men; but because certain elements are lacking, it has been supplemented by material from other Florida Blancan localities.

CRANIUM.—The nasal bones (Fig. 5b) of UF 10902 compare favorably in size and morphology with those of the South American specimen of *Kraglievichia paranensis* described by Castellanos (1927). They differ, however, in having tiny protuberances on the anterior ends near the medial surface. These structures are not present on any of the other specimens or figures of *Pampatherium* or *Kraglievichia* studied. Only the anterior halves of the nasals are present in UF 10902, because the skull had been eroded away, and only parts of it recovered.

The premaxilla (Fig. 5a) contains only one alveolus. The premaxillary-maxillary suture forms the posterior border of the first alveolus (or tooth socket), as in *Pampatherium*. *Holmesina* (from North America) was originally thought to be distinguished by the presence of a single premaxillary tooth; two such teeth were supposed to occur in *Pampatherium*. A single alveolus occurs in the neotype of "*Holmesina*" (AMNH 26856; Simpson 1930) as well as in UF 889 (*P. septentrionalis*). However, it now appears that the true *Pampatherium* also has only one tooth in the premaxilla (G. Edmund, pers. comm.), and, therefore, the supposed difference between the North and South American forms is probably not valid.

The major features of the maxilla from Haile XV A compare favorably with those in *Pampatherium*. The infraorbital foramen (Fig. 5e) is located directly above the sixth tooth in both genera. The anterior palatal foramina (Fig. 5c) are located between the posterior edges of the fourth teeth in the Haile XV A specimen, whereas their position varies somewhat in *Pampatherium*. The maxillary process of the zygomatic arch lies directly above the seventh tooth in both *Kraglievichia* and *Pampatherium*.

Only a portion of the zygomatic arch is present in UF 10902 (Fig. 5d-e). The zygomatic process of the maxilla turns posteriorly and downward as it leaves the skull. The anterior portion of the jugal, which borders the zygomatic process laterally, then turns upward and expands posteriorly to accept the squamosal process. A well-developed suture, located at the posterior end of the jugal, indicates that the zygomatic arch is complete in *Kraglievichia*, as it is in *Pampatherium*. The base of the zygomatic process of the maxilla is expanded by sinuses, as in *Pampatherium*.

UPPER DENTITION.—There are nine teeth in both the upper and lower jaws of *Kraglievichia*. One of the upper teeth is located in the premaxilla. (Because the incisors of most mammals occur in the premaxilla, it is tempting to refer to the first tooth in *Kraglievichia* as an