

man, the hunter and fisherman, endured all the vicissitudes of a climate, at one time mild enough for the Hippopotamus to be an occupant of the Yorkshire rivers, at another so severe that amid the snow and ice of an Arctic winter he would have to struggle for existence in company with the Reindeer, the Glutton, and the Arctic Fox.'

As these and many other caves of England are doubtless of pre-glacial origin as to their original scooping out, it may well be that some of the bones are as old as those found beneath the boulder-beds of the Victoria Cave, but of this there is no absolute proof.

The next caves I have to mention are those on the western side of the Vale of Clwyd, which lie in the escarpment of the Carboniferous Limestone that rises from under the New Red Sandstone which fills the lower part of the valley. One of these is the well-known bone-bearing cave of Cefn, described in 1833 by Mr. Stanley, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. This cave and part of its contents I have seen along with Mrs. Wynn of Cefn, and the late Dr. Falconer, whose researches on the extinct mammalia of India are so well known. Among the bones found in the cave are *Elephas antiquus* (the ancient representative of the modern African elephant), *Rhinoceros hemitæchus*, *Hippopotamus*, Cave-Bear, Spotted Hyæna, and Reindeer. In this cave a human skull and cut antlers of a stag were discovered 'in the lower entrance,' as described by Professor Boyd Dawkins, but no attempt has been made to separate the flint implements found in these caves into Palæolithic and Neolithic; <sup>1</sup> nor has anyone determined that any of the bones belonged to distinct

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 540 and 545 for figures of Palæolithic and Neolithic flint implements.