http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1839-Mantell-Geology/README.htm

fins and gills are expanded. Even to those whose curiosity has not previously been awakened to geological inquiries, the examination of these petrified inhabitants of the ocean cannot fail to excite deep interest; and I have seen the man of fashion, as well as the philosopher, gaze in mute astonishment on these "relics of a former world."

28. MACROPOMA, AND OTHER FISHES.—I have already mentioned that the capsule of the eye remains in many specimens; this is particularly the case with those fishes (*beryx*) which have some resemblance to the dory (Tabs. 63, 64). In a sauroid fish, named *macropoma* by M. Agassiz, the membranes of the stomach are invariably preserved; this fish (Tab. 61), independently of the fact just stated, is extremely remarkable in its organization. The operculum of the gills is very large, and the scales are studded with hollow tubes. In many recent fishes, there is a row of tubular scales, forming what is called the lateral line, through which flows a fluid that lubricates the surface of the body; in the *macropoma*, every scale appears to have possessed such a mechanism.

Many of the most interesting chalk ichthyolites in my museum are figured by M. Agassiz, in his important and splendid work—"*Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles.*" I now place before you restored figures of seven species; for comparative anatomy enables us not only to reconstruct the colossal mammalia, and the palæotheria, but also to