

But, on the other hand, a large number of the forms are northern, such as the glutton (*Gulo luscus*), Arctic fox (*Canis lagopus*), reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*), Alpine hare (*Lepus variabilis*), Norwegian lemming (*Myodes torquatus*), Arctic lemming (*M. lemmus*, *M. obensis*), marmot (*Arctomys marmotta*), Russian vole (*Arvicola ratticeps*), musk-sheep (*Oribus moschatus*), snowy-owl (*Stryx nyctea*). There is likewise a proportion of now wholly extinct animals, which include the Irish elk (*Cervus giganteus* or *Megaceros hibernicus*), *Elephas primigenius* (mammoth), *E. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros megarhinus*, *R. antiquitatis* (*tichorhinus*) (woolly rhinoceros), *R. leptorhinus* and cave-bear (*Ursus spelæus*). The Palæolithic fauna has been divided into three sections, each supposed to correspond with a distinct period of time: 1st, the Age of *Elephas antiquus*, with which species are associated *Rhinoceros megarhinus* (*Merckii*) and *Hippopotamus amphibius* (major). 2d, The Age of the mammoth, with the woolly rhinoceros, cave-bear and cave-hyæna. 3d, The Age of the reindeer, when that animal passed in great numbers across central Europe. But, as already stated, such subdivisions are admittedly artificial, and should only be used as provisional aids in the comparison of deposits which cannot be tested by the law of superposition.

That man was contemporary with these various extinct animals is proved by the frequent occurrence of undoubtedly human implements, formed of roughly chipped flints, etc., associated with their bones. Much more rarely, portions of human skeletons have been recovered from the same deposits. The men of the time appear to have camped in rock-shelters and caves, and to have lived by fishing and by hunting the reindeer, bison, horse, mammoth, rhinoceros,