
The Quaternary Deposits at Hoxne, Suffolk: Appendix 4. The Hoxne Mammalian Remains

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appear above stratum F, as there was the whole length of an interglacial period for the fauna to reach the locality and the rate of recolonization of the areas covered by the ice in the Last Glaciation appears to have been quite rapid.

The Hoxne Mollusca really add little to the botanical conclusions. It is a nondescript fauna, which could have survived quite cold or quite warm conditions but gives no positive indication of climate. Neither do the faunas at different horizons give definite indications of climatic variation. Molluscan faunas vary from place to place and, although deposits in the main drainage basins can often be satisfactorily correlated, there is always the possibility, as appears to be the case at Hoxne, of unusual faunas in isolated localities.

APPENDIX 4. THE HOXNE MAMMALIAN REMAINS

BY H. E. P. SPENCER

Ipswich Museum

The mammalian remains from Hoxne are few in number and variety. Of the fossils which have been collected only a part have been preserved. Most of these are in the collections at Ipswich Museum and are from Moir's (1926, 1935) excavations, and these are listed below. The stratigraphical horizon is given where known.

Trogotherium sp. Femur and eight molars from stratum E. Provisionally determined by Dr T. M. Stout as *T. lydekkeri* Schlosser.

Cervus elaphus L. Limb bones, antler fragments and a vertebra. These remains represent at least six animals. A radius and a metacarpal were found together in stratum F lying on the Lowestoft Till; these were the only finds during the recent investigations. Their position in the stratigraphy was verified by pollen analysis (no. 10, table 5) of sediment from the bone surface.

Bos or *Bison* sp. Tooth and a limb bone.

Equus caballus L. Teeth and limb bones. These belong to at least eight beasts. Several of the teeth are known to have come from stratum A2.

Elephas sp. Ilium.

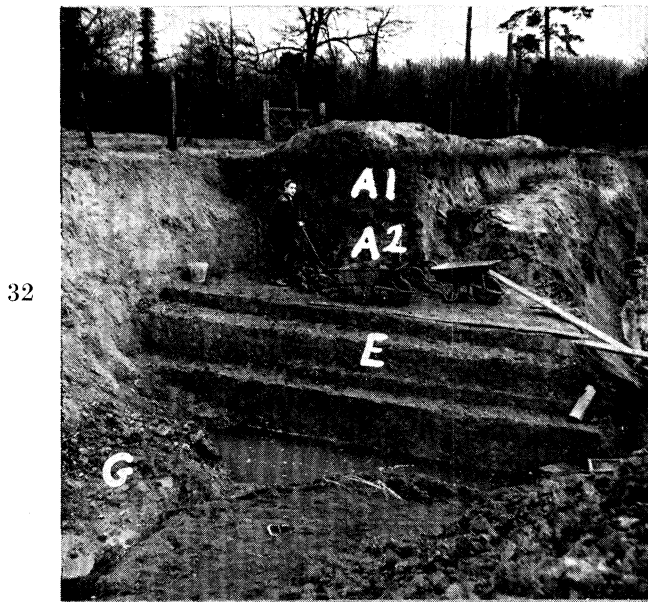
In addition to these records Reid (1896) recorded from his bed A, *Cervus*, *Bos*, *Equus caballus* and *Elephas*. Moir (1926) referred to remains of mammoth and reindeer from stratum B, but no teeth of the former can be traced, and the latter is based on an erroneous determination. The fragments of a right metatarsal, labelled reindeer, in the Ipswich Museum from the 1926 excavations, proved to belong to red deer when they were restored. *Sus* sp. was also recorded by Moir (1935).

The remains of the fauna from Hoxne are too scanty to enable generalizations to be made on the significance of the finds.

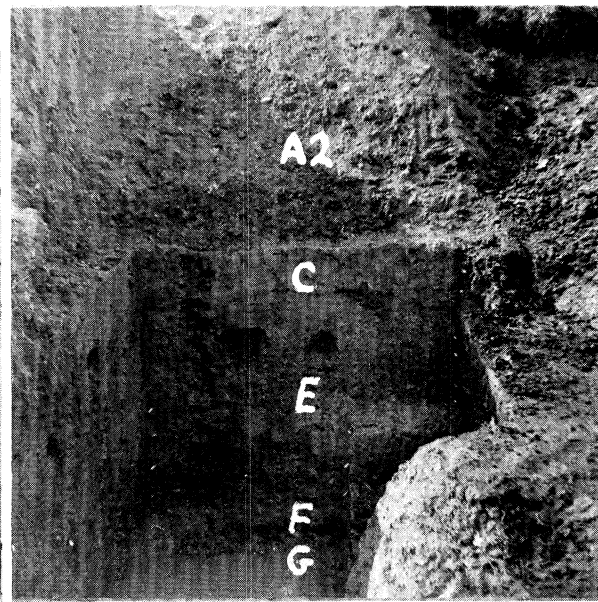
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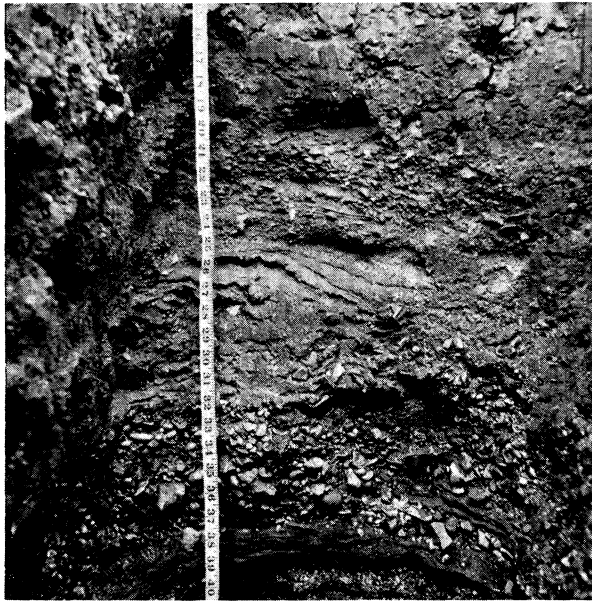
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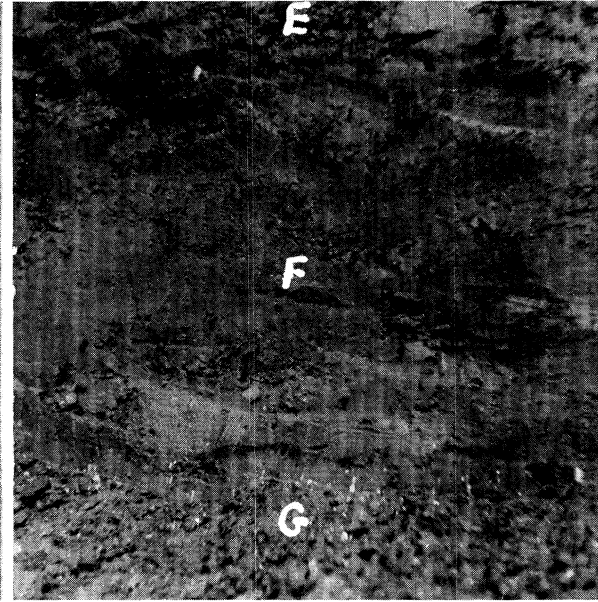
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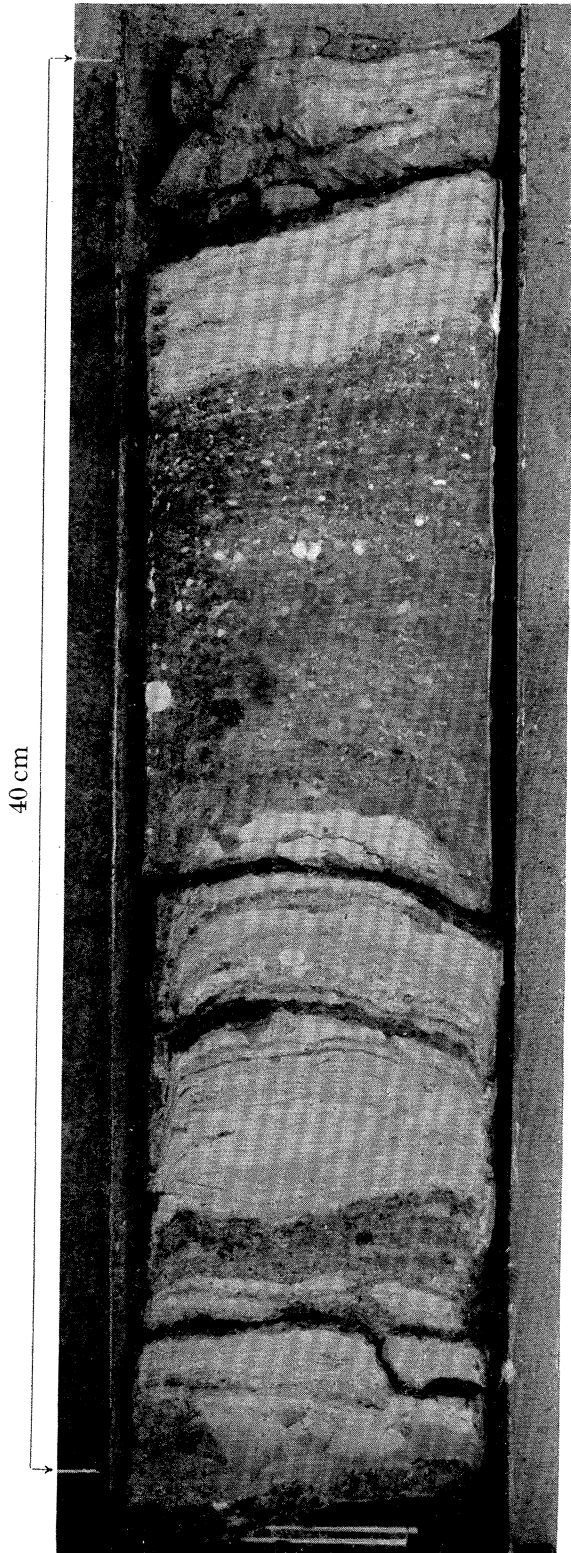
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FIGURE 32. The north face of the Oakley Park pit in 1951. In the foreground the weathered clay-mud of strata E and F has been dug away to its base on the Lowestoft Till (stratum G), the surface of which slopes up towards the observer. Sand of strata A1 and A2 lies on stratum E, and the junction between them is level with the working terrace. The highest terrace in the right background marks the junction of strata A1 and A2. The bucket is next to section no. 11.

