

## **Electronic Supplementary Material for:**

### **Femora Nutrient Foramina and Aerobic Capacity in Giant Extinct Xenarthrans**

Luciano Varela<sup>1,2\*</sup>, P. Sebastián Tambusso<sup>1,2</sup>, Richard A. Fariña<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Departamento de Paleontología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de la República, Iguá 4225, 11400 Montevideo, Uruguay.

<sup>2</sup> Servicio Académico Universitario y Centro de Estudio Paleontológicos (SAUCE-P), Universidad de la República, Departamento de Canelones, Santa Isabel s/n, 91500, Sauce, Uruguay.

\* Corresponding author: Luciano Varela, E-mail: luciano.lvr@gmail.com. ORCID: 0000-0002-9481-6558

## **Contents**

Expanded Results. Results for the analyses using the morphological tree and  $Q_i$ .

Figure S1. Correlation between  $Q_i$  and  $\dot{Q}$ .

Table S1. Data used in the study.

References

## **Expanded Results**

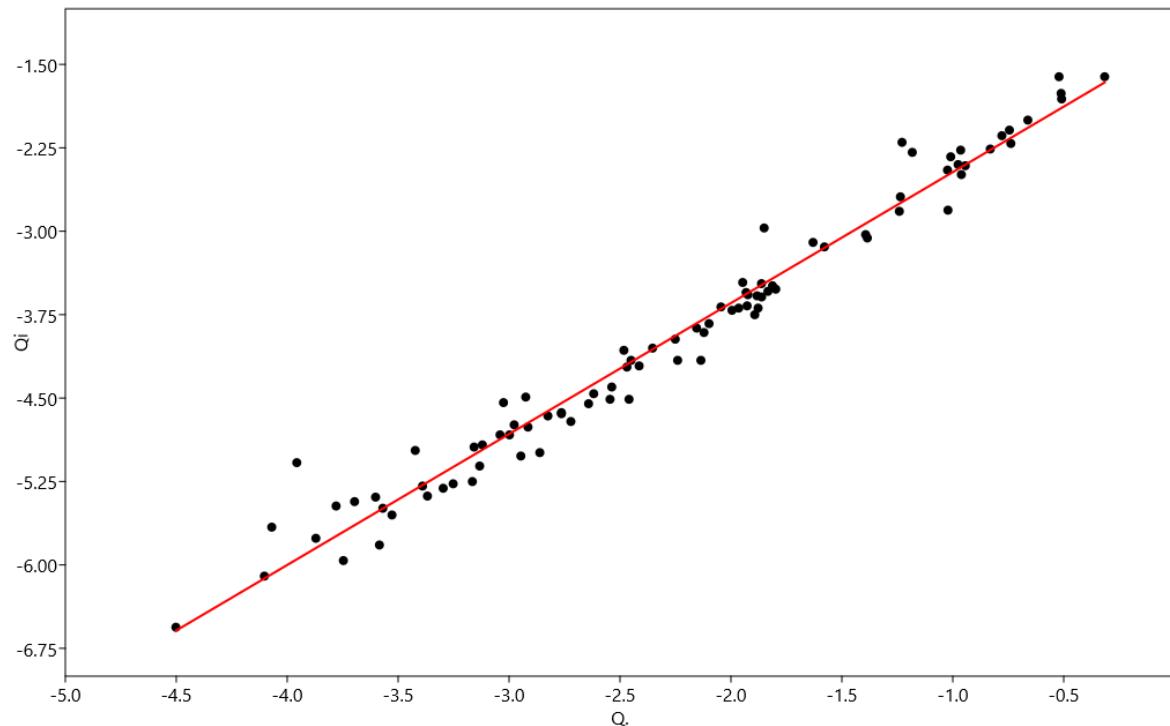
### **Using $Q_i$ instead of $\dot{Q}$**

