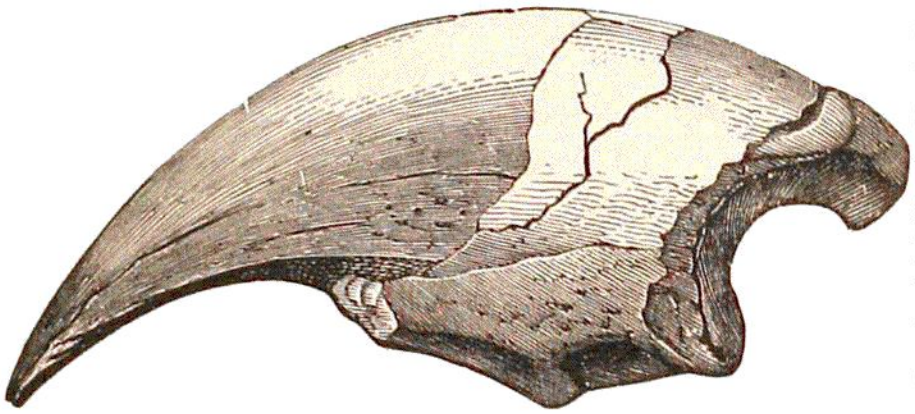
Gigantic Edentates, species related to the Sloth and Armadillo, of the genera *Megatherium*, *Mylodon*, *Megalonyx*, *Glyptodon*, and others were also in the North American fauna, although most characteristic of South America. Their remains have been found at Natchez in Mississippi, in Florida, and in Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Oregon, and elsewhere.

Remains of the *Megatherium mirabile* of Leidy were found in Georgia, at Skiddaway Island, and in South Carolina. *Megalonyx* is another genus of these large Sloth-like animals. Its species occur over the Pampas of South America, to the Straits of Magellan; but the first known was found in Virginia, in Greenbrier County, and was named *Megalonyx* by Jefferson, in allusion to its large claws (Fig. 1560). Its bones have also been found at Big-Bone Lick, Ky., and elsewhere.

1560.



Claw of Megalonyx Jeffersonii (× ½).

A North American *Mylodon*, *M. Harlani*, has been found both east and west of the Mississippi, and in Oregon.

Rodents were represented by the gigantic *Castoroides Ohioensis*, related to the Beaver (*Castor Canadensis*). The Beaver has a length, exclusive of the tail, of about three feet; the Castoroides was nearly or quite five feet long. Its remains have been found in New York, Ohio, and south to Mississippi (Natchez).

The Peccary, *Dicotyles nasutus*, has been found near Squankum, N. J., and in Virginia.

Among Carnivores, a Lion, *Felis atrox*, from Natchez, was about as large as that of Britain. There were also Bears, as the *Ursus amplidens* of Leidy, from the same locality, and the *Arctotherium simum* of Cope, from Shasta County, Cal.

The *Equus beds* of Marsh (1877) are deposits of Pleistocene Mammals, occurring over various parts of western North America, from Mexico and Texas to Oregon and western Nebraska. It has been questioned whether they were not of later Pliocene age. Many have afforded remains of four species of *Equus*, *Elephas primigenius*, *Mastodon*, *Megatheridæ*, *Glyptodon*, *Machærodus* (*Smilodon*), and other kinds.

The marine species of the St. Lawrence and the borders of Canada and New England, in contrast with the terrestrial, were cold-water species, and show that the Straits of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador, were very widely opened by the subsidence of the Champlain period.