

The platacanthomyine rodent *Neocometes* from the Miocene of South Korea and its paleobiogeographical implications

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A left first lower molar of *Neocometes* from the Bukpyeong Formation, South Korea is more similar to *Neocometes similis* and *Neocometes cf. similis* from Europe than to *Neocometes orientalis* from Thailand, and is therefore referred to *Neocometes aff. similis*. The new discovery of *Neocometes* is important in that it is the first evidence in Asia to show close faunal affinity to European *Neocometes*. It is also of paleobiogeographic significance for the subfamily Platacanthomyinae, because it represents the easternmost occurrence of this subfamily in Eurasia, implying there was continuous gene flow between the *Neocometes* populations of eastern Asia and western Europe. The paleoclimatic interpretation for the Bukpyeong Formation based on the palynomorphs implies that *Neocometes* had wider climatic tolerances than either of the two extant platacanthomyine genera. The evolutionary stage of Korean *Neocometes* is comparable to material from European localities correlated with MN 4 and MN 5, which constrains the age of the Bukpyeong Formation to between 18 and 15.2 Mya.

Key words: Mammalia, Rodentia, Platacanthomyinae, *Neocometes*, paleobiogeography, Miocene, Bukpyeong Formation, South Korea.

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