



Stegodontid (Proboscidea, Mammalia) fossils from Tha Chang sand pits, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Thailand

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In the area about 30 square kilometers of Tha Chang sand pit, Nakhon Ratchasima province, northeastern Thailand, tons of the Neogene faunal and floral remains were found. The disarticulated teeth and skeletal elements of stegodontid were found from channel and flood plain deposits together with of various mammalian fossil, including, *Khoratpitacus piriyai* and *Merycopotamus thachangensis*. The stegodontid fossils were studied based on the tooth morphology. They are composed of *Sl. cf. stegodontoides* and other four new species of *Stegolophodon*, and *S. cf. elephantoides*, *S.cf. orientalis*, *S. cf. insignis*, and at least three new species of *Stegodon*. These stegodontid fossils are comparable to those found from Pakistan, China, and Myanmar. These stegolophodont and stegodont fossils may indicate the age of the Late Miocene to Pliocene and the Late Miocene to Pleistocene, respectively, though the stratigraphic position of these fossils in the sand pits are not known.