

# Additional tsaganomyid, cylindrodontid and ctenodactyloid rodent materials from the Erden Obo section, Erlian Basin (Nei Mongol, China)

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**Abstract** To improve the Paleogene biochronological framework of the Erlian Basin, Nei Mongol and clarify the diversity of fossil rodents in this region, new tsaganomyids (*Cyclomytus lohensis*, *Coelodontomys asiaticus*) from the “Upper White” beds, cylindrodontids (*Gobiocylindrodont* sp., *Proardynomys* sp., and *Cylindrodontidae* gen. et sp. indet.) from the “Middle Red” and “Lower Red” beds, and ctenodactyloids (*Yuomys* sp.) from the “Lower White” beds of the Erden Obo section are reported. The appearance of *C. lohensis* and *Co. asiaticus* from the Erden Obo section confirms that the age of the “Upper White” beds is Early Oligocene. The “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo section and the top bed of the Nom Khong Obo are confirmed to belong to the same formation by both lithofacies and mammalian fossils. The different kinds of cylindrodontids found from the different horizons of the Erden Obo section show that the cylindrodontids had a high diversity and a relative continuous evolution in Eocene Asia.

**Key words** Erden Obo, Nei Mongol, Eocene-Oligocene, tsaganomyid, cylindrodontid, ctenodactyloid

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## 1 Introduction

The Erden Obo section became well known in the 1920s after the Central Asiatic Expeditions and it is a key to the understanding of the stratigraphy and faunal evolution from Paleocene to Early Oligocene in the Erlian Basin, Nei Mongol, China. Osborn (1929) first reported the Erden Obo (=Urtyn Obo) section and subdivided its deposits into 8 units, termed in descending order as the “Upper White”, the “Upper Red”, the “Middle White or Grey”, the “Middle Red”, the “Lower White”, the “Lower Red”, the “Basal White” and the “Basal Red”

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beds. After Osborn, many researchers (Chang, 1931; Pei et al., 1963; Jiang, 1983; Qi, 1990; Qiu and Wang, 2007; Wang et al., 2012) divided the strata from the Erden Obo section into different stratigraphic formations and ages. However, the formal division and correlation of the stratigraphic units in the Erden Obo section has yet to be completed. At the present, we continue to use the descriptive terms of Osborn to denote the beds yielding the fossils reported on here.

Over the last thirteen years, a joint team led by IVPP has carried out a comprehensive investigation in the Erden Obo section. Numerous rodent fossils have been collected from the different horizons of the Erden Obo section. We have systematically reported on ctenodactylids, cricetids, and dipodids from the “Basal Red” to “Upper White” Beds (Li, 2018; Li et al., 2016, 2017), cylindrodontids from the “Upper White” and “Upper Red” beds (Li, 2020), and other rodent assemblages from the lower part of the Erden Obo section (Li et al., 2018). This study focused exclusively on documenting the new rodent materials from the “Lower Red” to “Upper White” beds in the Erden Obo section. The new rodent fossils reported here provide important evidence for determining the stratigraphic division and age estimation of the fossiliferous beds, and for expanding their geographic distribution.

## 2 Material and methods

All specimens were collected in several field expeditions from 2007–2012 by a team from the IVPP, AMNH, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, and Northern Illinois University. All specimens belong to and are housed in the IVPP and are available for examination by qualified researchers. Dental terminology in the description generally follows Wang (2001) for tsaganomyids, Dashzeveg and Meng (1998) for cylindrodontids, and Li and Meng (2015) for ctenodactylids. Measurements of the teeth were taken using a reticle with an accuracy of 0.1mm mounted in an Olympus SZX7 microscope. The specimens were CT-scanned using the 250 KV micro-computerized tomography (developed by the Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences) at the Key Laboratory of Vertebrate Evolution and Human Origins of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, IVPP. The graphic processing was done using the VGstudio Max 2.1 software (Volume Graphics).

Abbreviations: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History; IVPP, the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; PSS, Paleontology and Stratigraphy Section of Geological Institute, Mongolian Academy of Sciences; V, prefix to the fossil vertebrate collections stored in the IVPP.

## 3 Systematics paleontology

### **Rodent Bowdich, 1821**

#### **Tsaganomyidae Matthew & Granger, 1923**

#### ***Cyclomytus* Matthew & Granger, 1923**

***Cyclomytus lohensis* Matthew & Granger, 1923**

(Fig. 1)

*Pseudotsaganomys turgaicus* Vinogradov and Gambaryan, 1952, p. 20–22, figs. 7–10*Pseudotsaganomys mongolicus* Vinogradov and Gambaryan, 1952, p. 22*Cyclomytus mashkovae* Shevyreva, 1994, p. 112, fig. 1c–f*Tsaganomys altaicus* Bryant and McKenna, 1995 (part), p. 5–16, fig. 10B

**Holotype** AMNH 19096, a skull, badly preserved; the Hsanda Gol Formation, lower red strata, Loh, Tsagan Nor Basin, Mongolia.

**Referred specimen** IVPP V 26551, left mandible with dp4–m1.

**Locality and horizon** Erden Obo section, Siziwangqi, Nei Mongol; “Upper White” beds.

**Description and comparison** Tooth measurements (length/width in mm): dp4 (4.75/3.45); m1 (4.15/3.95). The occlusal pattern of the dp4 and m1 are recognized (Fig. 1A), the two roots of the dp4 and m1 are closed, and the extending direction of the i2 is crossed with the lower cheek teeth row (Fig. 1B). The dp4 is moderately unilaterally hypsodont, and the protoconid and metaconid of the dp4 are distinct and united by a complete metalophid II. The trigonid basin of the dp4 is narrower than the talonid. It is difficult to determine whether the metalophid I is present or absent because the anterior part of the trigonid is broken. The entoconid is separated from the metaconid by a shallow notch. The middle valley opens lingually. The hypoconid is large and anterobuccally extended. The short and transversal hypolophid is complete and joins the ectolophid. The hypoconid is joined to the entoconid by a complete posterolophid.