FIGURE 33. The excavation of section no. 100. The interglacial deposits of strata F, E and C lie on the Lowestoft Till (stratum G), and are overlain by the till of stratum A2. The pegs mark the spits dug away in the excavation. The two craters in the far wall are where a bone fragment and a flaked flint were found. The vertical row of holes is where the samples for section no. 100 were taken. The pricks in the upper part of stratum E were caused by probing with wires. The thin dark layer in stratum C is the purple weathering horizon. The depth of the section is about 420 cm.

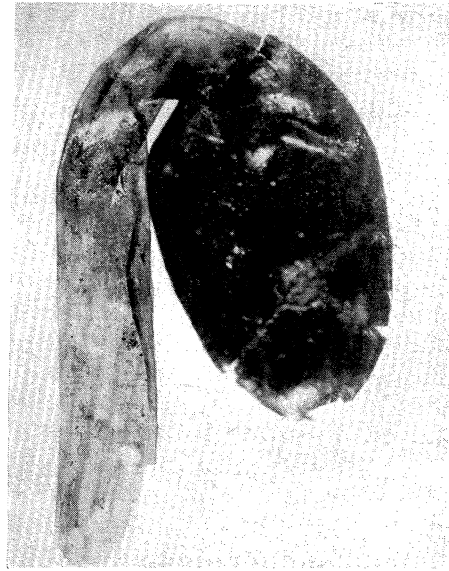
FIGURE 34. The gravel, stratum B, of section no. 18. At the 20-in. mark on the tape is the junction of the gravel with the clayey sand of stratum A2.

FIGURE 35. The base of the excavation no. 100. At the base is the top of the Lowestoft Till (stratum G), with small chalk pebbles visible. The thin black line above the till is the drift mud at the base of stratum F. Above this is light grey marl, and then the darker grey clay-mud of the upper part of stratum F. This merges into stratum E at the top of the photograph. The depth of the section is about 50 cm.

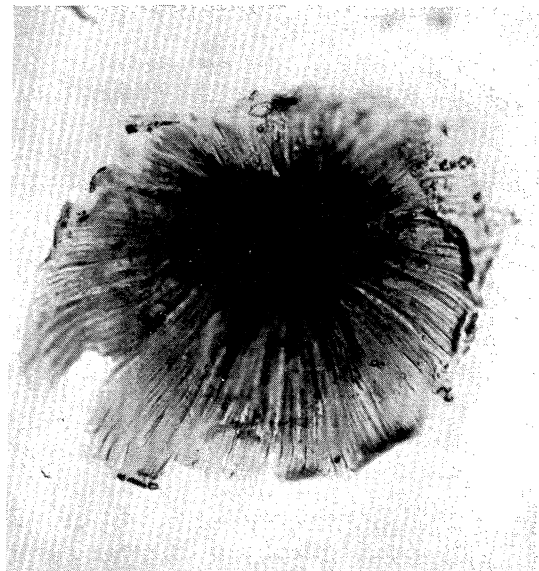


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FIGURE 36. Core no. 3 of borehole no. 36. The alternation of brecciated clay-mud and stratified silt is clearly seen.



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FIGURE 37. *Potamogeton pectinatus* L. Tuber from stratum F. (Magn. $\times 7.5$.)

FIGURE 38. *Hippophæë rhamnoides* L. Leaf-scale from stratum F. (Magn. $\times 120$.)

