

excavation of 1932–34. These assemblages were identified as Taubachien by Ringer,<sup>7</sup> and chronologies were pointed out from layer II of Kulna cave (fig.).<sup>8</sup>

### The eemian lithic assemblages

#### *The origin of the artefacts*

The artefacts come from three different parts inside the site. The first assemblage, the richest, has been discovered in 1932–34 inside the cave and come from only one layer. The second and third ones come from two trenches digged at the cave entrance (trench I: level 4; trench II: levels 4 and 5). The excavations took place at the beginning of the seventies. The three levels are located at the base of the sequence. All the artefacts are dated to the Eemian.<sup>9</sup>

The bone remains are rare.<sup>10</sup> Among the microfauna remains, *Arvicola* sp., *Microtus* cf. *gregalis* et *Microtus arvalis* are the most frequent. The large mammals from the levels from the cave entrance are composed by some remains from *Crocotta spelaeae*, *Mammuthus primigenius*, *Equus* sp., *Asinus hydruntinus* et *Bison prisicus* or *Bos-Bison*.

Evidence of a large occupation of the cave by the carnivores or the bears occupation have not been observed. The bone remains could be consequently remains of short human settlements.

### The raw materials and their collecting areas

The raw materials are composed by several kinds of stones, with various qualities. The most frequent belong to the porphyrites, grey, brown or violet stones with fine grains. The other types of stones are flint (grey, blue and brown) and radiolarites, associated to pieces of hyalin quartz, quartz-quartzite, sandstone and obsidian.

<sup>7</sup> RINGER 1993.

<sup>8</sup> RINGER 1993.; 2000.

<sup>9</sup> HELLEBRANDT et al. 1976.; RINGER 1993.

<sup>10</sup> HELLEBRANDT–KORDOS–TÓTH 1976.