found bones of all the species of Mammals of the state, besides one or two other species not now Pennsylvanian, but known in regions not far remote; as a general rule, the bones of the cave appear to indicate that the size of the species exceeded that at the present time.

In western Canada, Chapman has found remains of the modern Beaver, Muskrat, Elk, and Moose, in stratified gravel which contained also bones of the Mammoth and Mastodon.

At Kotzebue Sound have been found Equus major, Alces Americanus, Rangifer caribou, Ovibos moschatus, O. maximus, O. cavifrons, Bison crassicornis ( $=$ B. antiquus Leidy), but no Mastodon remains.

The Quaternary deposits have afforded Marsh remains of the Birds, Meleagris altus Mh., and M. celer Mh. (Turkeys), from New Jersey ; Grus proavus Mh., ibid. ; and Catarractes affinis Mh., from Maine.

## South American.

In South America, over 100 species of extinct Quaternary quadrupeds have been made out. The bones occur in great numbers, over the prairies or pampas of La Plata, in the "Pampean" formation, and in the caverns of Brazil ; and they include thirty or more species of Rodents (Squirrels, Beavers, etc.), species of Horse of the genera Hippidium and Equus, Tapir, Lama, Stag, Dicotyles; species of Macrauchenia; a Mastodon different from the North American; Hyena; Wolves; half a dozen Panther-like beasts, which occupied the caverns of Brazil ; and, among Edentates, Ant-eaters, 12 or 14 species related in tribe to the Megatherium (Sloth tribe), and a dozen or more related to the Armadillo and Glyptodon. They number more species than now exist in that part of the continent, and were far larger animals.


The Edentates were the most remarkable. The animals of this order are stupid in aspect and lazy in movement and attitude.

The Megatherium ( M. Curieri Desmarest, Fig. 1562) exceeded in size the largest Rhinoceros. The length of one of the skeletons is 18 feet. Its massy limbs were more like columns for support than like organs of motion.

