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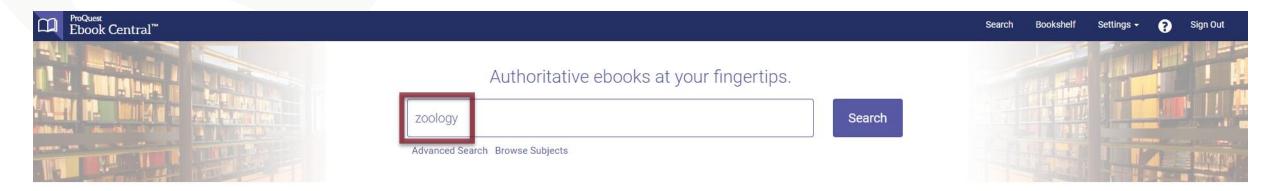
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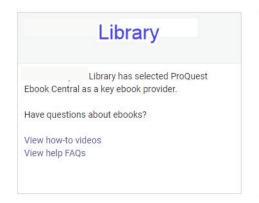
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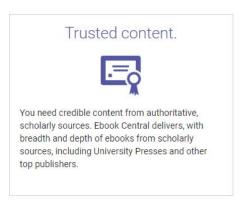
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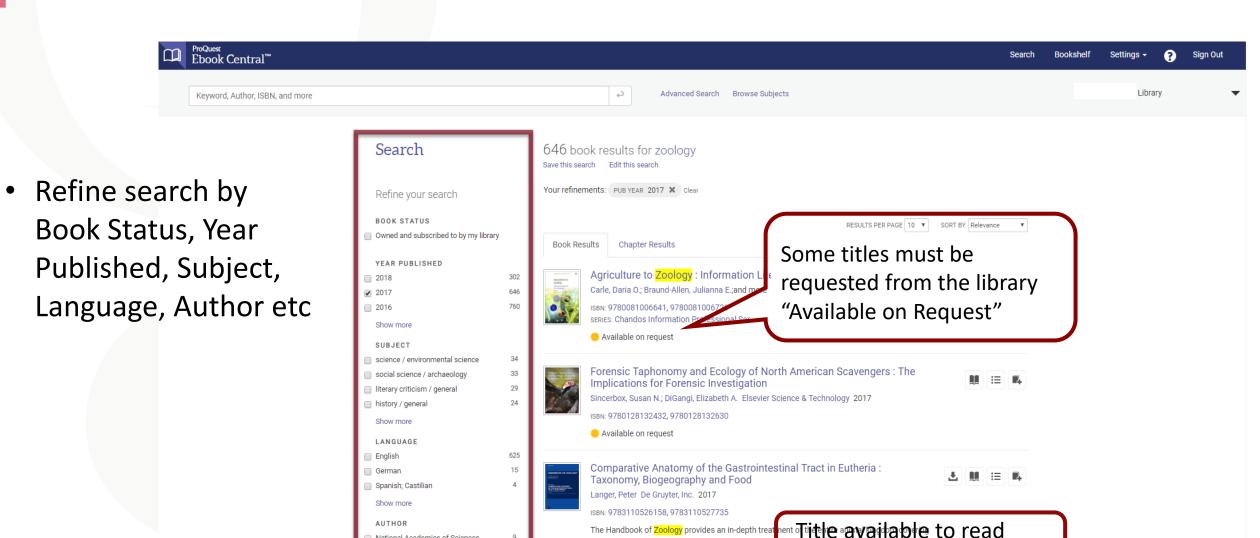
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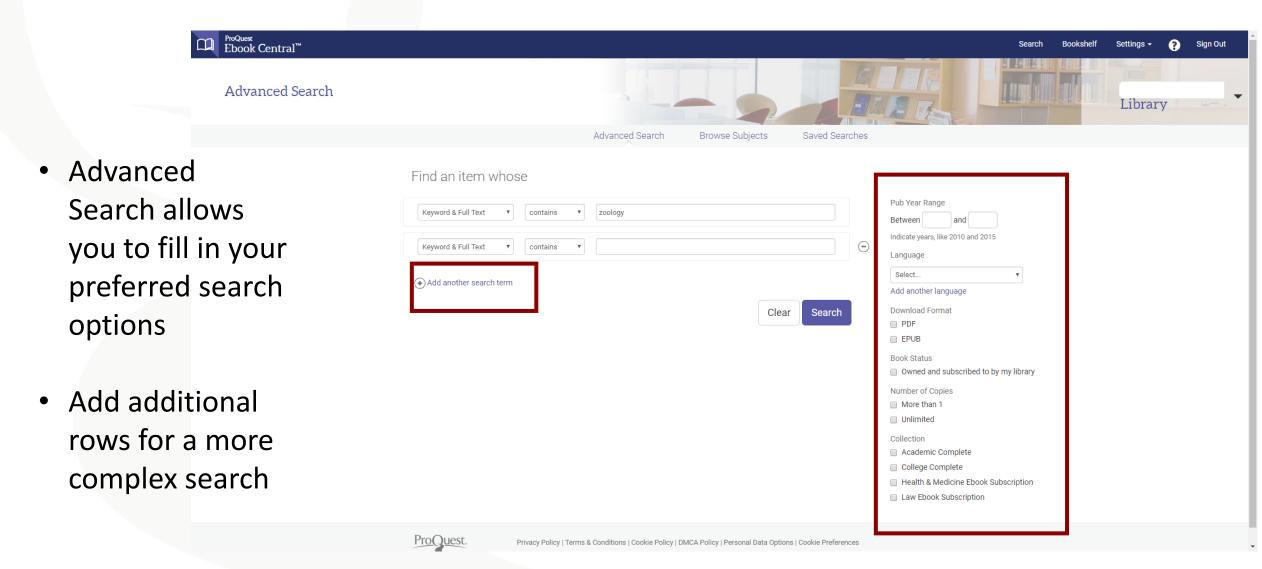
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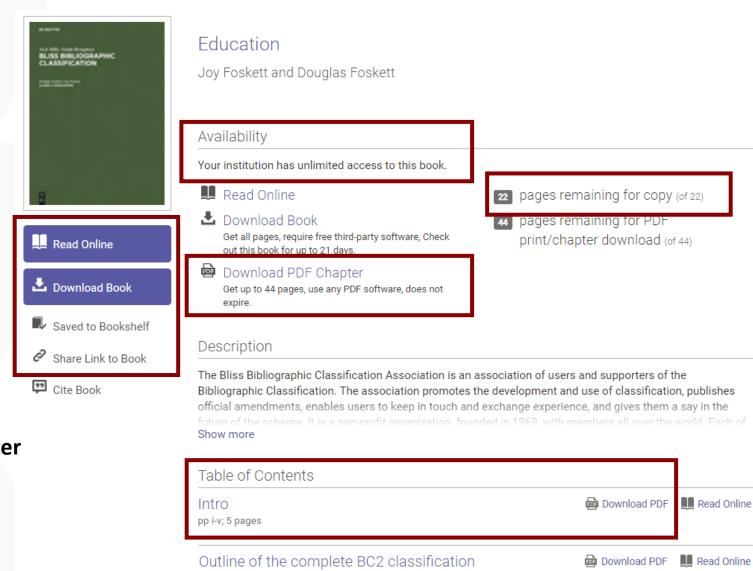
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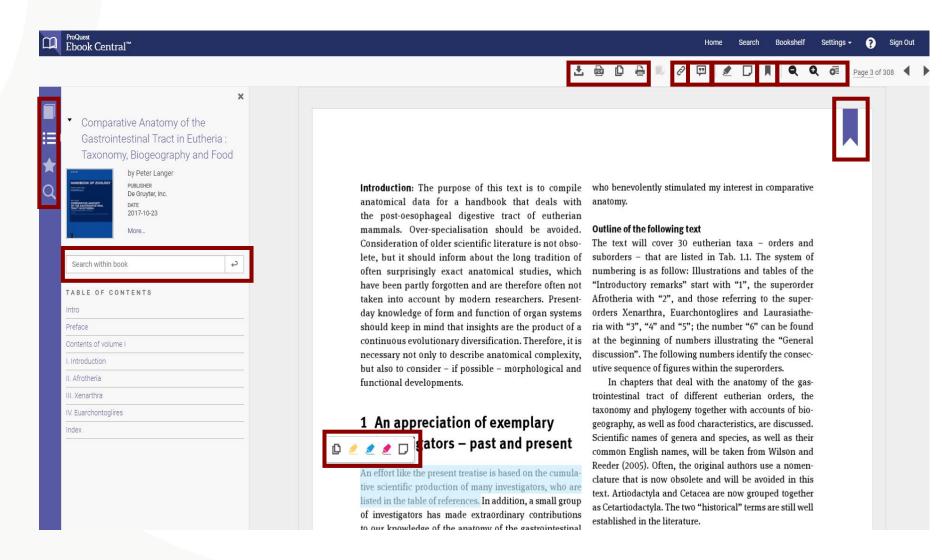
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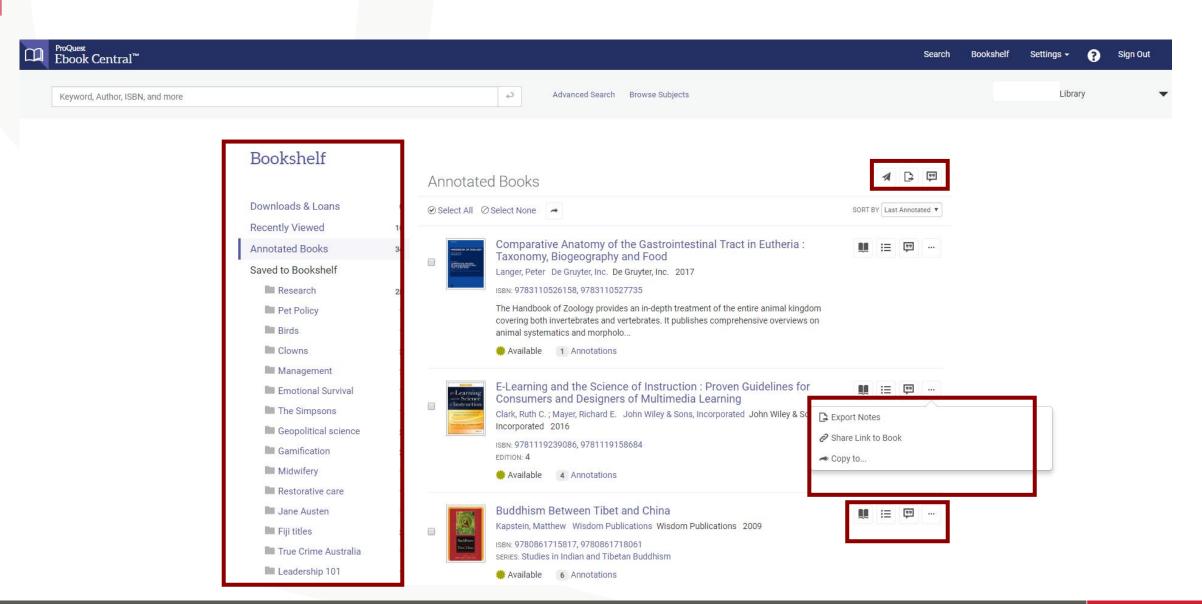
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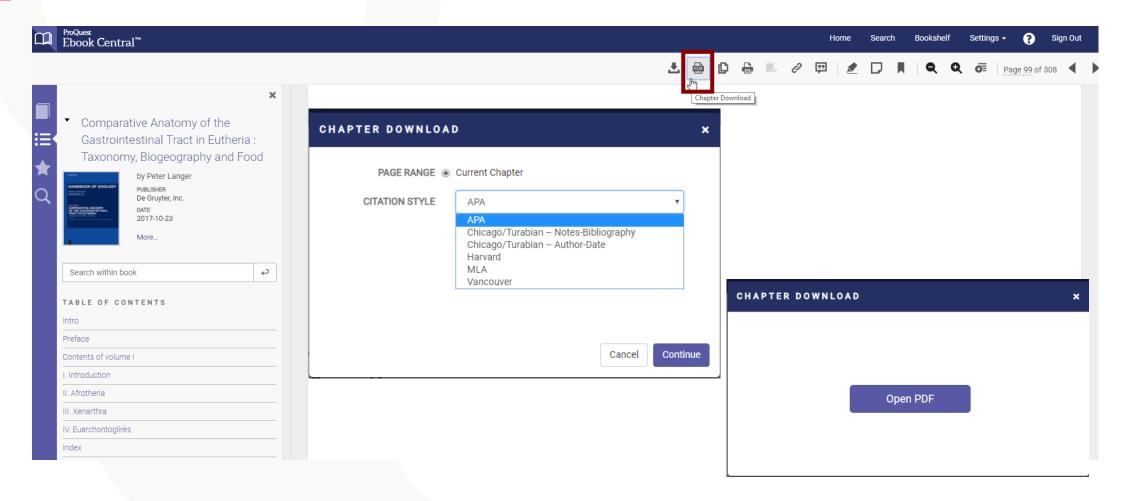
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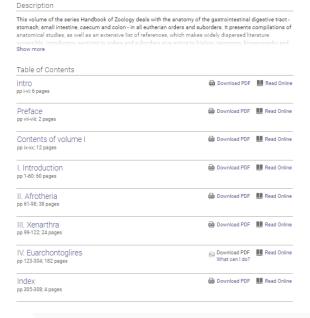
