Sphinx, which, for reasons already stated, they did not effect.[3] The pump was lowered to the bottom of the shaft between Campbell's Tomb and the Second Pyramid, but it could not be worked owing to the badness of the hose. All that could be done, therefore, was to observe whether the water kept the varying level of the river during the inundation. Mr. Perring's observations are given in the Appendix; but the subject is well worthy of the attention of future explorers, and may be carried on with great advantage if a proper hose is obtained, as the pump was left with Mr. Hill, and as the sand has been taken out of the shafts. A considerable quantity of water, no doubt, exists, and may have been collected for religious purposes.

The general direction of the souterrain, near the Second Pyramid, was east 1½ point north, and west 1½ point south. It appeared to have contained a communication, made out of a natural fissure, and was roofed over with slabs to form a level surface; indeed a passage may even now exist, for we did not thoroughly examine it, but only removed a sufficient quantity of sand, to ascertain its direction and length. We entered it by a pit, made either by former explorers, or by the accidental failure of the roofing-stones, which have here fallen in for the space of twenty-two feet. This pit was about fifty feet from the south-western angle of the temple, and about two hundred from the pyramid. The channel was covered over with slabs for thirteen feet to the westward, beyond which it became a narrow fissure. It extended to the

[3] The fossil found at this place, as mentioned vol. i. p. 275, has every appearance of being that of a reed: but I understand that it is considered at the British Museum to be the spine of a large echinus.

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