The estimated values for  $Q_i$  showed a highly significant correlation with  $\dot{Q}$ , with a  $R^2 = 0.97$  and  $p < 0.001$  (Fig. S1). Furthermore, the different analyses performed using  $Q_i$  instead of  $\dot{Q}$  showed similar results. In particular, the interaction coefficient was not significant ( $p = 0.082$ ) and the intercept was significantly different between the Epitheria and Xenarthra ( $p < 0.001$ ), while the giant fossil xenarthra showed no significant differences with the Epitheria ( $p = 1$ ), but a significant difference with the xenarthra ( $p < 0.001$ ). The Epitheria and the fossil giant xenarthrans showed higher flow values for the same body mass, having flows  $\sim 2$  times higher than the extant xenarthrans. Further analyses estimating MMR values provided similar results, supporting the same conclusions as the previous analyses, but specific values are not discussed since they are considered less reliable.

### **Using a morphological phylogenetic tree**

On the other hand, the analyses considering a topology based only on morphological data provided results compatible with those using the phylogenetic tree based on the total evidence analysis. In particular, the interaction coefficient was not significant ( $p = 0.187$ ) and the intercept was significantly different between the Epitheria and Xenarthra ( $p < 0.001$ ), while the giant fossil xenarthra showed no significant differences with the Epitheria ( $p = 1$ ), but a significant difference with the xenarthra ( $p = 0.003$ ). The Epitheria and the fossil giant xenarthrans showed higher flow values for the same body mass, having flows  $\sim 2$  times higher than the extant xenarthrans. Further analyses estimating MMR values provided similar results, supporting the same conclusions as the previous analyses, but specific values are not discussed since they are considered less reliable.

