

the explorers found 'teeth and bones of the bear, the fox, the hare, the reindeer, the hyæna, and the woolly rhinoceros and horse. Together with these were found numerous flint implements, mostly chips and flakes, but some few of them were carefully wrought lanceolate weapons, trimmed on either side.'

'The cave-earth below the Breccia contained the relics of a similar fauna, with one or two additions, but a different type of implements was met with . . . none presenting the more elaborately-shaped forms of those of the Breccia.' One or two are of bone, and numerous implements of quartzite rudely fashioned from water-worn pebbles, and, as pointed out by Professor Dawkins, they are of an earlier type than those found in the overlying Breccia.

The red sand bed at the base of all also contained relics of most of the animals common in the overlying strata, but no traces of human bones or works have yet been found therein.

Exclusive of the uppermost part of the Breccia, No. 2, the following remains of Mammalia have been found: Man, Lion (var. *Felis spelæa*), *Hyæna spelæa*, the Fox, Wolf, Bears (*Ursus ferox* and *U. arctos*), *Cervus Megaceros* (great Irish deer), Reindeer, *Bison priscus*, Horse, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, *Elephas primigenius* (Mammoth), Pig and Hare.

One point seems to be certain, that between the Romano-British epoch and the sub-epochs recorded in the table of strata given above there is a great gulf. From the historical epoch we make a sudden leap 'in the dark backward and abysm of time,' into the elephantine era of Palæolithic man, for no instrument of Neolithic type has been found in any of the caverns. Further, the remains indicate two climatal stages, 'when