspecies *filiformis* Earland, 1934

Plate 6, Figure 5

*Ammobaculites agglutinans* subspecies *filiformis* EARLAND, 1934, p. 92, pl. 3, figs. 11-13; BARKER, 1960 pl. 32, fig. 22; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 50, pl. 21, figs. 5-6.

*Ammobaculites agglutinans* subspecies 1

Plate 6, Figure 6

*Ammobaculites agglutinans* subsp. *filiformis* BARKER, 1960, pl. 32, fig. 23.

*Ammobaculites agglutinans* subsp. 1 SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 51, pl. 21, figs. 7-8.

Genus *Ammomarginulina* Wiesner, 1931

*Ammomarginulina* sp. 1

Genus *Kutsevella* Dain, 1978

*Kutsevella* sp. 1

Plate 6, Figure 7
Genus *Eratidus* Saidova, 1975

*Eratidus foliaceus* (Brady, 1881)

Plate 6, Figures 8, 9

*Haplophragmium foliaceum* BRADY, 1881, p. 50; BRADY, 1884, p. 304-305, pl. 33, figs. 20-25.


*Eratidus foliaceus* (Brady) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 75, pl. 59, figs. 1-3.

Superfamily *HAPLOPHRAGMIACEA* Eimer and Fickert, 1899

Family *AMMOSPHAEROIDINIDAE* Cushman, 1927

Subfamily *AMMOSPHAEROIDININAE* Cushman, 1927

Genus *Adercotryma* Loeblich and Tappan, 1952

*Adercotryma glomerata* (Brady, 1878)

Plate 6, Figure 10

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

*Adercotryma glomeratum* (Brady) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1952, p. 141-142, figs. 1-4.

*Adercotryma glomerata* (Brady) BARKER, 1960, pl. 34, figs. 15-18; SMITH, 1973, p. 14, pl. 1, fig. 14; SCHÖDER, 1986, p. 47, pl. 16, figs. 10-11.

Genus *Cystammina* Neumayr, 1889

*Cystammina pauciloculata* (Brady, 1879)

Plate 6, Figure 11

*Trochammina pauciloculata* BRADY, 1879, p. 58, pl. 5, figs. 13-14.
Cystammina pauciloculata (Brady) BARKER, 1960, pl. 41, figs 1-2; SCHRODER, 1986, p. 54, pl. 18, figs. 14-15.

Subfamily RECURVIOIDINAE Alekseychik-Mitskevich, 1973
Genus Recurvoides Earland, 1934
Recurvoides contortus Earland, 1934 .
Plate 7, Figure 1
Recurvoides contortus EARLAND, 1934, p. 91, pl. 10, figs. 7-19.

Recurvoides turbinatus (Brady, 1881)
Plate 7, Figures 2a, b
Haplophragmium turbinatum BRADY, 1881, p. 50.

Superfamily TROCHAMMINACEA Schwager, 1877
Family TROCHAMMINIDAE Schwager, 1877
Subfamily TROCHAMMININAE Schwager, 1877
Genus Ammoglobogerina Eimer and Fickert, 1899
Ammoglobigerina globigeriformis (Parker and Jones, 1865)
Plate 7, Figures 3a, b
Lituola nautiloidea globigeriformis PARKER and JONES, 1865, p. 407, pl. 15, figs. 46-47.
Haplophragmium globigeriforme (Parker and Jones) BRADY, 1884, p. 312, pl. 35, figs. 10-11.
Trochammina globigeriformis (Parker and Jones) CUSHMAN, 1910, p. 124, 125, figs. 193-195.
Ammoglobigerina globigeriniformis (Parker and Jones) BARKER, 1960, p. 72, pl. 35, figs. 10-11; SMITH, 1973, p. 17, pl. 3, fig. 1; LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 120, pl. 128, figs. 9-10.

Genus Trochammina Parker and Jones, 1859

Trochammina globulosa Cushman, 1920

Plate 7, Figure 4

Trochammina globulosa CUSHMAN, 1920, p. 77, pl. 16, figs. 3-4; SCHRÖDER, 1986, p. 52, pl. 19, figs. 9-11.

Trochammina sp. 1

Plate 7, Figure 5

Superfamily VERNEUILINACEA Cushman, 1911

Family PROLIXOPLECTIDAE Loeblich and Tappan, 1985

Genus Prolixoplecta Loeblich and Tappan, 1985

Prolixoplecta exilis (Cushman, 1936a)

Plate 7, Figure 6

Gaudryina filiformis Berthelin BRADY, 1884, p. 380, pl. 46, fig. 12.

Dorothia exilis CUSHMAN, 1936a, p. 30, fig. 17; BARKER, 1960, pl. 46, fig. 12; SMITH, 1973, p. 18, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Prolixoplecta exilis (Cushman) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 131, pl. 139, figs. 1-3.

Remarks: Extremely minute forms, narrow elongate test and subglobular chambers.
Superfamily TEXTULARIACEA Ehrenberg, 1838

Family EGGERELLIDAE Cushman, 1937

Subfamily EGGERELLINAE Cushman, 1937

Genus Eggerella Cushman, 1922

Eggerella advena (Cushman, 1922)
Plate 7, Figure 7

Verneuilina advena CUSHMAN, 1922, p. 141.

