Felixstow, in Suffolk. In 1842 I was much puzzled to account for the nature of these concretions. At a cursory glance one might almost be inclined to pass them by as waterworn pebbles, as they lie abundantly interspersed among the comminuted shells which form the upper parts of the cliffs. I found more than one eminent geologist disposed to agree with me in considering them to be rolled masses of London clay which had been indurated subsequently to their deposition in the crag. On my again visiting Felixstow during the summer of the present year (1843), I determined to give them a particular examination; and although a formation which has been so thoroughly worked as the crag is not likely to afford a casual visitor the opportunity of gleaning much of novelty, I believe I have satisfactorily ascertained the origin of these concretions, and have added to the list of crag fossils the petro-tympanic bones of at least four species of Cetaceans. These latter, I am persuaded, have been overlooked among the many concretions of this formation. They are, however, of a different composition, and closely resemble, in this respect, the silicified fragments of bone so abundant in this locality. I believe the specimens I have procured will range under two types, each containing at least two species. I am not competent to the task of throwing any osteological light upon these fossils, but am happy to state that Professor Owen has undertaken their examination; and we may therefore expect before long to be in possession of all that can be said about them. It seems to me not a little remarkable, that all these specimens should have been procured within a very narrow compass, for I found none beyond the limits of two contiguous indentations in the cliff, a short distance to the north of Felixstow.

But, to return to the concretions to which I am more particularly desirous of directing attention. They exhibit a very great variety of forms. Many are more or less spheroidal, fusiform, and cylindrical; many are perfectly amorphous. They appear to be composed of a fine-grained compact ferruginous claystone, of a dark chocolate brown colour; but the surface, which is very smooth, and even polished, becomes pale by exposure. They often separate by natural flaws into three or more fragments, which are bounded internally by nearly plane surfaces. Many of them offer traces of organic association; and the result of an extensive examination has convinced me that they must all be considered as of coprolitic origin. I am not aware whether any analysis has ever yet been made of them.

I will now direct attention to the following peculiarities observable in some one or other of the specimens referred to:—

1. Two spiral masses.
2. A large perforated one, with traces of spiral or annular transverse convolutions.
3. Other smaller ones, the convolutions being longitudinal.
4. Common character of the cylindrical and fusiform ones, seen, by fracture, to be formed of *longitudinally* coiled folds, with a perforated axis.