SWINTON W.E., 1925-26. Note on a Rhinoceros bone from the glacial sands of Cadder. *Transactions of the Geological Society of Glasgow,* **XVII** (3), Glasgow.

[*Reprinted from "The Transactions of the Geological Society of Glasgow." Vol. XVII, Part III*, 1925–1926].

No. III.—Note on a Rhinoceros Bone from the Glacial Sands of Cadder. By W. E. Swinton, B.Sc., F.G.S.

(Plate I).

During recent quarrying operations in the glacial sands near the canal, at Cadder, Bishopbriggs, a mammalian bone was brought to light and presented to the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University, by the owners of the quarry, Messrs. The Bishopbriggs Sand Quarries Ltd., per the Director, Mr. Hunter Bowie. Through the kindness of Professor J. W. Gregory and Dr. J. Weir the bone was sent to me for examination.

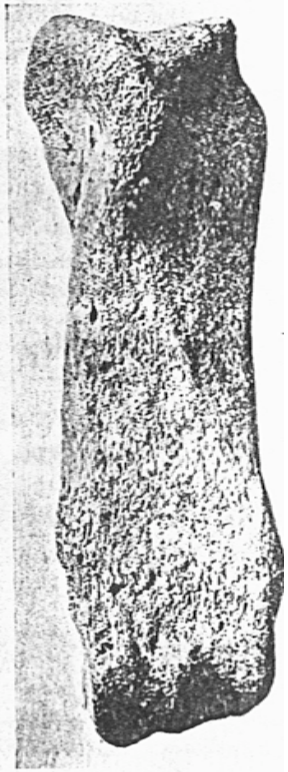
The specimen was found some forty feet below the surface in water-rolled glacial gravel, and bears evidence of water action in that the edges of the bone and the articular facets are quite rounded. Despite this, however, the bone is fairly well preserved and is complete. Its total length is 6¼ inches. The bone is obviously rhinocerine and comparison with other fossil Rhinoceros bones proves it to be the second meta-carpal of the left fore-foot of the Woolly Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros* (*Coelodonta*) *antiquitatis* Blumenbach.

The Woolly Rhinoceros had a wide range over Europe and Asia, during Pleistocene times, extending even into the Arctic circle, and in England its bones are common in the glacial and river gravels, as well as in the cave deposits. In Scotland, however, its remains appear to be scarce and records of its occurrence are few. Geikie in his "Great Ice Age"[1] refers to the "vague mention" of a Rhinoceros horn being found in the marl at the Loch of Forfar. Ritchie in his "Animal Life of Scotland" does not mention *Rhinoceros* as a Scottish Pleistocene form, and the British Museum, which possesses a large collection of fossil *Rhinoceros* remains, has not a single Scottish example. The occurrence of the present well preserved specimen is therefore interesting, and worthy of record.

[1] Geikie, "The Great Ice Age," 3rd Edition, 1894, p. 305; Mem. Wernerian Soc., vol. iv, 1822-3, p. 582; *ibid.* vol. v, 1824-6, p. 573.

Trans. Geol. Soc. of Glasgow. Plate I.

Dorsal (Upper) Surface Aspect.
Rhino. (Coelodonta) antiquitatis.



Ventral (Lower) Surface
Rhino. antiquitatis.