stage of development with a prominent nepionic bulb, which fact is of sufficient phylogenetic importance to require recognition by assigning these forms to subgenera (Proterocameroceras, Proterovaginoceras and possibly Proteropiloceras) of their respective genera.

9 The endosiphocoleon is revived in the proostracum of the belemnites, the probable Mesozoic descendants of the Paleozoic holochoanitic and orthochoanitic orthoceraconic cephalopods.

10 In Piloceras explanator Whitfield the nepionic bulb is still recognizable by an inflation of the apical portion of the siphuncle, which by tachygenesis has become inclosed in the phragmocone.

11 The endosiphocoleon extends without becoming absorbed to or nearly to the apical end. This results from the wide short form of the siphuncle.

12 The endosiphosheaths and endosiphocoleon are held in position by numerous suspensory funicles (endosiphofunicles). These proceed from angulations of the endosiphosheaths and frequently divide in outward direction.

13 The arrangement of the endosiphofunicles on the side opposite the flat side of the conch, where siphuncle and conch are in contact, indicates that this latter side may have been the ventral one and that the conch was carried in a subhorizontal, slightly ascending direction.

14 Piloceras newton-winchelli Clarke is by the structure of its ectosiphuncle not a holochoanitic form as the other congeners, but an orthochoanitic form and represents a genus (Clarkoceras) which holds the same relation to Piloceras as Baltoceras to Endoceras.

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