Eggerella advena (Cushman) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1953, p. 36, pl. 3, figs. 8-10.

Eggerella bradyi (Cushman, 1911)
Plate 7, Figure 8

Verneuilina bradyi CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 54, fig. 87.


Genus Karreriella Cushman, 1933

Karreriella bradyi (Cushman, 1911)
Plate 8, Figure 1

Gaudryina bradyi CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 67, fig. 107.*

Karreriella sp. 1
Plate 8, Figure 2

Karreriella sp. 2
Plate 8, Figure 3
Genus *Martinotiella* Cushman, 1933

*Martinotiella bradyana* (Cushman, 1936)

Plate 8, Figure 4

*Listerella bradyana* CUSHMAN, 1936, p. 40, pl. 6, fig. 11.

*Martinotiella bradyana* (Cushman) BARKER, 1960, p. 98, pl. 48, figs. 1-2.

Family VALVULINIDAE Berthelin, 1880

Subfamily VALVULININAE Berthelin, 1880

Genus *Cylindroclavulina* Bermúdez and Key, 1952

*Cylindroclavulina bradyi* (Cushman, 1911)

Plate 8, Figure 5

*Clavulina bradyi* CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 73, figs. 118-119.

*Cylindroclavulina bradyi* (Cushman) BARKER, 1960, p. 98, pl. 48, figs. 32-38.

Suborder SPIRILLININA Hohenegger and Piller, 1975

Family PATELLINIDAE Rhumbler, 1906

Subfamily PATELLININAE Rhumbler, 1906

Genus *Patellina* Williamson, 1858

*Patellina corrugata* Williamson, 1858

*Patellina corrugata* WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 46, pl. 3, figs. 86-89; BARKER, 1960, p. 178, pl. 86, figs. 1-7; LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 306, pl. 320, figs. 4-14.

Suborder MILIOLINA Delage and Hérouard, 1896

Superfamily MILIOLACEA Ehrenberg, 1839

Family SPIROLOCALINIDAE Wiesner, 1920

Genus *Nummulopyrgo* Hofker, 1983
Nummulopyrgo globulus (Hofker, 1976)

Pseudopyrgo globulus HOFKER, 1976, p. 112.


Genus Spiroloculina d’Orbigny, 1826

Spiroloculina tenuiseptata Brady, 1884

Spiroloculina tenuiseptata BRADY, 1884, p. 153, figs. 5-6; BARKER, 1960, p. 20, pl. 10, figs. 5-6.

Family HAUERINIDAE Schwager, 1876

Subfamily SIPHONAPERTINAE Saidova, 1975

Genus Ammomassilina Cushman, 1933

Ammomassilina alveoliniformis (Millet, 1898)

Spiroloculina asperula Karrer BRADY, 1884, p. 152, pl. 8, figs. 13-14.

Massilina asperula (Karrer) CUSHMAN, 1921, p. 39.

Massilina alveoliniformis MILLETT, 1898, p. 609, pl. 13, figs. 5-7; CUSHMAN, 1928, p. 39.

Ammomassilina alveoliniformis (Millet) CUSHMAN, 1933, p. 32; BARKER, 1960, p. 16, pl. 8, figs. 13-14.

Subfamily HAUERININAE Schwager, 1876

Genus Quinqueloculina d’Orbigny, 1826

Quinqueloculina seminulum (Linné, 1758)

Serpula seminulum LINNÉ, 1758, p. 786.
*Quinqueloculina seminulum* (Linnaeus) D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 303, No. 44; CUSHMAN, 1917, p. 44, pl. 11, fig. 2.

*Quinqueloculina sp. 1*

*Quinqueloculina sp. 2*

Subfamily MILIOLINELLINAE Vella, 1957

Genus *Pyrgo* Defrance, 1824

*Pyrgo depressa* (d'Orbigny, 1826)

*Biloculina depressa* D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 298, fig. 5; CUSHMAN, 1917, p. 74, pl. 28, figs. 1-2.

*Pyrgo depressa* (d'Orbigny) BARKER, 1960, p. 4, pl. 2, figs. 12, 16-17; p. 6, pl. 3, figs. 1-2.

*Pyrgo lucernula* (Schwager, 1866)

*Biloculina lucernula* SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 202, pl. 4, figs. 14, 17; CUSHMAN, 1917, p. 79; pl. 32, fig. 2.

*Pyrgo lucernula* (Schwager) BARKER, 1960, p. 4, pl. 2, figs. 5-6.

*Pyrgo murrhina* (Schwager, 1866)

*Biloculina murrhina* SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 203, pl. 4, fig. 15; CUSHMAN, 1917, p. 75, pl. 28, fig. 3, pl. 29, fig. 1.

*Pyrgo murrhina* (Schwager) HERMELIN, 1989, p. 36, pl. 2, figs. 12, 15-16.

