

Note on the Animal Remains from 153  
Ballynamindra.

AUGUST 3RD, 1928.

UNDER STALAGMITE IN INNER CHAMBER.

BY J. WILFRID JACKSON, Ph.D., F.G.S.

From this cave are a number of canine bones. They seem too small and slender for common fox, and are almost certainly those of the Arctic species (*Canis lagopus*).

A perfect tibia measures in length 112-mm. (over all). Bones of the Arctic fox found at the Ightham Fissures ranged from 110–114-mm. The above bone is slightly smaller than Newton's recent example of a female Arctic fox.<sup>1</sup>

A perfect calcaneum is not more than 26-mm. in total length, being much smaller than examples from Windy Knoll, Derbyshire. There are also the right and left upper ends of ulnæ, and an upper end of a radius—all small.

Reynolds<sup>2</sup> says the only record for Arctic fox in Ireland is Newhall cave, Edenvale, Co. Clare.

Scharff<sup>3</sup> says both large and small foxes inhabit Ireland at the present day. Without the characteristic jaws and teeth it is not possible to be certain of the identity with the Arctic fox.

1 *Quart. Journal Geol. Soc.*, Vol. 4, 1894, p. 202.

2 *British Pleist. Mam.* [*Monog. Pal. Soc.*] Vol. II, Pt. III 1909, p. 8.

3 *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* Vol. XXXIII, Sec. B, Pt. I., 1906, pp. 47 48

Note on the Animal Remains from  
Garratt Morrissey Cave.

EXTERIOR TRENCH, 0-6"

BY DR. WILFRID JACKSON, Ph.D., F.G.S.

RABBIT.

Lower jaw; prox. end of femur; tibia minus prox. end.

HARE.

Fragments of femur and radius.

PIG.

Loose molar.

SHEEP.

Metacarpal minus distal end.

REINDEER.

Thoracic vertebra (slightly damaged). This is darker and more mineralised than the other bones and seems to have come originally from a deeper level.

BIRD.

Humerus (split) minus prox. end; large (size of crow).