**Figure S1.**



Taxa	Cat. Number	Body Mass (g)	MMR (ml O2 h-1)	Femur Length (mm)	Foramen Diameter (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Foramen 2		Blood flow		
									Blood flow rate (Q; cm3 s-1)	rate Index (Qi = r4/L)	Source
<i>Bradypus torquatus</i>	MHND w/n	3900		98.5	0.204			1.79E-04	1.10E-06	Marquet and Cofre, 1999	
<i>Bradypus tridactilus</i>	MHND 145	3850	1412.5	101.8	0.306			5.60E-04	5.38E-06	Irving et al., 1942 (MMR); Silva and Downing, 1995	
<i>Cabassous unicinctus</i>	MHND 84	3200		70.5	0.282			4.46E-04	5.61E-06	Emmons, 1990	
<i>Cabassous unicinctus</i>	MHND 83	3200		79.3	0.448			1.59E-03	3.17E-05	Emmons, 1990	
<i>Cabassous unicinctus</i>	MHND 13890	3200		78.3	0.386			1.06E-03	1.77E-05	Emmons, 1990	
<i>Catonyx cuvieri</i>	MHND 228	598000		448	2.739			1.62E-01	7.85E-03	Dantas 2022	
<i>Catonyx cuvieri</i>	MHND 2565	598000		385	1.988			7.44E-02	2.54E-03	Dantas 222	
<i>Catonyx cuvieri</i>	MHND 2566	598000		406	1.757			5.49E-02	1.47E-03	Dantas 2022	
<i>Catonyx cuvieri</i>	MHND 2563	598000		396	2.429			1.21E-01	5.49E-03	Dantas 2022	
<i>Chaetophractus vallerosus</i>	MHND 215	1030		66	0.336			7.25E-04	1.21E-05	Silva and Downing, 1995	
<i>Chaetophractus vallerosus</i>	MHND 68	1030		64.5	0.326			6.67E-04	1.09E-05	Silva and Downing, 1995	
<i>Choloepus sp.</i>	MHN-TL 3274	6250		105.1	0.338			7.37E-04	7.76E-06	De Magalhaes and Costa, 2009	
<i>Cyclopes didactylus</i>	MHND 114	240		36	0.112			3.15E-05	2.73E-07	White and Seymour, 2003	
<i>Dasyprocta hybridus</i>	MHND 9663	1600		67.3	0.273			4.07E-04	5.16E-06	Silva and Downing, 1995	
<i>Dasyprocta novencintus</i>	MHND 24	4500	8838	90	0.278			4.28E-04	4.15E-06	Boily, 2002	
<i>Dasyprocta punctatus</i>	MHND 9414	19309		160	0.472	0.305		2.93E-03	1.94E-05	This study. Based on femur length	
<i>Dasyprocta punctatus</i>	MHND 2162	42028		200	0.939			1.13E-02	2.43E-04	This study. Based on femur length	
<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	MHND 62	4800		82.3	0.404			1.20E-03	2.02E-05	Silva and Downing, 1995	
<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	MHND 12222	4800		70.3	0.367			9.24E-04	1.61E-05	Silva and Downing, 1995	
<i>Glossotherium robustum</i>	MNHN-M w/n	1713000		510	2.772			1.67E-01	7.24E-03	Bargo et al., 2000	
<i>Glossotherium robustum</i>	MNHN-M w/n	1713000		500	2.77			1.66E-01	7.36E-03	Bargo et al., 2000	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MNHN-M w/n	862300		550	3.387			2.68E-01	1.50E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MNHN-M 27	862300		550	3.065			2.12E-01	1.00E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MNHN-M 1525	862300		506	2.107			8.58E-02	2.43E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MHND w/n	862300		515	3.438			2.78E-01	1.70E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MNHN-F PAM 158	862300		513	3.117			2.20E-01	1.15E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MNHN-F PAM 162	862300		555	3.4			2.71E-01	1.50E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MPAC 1868	862300		468	2.197			9.50E-02	3.11E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MNHN-M 27	862300		500	3.204			2.35E-01	1.32E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Glyptodon reticulatus</i>	MNHN-M 1003	862300		530	2.331			1.10E-01	3.48E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Holmesina majus</i>	MHND 472	177900		347	0.972			1.23E-02	1.61E-04	Vizcaíno et al., 2006 (Similar to <i>H. occidentalis</i> )	
<i>Holmesina majus</i>	MHND 473	177900		316	1.001			1.33E-02	1.99E-04	Vizcaíno et al., 2006 (Similar to <i>H. occidentalis</i> )	