*Pyrgo murrhyna* (Schwager) BARKER, 1960, p. 4, pl. 2, figs. 10-11, 15.
Pyrgo sp. 1

Genus Triloculina d'Orbigny, 1826

Triloculina tricarinata d'Orbigny, 1826

Triloculina tricarinata D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 299, no. 7, mod. no. 94, fig. 8;
CUSHMAN, 1917, p. 66, pl. 25, figs. 1-2; BARKER, 1960, p. 6, pl. 3, fig. 17;
HERMELIN, 1989, p. 38, pl. 3, figs. 6-7.

Suborder LAGENINA Delage and Hérouard, 1896

Superfamily NODOSARIACEA Ehrenberg, 1838

Family NODOSARIIDAE Ehrenberg, 1838

Subfamily NODOSARIINAE Ehrenberg, 1838

Genus Nodosaria Lamarck, 1812

Nodosaria filiformis Reuss, 1845

Nodosaria (Dentalia) filiformis REUSS, 1845, p. 28, pl. 12, fig. 28.

Nodosaria sp. 1

Family VAGINULINIDAE Reuss, 1860

Subfamily LENTICULININAE Chapman, Parr, and Collins, 1934

Genus Lenticulina Lamarck, 1804

Lenticulina nikobarensis (Schwager, 1866)

Crisellaria nikobarensis SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 243, pl. 6, fig. 87.

Family LAGENIDAE Reuss, 1862

Genus Hyalinometrion Patterson and Richardson, 1988
Hyalinonetrion dentaliforme (Bagg, 1912)

Lagena dentaliforme Bagg, 1912, p. 45, pl. 13, figs. 1-2.

Hyalinonetrion sahulense Patterson and Richardson, 1988

Hyalinonetrion sahulense Patterson and Richardson, 1988, p. 243, figs. 5-6.

Genus Lagena Walker and Jacob, 1798

Lagena feildeniana Brady, 1878

Lagena feildeniana Brady, 1878, p. 434, pl. 20, fig. 4; Cushman, 1913, p. 29, pl. 15, figs. 1-2; Barker, 1960, p. 120, pl. 58, figs. 38-39; Hermelin, 1989, p. 41, pl. 4, fig. 8.

Lagena striata (d'Orbigny, 1839)

Oolina striata D'Orbigny, 1839, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 12.

Lagena striata (d'Orbigny) Cushman, 1913, p. 19, pl. 7, figs. 4-5; Barker, 1960, p. 118, pl. 57, figs. 22, 24; Hermelin, 1989, p. 43, pl. 4, fig. 14.

Lagena sp. 1

Genus Procerolagena Puri, 1954

Procerolagena meridionalis Wiesner, 1931

Lagena gracilis Williamson subsp. meridionalis Wiesner, 1931, p. 117, pl. 18, fig. 211.

Lagena meridionalis Wiesner Loeblich and Tappan, 1953, p. 62, pl. 12, fig. 1.

Genus Pygmaeoseistron Patterson and Richardson, 1988
Pygmaeoseistrum hispidulum (Cushman, 1913)

Lagena hispidula Cushman, 1913, p. 14, pl. 5, figs. 2-3; Barker, 1960, p. 114, pl. 56, figs. 10-11, ? not 13.

Pygmaeoseistrum hispidulum (Cushman) Patterson and Richardson, 1988, p. 243, pl. 7-10.

Family ELLIPSOLAGENIDAE A. Silvestri, 1923

Subfamily OOLININAE Loeblich and Tappan, 1961

Genus Homalohedra Patterson and Richardson, 1987

Homalohedra apiopleura (Loeblich and Tappan, 1953)


Homalohedra apiopleura (Loeblich and Tappan) Patterson, 1986, p. 98, pl. 17, figs. 6-7.

Genus Oolina d'Orbigny, 1839

Oolina sp. 1

Subfamily ELLIPSOLAGENINAE A. Silvestri, 1923

Genus Fissurina Reuss, 1850

Fissurina lucida (Williamson, 1848)

Entosolenia marginata (Montagu) subsp. lucida Williamson, 1848, p. 17, pl. 2, fig. 17.

Genus Paliolatella Patterson and Richardson, 1987

Paliolatella cucullata (Silvestri, 1902)

Lagena orbignyana subsp. variabilis Wright, 1891, p. 482, pl. 20, fig. 9(a-c).
*Fissurina cucullata* SILVESTRI, 1902, p. 146, figs. 23-25.

**Suborder** ROBERTININA Loeblich and Tappan, 1984b
**Superfamily** CERATOBULIMINACEA Cushman, 1927
**Family** EPSTOMINIDAE Wedekind, 1937
**Subfamily** EPSTOMININAE Wedekind, 1937
**Genus** Hoeglundina Brotzen, 1948
*Hoeglundina elegans* (d'Orbigny, 1826)
*Rotalia elegans* D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 276, pl. 12, fig. 142.

*Hoeglundina elegans* (d'Orbigny) VAN MORKHOVEN, BERGGREN and EDWARDS, 1986, pl. 29, figs. 1-21 CLARK, 1990, p. 196, pl. 5, figs. 6-8.

**Suborder** ROTALIINA Delage and Hérouard, 1896
**Superfamily** BULIMINACEA Jones, 1875
**Family** BOLIVINIDAE Glaessner, 1937
**Genus** Bolivina d'Orbigny, 1839
*Bolivina barbata* Phleger and Parker, 1951
*Bolivina barbata* PHLEGER and PARKER, 1951, p. 13, pl. 6, figs. 12-13.

