do not separate for some time and perhaps not till the neanic stage is reached.

The *neanic* stage is one of continuous growth. It begins with the filling of the nepionic bulb and the accomplishment of the withdrawal therefrom, and ends with the cessation of the formation of cameras and the secretion of the last and terminal endosiphosheath. Its substages are not clearly defined but since the differentiation of the endosiphocoleon and endosiphotube takes place in this stage, it is possible that one substage, perhaps the metaneanic, will be found to be marked by this differentiation. The advance of the endosiphocone with the attendant secretion of endosiphosheaths, forward growth of the endosiphocoleon and, lagging behind, of the inclosed endosiphotube, persisted during a great part of the individual lives of the species here under discussion, as is demonstrated by the considerable length of the conch through which these structures pass with but slight change. The adolescent stage and notably its last or its last two substages were hence remarkably long. The endosiphocoleon is decidedly the most striking endosiphonal structure of this stage.

When finally *maturity* was reached there were still available to the animal the living chamber, a very long portion of the wide and open siphuncle and the endosiphocone, which was closed by the last and final endosiphosheath. The latter and the last formed portion of the endosiphocoleon are characterized by specially thick walls, formed during ephebic age. Further growth took place only by a lengthening of the living chamber at its anterior margin.

Gerontic characters have not been observed.

The following tabulation may serve to bring out the differences of the three principal growth stages of this species in more concise form: