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SUMMARY

In the north-adriatic coastal carst region there is a large number of caves which were used by prehistoric man, either as a temporary shelter, or as a more permanent place of habitation. In Istra and on the islands of Kvarner bay, a number of cave sites have been excavated to the greater or lesser extent. In contrast to that, on the coast itself, between Rijeka and Maslenica, only 3 caves have yielded interesting archaeological data. The apparent absence of prehistoric cave sites can be explained by the fact that the area has not as yet been systematically researched. The article gives a short review of those three sites.

1. Cave St. Ana near Trsat (Rijeka). The site was accidentally discovered during the construction of the railway line Karlovac — Rijeka, about the year 1875.; a thick charred layer containing animal bones and pottery sherds, and also some intact pottery vessels and an axe made of jasper have been found. Complete human skeletons were reported. Unfortunately, in later years the site has been

badly devastated several times, and the material from the original excavation is not any more available.

2. Cave Vlaška Peć near Senj. The sondage excavation revealed 9 distinct strata, containing bronze age and iron age pottery shards. Some »brush-decorated« examples (fig. 2,1) can be attributed to the Brijuni culture of Istra; fragments of the vessel (fig. 2,2) are related to the Hatvan culture of northeastern Hungary. Both belong to the early bronze age. Excavations on a larger scale would be necessary to clarify the significance of the site.

3. Cave Pazjanice in Velika Paklenica gorge. Some fragments of copper and bronze age pottery have been found in a small sondage trench, in a comparatively thin deposit layer. Characteristic examples are a fragment related to the Hvar late neolithic culture (fig. 3,1), and a fragment decorated in a style typical for the adriatic variant of the Ljubljana early bronze age culture (fig. 3,3). The cave was obviously used only as a temporary shelter.

Najveći speleološki objekti u SR Hrvatskoj

SPELEOLOŠKI OBJEKTI DUBLJI OD 200 m U SR HRVATSKOJ (15. VII 1983.)

1. Ponor na Bunjevu, Velebit, 534
2. Jama pod Kamenitim vratima, Biokovo, 520
3. Crveno jezero, Imotski, 421
4. Jama (Ponor) kod Rašpora (Zankana jama, Abisso Bertarelli), Istra, 355 (361)
5. Jama pod Gračisce II (Titina jama), Brač, 329
6. Klanski ponor (Gotovč), Klana, 320
7. Puhaljka, Velebit, 320
8. Balinka, Lika, 283
9. Mala (Crna) Kicijeva jama, Gorski kotar, 268
10. Jama kod Matešića stana, Brač, 260
11. Slišna jama, Brač, 260
12. Grustišća, Brač, 237
13. Semička jama, Istra, 236
14. Kovačevića jama, Brač, 227
15. Medena jama, Biokovo, 220
16. Vojnička osmica, Biokovo, 220
17. Batuška jama, Brač, 220
18. Javorska II, Mosor, 215
19. Jama kod Rebića, Istra, 207
20. Ponor kod Kosićom, Gorski kotar, 207
21. Mamet, Velebit, 206
22. Grabrovnica, Istra, 203
23. Jama Podublog, Istra, 202
24. Ramina veterarnica, Velebit, 201
25. Bezdanjača pod Vatincem (Horvatova špilja), Lika, 201
26. Jama u Dubočaku, Brač, 200

27. Jama u Malom Gračiscu, Brač, 200
28. Dupeova jama, Istra, 200

SPELEOLOŠKI OBJEKTI DUZI OD 1000 m U SR HRVATSKOJ (15. VII 1983.)

1. Jopićeva špilja (Jopića pećina), Kordun, 6564
2. Vetrnica, Zagreb, 6325
3. Donja Cerovačka pećina, Lika, 2510
4. Kotušća, Dalmacija, 1885
5. Gospodska pećina, Dalmacija, 1750
6. Ponor Vele Vode, Gorski kotar, 1495
7. Mandelajca, Oštarije, 1465
8. Strmotiča ponor, Lika, 1350
9. Nabušena kaverna uz tunel »Učka«, Istra, 1300
10. Gornja Cerovačka pećina, Lika, 1290
11. Rudelica pećina, Dalmacija, 1252
12. Babina jama, Lika, 1230
13. Mijatova jama, Kordun, 1151
14. Bezdanjača pod Vatincem (Horvatova špilja), Lika, 1176
15. Medvedica, Ogulin, 1173
16. Jama (Ponor) kod Rašpora (Zankana jama, Abisso Bertarelli), Istra, 1106
17. Tamnica, Kordun, 1093
18. Nabušena kaverna uz tunel »Obrovac«, Velebit, 1039
19. Hajdova hiža, Gorski kotar, 1023

Tonči Rada
Koodinator KS PSH
za najdužije i
najduže speleološke
objekte u Hrvatskoj