ever, there can be little doubt that the cave is of considerable archaeological, biological, and geological interest.

Water Cave has attracted some historical attention because of its Arawak petroglyphs, first reported in 1929. We recorded one of these by the use of "Vuljex", a latex which on drying gives a reverse impression on a thin rubber sheet. The petroglyphs, like other Arawak carvings, are crude representations of human faces.

A surprisingly large fauna inhabits the cave. Rat-bats, frogs, crabs, and various insects would be worth close study. Zoologists from the University of the West Indies recently caught a blind fish in the dark zone and brought it back alive; unfortunately, before it could be properly studied, it was eaten by a cat, which did not realize that the tasty morsel was a very valuable and probably undescribed specimen.

The system is geologically complex and several hypotheses could be presented to account for its formation. We believe that the most likely is that the system was originally carved out below the water table; this is indicated by the existence of phreatic features such as solution arches, rock pendants, and ceiling pockets. At a later date, the water table must have fallen, perhaps because of a regional uplift of the land mass, draining the caverns. Some of the caverns, of which Shamrock Passage is the best example, have since been covered by secondary deposits of calcite in the form of stalactites, stalagmites, rimstone pools and flowstone, due to the deposition of calcium carbonate by water seeping down from the surface. It is not clear why some parts of the cave are so active in this respect but Shamrock Passage may be situated along a fault line which acts as a channel for seepage. The floor of Water Cave and of Shamrock Passage is at present apparently at the level of the water table but obvious fluctuations have occurred. During the recent drought we noticed a drop in level of a foot. Even so, some of the stalagmites and rimstone lips, which cannot have developed below the water table, were still submerged.

The eastern caverns are quite different in character and, although their origin is uncertain, they have obviously been much modified by cavern breakdown as huge piles of boulders and rock debris cover the floor. The 1960 Geolo-

Above: Flowstone decorates the walls of Shamrock Passage.
Below: This densely packed crowd of Stalagmites is called the "Little People."