

den was inhabited. The hyænas were the normal occupants of the cave, and thither they brought their prey. We can realise these animals pursuing elephants and rhinoceroses along the slopes of the Mendip till they scared them into the precipitous ravine, or watching until the strength of a disabled bear or lion ebbed away sufficiently to allow of its being overcome by their cowardly strength. Man appeared from time to time upon the scene—a miserable savage armed with bow and spear, unacquainted with metals, but defended from the cold by coats of skin. Sometimes he took possession of the den and drove out the hyænas—for it is impossible for both to have lived in the same cave at the same time. He kindled his fires at the entrance to cook his food and to keep away the wild animals; then he went away, and the hyænas came back to their old abode.'

Kent's Hole, near Torquay, in Devonshire, has long been one of the most famous caverns in England. Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S., has given an extensive account of the 'Literature of Kent's Cavern' in the 'Transactions of the Devonshire Association,' from which it appears that Mr. Thomas Northmore of Exeter first dug through the stalagmitic covering, and 'exclaiming with joy, "Here it is!" pulled out an old worn-down tusk of a Hyæna, and soon afterwards a metatarsal bone of the Cavern-Bear,' and among twenty or thirty other teeth and bones 'were two jaws, upper and lower, of either the Wolf or the Fox.' In 1827, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry De la Beche mentions the cavern as 'celebrated on account of the remains of elephants, rhinoceroses, hyænas, bears, deer, wolves, &c.,' and specially connects this discovery with the name of the Rev. John McEnery, who had previously made a valuable collection of such