

bone, has a long internal condyle for the origin of very large muscles to move the enormous claws; and there is a foramen or opening for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels, to protect them from the pressure to which they would be exposed from the powerful muscular action; while the radius is so constructed as to allow of a rotatory motion of the arm. With the bones of this animal were found masses of osseous polygonal scales, like mosaic work; and it is supposed that the original was covered with an armour resembling that of the armadillo.

I now proceed to the consideration of the megatherium. This creature was about seven feet high, and nine feet long, and therefore larger than the largest rhinoceros; but this comparison by no means conveys a proper idea of its bulk, since its proportions are perfectly colossal, the thigh-bone being three times as large as that of the elephant, and the pelvis or haunch-bone, twice the breadth. It possessed no incisor teeth, and the molars or grinders are seven inches long, of a prismatic form, and, like those of the elephant, composed of ivory, enamel, and *crusta petrosa*, or cement. They are so formed, that the crown of the teeth always presents two cutting, wedge-shaped, salient angles. As in an adze a plate of steel is placed between two of iron so as to project in a line, in like manner these teeth have in the centre, a cylinder of ivory, which is protected by a plate of enamel, and has an external coating of