

TABLE 7.—CONTINUED

CALCANEUM		
Total length		63.3
Width of articular facets for astragalus		28.0
Depth of facet for cuboid		12.2
Width of facet for cuboid		11.5
NAVICULAR		
Greatest lateral width		39.5
Greatest anteroposterior distance		23.3
Greatest depth		22.5
METATARSAL II		
Total length	33.2	32.8
Width, proximal end	12.2	12.5
Depth, proximal end	13.8	14.3
Width, distal end (articular surface)	13.2	13.7
Depth, distal end (articular surface)	11.3	10.2
METATARSAL III		
Total length	36.5	34.5
Width, proximal end	15.0	14.9
Depth, proximal end	14.7	14.4
Width, distal end (articular surface)	13.2	12.3
Depth, distal end (articular surface)	11.3	11.5
UNGUAL PHALANX, DIGIT V		
Total length		24.6
Width, proximal end		17.6
Depth, proximal end		10.7

olecranon process. The articular facets for the radius and medial condyle of the humerus are combined in this form, whereas in *Dasybus* they are partially divided. Another striking difference is a lateral groove that runs the entire length of the ulna in *Dasybus* and terminates at the upper border of the semilunar notch in *Kraglievichia*. Size appears to be the only difference between the ulna of *Kraglievichia* and *Pampatherium*.

In both *Kraglievichia* and *Dasybus* the distal end of the radius is massive compared to the proximal end, although it is less flattened in *Kraglievichia* (Fig. 6e-f). The proximal portion of the shaft is relatively thicker and less curved in *Kraglievichia*. Comparison with *Pampatherium* shows only a size difference.

The left metacarpal II is present in the Haile XV A skeleton, and generally agrees with that of *Pampatherium* in shape and proportion. The facet for articulation with the trapezoid, however, shows an important difference; when viewed laterally, this facet is smoothly curved in *Pampatherium* and has a sharp V-shape in *Kraglievichia*.

The magnum facet is oblong in *Pampatherium* and round in *Kraglievichia*. The trapezoid facet is wider dorsally in *Pampatherium*. To