

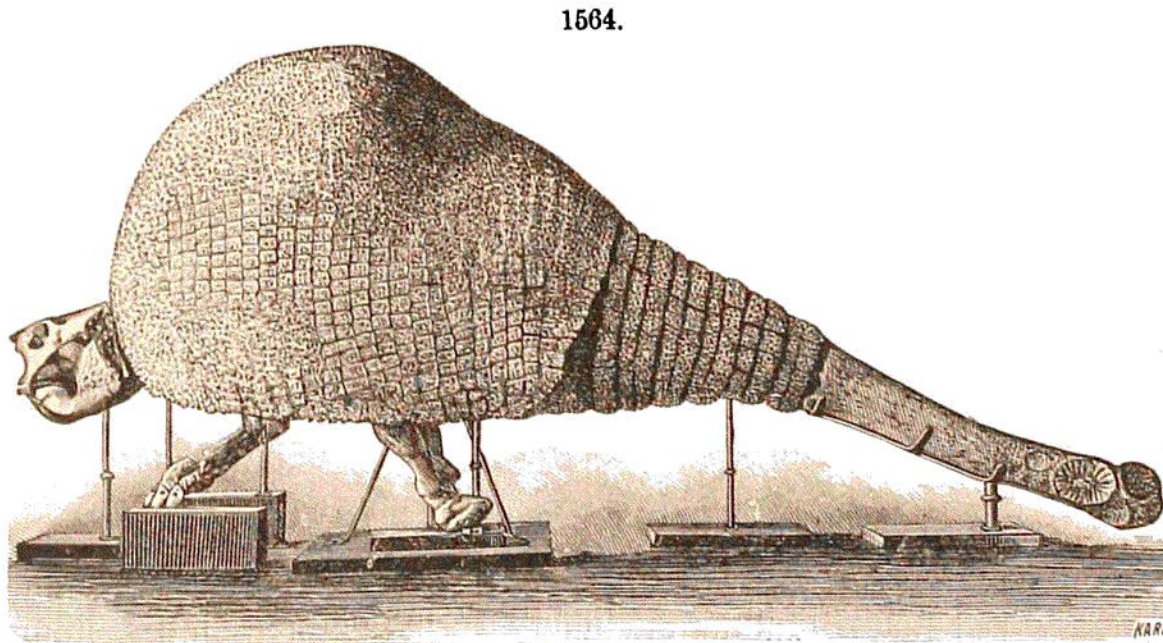
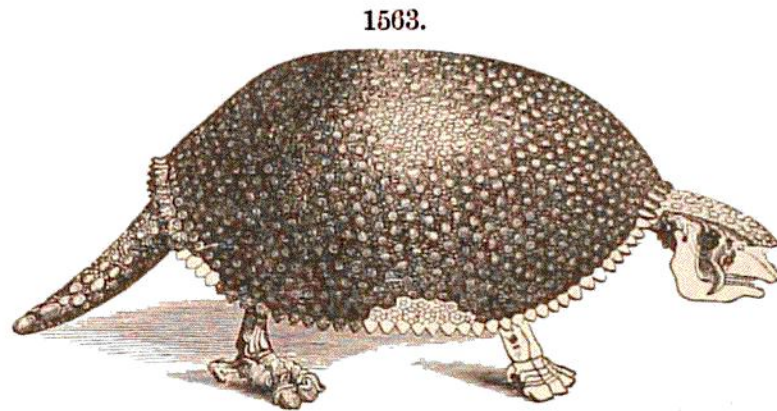
The femur was three times as thick as an elephant's; the clumsy tibia and fibula were soldered together; the huge tail was like another hind leg, making a tripod to support the heavy carcass when the animal raised itself against a tree and slowly wielded its great arms; and the hands terminating the arms were about a yard long, and ended in long claws. The teeth had a grinding surface of triangular ridges, well fitted for powerful mastication.

A fourth allied genus is *Scelidotherium*, of which seven South American species have been made out, — one as large as the *Megalonyx*, and one smaller than a Tapir.

Of the armor-clad kinds, the genus *Glyptodon* (Fig. 1563) contained several gigantic species. These animals had a shell something like that of a Turtle. In the *G. clavipes* Owen, the length of the shell, measuring along the curve, was five feet.

It has been found that in the restoration of this species (Fig. 1563) the tail is that of a species of the allied South American genus, *Hoplophorus*.

The following figure, EDENTATE. — *Glyptodon clavipes* ( $\times \frac{1}{30}$ ); the tail, that of a *Hoplophorus*. from a photogravure of the specimen in the La Plata Museum at Buenos



EDENTATE. — *Dædicurus clavicaudatus*. From a photogravure in a paper by Lydekker.

Ayres, published by Lydekker (1894), represents another Pampean species, the club-tailed Glyptodont, *Dædicurus clavicaudatus*.

Lydekker states (1894) that "marvelous as are all the Glyptodonts, this