*Bolivina* sp. 1

**Family** BOLIVINELLIDAE Hayward, 1980
**Genus** Bolivinellina Saidova, 1975
*Bolivinellina pacifica* (Cushman and McCulloch, 1942)
*Bolivina acerosa* Cushman subsp. pacifica CUSHMAN and MCCULLOGH, 1942, p. 185, pl. 21, figs.2-3.
Superfamily CASSIDULINACEA d'Orbigny, 1839
Family CASSIDULINIDAE d'Orbigny, 1839
Subfamily CASSIDULININAE d'Orbigny, 1839
Genus Globocassidulina Voloshinova, 1960
Globocassidulina oblonga (Reuss, 1850)
Cassidulina oblonga REUSS, 1850, p. 376, pl. 48, figs. 5-6.

Genus Islandiella Nørvang, 1959
Islandiella helenae Feyling-Hanssen and Buzas, 1976
Islandiella helenae FEYLING-HANSSEN and BUZAS, 1976, p. 155, text-figs. 1-4.
Cassidulina teretis Tappan LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1953, p. 121, pl. 24, figs. 3-4.

Superfamily TURRILINACEA Cushman, 1927
Family STAINFORTHIIDAE Reiss, 1963
Genus Stainforthia Hofker, 1956
Stainforthia concava (Höglund, 1947)
Virgulina concava HÖGLUND, 1947, p. 257.

Stainforthia exilis (Brady, 1884)
Bulimina elegans d'Orbigny subsp. exilis BRADY, 1884, p. 339, pl. 50, figs. 5-6.
Bulimina exilis Brady I.OEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1953, p. 110, pl. 20, figs. 4-5.

Stainforthia feylingi Knudsen and Seidenkrantz, (in press)
Virgulina schreibersiana Czjzek FEYLING-HANSSEN, JØRGENSEN, KNUDSEN, and ANDERSON, 1971, p. 240, pl. 7, figs. 6-8 (not Virgulina schreibersiana Czjzek, 1848).
*Stainsforthia feylingi* KNUDSEN and SEIDENKRANTZ, (in press), pl. 1, figs. 1-32; pl. 2, figs. 1-6, 8.

*Stainsforthia seminuda* (Cushman, 1911)

*Bolivina seminuda* CUSHMAN, 1911, p. 34, text-fig. 55; HERMELIN, 1989, p. 60, pl. 10, figs. 17-18.

Superfamily BULIMINACEA Jones, 1875
Family BULIMINIDAE Jones, 1875
Genus Bulimina d'Orbigny, 1826
*Bulimina alazanensis* Cushman, 1927

*Bulimina alazanensis* CUSHMAN, 1927, p. 161, pl. 25, fig. 4.
*Bulimina* sp. nov. BARKER, 1960, p. 104, pl. 51, figs. 18-19.

*Bulimina* sp. 1

Genus Globobulimina Cushman, 1927
*Globobulimina auriculata* (Bailey, 1851)

*Bulimina auriculata* BAILEY, 1851, p. 12, pl., figs. 25-27, 67.

*Globobulimina pacifica* Cushman, 1927

*Globobulimina pacifica* CUSHMAN, 1927, p. 67.

*Globobulimina* sp. 1

*Globobulimina* sp. 2
Globobulimina sp. 3

Family UVIGERINIDAE Haeckel, 1894
Subfamily UVIGERININAE Haeckel, 1894
Genus Euuvggerina Thalmann, 1952
Euuvggerina aculeata (d'Orbigny, 1846)
Euuvggerina aculeata D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 191, pl. 11, figs. 27-28.
Euuvggerina aculeata (d'Orbigny) BARKER, 1960, p. 156, pl 75, figs. 1-3.

Euuvggerina peregrina (Cushman, 1923)
Euuvggerina peregrina CUSHMAN, 1923, p. 166, pl. 42, figs. 7-10; HERMELIN, 1989, p. 66, pl. 12, figs. 6-8.

Euuvggerina dirupta (Todd, 1948)
Euuvggerina peregrina Cushman subsp. dirupta TODD, 1948, p. 267, pl. 34, fig. 3.

Genus Euuvggerina d'Orbigny, 1826
Euuvggerina hispida Schwager, 1866
Euuvggerina hispida SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 249, pl. 7, fig. 95; HERMELIN, 1989, p. 65.

Euuvggerina senticornosa Cushman, 1927
Euuvggerina senticornosa CUSHMAN, 1927, p. 159, pl. 3, fig. 14.

Euuvggerina spinicostata Cushman and Jarvis, 1979
Euuvggerina spinicostata CUSHM \N and JARVIS, 1929, p. 12, pl. 3, figs. 9-10.
Uvigerina sp. 1

Uvigerina sp. 2

Superfamily FURSENKOINACEA Loeblich and Tappan, 1961
Family FURSENKOINIDAE Loeblich and Tappan, 1961
Genus Suggrunda Hoffmeister and Berry, 1937
Suggrunda sp. 1

Superfamily DISCORBACEA Ehrenberg, 1838
Family EPONIDIDAE Hofker, 1951
Subfamily EPONIDINAE Hofker, 1951
Genus Alabaminella Saidova, 1975
Alabaminella weddellensis (Earland, 1936)
Eponides weddellensis EARLAND, 1936, p. 57, pl. 1, figs. 65-67.
Nuttalides weddellensis (Earland) PATTERSON, 1986, p. 173, pl. 39, figs. 7-10.

