

and Germany ; and so extensively in the latter country, that the teeth of the antediluvian Bear, as we have already stated, formed for a long time part of its materia medica, under the name of *fossil licorn*. Fig. 183 represents the skull of the Cave-bear.

At the same time with the *Ursus spelæus* another Carnivore, the *Felis spelæus*, or Cave-lion, lived in Europe. This animal is specifically identical with the living Lion of Asia and Africa : but since in these early times he had not to contend with the hunter for food, he was, on the whole, considerably larger than any Lion now existing on the earth.

The Hyænas of our age consist of two species, the striped and the

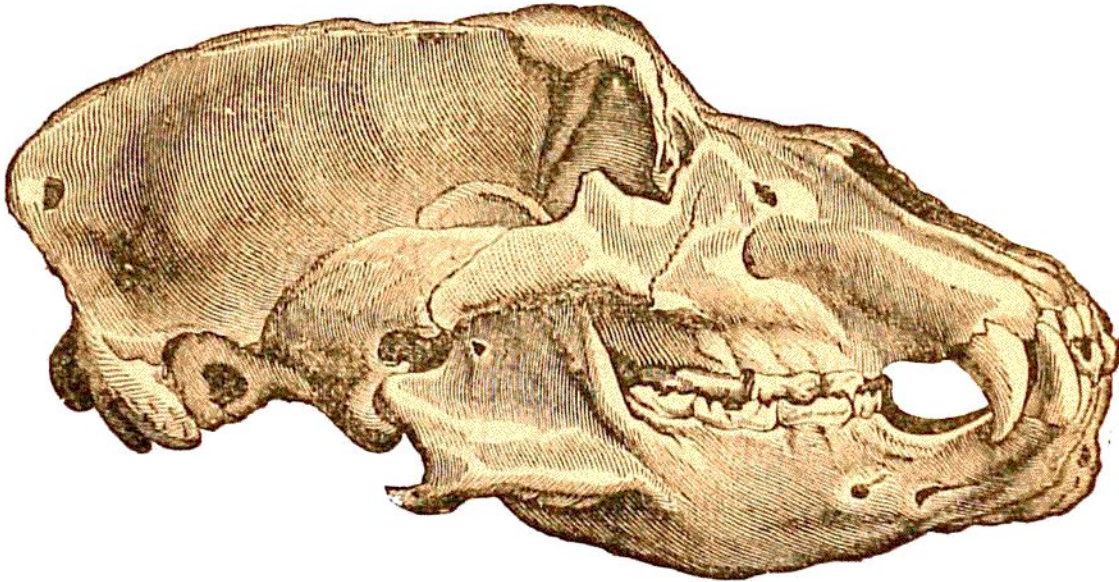


Fig. 183.—Head of *Ursus spelæus*.

spotted Hyænas. The last presents considerable conformity in its structure with that of the Post-pliocene period, which Cuvier designates under the name of the fossil Spotted Hyæna. It seems to have been only a little larger than the existing species. Fig. 184 represents the head of the *Hyæna spelæa*, whose remains, with those of others, were found in the caves of Kirkdale and Kent's Hole ; the remains of about 300 being found in the former. Dr. Buckland satisfied himself, from the quantity of their dung, that the Hyænas had lived there. In the cave were found remains of the ox, young elephant, rhinoceros, horse, bear, wolf, hare, water-rat, and several birds. All the bones present an appearance of having been broken and gnawed by the teeth of the Hyænas, and they occur confusedly mixed in loam or mud, or dispersed through the crust of stalagmite which covered the contents of the cave.