

The systematics of *Theropithecus*: major lineages and relationships within the Papionini. E. DELSON, Lehman College and the Graduate School, and D. DEAN, Graduate School, City University of New York.

Eck and Jablonski (1984, 1987) have argued that the incomplete male crania of large papionins named *Papio baringensis* and *P. quadratiostris* are in fact early members of the *Theropithecus brumpti* lineage. The teeth of these specimens are badly worn but do not clearly present the typical *Theropithecus* pattern. Moreover, both crania are klinorhynch, rather than more airorhynch as is common in geladas, and neither has any of the numerous other shared-derived *Theropithecus* features. *Papio quadratiostris* is best viewed as a conservative species, placed in the subgenus *Dinopithecus*, and also known from younger Shungura horizons and at Leba, Angola. But based on a second partial jaw from Baringo and additional material from the Turkana Basin (M. G. Leakey, in press), "*P.*" *baringensis* may indeed represent an early member of the *T. brumpti* lineage. If so, that lineage retained more *Papio*-like cranial (and perhaps dental) morphology than the contemporaneous *T. darti* clade, later converging with the latter dentally but not cranially. This implies 1) that *Papio* is phylogenetically close to *Theropithecus*, as previously suggested by molecular systematists but denied by most morphologists; and 2) that the living *T. gelada* is the sister-taxon of the *T. darti*-*T. oswaldi* clade. The latter three species may be recognized as the subgenus *Theropithecus*, while *T. brumpti* and *T. baringensis* are included in a new subgenus. Populations of the *T. darti*-*T. oswaldi* clade generally increase in molar size but decrease in incisor and canine size over time; this pattern is not fully clock-like, as different inter-dental proportions occur in each of the penecontemporaneous samples from Ternifine (Algeria), Olorgesailie (Kenya) and Hopefield (South Africa). Three subspecies are recognized in *T. oswaldi*: *T. o. oswaldi* for the mid-sized, earlier populations; *T. o. jonathoni* for the large, late African ones; and *T. o. delsoni* for a

population of probable later early Pleistocene age known (without question) from a partial maxilla collected near Mirzapur, India.

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