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THE LOCOMOTOR ADAPTATION OF THE PELVIC MORPHOLOGY IN *NACHOLAPITHECUS*.

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Miocene Hominoid, *Nacholapithecus kerioi* was discovered in Nachola, northern Kenya. The stratigraphic horizon of these fossils was dated to 15 Ma, early middle Miocene. The set of the specimens included various parts of the body. In this presentation, we discuss about the reconstruction of the locomotion from the pelvic morphology. The size of the large specimen was close to living anubis baboons and smaller than a specimen of *Proconsul nyanzae*. The shape of the iliac blade was rectangular not like as living hominoids but living cercopithecoids. The ischial tuberosity was not remarkable as living cercopithecoids. We compared the specimens with twenty living primate species including great apes. However, all of the fossil specimens were fragments and it was difficult to compare by the metrical data except for the ratio of a minimum iliac width to the minimum ischial width. The value plotted in the range of cercopitecoids. We also used non-metrical data, as the development of ischial spine or the shape of the superior articular facet of the sacrum, for the comparison. In the results, the following morphological and locomotor characters of *Nacholapithecus* were discussed: the hipbone remaining the features of quadruped primates, less sitting posture on the trees, no long tail, no pronogarde posture as living cercopithecids, no jumping or leaping on the ground and trees, relatively slow walking. *Nacholapithecus* should have the transitional locomotion to recent Hominoid.

Keywords: *Nacholapithecus*, pelvis, Hominoids, locomotion