

which slightly disperse in a forward direction. The low ribs are evidently the remains of the ribs of the convex side of the endosiphocone, noted below.

Holm describes the middle portion of the endosiphocoleon which proceeds from the apex of the endosiphocone as possessing a very distinct and beautiful sculpture, consisting of growth lines. "These growth lines form an arch, which is strongly bent backward. Their form and curvature corresponds exactly with the outline of the apex of the 'Spiess' and thereby with the outline of the fleshy end of the siphon. On the anterior portion of the blade there also occur longitudinal lines which intersect the growth lines." Our material fails to show these growth lines so distinctly, but from the fracture lines of the oblique lamellae composing the wall of the endosiphocoleon we infer that they may be the intersections of these lamellae with its surface.

This middle part of the endosiphocoleon is on both narrow edges [see pl.7, fig.1; pl.9, fig.1; text fig.14] flanked by strong deep black conchiolinous semicylindric rods or wings, [w of figures] which, on the upper and lower side of the blade, quite abruptly change into a layer of dark gray limestone, such as composes the endosiphocone or last endocone. They correspond to the winglike lamellae, which according to Holm begin on the endosiphocone and continue along the endosiphocoleon and which we shall discuss later.

The further development of the endosiphocoleon can be best described by the use of a series of sections which were made apicad of the part of the endosiphocoleon reproduced on plate 7. These sections are figured on the same plate and diagrammatic sketches illustrating the further stages of development are inserted in the text [fig.5-12].