middle parts of the "Blatt." The former are described as being a continuation of the two winglike lamellae that flank the endosiphosheath and the latter, which is characterized by its sculpture, as a continuation of the middle part of this endosiphosheath. This difference is in our material, if anything, still more apparent, and the two parts are entirely separated owing to their different places of origin. The wings are formed on the outside of the endosiphocone, while the middle part, which is the real tube of the endosiphocoleon, is formed within the endosiphocone [*see* text fig.14]. The two conchiolinous bodies are hence in Cameroceras brainerdi separated by a layer of gray organic lime carbonate, the endosiphosheath [*see* pl.9, fig.1 and text fig.14]. It is, however, apparent that in V. belemnitiforme both parts are considered as having originated on the outside of the endosiphocone or to be the direct continuations of the endosiphosheath, and the figure [*see* text fig.4] would seem to bear out this conclusion.

Germane to this observation of Holm as to the origin of the middle part of the endosiphocoleon is the further observation and resultant conclusion which is cited here [*l. c.*, p.15, translation]: "With the exception of the conchiolinous calcareous sheath covering the endosiphocone itself, there occur no traces of such sheaths secreted by the siphon, within the siphuncular tube. Neither does the calcareous filling show any conical surfaces of separation. Since, moreover, the lamellae of the swordlike structure which proceeds from the endosiphocone form a direct, uninterrupted continuation of the sheath of the siphon it must be assumed that the siphon did not secrete the conchiolinous calcareous sheath until the animal was full grown and no longer enlarged its conch nor advanced in the siphuncular tube." This blade in V. belemnitiforme is supposed to have reached to the apical end of the siphuncle.

Our observations would indicate somewhat different relations in C. brainerdi. First the presence in transverse sections of a series of embracing crescentic conchiolinous sheaths [*see* pl.7, fig.1 and text fig.8], which are the remains of the winglike