

PEFO 31162 (Figure 4f) is an anterior caudal paramedian plate of “*Desmotosuchus*” *chamaensis* from the Karen’s Point locality (PFV 75). Parker (2003) ^{suggested} demonstrated that “*D.*” *chamaensis* shares almost no characters with *Desmotosuchus*, instead is more closely related to *Paratypothorax*, and represents a distinct genus (Parker, in prep). PEFO 31162 co-occurs with the aetosaur *Typothorax coccinarum* above the Flattops Two Bed of the Petrified Forest Member and represents the first occurrence of this taxon outside of New Mexico. One fragmentary lateral plate (PEFO 34040) (Figure 4g) and UCMP 129829 (Figure 4h), a partial paramedian plate, are also referable to this taxon and were also collected from PFV 75.

(7)

Stagonolepis Agassiz, 1844

Stagonolepis wellesi (Long and Ballew, 1985)

Stagonolepis wellesi was described by Long and Ballew (1985) from the articulated posterior half of a partial skeleton (UMMP 13950) collected by E. C. Case from the Tecovas Formation of Texas (Case, 1932). Charles Camp collected *Stagonolepis* armor from the Placerias Quarry in the early 1930s and a partial carapace (UCMP 27225) from the Blue Hills near St. Johns, Arizona in 1926. Unfortunately none of this material was described until the work of Long and Murry (1995), and except for a dentary fragment and several cervical vertebrae from UCMP 27225, the specimens do not appear to represent portions of the carapace not preserved in the holotype. In 1982 Michael Parrish discovered a partial carapace (UCMP 126844) from the Agate Bridge NW locality (PFV 162), which was figured by Long and Ballew (1985: pl. 5), however