Family SPHAEROIDINIDAE Cushman, 1927
Genus Sphaeroidina d’Orbigny, 1826
Sphaeroidina bulloides d’Orbigny, 1826
Sphaeroidina bulloides D’ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 267, no. 1, mod. no. 65; BARKER, 1960, pl. 84, figs. 1-27, 5; HERMELIN, 1989, p. 58, pl. 5, figs. 16-17.

Superfamily GLABRATELLACEA Loeblich and Tappan, 1964
Family HERONALLENIDAE Loeblich and Tappan, 1986
Genus Heronallenia Chapman and Parr, 1931
Heronallenia sp. 1

Superfamily PLANORBULINACEA Schwager, 1877
Family CIBICIDIDAE Cushman, 1927
Subfamily CIBICIDINAE Cushman, 1927
Genus Cibicidoides Saidova, 1975

Cibicidoides bradyi (Trauth, 1918)

Truncatulina bradyi TRAUTH, 1918, p. 235; BRADY, 1884, op. cit., pl. 95, fig. 5.
Cibicides bradyi (Trauth) BARKER, 1960, p. 196, pl. 95, fig. 5; PFLUM and
FRERICHES, 1976, pl. 3, figs. 6-7.
Cibicidoides bradyi (Trauth) VAN MORKHOVEN, BERGGREN, and EDWARDS,
1986, pl. 30, figs. 1-2; HERMELIN, 1989, p. 85, pl. 17, figs. 2-4.

Cibicidoides mundulus (Brady, Parker and Jones, 1888)

Truncatulina mundula BRADY, PARKER and JONES, 1888, p. 228, pl. 45, fig. 25.
Cibicides kullenbergi PFLUM and FRERICHES, 1976, pl. 2, figs. 6-8.
Cibicidoides mundulus (Brady, Pariser and Jones) BARKER, 1960, p. 196, pl. 95, fig.
6; VAN MORKHOVEN, BERGGREN and EDWARDS, 1986, pl. 21, fig. 1.

Genus Fontbotia González-Donoso and Linares, 1970

Fontbotia wuellerstorfi (Schwager, 1866)

Anomalina wuellerstorfi SCHWAGER, 1866, p. 258, pl. 17, figs. 105, 107.
Planulina wuellerstorfi (Schwager) BARKER, 1960, p. 192, pl. 93, fig. 9; ENBYSK,
1960, pl. 16, fig. 12, pl. 17, figs. 1-2, 5-6; BARKER, 1960, pl. 93, fig. 9.
Cibicides wuellerstorfi (Schwager) PFLUM and FRERICHES, 1976, pl. 4, figs. 2-4.
Fontbotia wuellerstorfi (Schwager) LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 583, pl. 634, figs. 10-12, pl. 635, figs. 1-3; CLARK, 1990, p. 325, pl. 5, figs. 1-3.

Genus Lobatula Fleming, 1828

Lobatula fletcheri (Galloway and Wissler, 1927)

Cibicides fletcheri GALLOWAY and WISSLER, 1927, p. 64, pl. 10, figs. 8-9.

Superfamily NONIONACEA Schultze, 1854

Family NONIONIDAE Schultze, 1854

Subfamily NONIONINAE Schultze, 1854

Genus Haynesina Banner and Culver, 1978

Haynesina sp. 1

Genus Nonion de Montfort, 1808

Nonion sp. 1

Genus Nonionella Cushman, 1926

Nonionella stella Cushman and Moyer, 1930

Nonionella miocenica Cushman subsp. stella CUSHMAN and MOYER, 1930, p. 56, pl. 7, fig. 17.

Subfamily ASTRONONIONINAE Saidova, 1981

Genus Astrononion Cushman and Edwards, 1937

Astrononion gallowayi Loeblich and Tappan, 1953

Astrononion gallowayi LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1953, [op. cit. p. 90, pl. 17, figs. 4-7, hypotypes] =Astrononion stellatum CUSHMAN and EDWARDS, 1937, p. 32, pl.
3, figs. 9-11= *Astronomion stelligerum* (d'Orbigny) CUSHMAN, 1948, op. cit. p. 55, pl. 6, fig. 6.

**Subfamily PULLENIINAE Schwager, 1877**

**Genus Melonis de Montfort, 1808**

*Melonis barleeanum* (Williamson, 1858)

*Nonionina barleana* WILLIAMSON, 1858, p. 32, pl. 3, figs. 68-69.

*Gavelinonion barleeanum* (Williamson) BARKER, 1960, p. 224, pl. 109, figs. 8-9.

*M. t. barleeanus* (Williamson) PLFUM and FRERICHS, 1976, pl. 7, figs. 5-6.

