

parison could not be made with that genus, because only upper teeth are known from Haile XV A. As Hibbard (1941) points out, however, mole humeri are quite diagnostic at the generic level, so it seems unlikely that a *Scalopus*-like humerus could belong to any other genus.

ORDER EDENTATA

FAMILY MYLODONTIDAE

*Glossotherium* (*Glossotherium*) *chapadmalensis* (Kraglievich 1925)

*Eumylodon chapadmalensis* Kraglievich 1925

*Glossotherium* (*Glossotherium*) *chapadmalensis* (Kragl.) Hoffstetter 1952

MATERIAL.—UF 10922, partial skeleton.

The Haile XV A specimen probably represents one individual, because there is no duplication of elements and the left and right elements are very similar in all measurements. Most, if not all specimens were taken from the basal sand layer of the fossiliferous sequence, and some parts of the skeleton and dermal ossicles were nearly articulated.

CRANIUM AND UPPER DENTITION.—The upper dentition of the Haile XV A specimen (Fig. 2) is complete except for the left upper caniniform. The right upper caniniform is triangular in cross-section and very well developed. The stoutness of the caniniform is reflected by great transverse expansion of the anterior portion of the maxilla, as is also true of the holotype from Argentina. This contrasts strikingly with *G. harlani*, which has a reduced or absent caniniform and transversely narrow maxilla.

The first upper molariform tooth is oval in cross-section. As in *G. harlani* and *G. robustus*, it is the longest anteroposteriorly of all the upper teeth but is relatively narrow in transverse diameter. Because the well-developed lower caniniform occludes in part with this tooth, wear on the anterior oblique surface in *G. chapadmalensis* is much more accentuated than in *G. harlani*. In *G. robustus* specimens observed, this tooth was worn off smoothly just above the alveolus. A very short diastema separates the upper caniniform tooth from the first molariform tooth in the specimen from Haile XV A.

The second upper molariform tooth of UF 10922 is triangular in cross-section. The lingual side is the narrowest and contains a deep inflection. The transverse diameter is greater than the anteroposterior diameter in both the Florida and the Argentina specimens of this species, whereas the opposite is true in *G. harlani*. Of the two *G. robustus* specimens for which measurements are provided, one resembles *G. chapadmalensis*, whereas the two diameters in the other specimen are nearly equal. The third molariform tooth of UF 10922 is similar in shape to the second and morphologically similar to the corresponding teeth in both *G. harlani*