

new species of *Mylohyus* lends strong support to this interpretation. Lundelius (1960) reviewed evidence that indicates a forest habitat for *Mylohyus*. He also included *Castor*, *Tapirus*, and *Glaucomys* (among others) as forest forms. Both *Castor* and *Tapirus* are present in the Haile XV A fauna, and the flying squirrel *Cryptopterus* (like *Glaucomys*) certainly indicates a forest environment. *Glossotherium* may also have favored forested or partly forested areas.

*Dasyppus* and *Kraglievichia* probably were restricted in North America to the Gulf Coastal Plain by their need for moderate to warm temperatures and high rainfall. This may explain their absence from all other North American Blancan faunas. In South America, *Kraglievichia* seems to have been largely restricted to the northern tropical part of the continent. These edentates suggest a tropical or subtropical climate in central Florida during the Latest Pliocene.

In summary both the geological and faunal evidence seem to indicate that the Haile XV A site lay at the springhead of a coastal stream that flowed through a tropical or subtropical forest or forest savanna.

#### ZOOGEOGRAPHY

The Haile XV A fauna is the first Blancan fauna to be described from the Gulf Coastal Plain. Its unusual faunal assemblage (compared to Blancan faunas in western North America) apparently is a reflection of its location. Few American Blancan faunas are from coastal areas, and no others are so close to the Middle American tropics.

The most striking distinction of the Haile XV A fauna is the diversity of edentates. Evidently it was in contact with the tropical corridor through which South America emigrants moved. Of the edentates, only *Glossotherium* was not restricted to the tropical portion of North America, as indicated by its presence in the Blanco (Texas) and Broadwater (Nebraska) faunas. This genus probably was also widely distributed on the South American continent, as the presence of *G. chapadmalensis* in Argentina indicates. On the other hand, *Kraglievichia* probably was restricted to the tropical or subtropical parts of North America during Blancan time, as indicated by its absence from all other North American Blancan faunas. Its presence in earlier Pliocene deposits of Argentina suggests that its range extended southward into more temperate climes in South America, but later it seems to have retreated tropicad in that continent also. Apparently the later Pleistocene evolution from *Kraglievichia* to *Pampatherium* involved, among other things, an increased tolerance to colder climate, which perhaps was correlated with the greater size of *Pampatherium*. *Pampatherium* was able, in the course of the Pleistocene, to disperse northwestward from