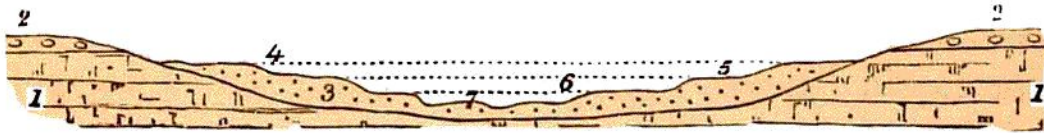


to a lower level, thus cutting out the terraces in succession, marked Nos. 5, 6, and 7.

It often happens, that alluvial and gravelly deposits that sometimes even cap minor hills are left marking ancient levels of rivers; and in such gravels, sands, and loams, the bones of animals of extinct and living species have been often found, together with the palæolithic handiwork of ancient races of men.

Viewed as a whole, the remains of mammalia found in these river beds, have been generally believed to be of post-Glacial age, and in this opinion I coincide with regard to some of the rivers. One circumstance is, however,

FIG. 111.



worthy of special remark, that to a great extent they are identical in the river gravels of the southern half of England, with the species found in the British bone-caves, a list of which is given at page 481.<sup>1</sup> They consist of the White and Cave Bears, the Ermine, the Otter, Fox, Wolf, Hyæna (*spelæa*), Lion, the Red-deer, Reindeer, and *Cervus megaceros*, the Musk-sheep, Ox and Bison, Hippopotamus (*major*), Pig, Horse, two species of Rhinoceros (*R. leptorhinus* and *R. hemitæchus*), two species of Elephants (*E. primigenius* and *E. antiquus*), Hare-rat (*Lagomys spelæus*), *Spermophilus* (a

<sup>1</sup> The Cave Mammalia, also known in river deposits, are *Rhinolophus*, *ferum-equinum*, *Vespertilio noctula*, *Sorex vulgaris*, *Ursus Arctos*, *Gulo luscus*, *Meles taxus*, *Mustela putorius*, *M. martes*, *Felis catus*, *F. pardii*, *F. lynx*, *Machairodus latidens*, *Alces malchis*, *Cervus Browni*, *Rhinoceros leptorhinus* (?), *Lepus cuniculus*, *Lagomys spelæus*, *Spermophilus erythrogonoides*, *Arvicola pratensis*, *A. agrestis*, *A. amphibius*, and *Castor fiber*.—DAWKINS.