

to the Queen of England. The entrance is 10 feet high, and 7 broad. We descend vertically 15 feet into a sort of vestibule, the roof of which lowers to such a degree, that, at the end of 60 feet, we are obliged to creep. After a long passage, we come to two other caves, according to Leibnitz; but Behrens adds three or four, and says, that, according to the country people, we might penetrate nearly two leagues.

*Bruckmann*, who gives a map of this cavern (*Epistol. Itin.* p. 34.), represents only five caves, arranged nearly in a straight line, and connected by extremely narrow passages. The second is the richest in bones; the third, which is the most irregular, has two small lateral caves; the fifth is the smallest, and contains a fountain. Of the bones which have been taken from it, some are in the possession of M. Blumenbach and other naturalists; and others have been figured by *Leibnitz* and *Mylius*. They belong to the bear, hyena, and tiger or lion genera.

The chain of the Hartz also presents some other caves of less celebrity, although of the same nature mentioned by Behrens in his *Hercynia curiosa*, namely;

The cave of *Hartzburg*, under the castle of the same name, above *Goslar* to the south. We do not know why Büsching disputes its existence. It is true that Behrens cites J. D. Horstius erroneously, for having seen bones of various animals taken from it; for Horstius speaks only (*Obs. Anat. dec.* p. 10.) of the cave of *Scharzfels*.

The cave of *Ufftrungen*, in the county of *Stollberg*, to the south of the castle of that name. It is named in the country *Heim-knohle*, or *Hiding-hole*. Behrens thinks that fossil bones might be found in it.