

	<i>Tool types</i>
fragment	– ordinary Retouch on a whole edge – bifacial retouches – abrupt and denticulate Retouches
Backed flake	– Notche
Back-platform flake	– crushed edge – latéral notche
Large and thick flake	– bifacial Retouch – latéral denticulate abrupt retouches + crushed edge on the opposite face + retouches – Transversal ordinary inverse retouch
Pointed flake	– Flat inverse retouch – Abrupt inverse denticulate – convergent bifacial retouches
Thin flake	– crushed edge

Table 9: Tool types from the level 5 (trench II)

– *A reduce shaping system*

The assemblages have yielded some bifacial tools (50–80 mm long), only on the most frequent raw materials, the quartzporphyres and the porphyrites. Most of them are partial and frequently on plate flint stone. The more or less invasive shaping is linked to the block shape: no-symmetric section and independent shaping of each tool face. Some small removals are closely located and could be evidence of functional areas. The edges are very crushed, as for the flake tools.

The eemian industry from Diósgyőr-Tapolca cave (Hungary)

In the state of knowledge, three kind of lithic industries have been identified in Hungary.¹³ One of them yielded bifacial tools, in particular “*pointes foliacées*”, belonging to the Jankovician type or the Babonyian type (Remete Felső cave, Kecskégalya cave, Méhész-tető, for example). The Subalyuk cave levels, in the Bükk mountain, belong to a second group with several layers with Typical Mousterian rich in side-scrapers and one layer with a Mousterian type Quina.¹⁴ The sequence dates from the OIS 5d and 4. There is the same type of assemblage in the Büdös-pest cave (Kecskégalya) or

¹³ DOBOSI 2000.

¹⁴ MESTER 1989.