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on the eomyids of the Swiss Molasse. In this latter publication, which will soon be completed, extensive comparisons and discussions of the relationships will be given. The new species of *Heterocricetodon* and that of *Plesiosminthus* are treated more extensively, because these two genera are small groups to which I will not refer again in the near future.

I am indebted to many persons for their help. The geologists Dr. M. Weidmann, Lausanne, Dr. H. A. Haus, Überlingen, and Dr. A. Breitschmid, Bern, helped me in the field and provided me with lithostratigraphical sections. Prof. Dr. V. Fahlbusch, Munich, Dr. M. Huguency, Lyon, and U. Oberli, St. Gallen, lent me fossil material. P. Hornisberger, Bern, D. Kälin, Balsthal, and H. Winistörfer, Balsthal, provided me with material from localities that they had discovered. Prof. Dr. V. Fahlbusch, Dr. Joh. Hürzeler, N. A. Mayo, and Dr. M. Weidmann discussed problems with me, and provided me with much information and numerous suggestions. Our preparators, D. Oppliger and M. Weick, helped me in the field, washed sediments and made casts. H. Gredig, H. Pouget, P. Schwarz, my wife Wies, and J. Zimmermann did the picking of the washed sediments. Dr. and Mrs. T. Harrison went over the manuscript which was typed by H. Pouget. To all these people I would like to express my thanks.

2. Systematic description

Family *Eomyidae* DEPÉRET & DOUXAMI 1902

Genus *Eomys* SCHLOSSER 1884

Eomys molassicus n. sp.

Fig. 2b–c, 3b, 4b, 5d, 6a, 7–8

Diagnosis. – Small species of *Eomys* with brachyodont, short, and wide lower molars which show a well-developed anterior cingulum (labial and lingual branch) and a medium to long mesolophid. P_4 also with long mesolophid. M_1 and M_2 both with 4th labial syncline, but more reduced in M_2 than in M_1 . M^1 and M^2 mostly with long mesoloph and well-developed 1st labial syncline. Lower incisor relatively large, almost as large as in *Eomys zitteli*.

Derivatio nominis. – molassicus, because this species is so far known only from the Molasse basin.

Type. – Right mandible fragment with I, P_4 – M_3 , U.M. 2926, Basel, Museum of Natural History. Dimensions: P_4 : 0,94 × 0,92 mm, M_1 : 0,98 × 1,00 mm, M_2 : 1,02 × 2,08 mm, M_3 : 0,86 × 0,98 mm. Incisor (cross-section): 0,66 × 1,12 mm, height of the mandible below P_4 : about 3,25 mm; (fig. 2c, 5d).

Referred material from Oensingen. – Right mandible fragment with M_1 – M_2 , right maxillary fragment with P^4 – M^1 , 7 isolated teeth.

Type locality. – Freshwater limestone of Oensingen–Ravellen (Canton of Solothurn, Switzerland), coordinates of the “Schweizer Landeskarte” 1:25 000: 620 850/238 100 (see MAYO 1980, p. 1098 and ENGESSER & MAYO 1987).

Age: Middle Oligocene, assemblage zone of Oensingen (ENGESSER & MAYO 1987).

Stratigraphic range. – Assemblage zones of Oensingen and Mümliswil–Hardberg.