

the centre of nodules of clay ironstone, that abound in a low cliff composed of shale, belonging to the coal formation at Newhaven, near Leith. I visited the spot, with this gentleman and Lord Greenock, in September, 1834, and found these nodules strewed so thickly upon the shore, that a few minutes sufficed to collect more specimens than I could carry; many of these contained a fossil fish, or fragment of a plant, but the greater number had for their nucleus, a Coprolite, exhibiting an internal spiral structure; they were probably derived from voracious fishes, whose bones are found in the same stratum. These nodules take a beautiful polish, and have been applied by the lapidaries of Edinburgh to make tables, letter presses, and ladies' ornaments, under the name of Beetle stones, from their supposed insect origin. Lord Greenock has discovered, between the laminae of a block of coal, from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, a mass of petrified intestines distended with Coprolite, and surrounded with the scales of a fish, which Professor Agassiz refers to the *Megalichthys*.

This distinguished naturalist has recently ascertained that the fossil worm-like bodies, so abundant in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, and described by Count Münster in the *Petrefacten* of Goldfuss, under the name of *Lumbricaria*, are either the petrified intestines