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New protoceratopsid specimens improve the age correlation of the Upper Cretaceous Gobi Desert strata

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New protoceratopsid (Dinosauria: Ceratopsia) specimens from two Late Cretaceous Mongolian localities with problematic stratigraphy are described. A specimen of *Protoceratops andrewsi* from the Zamyn Khond locality enables its correlation with other sites of the Djadokhta Formation. *P. andrewsi* is also abundant in the Üüden Sair locality, variously assigned to the Djadokhta or Baruungoyot formations. However, one new specimen from that site exhibits a fused nasal horn and a sharp buccal crest of the dentary. With these apomorphic features, it resembles *Bagaceratops rozhdestvenskyi*, known from the Baruungoyot and Bayan Mandahu formations. It may be an evidence for: sympatric evolution of *B. roz hdestvenskyi* and *P. andrewsi*; a dispersal of Bagaceratops to Üüden Sair; hybridization between the two parapatric taxa; or the anagenetic evolutionary transition from *P. andrewsi* to *Bagaceratops*. The anagenetic explanation appears to be most strongly supported by given data. This new record advocates for the age of the sediments from the Üüden Sair locality being intermediate between the Djadokhta and Baruungoyot formations. The observed changes in the frequency of the apomorphic features within protoceratopsid samples from various Late Cretaceous sites of the Gobi Desert potentially enable their correlations and chronological ordering.

Key words: Dinosauria, Ceratopsia, Protoceratopsidae, biostratigraphy, gradual evolution, anagenesis, Mesozoic, Mongolia.

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