

*Capreolus capreolus* (Goat), *Felis leo* (var. *spelæa*, Lion), *Hycæna spelæa*, *Ursus spelæus*, *Ursus ferox* (Grizzly Bear), *Ursus arctos* (Brown Bear), *Canis vulpes* (Fox), *Lepus timidus* (Hare), *Lepus cuniculus* (Rabbit), *Lagomys spelæus* (Hare-rat of Siberia), *Arvicola amphibius* (Water-rat), and *Sorex vulgaris* (Shrew-mouse).

Of these the small mammalia of living species were found near the surface, and were no doubt of comparatively recent introduction. Of the remainder a few were discovered in the stalagmite, No. 2, but by far the greater number in the cave-earth, No. 5, while a small number also occurred in the shingle, No. 6. As in some other cases, previously mentioned, the cave was sometimes a *Hyæna* den, for the bones bear the marks of their teeth, and at a period a little later, 'the great number of very young, or even foetal bones, afford the strongest possible evidence that the Bear actually inhabited the cavern.' With regard to the traces of man, 'not a single human bone has been found in Brixham Cave; but thirty-six rude flint implements and chips, referable to man's workmanship, were met with in different parts of the cave; of these sixteen were found in the shingle, No. 6 . . . In fourteen instances their infraposition to bones of the Mammoth, Rhinoceros, *Hyæna*, Tiger, (? Lion), Bear, Reindeer, Red Deer, Horse, and Ox, is perfectly well proved, as many as 120 of such bones having been discovered higher in the cave-earth' than the place where these flints were found. Woodcuts of some of the instruments given by Mr. Evans in his report on the implements discovered, leaves no doubt that they were fashioned by man, and all of them are of undoubted early palæolithic type, more or less similar to fig. 112, p. 540.