

tion the real siphuncle. As Foord [1888, p.132] has pointed out "exception might perhaps be taken to this term on the ground that it seems to imply the existence of two siphuncles, an inner and an outer one." Since, however, it will be found convenient to distinguish the fleshy siphuncle from the shelly wall that separates it from the septal chamber, and the term siphuncle has always been used in the latter sense in relation to fossils, he considers the employment of the additional term justifiable. To avoid its illogical and confusing use Holm has proposed a series of terms which it seems practicable to adopt here. These are "ectosipho" for the outer siphuncular tube—"sipho" being retained for the entire organ—"endosipho" for the contents of the ectosipho as a whole;¹ also for the parts of the endosipho are proposed new expressions. He terms "endosiphocylinder" the wider portion of the siphuncle, which is entirely occupied by the more cylindric anterior part of the fleshy siphuncle. This passes posteriorly into the "endosiphocone" (its walls are Hyatt's "endocones"); from this again proceeds the narrow canal which was termed first "endosiphon" and later "endosiphuncle" by Hyatt and for which is proposed the word "endosiphotube" by Holm [see text fig.18]. We have, in accordance with this terminology, proposed above the term "endosipholing" for the inner, thick, continuous layer of the siphuncular wall, which, according to Hyatt [1884, p.266], is characteristic of *Camero-ceras* (*Sannionites*) in distinction from *Vaginoceras* and *Endoceras*. This layer is shown in plate 6, figure 3 and text figure 15 (*esc*) and the sections on plate 7. To the endosiphuncular formation belong further thin, calcified membranes which connect the endosiphotubes and endosiphocones with the ectosiphuncle, and a broad concholinous double blade, extending backward from the endosiphocone.

The latter structure was originally termed by Holm, who was

¹Following Hyatt in making a strict distinction between the fleshy "siphon" and its calcareous covers, the "siphuncle," we will employ here the terms "ectosiphuncle" and "endosiphuncle." This usage will not vitiate the terms "endosiphocylinder" etc. in which only the radicle of the word siphon is incorporated; nor will it cause confusion since for the organ termed "endosiphuncle" by Hyatt, a new term is proposed.