

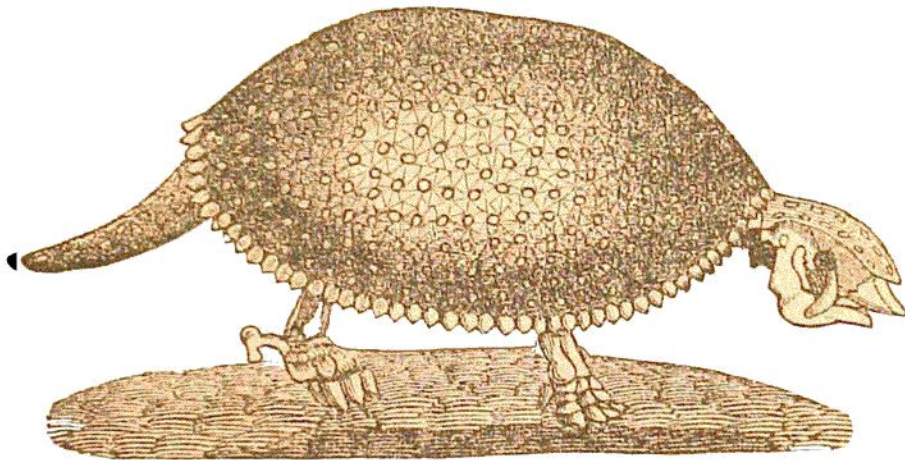
great Irish Elk, that measured nearly eleven feet between the tips of its horns.

The most interesting remains of the hyena are those found in caverns. The *sivatherium* is an extinct animal recently found in India, in concretionary drift, larger than the rhinoceros, furnished with four horns and a proboscis, and forming an intermediate link between the ruminantia and pachydermata. In the same deposit were found the remains of a gigantic species of monkey and of a camel. Ten species of monkey have been discovered in tertiary deposits: so that the important fact seems now well established, that the animals approaching nearest to man in their structure, have been found in a fossil state.

*Glyptodon, Megatherium, and Mylodon.*—The armadillo, as is well known, is covered with a bony armor for defense against enemies, dust, etc. The few living species of this animal are small and confined chiefly to South America, where they burrow like the woodchuck.

But the ancient armadillo, called the Glyptodon by Prof. Owen, was a giant. Its carapace, which is preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, resembles a huge cask. Below is a sketch of the animal as restored. Fig. 402.

Fig. 402.



*Glyptodon Clavipes.*

The *Megatherium* is an enormous extinct animal, which was once abundant in the vast plains or pampas of the same continent. They have been found by Mr. Darwin over an extent of 600 miles, accompanied with bones and teeth of five other quadrupeds, some of them of a similar construction. Bones of this animal are found also on the island of Skiddaway, on the coast of Georgia. It was larger than the rhinoceros, and its proportions were perfectly colossal. With a head and neck like those of the sloth, its legs and feet exhibit the character of an armadillo, and the ant-eater. Its body was twelve feet long and eight feet high. Its forefeet were a yard in length and more than twelve inches wide, terminated by gigantic claws. Across its haunches it measured five feet, and its thigh bone was nearly three times as thick as that of the elephant. Its spinal marrow must have been a foot in diameter, and its tail, at the part nearest the body, twice as large, or six feet in circumference! Its teeth were admirably adapted for cutting vegetable substances, and its general structure and strength seem intended to fit it for digging in the ground for roots, on which it principally fed. Fig. 403 exhibits the entire skeleton of this animal, as seen in the Museum at Madrid, in Spain.