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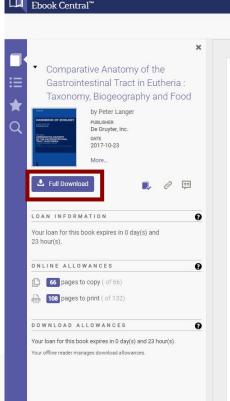
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Introductory remarks, Xenarthra in general

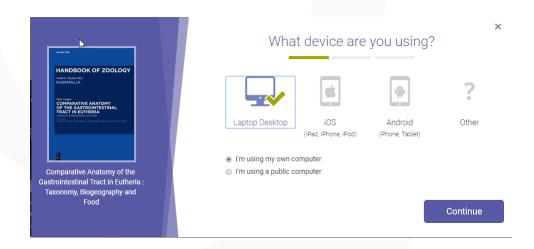
According to Coombs (1983), the recent Xenarthra include animals with a wide range of habits: from digging, as developed in modern armadillos such as *Priodontes*, to climbing (= scansorial, for example, in Bradypus, Choloepus, Nyakatura et al., 2010), with some representatives capable of both terrestrial and arboreal locomotion (Tamandua). Diets range from insects and other animal matter to leaves and twigs. The sloths throughout their evolution seem to have been a plant-eating group. There is now little support for the establishment of a close relationship between Xenarthra and the Pholidota (pangolins) in a