to have yet acquired it, while inversely the phragmocone, as in Atractites, was still so well developed that this genus was at first unhesitatingly referred to Orthoceras. Where the proostracum is fully developed the animal has discarded the phragmocone entirely as living chamber, and inclosed this former exterior conch within the mantle whereby the rostrum and phragmocone find their position in the posterior end of the animal.

The endosiphocoleon, which externally resembles the proostracum, lies within the anterior part of the siphuncle. It is, as we have demonstrated, formed within the endosiphocone. As now the endosiphocone contained the posterior portion of the animal ("visceral cone" of Bather), and this was inclosed by the mantle, the endosiphocoleon forming at the posterior end of the visceral cone was undoubtedly produced by the mantle and since the surrounding endosiphosheath was left behind by the outer mantle, this more anterior endosiphocoleon is to be considered as secreted within a mantle flap or fold situated at the posterior end of the animal. Both the endosiphocoleon and proostracum are hence formed in identical places.

If we further take into account that while in our Proterocameroceras a large portion of the siphuncle served as chamber of habitation to the animal, and that in the Belemnitidae the animal had entirely withdrawn from the conch, the different position of the endosiphocoleon and of the proostracum relative to the phragmocone will be seen not to constitute a fundamental distinction. One might say that the animal in withdrawing first from the siphuncle and finally also from the living chamber pulled the endosiphocoleon after it till the latter came to lie in front of the old living chamber of the phragmocone.

It can not be held that the proostracum is a direct further development of the endosiphocoleon in view of the fact that the latter is only found in the early Endoceratidae and could have no place in the later orthoceracones with their shrunken siphuncles, while, on the other hand the proostracum does not appear till the phragmocone has been reduced to a rudiment in the Belemnitidae. But since the Belemnitidae, as Hyatt has claimed,