

pre-Glacial, inter-Glacial, or post-Glacial epochs. My own strong impression—for I may not call it conviction—is, that some or all of the bones found a way into the Cefn Cave before the partial submersion of Wales during the Glacial epoch, and were sealed therein before the shelly sands were deposited in the cavern, as recorded at page 462.

It is certain that the Vale of Clwyd at that time was occupied by the sea, for the Boulder-clay of the banks of the River Elwy is charged with well-preserved sea-shells, and if Moel Tryfan was submerged 1,175 feet, it is unlikely that the Vale of Clwyd did not suffer something like an equal submergence. *Elephas antiquus* and *Elephas primigenius* are alike known as animals that lived, the last in Glacial, and the former, in pre-Glacial time, and if, as I believe, the former be the ancestral precursor of the African, and the latter of the Indian elephant, it may be hard to determine which has the oldest ancestry as a distinct species, while it is by no means certain that both species may not have crossed into the British area before the advent of the Glacial epoch.

Going further south, the limestone cliffs of the promontory of Gower are penetrated by no fewer than ten caverns, all of which have been more or less explored—one, the Paviland Cave, by Dr. Buckland in 1823, and the others by Colonel Wood since 1848. They yielded a vast number of bones, according to Falconer of almost every species elsewhere known in British caves, including *E. primigenius* and *E. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros primigenius*, and *R. hemitæchus*, *Hippopotamus major*, Hyæna, Cave-Bear, Wolf, Fox, &c., and in one cave, called Bosco's Den, there were found a thousand shed antlers of the Rein-