

The entrance seems too large to correspond with the small cave explored but may have been enlarged by waterfall retreat. In the former case there may be a larger undiscovered cave; in the latter, the cave described may be the only one. It would be interesting to see the height to which the water rises in these passages during wet weather as we only observed them under exceptionally dry conditions.

O. C. LLOYD.

*Ballymahoney.*—Near Ballymurphy House a blind valley slopes gently westward carrying a tongue of limestone into the surrounding shales. There are several tiny impassable sinks in the flat floor of the valley which lies mainly in the townland of Ballymahoney, and at the steep, blind, western end a stream runs down from the north, turns east as it reaches the valley bottom, and sinks to form Ballymahoney Cave (Plate 6, A, G 5).

The stream disappears over a 3-ft.-high fall into a canyon passage about 6 ft. high. For the first few yards the cave turns back beneath the surface stream and its approximate direction is west. It then turns south and continues in that direction for about 100 yards, to the head of a small pot. The stream leaves the main passage shortly before the pot and is next seen falling down the far side of it. The connecting streamway is too low to follow. It is clear, though, from the abundance of flood debris, that the stream follows the main passage in time of flood.

The pot is about 25 ft. deep and can easily be climbed with the aid of a rope. At the bottom the stream goes off in a southerly direction in a passage about 3 ft. wide by 4 ft. high. This gradually becomes lower, and ends after 50 yards in a 6-ft.-wide bedding plane, which becomes too low to follow, and which is plentifully strewn with stones. There are eels in the surface stream and a small one was seen at the bottom of the cave.

C. A. WATKINS.

*Noughaval Swallets and Dry Valleys.*—This is the series associated with the shale/limestone junction south of the Lisdoonvarna-Ballyvaughan road southwards to beyond Noughaval. The junction is marked by the usual many minute swallets and a few larger ones. No cave system has been entered along this line but by analogy with Gragan West Cave the drainage is likely to be south close to the shale edge. In the absence of any major rising the drainage is perhaps sectional turning off east along the lines of the dry valleys. If it all continues south, under joint control, it would ultimately, presumably, feed the turlough just south of the area mapped. If so it crosses under the dry valleys, which have sharply defined margins and no glacial fill. Details of these are in the records.

At G 1 a short length of canyon passage about 8 ft. deep and 18 in. wide is partially unroofed. Poulawillin, G 2, is described by Balister below. G 9 is a large swallet and an entry to a cave might be gained here. Its length is likely to be short as 400 yards south is a dry valley, which soon becomes one with an intermittent stream. These swallets and the limestone area to the south and east may repay further investigation.

E. K. TRATMAN.

*Poulawillin.*—This cave was first described by Bartlett (1938) and its location is shown on Plate 6, A (G 2). The main swallet near the road is blocked by boulders and rubbish and entry is not possible there. About 50 yards to the west, however, a subsidiary active swallet, hidden by bushes, leads straight into a canyon-type passage about 6 ft. high and 2 ft. wide in its upper part, the lower part being much narrower.