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(d'Orbigny), 1839; Bigenerina nodosaria d'Orbigny, 1826
Bolivina decussata Brady, 1881Bolivina huneri Howe, 1939; Bolivinita quadrilatera (Schwager), 1866; Bolivinoides delicatulus Cushman, 1927; Bolivinoides draco (Marsson), 1878; Brizalina alata (Seguenza), 1862; Brizalina aliformis (Cushman), 1926; Brizalina antegressa (Subbotina), 1953; Brizalina subaenariensis var. mexicana (Cushman), 1922; Brizalina subspinescens (Cushman), 1922; Bulbobaculites problematicus (Neagu), 1962; Bulimina aculeata d'Orbigny, 1826; Bulimina alazanensis Cushman, 1927; Bulimina callahani Galloway and Morrey, 1931; Bulimina elongata d'Orbigny, 1846
Bulimina gibba Fornasini, 1902Bulimina glomarchallengeri Tjalsma and Lohmann, 1983; Bulimina impendens Parker and Bermudez, 1937; Bulimina jacksonensis Cushman, 1925; Bulimina jarvisi Cushman and Parker, 1936; Bulimina macilenta Cushman and Parker, 1939; Bulimina marginata d'Orbigny, 1826; Bulimina mexicana Cushman, 1922; Bulimina midwayensis Cushman and Parker, 1936; Bulimina rostrata Brady, 1884; Bulimina semicostata Nuttall, 1930; Bulimina taylorensis Cushman and Parker, 1935; Bulimina thanetensis Cushman and Parker, 1947; Bulimina trinitatensis Cushman and Jarvis, 1928
Bulimina tuxpamensis Cole, 1928Bulimina velascoensis (Cushman), 1925; Buliminella beaumonti Cushman and Renz, 1946; Buliminella grata Parker and Bermudez, 1937; Buzasina galeata (Brady), 1881; Cancris auriculus (Fichtel and Moll), 1798; Cancris nuttalli (Palmer and Bermudez), 1936; Cassidulina teretis Tappan, 1951; Cassidulinoides parkerianus (Brady), 1881; Caudammina excelsa (Dylazanka), 1923; Caudammina gigantea (Geroch), 1960; Caudammina ovula (Grzybowski), 1896 emend. Geroch, 1960; Chilostomella oolina Schwager, 1878; Chrysalidinella dimorpha (Brady), 1881
Cibicides lobatulus (Walker and Jacob), 1798

Sommario/riassunto

An up-to-date atlas of an important fossil and living group, with the Natural History Museum. Deep-sea benthic foraminifera have played a central role in biostratigraphic, paleoecological, and paleoceanographical research for over a century. These single-celled marine protists are important because of their geographic ubiquity, distinction morphologies and rapid evolutionary rates, their abundance and diversity deep-sea sediments, and because of their utility as indicators of environmental conditions both at and below the sediment-water interface. In addition, stable isot