superorder Edentata (Rose and Emry, 1993); Xenarthra and Pholidota have to be separated (Shoshani and McKenna, 1998), based on morphological criteria and molecular data.

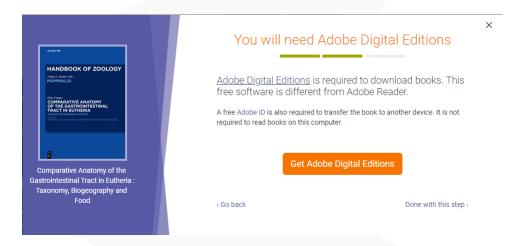
According to the account presented by Vizcaíno and Loughry (2008), Xenarthra evolved two distinct orders within this superorder: (1) the Cingulata, exemplified by modern-day armadillos, which are noted for the armour covering their head, body, and tail, and their minimal, peglike teeth, and (2) the Pilosa, comprising

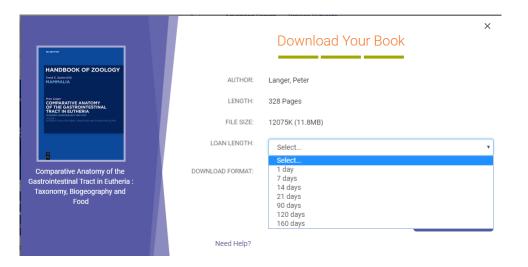
most of the Tertiary (Delsuc et al., 2001; McDonald and Naples, 2008). "Xenarthrans retain a large suit of purportedly primitive features" (Gaudin and Croft, 2015, page 623). The most basal xenarthrans were myrmecophageous diggers and/or burrowers, perhaps with some climbing facility. "The ecological diversification of Xenarthrans from a myrmecophagous ancestry into a variety of other dietary niches (herbivory, omnivory, and even carnivory) is another unique feature of this highly unusual clade"

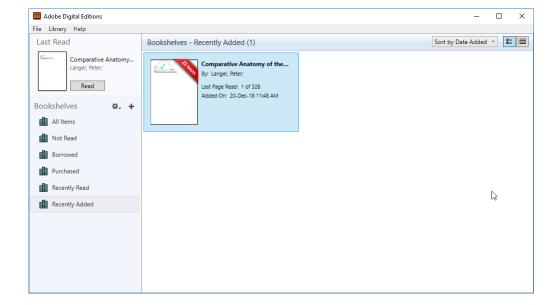
Wilson and Reeder (2005) give the following information on the quantitative composition of the superorder Xenarthra: There are two orders: the Cingulata (Armadillos) are grouped in one family with 9 genera and 21 species. However, Superina and Loughry (2015) write, based on Abba et al. (2015): "...the Andean hairy armadillo, Chaetophractus nationi, is in fact not a distinct species but rather a high-altitude variant of C. vellerosus" (page 619). This means that there are now 20 species of armadillos, reducing the total number of xenarthran species to 30 instead of 31. The second order, Pilosa, comprises two suborders, the

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