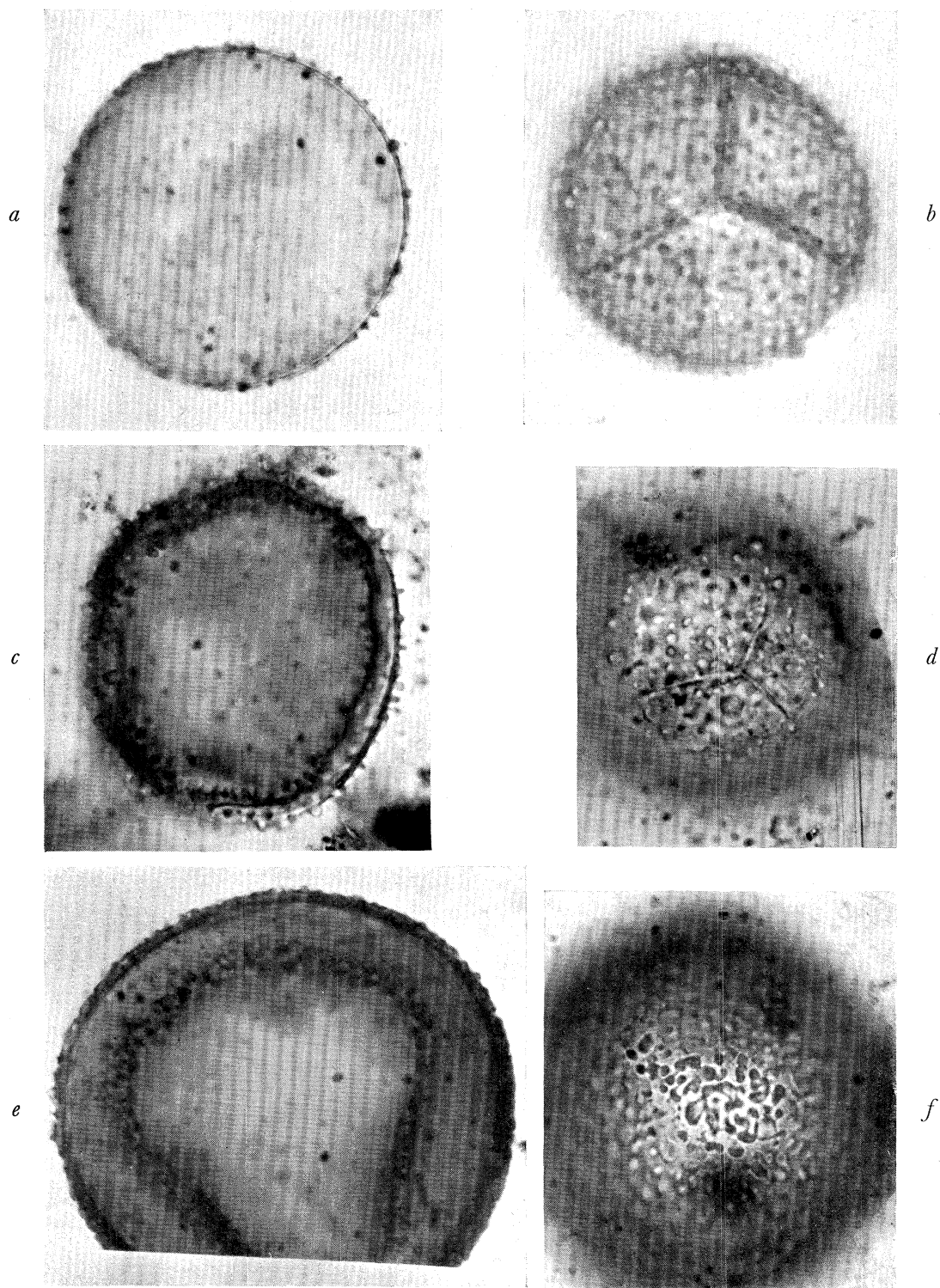


FIGURE 39. Spores of fossil and modern *Osmunda* species. (Magn. $\times 1000$.) *a, b*, Modern *O. claytoniana* L.; *c, d*, fossil *O. cf. claytoniana* from stratum E; *e, f*, modern *O. regalis* L.

