

<i>Elephas primigenius.</i>	<i>Cervus somonensis</i> , Cuvier.
<i>Rhinoceros tichorhinus.</i>	<i>C. Tarandus priscus</i> , Cuvier.
<i>Equus fossilis</i> , Owen.	<i>Felis spelæa.</i>
<i>Bos primigenius.</i>	<i>Hyaena spelæa.</i>

The *Ursus spelæus* has also been mentioned by some writers; but M. Lartet says he has sought in vain for it among the osteological treasures sent from Abbeville to Cuvier at Paris, and in other collections. The same palæontologist, after a close scrutiny of the bones sent formerly to the Paris Museum from the valley of the Somme, observed that some of them bore the evident marks of an instrument, agreeing well with incisions such as a rude flint-saw would produce. Among other bones mentioned as having been thus artificially cut, are those of a *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, and the antlers of *Cervus somonensis*.*

The evidence obtained by naturalists that some of the extinct mammalia of Menchecourt really lived and died in this part of France, at the time of the embedding of the flint tools in fluviatile strata, is most satisfactory; and not the less so for having been put on record long before any suspicion was entertained that works of art would ever be detected in the same beds. Thus M. Baillon, writing in 1834 to M. Ravin, says, 'They begin to meet with fossil bones at the depth of ten or twelve feet in the Menchecourt sand-pits, but they find a much greater quantity at the depth of eighteen and twenty feet. Some of them were evidently broken before they were embedded, others are rounded, having, without doubt, been rolled by running water. It is at the bottom of the sand-pits that the most entire bones occur. Here they lie without having undergone fracture or friction, and seem to have been articulated together at the time when they were covered up. I found in one place a whole hind limb

* Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, London, vol. xvi. p. 471.