

wreck of the upper plain, and from mud, gravel, and sand thrown up by the sea during the slow elevation of the land, as shown by the raised beds of recent shells.



Fig. 190.—Lower jaw of the Mylodon.

At Punta Alta there is a highly-interesting section of one of the later-formed little plains, in which many remains of these gigantic land-animals have been found. These were, says Mr. Darwin:—

“First, parts of three heads and other bones of the *Megatherium*, the huge dimensions of which are expressed by its name. Secondly, the *Megalonyx*, a great allied animal. Thirdly, the *Scelidotherium*, also an allied animal, of which I obtained a nearly perfect skeleton: it must have been as large as a rhinoceros; in the structure of its head it comes, according to Professor Owen, nearest to the Cape Anteater, but in some other respects it approaches to the Armadilloes. Fourthly, the *Mylodon Darwinii* a closely related genus, of little inferior size. Fifthly, another gigantic edental quadruped. Sixthly, a large animal with an osseous coat, in compartments, very like that of an armadillo. Seventhly, an extinct kind of horse.

Eighthly, a tooth of a pachydermatous animal, probably the same with the *Macrauchenia*, a huge beast with a long neck like a camel. Lastly, the *Toxodon*, perhaps one of the strangest animals ever discovered; in size it equalled an Elephant or *Megatherium*, but the structure of its teeth, as Professor Owen states, proves indisputably that it was intimately related to the Gnawers, the order which, at the present day, includes most of the smallest quadrupeds; in many details it is allied to the pachydermata; judging from the position of its eyes, ears, and nostrils, it was probably aquatic, like the Dugong and Manatee, to which it is allied. How wonderfully are the different orders—at the present time so well separated—blended together in different points in the structure of the *Toxodon!*”*

The remains on which our knowledge of the *Scelidotherium* is

* “Journal of Researches,” &c., by Charles Darwin, p. 81.