

## Geographical Range



Pampatheriidae lived in South America and spread into Central and North America during the Great American Biotic Interchange (Tambusso, 2015).

Fossils of *Pampatherium typum* have been found in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia (Tambusso, 2015).

*Pampatherium humboldtii* fossils have been discovered in both Brazil and Uruguay (Tambusso, 2015).

Fossils of genus *Holmesina* have been found from the Miocene to the early Holocene in northern South America and into southern North America (Avilla et al., 2022).

# The Evolution and Ecology of Pampatheres

(middle/late Pleistocene - 2.6 million years ago - 11,700 years ago)

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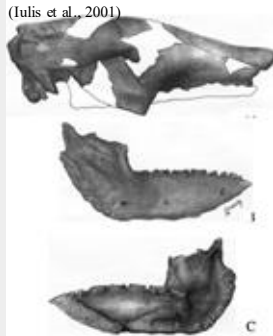
## Key Features

Pampatheres had large skulls and strong grinding teeth for chewing tough plants (Avilla et al., 2022).

Their bodies were protected by osteoderms, which had flexible bands across the back (Pereira Ferreira et al., 2025).

Young pampatheres had soft skull bones and weak armor, which showed that they grew slowly and needed care from adults (Avilla et al., 2022).

Their brain size was bigger than glyptodonts and closer to modern armadillos, so they had better senses/brain functions (Tambusso, 2015).



## Ecology

Different species lived in different habitats. Some lived in dry areas and others in humid forests. This helped them avoid competing with each other (Tambusso, 2015).

*Pampatherium typum* likely ate coarse grasses in dry places. *Holmesina paulacoutoi* lived in wetter areas and ate softer plants (Tambusso, 2015).

These differences in habitat and diet show how pampatheres split up their environment to survive together (Tambusso, 2015).

## Phylogeny



# Bibliography

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