

Early Cretaceous multituberculate mammals from the Kuwajima Formation (Tetori Group), central Japan

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Hakusanobaatar matsuoi gen. et sp. nov. and *Tedoribaatar reini* gen. et sp. nov. are multituberculate mammals recovered from the Lower Cretaceous (Barremian to lower Aptian) Kuwajima Formation of the Tetori Group in the Shiramine district, Hakusan City, Ishikawa Prefecture, central Japan. *Hakusanobaatar matsuoi* is an eobaatarid multituberculate characterized by a P4 with cusp formula 3:5, and a P5 with cusp formula 2:6:2. One of the specimens of *H. matsuoi* has the best preserved upper premolar series among known eobaatarid specimens. Based on the dentition of *H. matsuoi*, it is highly probable that the cimolodontan P4 is homologous with the “plagiaulacidan” P5. *Tedoribaatar reini* is also tentatively attributed to Eobaataridae, and shows a single-rooted p3 and loss of at least the permanent p2. On the basis of these apomorphic features, *T. reini* is considered to be the “plagiaulacidan” multituberculate that is most closely related to cimolodontans.

Key words: Mammalia, Multituberculata, Eobaataridae, Hakusanobaatar, Tedoribaatar, Early Cretaceous, Kuwajima Formation, Tetori Group, Japan

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