

GROUP II (Enamel smooth; lophules present)

Recent Genera: *Pteromys*, *Trogopterus*, *Pteromyscus*, *Belomys*, *Aeretes*, *Petaurista*, *Eupetaurus*.
 Fossil Genera: *Miopetaurista*, *Forsythia*, *Pliopetaurista*.

GROUP III (Enamel crenulated; lophules rare or absent)

Recent Genera: *Petinomys*, *Hylopetes*, *Aeromys*.
 Fossil Genera: *Blackia*, *Pliopetes*.

Of these diverse genera, European fossil specimens of *Cryptopterus* and *Petauria* bear the closest resemblance to the specimen from Haile XV A. As in those genera, the enamel in the Haile specimen is not finely crenulated. The pattern of cuspids and lophids agrees closely with that in some species of *Cryptopterus*. Unfortunately, the question of whether the lophules in the upper cheek teeth were elaborately developed cannot be directly answered by the Florida specimen, but if the detailed resemblances of *Cryptopterus* lower molars are correct, lophules would be absent from the upper molars just as they are from the lowers.

Several features of the lower molar from Haile XV A rule out its relationship to Group II genera. The nearly ovate shape of the last molar is a reliable distinction from molars of the extinct taxa *Miopetaurista* and *Pliopetaurista*. These taxa also bear a distinct posterolabial flexid that is barely (if at all) recognizable in the Florida molar. As Sulimski (1964) noted in his material from Poland, the mesoconid extends labially as a spur in *Pliopetaurista*, in contrast to the round mesostyle in the Florida specimen. Finally, the metastylid (mesostylid of Mein 1970) is very prominent in *Miopetaurista* and *Pliopetaurista*, whereas in the Florida specimen it is largely submerged by the broad crest connecting it to the metaconid. Each of these features indicates a closer relationship of the Haile XV A specimen with Group I taxa.

The flying squirrel tooth from Haile XV A most closely resembles the third lower molars of *Cryptopterus*. It also resembles homologous teeth of *Petauria helleri* from Early Pleistocene red earth fissure fillings in the Solenhofen Limestone near Schernfeld, Bavaria (Dohm 1962), but that genus completely lacks a mesoconid on its lower molars, and the hypolophid is more strongly developed than in the Florida specimen. This general resemblance of the Florida specimen to the Bavarian specimen led to its preliminary assignment to "*Petauria* sp." in Webb (1974a). It is now evident, however, that the Haile XV A specimen is perhaps more accurately recognized as a new species of the genus *Cryptopterus*.