

cave overlying the detritus that held the bones of elephants and other mammalia. No human remains were found in that cavern. During part of the time some of the caves in the south of England seem to have been inhabited, while others farther north lay underneath the ice-sheet, so that part of the northern land was desolate, and for a time uninhabited by beast or man. This, however, is certain, that man, the Mammoth, and other extinct mammalia, were contemporaneous, and to make this general statement more definite, I shall give a condensed account of the proofs on which it rests, selecting for that purpose some of the caves that have been explored by competent observers.

First, however, I will observe that the bones of wild animals, together with implements made by man, have in all the caverns generally been preserved in much the same manner. As already stated, they were often washed into caverns from above through fissures, and sometimes they were carried in by beasts of prey through the mouths of dry caves. Often, in some of the lower strata of caverns, they lie in a red loamy earth mixed with stones. Over this there frequently lies a thick deposit of *stalagmite* or carbonate of lime, deposited from water dropping from the roofs of the caverns. Some caves are, or have been, filled or almost filled, with stalagmite, and in it bones, horns, and other relics are buried. In this way bones became sealed up in the caves safe from the effects of air and, to some extent, of moisture; and the result has been the natural burial and preservation of those old races of animals that formerly inhabited our land.

At least thirty-six British caves have been recorded as holding the remains of terrestrial mammalia, and