<i>Lestodon armatus</i>	MPAC w/n	3397000		696	3.97			3.89E-01	2.23E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Lestodon armatus</i>	MNHN-M 2325	3397000		680	3.691			3.28E-01	1.71E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Lestodon armatus</i>	MNHN-M 155	3397000		710	3.412			2.73E-01	1.19E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Lestodon armatus</i>	MNHN-M w/n	3397000		720	3.023			2.05E-01	7.25E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Lestodon armatus</i>	MNHN-M 2790	3397000		720	4.191			4.41E-01	2.68E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Lestodon armatus</i>	AdV 977	3397000		690	3.443			2.79E-01	1.27E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Macrauchenia patagonica</i>	MNHN-F PAM 78	988000		564	2.327			1.09E-01	3.25E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Manis javanica</i>	MHND 13	5150		88	0.587			3.29E-03	8.43E-05	Ernest, 2003	
<i>Megatherium americanum</i>	MHND 121	3564000		720	3.893			3.72E-01	1.99E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Megatherium americanum</i>	MHND 23	3564000		680	2.894			1.85E-01	6.45E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Megatherium americanum</i>	MNHN-F 1881.35	3564000		652	3.706			3.31E-01	1.81E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Megatherium americanum</i>	MPAC 898	3564000		696	3.847			3.61E-01	1.97E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Megatherium americanum</i>	MNHN-M 375	3564000		650	4.003			3.97E-01	2.47E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Megatherium americanum</i>	MNHN-M w/n	3564000		690	3.974			3.90E-01	2.26E-02	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Megatherium americanum</i>	MHND 213	3564000		587	3.027			2.05E-01	8.94E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Mylodon darwini</i>	AdV B-2(9)	1986000		695	2.881			1.83E-01	6.20E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	MHND 105	39000		211	0.9			1.01E-02	1.94E-04	Wetzel, 1985; Reis et al., 2006	
<i>Neoglyptopeltus uruguayensis</i>	MNHN-M 1642	8993		128.5	0.594			3.40E-03	6.06E-05	This study. Based on femur length	
<i>Neosclerocalyptus ornatus</i>	MNHN-F R.191 D	300000		284	2.197			9.50E-02	5.13E-03	Fariña, 1995	
<i>Neosclerocalyptus paskoensis</i>	MHND 170	300000		348	1.718	0.785		6.57E-02	1.56E-03	Fariña, 1995 (Similar to <i>N. ornatus</i> )	
<i>Nothrotherium maquinense</i>	MHND 1/1845 6697	171000		255	1.04			1.47E-02	2.87E-04	Dantas, 2022	
<i>Panochthus tuberculatus</i>	MPAC w/n	1061000		460	2.106			8.57E-02	2.67E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Panochthus tuberculatus</i>	MNHN-M w/n	1061000		550	2.661			1.51E-01	5.70E-03	Fariña et al., 1998	
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	MHND 29	10250		149	0.384			1.05E-03	9.12E-06	Strahan, 1995	
<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	MHND 100	45000		164	0.861			9.01E-03	2.09E-04	Silva and Downing, 1995	
<i>Propraopus sulcatus</i>	MHND 11686	47000		193	0.821			7.96E-03	1.47E-04	Fariña and Vizcaíno, 1997	
<i>Scelidotherium leptoccephalum</i>	MHND 224	1057000		463	1.828			6.06E-02	1.51E-03	Bargo et al., 2000	
<i>Scelidotherium leptoccephalum</i>	MHND 63	1057000		435	2.37			1.14E-01	4.53E-03	Bargo et al., 2000	
<i>Scelidotherium leptoccephalum</i>	MHND 67	1057000		510	1.976			7.34E-02	1.87E-03	Bargo et al., 2000	
<i>Scelidotherium leptoccephalum</i>	MNHN-M w/n	1057000		465	1.227			2.24E-02	3.05E-04	Bargo et al., 2000	
<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	MHND 110	5500		98	0.293</td						

