

The Diósgyőr-Tapolca industry appears with technical common points with the Taubachian:<sup>21</sup>

- the product size is small; numerous flakes measure between 20 and 30–40 mm long;
- the raw material employed by humans are above all local are diversified. There are few long distance stones and, when there are, they are brought always prepared;
- the processing system is similar on all the types of stones. This method uses the pebble shape, without first removals, and is based on two flaking surfaces or several orthogonal surfaces. Products are thick, with a back. There is no trace of a Levallois debitage;
- the retouch is marginal, not bifacial, and the side-scrapers are frequent;
- the tools are made on all kinds of blanks ; broken flakes are even used;
- the bifacial tools are rare; the shaping processing system is secondary.

The intensity in the use of the cutting edges of some products is original and without doubt linked to the kind of occupation of this cave. The other characteristics of the assemblages seem to distinguish Diósgyőr-Tapolca from, for example, Tata. In Tata, the product size is low (10–20 mm). The points are rare and the bifacial retouch is observed on 10% of the tools. In this case, which meaning gives to these differences: traditions or a specific site function ?

On the other hand, the kind of debitage observed in Diósgyőr-Tapolca is similar to the Érd debitage, while the product size are longer and took place especially on large quartz pebbles.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> VALOCH 1984., 1996.; MONCEL 1997–98.; MONCEL–SVOBODA 1998.; MONCEL–NERUDA 2000.; RINGER 2001.

<sup>22</sup> GÁBORI–CSÁNK 1968.; GÁBORI 1976.