The m1 is similar to the dp4 in general morphology. The trigonid is transversely narrower than the talonid on the m1, but the difference in width between the trigonid and the talonid is less pronounced on the dp4. On the m1, the well-developed metalophid I and metalophid II connect the two trigonid cusps anteriorly and posteriorly, respectively, and the trigonid is closed. The middle and posterior valley are closed. The external valley (=hypoflexid) shifts

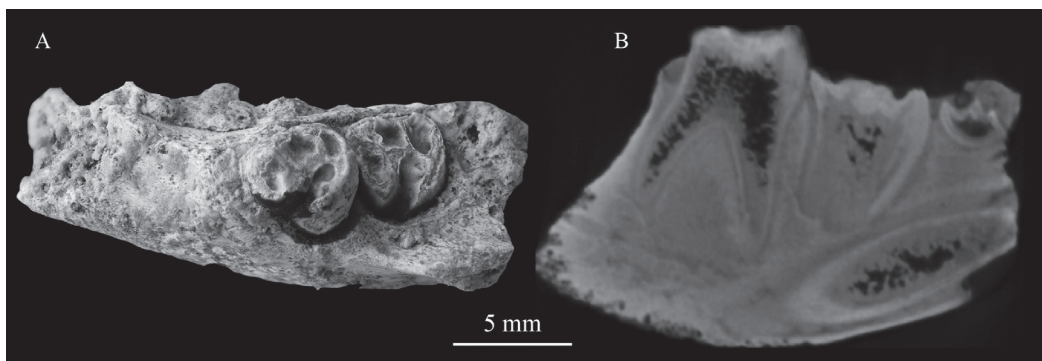


Fig. 1 *Cyclomytus lohensis* (IVPP V 26551) from the “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo section

A. occlusal view of the left mandible with dp4–m1;

B. CT slice showing the roots of dp4–m1, and the spatial relation between the i2 and dp4–m1

anteriorly and is strongly oblique posterolingually.

The V 26551 from the “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo section shares many features with *Cyclomytus* that includes three species: *C. lohensis* (Matthew & Granger, 1923), *C. intermedius* and *C. biforatus* (Wang, 2001). The V 26551 differs from *C. biforatus* in having two roots on the dp4 and m1. The V 26551 is a juvenile showing the dp4 and an erupting m1, so here the enamel height on the buccal side and the height difference between the buccal and lingual enamel based on the dp4. The enamel height on the buccal side of the dp4 of V 26551 is lower than that in *C. intermedius*. The buccal-lingual enamel height difference in the dp4 of V 26551 is similar to that in p4 of *C. lohensis* in which the height difference of the enamel varies from 4 mm to 6.4 mm, but less than that in the p4 of *C. intermedius*. The m1 of V 26551 is similar to that in *C. lohensis* in having a prominent protoconid and metaconid that are widely separated and a distinct and posterolingually oblique external valley. In addition, in V 26551 the angle between the lower cheek teeth row and the extending direction of lower incisors is similar to that in *C. lohensis*, and it is smaller than that in *C. intermedius*. In Fig. 1B the m2 is erupting, so the eruption intervals of the cheek teeth in V 26551 are short. Wang (2001) pointed out that the eruption intervals of the cheek teeth in *C. lohensis* are shorter than those in *C. intermedius*. The new specimen from the “Upper White” beds was referred to *C. lohensis*.

### ***Coelodontomys* Wang, 2001**

#### ***Coelodontomys asiaticus* Wang, 2001**

(Figs. 2, 3; Table 1)

*Tsaganomys altaicus* Matthew and Granger, 1923, p. 2 (part), figs. 1 (part), 2 (part), 3, 4A; Vinogradov and Gambaryan, 1952, p. 23 (part); Shevyreva, 1974, p. 56, figs. 1v, g, 6, 7, 8; Bryant and McKenna, 1995, p. 6 (part), fig. 3 (part)

*Cyclomytus lohensis* Matthew and Granger, 1923, p. 5 (part)

*Tsaganomys altaicus* Emry et al., 1998, p. 308–310, fig. 8B

**Holotype** AMNH 21675, a nearly complete skull from the Hsanda Gol Formation, Field No. 531, Grand Canyon, north of Tsagan Nor, Mongolia.

**Refereed specimens** IVPP V 26552.1, a partial skull and paired lower jaws; V 26552.2, fragmentary maxillae with left and right P4–M1s; V 26552.3–6, four isolated upper cheek teeth; V 26552.7–8, two isolated lower cheek teeth.

**Locality and horizon** Erden Obo section, Siziwangqi, Nei Mongol; “Upper White” beds.

**Description and comparison** Medium sized tsaganomyid and the skull is protrogomorphous.

Dorsal view (Fig. 2A): The long nasals (na) taper posteriorly. The nasal-frontal suture is not very clear in V 26552.1, but it is nearly straight and almost in one line with the premaxillary-frontal suture. The dorsal part of the premaxilla (pm) is bordered by a distinct laterodorsal crest (pmlde), which extends from the anterosuperior corner of the infraorbital foramen to the anterolateral border of the upper incisor alveolus. The right zygomatic arch is

complete and strongly expanded. The posterior border of the upper branch of the anterior root of the zygomatic arch is slightly concave, with its posterior most point aligned at the same transverse line with the premaxillary-frontal suture. The distinct frontal crest (fc) originates from the lacrimal tubercle. The sagittal crest (sc) is prominent. The parietal (p) has a smooth surface. The infraorbital foramen is small.

