

TABLE 8.—CONTINUED

Metatarsal III	UF 17472 (right) Santa Fe II
Total length	34.2
Width, proximal end	16.5
Depth, proximal end	15.2
Width, distal end (articular surface)	13.5
Depth, distal end (articular surface)	11.4
Metatarsal IV	UF 17475 (right) Santa Fe II
Total length	29.5
Width, proximal end	11.2
Depth, proximal end	12.2
Width, distal end (articular surface)	15.1
Depth, distal end (articular surface)	10.5

species *septentrionalis*, after studying well-preserved material from the Seminole Field in western peninsular Florida. Subsequent authors tended to refer the North American forms to *Holmesina* and those from South America to *Chlamytherium*.

Castellanos (1937) later proposed a new genus, *Plaina*, the type species of which (*C. intermedius*) he had earlier placed in *Kraglievichia*. His rationale for establishing this new genus was based largely on his interpretation of the lineage of the chlamytheres. Castellanos believed that logically there should be a form intermediate in size between *Kraglievichia* and *Chlamytherium*, and because *C. intermedius* is larger than the other material referred to *Kraglievichia*, he saw it as representing this intermediate form.

The genus *Hoffstetteria* Castellanos (1957) was based upon a skull collected in Ecuador, which had been described previously as a new species, *C. occidentalis*, by Hoffstetter (1952).

Machlydotherium is the oldest of the various chlamythere genera, its remains being known from the Eocene of Patagonia. Its precise relationship to later chlamytheres is not clear (Simpson 1945), a situation that may be attributed partly to the absence of any Oligocene records of the subfamily.

Vassallia occurs in Araucanean (Pliocene) deposits in Argentina (Castellanos 1946) and is also known (a skull; UCMP 40401) from the Late Miocene La Venta fauna of Colombia. This identification is based upon the nature of the anterior dentition (the first five teeth are peg-like and rotated lingually) and the small size of the specimen.

Porta (1962) reported *Kraglievichia* from the La Venta fauna of Colombia, but this record was based only upon dermal plates. It now seems more likely that they represent *Vassallia* instead.