

jects often been years before his time, left but little in the way of theory for subsequent observers, though there still remains plenty of work in detail.

All the flint instruments and flakes found in this cavern below the upper stalagmite, are of palæolithic types, a fact of much importance<sup>1</sup> in relation to the antiquity of man.

The last cave that I shall mention is that of Brixham, Devonshire, in the limestone that forms the south side of Tor Bay. It was discovered in 1858, and Mr. Pengelly at once saw the necessity of securing the right of exploration, so as to ensure the most accurate possible examination of its contents and the mode of their occurrence. Of this committee I happened to be one of the members, and to 'Mr. Pengelly the committee are indebted for the active and constant superintendence of the work and for the record of each day's proceedings.'<sup>2</sup> In the same summer I visited the cave with Dr. Falconer and Mr. Pengelly, and made a plan of it; and at a later date it was resurveyed by Mr. Bristow, whose plan is published in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' to accompany the report drawn up by Mr. Prestwich. At that time the stalagmitic floor of the cavern was mostly undisturbed, and a Reindeer's horn was firmly cemented in the stalagmite. In the first six weeks of the workings about 1,500 bones were exhumed, a large number of which belonged 'to skeletons of small animals, like the Rabbit and Fox, found near the surface.'

In part of the cave, which has many ramifications,

<sup>1</sup> See 'Ancient Stone Implements, &c.' by John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A. &c. pp. 442-466.

<sup>2</sup> Report on the exploration of the Brigham Cave, 'Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society,' 1873, vol. clxiii. p. 475.