Hont only. It seems to be a hopeful separating sign, that beside the general species, other foraminifers (Assilina), annelids (Rotularia spirulea), Crinoidea, Bryozoa and red algae remains also occur.

## 4.

One of the newly discovered sites in Cserhát Hills is near Legénd. At this place almost hundred finds were collected by now, made of mainly limnic quartzite, a kind of hydrothermal pebble, felsitic porphyry, quartzite, radiolarite and 'northern' flint. What makes this site worth to mention are the tools ( 12 pieces): side scrapers, leaf shaped scrapers, bifacial knifes and short end scrapers made of limnic quartzite and felsitic porphyry. Five pieces were made of nummulitic flint: an irregular, pyramidal core, two fragmentary segments a flake and a chip. This raw material is similar to the geological pieces, which could be collected in the vicinity of Debercsény. This pebble raw material is covered by thick patina layer and contains $N$. 'striatus', Assilina, Discocyclina, Crinoidea also.

## Preliminary conclusions

## 1.

Nummulitic chert is a special raw material, which was used for a long time, but only in a relatively small quantity. In the Middle Palaeolithic pebble working industries it was certainly used in Érd and in the Kiskevély cave. Another type of Middle Palaeolithic industries with leaf shaped implements beside the only one chopping-tool of Hont yielded flakes and raw material fragment by now. The use of the raw material in the Jankovichian assemblage and even the presence of this industry in the Kiskevély cave is an open question for the time being. In the later periods in the pebble working Upper Palaeolithic industries (Szob) and even in the Neolithic and Bronze Age the raw material was also known.

## 2.

The primary geological source of the nummulitic chert is not known yet and the overhelming majority of the archaeological implements wear pebble cortex too. One may conclude, that all the finds of Nummulitic chert were made of pebble raw material even in the absence of pebble cortex.

