

shingly débris called 'screes,' and, in Mr. Tiddeman's opinion, this Boulder-clay forms part of the ground-moraine of a great glacier coming from the north, such as that described in Chapter XXIV.

'The bones in the caverns,' says Mr. Tiddeman, 'appear to group themselves chiefly along two horizons, which are separated from one another by a greater or less thickness of cave-earth, laminated clay, and stalagmite.' The organic remains found in these beds are arranged by him as follows:—

| | Man. | Hyæna. | Fox. | Grizzly Bear. | Brown Bear. | Badger. | Elephas Antiquus. | Horse. | Rhinoceros leptorhinus. | Hippopotamus. | Pig. | Red-deer. | Reindeer. | Bos primigenius. | Goat or Sheep. |
|-----------|------|--------|------|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------|------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| Upper Bed | x | — | x | x | — | x | — | x | — | — | x | x | x | ? | x |
| Lower Bed | x | x | x | x | x | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | — | x | — |

The general assemblage closely resembles that found in 1821 by Dr. Buckland in the famous Kirkdale Cave in the Vale of Pickering in Yorkshire, and such as is also known in the Dream Cave, and others near Wirksworth in Derbyshire. In the Victoria Cave all the bones in the lower bed are marked by the gnawing of the teeth of Hyænas. One bone from this bed is of special interest, a fragment which Mr. Busk identified as part of a human fibula. No one doubts the existence of man along with the modern fauna of the upper bed, which is later than the Boulder-clay. But a man co-existent with a Glacial, or probably a pre-Glacial fauna, is a very different matter, and, accordingly, some eminent osteologists have lately declared that though they cannot assert that the fragment is not part of the bone of a man, on the other hand they