

to the north, a series of grassy and dusty steppes swept across the heart of Europe and Asia."¹

Palæolithic Fauna.—The mammalian remains found in Palæolithic deposits are remarkable for a mixture of forms from warmer and colder latitudes similar to that already noted among the interglacial beds. It has been inferred, indeed, that the Palæolithic gravels are themselves referable to interglacial conditions. On the one hand, we meet with a number of species of warmer



Fig. 460.—Antler of Reindeer ($\frac{1}{2}$) found at Bilney Moor, East Dereham, Norfolk.

habitat, as the lion, hyæna, hippopotamus, lynx, leopard and caffer cat; and, in the loess, the assemblage of forms above referred to as that which still characterizes the warm dry steppes of southeastern Europe and southern Siberia.

¹ The views propounded by Richthofen for the loess of China and applied by Nehring to that of Europe have been widely adopted by geologists (see, for example, T. F. Jamieson, *Geol. Mag.* 1890, p. 70). But they have not been universally received, some geologists contending that water in different ways has been concerned in the formation of the loess. See J. Geikie, "Prehistoric Europe," p. 244; *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1889; *Address to Geol. Sect.*; Wahnschaffe, *Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.* xxxviii. 1886, p. 533; F. Sacco, *Bull. Soc. Geol. France*, xvi. 1887; p. 229.