

Growth stages of Cameroceras brainerdi Whitfield

STAGE	SUBSTAGES	CONDITION OF CONCH
Embryonic stage		Protoconch not retained
Nepionic or larval stage	Ananepionic Metanepionic Paranepionic	The conch is at first but an open unchambered, conchiolinous shell (ananepionic substage). With further growth a part of the space inclosed within the conch is set apart by septa as cameras, and thus the phragmocone or chambered portion of the conch becomes separated from the open cone (metanepionic substage). Then the nepionic bulb becomes filled by endosiphosheaths and intercalated organic carbonate of lime (paranepionic substage).
Neanic or adolescent stage	Ananeanic Metaneanic Paraneanic	Continued growth of the animal necessitates continuous formation of cameras and of endosiphosheaths and leads to a widening of the siphuncle and the separation of an endosiphotube and endosiphocoleon.
Ephebic or mature stage	Anephebic Metephebic Parephebic	The siphuncle is open, separated from the phragmocone by the ectosiphuncle (contiguous septal necks) in the anterior portion; by the ectosiphuncle and endosiphonolining in the posterior portion. The endosiphocone is bounded by the final endosiphosheath. Further growth of the conch is only apparent along the apertural margin of the living chamber.

6 Relations of Proterocameroceras to Cameroceras, Vaginoceras and Nanno

A reference of our species to any of the genera of the Endoceratidae is beset with considerable difficulty. A short historic review of the varying generic references of the two most nearly related forms, *Vaginoceras belemnitiiforme* and *Nanno aulema*, will demonstrate this. The first form with a free apical cone or nepionic bulb was described by Holm as *Endoceras belemnitiiforme* [1887, p.5]. The author of the species named stated that it is unknown whether the