

## An extended range of multituberculate *Kryptobaatar* and distribution of mammals in the Upper Cretaceous of the Gobi Desert

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The Late Cretaceous multituberculate mammal *Kryptobaatar dashzevegi* Kielan-Jaworowska, 1970 is the most common mammalian taxon in the Upper Cretaceous (?lower Campanian) rocks of the Djadokhta Formation at Bayan Zag (= Bayn Dzak) and Tögrög (= Toogreek), and in the beds of Ukhaa Tolgod in the Gobi Desert. *Kryptobaatar* is also common in the Bayan Mandahu Formation (equivalent of the Djadokhta Formation), Inner Mongolia, China, represented there by *K. mandahuensis*. *Kryptobaatar* has not been reported as yet from the younger (?upper Campanian) Baruungoyot Formation nor from its stratigraphic equivalents, the red beds of Hermin Tsav (= Khermeen Tsav). In this paper we report the discovery of an incomplete skull of *Kryptobaatar dashzevegi* at Hermin Tsav I. It is the second mammal species common to the Djadokhta and Baruungoyot Formations (the first being *Deltatheridium pretrituberculare*). We provide a corrected list of mammals found in the Late Cretaceous localities of the Gobi Desert, and we argue (albeit inconclusively), that mammal evidence shows that the Ukhaa Tolgod beds might be closer in time of deposition to the Djadokhta Formation than to that of the Baruungoyot Formation.

**Key words:** Mammalia, Multituberculata, *Kryptobaatar*, Deltatheroidea, Cretaceous, stratigraphy, Gobi Desert.

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