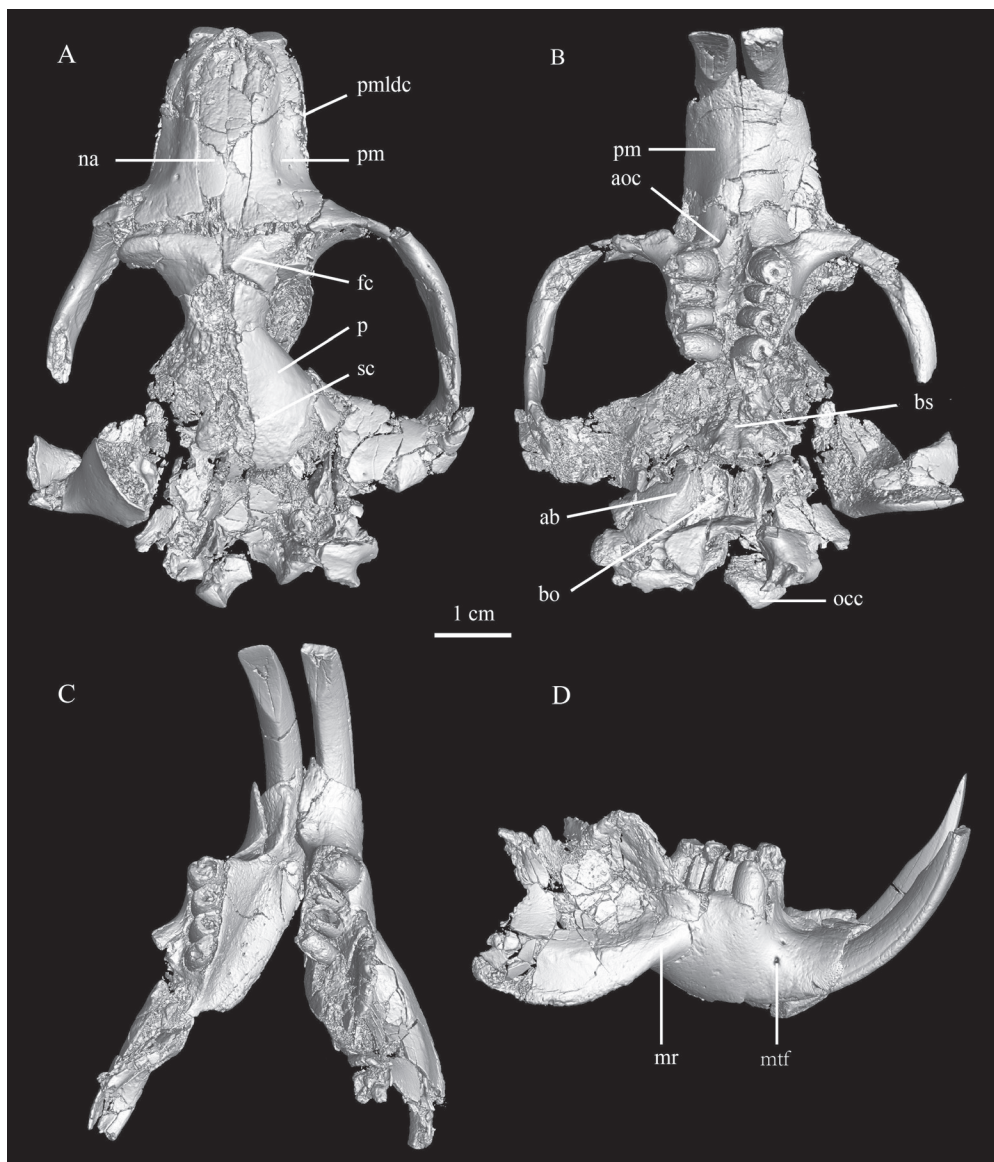


Fig. 2 The skull with the mandible of *Coelodontomys asiaticus* from the “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo section (IVPP V 26552.1)

A. dorsal view of the skull; B. ventral view of the skull; C. crown view of the mandibles;  
D. buccal view of the right mandible

Abbreviations: ab. auditory bulla; aoc. antepremolar crest; bo. basioccipital; bs. basisphenoid; fc. frontal crest;  
mr. masseteric ridge; mtf. mental foramen; na. nasal; occ. occipital condyle; p. parietal;  
pm. premaxilla; pmlde. premaxillary laterodorsal crest; sc. sagittal crest



Ventral view (Fig. 2B): The left and right antepremolar crests (aoc) are convergent anteriorly, but do not merge together. The premaxillary-maxillary suture crosses the antepremolar crest. The diastema between incisor and the P4 is longer than the length of the P4–M3. The zygomatic plate is broad and concave, and a well-developed curved rim bounds its anterior border. The left and right cheek tooth rows are slightly convergent posteriorly. The basisphenoid (bs) and basioccipital (bo) form an anteriorly narrowing trapezoid. A sagittal ridge can be seen on the basioccipital. The auditory bulla (ab) is moderately inflated. The occipital condyle (occ) is wide and short in ventral view side, and the two condyles are close to each other.

The mandible is hystricognathous, and the coronoid and the condyloid processes are broken (Fig. 2C, D). The horizontal ramus is short and thick. The symphysis extends forwards and upwards. In the posterior margin of the symphysis, there is an ovoid concavity, which may provide insertions for digastric muscles. The mandibular diastema is subequal to the lower cheek tooth row in length. The masseteric fossa is large and deep, with distinct dorsal and ventral masseteric ridges (mr) (Fig. 2D). The anterior apex of the masseteric fossa extends to a position between the m1 and m2. On the lateral surface of the jaw, two mental foramina (mtf) are anteroventral to the p4. The lower incisor extends below the lower cheek teeth and posteriorly ends in the condyloid process. The lower molars originate buccal to the lower incisor.

Dentition: The cheek teeth are strongly unilaterally hypsodont. The occlusal surface is circular and covered by very thin enamel (Figs. 2B, 3A). After wear, the occlusal cusp-loph structure is lost. The left p4 of V 26552.1 is unworn, its trigonid is narrower than the talonid, and it has a short and transverse hypolophid (Fig. 2C). The external valley is nearly transverse on the m3. The cheek teeth have open roots. The dentine part is very short in height and the pulp cavity is well developed. The ratio of the dentine part to the pulp cavity is very small (Fig. 3B). Based on the CT scan for V 26552.1, the P4 extends to the buccal side of the upper incisor, whereas M1–3 extend to the medial side of the upper incisor (Fig. 3C, D). In the mandible, the right p4 grows above the i2, and the left p4 extends buccal to the i2 (Fig. 3E).