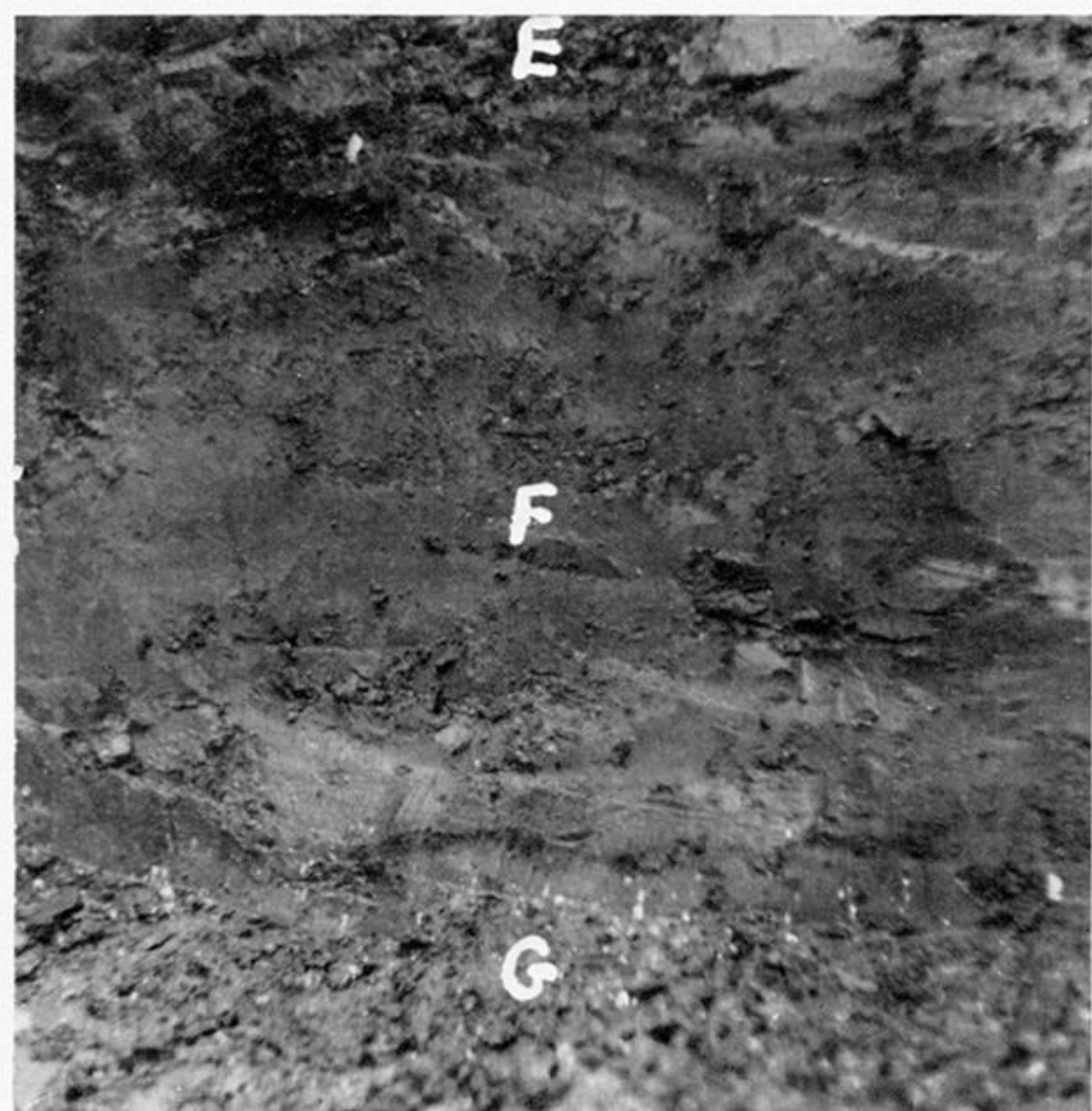
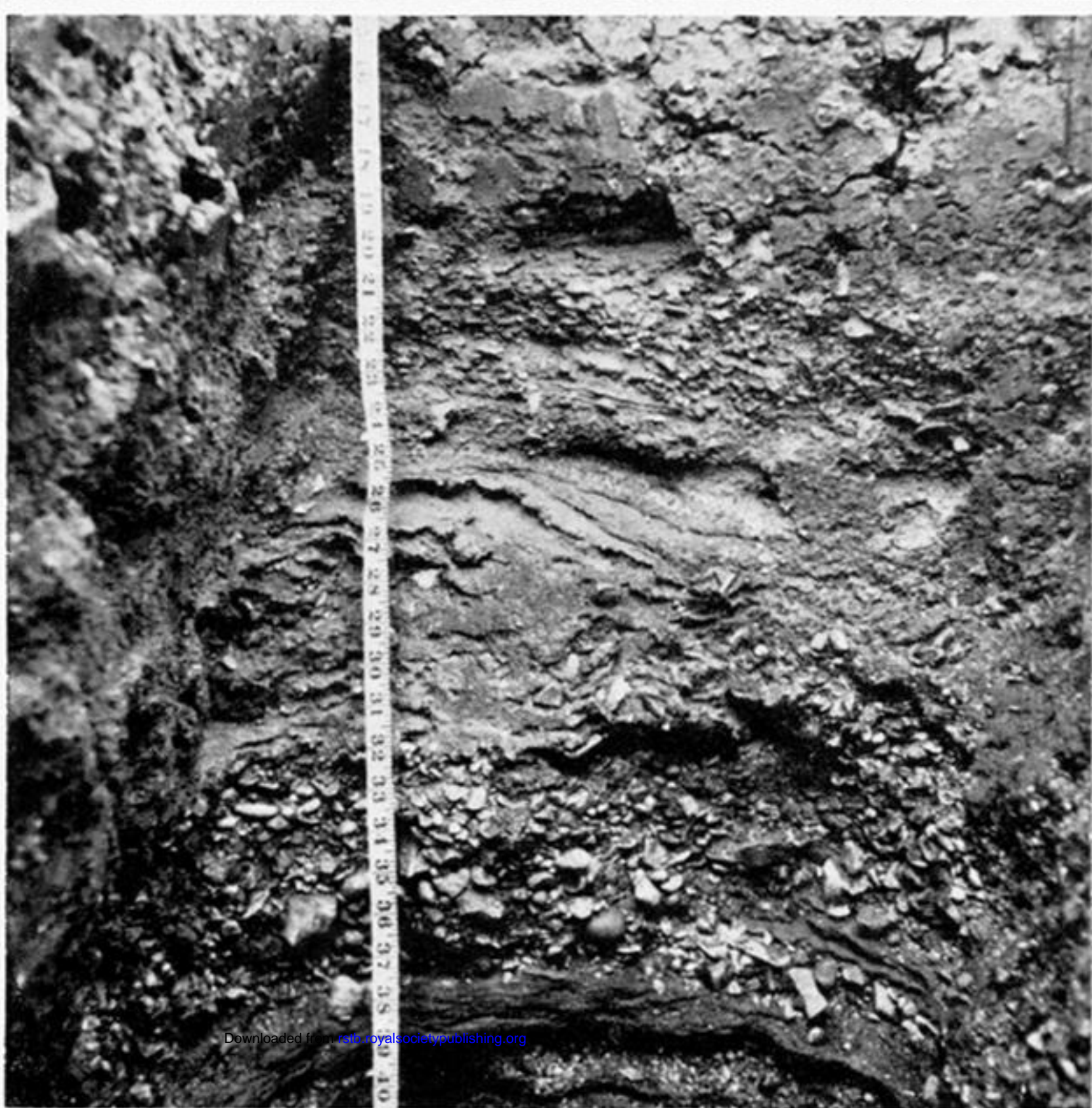
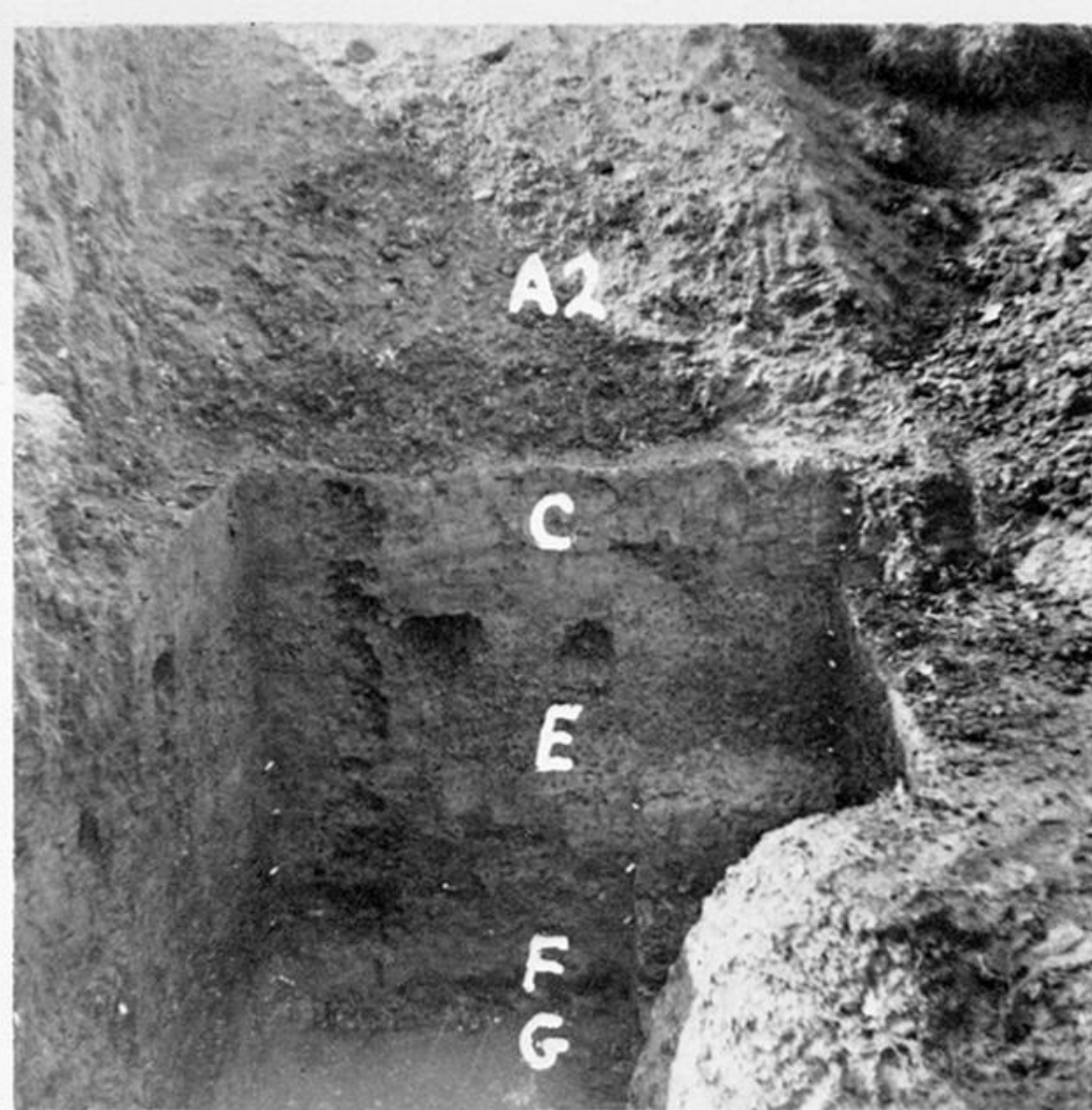


