

formed portion of the endosiphocoleon as a free standing black and conchiolinous tube¹ [see text fig.15]. This shows that here the endosiphocoleon is not a mere continuation of the apex of the endosiphocone, as it was found in *Vaginoceras belemniti-forme* but a new formation, growing within the apical part of the visceral cone, presumably preparatory to a succeeding withdrawal of the animal from that part of the siphuncle and the formation of a new endosiphosheath.

Two sections which exhibit the same features are those reproduced in plate 7, figure 1 and plate 9, figure 1. These possess on both narrow sides of the endosiphocoleon a series of two black concentric crescents which are not in contact with it. In some of these specimens [pl.7, fig.1] the innermost of these crescents can be directly traced along the longitudinal sections to the strong conchiolinous wing or lateral staff of the endosiphosheath described above [see text fig.14].

Directly germane to the sections and diagrams given here and illustrative of the formation and characters of the wings of the endosiphocoleon is the section in plate 8, figure 7. In this the apical part of the endosiphocone is transected and its semicircular outline shown in the center of the figure and its base, which corresponds to the flat or outer (ventral?) side of the siphuncle, is drawn out into short, obliquely ascending horns. The wall of the cone is formed by the endosiphosheath which is continued in the direction of the horns to the wall of the siphuncle and

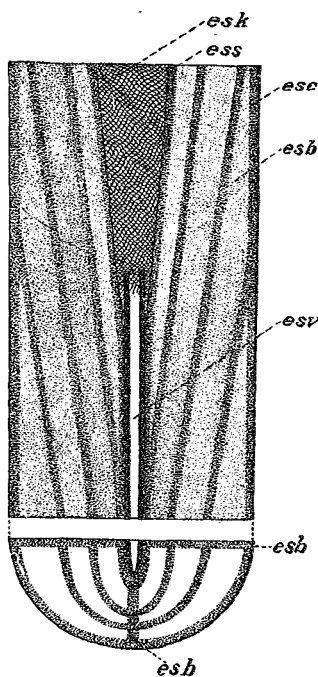


Fig. 15 Diagrammatic section of siphuncle to show relation of endosiphocoleon [esv] to endosiphocone [esk]. Endosiphocone cut through minor axis: esb, endosiphoblade; esc, endosiphoblading; ess, endosiphosheath

¹ It is twice as long as the lithographer's reproduction.