The new specimens from the “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo section differ from *Cyclomytus* (Wang, 2001) in having distinct antepremolar crests, the thin enamel on the occlusal pattern, and the open roots of the cheek teeth. The differences between the new specimens and *Tsaganomys* (Wang, 2001) are also distinct. The antepremolar crests in V 26552.1 are nearly straight and only slightly convergent toward the incisive foramen, but they are curved and merge into one longitudinal crest in *Tsaganomys*. The pulp cavity of the cheek teeth is well developed in new materials from the Erden Obo section, and the ratio of the dentine part to the pulp cavity is obviously smaller than that in *Tsaganomys*. In V 26552.1 the root of the P4 lies on the buccal side of the upper incisor, but in *Tsaganomys* the P4 extends to the medial side of the upper incisor. The trigonid of the p4 is narrower than the talonid in V 26552.1, but in *Tsaganomys* the width of the trigonid and talonid of the p4 are similar. The above differences are also seen between *Coelodontomys* and *Tsaganomys*, so the new specimens are referred to *Coelodontomys*. *Coelodontomys* was described by Wang (2001), and

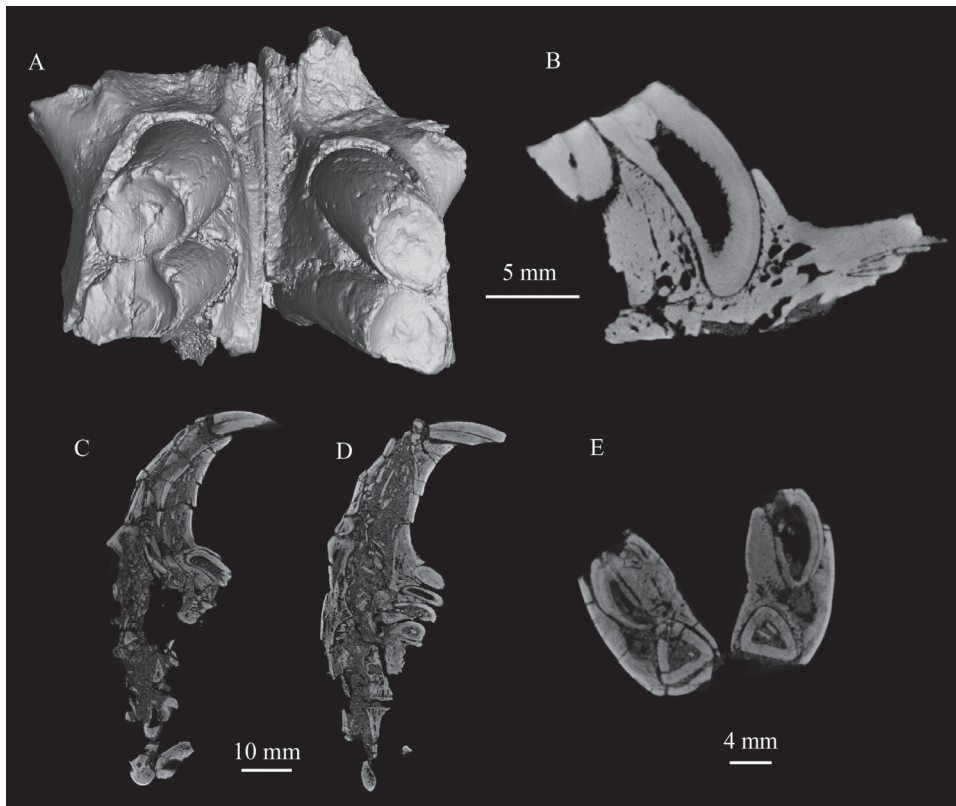


Fig. 3 Cheek teeth of *Coelodontomys asiaticus* from the “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo section  
 A. occlusal view of the maxillae with left and right P4–M1s (IVPP V 26552.2); B. sagittal section of the left P4 (V 26552.2); C. buccal view of the left maxilla showing the P4 to the buccal side of the I2 (V 26552.1);  
 D. medial view of the left maxilla showing M1–3 to the medial side of the I2 (V 26552.1);  
 E. anterior view of the mandibles showing the positions of the i2 and p4 (V 26552.1)

**Table 1** Measurements of cheek teeth of *Coelodontomys asiaticus* (mm)

		This paper				Wang, 2001	
		IVPP V 26552.1		V 26552.2		range	mean
		left	right	left	right		
P4	L	3.90	3.45	5.10	5.00	3.24–5.20	4.03
	W	3.80	3.55	4.00	4.20	3.30–6.15	4.89
M1	L			5.80	6.10	3.12–5.46	3.97
	W			3.60	3.80	4.10–7.34	5.65
p4	L	4.50				4.06–5.50	4.57
	W	4.40				4.63–6.57	5.55
m1	L	4.50				3.46–5.60	4.23
	W	4.50				4.90–7.17	5.97
m2	L	4.00				3.78–5.50	4.24
	W	4.50				4.50–6.14	5.32
m3	L	4.30				3.35–4.34	3.69
	W	4.50				4.20–5.95	4.88

Note: the information is not available for the measurement of the isolated tooth because it is difficult to identify a tooth after severe wear.

it now includes *Co. asiaticus*. The characters of the skull and mandible in the new specimens are identical to those of *Co. asiaticus*, and the size is also within the range of variation for *Co. asiaticus* (see Table 1).

**Cylindrodontidae Miller & Gidley, 1918**

***Gobiocylindrodon* Li et al., 2019**

***Gobiocylindrodon* sp.**

(Fig. 4; Table 2)

**Specimens** IVPP V 26553.1, right mandible with m1–3; V 26553.2, left mandible with m2–3.

**Locality and horizon** Erden Obo section, Siziwangqi, Nei Mongol; “Lower Red” beds.

**Description and comparison** The m1–3 in V 26553.1 are completely preserved (Fig. 4A, B). In the lower molars, the metalophid II is short and extends anterolingually to reach the buccal side of the metaconid; the ectolophid is short and no mesoconid is present. The hypolophid is transverse. It extends to the hypoconid in the m1, but extends to the ectolophid anterior to the hypoconid in m2–3. The hypoconulid on m1–2 occurs as a distinct swelling on the posterolophid. In m1–3 the posterosinusid is closed, the mesosinusid is wide, and the

