

chapidmalensis was described from the Chapadmalal fauna (Early Pleistocene) of Argentina and is here reported from North America for the first time. It is a small species that appears to be very closely related to both *G. harlani* and *G. robustus*, but it differs from these two species in the nature of the anterior dentition and overall size. It resembles both in the morphology of most of the postcranial elements, with minor exceptions in the manus and pes. *G. chapidmalensis* is thus temporally, geographically, and morphologically a plausible ancestor of both *G. harlani* and *G. robustus*.

Much confusion has arisen concerning proper usage of the names *Myiodon* and *Glossotherium*. In his thorough review of the literature, Kraglievich (1928) concluded that *Myiodon darwinitii* is the genotype of *Myiodon*, and the species described by Owen (1840) as *Myiodon robustus* should actually be included in a distinct genus, *Glossotherium*. However, Kraglievich retained *Paramyiodon* (Brown 1903) as a valid genus, even though Stock (1925) included it in the synonymy of *Myiodon harlani*. Simpson (1945) correctly argued that if the North and South American Late Pleistocene forms are not generically distinct, they should all be referred to the genus *Glossotherium*. Hoffstetter (1952) retained *Paramyiodon* as a subgenus of *Glossotherium*, this distinction being based on the narrow muzzle, the long cranium, and frequent absence of the upper caniniform tooth. Following this usage, the Haile XV A species should be called *Glossotherium (Glossotherium) chapidmalensis*.

FAMILY DASYPODIDAE

Kraglievichia floridanus new species

HOLOTYPE.—UF 10902, partial skull collected by P. E. Kinsey, S. D. Webb, R. R. Allen, and J. S. Robertson in 1964.

TYPE LOCALITY AND HORIZON.—Haile XV A, T9S, R17E, Sec. 25, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Alachua County, Florida, Blancan.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *Kraglievichia paranensis* in having the fourth upper tooth reniform rather than peg-like, with the long axis anterolingual instead of parallel to the tooth row.

REFERRED MATERIAL.—UF 10902, mandible and postcranial elements (probably the same individual as the type skull); UF 17474, right ulna, also from Haile XV A; UF 10432, right humerus, Santa Fe I; UF 9354, right humerus, Santa Fe I; UF 10830, right radius, Santa Fe I; UF 16371, left metatarsal IV, Waccasassa River; UF 17475, right metatarsal IV, Santa Fe II; UF 17472, right metatarsal III, Santa Fe II; UF 17476, right femur, Haile XIII; UF 17568 and UF 17569, right naviculars, Haile XV A.

DESCRIPTION.—The Haile XV A skeleton and isolated postcranial material from other sites in Florida provide the first adequate samples of the postcranial skeleton of this genus.

The following description is based primarily on the Haile XV A speci-