work has brought to light many additional sites of the Acheulian and other cultures. What is more interesting, some of the Acheulian localities have produced small quantities of faunal material along with stone artifacts. Further, there is a distinct possibility that future work will reveal more sites containing fossil fauna. These findings constitute a significant development in Indian prehistory in view of the fact that the previous fossil collections from the Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, and other river valleys come from secondary Stone Age sites associated with river gravels and silts (for details, see Badam 1979) and as such do not help us much in the reconstruction of the subsistence behaviour of Early Man. The Acheulian site at Chirki on Pravara (western India) has hitherto been the only known instance of the occurrence of animal remains in a primary context at Lower Palaeolithic sites. The excavations conducted here by Corvinus between 1965 and 1969 yielded one tusk end of *Elephas*, a horn probably of *Bos namadicus*, and a few bone fragments and teeth in association with a rich Acheulian stone tool assemblage comprising over 2000 pieces (Corvinus 1968: 218; 1970: 21). The excavator has interpreted the site as a living-cum-factory site, to which the animal carcasses were brought for dismemberment and consumption. Also noteworthy is the recovery of over 200 pieces of fossil wood from sandy calcareous sediments exposed in the vicinity of the Stone Age locality (Corvinus 1971). The finds from the Hunsgi-Baichbal valleys thus form an important addition to the material made known from Chirki.

The names of occupation sites yielding fossil bone material and the number of pieces recovered from them, respectively, are as follows:

	Dental	Osteological
Kupi (Locality V)	-	1
Rampur (Locality I)	-	1
Teggihalli (Locality I)	-	1
Hebbal Buzurg (Locality II)	-	6
Wajal (Locality I)	1	-

All these sites are situated on the valley floor, and lie at distances ranging up to two kilometres from the shale-limestone plateaux. The occupation horizon is 10 cm. to 20 cm. thick and consists of whitish/light brown gruss-like material derived from *in situ* weathering of rock (Fig. 2); this sediment contains up to 92% of calcium carbonate which was obviously derived from limestones. This level either rests

Fig.2: General view of the Acheulian occupation site at Hebbal Buzurg (Locality II).

directly on bed-rock or continues further down but without any cultural material. Consequent upon ploughing and related agricultural activities, the occupation horizon as well as the overlying black soil (generally less than half a metre in thickness) are being continually shuffled up, thereby exposing the cultural material and fossil remains to surface. There is thus little doubt that the animal bones, although recovered as surface finds, form part of the Acheulian horizon yielding such characteristic artifact types as handaxes, cleavers, picks, knives, etc., made of limestone, dolerite and other rocks (Figs. 3 and 4).

Apart from these specimens, a total of seven pieces (two dental and the rest osteological remains) have been found at six isolated spots on the valley floor; some of these spots have also yielded a limited number of Acheuli-