from Haile XV A; one (presumably from the forefoot) is rather narrow and pointed, and the other (presumably from the hind foot) blunt and broad. They agree in all features except size with the corresponding phalanges in *Pampatherium*. Measurements of the limb element in other examples of *Kraglievichia* from various Florida localities are presented in Table 8.

Review of the Chlamytheriinae

The genus *Kraglievichia* is reported here for the first time in North America. In order to place the genus in a meaningful context, the subfamily Chlamytheriinae is reviewed briefly. The nomenclatural history of the various chlamythere genera will be discussed, followed by a brief characterization of the various genera, beginning with the oldest.

The first remains of a chlamythere were discovered in a Brazilian cave deposit in 1836 by Peter Wilhelm Lund and described by him as *Chlamytherium humboldtii* (Lund 1838). Lund consistently used his original generic name in his early works, but later (beginning about 1840) he emended this to *Chlamydotherium*, calling the earlier name a *lapsus*. Several later authors followed this secondary spelling. Bronn (1838) meanwhile had given the name *Chlamydotherium* to a genus of glyptodonts. Ameghino (1875) proposed *Pampatherium* as a substitute for Lund's supposedly preoccupied generic name, *Chlamydotherium*, but he later discontinued use of the new name after checking the spelling in Lund's original description. Paula Couto (1956) has revised the use of *Pampatherium*, which has come back into general usage.

The first North American record of *Pampatherium* was reported by Leidy (1889a), although he first designated the new species *Glyptodon septentrionale*. Leidy (1889b) later referred the same material to the South American species *Chlamytherium humboldtii*. Sellards (1915) believed that the North and South American forms represented different species and resurrected Leidy's original specific name *septentrionale*.

Ameghino (1902) described *Machlydotherium* from the Eocene of Patagonia. This still stands as the earliest record for a chlamythere.

Castellanos (1927) named two new genera of chlamytheres: *Vassallia*, based on an edentulous mandible and several dermal plates; and *Kraglievichia*, based on two skulls, a mandible, and a small amount of postcranial material. The type species of *Vassallia* is *Chlamytherium minutum* (Moreno and Mercerat 1891). *Kraglievichia* was erected to include *C. paranesis*, *C. intermedia* (Ameghino 1887), and *C. subintermedius* Rovereto 1914), with *C. paranensis* as the generic type.

Simpson (1930) established the genus *Holmesina*, including in it the