

thesis, since in many cases they are not estuarine, for they contain no sea-shells, but only land and fresh-water species, mingled with occasional trunks of trees, and the bones of mammalia, some of which are of extinct species.

I have previously stated that bone-caves in Britain as caves, may have been of pre-Glacial date, and the occurrence of worked flints along with extinct mammals in the Victoria Cave, shows that there man is either of inter-Glacial or pre-Glacial age, for, at the mouth of the cavern, Boulder-clay lay *over* the sediments that contained these remains, as proved by Mr. Tiddeman (see p. 465). In like manner I am satisfied that Mr. Skertchly has nearly proved to demonstration the occurrence of flint implements in brick-earth beneath the Chalky Boulder-clay of the neighbourhood of Brandon, this brick-earth being probably of inter-Glacial age, for the Chalky Boulder-clay is, in his opinion, not one of the earliest glacial deposits. I have also shown, by the testimony of many accurate investigations, that in the bone-caves of Somersetshire and Devonshire the works of man occur with extinct mammals, and the same is the case in the ancient gravels of the Thames and other rivers.

Arguing on these points, Mr. James Geikie says: 'If palæolithic deposits have a very limited range, such is not the case with those of neolithic age (fig. 113). Implements belonging to this latter age occur everywhere throughout the British Islands. From Caithness to Cornwall, and from the east coast of England to the western borders of Ireland they are continually being picked up. Even in the bleak Orkney and Shetland Islands, and all over the inner and outer Hebrides, relics of neolithic times have been met with, so that the wide