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Nomenclatorial note

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A new generic name for the multituberculate mammal *'Djadochtatherium' catopsaloides*

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Kielan-Jaworowska & Sloan (1979) assigned two Mongolian taeniolabidid multituberculate species: *Djadochtatherium matthewi* Simpson 1925 and *Djadochtatherium catopsaloides* Kielan-Jaworowska 1974, to the North American genus *Catopsalis* Cope 1882. Simmons & Miao (1986) demonstrated the paraphyly of *Catopsalis* (*sensu* Kielan-Jaworowska & Sloan 1979) on the basis of a cladistic analysis employing the Phylogenetic Analysis Using Parsimony (PAUP) computer algorithm. They suggested that the two Mongolian species belong to two different monotypic genera: *Djadochtatherium* (including *D. matthewi*, see Simpson 1925) and an unnamed new genus (including *D. catopsaloides*). I agree with Simmons & Miao (1986) and I erect in this note the monotypic genus *Catopsbaatar* gen. n. for *Djadochtatherium catopsaloides*.

I use the abbreviations I, P, M for the upper incisors, premolars and molars respectively, and p for the lower premolars.

Suborder Cimolodonta McKenna 1975
Infraorder Taeniolabidoidea Sloan & Van Valen 1965
Family Taeniolabididae Granger & Simpson 1929

Genus *Catopsbaatar* gen. n.

Type species: *Djadochtatherium catopsaloides* Kielan-Jaworowska 1974.

Etymology: *Catops*, from Greek *katoptos* – evident, visible, and baatar – a hero in Mongolian, refers to the similarity of the new genus to *Catopsalis*.

Diagnosis. — Dental formula 2032/1022. Generally similar to *Djadochtatherium*, from which it differs in being larger, in having only three (instead of four) upper premolars (P2 being lost), and in having a smaller and less vaulted p4. Differs from *Taeniolabis* and *Lambdopsalis* in having three rather than only one upper premolar. Differs from *Catopsalis calgariensis*, *Taeniolabis*, *Prionessus* and *Lambdopsalis* in having P4 double-rooted rather than single-rooted. Differs from *Catopsalis*, *Taeniolabis*, *Prionessus* and *Lambdopsalis* in having two (p3 and p4) lower premolars, rather than only p4, and in having the apical crest of p4 rounded rather than

triangular. Differs from *Catopsalis alexanderi*, *Taeniolabis* and *Prionessus* in having I3 located near the middle part of the premaxillae, just lateral to the palatine fissures, rather than on the margins of the premaxillae. Differs from *Prionessus*, *Catopsalis* and *Lambdopsalis* in having quadrangular rather than crescent-shaped molar cusps. Differs from *Sphenopsalis* in having quadrangular molar cusps, instead of slender, compressed and shearing. Differs from *Catopsalis*, *Prionessus*, *Taeniolabis*, and *Lambdopsalis* in having a smaller number of cusps on the lower and upper molars. Differs from *Kamptobaatar* in being much larger, in having three rather than four upper premolars, in having M1 with three rows of cusps, rather than two rows and a medial ridge, and in having a greater number of cusps on the upper and lower molars.

Occurrence. — Late Cretaceous, red beds of Khermeen Tsav II (? middle Campanian, after Gradziński *et al.* 1977), Khermeen Tsav II, Gobi Desert, Mongolia (Kielan-Jaworowska 1974).

Discussion. — The evolutionary tendency in the Taeniolabididae (Simmons & Miao 1986) concerns change of the position of I3 from the near the midline of the palate to the margin of the palate, reduction of the number of upper premolars, change of P4 from a double-rooted into a single-rooted tooth, increase of the cusp number on the molars, loss of p3 and change of the shape of p3 from blade-like to triangular. In view of this, *Catopsbaatar* is more primitive that *Catopsalis*, *Lambdopsalis*, *Taeniolabis*, *Prionessus* and possibly also the poorly known *Sphenopsalis*, but more advanced than *Kamptobaatar* and *Djadochtatherium* (see Granger & Simpson 1929; Sloan & Van Valen 1969; Hahn & Hahn 1983; and Miao 1988 for reviews). Of all the known taeniolabidid genera, *Catopsbaatar* is most similar to *Djadochtatherium* Simpson 1925 with which it shares the details of the structure of the snout and palate, as well as the proportions and shape of the skull, dentary and teeth. It differs from *Djadochtatherium* in lacking P2 and in having a relatively smaller and less vaulted p4. On the basis of these similarities, and because *Djadochtatherium* is stratigraphically older than *Catopsbaatar* (Gradziński *et al.* 1977), one might presume that *Djadochtatherium* is close to the ancestor of *Catopsbaatar*.

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