the first to clearly recognize it, " schwertähnliches Blatt " [1887]. Later [1895] the same author introduced the term " endosiphoblade " (" endosiphobladet " in the Swedish original) and defined it as the thin calcified endosiphuncular membrane which extends longitudinally in several species of Endoceras and Piloceras and connects the endosiphotube and endosiphocone with the inside of the ectosiphuncle. It becomes evident from the discussion of this organ in the last cited publication that this term is meant to comprise both the hollow blade and the calcified suspensory membranes.

Since we shall show in this paper that the endosiphotube is a new formation, at least in our species, within the broad hollow endosiphuncular part, first called " schwertähnliches Blatt " by Holm, and also that the latter and the suspending membranes are of different origin in our form, it becomes desirable to distinguish between these two organs which are comprised in Holm's term " endosiphoblade." We will therefore, in view of Holm's definition, retain this latter term for the suspensory membranes and designate the broad and originally hollow endosiphuncular " Blatt " by a new term.

Holm named the species, in which he observed it, Endoceras gladius in allusion to this swordlike blade. " Gladius " would therefore be an appropriate term, were it not for the fact that this word is already used for the cuttlebone or pen of the cuttlefish. For this reason we shall use here instead the word " coleon," and to make it conform with the other terms, call this flattened tube the " endosiphocoleon." As " endosiphosheaths " we designate the walls of the funnel-shaped endosiphocones (Hyatt's " endocones "), which are left behind by the advancing animal.

3 Endosiphocoleon and endosiphotube

As we have noted above, Holm was the first to observe, in a species obtained in Esthonia from a transitional bed between the Vaginatenkalk and Echinosphaeritenkalk, the organ which we have found still more peculiarly developed in an American species