The Megen Mammont specimen represents the first and almost complete skeleton of a mammont discovered in eastern Siberia. It was found in 2015 in the Suola River bank (Lena River Basin) deposits in the vicinity of Nizhny Bestyakh, Yakutian Republic. The site deposits have been dated using the method of radiocarbon dating to the last interglacial, MIS 5e, dated to about 110,000–120,000 years ago. Therefore, based on the age of the sediments, the specimen is of approximately the same age as the specimens of the species. The specimen is currently in the Middle Paleolithic Museum of Yakutsk, Yakutia, Russia.

In its original report, the specimen was assigned to the species of the genus Desmostylus, a large, herbivorous, aquatic mammal that lived during the Pleistocene epoch. However, recent studies have revealed that the specimen is more closely related to the species of the genus Desmostylus, a large, herbivorous, aquatic mammal that lived during the Pleistocene epoch. However, recent studies have revealed that the specimen is more closely related to the species of the genus Desmostylus, a large, herbivorous, aquatic mammal that lived during the Pleistocene epoch. However, recent studies have revealed that the specimen is more closely related to the species of the genus Desmostylus, a large, herbivorous, aquatic mammal that lived during the Pleistocene epoch. However, recent studies have revealed that the specimen is more closely related to the species of the genus Desmostylus, a large, herbivorous, aquatic mammal that lived during the Pleistocene epoch. 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