

Parker, and Ayshford Sanford. Professor Dawkins gives an admirable account of the work in his 'Cave Hunting,' to which I must refer my readers for a number of interesting and graphic details. When first opened in 1852 'the workmen found more than 300 Roman coins, among which were those of Allectus and Commodus.' As the work progressed year by year, and the contents of the cave were cleared out and examined, vast numbers of bones and teeth and horns were discovered, under conditions which proved that they were not introduced by water, but that the cavern had been a veritable hyæna den, which at intervals had also been occupied by savage men, as the occurrence of charcoal, calcined bones, and distinctly formed implements of flint and chert clearly testified. All of these implements are of Palæolithic type (see fig. 112, p. 540).

To give an idea of the quantity of bones, Mr. Dawkins states that 'the remains obtained in 1862-3, from 3,000 to 4,000 in number, afford a vivid picture of the animal life of the time in Somerset. They belong to the following animals, the implements representing the presence of Man :—

Man	35	Woolly Rhinoceros	233
Cave-Hyæna	467	Rhinoceros hemitæchus	2
Cave-Lion	15	Horse	401
Cave-Bear	27	The Great Urus	16
Grizzly Bear	11	Bison	30
Brown Bear	11	Cervus Megaceros	35
Wolf	7	Reindeer	30
Fox	8	Red Deer	2
Mammoth	30	Lemming	1

The remains of these animals were so intermingled, that they must have been living at the same time.' I cannot refrain from adding Mr. Dawkins' vivid description 'of the condition of things at the time the hyæna