were considered later as *Jankovichian,*[17] a double side scraper on pebble slice[18] and a fragment of a slice scraper,[19] two pebble slices, a fragment of a slice, seven flakes and two pebble fragments with flake scars[20] were made of nummulitic flint.

The pieces under consideration were made of the same type of Nummulitic chert of greyish colour and blackish pebble cortex containing *Nummulites* (mainly *'N. striatus'*), rarely Discocyclina, and red algae remains. Macroscopically similar type of raw material was identified in Érd and on the *Ságvárian* site of Szob.

Another raw material, also used in the cave contains only fragments of fossils (algae or foraminifers) and wears traces of sand-coloured, porous cortex. A double convergent side-scraper, a raclette, a simple side scraper and the leaf shaped scraper were made of this raw material. All of them has been ordered into the *Jankovichian.*[21]

3.

One of the most interesting site of the Middle Palaeolithic bifacial industries is lying near Hont,[22] in the Ipoly/Ipel' valley. After some field surveys a sound excavation was taken on the site in 1969 by M. Gábori. The find assemblage is unpublished and it was certainly mixed with other surface collections both of Middle Palaeolithic type and more recent periods. That is why the pieces without typological significance cannot date precisely, however the majority of the artefacts are from the Middle Palaeolithic period. M. Gábori compared the excavated assemblage to Razdrojovice (Moravia). Basing on the presence of Volgograd (Sukhaja Metchetka) type bifacial knife the site can be dated to the Early Würm, respectively.

Among the raw materials Szeletian felsitic porphyry, radiolarite, obsidian, 'Northern' flint, local and Mátra-type limnic quartzite and Nummulitic chert was used.[23]

During surface collections fragments of slices, some flakes and blades, flake-like blades and raw material fragments with scars were found. One type of the nummulitic chert used in the assemblage is similar to the Kiskevély pieces, it contains *N. 'striatus'* and *Discocyclina* remains. Another one, of yellowish colour with thick red weathered layer and bad quality containing also *N. 'striatus'* is known from Szob also. The brown pebble with brown, smooth cortex and without patina is known from

[17] Inv. nr: 108/914.34. – Vértes 1958, 130., XXI. T.; Gábori-Csánk 1993, 139.: pl. X. 4.; Dobosi–Vörös 1994, 19.

[18] Inv. nr: Pb. 825a. (179) – Gábori-Csánk 1993, 140.: pl. XI, 6.; Dobosi–Vörös 1994, 20.

[19] Inv. n: Pb. 825c – Dobosi–Vörös 1994, 20.

[20] Inv. n.: Pb. 824, 825, Pb. 825b (26), 826 and 827 – Gábori-Csánk 1993, 140.: pl. XI. 8., 12.; Dobosi–Vörös 1994, 20.

[21] Inv. n: Pb. 481, 483, 484, 914. – Vértes 1958, 129., XXXI. t. 2, 4.; Gábori-Csánk 1993, 139.: pl. XI. 2., 4.; Dobosi–Vörös 1994, 19.

[22] Gábori 1976, 1982.

[23] Dobosi–Simán 2000, Table II.