pelvic bone of an hippopotamus are some long and straight striæ which could not be referred to the teeth of any carnivorous or rodent animal, as no jaw could open wide enough to grasp so large a bone. On the metatarsus of an ox, besides some few modern striæ, which are confined to an adhering and superficial sandy deposit, there are also numerous coarser striæ, nearly parallel to each other, which penetrate the substance of the bone, and are nearly straight. They are about three inches long, and run in a direction oblique to the axis of the bone. Some of them pass slightly round its curvature, and correspond in appearance to furrows often referred to in descriptions of cave-bones, and usually ascribed to jagged flint tools used in scraping off flesh and tendons. But respecting the true nature of these from the Val d'Arno, I do not pretend to be able to decide. All the elephant bones, and a great majority of the rest from the collection now under consideration, have no marks on them, and many of the striæ on others may possibly be due to knives or hard brushes used in removing the matrix; but on several bones there are innumerable short irregular scratches and indentations of old date, and due to some cause which acted before the formation of the dendrites which now cover them. About two hundred of such marks may be traced in the united ulna and radius of an hippopotamus. They vary from a quarter of an inch to an inch in length, some of them following the contour, and bending slightly round the bone, and one set occasionally crossing an older one. Although parts of this bone have escaped trituration, we may imagine the striated portions, when the whole was held fast in the mud, to have been exposed to a current which swept sand and gravel over them with such force as to cause short streaks and indentations at a time, perhaps, when the bone was softer than it is now. A slight change in the position of the bone, or in the direction of the current of water, might cause a second set of such striæ to cross an older one.

None of the bones of *Elephas meridionalis* and its associates from the Cromer Forest, mentioned in the text (p. 216), nearly all of which have lately (1863) been examined by M. Lartet in the Norwich museum, and in the collections of Messrs. Gunn and King, exhibit any markings resembling those of Saint-Prest, or those of the Val d'Arno; a negative fact, which need not surprise us, seeing that in every case, even at Saint-Prest, the occurrence of striæ and cuts is quite exceptional.

I have stated, at p. 177, that Colonel Wood extracted more than a thousand antlers of the reindeer from a single cave called Bosco's Den, in Glamorganshire. On none of these have any cuts or marks