Taxa	Body Mass (g)	BMR (ml O2 h-1)	MMR (ml O2 h-1)	Femur Length (mm)	Foramen Diameter (mm)	Blood flow rate (Q; cm3 s-1)	Blood flow rate Index (Qi = r4/L)	Source
<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>	2820	1072		103.9613	0.598972	3.47E-03	3.07E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Alces alces</i>	325000	51632.46		429.5	1.788895	5.74E-02	1.50E-03	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Antechinus minimus</i>				26.67	0.157455	8.52E-05	2.16E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Arctocephalus fosteri</i>	55000			73.25	0.995107	1.31E-02	2.64E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	75000			128.4125	1.024448	1.41E-02	1.08E-03	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Bettongia lesueur</i>	1300			78.0125	0.437793	1.50E-03	2.19E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Bettongia penicillata</i>	1018	561	11682	79.61	0.405743	1.22E-03	1.73E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Bos taurus</i>	225000	46240	1453500	390	1.553511	4.05E-02	9.35E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	402000	40497	1206000	456.25	1.564337	4.12E-02	8.64E-04	Seymour et al. 2012; Sharp 2012
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	30625		258365	192	1.25	2.34E-02	7.95E-04	Koteja 1987; Seymour et al. 2012; Genoud et al. 2018
<i>Capra hircus</i>	45000	12660	80682	196	0.959452	1.19E-02	2.70E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Cervus eldii</i>				276.5	1.073694	1.59E-02	3.03E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Dama dama</i>	70000			249.5	1.059788	1.54E-02	3.27E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i>	92	72	1435.2	33.6925	0.184581	1.35E-04	1.76E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Dendrolagus bennettianus</i>	9300			154.5	0.559949	2.90E-03	4.00E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Dorcopsis luctuosa</i>	3570			130.25	0.328771	6.83E-04	5.65E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	4545400	409500	3818136	1010	4.358905	4.83E-01	2.47E-02	Seymour et al. 2012; Langman et al. 2012
<i>Equus asinus</i>	177500	29288		356.5	2.320284	1.09E-01	5.43E-03	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Equus caballus</i>	675000	65000	3360300	463.75	3.55839	3.01E-01	2.45E-02	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Felis catus</i>	4600	2048		109.1	0.37821	1.00E-03	1.48E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	21370			154	0.718082	5.61E-03	1.08E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	750000			435	2.294895	1.06E-01	3.99E-03	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>	380000			139.25	0.939644	1.13E-02	3.50E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Hypsiprymnodon moschatus</i>	500			62.4	0.235702	2.70E-04	3.25E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Isoodon obesulus</i>	717	222	5731.8	62.035	0.369789	9.44E-04	2.91E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Lama glama</i>	100000	26450		290	1.309923	2.64E-02	7.23E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Lasiorhinus latifrons</i>	29917	2992		132.55	0.52217	2.41E-03	3.46E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Leporillus conditor</i>	315			41.5025	0.394898	1.13E-03	9.64E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	3030			119.5	0.461101	1.72E-03	2.37E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	4175			124.55	0.461117	1.72E-03	2.27E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Lobodon carcinophagus</i>	215000			111.72	1.809045	5.90E-02	6.28E-03	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	148	139		43.47	0.15335	7.89E-05	8.03E-07	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Macropus agilis</i>	12000			184.5	0.511888	2.28E-03	2.81E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Macropus greyi</i>	10000			145.975	0.656686	4.43E-03	8.84E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Macropus irma</i>	8000			154.5	0.6231	3.86E-03	6.10E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Macropus parryi</i>	12000			195.5	0.556234	2.85E-03	3.06E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Macropus robustus</i>	29300	8100		193.5	0.95238	1.17E-02	2.81E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Macropus rufus</i>	32490	5861	304380	250.75	0.804733	7.56E-03	1.23E-04	Seymour et al. 2012; Dawson et al. 2004
<i>Mucropus fuliginosus</i>	30000			267.125	1.013924	1.37E-02	2.55E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	693	194		43.22	0.229529	2.50E-04	4.09E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	1590	715	6750	84.29167	0.341464	7.58E-04	1.20E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Ovis aries</i>	21150	10200	60822	196.5	1.013363	1.37E-02	3.37E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	41400			244	0.956388	1.18E-02	2.16E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	837	420		41.8	0.294769	5.04E-04	4.90E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	127	90		40.75625	0.212531	2.01E-04	3.70E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	6528.74	1034		155	0.59702	3.44E-03	4.16E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	976	416	7344	79.0275	0.243785	2.96E-04	2.82E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Pseudechirus peregrinus</i>	916	431		59.0375	0.232818	2.60E-04	1.53E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	109	63		28.955	0.198646	1.66E-04	3.36E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Ratus fuscipes</i>	76	84		27.1075	0.172308	1.10E-04	8.24E-06	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	55300	8250	103896	225.5	0.924633	1.08E-02	2.05E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	2725	431	3955.8	59.295	0.265737	3.78E-04	1.08E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	250000			327.5	2.222953	9.78E-02	4.68E-03	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	19000			178	0.781581	7.00E-03	1.34E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	29999.99			206.5	0.424493	1.38E-03	1.02E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	233000	20790.6		356.5	1.185236	2.05E-02	3.46E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Ursus arctos</i>				268.5	0.844623	8.57E-03	1.19E-04	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	22500			148.4125	1.00501	1.34E-02	6.09E-05	Seymour et al. 2012
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	4440	2442	50364	127.775	0.603721	3.55E-03	6.88E-05	Seymour et al. 2012

