

A new species of multituberculate mammal *Uzbekbaatar* from the Late Cretaceous of Uzbekistan

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Multituberculates were dominant mammals in the Late Cretaceous communities of Central Asia (present-day Mongolia), but very rare in the Late Cretaceous faunal assemblages from western Asia (Uzbekistan), where ungulate-like mammals dominated (Nessov et al. 1998). So far only one Late Cretaceous multituberculate taxon *Uzbekbaatar kizylkumensis* Kielan-Jaworowska & Nessov, 1992 was known from Uzbekistan. Here I describe the second Late Cretaceous multituberculate from the same area, *Uzbekbaatar wardi* sp. n., based upon an isolated p4 from the ?Santonian Aitym Formation at Dzharakuduk, Central Kyzylkum Desert, Uzbekistan. It differs from the Coniacian *Uzbekbaatar kizylkumensis* by somewhat derived morphology (larger size, greater number of p4 ridges and serrations).

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