

the Ibex and Chamois, now Alpine species, is attributed by Lartet to the forced migration thus occasioned. In the caves of Perigord (Dordogne, etc.), the bones of the Reindeer, far the most abundant kind, lie along with those of the Cave Hyena, Cave Bear, Cave Lion, Elephant, and Rhinoceros, as well as Horse and Aurochs.

Lartet says that, in the drift or valley gravels, the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Horse, and Ox are the predominant species, and the Reindeer appears sparingly; while, in the Dordogne caves, the Reindeer predominates, being associated in large numbers with the Horse and Aurochs, and exceptionally with remains of the Elephant, Hyena, etc. With the Mammals of the Reindeer era, in southern France, there are also great numbers of Grouse and the Snowy Owl, species which have since returned to northern Europe. The Reindeer was living in Scotland until near the end of the twelfth century. The absence of remains of the Reindeer and other subarctic species from Spain and Italy, and the southern character of the Champlain fauna, are evidence that the cold did not extend beyond the Alps and Pyrenees. At the same time, the presence of abundant remains of the Reindeer in Belgian deposits of this era, without bones of the extinct Mammals, may be evidence that the cold of Belgium was severe enough to drive off the old warm climate quadrupeds. An isothermal chart shows that England would have had a warmer climate than Belgium. The Quaternary fauna of Britain and Europe, and the caves are discussed at length by W. Boyd Dawkins in his works on Cave-Hunting, Early Man in Britain, and in later papers.

MAN.

The relics of Man, through which his geological history has been deciphered, are: (1) buried human bones; (2) stone arrow-heads, lance-heads, hatchets, pestles, etc.; (3) flint chips, made in the shaping of stone implements; (4) arrow-heads or harpoon-heads, and other implements, made of horns and bones of the Reindeer and other species; (5) bored or notched bones, teeth, or shells; (6) cut or carved wood; (7) bone, horn, ivory, or stone, graven with figures of existing animals, or cut into their shapes, — one example of which, found by Lartet, in the bone cave of La Madelaine Perigord, and representing the old Hairy Elephant, is here given; (8) marrow-bones broken longitudinally, in order to get out the marrow for food; (9) fragments of charcoal, and other marks of fire for warming or cooking; (10) fragments of pottery. Relics of the above kinds occur in the deposits of the "*Stone Age*."

In later deposits, of Recent time, occur bronze implements, without iron — marking a "*Bronze Age*"; and, still later, iron implements, or those of the "*Iron Age*"; and here occur, as fossils, coins, inscribed tablets of stone, buried cities, as Nineveh and Pompeii, etc.

The "*Stone Age*," here referred to, is properly the Stone Age of Euro-