

bone. How late they survived in Europe no written history tells, though the unwritten history of flint weapons in caverns shows that Palæolithic man hunted the great beast; while in Asia, as all readers know, his whole body has more than once in summer dropped out of the frozen mud cliffs of the great Siberian rivers, a region in which he, perhaps, survived very much later than in Europe. We may be permitted to regret that 'the red lady of Paviland' was exhumed 44 years ago, long before the art of 'Cave Hunting' ranked as a branch of palæontological science in which an early history of man is involved.

On the west side of Caermarthen Bay lies Caldys Island, about a mile from the Pembrokeshire shore, near Tenby. About forty years ago a cave was discovered there in the northern sea-cliff, which was quarried for limestone, and which I visited with Dr. Buckland in 1841, when the last relics of the cavern were disappearing under the operations of the quarrymen. Bones and teeth of Mammoths, Rhinoceroses, Hyænas, Lions, and other Mammalia common in such caves occurred in abundance, and I well remember the glee with which Dr. Buckland on his knees gathered the bony harvest into a large silk bandana, while surreptitiously I sketched him in the act. Other caves have since been explored in Caldys, and on the mainland of Pembrokeshire, with like results.

I specially mention the caves in Caldys, because they help to prove the long lapse of time that has taken place since so many great mammals lived on ground, part of which is now only an island one mile in length. It must indeed have taken a great number of years for atmospheric influences and sea waves to have worn a channel a mile in width so as to separate the island