



Fig. 99. Skeleton of Extinct Giant Elk (*Megaceros hibernicus*) of Ireland, compared with Man. (Reduced from an Irish lithograph.)

That these animals lived as contemporaries of man is proven by two classes of evidence. In the first place, the bones of man and the relics of his industry are found preserved in the same situations as the bones of these extinct quadrupeds. In 1828, Tournol and Christol disclosed the coexistence of such remains in the caves of the south of France; and, somewhat later, Schmerling described from caves in the environs of Liège, bones and even crania of men, together with arrow-heads and other articles enveloped in the same stalagmites with the remains of the mammoth, rhinoceros, cave-bear, cave-hyena, and other animals. A similar association of remains has been observed by Austen in the celebrated cave of Kent's Hole, near Torquay, in England. More recently still, more important discoveries have been developed by M. Lartet from the