

cannot deny that it may just as well be part of the fibula of a bear.

On a point such as this, though I have been in the cave, I have no claim to form an opinion, but subsequent paragraphs will show that though at present the question has not been decided by the evidence yielded by the Victoria Cave, there are yet grounds for the certain belief, that man in the British area lived in inter-Glacial and probably even in pre-Glacial times.

The next caves I shall mention are, like the Victoria Cave, of unusual importance, because of their contents and the careful manner in which they have been explored by the Rev. J. Magens Mello and Mr. Thomas Heath, assisted in the determination of species by Professor Boyd Dawkins. These caverns occur in the Magnesian Limestone (Permian) of Creswell Crags in Derbyshire, about ten miles ENE. of Chesterfield, and two miles SSE. of Whitwell. Three of the explored caves are known by the names of Robin Hood's Cave, the Pin Hole, and Church Hole.

In the first-named the layers consist in descending order of:

1. Stalagmite, 2 ft.
2. Breccia, with bones and flint implements, 1 ft. 6 in.
3. Cave-earth, with bones and implements, 1 ft. 9 in.
4. Mottled bed, with bones and implements, 2 ft.
5. Red sand, with bones and quartzite implements.

The upper soil in the cavern 'yielded traces of Romano-British occupation, such as enamelled bronze fibulæ, fragments of pottery,' &c. 'In the surface soil and in the *upper part* of the Breccia (No. 2), there occur some bones of the domestic hog, goat, sheep, and Celtic shorthorn, but no implements of a Neolithic type were found associated with these.' Beneath this upper part,