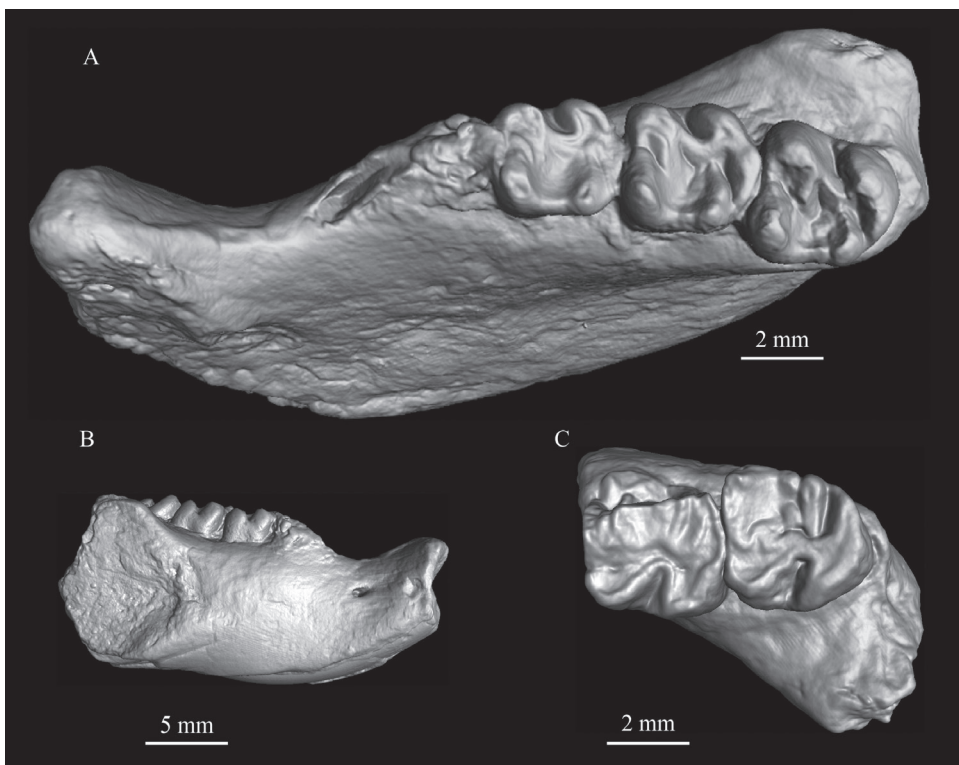


Fig. 4 *Gobiocylindrodon* sp. from the “Lower Red” beds of the Erden Obo section  
A, B. IVPP V 26553.1, occlusal (A) and buccal (B) views of the right mandible with m1–3;  
C. V 26553.2, occlusal view of the left mandible with m2–3



sinusid is deeper than the mesosinusid and the posterosinusid. There is a distinct mesostylid in the m3 of V 26553.2 (Fig. 4C).

The new specimens differ from *Yuomys magnus* (Li, 2019) in the same horizon in having a smaller size (see Table 2), the hypolophid extending further backwards, and a narrower posterosinusid. The metalophid II in both the new materials and *Yuomys magnus* are short; however, it extends anterolingually in the new materials, whereas it extends posterolingually in *Y. magnus*. The new specimens from the “Lower Red” beds share the following features with *Gobiocyliodron*: a short metalophid II, short ectolophid lacking mesoconid, less-expanded hypoconid, and closed posterosinusid. The most obvious difference between *Gobiocyliodron* and other primitive cylindrodontids is that the p4 hypolophid is connected to the hypoconulid in *Gobiocyliodron*. Unfortunately, the p4 isn’t preserved in the new specimens. Here the new materials from the “Lower Red” beds are tentatively referred to *Gobiocyliodron*, but presently considered to be indeterminate at the specific level.

**Table 2 Molar measurements and comparisons of *Gobiocyliodron* and *Yuomys magnus* (mm)**

<i>Gobiocyliodron</i> sp.			<i>Gobiocyliodron ulausensis</i>		<i>Yuomys magnus</i>	
IVPP V 26553.1			(from Ula Usu West, Li et al., 2019)		(Li, 2019)	
			range	mean	range	mean
m1	L	3.10	3–3.1	3.07		
	W	2.95	3–3.1	3.02		
m2	L	3.20	3–3.5	3.24	4.3	4.3
	W	3.15	3.1–3.5	3.25		
m3	L	4.25	4.2	4.2	5.4	5.4
	W	3.40	3.2–3.45	3.35	4.7–4.75	4.73

### ***Proardynomys* Dashzeveg & Meng, 1998**

#### ***Proardynomys* sp.**

(Fig. 5; Table 3)

**Specimens** IVPP V 26554.1, right m1–2; V 26554.2, left m2; V 26554.3, left m2; V 26554.4, right m1 (or m2); V 26554.5, fragmentary right mandible with m2–3.

**Locality and horizon** Erden Obo section, Siziwangqi, Nei Mongol; “Middle Red” beds.

**Description and comparison** The straight metalophid I in m1–3 connects the protoconid and metaconid. The metalophid II extends to the buccal side of the metaconid and encloses the trigonid posteriorly. The mesoconid is absent. The hypolophid is transverse and complete, extending from the entoconid to the ectolophid. The posterolophid is strong, but the hypoconulid is weak. The hypoconid is less anterobuccally inflated. The posterosinusid between the hypolophid and posterolophid is narrow.

The new materials from the “Middle Red” beds of the Erden Obo section have a complete metalophid II, weak hypoconulid, narrow posterosinusid, and anterobuccally extending hypoconid. Based on these features, they are consistent with *Proardynomys*. *Proardynomys* (Dashzeveg and Meng, 1998) was established based on materials from the Middle Eocene

materials is slightly anterobuccally stretched, whereas it is more prominent in *P. yihesubensis* and *A. olseni*. In addition, *P. yihesubensis* and *A. olseni* have a shorter and more lingually displaced ectolophid.