*Melonis barleeanum* (Williamson) HERMELIN, 1989, p. 88, pl. 17, fig. 12; CLARK, 1990, p. 345, pl. 4, figs. 3-4.

*Melonis pompiloides* (Fichtel and Moll, 1798)

*Nautilus pompiloides* FICHTEL and MOLL, 1798, p. 31, pl. 2, fig. (a-c).

*Melonis pompiloides* (Fichtel and Moll) ENBYSK, 1960, pl. 10, figs. 21-22; PFLUM and FRERICHS, 1976, pl. 7, figs. 7-8; VAN MORKHOVEN, BERGGREN and EDWARDS, 1986, pls. 23A-E, figs. 1-2; HERMELIN, 1989, p. 88, pl. 17, figs. 13-14.

**Genus Pullenia Parker and Jones, in Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862**

*Pullenia bulloides* (d'Orbigny, 1826)

*Nonionina bulloides* D'ORBIGNY, 1826, p. 293, model no. 2.

*Nonionina bulloides* D'ORBIGNY, 1846, p. 107, pl. 5, figs. 9-10.

*Pullenia sphacroides* (d'Orbigny) CUSHMAN, 1914, p. 20, pl. 11, fig. 2.

*Pullenia bulloides* (d'Orbigny) BARKER, 1960, p. 174, pl. 84, figs. 12-13; HERMELIN, 1989, p. 78, pl. 15, figs. 4-5; CLARK, 1990, p. 347, pl. 10, figs. 4-5.
Pullenia quinqueloba (Reuss, 1851)

Nonionina quinqueloba REUSS, 1851, p. 71, pl. 5, fig. 31.

Pullenia salisburyi R.E. Stewart and K. C. Stewart, 1930

Pullenia salisburyi STEWART and STEWART, 1930, p. 72, pl. 8, fig. 2; BURBIDGE, 1992, p. 38, pl. 1, figs. 6-7.

Pullenia sp.1

Superfamily CHILOSTOMELLACEA Brady, 1881
Family CHILOSTOMELLIDAE Brady, 1881
Subfamily CHILOSTOMELLINAE Brady, 1881
Genus Chilostomella Reuss in Czyzek, 1849

Chilostomella oolina Schwager, 1878

Chilostomella oolina SCHWAGER, 1878, p. 513, pl. 1, fig. 16; BARKER, 1960, p. 112, pl. 55, figs. 14, 17-18, not 12-13; ENBYSK, 1960, pl. 21, figs. 21-23; BARKER, 1960, p. 112, pl. 55, figs. 12-14, 17-18; HERMELIN, 1989, p. 76, pl. 14, fig. 5.

Family QUADRIMORPHINIDAE È Saidova, 1981
Genus Quadrimorphina Finlay, 1939
Quadrimorphina sp. 1

Family ORIDORSALIDAE Loeblich and Tappan, 1984b
Genus Oridorsalis Andersen, 1961
Oridorsalis umbonatus (Reuss, 1851)

Rotalina umbonatus REUSS, 1851, p. 75, pl. 5, fig. 35.
Truncatulina tenera BRADY, 1884, p. 665, pl. 95, fig. 11(a-c).

Eponides (?) tenera (Brady) BARKER, 1960, p. 196, pl. 95, fig. 11(a-c).

Eponides umbonatus (Reuss) BARKER, 1960, p. 216, pl. 105, fig. 2.

Oridorsalis tener tener (Brady) PFLUM and FRERICHS, 1976, pl. 6, figs. 2-4.

Oridorsalis tener umbonatus (Brady) PFLUM and FRERICHS, 1976, pl. 6, figs. 5-7.

Oridorsalis umbonatus (Reuss) CLARK, 1990, p. 355, pl. 8, figs. 1-6.

Family GAVELINELLIDAE Hofker, 1956

Subfamily GYROIDINOIDNAE Saidova, 1981

Genus Gyroidinoides Brotzen, 1942

Gyroidinoides neosoldanii (Brotzen, 1936)

Rotalia soldanii (d'Orbigny)BRADY, 1884, p. 706, pl. 107, fig. 6(a-c), 7(a-c) (not Rotalia soldanii D'ORBIGNY, 1826).

Gyroidina neosoldanii BROTZEN, 1936, p. 158; BARKER, 1960, pl. 107, figs. 6-7.

Subfamily GAVELINELLINAE Hofker, 1956

Genus Gyroidina d'Orbigny, 1826

Gyroidina altiformis R.E. Stewart & K. C. Stewart, 1930

Gyroidina soldanii d'Orbigny subsp. altiformis STEWART and STEWART, 1930, p. 67, pl. 9, fig. 2(a-c).

Gyroidina spp.

Superfamily ROTALIACEA Ehrenberg, 1839

Family ELPHIDIIDAE Galloway, 1933

Subfamily ELPHIDIINAE Galloway, 1933
Genus *Cribroelphidium* Cushman and Brönnimann, 1948

*Cribroelphidium foraminosum* (Cushman, 1939)

*Elphidium hughesi* subsp. *foraminosum* CUSHMAN, 1939, p. 49, pl. 13, figs. 8(a-b).

