

incisor; however, I have continued to use the non-committal terminology "tooth one" through "tooth nine" in this report.) The fourth tooth provides critical evidence for the phylogenetic position of the Haile XV A species. The alveolus for this tooth suggests that it was incipiently bilobate and nearly parallel with the more posterior teeth, a condition intermediate between earlier *Kraglievichia* and later *Pampatherium*.

Measurements of the cranium and upper dentition are presented in Table 6.

MANDIBLE AND LOWER DENTITION.—Partial left and right mandibles are preserved in UF 10902. In the right mandible (Fig. 5f-g) the 7th tooth is complete, the 8th is broken, and alveoli for the 6th and 9th teeth are present. Unfortunately, the anterior part of each mandible is lacking in UF 10902. Other than size, no differences are apparent between *Kraglievichia* and *Pampatherium* with regard to the posterior parts of the mandibles (see Table 6).

Vertebrae.—The vertebral material from the Haile XV A skeleton consists of 7 thoracic, 5 lumbar, and 4 caudal vertebrae. Five of the thoracic vertebrae are cemented together in the proper sequence by coarse sandstone. Comparison of these specimens with the vertebrae of a well-preserved skeleton of *Pampatherium* from Branford IA, Suwannee County, Florida (Rancholabrean), shows no significant morphological differences except for size.

FRONT LIMBS.—In this description the major elements of the forelimb are compared with those of both *Dasypus* and *Pampatherium*. *Kraglievichia floridanus* is approximately the same size as Rancholabrean specimens of *Dasypus bellus* (a large extinct Pleistocene armadillo) and conceivably the limb elements of these two species could be confused. The podial elements and hind-limb elements should never be confused, however.

The right humerus of UF 10902 is well preserved, except for the distal end (Fig. 6a-b). The humerus of *Kraglievichia* is greatly expanded laterally (as seen in the specimens from Santa Fe I). The supracondylar foramen is relatively larger than in *Dasypus*. The articular surface for the radius is concave in *Kraglievichia*, whereas it has a slight convexity in *Dasypus*. The supinator ridge is relatively narrow in *Kraglievichia*, and the deltoid ridge is wider. Comparison of the proximal end of the humerus in *Kraglievichia* and *Pampatherium* shows no distinct differences, except for size.

Three ulnae are known from the Haile XV A site; two of which are probably from the same individual because they are similarly preserved, are from opposing sides, and agree closely in measurements (Table 7). The ulna of *Kraglievichia* (Fig. 6c-d) is laterally flattened and has a long