

characters are more extreme in UF 10922 than in the holotype or in specimens of *G. harlani* and *G. robustus*.

The remainder of the cranial material consists of part of the occipital bone and portions of the left and right petriotic bone. The occipital fragment consists of the left condyle and a portion of the otic region. The hypoglossal canal, jugular foramen, and auditory meatus show no observable differences from those of *G. harlani* and *G. robustus*. A portion of the left squamosal bone is attached to the occipital. Part of the right squamosal is present, including the zygomatic process.

MANDIBLE AND LOWER DENTITION.—The lower caniniform of UF 10922 (Fig. 3, 4) is well developed and directed dorsolabially. This tooth is relatively larger than the corresponding tooth in the South American specimen of *G. chapadmalensis*. The tooth has a chisel-like tip, the result of dual occlusion with the upper caniniform and first molariform teeth.

The second molariform tooth is rectangular and has its long axis oblique to the tooth row. Stock (1925) measured the long axis as the anteroposterior length; Kraglievich (1925) used the shorter axis of the tooth. For purposes of comparison, Kraglievich's method is used here for the Haile XV A specimen and Stock's method for measuring *G. robustus*. (For consistency one must reverse the measurements of *G. robustus* provided by Kraglievich [1928].) It is obvious from Table 3 that the orientation of the teeth, not their basic morphology, probably accounts for the interspecific differences in this tooth.

The third lower molariform tooth is of a slightly different shape in *G. chapadmalensis*. The two main columns are separated by a thin bridge, while in *G. robustus* this bridge is thicker.

Unfortunately, the mandibular symphysis is not preserved in the Haile XV A specimen, but the portion of the mandible present is similar to that of the other two species.

VERTEBRAE.—The atlas of UF 10922 is the only well preserved vertebra. According to Stock (1925) the atlas of *G. harlani* differs from that of *G. robustus* in the more posterior position of the lateral process. The location of the dorsal foramina also varies; in *G. harlani* they are well separated as compared to those in *G. robustus*. In the expression of these two characters, UF 10922 resembles *G. harlani*.

LIMB BONES.—The right humerus and both ulnae are present, as are the left femur, both tibiae, and the left fibula. Hind foot bones represented are the astragalus, calcaneum, and various metatarsals and phalanges. The small size of this species is indicated by the measurements of these limb bones (Table 4).

Several bones of the manus warrant a brief description. The cuneiform appears to be somewhat different in *G. chapadmalensis* than in *G.*