

of the Mediterranean. A similar skeleton was obtained from the cave of Cro-Magnon, in Perigord, France, whose height was 5 feet 11 inches, and another at Grenelle, about 5 feet 10 inches. These are referred to the Reindeer epoch.

The human remains of caverns on the Lesse valley, in the vicinity of Liège, Belgium, first discovered by Schmerling in 1833-1834, are regarded as unquestionably *Paleolithic*. They belonged to less tall men; the cranium was high and short, and of good Caucasian type, though of medium capacity; "a fair average human skull," observes Huxley. But one Belgian jaw-bone, from the cave of the Naulette, has several marks of inferiority, for example, remarkable thickness and small height; the molar teeth increasing in size backward, the posterior or "wisdom-tooth" being the largest (besides having five roots), while the reverse is the case in civilized man; the prominence of the chin wanting. Fragments of crania and of some other bones were found with the jaw-bone.

The human crania of the caves of Furfooz in Belgium, of the Reindeer era, are described as intermediate between the broad and long types, and as "Mongoloid," approaching those of the Finns and Laplanders. The height of the men was not over four and a half feet, and thus they were like existing Man of Northern Europe; and it may be that Laplanders were driven south by the cold, as well as Reindeers. The habits of the people, according to Dupont, were like those of the Esquimaux.

Chipped flints have been reported by F. Noetling from the Upper Miocene or Lower Pliocene of Burma (1894); the bed affording them lies beneath 4620 feet of Pliocene and contained also remains of *Rhinoceros Perimensis* and *Hipparion Antelopinum*.

The remains of Paleolithic Man found in North America are sufficient to confirm the conclusions from those of Europe. But the evidence is not of the same satisfactory character, inasmuch as the precise age of the deposits is in dispute, and the localities have not, in general, been verified by a succession of discoveries.

Professor J. D. Whitney described many years since a skull, from Calaveras County, Cal., which was found, according to the owner of the mining claim, at a depth of 130 feet from the surface, underneath the lava-bed, in 1866. Doubts of its authenticity have been expressed by others who have examined the evidence; but Whitney, in his latest publication on the subject (*On the Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada*, 1879), refers to corroborating testimony, and gives it full credit. Whitney also mentions the discovery of flint implements in the Auriferous gravel in other parts of California. The fossil plants of the gravels are referred to the Pliocene (or partly Miocene) by Lesquereux. The few Mammalian remains include the Champlain *Mastodon* and *Elephant*, but, in some places, Pliocene species. Some recent land shells were contained in the earth filling the cranium. The skull, according to Jeffries Wyman, resembles that of a modern Indian, especially the Esquimaux, but has a more prominent forehead and a larger