served principally as the receptacle for the generative organs, which in Nautilus are situated in the posterior part of the visceral sac.

Hyatt determines the close of the nepionic age in N a n n o a u l e m a with the formation of the first endosiphosheath, after which in that form the endosiphotube becomes plugged and thus the open connection closed with the embryo bag or if the latter had been already destroyed, that with the outside. We have no evidence that such a process took place in C. b r a i n e r d i after the formation of the first endosiphosheath though here also the matrix did not enter deeper from the outside into the endosiphotube than the thickness of one or a few endosiphosheaths, but it seems to us that the nepionic stage could not be well considered as ended till the nepionic bulb or preseptal cone had been entirely left by the visceral sac of the animal or, in other words, had become filled with endosiphosheaths.

The tube passing through this first endosiphosheath is still both endosiphotube and endosiphocoleon, the differentiation between these two not yet having taken place. Where and when they become differentiated I am not prepared to say. But this differentiation is clearly consequent on the widening of the siphuncle. The latter, as nepionic bulb has only a diameter of 2 mm at the perforation of the first endosiphosheath; it increases to about 10 mm where the formation of the septa begins, measures 15 mm where the endosiphocoleon is fully developed [pl.7, fig.10] and 20 to 25 mm at its passage into the living chamber of a mature individual. With the increase of the diameter of the siphuncle that of the major diameter of the endosiphocoleon apparently keeps pace. Since, however, as the animal removes itself more and more from the nepionic conch, only a narrow fleshy band is left behind, a new narrow tube is secreted by the latter within this older endosiphocoleon, as we have shown above [*see* pl.7, fig.2 and text fig.8]. This is the *endosiphotube.* As we have indicated in text figure 13, no differentiation between these tubes has yet taken place near the apex. If we take the long slender nature of the apical conch in account, it appears quite probable that the two tubes