

quadrupeds. I was not aware at the time that flint tools had been met with in the same bone-deposit.

*Caves of Gower in Glamorganshire, South Wales.*

The ossiferous caves of the peninsula of Gower in Glamorganshire have been diligently explored of late years by Dr. Falconer and Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Wood, who have thoroughly investigated the contents of many which were previously unknown. Among these Dr. Falconer's skilled eye has recognised the remains of almost every quadruped which he had elsewhere found fossil in British caves: in some places the *Elephas primigenius*, accompanied by its usual companion the *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, in others *Elephas antiquus* associated with *Rhinoceros hemitæchus* Falconer; the extinct animals being often embedded, as in the Belgian caves, in the same matrix with species now living in Europe, such as the common badger (*Meles Taxus*), the common wolf, and the fox.

In a cavernous fissure called the Raven's cliff, teeth of several individuals of *Hippopotamus major*, both young and old, were found; and this in a district where there is now scarce a rill of running water, much less a river in which such quadrupeds could swim. In one of the caves, called Sprintsail Tor, bones of the elephants above named were observed, with a great many other quadrupeds of recent and extinct species.

From one fissure, called Bosco's Den, no less than one thousand antlers of the rein-deer, chiefly of the variety called *Cervus Guettardi*, were extracted by the persevering exertions of Colonel Wood, who estimated that several hundred more still remained in the bone-earth of the same rent.

They were mostly shed horns, and of young animals; and had been washed into the rent with other bones, and with angular fragments of limestone, and all enveloped in the same