

The bottom and walls of this cave are furnished with the same mud as the others, but blacker. The bones were pretty numerous, and tinged with the same colour, but only two tolerably entire skulls were obtained. That of which M. Kocher gives a figure, is the species of bear named *Ursus spelæus*. There are also caves of this kind in Westphalia. J. Es Silberschlag, in the *Mem. des Naturalistes* of Berlin (*Schriften*, vol. vi. p. 132), describes the one called *Kluter-hæhle*, near the village of *Oldenforde*, in the county of *Mark*, on the edge of the *Milspe* and *Ennepe*, two streams which fall into the *Ruhr*, and with it into the *Rhine*. Its entrance is about half-way up a hill called *Kluterberg*, is only three feet three inches high, and faces the south. The cave itself forms a true labyrinth in the interior of the mountain.

Not far from this, in the same county, at *Sundwich*, two leagues from *Iserlohn*, is another cave, which, for about twenty-five years back, has furnished a very large quantity of bones, part of which has been carried to Berlin, and the rest has remained in the country in the hands of various individuals*.

If we cast a glance upon a general map, it is not difficult to perceive a certain continuity in the mountains in which these singular caves occur. The Carpathians join with the mountains of Moravia and those of Bohemia called *Bœhmerwald*, to separate the basin of the Danube, from those of the Vistula, Oder and Elbe. The *Fichtelgebirge* separates the basin of the Elbe from

* Further information in regard to these caves will be found in Leonhard Taschenb. der Min. vii. 2. S. 439; and in Nöggerath's Gebirge in Rheinland-Westphalen, ii. S. 27. and iii. 1. 13.