

from its mottled yellow and greenish appearance (3.); of the fissure or excavation in the limestone forming the cavern (*a.*); and of a bed of *Trap*, or *toadstone* (*b.*) near the floor at the entrance; and which also appears on the opposite bank of the river (*c.*), beneath the highly inclined and dislocated masses of rock, forming part of the base of Masson Hill. The upper bed of *toadstone* (3.), cannot be seen, for the face of the cliff (although represented bare for the sake of perspicuity in the plan, *Lign.* 162.) is entirely concealed, half-way up, by dense foliage; but an intelligent miner assured me that such was the fact, and that, in sinking a shaft in the opposite hill, *toadstone* was found in a corresponding situation. Upon entering the cavern, which is not of considerable extent, the first phenomenon to be observed is the bed of *toadstone*, which protrudes near the floor, beneath a stratum of limestone. The limestone in contact with the trap is in some places changed to a light green colour, and has a slaty texture, from the effects of intense heat under great pressure (see *Wond.* p. 750.); it is often permeated with veins of pyrites, and white calcareous spar. The inner recesses of the cavern are literally covered, both on the floor and sides, with very large rhomboidal crystals of carbonate of lime, of the form commonly called *dog-tooth spar*; the cave surpasses, in this respect, every other in Derbyshire. Within a few hundred yards of the cavern, a gallery has been driven into the cliff, and a vein of