

Oxford Museum, from the Lias at Lyme Regis, containing within the ribs, a coprolitic mass of digested bones, interspersed with scales of fishes. a, Furcula. b, Clavicle. c, Coracoid bone. d, Scapula. e, Humerus. (Fisher. Original.)

PLATE 15. V. I. p. 187.

The specimens are all of the natural size except where the figures denote otherwise. (Original.)

1 and 2. Intestines of the two most common English species of Dog-Fishes, injected with Roman cement.

The vascular structure, which is still apparent in the desiccated membrane, resembles the impressions on the surface of many Coprolites.

3. Coprolite from the Lias at Lyme, exhibiting the spiral folding of the plate of digested bone, and impressions of the intestinal vessels and folds upon its surface. (See Note, V. I. p. 194. et seq.)

3'. Magnified scale of *Pholidophorus limbatus*, embedded in the surface of the Coprolite, Fig. 3. This scale is one of those that compose the lateral line, by which a tube passes to convey mucous, from the head, along the body of fishes; a. is the hook, on the superior margin, which is received by a depression on the inferior margin of the scale above it, corresponding with b.; c. is the serrated edge of the posterior margin, perforated at e. for the passage of the mucous duct; d. is a tube on the interior surface of the scale to carry and protect the mucous duct. (See note, V. I. p. 191.)

3''. Exterior of the scale 3'; the same parts are represented by the same letters; the larger portion is covered with enamel; the smaller portion next d. is the bony root forming the anterior margin of the scale.