

another, that the angles of the caverns themselves are occasionally smooth, having been polished by the animals rubbing against the rock, as they passed by corners and along other uneven surfaces on their way into and out of their dens.

I repeat that there is no doubt that many of these caves date from before the Glacial epoch, and therefore that the bones of animals must have found their way into some of them before that period, 'while yet our England was a wolfish den'; and since the glaciers died away many of the caves have been more or less tenanted down to the present day, or bones have been at intervals washed into them; and thus it happens, that organic remains of older date than the Glacial epoch may be found in the same cave with bones belonging to that period, and to minor epochs that come down to historical times, and even to our own day.

Mingled with the bones of extinct and modern species in England and Wales, flint implements, and other works of man, have been found; and though it has often been said that these are of later date than the remains of extinct species sometimes found in the glacial deposits, it has not only not been *proved* that this is the case, but in my opinion, and in that of many competent judges, the very opposite view has been reduced to a demonstration. Some of the Devonshire caves in which works of man were found, having apparently been above the sea during the whole of the Glacial epoch men frequented them. Others farther north, like that of Cefn in North Wales, were below the sea during part of the Glacial epoch, for the boulderbeds reach a higher level; and, with Dr. Falconer, I found fragments of marine shells of the drift in the