

lamellae formed on the outside of the endosiphococones, demonstrates that the wings were formed *successively* on the acute edges of the flattened posterior part of each new endosiphococone [see text fig.14], thus leaving with advancing growth and the formation of new embracing endosiphosheaths this series of conchiolinous margins behind. As to the middle portion of the endosiphocoleon we have shown that in our species this is formed within the apical portion of the endosiphococone or visceral cone and is hence always surrounded by the endosiphosheath. The fact of the presence of the anterior portion of this endosiphocoleon within the endosiphococone indicates, in our opinion, that it kept growing continuously at its anterior end and during a greater part of the lifetime of the animal (probably from the beginning of the nepionic stage to that of the ephebic stage); this growth within the endosiphococone being preparative of an approaching withdrawal of the animal and the subsequent formation of a new endosiphosheath. The very gradual disappearance in our specimens of the endosiphocoleon posteriorly by a replacement of the conchiolinous material by organic lime carbonate, without a notable diminution in width, is taken by us as a further argument of the gradual formation at the anterior end of the organ and a corresponding gradual absorption posteriorly [see text fig.13]. With this gradual absorption of the posterior endosiphocoleon went hand in hand the new formation of the almost capillary but strong walled endosiphotube.

While we thus hold that in the species in question the formation of the endosiphocoleon was not delayed till maturity, but took place during the entire ephebic stage, we are quite convinced that maturity with its cessation of siphuncular growth and advance of the animal led to a longer continued secretion of conchiolinous matter at the posterior parts of the visceral cone and in the anterior part of the endosiphocoleon, thus producing the thick conchiolinous deposit observed in such specimens where the siphuncle has attained approximately its maximal width, while in siphuncles of still small diameter these same parts, even close to the endosiphococone, are provided with much thinner walls.