Second specimen of *Corriebaatar marywaltersae* from the Lower Cretaceous of Australia confirms its multituberculate affinities


*Acta Palaeontologica Polonica* 67 (1), 2022: 115-134 doi:https://doi.org/10.4202/app.00924.2021

A second specimen of the Australian cimolodontan multituberculate *Corriebaatar marywaltersae* from the same locality (Flat Rocks) as the holotype and previously only known specimen, reveals far more anatomical information about the species. The new specimen, composed of most of a dentary containing a complete p4 and alveoli for the lower incisor and the lower first and second molars, exhibits a suite of features consistent with allocation of *Corriebaatar* to Cimolodonta and further confirms the presence of multituberculates on Gondwana during the Mesozoic. The revised (older) age of the Flat Rocks locality to latest Barremian (mid-Early Cretaceous) establishes *C. marywaltersae* as the oldest currently known cimolodontan. This has profound biogeographic implications for the distribution of multituberculates on Gondwana as well as globally, particularly in light of the fact that *Corriebaatar* appears to be a relatively derived member of Cimolodonta.

**Key words:** Mammalia, Multituberculata, Cimolodonta, Cretaceous, Gondwana, Australia.

Thomas H. Rich [trich@museum.vic.gov.au] and Lesley Kool [koolasuchas@bigpond.com], Museums Victoria, P.O. Box 666, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia.

David W. Krause [David.Krause@dmns.org], Department of Earth Sciences, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, Colorado 80205, USA; and Department of Anatomical Sciences, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York 11794-8081, USA. Peter Trusler [peter@petertrusler.com.au], School of Earth, Atmosphere & Environment, 9 Rainforest Walk, Monash University, 3800, Victoria, Australia. Matt A. White [fossilised@hotmail.com], University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2350, Australia; and Australian Age of Dinosaurs Museum of Natural History, 1 Dinosaur Way, Winton, Queensland 4735, Australia. Alistair R. Evans [alistair.evans@monash.edu], School of Biological Sciences, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia; and Museums Victoria, P.O. Box 666, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia. Steven Morton [steven.morton@monash.edu], School of Physics and Astronomy, Monash University, Victoria 3800, Australia. Patricia
Vickers-Rich [pat.rich@monash.edu; prich@swin.edu.au], School of Earth, Atmosphere and Environment, Monash University, Victoria 3800; and Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, Swinburne University of Technology, Hawthorn, Victoria 3122, Australia.

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