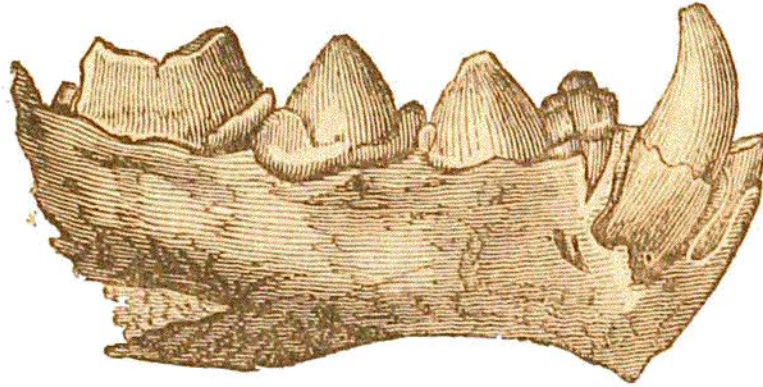


that many of the remains found there were of species which had been carried in, and devoured by those animals, and that in some instances the



TAB. 30.—THE LEFT SIDE OF THE LOWER JAW OF A HYENA, FROM KIRKDALE CAVE.

hyenas preyed upon each other. Portions of elephants' bones seem to show that occasionally the large mammalia also served as food; but it is probable that many of the smaller animals were drifted in by currents, or fell into the chasm, through fissures now closed up by stalactitical incrustations.

KENT'S CAVE, near Torquay, which is nearly 600 feet in length, has yielded immense quantities of bones of carnivora; and in the Isle of Portland, at Plymouth, and in the Mendip Hills, similar accumulations have been found. In the south-east of England but one instance is known; a fissure in the sand-rock at Boughton Quarries, near Maidstone, contained the jaw and bones of a hyena,