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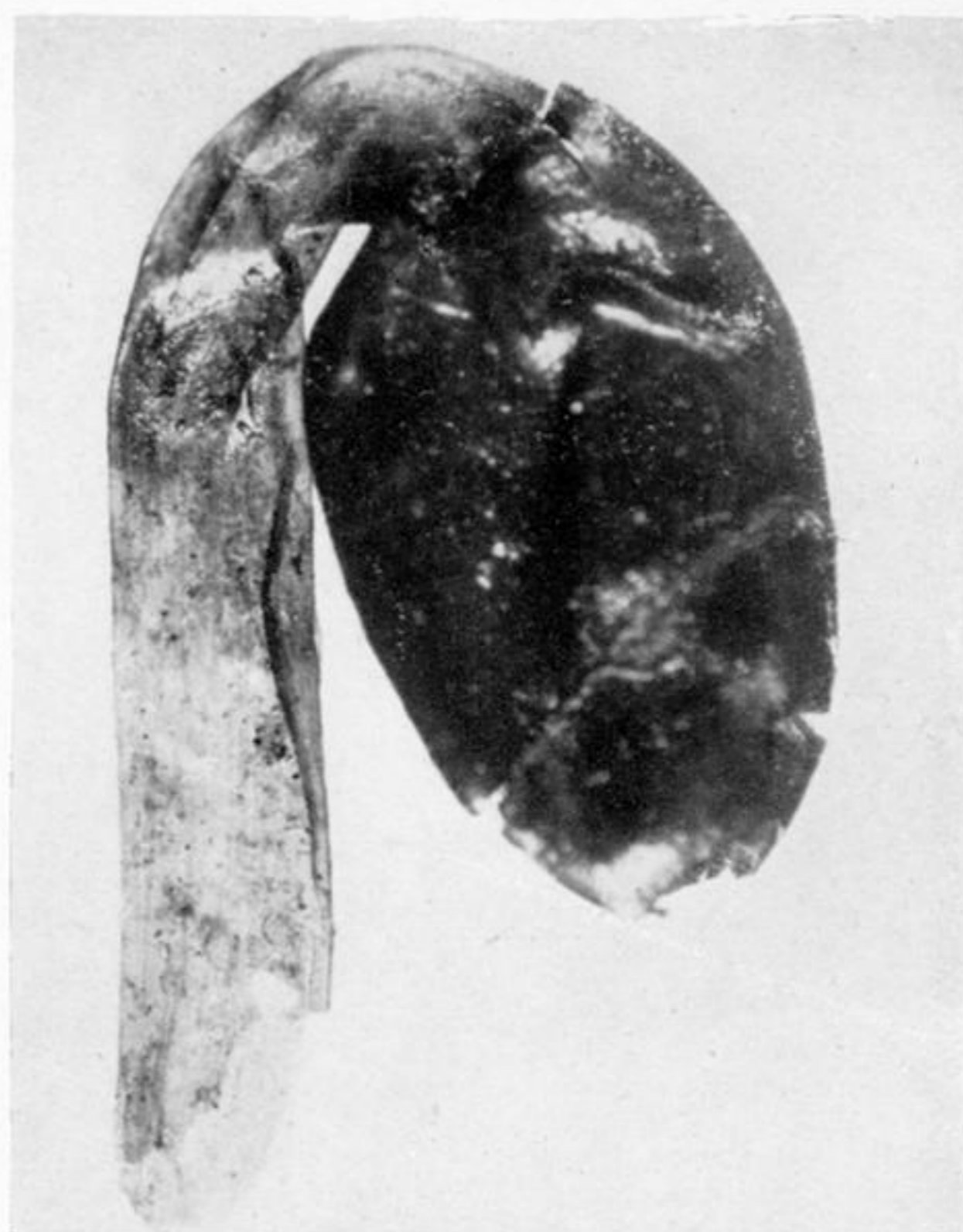


