(visceral cone). From this last formed endosiphcone a broad, flattened tube with conchiolinous walls extends backward, for which the term "endosiphcoleon" is here proposed. This forms within the endosiphcone preparatory to a further withdrawal of the animal and the formation of a new endosiphosheath. In apicad direction it changes into a blade, consisting of two lamellae, disappearing gradually by being altered into organic calcium carbonate and becoming confluent with the calcium carbonate filling of the siphuncle. The endosiphcoleon grew hence at its anterior end and was absorbed at its posterior end or vanished there by secondary alteration into lime carbonate.

4 In the same measure as the endosiphcoleon disappears, a capillary conchiolinous tube, the endosiphotube, becomes prominent. This forms within the endosiphcoleon by the posterior contraction of the siphon. It extends to the apical end of the nepionic bulb, where it empties (into the protoconch which is not preserved).

5 The endosiphcoleon is flanked on both sides by conchiolinous wings, having a crescentic section. These form on the outside of the angles of the flattening endosiphosheaths and are hence separated from the endosiphcoleon by the organic lime carbonate composing the endosiphosheaths.

6 The posterior portion of the empty, ephebic siphuncle is lined by the endosipholingine, the anterior portion only by the septal necks or funnels.

7 The endosiphcone, endosiphcoleon and endosiphotube are held in position by (mostly three) radiating suspensory membranes (endosiphoblades), which affix the endosiphosheath etc. to the preceding endosiphosheath and the ectosiphuncle.

8 The presence of a preseptal cone or nepionic bulb in an early, otherwise typical, Cameroceras (C. brainerdi),—while in the later species of Cameroceras the nepionic bulb has disappeared,—as well as in a typical Vaginoceras (V. belemniforme), in Nannonulema and in a Piloceras (P. explanator), demonstrates that these genera have passed through the same early