

have continued to live until a comparatively late date.⁷² The general assemblage of animals was probably much what it has been during the period of history, but with a few forms which have disappeared from most of Europe either within or shortly before the historic period, such as the reindeer, elk, urus, grizzly bear, brown bear, wolf, wild boar, and beaver. But besides these wild animals there are re-

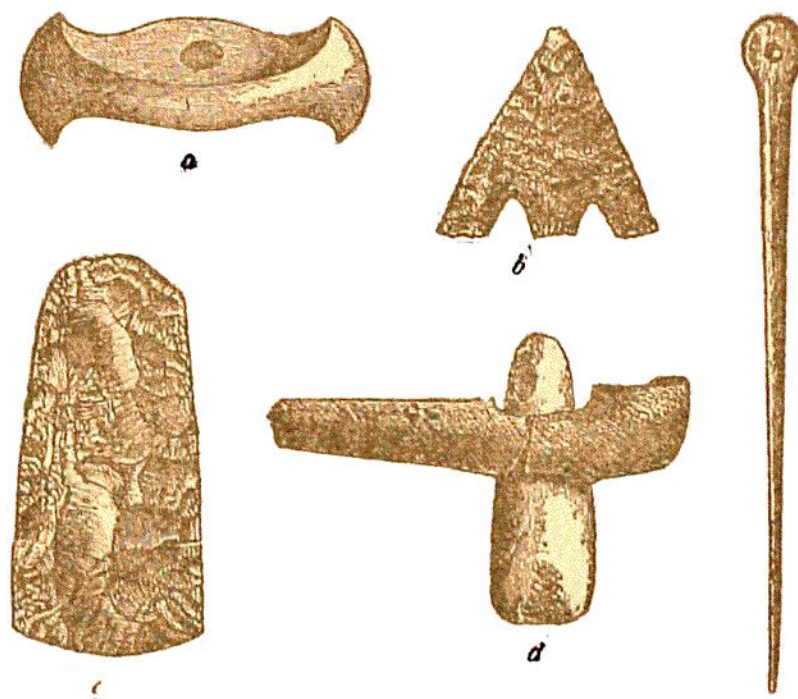


Fig. 463.—Neolithic Implements.

a, Stone axe-head ($\frac{1}{2}$); *b*, Barbed flint arrow-head (natural size); *c*, Roughly-chipped flint celt ($\frac{1}{2}$); *d*, Polished celt ($\frac{1}{2}$), with part of its original wooden hand still attached, found in a peat-bog, Cumberland; *e*, Bone-needle (natural size), Swiss Lake Dwellings; *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, reduced from Sir J. Evans's "Ancient Stone Implements."

mains of domesticated forms introduced by the race which supplanted the Palæolithic tribes. These are the dog, horse, sheep, goat, shorthorn, and hog. It is noteworthy that these domestic forms were not parts of the indigenous fauna of Europe. They appear at once in the Neolithic deposits, leading to the inference that they were introduced by the human tribes which now migrated, probably from Central Asia, into the European continent. These tribes were like-

⁷² Geol. Mag. 1881, p. 354; Nature, xxvi. p. 246.