

megaliths have been found not only in the regions anciently inhabited by the Celts, but also in Syria, Africa, and even in Hindostan.

•A similar association of human relics with the bones of quadrupeds occurs in the turf-pits of Denmark, and the *Kjœk kenmœddings* of Denmark and Sweden. The only extinct animals recognized in the latter are the lynx and urus, though bones of the hog and dog are also common.

To the latter part of the Reindeer Epoch belong also the pile-structures discovered in the lakes of Switzerland. The only extinct species are the elk, the aurochs, and the urus. Remains of still-existing species, as the brown bear, the badger, the pole-cat, the otter, the wolf, the dog, the fox, wild-cat, beaver, wild boar, goat, and sheep, exist in great abundance in the *débris* dredged from the bottoms of these lakes.

Of the animals thus shown to have lived contemporaneously with primeval man upon the continent of Europe, the cave-bear, cave-hyena, tiger, mammoth, mastodon, and others of less importance became extinct before the date of written history; but these extinct quadrupeds had lived contemporaneously with others which have come down to historic times. The reindeer, referred to by Cæsar in his Commentaries, is thought to have survived in Northern Scotland as late as the twelfth century; the Irish elk existed up to the fourteenth century; the reindeer continued in Denmark till the sixteenth century; the urus lingered in Switzerland up to the sixteenth century; the bison still survives in Lithuania, and the wild boar is abundant in Central Europe.

It is commonly supposed that the Reindeer folk were the successors of the Cave-Bear folk; but Dr. Packard has very plausibly suggested that they may have lived contemporaneously, side by side. "The Reindeer folk may have in-