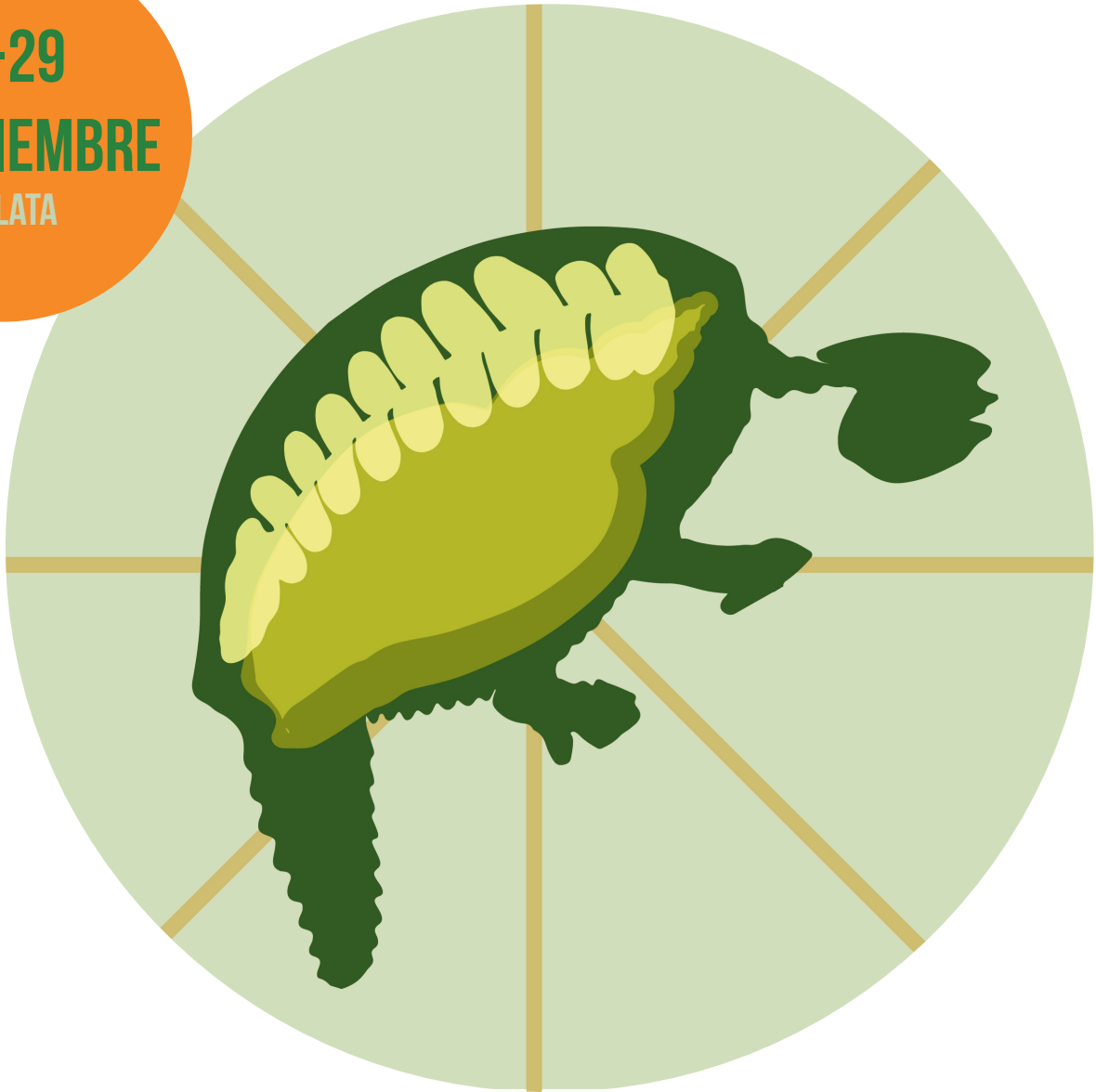


# REUNIÓN DE COMUNICACIONES DE LA ASOCIACIÓN PALEONTOLÓGICA ARGENTINA

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## LIBRO DE RESÚMENES

phylogenetic analysis carried out support its relation as a sister group of the other *Prozaedyus* species, and also reveals an ancient divergence of the analyzed lineage that occurs before that of the Late Oligocene–Early middle Miocene forms.

## NEW FAIRY ARMADILLO RECORDS FROM THE LATE MIOCENE (CHASICOAN STAGE/AGE) OF CENTRAL ARGENTINA

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Fairy armadillos or “pichiciegos” (Cingulata, Chlamyphoridae) are represented by two monospecific extant genera, *Chlamyphorus truncatus* Harlan, 1825, and *Calyptophractus retusus* Burmeister, 1863. These taxa are among the most rare and elusive mammals. Molecular analyzes suggest their presence since the Early Miocene. Recently, it was described the first fossil record of this lineage, MMH-CH-87-7-100, a new genus and species coming from Late Miocene deposits of Arroyo Chasicó Formation (= Cerro Azul Formation; Chasicóan Stage/Age), at Arroyo Chasicó, Province of Buenos Aires. Its inclusion on a phylogenetic analysis reflected the monophyletic status of the Chlamyphorinae and its relation as sister group of both extant species. We report here new specimens recovered from other sites of central Argentina. In both cases, bearing levels also correspond to the Late Miocene (Chasicóan Stage/Age). GHUNLPam3190 is a fragment of rump plate coming from Cerro Azul Formation, at Cerro La Bota site, Province of La Pampa. Four specimens come from Loma de Las Tapias Formation, at Loma de Las Tapias site, Province of San Juan: INGENO-PV-022, a fragment of rump plate with most part of the pelvis fused; PVSJ 156a, a fragment of dorsal carapace with several articulated osteoderms; and INGENO-PV-001 and PVSJ157a, several isolated mobile and fixed osteoderms. These specimens show clear affinities with that of Arroyo Chasicó and possibly belong to closely related taxa. In addition, all available fossil materials show clear morphological differences compared to extant representatives (e.g., carapace structure, ornamentation of the osteoderms, rump plate morphology), suggesting a higher fairy armadillos diversity during Late Miocene.

## EARLY MIOCENE SLOTHS (XENARTHRA, FOLIVORA) FROM THE RÍO SANTA CRUZ VALLEY (SOUTHERN PATAGONIA, ARGENTINA)

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The first detailed geological and paleontological survey of the Santa Cruz Formation (SCF; Early–Middle Miocene) along the Río Santa Cruz was carried out in 1887 by Carlos Ameghino. In that same year, his brother Florentino studied and reported the remains collected by Carlos, recognizing 122 taxa, of which 110 were new species. Fourteen of these new species were of