

apical conch in the genus *Endoceras* agrees with the form described, but added that he was able to trace in several species of *Endoceras* the apical portion to a diameter of a few millimeters, and that in all of them it was simple and conical, and possessed septa and siphuncle like the remainder of the phragmocone.

In 1894 Clarke described a species with similar apical cone from the Trenton beds in Minnesota, making it the type of a new genus, *Nanno aulema* [1894, p.205]. In the Minnesota report [1897, p.770] this interesting form has been described very elaborately and it has been pointed out there that "the continuance of an aseptate condition for a considerable period in the early history of *Nanno* is itself indicative of an important difference from *Endoceras* (*Cameroceras*) and *Piloceras*, inasmuch as this determines it to have been a more elementary organism than either." Holm's species is here also referred to *Nanno*. It is evident that both observers saw in the free apical cone a differential feature of considerable importance.

On account of Holm's conservative reference of his species to *Endoceras*, the validity of the genus *Nanno* was questioned by several authors (Sardeson, Bather). Holm himself discussed the relations of the endosiphonal structures soon after [1895, p.616] and came to the conclusion that inasmuch as it is not yet established that the apexes of all species of *Endoceras* have not the same structure as that of *E. b e l e m n i t i f o r m e*, the only difference between *Endoceras* and *Nanno* consists in the unequal longitudinal and transverse dimensions of the siphonal apical cone: the siphuncle of *Nanno* attaining its greatest width within the apical cone, whence it decreases to the beginning of the cameration, while in the other *Endoceratidae* the siphonal apical cone began undoubtedly very small, and the siphuncle increased gradually within the chambered conch. For this reason he adopted the term *Nanno* for a subgeneric group of *Endoceras* and in the following year (1896) described two additional types of this subgenus, adding also another subgenus *Suecoceras*. He redefined the subgenus *Nanno*, seeing its principal diagnostic character in the inflated apical cone which corresponds in length to the combined length of at least three of the oldest cameras, and which thereafter contracts so rapidly that already within