bones in the south of France, which he had been disposed to attribute to human agency. He begged me therefore to follow up the experiment by placing in the porcupine's cage some shed horns of deer, which are extremely hard. This was done by Mr. Bartlett, an antler of the Javanese *Cervus rusa*, Müller, and another of the East Indian *Cervus Barrasinga*, being placed in the rodents' cage together with some fresh bones of the horse and ox. The latter were treated as before, except that on this occasion nearly the whole of the marrow was extracted from the humerus of the ox. At the same time, the dry, hard and marrowless stag's horns were equally gnawed and eaten away during the four days they were left in the cage. The antler of the Rusa deer had three branches, one of which was shortened by being sliced off obliquely; the other two were so cut that their extremities, originally blunt, were brought to a sharp point, so as to prick almost like pins. Near the base of the same horn, where the beam was about four inches in circumference, three flat sides were produced by gnawing, two of them meeting at a sharp angle. Had we found it in Pompeii, and supposed it to be the work of a cutler, we might naturally have imagined that he had intended to give the lower part of the horn a pentagonal instead of a cylindrical shape. Many parts of the Barrasinga's horn were also gnawed off, and one half of the brow antler cut away in such a manner as to present a flat surface on its upper side, while the other half retained its original rotundity. But in all these excisions the separate tooth-marks could be perceived.

Being informed by M. Lartet that there were some bones from the Val d'Arno in the British Museum of the age of *Elephas meridionalis*, on which marks analogous to those of Saint-Prest were imprinted, I examined them, assisted by my friend Mr. Busk, F.R.S. They comprise remains of *Elephas meridionalis*, *Rhinoceros etruscus ? Hippopotamus major*, ox, and some others. Among them, none appeared to us more worthy of notice than the tibia of a rhinoceros, which was not shown to M. Lartet, on the inner surface of which several fine cuts are seen at irregular distances apart, and extending from within four inches of the summit to near the base of the bone, which is fourteen inches long. They vary in length from half an inch to two inches, and are sharp, narrow, well defined, and deepest in the middle. They run in a direction oblique to the axis of the bone, and are evidently ancient, as some of them are filled with dendrites. Whatever may be their origin, they resemble cuts frequently seen on bones from caves or Swiss lake dwellings, which have usually been supposed to be incisions made by human instruments. On the