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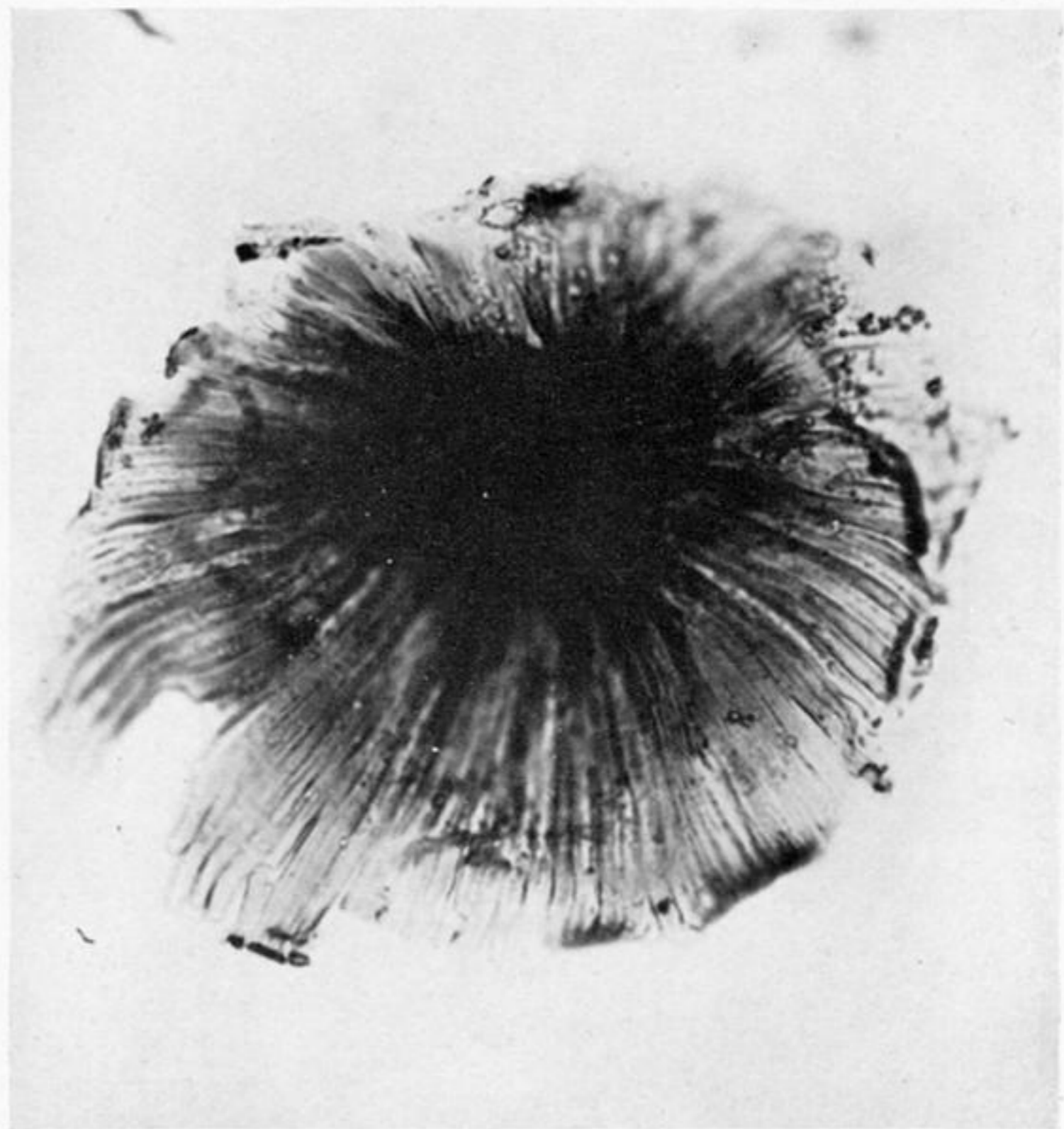
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