

are thus found ; some of the species now only inhabiting other climates, and some few of species and genera now entirely unknown.

To the same period we may ascribe the bones of *the same species with the above*, found in many caverns ; but in many of those instances it is probable that some of the animals now found there, previously inhabited them as their dens. Professor Buckland appears satisfactorily to have proved that this must have been the case in the remarkable instance of the cavern lately discovered near Kirby Moor Side, Yorkshire. Here the remains found in the greatest abundance are those of hyænas ; with these are mingled fragments of various animals, from the mammoth to the water rat, all the bones present evident traces of having been mangled and gnawed, and the whole are buried in a sediment of mud subsequently incrustated over by stalactitical depositions. Mr. Buckland's explanation is, that this cavern was occupied by the hyænas ; who, according to the known habits of those animals, partially devoured even the bones of their prey, and dragged them for that purpose to their dens : around their retreats a similar congeries of mangled bones has been noticed by recent travellers. The proofs of these points, deduced from the circumstances of the cavern, the state of the bones, and the ascertained habits of the animals in question, appear to be decisive ; the sediment in which the bones are imbedded, and the occurrence of the remains of the mammoth, and other species only known (in these climates at least) in a fossil state in the diluvial gravel, clearly refer their remains to the same æra.

Caverns containing bones of a similar class (the mammoth, the fossil species of rhinoceros, &c.) have been found near Swansea, at Hutton hill (on the Mendip chain in Somersetshire), and near Plymouth.

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§ 12. We have finally to examine the local changes which have taken place subsequently to this last great and general convulsion, and which still continue to take place under the influence of the order of causes at present in actual operation. In these we may often observe a balanced and compensated effect of destruction and renovation ; for instance, in the most powerful of these causes—the agency of the sea upon the coasts,—we find the headlands and projecting promontories undermined and washed away by the waves, towards which their sections present in consequence, scars of mural cliffs : but the materials thus absorbed are usually thrown up again and constitute extensive tracts of newly formed marsh-land along