

NEW NOTOHIPPIDIS (NOTOUNGULATA, EUTHERIA) FROM THE CENTRAL CHILEAN ANDES

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The two most diverse groups at the reference locality of the Tinguirirican South American Land Mammal “Age” are archaeohyracids and notohippids. The taxonomy of the species belonging to the former group has recently been clarified. We here consider the notohippids from Tinguiririca as well as one from the Las Leñas Fauna, roughly 0.5° to the north. The Tinguiririca Fauna includes four notohippids, two fairly large and two small. One of the larger forms is quite hypsodont (incisors included) and represents a new species of *Eomorphippus*; it is known from the anterior portion of a skull bearing a nearly complete upper dentition. Referred specimens document nearly all elements of the lower dentition. This Chilean taxon resembles *E. obscurus* Ameghino 1901, but is ~20% larger and differs in incisor and canine proportions. The other large form is known only from a partial upper incisor battery and possibly two upper cheek teeth. Although about the same size as *Eomorphippus* n. sp., this taxon differs in having incisor enamel restricted to the tooth tips (not extending to the roots), and in having incisors and canines of uniform size and shape.

One of the two smaller notohippids from the Tinguiririca Fauna, represented by fragmentary upper and lower dental remains, is low crowned, and compares closely to “*Eomorphippus pascuali*” (a likely synonym of *Puelia*). The other small-bodied taxon is hypsodont (incisors included), and is represented by a well-preserved pair of mandibles lacking only p1. This taxon is essentially a half-sized version of *Eomorphippus* n. sp. (above), warranting recognition as a second new species of *Eomorphippus*. Collectively these taxa facilitate biochronologic comparisons of the Tinguiririca Fauna to the “Partie la plus superieure de couches à Astraponotus” of the Gran Barranca; Roth’s mysterious Cañadón Blanco (also in Patagonia); and other recently uncovered central Chilean Andean faunas. In the latter regard, we describe a hypsodont notohippid palate from the Las Leñas Fauna, an assemblage notable for including the only primate so far recovered from the extensive volcanoclastic deposits of the central Chilean Andes.