

ca. 2.9 to over 3.1 MYBP and represent at least four taxa. There are now some 75 cranial and dental specimens, including four partial to complete skulls, as well as numerous postcranial elements, some associated with jaws. Of these, about 60 represent a small species of Theropithecus, probably also found in the Kubi Algi beds, which has some similarities to T. (S.) darti from Makapansgat, in South Africa. Less common are two colobines, each occurring also at Omo, and a distinctive species of Parapapio, which again is reminiscent of certain Makapan specimens. The presence of a Papio-like species is tentatively suggested by a few damaged jaws. The joint occurrence of two similar species at Hadar and Makapan tends to substantiate suggestions of an age near 3 MYBP for the latter assemblage.

New fossil cercopithecids from East Africa. Eric DELSON, Lehman College, CUNY.

As part of a long-term project on the use of Old World monkeys in biochronological correlations of Plio-Pleistocene hominid-bearing sites in Africa, fossils from each locality are being analyzed.

The Laetolil region (Tanzania), dated to ca. 3.5 MYBP, has produced about 85 specimens, mostly jaw fragments; half of these were collected in the 1930's, some around 1960 and the rest in recent years. The collection is almost equally divided between two species of moderate size: a cercopithecine termed ?Parapapio ado (Hopwood) (= Cercocebus ado and Papio (Simopithecus) serengetensis) and a possibly new colobine which is not yet determinable as to genus. Two smaller teeth suggest the presence of a third taxon.

Fossil monkeys from the Hadar Formation (Afar, Ethiopia) range in age from