ΠΑΛΑΙΟΝΤΟΛΟΓΙΑ – PALAEONTOLOGY ΣΤΡΩΜΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ – STRATIGRAPHY

A NEW HOMINOID PRIMATE BEARING LOCALITY FROM THE LATE MIOCENE OF MACEDONIA (GREECE)

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A new late Miocene mammal locality from the tower Axios valley (Macedonia, Greece) found on September 1989, gave us the face with the maxilla of a hominoid primate. The locality is named «Xirochori-1» (XIR) and situated into Nea Mesimvria Formation; it is dated back to late Vallesian, 9-10 myr.

Miocene hominoid meterial is very scarce. The early Miocene skull of Proconsul africanus from Rusinge (Kenya, early Miccene) is the most complete specimen. Other significant remains are a maxilla with the lower anterior part of the face of Proconsul nyanzae from Rusinga, a maxilla with complete dentition from Morolo (Uganda, middle Miocene?), crushed skulls from Lufeng (China, late Miocene), a maxilla with the lower part of the face from Yassören (Turkey, late Miocene), a maxilla with the lower part of the face from Ravin de la Pluie (Macedonia, Greece, late Miocene), end a reasonably complete face with maxilla and mendibles from Potwar plateau (Pakistan, late Miocene) referred to Sivapithecus indicus. The new specimen is a Ouranopithecus macedoniensis BONIS & MELENTIS 1977 adult male and consists of the right part of the face with a portion of the frontal, a portion of the left part of the face and the maxilla with the complete dentition except the right M3. The characters of this new face do not fit with the ones of Sivapithecus and the pongids. They are more primitive and they are plesiomorphic for the recent hominid clade (Gorilla, Pan and Homo). The characters of the dentition differ morphologically and metrically from those of the recent great ages and fit better with Australopithecus afarensis. Ouranopithecus seems now the best candidate to be considered as the forerunner of the Plio-pleistocene Homininae (Australopithecus and Homo).