

On the same principle *P. newton-winchelli* should be removed from the holochoanitic Piloceratidae and brought under the Orthochoanites, where, as far as I am aware, it constitutes a new genus (*Clarkoceras*).

A further character quite significant of the advance of *Clarkoceras newton-winchelli* beyond the typical *Piloceras* stage is to be seen in the reduction of the endosiphosheaths of which only two were observed in a specimen of which only a small apical portion is missing [see fig.26]. These leave large endosiphuncular chambers between them which are not filled by depositions of lime carbonate, as the much smaller chambers in the species of *Piloceras* are. The endosiphontube is only indicated by the perforation of these endosiphosheaths and has lost its own wall. The entire endosiphuncular structure is distinctly in a process of dissolution, resulting from the reduction of the size of the siphuncle in consequence of the more complete withdrawal of the visceral cone. In *Baltoceras* the process of dissolution has gone already a step farther and all traces of endosiphosheaths have been lost notwithstanding the still considerable width of the siphuncle.

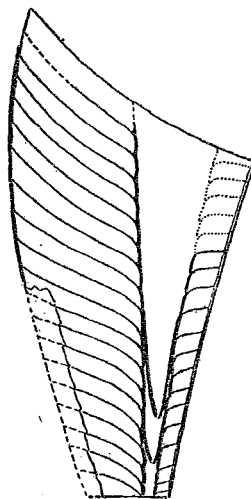


Fig. 26 *Clarkoceras newton-winchelli* Clarke (sp.). Median vertical section of a specimen. x1.5. (Copy from Clarke)

#### Summary

1 The conch of *Cameroeras brainerdi* from the Upper Beekmantown formation begins with a long slender pre-septal cone or nepionic bulb, which terminates anteriorly with a slight constriction where septation sets in.

2 The nepionic bulb and the middle (neanic) portion of the siphuncle are filled by endosiphosheaths, while the anterior (ephebic) portion is empty.

3 The empty anterior portion is closed in apical direction by the final endosiphosheath, which incloses the endosiphococone