## References

- Bargo, M. S., Vizcaíno, S. F., Archuby, F. M., & Blanco, R. E. (2000). Limb bone proportions, strength and digging in some Lujanian (Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene) mylodontid ground sloths (Mammalia, Xenarthra). *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 20(3), 601-610.
- Boily, P. (2002). Individual variation in metabolic traits of wild nine-banded armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), and the aerobic capacity model for the evolution of endothermy. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 205(20), 3207-3214.
- Dantas, M. A. (2022). Estimating the body mass of the late Pleistocene megafauna from the South America Intertropical Region and a new regression to estimate the body mass of extinct xenarthrans. *Journal of South American Earth Sciences*, 119, 103900.
- Dawson, T. J., Mifsud, B., Raad, M. C., & Webster, K. N. (2004). Aerobic characteristics of red kangaroo skeletal muscles: is a high aerobic capacity matched by muscle mitochondrial and capillary morphology as in placental mammals?. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 207(16), 2811-2821.
- De Magalhaes, J. P., & Costa, A. J. (2009). A database of vertebrate longevity records and their relation to other life-history traits. *Journal of evolutionary biology*, 22(8), 1770-1774.
- Emmons, L. H., & Feer, F. (1990). Neotropical rainforest mammals: a field guide. Chicago: University of Chicago Press .
- Ernest, S. M. (2003). Life history characteristics of placental nonvolant mammals: ecological archives E084-093. *Ecology*, 84(12), 3402-3402.
- Fariña, R. A. (1995). Limb bone strength and habits in large glyptodonts. *Lethaia*, 28(3), 189-196.
- Fariña, R. A., & Vizcaino, S. F. (1997). Allometry of the bones of living and extinct armadillos (Xenarthra, Dasypoda). *Zeitschrift fur Saugetierkunde*, 62, 65-70.
- Fariña, R. A., Vizcaíno, S. F., & Bargo, M. S. (1998). Body mass estimations in Lujanian (late Pleistocene-early Holocene of South America) mammal megafauna. *Mastozoología Neotropical*, 5(2), 87-108.
- Genoud, M., Isler, K., & Martin, R. D. (2018). Comparative analyses of basal rate of metabolism in mammals: data selection does matter. *Biological Reviews*, 93(1), 404-438.
- Irving, L., Scholander, P. F., & Grinnell, S. W. (1942). Experimental studies of the respiration of sloths. *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology*, 20(2), 189-210.
- Koteja, P. (1987). On the relation between basal and maximum metabolic rate in mammals. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology. A, Comparative physiology*, 87(1), 205-208.
- Langman, V. A., Rowe, M. F., Roberts, T. J., Langman, N. V., & Taylor, C. R. (2012). Minimum cost of transport in Asian elephants: do we really need a bigger elephant?. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 215(9), 1509-1514.
- Marquet, P. A., and H. Cofre. 1999. Large temporal and spatial scales in the structure of mammalian assemblages in South America: a macroecological approach. *Oikos* 85:299–309.

McDonald, H. G. (2023). A tale of two continents (and a few islands): Ecology and distribution of Late Pleistocene sloths. *Land*, 12(6), 1192.

Reis, N., Peracchi, A., Pedro, W. et al. (2006). Mamíferos do Brasil. 1. ed. Curitiba: Governo do Paraná, SEMA, SBZ.

Seymour, R. S., Smith, S. L., White, C. R., Henderson, D. M., & Schwarz-Wings, D. (2012). Blood flow to long bones indicates activity metabolism in mammals, reptiles and dinosaurs. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 279(1728), 451-456.

Sharp, N. C. (2012). Animal athletes: a performance review. *Veterinary Record*, 171(4), 87-94.

Silva, M., & Downing, J. A. (1995). The allometric scaling of density and body mass: a nonlinear relationship for terrestrial mammals. *The American Naturalist*, 145(5), 704-727.

Strahan, R., (ed.) 1995. The Mammals of Australia. Revised Edition. Reed New Holland, Sydney. 756 pp.

Vizcaíno, S. F., Bargo, M. S., & Cassini, G. H. (2006). Dental occlusal surface area in relation to body mass, food habits and other biological features in fossil xenarthrans. *Ameghiniana*, 43(1), 11-26.

Wetzel, R.M. (1985). The identification and distribution of recent Xenarthra (Edentata). In: Montgomery, G.G. (Ed). *The Evolution and Ecology of Armadillos, Sloths, and Vermilinguas*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1985. p.5-21.

White, C. R., & Seymour, R. S. (2003). Mammalian basal metabolic rate is proportional to body mass<sup>2/3</sup>. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 100(7), 4046-4049.