### **Cylindrodontidae gen. et sp. indet.**

(Fig. 6)

**Specimens** IVPP V 26555.1, fragmentary left maxilla with M1 (or M2); V 26555.2, right M3.

**Locality and horizon** Erden Obo section, Siziwangqi, Nei Mongol; “Middle Red” beds.

**Description and comparison** V 26555.1 can be identified as the M1 (L/W in mm: 3.50/4.90) or M2 by the presence of contact facets on the anterior and posterior walls. The protocone is transversely compressed, and it is higher than the paracone and metacone. No hypocone is present. The complete protoloph extends from the paracone to the buccal side of the protocone, and a small paraconule appears on the protoloph. The metaloph is slightly longer than the protoloph, and a distinct metaconule is present on the metaloph. A mesostyle is well-developed and connects with the paracone through a thin ridge. The anterior and posterior cingula are lower than the protoloph and metaloph, respectively.

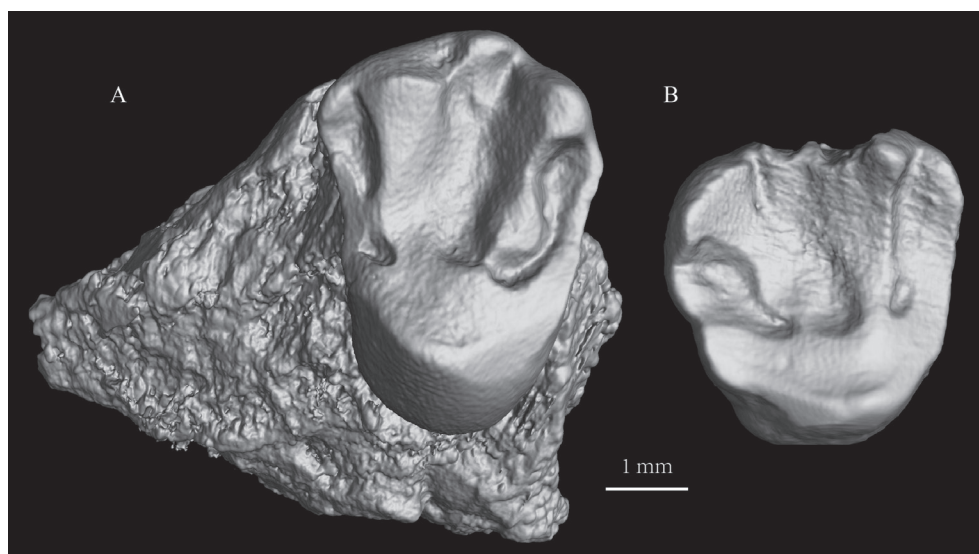


Fig. 6 Cylindrodontidae gen. et sp. indet. from the “Middle Red” beds of the Erden Obo section  
A. IVPP V 26555.1, fragmentary left maxilla with M1 (or M2); B. V 26555.2, right M3

The characters of V 26555.2 are similar to that of most of the cylindrodontid M3s. The length is shorter than the width (L/W in mm: 3.65/3.85) in V 26555.2. A weak hypocone is more buccally positioned and a well-developed protocone occupies the lingual side. A small metaconule is present on the metaloph. The protoloph and metaloph converge at the protocone.

The teeth structures of V 26555.1 and V 26555.2 display the typical dental pattern of

Mergen locality of the Eastern Gobi, Mongolia. Compared to the holotype of *Proardynomys borkhoii*, the specimens reported here are smaller, and the length/width ratio of m1–2 is smaller as well (see Table 3). The new materials are thus referred to *Proardynomys* sp.

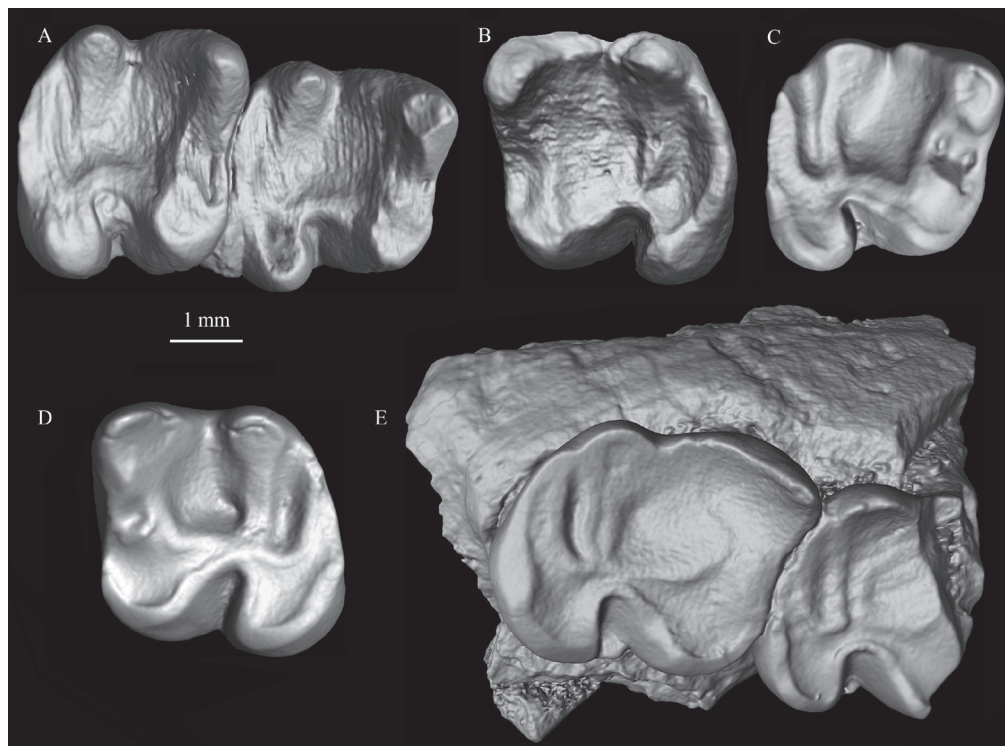


Fig. 5 *Proardynomys* sp. from the “Middle Red” beds of the Erden Obo section  
A. IVPP V 26554.1, right mandible with m1–2; B. V 26554.2, left m2; C. V 26554.3, left m2;  
D. V 26554.4, right m1 (or m2); E. V 26554.5, right mandible with m2–3

