

is the most astounding in the series. Its monstrous skeleton, as mounted in the museum, is over $11\frac{2}{3}$ feet long; the carapax, across the back, $10\frac{1}{3}$ feet wide; the massive club-like terminal tube of the caudal sheath, over 3 feet 11 inches long. The plates of the carapax are oblong plates of bone, smooth externally, but perforated by from one to five large circular holes through which quill-like bristles were doubtless protruded during life. The tremendous club bears, at its flattened and expanded extremity, a number of roughened, oval, depressed facets, which must have given support to huge horny spines not unlike the horns of a Rhinoceros. The whole animal must have bristled with horns and quills, a little like some giant Porcupine."

Another Glyptodont, the *Panochthus*, rivalled the *Dædicurus* in bulk.

The genus *Chlamydotherium* included other mailclad species in which the carapax consisted of movable bands; one, more Armadillo-like, was as large as a Rhinoceros.

Such were the characteristic animals of Quaternary South America. The largest Edentates of the existing period are but three or four feet in length. The *Megatherium* probably exceeded more than *one hundred fold* the bulk of any living Edentate.

EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC.

The Mammals of Quaternary Europe are equally remarkable for their great size. Caverns in Britain and Europe were the dens of gigantic Lions, Bears, and Hyenas, while Herbivores, equally gigantic, compared with modern species, roamed over the continent, from the Mediterranean and India to the Arctic seas. The remains are found in the earthy or stalagmitic floors of caverns; mired in ancient marshes; buried in river and lacustrine alluvium, or sea-border deposits; or frozen and cased in Arctic ice.

In Great Britain, the Mammals have been found in river border formations, in a large number of localities; and several of these have afforded also relics of man. The loess of the Rhine and the valley formations of other parts of Europe have afforded similar facts. The European caves were mostly caves of Bears (the great *Ursus spelæus*), while those of England were occupied by Hyenas (*Hyæna spelæa*), with fewer Bears. The Cave Hyena, although of unusual size, is now regarded as of the same species with the *Hyæna crocuta*, of South Africa; and the Cave Lion, or *Felis spelæa*, as a variety of *Felis leo*, or the Lion of Africa.

In a cavern at Kirkdale, one of the earliest explored, Hyena bones and teeth belonging to about 300 individuals were mingled with remains of the extinct species of Elephant or Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*), Rhinoceros (*R. tichorhinus*), Hippopotamus (*H. major*), Ox, three kinds of Deer, along with the Cave Lion, Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Wolf, Fox, Horse (*Equus caballus*), Hare, Rabbit, Water Rat, besides the Pigeon, Lark, Duck, etc. The Hyenas dragged into their caves the dead carcasses they found, and lived on the bones, and also on the bones of fellow Hyenas; and the bottom