

the other caves in Devonshire; Herne Bay, for the London Clay at Studd's Hill, that produced the Hyracotherium; Woodbridge or Kyson, for the Suffolk mammalia; Walton, in Essex (see *Wond.* p. 145.), for remains of Elephants in the clay.

In searching for bones and teeth in an unexplored cave, the following suggestions by Dr. Buckland will be found of great value. Select the lowest parts in the cavern or fissure, into which any mud or clay can have been drifted or accumulated; and then break through the stalagmitic crust of the floor, and dig down into the silt and pebbles, &c. below, in which bones and teeth will be found, if the spot contains any relics of this kind. As a test for distinguishing the ancient bones found in these caves, from those which may have been recently introduced, the tongue should be applied to them when dry, and they will adhere in consequence of the loss of their animal gluten, without the substitution of any mineral substance, such as we commonly find in the fossil bones of the regular strata. Human bones found in caves always possess too much animal gluten to adhere to the tongue when dry.\*

Along the eastern coast of England, and often off the mouth of the Thames, the fishermen dredge up teeth, tusks, and bones of Elephants; and good specimens may sometimes be thus procured. The

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\* Dr Buckland on Fossil Bones of Bears in the Grotto of Osselles, near Besançon, in France. *Geol. Proc.* Vol. I. p. 21.