

*Intestinal Structure of Fossil Fishes.*

Discoveries have recently been made of Coprolites derived from fossil fishes. Mr. Mantell has found them within the body of the *Macropoma Mantellii*, from the chalk of Lewes, placed in contact with the long stomach of this voracious fish: the coats of its stomach are also well preserved.\* Miss Anning also has discovered them within the bodies of several species of fossil fish, from the lias at Lyme Regis. Dr. Hibbert has shown that the strata of fresh-water limestone, in the lower region of the coal formation, at Burdie House, near Edinburgh, are abundantly interspersed with Coprolites, derived from fishes of that early era; and Sir Philip Egerton has found similar fœcal remains, mixed with scales of the *Megalichthys*, and fresh-water shells, in the coal formation of Newcastle-under-Lyne. In 1832, Mr. W. C. Trevelyan recognized Coprolites in

\* See Mantell's *Geol. of Sussex*, Pl. 38. I learn from Mr. Mantell, that the form of the Coprolites within the *Macropoma* most nearly resemble those engraved, Pl. 15, Figs. 8, 9, of the present work: he also conjectures that the more tortuous kinds, (Pl. 15, Figs. 5, 7), long known by the name of Juli, and supposed to be fossil fir cones, may have been derived from fishes of the Shark family, (*Ptychodus*) whose large palatal teeth (Pl. 27. *f*) abound in the same localities of the chalk formation with them, at Steyning and Hamsey.