Genus *Elphidiella* Cushman, 1936b

*Elphidiella hannai* (Cushman and Grant, 1927)

*Elphidium hannai* CUSHMAN and GRANT, 1927, p. 77, pl. 8, figs. 1-2.

**Generic Taxa Erroneously Regarded as Foraminifers (according to Loeblich and Tappan, 1987):**

Class *Xenophyophorea*

Genus *Aschemonella* Brady, 1879

*Aschemonella scabra* Brady, 1879

*Aschemonella scabra* BRADY, 1879, p. 44; LOEBLICH and TAPPAN, 1987, p. 726, pl. 42, figs. 17-18.
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Fleming, J., 1828. A History of British Animals, Exhibiting the Descriptive Characters and Systematic Arrangement of the Genera and Species of


Maync, W., 1952. Critical taxonomic study and nomenclatural revision of the Lituolidae based upon the prototype of the family, Lituola nautiloidea Lamarck, 1804. Contributions from the Cushman Foundation for Foraminiferal Research 3: 35-56.


Parker, W. K., and T. R. Jones, 1865. On some foraminifera from the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, including Davis Straits and Baffin's Bay. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society 155: 325-441.


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1. *Micrometula* sp., sample Tul 89D-17, x80
2. *Nodellum membranaceum* (Brady), sample Tul 89D-22, x130
3. *Resigella moniliformis* (Resig), sample Tul 89D-22, x430
4a, b. *Bathysiphon rufum* de Folin, sample ALV 2468-1, a. x16, b. detail of test surface, x2700
5. *Bathysiphon* sp. 1, sample HYS 198-2319, x80
6. *Marsipella elongata* Norman, sample Tul 89D-22, x150
7. *Rhabdammina* sp. 1, sample HYS 199-2726, x60
8. *Rhabdammina* sp. 2, sample ALV 2468-1, x75
9. *Rhabdammina* sp. 3, sample HYS 199-2726, x55
10. *Rhabdammina* sp. 4, sample HYS 198-2319, x100
11. *Rhabdammina* sp. 6, sample HYS 199-2726, x55
12. *Rhabdammina* sp. 7, sample HYS 199-2726, x65
Plate 2

1. *Rhizammina algaeformis* Brady, sample Tul 89D-22, x140
2. *Thuramminopsis* sp. 1, sample Tul 89D-22, x200
3. *Lagenammina tubulata* (Rhumpler), sample Tul 89D-17, x330
4. *Saccammina socialis* Brady, sample HYS 192-0232, x250
5. *Saccammina sphaerica* Brady, sample HYS 198-2319, x160
6. 7. *Astrammina rara* Rhumbler, 6. sample Tul 89D-22, x230; 7. sample Tul 89D-17, x230
8. *Thurammina favosa* Flint, sample Tul 89D-17, x190
9. *Thurammina papillata* Brady, sample Tul 89D-17, x160
PLATE 3
1. *Thurammina papillata* Brady, sample HYS 196-1405, x200; specimen is attached to a piece of anhydrite
2. *Thurammina* sp. 1, sample HYS 196-1405, x130
3. *Tholosina bulla* (Brady), sample HYS 199-2726, x350
4. *Hyperammina* sp. 1 Tul 89D-17 x160
5. *Ammodiscus cretaceus* (Reuss) ALV 2468 x100
6. *Ammodiscus incertus* (d'Orbigny), micospheric generation, sample Tul 89D-17, x270
7. *Ammodiscus incertus* (d'Orbigny), megalospheric generation, sample ALV 2468-1, x100
8. *Ammodiscus* sp. 1, sample Tul 89D-25, x150
PLATE 4
1. *Tolypammina vagans* (Brady), sample HYS 199-2726, x100
2. *Glomospira gordialis* (Jones & Parker) Tul 89D-17 x450
3. *Glomospira* sp. 1, sample Tul 89D-22, x250
4a, b. *Repmanina charoides* (Jones & Parker), sample Tul 89D-17 a. x370; b. x400
5. *Hormosinella distans* (Brady), sample HYS 192-0232, x60
6. *Reophanus ovicula* (Brady), sample Tul 89D-25, x40
7. *Nodulina dentaliformis* (Brady), sample Tul 89D-22, x230
8. *Loeblichopsis cylindrica* (Brady), sample Tul 89D-22, x190
9. *Reophax diffusisformis* Brady, sample Tul 89D-17, x300
Plate 5

