compensate for this, the facet for metacarpal III bulges out proximally to form a pocket for the trapezoid facet. In *Kraglievichia* less of the trapezoid articulates with metacarpal III.

The left and right third metacarpals are preserved in UF 10902 from Haile XV A and also in UF 10722 from Santa Fe I. In this element the facet for metacarpal II and the trapezoid shows a relatively greater association with the trapezoid than with the adjacent metacarpal. In both *Pampatherium* and *Kraglievichia* the magnum facet is convex dorsally and concave ventrally. In *Kraglievichia* the greater portion of the facet is convex, whereas the opposite is true in *Pampatherium*. When viewed from below, the ventral portion of this facet lies oblique to the long axis of the bone, whereas in *Pampatherium* it is perpendicular to the long axis.

Hind Limbs.—The femur (Fig. 7a-b), the tibia, and the fibula (Fig. 7c-d) show no morphological differences from those of *Pampatherium* except for size.

The calcaneum of *Kraglievichia* is less expanded distally and less robust than that of *Pampatherium* (Fig. 8). In *Kraglievichia* the two astragalar facets are connected to form a bilobed facet, whereas in *Pampatherium* they are separated by a central valley. In *Kraglievichia* the facets are nearly equal in size, whereas in *Pampatherium* the lateral facet is much the larger of the two.

There are no apparent differences in the naviculars of *Kraglievichia* and *Pampatherium*. It may be noted that the three right naviculars from Haile XV A exhibited little variation in the relative shapes and sizes of the facets in which the cuneiform bones articulate.

In metatarsal II the mesocuneiform facet is relatively more narrow ventrally in *Kraglievichia* than in *Pampatherium*. There is an indentation at the proximal end, at the point where it meets the proximal end of the metatarsal I; in *Pampatherium* there is no such indentation, the medial border forming an unbroken line. The metatarsal I of *Kraglievichia* presumably had a corresponding projection; no such feature occurs in metatarsal I of *Pampatherium*.

In lateral view the proximal articular surface of metatarsal III appears rounded in *Kraglievichia*, while in *Pampatherium* it forms a straight line perpendicular to the long axis of the element. Because the proximal end of this element is rounded in *Kraglievichia*, the articular surface can also be seen when the element is viewed from above. This would appear to permit more dorsoventral movement of the toes of *Kraglievichia*.

The facets for metatarsal III and the cuboid are united on metatarsal IV in *Kraglievichia*, but separate in *Pampatherium*.

Two ungual phalanges of digit V (UF 10902) have been recovered