

Multituberculate mammals from the Cretaceous of Uzbekistan

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The first western Asian multituberculates found in the Bissekty Formation (Coniacian) of Uzbekistan are described on the basis of a lower premolar (p4), a fragment of a lower incisor, an edentulous dentary, a proximal part of the humerus and a proximal part of the femur. *Uzbekbaatar kizylkumensis* gen. et sp. n. is defined as having a low and arcuate p4, possibly without a posterobuccal cusp; it presumably had two lower premolars, as inferred from the presence of a triangular concavity at the upper part of the anterior wall of p4, and p3 less reduced in relation to p4 than in non-specialized Taeniolabidoidea and Ptilodontoidea. *Uzbekbaatar* is placed in the Cimolodonta without indicating family and infraorder. It might have originated from the Plagiaulacinae or Eobaatarinae.

Key words: Multituberculata, Mammalia, Cretaceous, Coniacian, Uzbekistan

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