

Discovery of Middle Jurassic mammals from Siberia

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Mammal remains from the Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) Berezovsk Quarry on the south of Krasnoyarsk Territory, West Siberia, Russia are referred to Docodonta indet. (two edentulous fragmentary dentaries) and Mammalia indet. (a single-rooted tooth). The dentaries exemplify a unique combination of plesiomorphic characters found among stem mammals only in Docodonta and *Morganucodon*: well developed Meckel's groove, trough for postdentary bones with overhanging medial ridge and a diagonal ridge on the floor separating the 'adductor fossa' and angular facet, and well developed and posteroventrally directed pseudangular process with facet for the reflected lamina of angular. Both specimens share with Docodonta the prearticular facet placed ventral to the angular facet and extending posteriorly to the mandibular foramen. This facet is not present in *Morganucodon*, where the prearticular lies medial to the angular. Medial position of the prearticular in *Morganucodon* is connected with the compound jaw articulation in this genus, in which a rudimentary articular-quadrate mandibular joint is present medially to the dentary-squamosal joint. In Docodonta indet. from Berezovsk Quarry, *Haldanodon* and *Docodon* the position of the prearticular ventral to the angular is connected with the position of the articular complex ventral to the dentary condyle. Such articular complex could not function as a mandibular joint and postdentary bones in Docodonta were used solely for sound transmission. One specimen from Berezovsk Quarry shares with *Morganucodon* a groove for replacement dental lamina, which was not reported previously for Docodonta. Mammal remains from Berezovsk Quarry are among the oldest occurrences for Docodonta, the first record of Jurassic mammals for Siberia, and only second such record for the whole of Russia.

Key words: Docodonta, *Morganucodon*, dentary, anatomy, Bathonian, Jurassic, Siberia.

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