1. *Reophax guttifer* Brady, sample Tul 89D-22, x200
2. *Reophax pilulifera* Brady, sample HYS 192-0232, x250
3. *Reophax scorpiurus* de Montfort, sample Tul 89D-17, x250
4. *Reophax* sp. 1, sample Tul 89D-22, x200
5. *Subreophax adunca* (Brady), sample Tul 89D-17, x250
6, 7. *Hormosina globulifera* Brady, 6. sample Tul 89D-22, x80; 7. sample ALV 2468-1, x65
8. *Cribrastomoides subglobosus* (G. O. Sars), sample ALV 2468, x65
9. *Cribrastomoides wiesneri* (Parr), sample Tul 89D-22, x330
10. *Evolutinella rotulata* (Brady), sample HYS 199-2726, x85
PLATE 6
1. *Labrospira scitula* (Brady), sample ALV 2468-1, x95
2. *Glaphyrammina americanus* (Cushman), sample IYS 196-2319, x330
3. *Lituotuba lituiformis* (Brady), sample Tul 89D-22, x200
4. *Ammobaculites agglutinans* (d'Orbigny), sample Tul 89D-25, x200
5. *Ammobaculites agglutinans* var. *filiformis* Earland, sample Tul 89D-22, x220
6. *Ammobaculites agglutinans* var. 1, sample Tul 89D-26, x350
7. *Kutsevella* sp., sample Tul 89D-17, x130
8, 9. *Eratidus foliaceus* (Brady) 8. sample HYS 199-2726, x200; 9. sample Tul 89D-17, x220
10. *Adercotryma glomerata* (Brady), sample Tul 89D-17, x300
11. *Cystammina pauciloculata* (Brady), sample Tul 89D-17, x330
PLATE 7
1. *Recurvoides contortus* Earland, sample ALV 2468-1, x110
2a, b. *Recurvoides turbinatus* (Brady), sample ALV 2468-1, a. x95
3a, b. *Ammoglobigerina globigeriniformis* (Parker and Jones), sample ALV 2468-1
   a. dorsal side, x120; b. ventral side, x110
4. *Trochammina globulosa* Cushman, sample HYS 199-2726, x120
5. *Trochammina* sp. 1, sample Tul 89D-25, x500
6. *Prolixoplectia exilis* (Cushman), sample Tul 89D-17, x330
7. *Eggerella advena* (Cushman), sample Tul 89D-26, x650
8. *Eggerella bradyi* (Cushman), sample Tul 89D-17, x200
PLATE 8
1. *Karreriella bradyi* (Cushman), sample HYS 199-2726, x75
2. *Karreriella* sp.1, sample HYS 198-2319, x120
3. *Karreriella* sp. 2, sample HYS 198-2319, x120
4. *Martinotiella bradyana* (Cushman), sample ALV 2468-1, x33
5. *Cylindrolavulina bradyi* (Cushman), sample Tul 89D-17, x100
6. unknown species 1, sample HYS 198-2319, a. x160; b. x180 apertural view
7. unknown species 2, attached to interior of broken test, sample HYS 196-1405, a. x160; b. x650 (close-up of one chamber)
PLATE 9
Figure 1. Unaltered hemipelagic mud near Inspired Mounds (HYS 196-1641), showing minor bioturbation (trails and small burrows a few centimetres in diameter).

Figure 2. Altered hydrothermal mud (viz. samples TUL 89D-17, TUL 89D-22, TUL 89D-25 and ALV 2468-1). Large (up to 10 cm) shrimp burrows occur in areas of higher heat flow near each hydrothermal mound.
Figure 1. Indurated mud and talus, derived from the mound at Chowder Hill, at the edge of the clam bed (HYS 192-0416), "Club Clam". A variety of organisms which inhabit the warm ground, including the worms, crabs, and clams, can be seen in this photo.

Figure 2. The clam bed at Chowder Hill is densely populated with the symbiotic clam Calyptogena which thrive in the sulphidic sediments. Live clams bury their anterior ends in the sediment. This photo shows location of sample HYS 199-2410.
PLATE 11
Figure 1. Indurated sediment on the apron of Dead Dog hydrothermal vent (HYS 192-0232). Brittle stars and sea lilies (crinoids) are visible on the baked mud.

Figure 2. The base of the chimney at Inspired Mounds is the sampling site for HYS 196-1459. The chimney in the right foreground is emitting a vent fluid with a temperature of 254°C.
PLATE 12
All specimens from Expired Vent HYS 199-2726B.

1, 2. A specimen of *Ropostrum amuletum* Jonasson, attached to the indurated sediment, x170; 2. Detail of test of central globular chamber of *Ropostrum amuletum*, showing sponge spicules, calcareous foraminifers, broken debris of diatoms, and radiolarians incorporated into the test, x1400

3. View inside globular chamber of *Ropostrum amuletum*, x500
PLATE 13
All specimens from Expired Vent HYS 199-2726B.

PLATE 14
1. Unidentified species of the subfamily Reaphacinae from the hydrocarbon chimney sample ALV 2254-21, x 25

2, 3. *Lana spissa* Schröder-Adams, Medioli and Scott - Expired Vent HYS 199-2726B, x 40; 3. Detail of branches, x 140

4. An unidentified attached species of the superfamily Komokiacea - Expired Vent HYS 199-2726B, x 40
PLATE 15
Plate 15

All specimens from Expired Vent, HYS 199-2726B.

1. Overview of a sample from indurated sediment showing several specimens of Ropostrum amuletum, Ropostr. m kradeopsis, and Tolypammina vagans, x30

2. View of a sample from indurated sediment with an attached specimen of Tolypammina vagans and an unknown agglutinated species with irregular globular chambers, x130

3. An unidentified species of the family Lituolidae, x150
PLATE 16
1, 2. Overview of an unidentified siliceous tubular organism from Expired Vent, sample HYS 199-2726B, x150; 2. Detail of basal attachment, x 1000

3. Unidentified branched species from Snowball Vent, sample HYS 199-2708B, x35