

Diversity of the adapisoriculid mammals from the early Palaeocene of Hainin, Belgium

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Adapisoriculidae are an enigmatic group of small mammals known from the late Cretaceous of India, and from the early Palaeocene to early Eocene of Europe and Africa. Based on their primitive dental morphology, they have been classified as didelphids, nyctitheriids, leptictids, mixodectids, tupaiids, and palaeoryctids. While the latest hypothesis based on dental morphology suggests an affinity with Lipotyphla, postcranial remains indicate a close relationship with Euarchonta. Here, we present new adapisoriculid dental remains from the early Palaeocene locality of Hainin (Belgium). Adapisoriculidae are particularly abundant in Hainin, where they represent about one third of the mammalian fauna, offering new insights into both their specific and generic phylogenetic interrelationships. We describe three new species (*Afrodon gheerbranti* sp. nov., *Bustylus folieae* sp. nov. and *Proremiculus lagnauxi* gen. et sp. nov.) and document the previously unknown lower dentition of *Bustylus marandati*. The diversity of dental morphologies observed in the Hainin fauna suggests different interrelationships than previously suggested. In particular, the genus *Proremiculus* is considered morphologically intermediate between *Afrodon* and *Remiculus*, and the latter is no longer recognised as the sister group of *Adapisoriculus*. Although the highest diversity of adapisoriculids occurs in Europe, the oldest and most primitive members of the family were found in India and Africa, respectively. The geographic origin of the family could thus be located in any of these three continents, depending on the importance attributed to each of these factors. The coexistence of primitive and derived adapisoriculids at Hainin might indicate a very quick diversification in Europe, probably starting around the K–T boundary.

Key words: Mammalia, Adapisoriculidae, phylogeny, early Palaeocene, Hainin, Belgium.

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