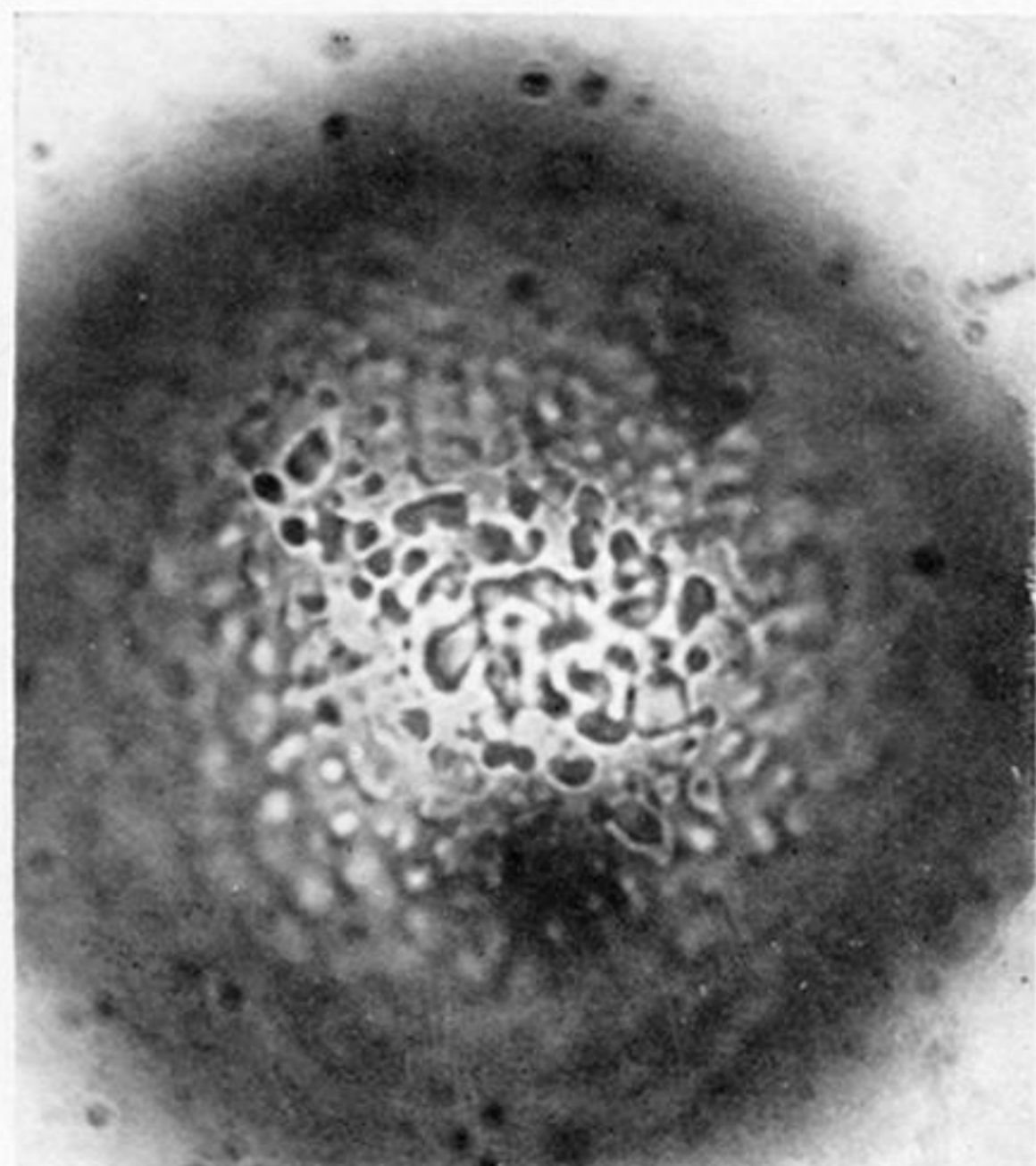
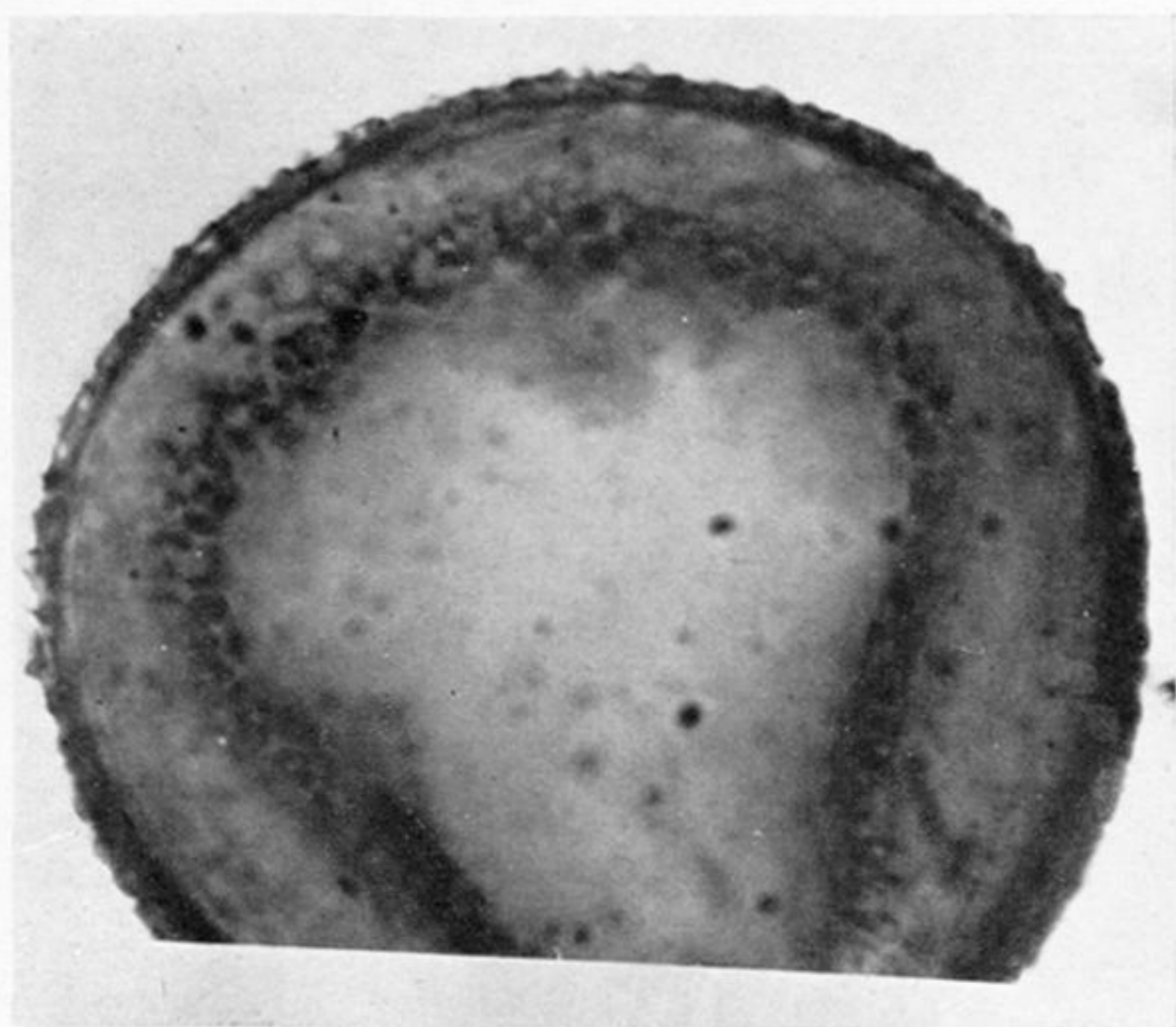
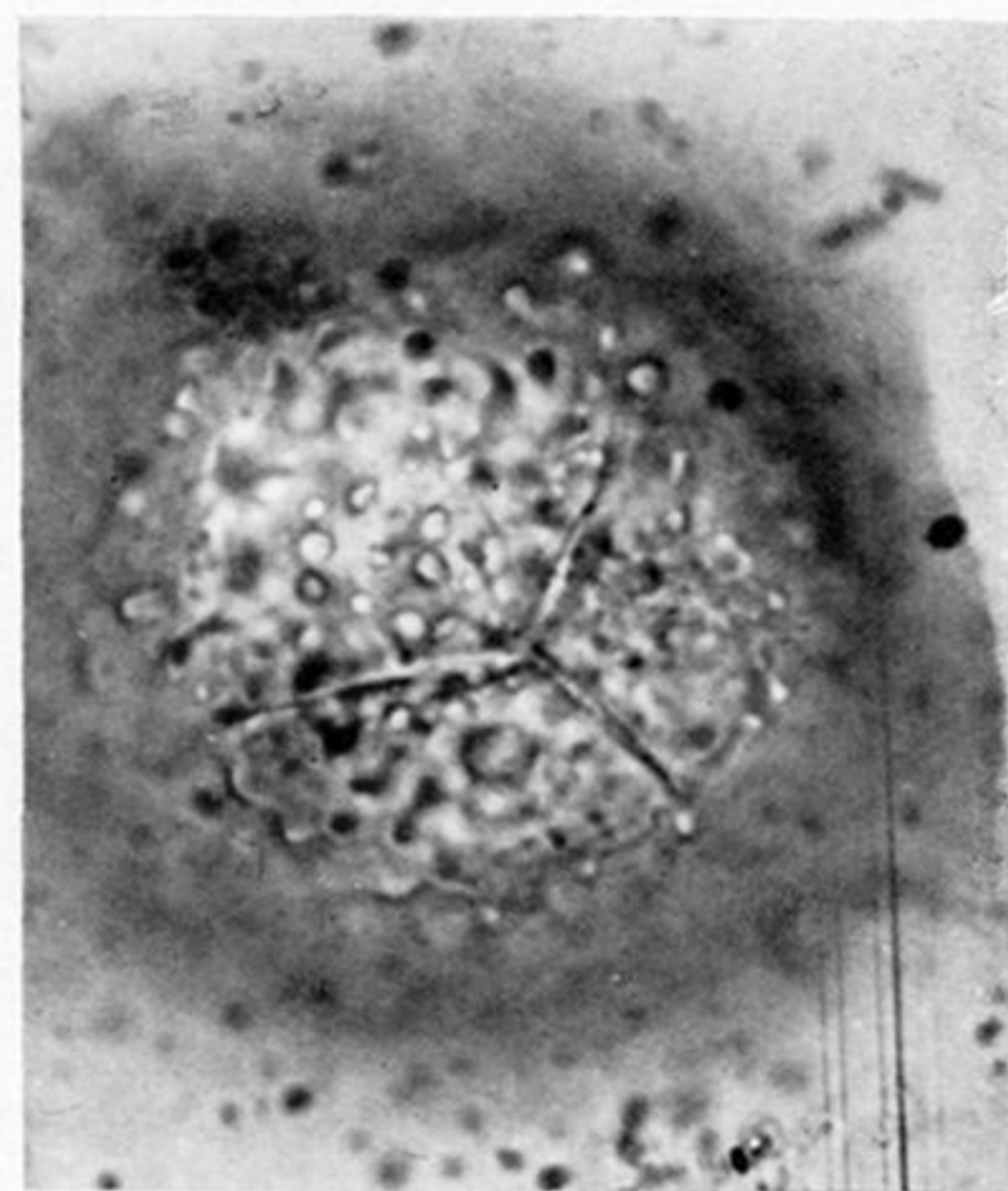
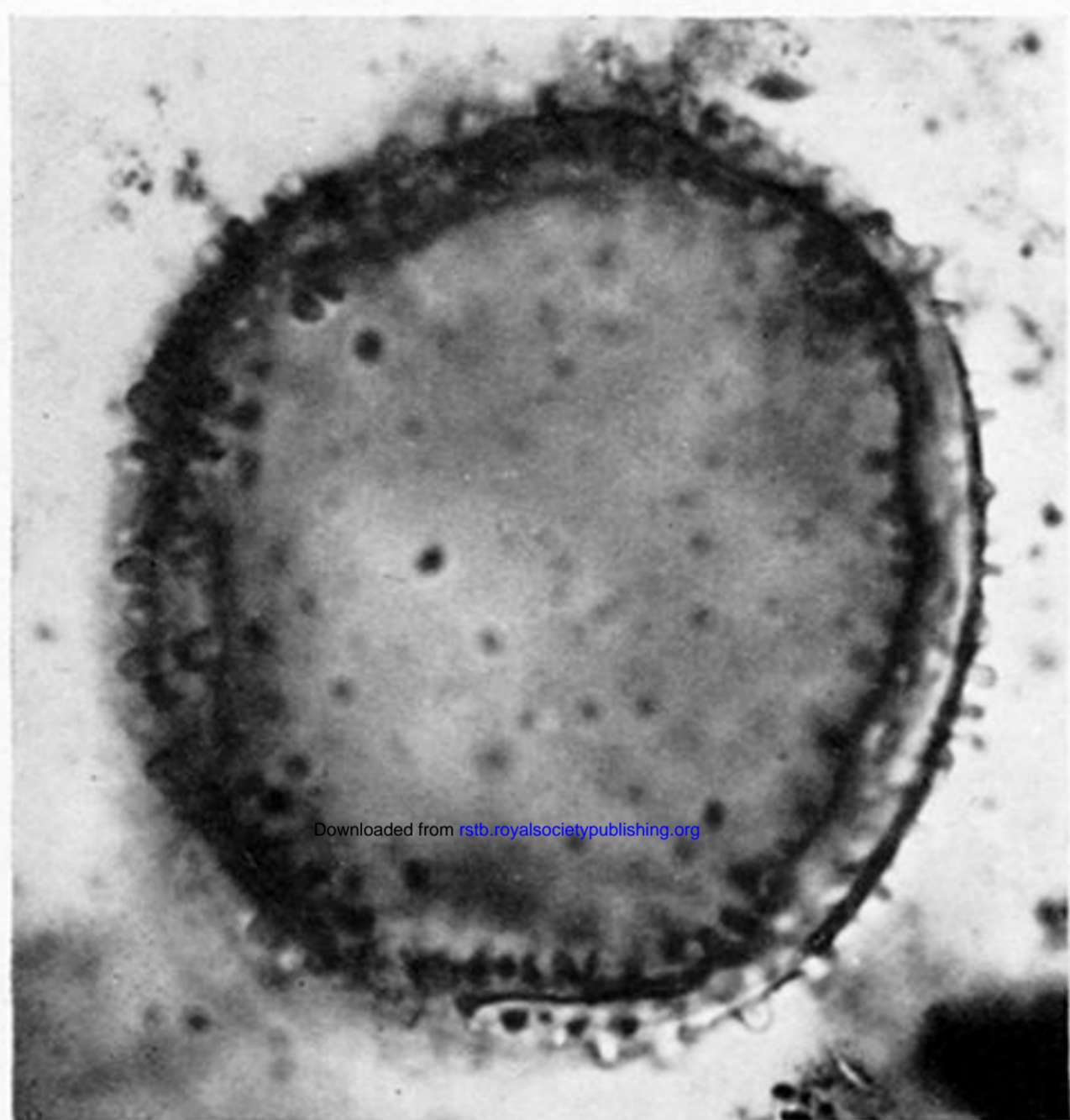
