crusta petrosa; these teeth are, therefore, admirably adapted for cutting and bruising vegetable matter. The entire fore-foot is about a yard in length, and the claws are set obliquely to the ground, like those of the mole; a position which would render them digging instruments of great power. The pelvis measures five feet in width, and the sacral aperture of the spinal marrow is one foot in circumference! This enormous size was suitable to the habits of an animal requiring to maintain an upright posture for a considerable time, and to employ its fore-feet in digging. As Dr. Buckland has fully elucidated the structure and habits of this enormous being of the ancient world, and his work is, or ought to be, in every library, I will not dwell on other important peculiarities in its osteology, but content myself with stating, that the *megalonyx* and *megatherium* were intermediate between the sloths, armadillos, and ant-eaters. The megatherium, with the head and shoulders of the sloth, combined in its legs and feet an admixture of the characters of the armadillo and ant-eater. Both the megalonyx and megatherium were herbivorous, but they were not capable of climbing, even had there been trees that could have supported their enormous weight: their food, like that of the armadillos, must have consisted of roots and stems of succulent vegetables, which the peculiar structure of their feet enabled them to dig up with facility. Like their recent types, they are limited in their geographical