

THE SOUTHERNMOST RECORD OF MAMMUT AMERICANUM IN NORTH AMERICA

CABRAL-PERDOMO, M. A. Museo de Paleontología, Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Tierra, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Pachuca, México.

The southernmost record of American Mastodont (*Mammut americanum*) was collected near the town of Ventoquipa, in the state of Hidalgo, Central Mexico, at 20° 02' N and 98° 20' 03 W. The outcrop where the fossil occur, is a 20 meters high series of yellow sands, fine gravels and brown clays, dated as Late Pleistocene due to the presence of Bison fossils. The specimen is a partial skeleton composed of: right and left maxila with 2-3M3, right and left mandibles with 2-3M2-3, part of both upper tusks, part of the basicranium, right scapula, left humerus, left radius and left ulna. The specimen shows the typical characters of the species: upper and lower molars with simple lophs and without accesory cusps and heavy postcranial elements with characteristical shapes. Fossils of *Mammut americanum* have been collected all over North America since the last century. Fossil localities with these mastodonts are common in Alaska, Canada and most of United States, specially at the east and south regions of the country. But in Mexico little is known of this species; there is only one specimen that has been reported from the state of Aguascalientes (Central Mexico), but no stratigraphical data of it is available. The mastodont from Ventoquipa is the only record in Mexico that its exact geographical and stratigraphical locality is known. Also, it is a new evidence that *Mammut* coexisted with *Cuvieronius*, another mastodont-like form very common in Mexico.