

Islands with the continent already worn away, or had man already crossed over from England to Ireland? They knew that man had existed in England probably before England was separated from the continent."

But, whatever be the final determination on this interesting question of the co-existence of Man and the *Cervus megaceros* in Ireland, the bones of the latter are recovered there in enormous quantities, not infrequently in a condition admitting of their being even now turned to account for economic uses; and examples have undoubtedly been found there bearing unmistakeable evidence of human workmanship. One of the most interesting of these was an imperfect Irish lyre dug up in the moat of Desmond Castle, Adare, and exhibited by the Earl of Dunraven, at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute in 1864. The relic was of value as a rare example of the most primitive form of the national musical instrument; but greater interest was conferred on it by the opinion pronounced by Professor Owen that it was fashioned from the bone of the Irish Elk.

In weighing such evidence it is manifestly important to keep prominently in view the fact already referred to, that the bones and horns of the fossil deer are recovered in a condition not less fit for working by the modern turner and carver than the mammoth ivory or the bog oak, which are now in constant use by them. In the Goat Hole Cavern at Paviland, Glamorganshire, Dr. Buckland noted the discovery of large rings or armlets and other personal ornaments made of fossil ivory, lying alongside of a human female skeleton, and in near proximity to the skull of a fossil elephant. The tusk of another fossil elephant, recovered at a depth of twenty feet in the boulder clay of the Carse of Sterling, is now preserved in the Edinburgh University Museum, in the mutilated condition in which it was rescued from the lathe of an ivory turner. This, so far as Scotland is concerned, is an exceptional example of the manufacture of fossil ivory, but we are very familiar with the fact that the tusks of the Siberian mammoth have long been an article of commerce.

In a paper "On the Crannoges of Lough Rea," by Mr. G. H. Kinohan, of the Geological Survey, read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1863, he describes a fine head of the *Cervus megaceros* found, along with abundant evidences of human art, in a large crannoge on Lough Rea. It measured thirteen feet from tip to tip of its horns; but Mr. Jukes suggested the probable solution of its discovery under