

Second specimen of *Corriebaatar marywaltersae* from the Lower Cretaceous of Australia confirms its multituberculate affinities

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A second specimen of the Australian cimolodontan multituberculate *Corriebaatar marywaltersae* from the same locality (Flat Rocks) as the holotype and previously only known specimen, reveals far more anatomical information about the species. The new specimen, composed of most of a dentary containing a complete p4 and alveoli for the lower incisor and the lower first and second molars, exhibits a suite of features consistent with allocation of *Corriebaatar* to Cimolodonta and further confirms the presence of multituberculates on Gondwana during the Mesozoic. The revised (older) age of the Flat Rocks locality to latest Barremian (mid-Early Cretaceous) establishes *C. marywaltersae* as the oldest currently known cimolodontan. This has profound biogeographic implications for the distribution of multituberculates on Gondwana as well as globally, particularly in light of the fact that *Corriebaatar* appears to be a relatively derived member of Cimolodonta.

Key words: Mammalia, Multituberculata, Cimolodonta, Cretaceous, Gondwana, Australia.

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