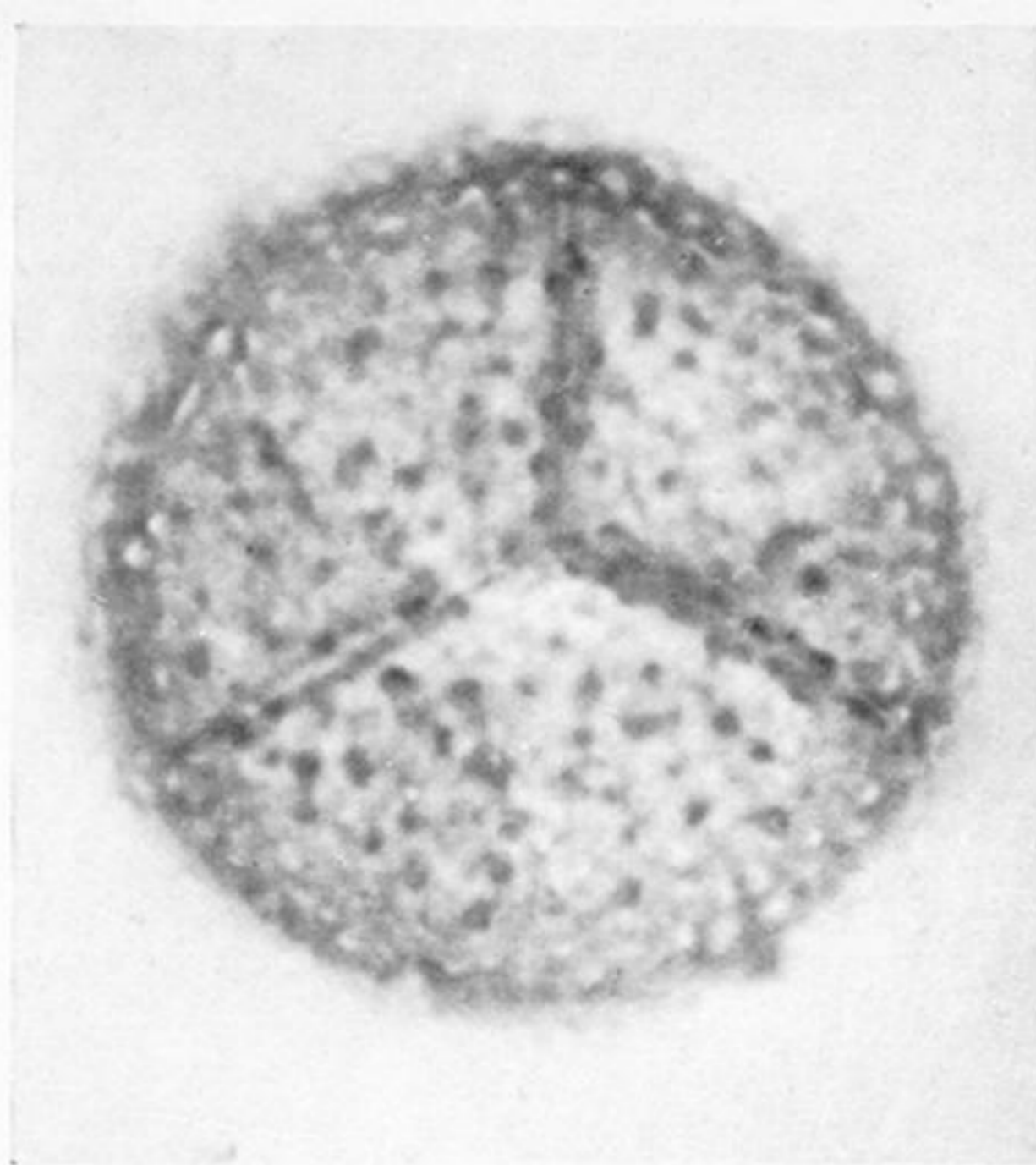
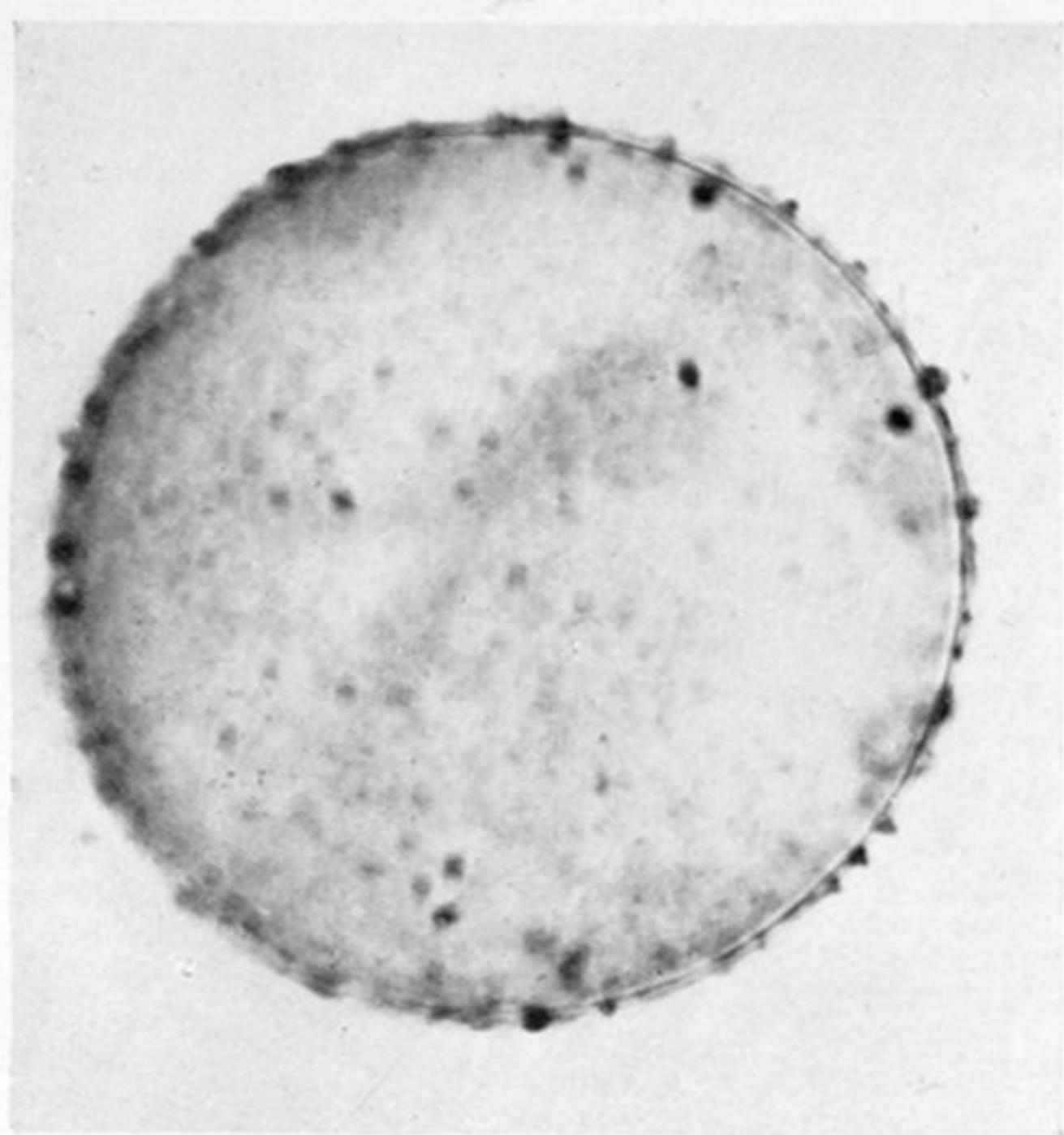
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