

deer, which were extracted by Colonel Wood. In one of the caves, called Long Hole, he made the important discovery of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, and *R. hemitæchus*, along with manufactured flint knives in the same undisturbed deposit.

In the Paviland Cave, which was unscientifically opened before it was visited by Dr. Buckland, there were found the remains of the Mammoth, Woolly Rhinoceros, Hyæna, Cave-Bear, and many other animals in red earth, under the usual crust of stalagmite which formed the upper floor. With these was found a human skeleton, stained red by infiltration of an oxide of iron, and called by the quarrymen, 'the red lady of Paviland.' According to Dr. Buckland, the contents of the cavern seemed to have been disturbed by old diggings, and it was therefore his opinion that the body had been buried there at some ancient time. This cave must probably have been inhabited, for charcoal and sea-shells of edible species were found in it, and near the skeleton some carved beads and ornaments of ivory, possibly made from the tusks of the Mammoth, which with the skull lay close by the body. It is also said that a small chipped flint was found in the same place.

I have no doubt that the antiquity of this famous skeleton must be very great, but who can tell how old, not in years, but according to standards of comparative geological antiquity? Even though the débris had been disturbed there is no valid reason why the man should not have been coeval with the Mammoth and his contemporary Mammalia, for the figure of that great hairy elephant, with its enormous curved tusks carved on its own ivory, has been found at La Madelaine in the Dordogne; and in Denmark there was found a skull of this species with a flint arrow-head sticking in the