

## New mammalian remains from the Late Cretaceous La Colonia Formation, Patagonia, Argentina

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Knowledge of the latest Late Cretaceous mammalian fauna in the South America was, until now, mostly based on dentally known taxa recovered at Los Alamos (Río Negro, Argentina). Here we describe new mammalian remains collected in outcrops of the La Colonia Formation (Campanian–Maastrichtian) exposed in Chubut Province, Argentina, warranting the recognition of a new mesungulid: *Coloniatherium cilinskii* gen. et sp. nov. The mammalian high–level taxonomic compositions of the localities in the La Colonia Formation and at Los Alamos are roughly similar (Reigitheriidae, Mesungulidae, and Ferugliotheriidae are represented in both localities), but gondwanatheriids and the more plesiomorphic dryolestoids from Los Alamos are missing from La Colonia. The most abundant mammalian remains collected at La Colonia correspond to large–sized mesungulids. *Coloniatherium cilinskii* is recognized by the dentition and lower jaw, and we assign five isolated petrosal bones, focusing our study primarily on the analysis of the ear regions. The morphology of the petrosals suggests a phylogenetic position similar to *Vincelestes*, but sharing some derived features, possibly convergent, with therians. Attribution of the petrosals to the mesungulid *Coloniatherium cilinskii* is supported by overall morphology, size, and relative abundance among the mammalian remains from La Colonia.

**Key words:** Mammalia, Mesungulidae, Campanian–Maastrichtian, Cretaceous, La Colonia Formation, Argentina.

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