

ence in time and probably ecology as well. The Santa Fe I camel belongs to the typically Blancan species *Hemiauchenia blancoensis*, whereas the Haile XV A form most closely resembles *H. macrocephala*. This probably indicates a younger age for Haile XV A, as *H. macrocephala* is characteristic of the Irvingtonian and Rancholabrean ages elsewhere.

Certain taxa found in the Santa Fe I fauna that might be expected at Haile XV A do not occur there. One of the most notable absences is the typically Blancan hyaenoid dog, *Borophagus*, although in all likelihood this represents a sampling error. The absence of *Castoroides* and *Hydrochoerus* from Haile XV A probably can be explained in the same manner. Other differences between the faunas of Haile XV A and Santa Fe I are most likely ecologically induced, as will be discussed in the next section.

Among the best represented animals in the Haile XV A fauna are the edentates, a group of undoubted South American origin. Of the three genera at Haile XV A, only *Glossotherium* has been recognized previously in North American Blancan faunas, being present in the Blancan faunas of Texas and Nebraska (Table 21). *Dasypus* is known only from later deposits elsewhere in North America, and *Kraglievichia* has not heretofore been reported from this continent, although its probable descendant, *Pampatherium* (= *Holmesina*), has been found in Irvingtonian and Rancholabrean deposits.

This early record of a major influx of edentates from South America is further indication of the late Blancan age of Haile XV A. The small chlamythere from Haile XV A shows a remarkable resemblance to the species *Kraglievichia paranensis* from Late Pliocene deposits of South America. Although no authentic Chapadmalalan (Early Pleistocene) species is known, it probably lived in regions more tropical than Argentina and probably also was physically similar to the Florida material. Florida and Argentina apparently represent the northern and southern limits of the range for this form, and it seems safe to conclude that contemporaneous populations occupying the middle portion of the range were broadly similar to those at the extremes. The close resemblance of the Haile XV A *Glossotherium* to that from the Chapadmalalan stage also supports this correlation.

This late Blancan influx of edentates into Florida adds a new dimension to the previous correlation between the Blancan stage of North American and the Chapadmalalan stage of South America. This correlation had previously been based upon the appearance of a few Nearctic species in the Chapadmalalan and Uquian of South America (Patterson and Pascual 1968, Simpson 1969). Haile XV A adds the obverse relationships. North America received an important contingent of Neo-