

***Catopsalis* (Multituberculata) from Asia and North America and the problem of taeniolabidid dispersal in the Late Cretaceous**

Zofia Kielan-Jaworowska and Robert E. Sloan
Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 24 (2), 1979: 187-197

Djadochtatherium Simpson, 1925 is a junior synonym of *Catopsalis* Cope, 1882. Known species of *Catopsalis* (*Djadochtatherium* included) form a morphological sequence, beginning with Asian ?Late Santonian and/or Early Campanian *C. matthewi*, and ?Middle Campanian *C. catopsaloides*, through the following North American species: Late Maastrichtian *C. joyneri*, Paleocene *C. foliatus*, *C. utahensis*, *C. fissidens* and *C. cagartensis*. Morphological changes involved an increase in size, a reduction of the number of upper premolars, relative reduction of the size of the lower fourth premolars, and an increase of the number of cusps on the molars. It is believed that *Catopsalis*, and possibly the family Taeniolabididae originated in Asia, developed there during the ?Late Santonian-?Middle Campanian and spread to North America during the Late Campanian or Early Maastrichtian.

Key words: Cretaceous, migrations, Multituberculata, Paleocene, Taeniolabididae.

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