**Table 3** Molar measurements and comparisons of *Proardynomys* (mm)

<i>Proardynomys</i> sp.					<i>Proardynomys borkhoii</i> (Dashzeveg and Meng, 1998)	
		n	range	mean	PSS 41-30	PSS 41-29
m1	L	2	3.20–3.30	3.25	3.82	3.54
	W	2	3.20–3.50	3.35	3.44	3.00
m2	L	3	3.20–3.50	3.40	4.10	3.70
	W	3	3.50	3.50	3.46	3.14
m3	L	1	4.60		4.36	
	W	1	3.50		3.45	

The new specimens differ from *Gobiocylindrodon* sp. in the “Lower Red” beds in having a more developed metalophid II extending to the metaconid and a weaker hypoconulid on the posterolophid. Compared to *Pseudocylindrodon yihebuensis* and *Ardynomys olseni* (Li, 2020) in the “Upper Red” beds, the size of the new specimen is larger than *P. yihebuensis* and the crown is lower than that in *P. yihebuensis* and *A. olseni*. The hypoconid in the new

cylindridontids. *Proardynomys* (Dashzeveg and Meng, 1998) only has M1 (L/W in mm: 3.70/4.24). V 26555.1 differs from the M1 of *Proardynomys* in having a more developed metaconule and mesostyle, and wider crown. V 26555.1 differs from *Gobiocylindrododon* (Li et al., 2019) in lacking a hypocone, having a well-developed mesostyle, and a smaller length/width ratio of the M1. Compared with the known species of *Ardynomys*, V 26555.1 is similar to *Ardynomys occidentalis* (Burke, 1936; Wood, 1970, 1974) in having a small protoconule and distinct metaconule and mesostyle, but the size of V 26555.1 is larger than *A. occidentalis*. V 26555.1 is also larger than *Pseudocylindrododon* (Black, 1965; Kowalski, 1974; Storer, 1984, 1988; Li, 2019).

Here V 26555.1 and V 26555.2 are tentatively referred to the family Cylindrodontidae, but cannot be further identified at the genetic and specific levels.

### **Ctenodactyloidea Simpson, 1945**

#### ***Yuomys* Li, 1975**

#### ***Yuomys* sp.**

(Fig. 7)

**Specimens** IVPP V 26556.1, fragmentary right maxilla with P4; V 26556.2, right m1; V 26556.3, right m2.

**Locality and horizon** Erden Obo section, Siziwangqi, Nei Mongol; “Lower White” beds.

**Description and comparison** The occlusal surface of the P4 (L/W in mm: 3.70/4.70)

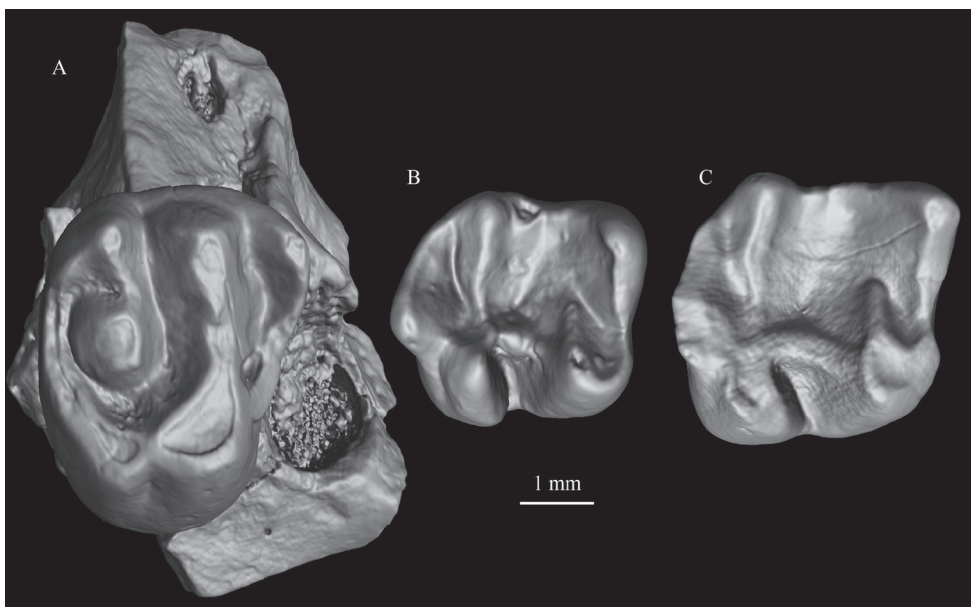


Fig. 7 *Yuomys* sp. from the “Lower White” beds of the Erden Obo section  
A. IVPP V 26556.1, fragmentary right maxilla with P4; B. V 26556.2, right m1; C. V 26556.3, right m2

is quadrangular. A small hypocone is present posterior to the protocone, and the sinus between the protocone and the hypocone is shallow. A small paraconule, weaker than the metaconule, is present on the protoloph. The protoloph is complete, extending from the protocone to the paracone. The metacone is connected to the metaconule by a short metaloph that fails to contact the protocone. The precingulum rises to form a distinct parastyle at the buccal end.

V 26556.1 differs from most of the P4s of cylindrodontids in having a distinct hypocone and a short metaloph that is not connected to the protocone. V 26556.1 is similar to the primitive cylindrodontid *Gobiocylindrodon* (Li et al., 2019) in having a distinct metaconule, but it differs from *Gobiocylindrodon* in having a more developed parastyle, larger hypocone and lacking a complete metaloph extending to the protocone; however, V 26556.1 possesses many characters common in the P4s of *Yuomys* (Li, 1975), such as a prominent hypocone, a short metaloph and a distinct metaconule. The size of V 26556.1 is smaller than that of the P4 of *Y. magnus* from the “Lower Red” beds of the Erden Obo section (Li, 2019).

The lower cheek teeth measurements (length/width in mm) are: 3.50/3.20 for the m1 (V 26556.2) and 3.90/3.70 for the m2 (V 26556.3). The metalophid II on the m1 and m2 is short so that the trigonid basin is not fully enclosed. A complete and transversely aligned hypolophid is present in the talonid basin, and the hypolophid contacts the ectolophid. There is a distinct hypoconulid on the posterolophid. All aforementioned features further show these specimens should be referred to *Yuomys*. These specimens differ from those of *Proadynamys* sp. from the “Middle Red” beds and *Gobiocylindrodon* sp. from the “Lower Red” beds of the Erden Obo section in having a shorter metalophid II that extends posterolingually and a more developed hypoconulid.

