zontal position has changed to a vertical one. A horizontal section through the block containing this turn has been made and the rock polished down sufficiently to expose the turn [fig.4]. Figure 5 shows the front of the next block, which is identical with the posterior section of figure 4. Here the endosiphuncle has become a very narrow cylindric tube (endosiphotube) sharply limited by a black conchiolinous wall. It lies somewhat laterally to a broad, dark gray brown belt of organic lime carbonate, through which the walls of the large crystals of the siphuncle filling pass, though retaining the organic coloring matter in its original distribution. A split is noticeable in the upper part, as if the band here consisted of two lamellae. Text figure 10 represents this condition of the endosiphuncle. The endosiphotube is now the only remaining organ with distinct conchiolinous walls and the endosiphocoleon is reduced to a dark band of organic lime carbonate, a transverse median line of which indicates its former composition of two amellae.

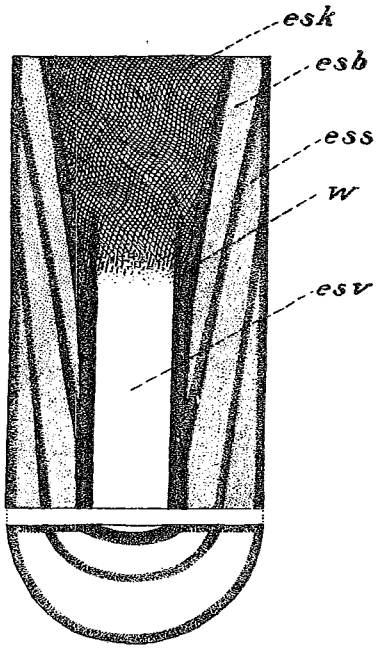

Fig. 14 Diagrammatic section of siphuncle to show the relation of the wings [*w*] to the endosiphosheaths [*e s s*]. Endosiphocoleon cut through major axis

On the other side of the block [fig.6, 7.5 mm farther posteriorly] the endosiphotube has retained the same diameter as in the preceding section, though its shape has changed from circular to semicylindric; the endosiphocoleon has not diminished in size, but has become considerably lighter in color and more indistinct in outline, specially in the middle part, while the ends have remained colored slightly stronger and are wider so that the section assumes somewhat the shape of a dumb-bell. The median line, observed in the preceding section, has disappeared, but there remain two darker spots in the center of the end balls