

## A roe deer from the Pliocene of Hidalgo, central Mexico

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*Acta Palaeontologica Polonica* 60 (4), 2015: 807-813 doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.00044.2013>

Mexican Pliocene cervids are very poorly known. We report on new fossil material of the roe deer *Capreolus constantini* recovered from the Pliocene Atotonilco El Grande Formation of Santa María Amajac, Hidalgo (central Mexico). The specimens were collected from a series of layers of friable to moderately indurated polymictic conglomerate supported by a sandstone-tuffaceous-calcareous matrix. This species was formerly known only from the late Pliocene of Udunga, Russia, thus implying a dispersal event to North America around 4.0 Ma. This cervid is one of the very small number of mammals recorded from the poorly sampled Pliocene temperate deposits of Mexico.

**Key words:** Cervidae, *Capreolus*, Hidalgo, Pliocene, Mexico.

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