surrounded antero-laterally by trapezoidal figures. The peculiar piliferous system consists of two large, circular foramina, located in the posterior border, coupled with numerous small foramina along the lateral and posterior margins of the osteoderms. The second armadillo genus is known from small, associated osteoderms; these remains appear more derived than the typical Deseadan species known from Patagonia. Finally, a set of fragmentary remains of a small cingulate from the Santa Lucia River is tentatively referred to the Peltephilidae incertae sedis. Comparisons with other late Oligocene faunas from Bolivia and Argentina are briefly discussed.

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FIRST RECORD OF *DIABOLOTHERIUM* CF. *NORDESKIOLDI,* KRAGLIEVICH 1926, (MAMMALIA, TARDIGRADA, MEGALONYCHIDAE), FROM THE LATE PLEISTOCENE OF CHILE

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Althoug Chile is a country with an abundant Cenozoic fossil record, there remains a surprisingly imperfect knowledge of its Quaternary fossil faunas. Only in Patagonia (Aysén and Magallanes regions) is the country's late Pleistocene mammal diversity well documented. In the present communication we add to this known diversity, presenting the first Chilean record of the enigmatic genus *Diabolotherium* Pujos *et al.,* 2007; a small to medium size ground sloth, extremely rare in the fossil record. The remains come from Unit 4b, level 6b of the Baño Nuevo-1 site, located 80 km to the northeast of the city of Coyhaique. The 4 m. wide cave is filled by sediments 2 m. deep, with six defined layers (Mena *et al.*, 2003). The two bottom layers (4 and 5) are characterized by a rich assemblage of extinct Pleistocene fauna and ground sloth fecal remains, ranging in age from 9.000 to 13.500 BP. (López, 2009). FACSO-BN-1/Unidad 4B/Capa 4B/Nº2 is a mandibular fragment that includes the left horizontal ramus and complete dental series, as well as the symphysial region. In lateral view, the symphysis appears robust, elongated and has a conspicuous mental foramen at the external border. The dental series consists of four molariforms, with the m1 and m2 bearing trapezoidal sections, and the m3 and m4 bearing sub-rectangular and sub-circular sections respectively. Lateral longitudinal grooves are marked in m1 to m3, while in m4 they are only observed labially. FACSO-BN-1/Unidad 6B/Capa 4B/Nº1 probably corresponds to a second manual phalanx of the digit IV. We also assigned to *Diabolotherium cf. nordenskioldi* a small molariform of a juvenile specimen (SGOPV 313), housed in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural in Santiago. The tooth was collected in Pleistocene deposits of the Pampa del Tamarugal (Casamiquela, 1999). *Diabolotherium* was erected to reunite remains discovered in Peru since the beginning of the XX century at both, coastal and Andean localities. The paratype of *D. nordenskioldi* (right dentary, NRM-PZM 4287), is essentially identical, in terms of the alveolar shape and symphyseal region, to the Chilean material. In addition, several specimens of *Diabolotherium* recently recovered from a cave in the central Peruvian Andes (Shockey *et al.*, 2009), allowed us to verify dental characteristics and also to determine intraspecific and ontogenetic variation of the dentary. This new record follows a recent report of remains from Chubut, Argentina (Pardiñas *et al.,* 2008), confirming the Patagonian occurrence of this peculiar representative of the late Pleistocene–early Holocene fossil fauna. This research was partly financed by FONDECYT Project 1090027.

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