Here these teeth from the “Lower White” beds are tentatively referred to an indeterminate species of *Yuomys*.

## 4 Discussion and conclusion

### 4.1 Age and formation of the “Upper White” beds

The tsaganomyid rodent *Cyclomytus lohensis* and *Coelodontomys asiaticus* from the “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo section are described here. *Cyclomytus lohensis* appeared in the Early Oligocene (Wang, 2001). *Coelodontomys asiaticus* occurred widely in the late Early Oligocene upper part of the Ulanatal Formation and the upper member of the Wulanbulage Formation in China, and in the Early Oligocene Hsanda Gol Formation in Mongolia and Buran Formation in Kazakhstan (Wang, 2001). In a recent study, Ulanatalian was suggested as a representative of the Early Oligocene of China, and *C. lohensis* and *Co. asiaticus* were restricted to the Ulanatalian (Wang et al., 2019).

The “Upper White” beds were once referred to as the “Upper Naogangdai” formation by Jiang (1983), and this view was supported by Qiu and Wang (2007) and Wang et al. (2012).



Based on the mammalian fossils including *Paraceratherium granger*, *Schizotherium* cf. *S. avitum*, and *Critetops dormitor* (Granger and Gregory, 1936; Coombs, 1978; Qiu and Wang, 2007; Bai et al., 2018; Li, 2018) from the “Upper White” beds in the Erden Obo section, the age of this horizon is generally considered to be Early Oligocene. *Cyclomytus lohensis* and *Co. asiaticus* from the Erden Obo provide solid evidence to back this opinion.

Wang (2003) suggested that the top beds of both the Erden Obo and Nom Khong Obo probably belong to the same formation, but considering the distance of about 80 km between the two sections, she felt this suggestion should be tested further. The lithology of the “Upper White” beds in the Erden Obo section is composed of gray and yellow coarse sand, and it is similar to that of the top bed of the Nom Khong Obo. Fossils from the top bed of the Nom Khong Obo include *Tsaganomys altaicus*, *Cyclomytus intermedius*, *Paraceratherium granger*, *Ardynia kazakhstanensis* and *Entelodon gobiensis* (Wang, 2003; Qiu and Wang, 2007). *Paraceratherium granger* is shared by the “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo section and the top bed of the Nom Khong Obo. *Cyclomytus lohensis* is present in the “Upper White” beds, while *C. intermedius* occurs in the top bed of the Nom Khong Obo. Consequently, the “Upper White” beds of the Erden Obo and the top bed of the Nom Khong Obo should belong to the “Upper Naogangdai” formation based on both lithology and mammalian fossils.

## 4.2 Cylirodontid rodents in the Erden Obo section

The oldest known cylirodontid rodent is *Tuscahomys* (Dawson and Beard, 2007; Beard and Dawson, 2009; Anemone et al., 2012), which occurred in Early Eocene Wasatchian mammal faunas from Wyoming and eastern Mississippi in North American. Previously, most cylirodontids were found in North American and relatively rarely seen in Asia. This was changed by the discovery of several cylirodontid taxa from the Eocene to Oligocene of Asia. The primitive cylirodontid *Gobiocylirododon* was described from the Ula Usu West in the Erlian Basin, Nei Mongol (Li et al., 2019). Some fragmentary cylirodontid materials were found from the Shipigou fauna that is generally considered to be of the Irinmanhan of Chinese Land Mammalian Ages (Tong, 1997), and they are referred to *Orientocylirododon*, cf. *Pareumys* sp. and cf. *Mysops* spp. *Anomoemys* was found from the Oligocene of the Ulanatal in Nei Mongol (Wang, 1986; Huang, 1993) and *Ardynomys* (Wang and Meng, 2009) was reported from a locality four miles north of Baron Sog Lamasary in the Erlian Basin, Nei Mongol.

Presently, different cylirodontids have been found from the different horizons of the Erden Obo section: *Gobiocylirododon* sp. from the “Lower Red” beds, *Proardynomys* sp. and Cylirodontidae gen. et sp. indet. from the “Middle Red” beds, and *Pseudocylirododon yihesubuensis*, *Ardynomys olseni*, and *Ardynomys* sp. from the “Middle White” and “Upper Red” beds (Li, 2020). Although certain species are still rare, cylirodontids have already

shown a high diversity in the Eocene and Oligocene of China. The cylindrodontid materials from the Erden Obo section may demonstrate a relatively continuous evolution of cylindrodontids in Asia. The relationship between the North American cylindrodontids and Asian forms is still uncertain. The oldest known cylindrodontid rodent was found in North America, but *Pseudocylindrodon* and *Ardynomys* are present in both North America and Asia. It is clear that the cylindrodontids dispersed between Asia and North America several times during the Eocene.

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## 内蒙古二连盆地额尔登敖包剖面新增查干鼠类、圆柱齿鼠类 及梳趾鼠类化石材料

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**摘要:** 为完善内蒙古二连盆地古近纪生物年代框架和明晰该地区啮齿类化石多样性, 报道了二连盆地额尔登敖包剖面新发现的啮齿类化石材料, 包括上白层中的查干鼠类(*Cyclomytus lohensis*, *Coelodontomys asiaticus*), 中红层和下红层中的圆柱齿鼠类(*Gobiocylindrodon* sp., *Proardynomys* sp. 和 *Cylindrodontidae* gen. et sp. indet.), 及下白层中的梳趾鼠类(*Yuomys* sp.)。上白层中发现的查干鼠类证实了上白层时代为早渐新世。基于额尔登敖包上白层与脑木根敖包顶部岩层岩性相似, 动物群中有部分相同的组成, 进一步确认二者应当属于同一个组。额尔登敖包剖面圆柱齿鼠类化石以不同的组合出现在不同的层位中, 这些标本表明始新世时在亚洲圆柱齿鼠类已经有较高的分异度, 同时该类群在亚洲可能有相对连续的演化序列。

**关键词:** 内蒙古, 额尔登敖包, 始新世-渐新世, 查干鼠类, 圆柱齿鼠类, 梳趾鼠类

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