

daloupe, a bed of recent limestone forms a sloping bank, or glacis, from the steep cliffs of the island to the sea, and is nearly all submerged at high tides. This modern rock is composed of consolidated sand, and comminuted shells and corals, of species now inhabiting the adjacent seas. Land shells, fragments of pottery, stone arrow-heads, carved stone and wooden ornaments, and human skeletons, are found therein imbedded. This being the only known undoubted instance of the occurrence of human bones in solid limestone, has excited great attention; and the fact, simple and self-evident as is its history, has been made the foundation of many vague and absurd hypotheses.

In most instances the bones are dispersed; but a large slab of rock, in which a considerable portion of the skeleton of a female is imbedded, is preserved in the British Museum, and has been described by Mr. Konig, in a highly interesting memoir in the *Philosophical Transactions*, of 1814.

The annexed representation (TAB. 10.) will serve to convey an idea of this celebrated relic, which was detached from the rock at the Mole, near Point-a-Pitre.

In this specimen the skull is wanting, but the spinal column, many of the ribs, the bones of the left arm and hand, of the pelvis, and of the thighs and legs, remain. The bones still contain some animal matter, and the whole of their phosphate of lime. It is remarkable, that the fragments