

of the cave is often covered with the fragments. Calcareous excrements are also abundant, quite similar to the excrements of the modern Hyena.

The common species of Elephant in the county of Norfolk, on the North Sea, was the *Elephas primigenius*. It lived in herds over England, and extended its wanderings across the Siberian plains to the Arctic Ocean and Bering Straits, and beyond into North America; but it seems not to have gone far south of the parallel of 40°. It is stated by Woodward that over 2000 grinders were dredged up by the fishermen of the little village of Happisburgh, in the space of 13 years, and other localities in and about England are also noted.

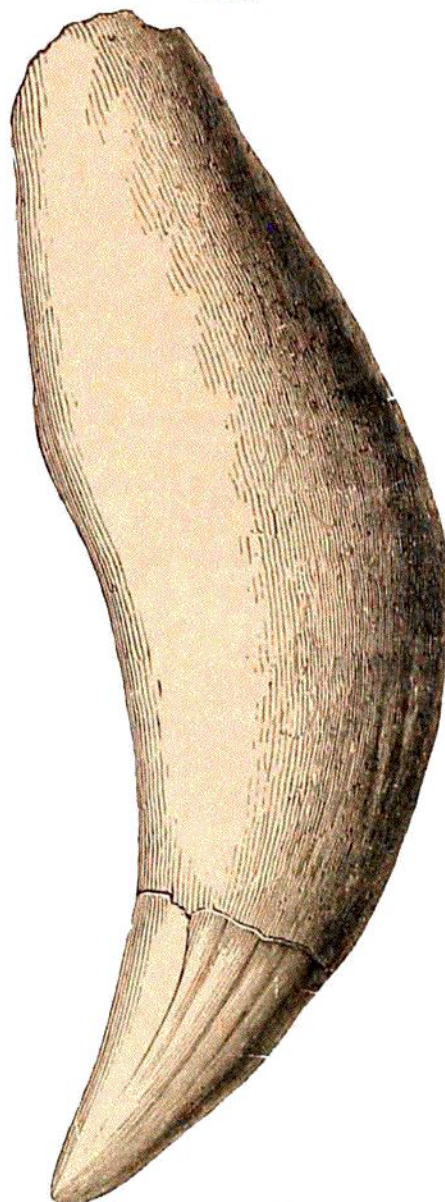
This ancient Elephant, as Siberian specimens have indicated, had its body covered with a reddish wool and long black hair. One of the tusks measured 12½ feet in length. At the beginning of this century, one of these animals was found at the mouth of the Lena, frozen and encased in ice. It measured 16 feet 4 inches in length, to the extremity of the tail, exclusive of the tusks, and 9 feet 4 inches in height. It retained the wool on its hide, and was so perfectly preserved that the flesh was eaten by the dogs. The remains are exceedingly abundant at Eschscholtz Bay, near Bering Straits, where the ivory tusks of ancient generations of Elephants are gathered for exportation.

The Rhinoceros, *R. tichorhinus*, spread from England to Siberia, and was a hairy species like the Elephant. A frozen specimen found near Wilui, in Siberia, in 1772, was 11½ feet long, and had a hairy skin. Another widespread species was the *R. hemitœchus*.

The Irish Deer, *Cervus giganteus* was another of the gigantic species. Skeletons have been found in marl, beneath the peat of swamps, in Ireland and England, and fragments in the bone caverns. The height, to the summit of the antlers, in the largest individuals, was 10 to 11 feet; and the span of the antlers was 10 feet, and in one specimen over 12 feet. It is supposed that it may have been extinct but a few centuries.

The modern Horse, *Equus caballus*, but of unusual size, has been found in the deposits of the period over all Europe, northern Asia, and northern

1565.



Canine tooth of the Cave Bear.