Figure 5 of plate 7 [also text fig.10] shows the small, thick walled endosiphotube [*e s t*] contained within the endosiphocoleon [*e s v*], which is entirely filled with very dark organic carbonate of lime. This observation suggests that the endosiphotube is not a narrower apicad continuation of the endosiphocoleon, but a new formation within the same; an inference which is borne out by the observation of such sections as that reproduced in figure 2, in which a still incomplete tube is shown within the open lumen of the endosiphocoleon. This latter stage is also represented by the diagrammatic section text figure 8. Besides the inceptive endosiphotube [*e s t*] and the inclosing endosiphocoleon [*e s v*] we see the latter flanked on either side by a series of two wings [$w_1$ and $w_2$] which have formed on two successive endosiphosheaths. In text figure 9 only one of these wings, the outer and older is present. In order to make this peculiar relation of endosiphocoleon and endosiphotube still clearer we have added two longitudinal diagrammatic sections. Text figure 13 shows the outer, more anteriorly situated endosiphocoleon and the inner endosiphotube, and text figure 14 illustrates the position of the successive wings [*w*] on the endosiphoshaths [*e s s*]. A condition as that illustrated in text figure 8, when two wings embrace each other could be obtained by a transverse section in a plane, laid through the middle of the longitudinal section figure 14. We shall recur more fully to the relation of endosiphocoleon and endosiphotube.

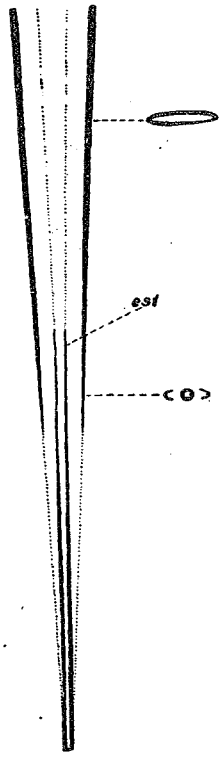


Fig. 13 Diagrammatic longitudinal section of endosiphocoleon, to show its relation to endosiphotube *e s t*, endosiphotube

Figure 3 of plate 7 is a section 5 mm distant from figure 1.

Between figure 3 and figure 5 (10 mm) a very abrupt quarter turn of the entire endosiphocoleon takes place, so that its hori-