

TABLE 11.—DENTAL MEASUREMENTS (IN MM) OF *Sigmodon medius* AND *Sigmodon minor*.<sup>1</sup>

	<i>S. medius</i>			<i>S. minor</i>		
	N	$\bar{X}$	OR	N	$\bar{X}$	OR
Length M <sub>1</sub>	2	2.25	2.18–2.32	45	1.89	1.72–2.19
Width M <sub>1</sub>	2	1.24	1.23–1.25	48	1.31	1.17–1.48
Length M <sub>2</sub>	1	1.49	—————	49	1.40	1.22–1.62
Width M <sub>2</sub>	1	1.53	—————	46	1.36	1.20–1.50

<sup>1</sup> Re-calculated from Martin (1970).

depend on size alone. The larger measurements of the Haile XV A material (Table 11) indicate that it belongs to *S. medius*.

*Sigmodon medius* is one of the most common small rodents in the Blancan of North America; its occurrences include the Benson local fauna of Arizona (Gidley 1922), the Vallecito fauna of California (Downs and White 1968), the Hudspeth and Red Light local faunas of Texas (Strain 1966, Akerston 1970), and the Sand Draw fauna of Nebraska (Skinner and Hibbard 1972).

ORDER CARNIVORA  
FAMILY CANIDAE GRAY 1821

MATERIAL.—UF 17492-17493: 2 tibiae.

Two poorly preserved tibiae indicate the probable presence of a small canid. They are about the size of a fox, but positive identification is not possible as only the much worn proximal ends are preserved.

FAMILY MUSTELIDAE  
*Satherium* sp.

MATERIAL.—UF 17487: humerus; UF 17491: right metatarsal II; UF 17490: right metatarsal III; UF 17494: medial phalanx.

The humerus and podial elements closely resemble those of both *Pteronura*, the living giant, flat-tailed otter of South America, and *Satherium*, the extinct giant otter, from various Blancan sites in North America. Despite the numerous close resemblances between these two genera and the probable ancestral relationship of *Satherium* to *Pteronura*, I follow Gazin (1934) and Bjork (1970) in recognizing the extinct genus as distinct. These two giant genera are surely more closely related to one another than to *Lutra*.

The humerus from Haile XV A (Fig. 14) is more robust than are