

of the stomach was nearly co-extensive with the trunk.

Among living voracious reptiles we have examples of stomachs equally capacious; we know that whole human bodies have been found within the stomachs of large Crocodiles; we know also, from the form of their teeth, that the Ichthyosauri, like the Crocodiles, must have gorged their prey entire; and when we find, imbedded in Coprolites derived from the larger Ichthyosauri, bones of smaller Ichthyosauri, of such dimensions, (see Pl. 15, Fig. 18. And Geol. Trans. 2, S. vol. iii, Pl. 29, Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5,) that the individuals from which they were derived, must have measured several feet in length; we infer that the stomach of these animals formed a pouch, or sac, of prodigious size, extending through nearly the entire cavity of the body, and of capacity duly proportioned to the jaws and teeth with which it co-operated.

tube upon its inner surface, (Pl. 15, Fig. 3',) scarcely visible without a microscope, showed it to have been one of those which form the *lateral line* of perforated scales; that pass from the head towards the tail, one on each side of every fish; and convey a tube for the transmission of lubricating mucus from glands in the head, to the extremity of the body. The place of the scale in this line, had been on the left side, not far from the head. Fig. 3" is the upper surface of a similar scale, showing at e the termination of the mucous duct.