3.

The geological sources of the pebbles are situated on the territory lying southward from the Ipoly valley.[24] In the future pebble formations with nummulitic chert may be detected in the Middle part of the Great Hungarian Plain, in the environs of Dunaföldvár, which is the southernmost occurrence of the raw material in archaeological context. The connection between the macroscopic types and the fossil remains is not clear for the time being and the question of provenance can not be answered as yet, because the majority of the pebbles were found on archaeological sites. However, the greyish-brow pebbles from the Cserhát Mountains and the brown pebbles from the environs of Hont (from the Middle Palaeolithic site and from the 'Epipaleolithic' site of Hont – Várhegy) contain very similar fossil remains, but the patina formation is at different degree. The yellow pebble with red weathered surface, used on the archaeological sites of Hont and Szob, may have been collected from the alluvia of the Ipoly/Ipel' river. Finally the grey variety of good quality, with black pebble cortex, similar to the Krumlovský les (Kromauer Wald) chert was extensively used, but the provenance is unknown.

Further studies by petrographical methods (thin sections) may answer the above mentioned questions.

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[24] Recently some Lower Palaeolithic sites were found in Italy where a kind of silicified Nummulitic limestone pebble was used as raw material (Isernia La Pineta in Central Italy and Ca'Belvedere di Monte Poggiolo in Emilia Romgnana: Longo et al. 1997, 580–583.; Peretto et al. 1998, 357–361. The petrographical and geochemical investigations were carried out by Massimo Sozzi and Sergio Vannucci.). However the foraminifer remains from these samples are only microscopic dimensions and were not identified taxonomically.